



2014 年广东省普通高等学校本科插班生招生考试英语试题

Part I Vocabulary and Structure (35%)

1. The committee a conclusion only after days of discussion.

A. reached B. achieved C. arrived D. completed

【答案】A

本题考词汇辨析.题目的意思是“在经过几天的讨论后,委员会做出了决定.” A. reach 表示到达,完成 B. achieve 表示取得,获得 C. arrive 表示到达 D. complete 表示完成,是完满

2. The next afternoon I went to Miss Barkley again , but found her out.

A. call for B. call C. call up D. call off

【答案】B

本题考词组辨析.题目的意思是“次日下午 B. call 表示打电话给,叫来 A. call for 表示去接某人,去取某物 C.

call up 表示给..打电话,叫醒 D. call off 表示转移注意力,取笑

3. He said was not within his power to answer the question.

A. that B. this C. what D. it

【答案】D

本题考形式主语.题目的意思是“他说在他能力范围之内他回答不了这个问题.” D. it 在此处做形式主语.

4. to hurt her, he did not tell her the truth.

A. Not to want B. Not wanting C. To want not D. Wanting not

【答案】B



本题考状语.题目的意思是“为了不伤害她,他没有告诉她真相.” B. not wanting 表示“考虑到不...” , 是原因

状语. A. not to want 表示目的 C 和 D 选项均没有这种说法.

5. He risked \_his house when his company went bankrupt.

A. to lose B. having lost C. losing D. to have lost

【答案】C

本题考 risk 词组用法.题目的意思是“公司破产时,他差点连自己房子都保不住了.” risk 的用法有以下几种:

risk sth ; risk doing sth; take a risk ;at risk

6. I didn' t hear because there was too much noise where I was sitting.

A. what did he say B. what he said C. what was he saying D. what to say

【答案】B

本题考宾语从句.题目的意思是“我没有听清他在说什么因为我坐的地方噪音太大了.” B. what he said 因为

didn' t hear 后是一个宾语从句,必须用陈述语序, 只有 B 是陈述语序, 所以选 B 了.

7. I can' t this type of computer;it' s too expensive.

A. cost B. spend C. afford D. pay

【答案】C

本题考词汇辨析.题目的意思是“我买不起这种电脑,因为太贵了.” C. afford 表示买得起 A. cost 表示价钱为, 花费 D. pay 表示付款

8. Faced with the crisis, the girl looked pale, but was quite .

A. silent B. quiet C. still D. calm



【答案】D

本题考词汇辨析.题目的意思是“面对危机,小女孩看起来很苍白但是却很镇静.” D. calm 表示镇定的,平静的 A. silent 表示沉默的,无言的 B. quiet 表示清静的,僻静的 C. still 表示不动的,静止的

9. He didn' t allow in his room. Actually he did not allow his family at all.

A. to smoke, to smoke

C. to smoke, smoking

B. smoking, to smoke

D. smoking, smoking

【答案】B

本题考 allow 的用法.题目的意思是“他不允许在他房间吸烟.事实上,他完全不允许他家人吸烟.” Allow 的用法 有以下几种: 1. allow (doing) sth 允许(做)某事 2.allow sb to do sth 允许某人做某

3.allow sb sth 给予某人某物(尤指钱或时间);让某人有(拥用或带有)某物 4.allow for 考虑到,把.....考虑进

来, 体谅。

10. George took of the fine weather to do a day' s work in his garden.

A. advantage B. profit C. use D. charge

【答案】A

本题考词组辨析.题目的意思是“乔治利用好天气在花园里忙活了一天.” A. take advantage of 表示利用 B 和 C

均无词组搭配 D. take charge of 表示掌管,负责



11. I was very tired. Otherwise , I to the theatre with you.

A. had gone B. would go C. will have gone D. would have gone

【答案】D

本题考虚拟语气.题目的意思是“我很累了,否则我会陪你去戏院的.” would+现在完成时,表示过去本该做但实际没做的事。

12. Seldom in such a rude way.

A. we have been treated

C. have we been treated

B. we have treated

D. have we treated

【答案】C

本题考倒装句.题目的意思是“我们很少被这样粗鲁的对待.” 以否定或半否定意义的副词或词组开头的句子, 句子要用倒装。如 :never\neither\nor\little\seldom\hardly \scarcely \at no time\ few\ not 等

