



2016 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. -----Where are you going, Tom?

-----To Bill' s workshop. The engine of my car needs .

A. repairing B. repaired C. repair D. to repair

【答案】 A

句子意思： -Tom,你现在要去哪里? -我现在去 bill 的修车店， 我汽车的引擎需要修理。

Need+Ving 表示被动， 这是一种动词 ing 形式表示被动形式的情况， 此类词还有 want ,deserve 等。

2. The luggage is heavy to carry all the way home. Let's call a taxi..

A.very B. too C.so D. much

【答案】 B

句子意思： 行李箱太重了我不能拖着它一路走回家， 我们去叫辆出租车吧! too...to 是固定搭配 表示“太.....以至于不能”之意。

3. Our teacher suggested that each of us a study plan for the long summer vacation.

A. make B. made C. will make D.would make

【答案】 A

句子意思： 我们老师建议我们每一位同学应该给自己的暑期指定一个学习计划。此句考到虚拟语气中的用法， suggested, demanded, required, ordered 等+主语从句。从句位于用(should)do, should 可以省略。



4. If you had told me earlier, I to meet you at the hotel.

A. had come B. will have come C. would come D. would have come

【答案】 D

句子意思：如果你早点告诉我，我就会来酒店见你。此句考到虚拟语气中对过去情况进行虚拟，if 条件从句用 had+ done, 主句用 would(should, could, might)have+ done。

5. Kim went to visit his teachers in the primary school he worked three years ago.

A. when B. where C. which D. that

【答案】 B

句子意思：Kim 去了他三年前上学的小学拜访他的教师。此句考到宾语从句的用法，从句中缺少宾语的成分，而从句前的连接词是 the primary school,因此用连接副词 where。

6. The language school started a new to help young learners with reading and writing.

A. program B. design C. event D. progress

【答案】 A

句子意思：语言学校创立了一个新的项目，用阅读与写作的方法帮助青少年学者。此句考到的是词汇的辨析。program 项目，计划; design 设计，图案; event 事件，结果; progress 进步。

7. Always keep in mind that more fruit, vegetables and exercises will keep us healthy. A. regular B. normal C. average D. ordinary

【答案】 A

句子意思：记住多吃水果，蔬菜和多做常规性运动会使我们保持身体健康。此题考到是词



汇的

固定搭配。 Regular exercise 表“常规性运动”。

8. Peter often accompanies his parents to the concert, he does not like pop music at all.

A. as B. if C. since D. though

【答案】 D

句子意思：即使 Peter 一点也不喜欢流行英语，但他经常陪他的父母去音乐会。此题考的是让步 状语从句的用法， though “虽然”。

9. Mr Brown would like to make on his house, but he was disappointed.

A. gains B. interests C. a profit D. a benefit

【答案】 C

句子意思：布朗先生想要用他的房子赚钱，但是他感到失望。此题考的是固定搭配， make a profit “赚钱，获利”。；benefit:普通用词，指通过正当手段从物质或精神方面得到的任何好处或利益；interest: 作“利益”解时，多用复数形式，既可指集团、群体的利益，又可指个人的利益。 gain: 指获得的物质利益，也暗示不损坏他人利益而得的无形好处；profit: 着重收益，尤指从物质、钱财等方面获得的利益。

10. It is Allen's first time to speak to the public, but I am sure he will get his nervousness. A.away B. off C over D. through

【答案】 C

句子意思：这是 Allen 第一次在公共场合发言，但我相信他会克服紧张的。此题考的是固定搭配。 Get over “克服”；get away “逃离”；get off “起飞”；get through “通过”。

11. If you are not satisfied with this pair, I will get you one of the same size and



colour.

A. other B. another C. more D. less

【答案】 B

句子意思：如果你不喜欢这一双的话，我可以给你另一双相同尺寸和颜色的。此题考的是 other 与 another 的辨析。Other 指两个中的另一个；another 指三者或三者以上中除一个以外的另一个，有一个，或者另外几个。

12. It is reported that a plane has in the mountainous area near the borderline of that country.

A. crashed B. crushed C. flashed D. clashed

【答案】 A

句子意思：据报道一架飞机在靠近国家的边界线的山地坠毁。此题考到是同义词的辨析。

Crash “坠毁”；crush “粉碎”；flash “闪光”；clash “猛烈的撞击”。

13. -----Where is my cell phone? I can't find it.

