

2013 年安徽专升本（英语）真题试卷（题后含答案及解析）

题型有：1. Vocabulary and Structure 2. Reading Comprehension 3. Cloze 5. Translation 6. Writing

Vocabulary and Structure

1. —Mary, thanks very much for your help. —_____. Have a good day.
A. It's OK
B. It's my pleasure
C. Nothing particular
D. No problem

正确答案：B

解析：句意：——玛丽，非常感谢你的帮助。——不客气。祝你玩得开心。交际用语。It's my / a pleasure 常用来回答感谢，意为“这是我高兴做的事，别客气，不用谢”；It's OK 一般用于回答别人的道歉，意为“没有关系”；Nothing particular 意为“没有什么特别的”；No problem 意为“没问题”，表示答应、允诺。根据句意，选 B。

2. The owner of the store _____ his floor when I walked in.
A. is sweeping
B. sweeps
C. was sweeping
D. swept

正确答案：C

解析：句意：当我进去的时候这家店的主人正在扫地。动词时态。过去进行时表示过去某一时刻正在进行的动作，而且动作发生的特定时间常用一个短语或时间状语从句来表明。本句中“sweep”与“walked in”两个动作同时发生。故选 C。

3. Never ignore the impression you may make _____ others.
A. for
B. on
C. to
D. with

正确答案：B

解析：句意：永远不要忽视你给别人留下的印象。词语搭配。make an impression on...为固定搭配，意为“给……留下(某种)印象”。

4. _____ we'll go for a picnic depends on the weather.

- A. Whether
- B. If
- C. That
- D. Why

正确答案：A

解析：句意：我们是否去野餐取决于天气。名词性从句。分析句子结构可知，本句主语应为一个主语从句。if 不能位于句首引导主语从句，首先排除。whether：是否；that 无词义；why：为什么。根据句意，选 A。

5. As he has been in America for 3 years now, Hong Liang is _____ for China.
- A. anxious
 - B. famous
 - C. responsible
 - D. homesick

正确答案：D

解析：句意：因为洪亮已经在美国待 3 年了，所以他非常想念中国。词义辨析。anxious：忧虑的，焦虑的；famous：闻名的，出名的；responsible：负责的；homesick：思乡的，想家的。根据句意，选 D。

6. American Global University is a private institution of higher learning, _____ in June of 1996.
- A. founding
 - B. to found
 - C. having founded
 - D. founded

正确答案：D

解析：非谓语动词。

7. I wish you _____ come back to Beijing with us, but that's for you to decide.
- A. will
 - B. should
 - C. would
 - D. shall

正确答案：C

解析：句意：我希望你能和我们一起回北京，但还是由你决定。虚拟语气。wish 之后的宾语从句中的谓语动词用过去时表示与现在的实际情况相反的假设；用过去完成时表示与过去实际情况相反的假设；用“would / could / might+动词原形”表示对将来情况的假设。根据句意，本句表示的是对将来情况的假设，所以应用“would / could / might+动词原形”。故选 C。

8. If you want to eat out, you' d better call a restaurant and make_____.
- A. a reservation
 - B. an effort
 - C. a decision
 - D. a deal

正确答案: A

解析: 句意: 如果想外出就餐, 你最好给餐馆打个电话预订一下。词语搭配。四个选项均可以与动词 **make** 搭配, 但词义不同。**make a reservation**: 预订, 预约; **make an effort**: 做出努力; **make a decision**: 做出决定; **make a deal**: 成交, 达成交易。根据句意, 选 A。

9. I' m terribly sorry. I seem to have_____my book at home.
- A. scattered
 - B. forgotten
 - C. left
 - D. hidden

正确答案: C

解析: 句意: 真对不起, 我好像把书落在家里了。词义辨析。**scatter**: 分散, 驱散; **forget**: 忘记(某事物), 忽略, 忽视(某人); **leave**: 离开, 留下, 忘记拿(某物); **hide**: 隐藏, 隐瞒。根据句意, 选 C。

10. April Fool' s day is a day_____people play jokes on friends.
- A. when
 - B. why
 - C. that
 - D. which

正确答案: A

解析: 句意: 愚人节是人们开朋友玩笑的一天。定语从句。分析句子结构可知, 空格处引导一个修饰 **a day** 的定语从句, 且引导词在从句中作时间状语。结合句意, 本题选 A。

11. Even as a child, Daisy was a(n)_____reader. She spent all of her pocket money on books.
- A. careful
 - B. patient
 - C. keen
 - D. efficient