13. This well-known international organization was several years ago.

A. set up B. made up C. taken up D. got up

【答案】A

本题考词组辨析.题目的意思是“这个众所周知的国际组织是在几年前被建立的.” A. set up 表示建立,准备 B.

made up 表示由...组成 C. take up 表示开始从事,接受 D. get up 表示起床,安排

14. The policeman the thief down the road.



A. chased B. ran C. rushed D. raced

【答案】A

本题考词汇辨析.题目的意思是:警察把小偷追了下去." A. chase 表示追捕,追求 B. run 表示跑 C. rush 表示急速行进 D. race 表示参加比赛

15. Every means but it' s not so effective.

A. have been tried B. has been tried C. have tried D. has tried

【答案】B

本题考谓语动词.题目的意思是"任何方法都试过了,但是没有效." Means 是单复数同形,此处有 every 做修饰,用作单数.句意中有被动的含义.所以选 B.

16. By the time class was over, the rain .

A. will stop B. would stop C. had stopped D. have stopped

【答案】C

本题考完成时态.题目的意思是"当时雨下得很大,而在下课的时候,雨已经停了." by the time....这个时间状语,后面的动词都是完成时态,这个句子是过去的事情,所以选 C.

17. Fortunately, the demonstration to be quite peaceful.

A. turned in B. turned out C. turned off D. turned up

【答案】B

本题考词组辨析.题目的意思是"幸运的是,示威是相当和平的." B. turn out 表示结果是,关掉 A. turn in 表示上床睡觉,上交 C. turn off 表示关掉,完成 D. turn up 表示开大,翻起

18. Mr. Johnson, together with his wife and two daughters, to arrive this evening.



A. were B. are C. was D. is

【答案】D

本题考主谓一致.题目的意思是“约翰逊先生和他妻子和他两个女儿今晚将会到.”在本句中,Mr. Johnson 是句子的主语,所以谓语用单数形式.而他又是今晚才到,所以选 D.

19. , he' ll make a first-class tennis player.

A. Given time B. To give time C. Giving me

【答案】A

is.

D. Being given time

本题考非谓语动词.题目的意思是“给予时间,他会成为一个一流的网球运动员.”由于动词 give 与其逻辑主语 he 是动宾关系,故用过去分词,即选 A. 其中 Given time 可视为 If he is given time 之略。

20. We shall have an opportunity to exchange tomorrow.

A. sights B. opinions C. thoughts D. Minds

【答案】B

本题考词汇辨析.题目的意思是“我们明天将有机会交换意见.” B. opinion 表示意见,主张 A. sight 表示视力,景象 C. thought 表示思想,想法 D. mind 表示精神,智力

21. Many birds the island during the summer months.

A. settle B. join ' C. move D. visit



【答案】D

本题考词汇辨析.题目的意思是“在夏天的月份,许多小鸟飞去这个岛屿.” D. visit 表示访问,拜访 A. settle

表示解决,安排 B. join 表示连接,联结 C. move 表示移动

22. Thank you for the you did me to move the sofa upstairs.

A. favor B. good C. help D. aid

【答案】A

本题考词汇辨析.题目的意思是“谢谢你帮我把沙发啊搬到楼上.” A. favor 表示好感,关切 B. good 表示好处,利益 C. help 表示帮助 D. aid 表示帮助,助手. 帮某人做某事通常为 do sb a favor

