



2015 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 (30%)

1. You should have been more patient that customer.

A. of B. with C. for D. at

【答案】B

【解释】本题考固定搭配.题目的意思是“你对顾客更加有耐心.” B. be patient with 表示对...有耐心 A. be patient of 表示能忍受...的 C. be patient for 表示为了...有耐心 D. be patient at 没有这个结构

2. When I found the seller , I went to another shop to buy things.

A. cheating B. Cheat C. to cheat D. be cheated

【答案】A

【解释】本题考宾语补足语.题目的意思是“当我发现卖方欺骗时,我去了另外一家商店买东西.” 本题主要强调发现的动作, 所以用 ing 形式

3. My mother and father were invited to the party, but \_ of them went.

A. either B. none C. both D. neither

【答案】D

【解释】本题考连词的用法题目的意思是:我母亲和父亲都被邀请去派对了,但是没有一个人去.” D. neither 表示两个都不 A. either 表示不是...便是 B. none 表示都不,用于三人以上 C. both 表示两个都

4. ——You haven't lost your ticket, have you?



——I hope . I don't want to miss this new film.

A. so B. no C. not D. didn' t

【答案】C

【解释】本题考 hope 的用法.题目的意思是“你还没有不见你的票吧?我希望没有,我可不想错过这辆新火车.” C. hope not 希望不是这样. A. hope so 希望是这样 B. hope no 没有这一结构

5. I'm sorry I cannot see you immediately. But if you wait, I' ll see you .

A. for a moment B. in a moment C. for the moment D. at the moment

【答案】B

【解释】本题考词组辨析.题目的意思是“我很抱歉不能马上见你,但是如果你等我,我会立刻来见你.” B. in a moment 表示立刻 A. for a moment 表示暂时 C. for the moment 表示为那时刻”,是指那时、那一刻,带有强调、特指的性质 D. at the moment 表示当时

6. ——When shall I return the book to you? ——You may\_ this book; I don' t anymore.

A. get B. remain C. maintain D. keep

【答案】D

【解释】本题考词汇辨析.题目的意思是“我什么时候把书还你?你可以先拿着,我不再需要了.? D. keep 表示保持保留 A. get 表示获得 B. remain 表示搁置 C. maintain 表示保持

7. We don' t accept; you have to pay in .

A. cash B. coin C. money D. dollar

【答案】A

【解释】本题考词汇辨析.题目的意思是“我们不接受,你不得不用现金支付.” in cash 为固



定搭配 A. cash 表示现金 B. coin 表示硬币 C. money 表示金钱 D. dollar 表示美元

8. The news banks will charge higher interest comes out in today's TV report.

A. which B. whether C. what D. that

【答案】D

【解释】本题考主语从句.题目的意思是“ 在今天的新闻电视报道中, 银行将收取更高的利息。” 填空后面的句子成分完整所以用 that.

9. on the grassland, I watched the clouds and listened to the singing of the birds.

A. Lying B. Laying C. Lied D. Laid

【答案】A

【解释】本题考词汇辨析和非谓语动词.题目的意思是“ 我躺在草地上看着白云和听着小鸟唱歌。” A. lying 表示躺着 B. laying 表示产卵 C. lied 表示说谎 D. laid 表示打赌,提出

lay 放置;下蛋; 打赌 laying 是它的现在分词;lie 撒谎,

躺 lying 是它的现在分词

10. whether robots will one day have vision as good as human vision.

A. What is not yet known

C. As is not yet known

B. It is not yd known

D. This is not yet known

【答案】B

【解释】本题考形式主语 it.题目的意思是“ 现在还不知道机器人是否有一天会有视觉和人类视觉一样好。” 句子缺少主

语,所以用形式主语 it.



11. If she here last night, she wouldn't have been caught in the heavy rain.

A. came B. was coming C. would come D. had come

【答案】D

【解释】本题考虚拟语气.题目的意思是“如果她昨天来了,她现在就不会被大雨困住了.”与过去事实相反,主句用

would/should/could/might + have done,分句用动词过去完成式 had done.只能选 D

12. My camera can be to take pictures in cloudy or sunny conditions.

A. treated B. adjusted C. adopted D. remedied

【答案】B

【解释】本题考词汇辨析.题目的意思是“我的相机可以在多云或阳光充足的情况下调整拍摄照片.” B. adjust 表示适应,调整 A. treat 表示对待,治疗 C. adopt 表示采用,收纳 D. remedy 表示改正

13. Her ideas sound right, but I' m not completely sure.

A. somehow B. somewhat C. somewhere D. sometime

【答案】A

【解释】本题考副词用法.题目的意思是“她的主意听起来很好,但我不完全确定哪里不对.”