-----Well, you have put it somewhere.

A. should B. must C. ought to D. would

【答案】 B

句子意思：-我们手机在哪呢？我找不到。-呵，你肯定乱丢了！此题考到是情态动词表对过去动作推测的用法 must have done。

14. I think we should stop arguing and work together, if we want to get near a solution to the problem.

A. anywhere B. everywhere C. nowhere D. somewhere

【答案】 D



句子意思：如果我们想对这个问题的解决方法有所进展，我们应该不要在争辩了，要合作起来。此题考的是固定搭配的用法，get nowhere/anywhere “一事无成”；get somewhere “有所进展”。

15. The gardener the boy not to step on the grass.

A. suggested B. charged C. warned D. insisted

【答案】 C

句子意思：园丁警告那个小男孩不要在草地上踩踏。此题考的是虚拟语气的用法，从后面的从句发现，not 前面省略了 should。从四个选择中，最符合句意的只有 warned。

16.I am afraid we must go now if we don't want to get caught in the traffic jam.

.....OK. .

A.It doesn't matter B.You're welcome C. Take care D. Never mind

【答案】 C

句子意思：如果我们不想堵在路上的话，恐怕我们现在必须得走了。此题考到是交际用语的选择。It doesn't matter “没关系”；You're welcome “客气”；Take care “保重”；Never mind “没关系”。

17. You might not like the way Sam behaves, but please be kind to him. , he is your grandfather.

A. After all B. Above all C. In all D. At all

【答案】 A

句子意思：你也许不喜欢 Sam 的行为，但不管怎样请你对他友善一点，因为他是你的祖父。此题考的是固定搭配。After all “毕竟”；Above all “首先”；In all “总共”；At all “根本”。



18. We mention the importance of giving up smoking once and again, but hardly it.

A. did they realize B. have they realized C. they did realize D. they have realized

【答案】 B

句子意思：我们一次又一次的提到戒烟的重要性，但是他们几乎没有意识到严重性。此题考到

是倒装句的用法。Hardly, never, not, not only, little, seldom 等放在句首时，用部分倒装。

19. Tom's room is in a terrible mess, everything seems in it.

A. out of control B. out of date C. out of order D. out of service

【答案】 C

句子意思：Tom 的房间乱到令人发怒，所有东西都到处扔。此题考的是固定搭配的用法。

Out of control “失去控制”；out of date “过期”；out of order “杂乱无章”；out of service “故障”。

20. At the 60th anniversary, the guests sitting in the front are those graduates from the university.

A. faithful B. distinguished C. impressive D. interesting

【答案】 B

句子意思：在 60 周年纪念会上，坐在前排的来宾都是学校杰出的毕业生。此题考的是词汇的意思。Faithful “忠诚的”；distinguished “著名的”；impressive “令人印象深刻的”；interesting “令人感兴趣的”。

21. We were caught in a traffic jam. By the time we arrived at the airport the plane .

A. will take off B. would take off C. has taken off D. had taken off



【答案】 D

句子意思： 由于我们堵在路上， 在我们到达机场的时候， 飞机已经起飞了。此题考的是时态的 问题。飞机起飞是在我们到达机场前发生的动作， 因此用过去完成时。

22. is not known yet.