23. I paid him 50 dollars for the painting, but its real must be about 500 dollars.

A. fee B. value C. price D. fare

【答案】B

本题考词汇辨析.题目的意思是“我花 50 美元买了那幅画,但是它真正的价值高达 500 美元.” B. value 表示价值,

价格 A. fee 表示花费 C. price 表示价格,价钱

24. We enjoyed ourselves very much at the party. You with us.

A. must have come B. must come C. should have come D. should come

【答案】C

本题考建议推测的用法.题目的意思是“我们在聚会上玩的很开心.你和我们一起来的.” 根据句意表达了要来却没

有来的意思. Should have done 表示本该做却没做或者表示惊讶,竟然做了某事,所以选 C



25. Where is the writing desk?

A. charming round small

C. charming small round

【答案】C

B. charming round small

D. small round charming

本题考限定词搭配.题目的意思是“迷人的小圆形写字台在哪里?” small,charming 和 round 都是修饰名词 desk 的形容词,当多个形容词修饰名词时,排列的顺序为“限定描绘大长高,形状年龄和新老;颜色国籍跟材料,作用类别往后靠;其中,“限定词”包括:冠词、物主代词、指示代词、或数词,它位于各类形容词前.它本身分为三位,即:前、中、后.前位限定词有 all、half、both、分数和倍数;中位限定词有冠词、指示代词、物主代词等;后位限定词有基数词和序数词,但序数词位于基数词前。

26. It would be unwise to too much importance to these opinion polls.

A. stick B. Give C. apply D. attach

【答案】D

本题考词汇辨析.题目的意思是“把这些选举投票看的太重要是不理智的.” D. attach 表示贴上 A. stick 表示

黏贴 B. give 表示给予 而固定搭配是 attach great importance to 表示认为...很重要

27. We haven' t been able to find out the of the rumour.

A. source B. cause C. resource D. reason

【答案】A





本题考词汇辨析.题目的意思是“我们一直都找不到谣言的源头.” A. source 表示根源,本源

B. cause 表示原

因,动机 C. resource 表示资源 D. reason 表示原因

28. I to come to your house last night but it rained hard.

A. thought B. attended C. intended D. Considered

【答案】C

本题考词汇辨析.题目的意思是“我昨晚原来想去你家,但是太大雨了.” C. intend 表示意欲,

计划 A. think 表示思考 B. attend 表示出席 D. consider 表示考虑

29. The cost of the reconstruction would from 2.5 to 3 million pounds.

A. deserve B. spend C. range D. include

【答案】C

本题考词汇辨析.题目的意思是“重建的花费将在 250 万到 300 万英镑之间. C. range 加

from 表示从...变化到 A. deserve 表示应受 B. spend 表示用钱 D. include 表示包括

30. The authorities have refused to him a visa to visit England.

A. arrange B. agree C. Approve D. grant

【答案】D

本题考词汇辨析.题目的意思是“当局已经拒绝发给他去英格兰的签证.” D. grant 表示承

认,授予 A. arrange

表示安排 B. agree 表示同意 C. approve 表示同意

31. By the time I saw the job advertised , it was too late to .

A. ask B. request C. demand D. apply

【答案】D



本题考词汇辨析.题目的意思是“当我看到招聘广告时,已经太晚去申请了.” D. apply 表示

申请 A. ask 表示问

B. request 表示要求 C. demand 表示要求,请求

32. Unfortunately he didn't to read the agreement carefully before signing it.

A. bother B. disturb C. trouble D. interrupt

【答案】A

本题考词汇辨析.题目的意思是“很不幸的是他没有在签字前仔细地看这份协议.” A. bother

表示操心,麻烦 B.