A. somehow 以某种方式, 用某种方法;<表示 B. somewhat 表示有点,稍微 C. somewhere 表示某处,在某处 D. sometime 表示有时

14. Four is of a dozen.

A. One-fifth B. one quarter C. one half D. one-third

【答案】D

【解释】本题考数词用法.题目的意思是“四是十二的三分之一.” D. one-third 表示三分之



一. A. One-fifth 表示五分之一. B. one quarter 表示四分之一. C. one half 表示二分之一.

15. He spends 70% of his spare time reading novels or magazines.

A. as many as B. as much as C. as little as D. as few as

【答案】B

【解释】本题考 as...as 用法.题目的意思是“他花了百分之七十的课余时间读小说和杂志.” B. as much as 表示差不多 用于不可数名词 A. as many as 表示和...一样 用于可数名词 C. as little as 表示几乎没有 用于不可数名词 D. as few as 也是几乎没有的意思. 用于可数名词

16. The hall in our school is to hold 500 people.

A. big enough B. enough big C. very small D. very big

【答案】A

【解释】本题考 enough 的用法.题目的意思是“我们学校的礼堂可以容纳 500 人.” enough 主要有以下几种用法 1.enough+n. 2.adj+enough 由此选 A. B. enough big 语法结构错误. 根据句意,可以去掉 C 和 D

17. Children who are over-protected by their parents may become .

A. hurl B. damaged C. spoiled D. very

【答案】C

【解释】本题考词汇辨析.题目的意思是“家长的过分保护会使小孩被宠坏.” C. B. damage 损害,毁坏 D. very big 表示十分大

big

spoil 表示溺爱,宠坏 A. hurl 表示丢下



18. This teacher likes to use words and expressions. The students like his classes.

A. every day B. every day's C. everyday D. Everyday' s

【答案】C

【解释】本题考 everyday 的用法.题目的意思是“这个老师喜欢使用日常的单词和表达方式.学生们都喜欢他的课.” 此处 四个选项容易混淆. C. everyday 是形容词,表示日常的

A .every day 是词组, 作状语的,表示每一天的意思 B. every day's 表示每一天的 D. Everyday' s 没有此语法结构

19. A brother not be a friend, but a friend will always treat you like a brother.

A. must B. should C. may D. would

【答案】C

【解释】本题考情态动词的用法.题目的意思是“兄弟也许不是朋友,但是朋友总是对你像兄弟一样.” C. may 表示可以, 也许 A. must 表示必须 B. should 表示 D. would 表示将要

20. This city consists of two parts: Jiangnan and Jiangbei. The former is now the center of trade and finance, and , the seat of government.

A. last B. latter C. later D. late

【答案】B

【解释】本题考词汇辨析.题目的意思是“这个城市又江南和江北组成.前者是贸易和金融的中心和后者是政府的所在地.”

B. latter 表示后者的 A. last 表示最近的,最后的 C. later 表示较晚的 D. late 表示迟到的

21. Faced with all the difficulties, the girl her former boyfriend for help.



A. turned over B. turned from C. turned to D. turned up

【答案】C

【解释】本题考词组辨析.题目的意思是“面对所有的困难,那个女生向她男朋友求助.” C. turned to 表示翻书到,求助于 A. turned over 表示翻过来 B. turned from 表示从... D. turned up 表示出现,找到

22. Comparatively speaking, of the three civil servants, the girl with long hair is .

A. more helpful B. extremely helpful C. very helpful D. the most helpful

【答案】D

【解释】本题考形容词最高级用法,题目的意思是“相对而言三个公务员而言,那个有着长发的女生是最有帮助的.” 因为是相对于三个公务员而言,所以要用最高级,即选 D.