正确答案: C

解析：句意：黛西虽然只是个孩子，但她却是个热心读者。她把自己所有的零花钱都花在书上了。词义辨析。careful：小心的；patient：耐心的；keen：热心的，热切的；efficient：有效的，效率高的。根据句意，选 C。

12. The ring has been _____ in my family. It was my great-grandmother's originally.

- A. handed down
- B. picked up
- C. left behind
- D. given out

正确答案：A

解析：句意：这个戒指在我的家庭中一直被传承着，它最早是我曾祖母的。词义辨析。hand sth. down：把……传给后人；pick up：拾起，获得；leave sb. / sth. behind：忘了带某人 / 某物，丢下某人 / 某物；give out：分发。根据句意，选 A。

13. Sophia spoke _____ softly that I could hardly hear her.

- A. very
- B. rather
- C. too
- D. so

正确答案：D

解析：句意：索菲娅说话如此轻柔，以至于我几乎听不见。状语从句。选项中只有 so 可以和 that 搭配构成“so...that...(如此……以至于……)”结构，引导结果状语从句。

14. We will have made full preparations for the ceremony _____ tomorrow.

- A. when the guests will arrive
- B. when the guests arrive
- C. when will the guests arrive
- D. when are the guests arriving

正确答案：B

解析：句意：明天客人到的时候，我们已为典礼做好了充分准备。状语从句。在时间状语从句中，常用一般现在时表示将要发生的动作。本句中 when 引导时间状语从句，故其后应用一般现在时，且应用陈述语序。

15. The newly published book is really good. I would not _____ for a second to recommend it to my classmates.

- A. determine
- B. hesitate
- C. discuss

D. consider

正确答案：B

解析：句意：这本新出版的书真的很不错。我会毫不犹豫地把它推荐给我的同学。词义辨析。determine：决定；hesitate：犹豫，踌躇；discuss：讨论；consider：认真考虑，认为。选B。

16. The more people there are around them, _____ fun the kids seem to have.
- A. much
 - B. more
 - C. the most
 - D. the more

正确答案：D

解析：句意：孩子们周围的人越多，他们看起来越快乐。固定用法。本题考查固定句型。故选D。

17. Don't be too formal. Plain, simple clothes are _____ for school wear.
- A. attractive
 - B. mysterious
 - C. appropriate
 - D. expensive

正确答案：C

解析：词义辨析。

18. —What does “encyclopedia” mean, John? —Sorry, I have no idea. You'd better _____ in the dictionary.
- A. look it up
 - B. look at it
 - C. look into it
 - D. look it over

正确答案：A

解析：词义辨析。

19. It was at university _____ I first met Hopkins.
- A. where
 - B. in which
 - C. which
 - D. that

正确答案：D

解析：句意：我是在大学第一次见到霍普金斯的。强调句型。分析句子结构可知，若去掉 it was 句意依然完整，所以本题应为强调句型，其基本结构为：It is / was+ 被强调部分+that / who 从句。本题强调地点状语 at university。

20. It's been a really hard day today, so I should have a _____ sleep tonight.
- A. shallow
 - B. sound
 - C. light
 - D. broken

正确答案：B

解析：句意：今天累了一天，所以我今晚应该睡个好觉。词语搭配。have a sound sleep 可视为固定搭配，意为“睡个好觉”。

21. If you want to hold someone's attention, look them _____ in the eye, but don't stare.
- A. sharply
 - B. angrily
 - C. carefully
 - D. directly

正确答案：D

解析：句意：如果你想吸引某人的注意力，就要直视他们，但别死盯着。词义辨析。sharply：严厉地，锋利地；angrily：愤怒地，生气地；carefully：仔细地，小心谨慎地；directly：直接地。根据句意，选D。

22. The _____ between successful and unsuccessful people is that the former put into practice what they have learned, while the latter don't.
- A. link
 - B. difference
 - C. balance
 - D. relationship

正确答案：B

解析：句意：成功人士与非成功人士之间的差别在于前者会将他们所学付诸实践，而后者不会。词义辨析。link：连接物，关联，联系；difference：差异，差别；balance：平衡；relationship：关系，关联。根据句意，选B。

23. Tom together with his friends _____ to play basketball every Sunday afternoon.
- A. go
 - B. goes
 - C. has gone
 - D. have gone

正确答案：B

解析：句意：汤姆和他的朋友每个周日下午都会去打篮球。主谓一致。在英语中，当句子主语后有 with, along with, together with, in addition to, except, besides 等连接其他同类名词共同作主语时，谓语动词的形式由这些词前面的主语决定。本句中句子主语为 Tom，所以谓语动词应用单数形式，排除 A、D 选项。又由句中时间状语“every Sunday afternoon”可知，此处应用一般现在时。综上所述，本题应选 B。