disturb 表示打扰,妨碍 C. trouble 表示费心,烦恼 D. interrupt 表示打断

33. Import for the first three months this year is larger than for the period last year.

A. relating B. concerning C. corresponding D. regarding

【答案】C

本题考词汇辨析.题目的意思是“今年前三个月进口比上年同一时期要多.” C. corresponding

表示相当的,对应

的 A. relating 表示联系的 B. concerning 表示关于,设计 D. regarding 表示关于

34. I bought a new bicycle , was very high.

A. the price of which B. which price C. price of which D. which the price

【答案】A

本题考非限定性定语从句.题目的意思是“我买了一架价格很高的新自行车.” A. the price of

which 表示自行

车的价格 B. which price 可以改成 whose price 而 C 和 D 均不存在这种语法结构

35. The furniture arrived , so we had to send it back.



A. damaging B. to be damaged C. to damage D. damaged

【答案】D

本题考过去分词作定语.题目的意思是“家具运到了的时候，损坏了，因此我们只得送回去.这里用过去分词作状语，表示被动和完成的意思，所以选 D. 而 B 不定式表示目的，不合句意

## Part II Reading Comprehension (40%)

### Passage 1

Surfing (浏览) the Internet can be as addictive (上瘾的) as drugs , alcohol or gambling, a researcher from University of Pittsburgh said last month.

In a study of almost 400 men and women in Canada, researchers found Internet addiction caused people to spend 40 hours or more a week online. Most of them often got involved in role-playing games or chat room discussion.

One 17-year-old boy was so addicted to the Internet activities that his parents had to admit him to a hospital for 10 days' treatment.

One woman was described by friends and family as a perfect wife and mother. She became so addicted to the Internet that she would not cook or clean and was neglecting her children and husband, because she was spending as much as 12 hours a day talking to people on the Internet. Finally her husband said , “ Choose me or the computer. ’ , She divorced him.

Kimberly Young, an assistant professor of psychology at the University of Pittsburgh, found that 76 per cent of the subjects (调查对象) in the study spend an average of 40 hours a week on the Internet.



Of 396 people who met Young' s criteria (标准)for addicted Internet users, 157 were men, 239 women. The men were younger with an average age of 29; the women average 43 years of age. The largest group of addicted users of the Internet was people who were not working outside home : housewives, students and those who were disabled (残疾)or retired.

36. According to the researcher in the University of Pittsburgh, surfing the Internet can be highly .

A. tiring B. exciting C. harmful D. wasteful

【答案】C

第一段第一句作者将网瘾比作毒品，可见这是有害的。 C. harmful 表示有害的. A. tiring 表示累人的 B.

exciting 表示激动地 D. wasteful 表示浪费的

37. After getting addicted to the Internet , the woman .

A. chose to leave her husband

C. was too busy with her housework

【答案】A

B. chose to live with her husband

D. was too busy to work

第四段的最后一句中,表明了该网瘾的女士最终在丈夫和网络中,选择了与丈夫离婚.

38. From the passage, we learn that the majority of addicted Internet users are .

A. middle-aged men B. middle-aged women C. young menD. young women

【答案】B



第六段第二句中的调查可知,网瘾女性的平均年龄是 43 岁,故选中年女性.

39. According to this research , people who are likely to become addicted Internet users are .

A. those who are busy with their work

C. those who are not employed

【答案】C

B. those who want to make friends

D. those who are fond of talking

第六段的最后一句可以得知,最大网瘾的群体是那些不在外面工作的,比如家庭妇女,学生,残疾人和那些已经 退休的.

40. The writer' s attitude towards Internet surfing is .

A. supportive B. negative C. neutral D. practical

【答案】B

文章主要讲网瘾带来的危害,故作者的态度是消极的. B. negative 表示消极的,否认的 A. supportive 表示 支持的 C. neutral 表示中立的 D. practical 表示实际的

## Passage 2

Many parents complain that their teenage children are rebelling (叛逆).I wish it were so. At this age you ought to be growing away from your parents. You should be learning to stand on your own feet.

But take a good look at the present rebellion. It seems that teenagers are all taking the same way of showing that they disagree with parents. They say they want to dress as they please , but all of them wear the same clothes.They set off in new



directions in music, but all of them end up listening to the same record. Their reason for thinking or acting is that the others are doing it that way.