23. We had to a lot of noise when the children were at home.

A. come up with B. catch up with C. put up with D. keep up with

【答案】C

【解释】本题考词组辨析.题目的意思是“当孩子们在家时我们不得不忍受很多的噪音.” C. put up with 表示忍受 A. come up with 表示提出 B. catch up with 表示追赶上 D. keep up with 表示跟上,齐肩并进

24. Her remarks left me wondering

A. when B. how

【答案】B

【解释】本题考连词的用法.题目的意思是“她的话让我不知道她怎么会突然变了.” B. how 表示怎么样 A. when 表示什



么时候 C. whether 表示是否 D. that 无实际含义

25. Words can have different meanings depending on the in which they are used.

A. context B. contact C. content D. contrast

【答案】A

【解释】本题考词汇辨析.题目的意思是“取决于使用的上下文,单词有很多不同的意思.” A.

context 表示上下文,背

景 B. contact 表示接触,触点 C. content 表示内容 D. contrast 表示对比

26. Technology has indeed had a direct on our life today.

A. change B. effort C. effect D. role

【答案】C

【解释】本题考词汇辨析.题目的意思是“技术确实对我们的生活有直接的影响.” C. effect

表示影响,效果 A. change

表示改变 B. effort 表示努力 D. role 表示角色

27. Tom took a pile of papers off the desk to make for the new computer.

A. room B. area C. position D. place

【答案】A

【解释】本题考词汇辨析.题目的意思是: 汤姆从办公桌拿走一堆文件,为新计算机留位置.”

A. room 表示空间 B. area 表示地区,区域 C. position 表示位置,方位 D. place 表示位,地

方

28. The street was named George Washington who led the American war for independence.

A. from B. with C. as D. after





【答案】D

【解释】本题考词组搭配.题目的意思是“这条街以领导了美国独立战争的华盛顿来命名。D.

be named after 表示以...

命名 A. be named from 表示名取自... B. be named with 没有此词组 C. be named as 表示被评为

29. Lily has no trouble finding the new rail way station because she has a good of direction.

A. feeling B. idea C. knowledge D. sense

【答案】D

【解释】本题考词汇辨析.题目的意思是“丽丽毫无困难地找到新的火车站因为她有很好的方向感。” D. sense 表示感觉，

官能 A. feeling 表示情绪,感情 B. idea 表示主意,想法 C. knowledge 表示知识

30. Can you tell me that makes people love this city so much?

A. it is what B. what it is C. what is it D. is it what

【答案】B

【解释】本题考双宾语.题目的意思是“你能告诉我是什么是的人们这么喜欢这个城市呢?”

其实 what it is about the city that makes people love it so much 作宾语从句., 强调

what 的.that 句型在里面, 期中的 what 是被强调的部分(主语) 这里有个强调句型 it is

是强调句结构.所以 tell me what 是宾语从句,what it is that 就是主语,也可以用 which.

这 后面引导的从句是对前面 what 的进一步修饰.句子还原为 it is what about the city

that makes people love it so much that makes people love it so much 修饰 what,为

what 的定语.



## Part II Reading Comprehension (40%)

### Passage 1

Long ago, an operation had usually to be done while the sick man could feel everything. The sick man had to be held down on a table by force while the doctors did their best for him. He could feel all the pain of his leg or arm was being cut off, and his fearful cries filled the room and the hearts of those who watched.

Soon after 1770, Joseph Priestley discovered a gas which is now called "laughing gas". Laughing gas became known in America. Young men and women went to parties to try it. Most of them spent their time laughing, but one man at a party, Horace Wells, noticed that people didn't seem to feel pain when they were using this gas. He

decided to make an experiment on himself. He asked a friend to help him.

Wells took some of the gas, and his friend pulled out one of Wells' teeth. Wells felt no pain at all.

As he didn't know enough about laughing gas, he gave a man less gas than he should have. The man cried out with pain when his tooth was being pulled out.

Wells tried again, but this time he gave too much of the gas, and the man died.

Wells never forgot this terrible event.

31. The first paragraph mainly .

- A. describes the pain during an operation
- B. advises people not to worry about the pain
- C. describes how a doctor worked before



D. introduces a new product

【答案】A

【解释】第一段最后一句通过举病人去掉肢体的例子来表达其当时的疼痛.