24. I will never forget Mary, _____ I saw her only once.
A. though
B. before
C. while
D. as

正确答案：A

解析：句意：虽然我只见过玛丽一次，但我永远不会忘记她。状语从句。四个选项均可以引导状语从句，但 though 一般引导让步状语从句，before, while 常引导时间状语从句，as 常引导原因状语从句，注意当 as 引导让步状语从句时，需用倒装结构。根据句意，选 A。

25. The two strangers met _____ in Beijing and got married one month later.
A. by chance
B. by rule
C. in turn
D. in vain

正确答案：A

解析：句意：这两个陌生人在北京偶然相遇，然后一个月后就结婚了。词义辨析。by chance：偶然，碰巧；by rule：按规则，按规矩；in turn：依次；in vain：徒劳，白费力气。根据句意，选 A。

26. I turned to my coach for information on swimming skills, but got _____ as he was away.
A. few
B. some
C. none
D. much

正确答案：C

解析：句意：我向教练询问关于游泳技巧的问题，但是一无所获，因为他已经离开了。词义辨析。few：少数，几个；some：一些；none：没有一个，毫无；much：许多，大量。

27. Lucy seldom goes to the theatre, _____ she?
A. does

B. doesn't

- C. is
- D. isn't

正确答案：A

解析：反意疑问句。

28. _____ of the earth's surface is covered with water.
- A. Two-third
 - B. Second-thirds
 - C. Second-third
 - D. Two-thirds

正确答案：D

解析：固定用法。本题考查分数的表达法。

29. To my _____, this is one of the worst films I have ever seen.
- A. satisfaction
 - B. disappointment
 - C. relief
 - D. taste

正确答案：B

解析：词语搭配。四个选项均可与 to my 搭配，但语义不同。

30. —Mike, I'm afraid it's too late. I'd better be going now. —_____.
- A. Quite well
 - B. Help yourself
 - C. Good job
 - D. See you

正确答案：D

解析：句意：——马克，我想现在太晚了，我该走了。——再见。交际用语。

See you 一般用于分手或离开时，意思是“回头见，再见”。

Reading Comprehension

A happy life and a meaningful life are not the same. Leading a happy life is associated with being a “taker”, while leading a meaningful life corresponds with being a “giver”. Happiness is about feeling good and getting what we want. People who are happy tend to think that life is easy. They are in good physical health and able to buy the things that they need and want. Happiness is about satisfying our needs and desires. The pursuit(追求)of happiness is often associated with selfish behavior. Animals have needs and desires and they can feel happy too. What sets

human beings apart from animals is not the pursuit of happiness, but the pursuit of meaning, which is unique to humans. We can often find meaning in helping others or making a sacrifice(牺牲)for a “greater good”. Meaning often comes at the expense of happiness. When people have invested themselves in something bigger than themselves, they worry more and have higher levels of stress and anxiety in their lives than happy people. Volunteering(做义工)in rural schools, for example, is meaningful but also involves hardship. Happiness, like any emotion, is felt in the here and now—it eventually fades away. However, meaning is enduring. It connects the past to the present to the future.

31. What is the main idea of the passage?
- A. A happy life is basically different from a meaningful life.
 - B. Leading a happy life is connected with being a “taker”.
 - C. Happiness is about feeling good and getting what we want.
 - D. Meaning connected the past to the present to the future.

正确答案：A

解析：主旨大意题。通读全文可知，文章第一句即点明了文章主旨，所以选项 A 正确。

32. Paragraph 2 tells us that the pursuit of happiness _____.
- A. sets humans apart from animals
 - B. is associated with selfish behavior
 - C. means to give up what one has
 - D. is unique to human beings

正确答案：B

解析：事实细节题。根据文章第二段第五句 “The pursuit of happiness is often associated with selfish behavior.” 可知，应选 B。

33. From Paragraph 3 we know that _____.
- A. helping others can make our life meaningful
 - B. meaning comes together with happiness
 - C. happy people have higher levels of anxiety
 - D. volunteering in rural schools makes a happy life

正确答案：A

解析：事实细节题。根据文章第三段首句 “We can often find meaning in helping others…” 可知，选项 A 正确。

34. It is implied in Paragraph 4 that _____.
- A. meaning will disappear sooner or later
 - B. living a happy life means to be a “giver”

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