It has become harder and harder for a teenager to stand up against the popularity wave and go his or her own way. These days every teenager can learn from the advertisements what a teenager should have and be. And many of today's parents have come to award (给予) high marks for the popularity of their children. All this adds up to a great barrier for the teenager who wants to find his or her own path.

But the barrier is worth climbing over. The path is worth following. You may want to listen to classical music instead of going to a party. You may want to collect rocks when everyone else is collecting records and stamps. Well, go to it. Find yourself. Be yourself. Popularity will come with the people who respect you for who you are.

That's the only kind of popularity that really counts.

41. Which of the following is true according to paragraph 1 ?

- A. Parents are happy that their children rebel.
- B. Teenagers should not live with their parents.
- C. The author of this passage agrees with the parents.
- D. Parents dislike their children's rebellion.

【答案】D

根据文章第一句可知,很多家长抱怨他们的孩子正在叛逆.

42. The kind of rebellion mentioned in this passage is that all teenagers .

- A. dress in their own ways
- C. listen to the same music



【答案】A

B. wear the same clothes

D. act in the same way

根据文章的第二段的第三句得知,他们说他们想穿自己喜欢的衣服,但是他们全部人穿了一样的衣服.

43. According to the writer, many teenagers think they are brave enough to act on their own, but in fact , most of them .

A. have difficulty understanding each other

B. follow the popularity wave

C. dare to deal with problems by themselves

D. are very much afraid of getting lonely

【答案】B

根据第三段第一句得知,现在青少年不遵循潮流并且特立独行是越来越难了.

44. Which of the following is one way of “climbing over the barrier” according to the author?

A. Listening to classical music.

C. Collecting records and stamps.

【答案】A

B. Going to evening parties.

D. Learning from advertisements.

根据第四段第三句,这种路径是值得跟从的,相对于参加聚会,你可以选择听古典音乐.

45. In this passage the writer wants to tell .



- A. teenagers how to decide things for themselves
- B. readers how to be popular with other people
- C. parents how to control and guide their children.
- D. people how to understand and respect each other.

【答案】D

根据最后一段的倒数第二句,

### Passage 3

A moment's drilling by the dentist may make us nervous and upset. Many of us cannot stand pain. To avoid the pain of a drilling that may last perhaps a minute or two, we demand the needle that deadens the nerves around the tooth.

Now it's true that the human body has developed its millions of nerves to be highly aware of what goes on both inside and outside it. This helps us adjust to the world.

Without our nerves and our brain, we wouldn't know what's happening. But we pay for our sensitivity. We can feel pain when the slightest thing is wrong with any part of our body. The history of torture (酷刑) is based on the human body being open to pain.

But there is a way to handle pain. Some Indian monks can sit on a bed of nails. Fakirs (托钵僧) can put a needle right through an arm, and feel no pain. This ability that some humans have developed to handle pain should give us ideas about how the mind can deal with pain.

The big thing in standing pain is our attitude toward it. If the dentist says this will hurt a little, it helps us to accept the pain. By staying relaxed, and by treating the





pain as an interesting sensation (感觉) , we can handle the pain calmly. After all , although pain is an unpleasant sensation , it is still a sensation , and sensations are the stuff of life.

46. The word "deaden" in paragraph 1 probably means " " .

A. increase B. Restrain C. improve D. excite

【答案】 B

B. restrain 表示抑制,压制 A. increase 表示增加 C. improve 表示提升 根据第一段段意, 所以选 B

47. The sentence "But we pay for our sensitivity" , in the second paragraph means that .

- A. we should pay a debt for our feeling
- B. we have to be hurt when we feel something
- C. our pain is worthwhile
- D. when we feel pain, we are suffering it

【答案】 D

根据第二段倒数第二句可知,当身体有轻微的不适,我们可以感觉到疼痛.

48. When the author mentions the Indian fakir, he suggests that .

- A. Indians are not at all afraid of pain
- B. some people may be senseless of pain
- C. some people are able to handle pain
- D. fakirs have magic to avoid pain

【答案】 C



根据第三段首句,但是还有一种方式去面对疼痛.而印度的例子则是其具体阐述.