32. It can be inferred that the gas is called "laughing gas" because .

A. it makes people happy

C. it stops pain

【答案】B

B. it makes people laugh

D. it kills illness

【解释】根据第二段第三句,在聚会上使用该种气体时,大部分人在笑.

33. In order to test the laughing gas, Wells first .

A. wait to parties to try it

C. did an experiment on himself

B. made an experiment on his friend

D. pulled out one of his teeth himself

【答案】C

【解释】根据第二段倒数第二句,他决定自己来做实验.

34. Wells did the experiment again and again in order to .

A. test the quality of laughing gas

C. make laughing gas himself

B .practice doing operation

D. find out the right dose of laughing gas



【答案】D

【解释】根据第四段第五段可知,他多次实验是为了研究气体的浓度对人的影响.

35. According to the passage, laughing gas can be used .

A. for curing all kinds of diseases

C. just for pulling tooth out

B. for all kinds of operations

D. just for adults

【答案】B

【解释】根据文章大意,该气体是可以减缓疼痛的.

Passage 2

The status given to waiters in a restaurant varies in different parts of the world. For example, in some places working as a waiter is seen as having low status, like being a servant. In other places, it is viewed as a useful and important role and people who do the job well are respected.

Eddie Lam has been a waiter for four years and clearly thinks he has a good job. He is proud that he knows how to give good service to guests in the restaurant where he works. "I enjoy learning about people-their likes,

dislikes and their moods. I make an effort to show them that I care , " he explains.

"It takes experience to understand how to make someone happy." Eddie knows that when he talks about his customers, it may sound like he is talking about his friends or his family. " There are actually many similarities in the relationship, although the relationship between waiter and customer may only last a short



time,he laughs.

Eddie believes that waiters have to be very observant. They need to notice quickly when a customer is bothered, for example, if they don't have a knife, or if they want a glass of water. It is also important for them to recognize when someone is in a hurry or when a couple want to be left undisturbed for a while. And all thin should happen without the customers realizing; they just get what they want. He points out that when service is good, the customers are often not aware of ) However, if customers receive bad service in a restaurant, they usually react very quickly.

"I suppose the tips left by customers are part of my financial reward," says Eddie, " but I also get a lot of satisfaction just from seeing customers relaxing and enjoying their meals."

36. According to the passage, waiters' social status is .

- A. very low everywhere
- C. like that of a servant
- B. very high in the U. S.
- D. different in different countries

【答案】 D

【解释】 根据第一段首句可知,世界上每个地方的服务生的地位是不一样的.

37. Eddie Lam enjoys being a waiter because .

- A. he is good at communicating with the customers
- B. he makes friends with the customers
- C. helices talking with the strangers



D. he can get a lot of tips

【答案】A

【解释】根据第二段第二句可知,Eddie 喜欢和顾客交流.

38. According to Eddie Lam, waiters should .

A. keep asking the customers what they want

B. keep quite while serving the customers

C. help without being asked few

D. get everything ready beforehand

【答案】C

【解释】根据第三段第二句可知,服务生有很好的观察能力,东西在顾客提起之前做好准备.

39. It is implied in the passage that customers are very .

A. grateful to good service B. sensitive to bad service

C. difficult to deal with

D. friendly to waiters

【答案】B

【解释】根据第三段最后一句可知,如果顾客在饭店受到了不好的服务,他们会立马表现出来.

40. Eddie Lam thinks that he gets .

A. rewards and meals from his boss

B. a lot of money from his customers

C. both money and happiness from his job

D. little money but more satisfaction from his job Passage 3

【答案】C



【解释】根据文章末段可知,Eddie 不仅得到了小费作为报酬,更多的是看到顾客满意的满足感.

### Passage 3

Most people agree that the direct, assertive (过分自信的) American personality is a virtue, but it sometimes surprises foreigners. In many cultures, respect for older people or those in positions of authority keeps others from expressing their true feelings. But in the U.S., children often argue with their parents, students may disagree with their teachers, and citizens may express opposition to the actions of the government. If the soup has anything in it or the meat is too tough to eat, the diner can complain to the waiter; if the boss makes a mistake, an employee will politely point it out.

Some straight talk about the American character must include the admission that Americans have their faults. The extremely competitive nature of Americans is probably their worst fault. Of course, competition isn't always bad. As a matter of fact, it promotes excellence by encouraging individuals and businesses to try to do their best. But the desire to get ahead of others sometimes causes people to do things that are unkind and even dishonest. Also, Americans admire what is practical, fast, efficient, and fresh. Sometimes they fail to understand and appreciate practices that have greater respect for more traditional, leisurely ways of doing things. On the other hand, people from other cultures may dislike the practical, challenging American lifestyle.



Despite culture differences, most foreigners give Americans credit for their virtues. Americans are generally viewed as friendly, adaptable, energetic, and kind-hearted. Most newcomers to the U.S. like Americans, and the feeling is usually mutual. Perhaps the greatest American virtue is a deep interest in new ideas and new people. In a nation of immigrants, the foreigner does not remain an outsider for long.

41. The first paragraph tells us that Americans .

- A. are straightforward
- C. don't like their government
- B. show no respect to teachers
- D. like arguing with each other

【答案】A

【解释】根据第一段第三句所举的例子可知,美国人是直截了当的.

42. One of the faults in the American character is .

- A. their dishonesty B. their inefficiency
- C. their strong desire for freshness
- D. their strong desire to get ahead of others

【答案】D

【解释】根据第二段第四句可知,其中一个缺陷是想要超越别人.A 是包含在 D 里面的,而 B 和 C 选项均没有提到.

43. It can be inferred from the passage that .

- A. life in America is relaxing





- B. Americans don't like foreigners
- C. Americans get along well with immigrants
- D. Americans have more faults than virtues

【答案】C

【解释】根据第三段首句可知,不同于其他文化,美国人是认可外来移民的.

44. The last sentence of the passage implies that foreigners in America .

- A. won't stay long there
- C. will soon feel at home there
- B. won't like the country
- D. will soon find a job there

【答案】C

【解释】根据文章末句可知,移民很快会被美国接受.

45. The passage mainly talks about .

- A. the American virtues
- C. the American faults
- B. the American character
- D. the American lifestyle

【答案】B

【解释】文章大意主要讲美国人的性格.从第一段便可得知.

#### Passage 4

We are all interested in equality, but while some people try to protect the school examination system in the name of equality, others, still in the name of equality,



want only to destroy it.

Any society which is interested in equality of opportunity and standards of achievement must regularly test its pupils. The standards may be changed - no examination is perfect-but to have no tests or examinations would mean the end of equality and of standards. There are groups of people who oppose this view and who do not believe either in examinations or in any controls in school or on teachers. This would mean everything would depend on luck since every pupil would depend on the values and the purpose of each teacher.

Without examinations, employers will look for employees from the highly respected schools and from families known to them -a form of favoritism will replace equality. At the moment, the bright child from an

ill-respected school can show certificates to prove he is suitable for a job, while the lack of a certificate indicates the unsuitability of a dull child attending a well-respected school. This defense of excellence and opportunity would disappear if examinations were taken away, and the bright child from a poor family would be a prisoner of his school's reputation, unable to compete for employment with the child from the favored school.

The opponents of the examination system suggest that examinations are an evil force because they show differences between pupils. According to these people, there must be no special, different academic class. They have even suggested that there should be no form of difference in sport or any other area: all jobs or posts should be filled by unsystematic selection. The selection would be made by people



who themselves are probably selected by some computer.

46. The word "it" in paragraph 1 refers to .

A. equality B. the society C. the school D. the examination system

【答案】D

【解释】根据第一段,有些人赞成考试制度的,相反,另外一些人反对.此处省略的是前文提到的考试制度.

47. Those who support examinations believe that without examinations, .

- A. there will be no equality nor standards
- B. the bright child will have no opportunity
- C. the employers will favor the dull child
- D. Schools for bright children would lose their reputation

【答案】A

【解释】根据第二段第二句可知,没有了考试制度却会宣告了平等和标准的死亡.

48. The word "favoritism" in paragraph 3 is used to describe the phenomenon that

- A. bright children usually get better jobs
- B. poor children with certificates are favored in job markets
- C. children attending ordinary schools achieve great success
- D. children from well-respected schools will have good jobs

【答案】D

【解释】根据第三段末句可知,如果没有了考试制度,差学校的好学生会被学校的声誉所影响.也就是雇主会依靠学校的好坏 来决定是否雇佣.