49. Which of the following is true?

- A. The nerves play an important part in feeling pain.
- B. We can only feel pain when badly wounded.
- C. The dentists can do nothing to the pain.
- D. Everyone should try his best to avoid pain.

【答案】A

根据第二段第三句得知,没有我们的神经和大脑,我们就不知道发生什么事情了.故选 A. 而 B 是错在“不是只有伤害很重我们才感到疼痛.” C 是错在“通过放松,牙医还是可以减缓疼痛的.” D 在文中并没有涉及.

50. The most important thing to handle pain is how to .

- A. avoid pain B. put up with pain C. look at pain D. stop pain

【答案】C

根据第四段首句可知,最重要的是我们面对疼痛的态度.

#### Passage 4

There is a popular belief among parents that schools are no longer interested in spelling. No school I have taught in has ever ignored spelling or considered it unimportant as a basic skill. There are, however, vastly different ideas about how to teach it , or how much priority ( 优先 )it must be given over general language development and writing ability. The problem is how to encourage a child to express himself freely and in writing without holding him back with the complexities (复杂性) of spelling .



If spelling becomes the only focus of his teacher's interest, clearly a bright child will be likely to play safe. He will tend to write only words within his spelling range, choosing to avoid adventurous language. That's why teachers often encourage the early use of dictionaries and pay attention to content rather than technical ability.

I was once shocked to read on the bottom of a piece of writing about a personal experience: "This work is terrible! There are far too many spelling errors in the writing, but it was also a sad reflection on the teacher who had feelings." The teacher was not wrong to draw attention to the errors, but if his priorities had centered on the child's ideas, an expression of his disappointment with the presentation would have encouraged the pupil to improve his writing.

51. Which of the following is true according to paragraph 1?

- A. Parents are not interested in spelling.
- B. Schools are not interested in spelling.
- C. Teachers must give top priority to spelling.
- D. Complex spelling prevents free writing.

【答案】D

根据第一段末尾可知,现在的问题是如何将写作创作和拼写的复杂性相结合,也就是说过多考虑到拼写的复杂性会使创作力降低.

52. From the passage, we can infer that.

- A. parents support how the schools teach spelling



B. parents don't know how the schools teach spelling

C. people agree on the importance of spelling in writing

D. people agree on how to teach spelling in writing

【答案】B

根据第一段第一句可知,学校不再对拼写有兴趣这一讲法是很受家长欢迎的,也是就家长对

学校教学拼写是

不知情的.

53. In the second paragraph, the expression "play safe" most probably means " "

A. pay more attention to the ideas

C. avoid words he is not sure of

【答案】C

B. write freely and smoothly

D. use dictionaries very early

根据第二段第二句,学生会倾向于写自己会的单词.

54. Which of the following is true according to the last paragraph?

A. The writing did not truly reflect the feelings.

B. The teacher liked the writing very much.

C. The teacher's priority was on the child's ideas.

D. The author disagreed to the teacher's comments.

【答案】D

根据最后一段作者对老师的评价是危害极大的,故表明作者不同意老师的评论.

55. This passage mainly discusses .



- A. the necessity of teaching spelling in writing
- B. the role of developing writing skills
- C. the complexities of spelling
- D. the relationship between spelling and ideas

【答案】D

浏览全文,文章主体就是表达拼写和创作之前的关系.

### Part III Cloze (10%)

Have you 56 asked yourself why children go to school? You will probably say that they go 57 their own language and other languages, arithmetic, history, science and 58 subjects. That is quite true;but why do they learn these things? And are these things 59 that they learn at school?

We 60 our children to school to 61 them for the time 62 they are grown-up and have to work 63 their own. Nearly all they learn at school has some 64 use in their life, but is that the only reason 65 they go to school?