49. Those who are against the examination system will agree that .



- A. pupils shouldn't be divided into "the bright" and "the dull"
- B. special classes are necessary to keep the school standards
- C. school reputation is important in the job market
- D. family background is important in the job market

【答案】A

【解释】根据第四段首句可知,反对者认为考试制度会将学生分为不同等级.

50. The passage mainly focuses on .

- A. schools and certificates B. examinations and equality
- C. opportunity and employment D. standards and reputation

【答案】B

【解释】文章大意讲的是考试制度的利弊与平等的关系.

### Part III Cloze (15%)

Many people wrongly believe that when they reach old age, their families will place them in nursing homes. They will be 51 in the hands of strangers for the rest of their life. Their 52 will visit them only occasionally, and more often, they will not have any 53 visitors. The truth is that this idea is 54 unfortunate imaginary story. In fact, family members will provide over 80 percent of the care 55 elderly people need.

Samuel Prestoon, a sociologist, studies 56 the American family is changing. He reports that by the time the average American couple reaches 40 years of age, they will have more parents 57 children. 58 because people today live longer after an illness than people did years 59, family members must provide long term care.

More psychologists have found that all caregivers share a common characteristic.



They believe that they are the best people for the job. In other words, they feel that they could do the job better than anyone else. Social workers help caregivers to find out why they took on the responsibility of caring for an elderly relative. Many caregivers believe they have to help their relatives. Some state that helping others makes them feel more useful. Others hope that by helping now, they will deserve care when they become old and dependent. Caring for the elderly and being cared for can be a mutually satisfying experience for everyone who might be involved.

51. A. left B. living C. leaving D. Sent

【答案】 A

这里指被留在，所以用 left(leave 的被动形式)，所以选 A

52. A. workers B. children C. parents D. Caregivers

【答案】 B

nursing house 译为养老院，所以父母是被送到养老院的，所以通过上下文可以看出是他们的孩子来拜访探望他们，所以选 B

53. A. continuous B. constant C. regular D. Normal

【答案】 C

continuous 表示连续的，constant 表示不断的，regular 表示有规律的，normal 正常的，regular 符合题意，所以选 C

54. A. the B. / C. a D. An

【答案】 D

这里表示一个，unfortunate 是元音音素的单词，所以冠词用 an，所以选 D



55. A. that B. what C. when D. Where

【答案】 A

that 用于引导同位语从句，解释 care，所以选 A

56. A. when B. how C. what D. Where

【答案】 B

how 来引导 study 后的宾语从句，表示研究美国家庭是如何变化的

57. A. to B. with C. as D. than

【答案】 D

more..than 表示不只是；很；超过，为固定搭配，所以选 D

58. A. Therefore B. However C. Moreover D. Whereas

【答案】 C

moreover 表示程度的更加替进，文中并没有表示转折的意思而是顺承，所以选 C

59. A. before B. ago C. later

【答案】 B

years ago 表示很多年前，

60. A. in B. on C. for

【答案】 C

D. Lately

习惯搭配，其它选项不符合，所以选 B

D. Over

为他们提供工作，为习惯搭配，所以介词用 for，所以选 C

61. A. questioned B. Interviewed C. inquired D. asked



【答案】 B

通过上下文可以看出，文中表达的意思是与照料者面试，所以选 B

62. A. admiration B. task C. necessity D. Responsibility

【答案】 D

have/has responsibility to do sth. 为固定搭配，表示有责任做某事，所以选 D

63. A. causes B. enables C. makes D. Gets

【答案】 C

make sb. do sth. 让某人怎么样，为习惯搭配，所以选 C

64. A. someone B. anyone C. everyone D. Anybody

【答案】 A

用于肯定句中某人，习惯用 someone，而 anyone，anybody 指的是任何人用于否定

中，everyone 指的是所有人，所以选 A

65. A. having taken B. being taken C. be taking D. to take

【答案】 B

作主语用动名词形式，这里指被照顾，所以用 being done 的动名词结构，所以选择 B

#### Part IV Writing (15%)

66. 请代表学生用英语写一份关于举办英语演讲比赛的通知，内容应包括演讲主题、参加人

员、比赛

时间、地点等。