There is 66 in education than just learning facts. We go to school 67 all to learn how to learn, 68 when we have 69 school we can continue to learn. A man who really knows 70 will always be successful, because 71 he has to do something new which he has never had to do 72 , he will rapidly teach himself how to do it in the best 73 The uneducated person , 74 , is probably unable to do something new , or does it badly. The purpose of schools, therefore , is not just to teach languages , arithmetic , etc. 75 to teach students the way to learn.

56. A. either B. forever C. ever D. Never



【答案】 C

ever 译为曾经 Have you ever done sth...? 是现在完成时的问句固定搭配形式, 所以选

C

57. A. learning B. to learn C. for learning D. in learning

【答案】 B

go to do sth. 表示去做某事, 要用动词的不定式, 为固定搭配, 所以选 B

58. A. all other B. all others C. all the other D. all the others

【答案】 C

the other 译为其它的, 这里表示除了上文提到的那些科目之外的所有科目, 所以选 C

59. A. each B. ones

【答案】 D

all that 定语从句

60. A. send B. get

【答案】 A

C. every D. All

用 that 作为关系代词引导先行词, 所以选 D

C. fetch D. Select

send 译为发送, 派送, 文中的意思指送孩子们去学校, 只有 send 有这个意思, 所以选

A

61. A. set B. prepare C. make D. Give 【答案】 B

这里说的是为工作做准备, prepare...for...为...做准备 为固定搭配, 所以选 B

62. A. where B. when C. while D. How



【答案】 B

前文说 the time ,所以下面是用 when 来引导时间状语从句, 所以选 B

63. A. on B. for C. with D. To

【答案】 A

work on 表示从事于...; 工作;为固定搭配, 符合文中意思, 所以选 A

64. A. realistic B. effective C. efficient D. Practical

【答案】 D

practical 译为实用的, 文中所指的意思实用的用处, 所以选 D

65. A. why B. which C. how D. What

【答案】 A

the reason why 表示去上学的理由是..., 所以选 A

66. A. much B. most C. many D. More

【答案】 D

more..than 表示不只是; 很;超过, 为固定搭配, 所以选 D

67. A. above B. over C. on D. Beyond

【答案】 A

above all 译为首要的是, 尤其;最重要的是; 为固定搭配, 所以选 A

68. A. so as B. as thatC. so that D. such that

【答案】 C

so that 用于引导结果状语中表示 以致于...结果, 为固定搭配, 所以选 C

69. A. remained B. left C. got outD. went away

【答案】 B



left 为 leave 不规则的过去分词形式，表示离开学校，B 项符合题意，所以选 B

70. A. how to be learned B. how to learn C. how to have learned D. how learning

【答案】 B

联系上下文，可得知文中在这里要说的是知道如何学习，用不定式的一般形式即可表达，所以选 B

71. A. whenever B. whichever C. whatever D. However

【答案】 A

whenever 译为无论何时，符合题意，所以选 A

72. A. ago B. later C. before D. After

【答案】 C

before 译为在...之前，用于时间状语当中，在文中指在那些之前从来没做过的新的东西，所以选 C

73. A. path B. course C. road D. Way

【答案】 D

in the ... Way 表示在什么方面，为习惯搭配，所以选 D

74. A. on another hand B. on other hand

C. on the other hands D. on the other hand

【答案】 D

on the other hand 表示另一面来说，为习惯搭配，所以选 D

75. A. yet B. however C. but D. Or

【答案】 C

not... But..为固定搭配，用于定语从句当中，but 充当引导词，所以选 D





Part IV Writing (15 %)

76. 你叫张新，与李明是好朋友，在不同大学读书。你得知他沉迷于(indulge in)玩网络游戏(online game-playing)，影响了学习，期末考试有几门课程不及格。请你给他写封信，说明沉迷于网游的危害，劝他珍惜大学时光，学好专业知识。

温馨提示：不可将上述内容直接翻译成英语；信中不能出现考生的真实姓名与学校名称等信息。