A. Although he is serious about it

C. Whether we will go outing or not

B. No matter how we will do the task

D. Unless they come to see us

【答案】 C

句子意思： 我们是否出去玩还不知道。此题考的是连接词意思的辨析和句子意思的理解。

23. You can't rely on Jane as she is changing her mind and you will never know what she is going to do next.

A. occasionally B.rarely C.scarcely D.constantly

【答案】 D

句子意思： 你不能依赖 Jane,因为他老师改变想法并且有也不知道她接下来会作什么。此题考到 是时态的用法。副词 constantly 与现在进行时连用， 表示反复出现或习惯性的动作， 含“厌烦”等感*** 彩。

24. Kids will soon get tired of learning more than they can.

A. if they expect to learn

C. if they learn to expect

B. if they are expected to learn

D. if they are learned to expect



【答案】 B

句子意思：如果孩子们被期待去学习的东西超出他们的能力范围，他们很快会对学习产生厌倦感。此题考到是 expect 的用法，be expected to “被期待去做某事”。

25. Many people prefer the bowls made of steel to the made of plastic.

A. it B.one C.ones D.them

【答案】 C

句子意思：很多人喜欢铁制的饭碗而不喜欢塑料的。此题考到是代词的用法，ones 代表前面的 bowls。

26. from far away, the 600-meter tower is stretching into the sky.

A.See B.Seeing C.To see D.Seen

【答案】 D

句子意思：从远处看，600米的高塔耸入云霄。此题考到是非谓语动词做状语的用法。

原句是 If the 600-meter tower is seen from far away, it is stretching into the sky.在变成状语的时候要把连接词 If,主 语 the 600-meter tower 和 is 去掉。

27. The tribe had been living in that part of the area for generations until the civil war .

A. broke down B.broke off C.broke out D.broke up

【答案】 C

这个部落已经在这个地方生活好几代了，直到内战的爆发。此题考到是固定搭配的辨析。

Broke down “打破”；broke off “断绝”；broke out “爆发”；broke up “分手”。

28. The young man had decided to give up the chance of studying abroad, surprised his parents a lot.



A. when B.where C.which D.that

【答案】 C

那个年轻人已经决定放弃出国留学的机会，这使他的父母非常的惊讶。此题考到是非限制性定语从句的用法，形式上用逗号把主句与从句隔开。

29. Martin can reach the branch of that tall tree at the gate.

A. As a short man B. Being short C. As he is short D. Short as he is

【答案】 D

句子意思：尽管马丁不高，但是他可以摸到门口那颗树的树枝。此题考到是倒装句的用法。

As/though 引导的让步状语从句中，其倒装句型：adj(n/v)+as/though+主语+谓语。

30. The temperature is likely to go down next week, we will have to cancel the outdoor activities.

A. in that case B. In case. C. In no case D. In any case

【答案】 A

假如下周的温度下降的话，我们就不得不取消户外的活动。此题考到是固定搭配的用法。

In that case “在...情况下”；in case “万一”；in no case “绝不”；in any case “无论如何”。 Part II Reading Comprehension (40%)

Passage 1

On Thursday afternoon Mrs. Clarke, dressed for going out, took her handbag with her money and her key in it, locked the door and went to the club. She always went there on Thursdays. It was a nice outing for an old woman who lived alone.

At six o' clock she came home, let herself in and at once smelt cigarette smoke.

Cigarette smoke in her house? How? How? Had someone got in? She checked the



back door and the windows. All were locked or fastened, as usual. There was no sign of forced entry.

Over a cup of tea she wondered whether someone had a key that fitted her front door "a master key perhaps" . So she stayed at home the following Thursday. Nothing happened. Was anyone watching her movements? On the Thursday after that she went out at her usual time ,dressed as usual ,but she didn' t go to the club. Instead she took a short cut home again, letting herself in through her garden and the back door. She settled down to wait.

It was just after four o' clock when the front door bell rang. Mrs. Clarke was making a cup of tea at the time. The bell rang again, and then she heard her letter-box being pushed open. With the kettle of boiling water in her hand, she moved quietly toward the front door. A long piece of wire appeared through the letter box, and then a hand. The wire turned and caught around the knob on the door-lock. Mrs. Clarke raised the kettle and poured the water over the hand. There was a shout outside, and the skin seemed to drop off the fingers like a glove. The wire fell to the floor, the hand was pulled back, and Mrs. Clarke heard the sound of running feet.

31. On Thursday, Mrs Clarke usually .

- A. went on an outing
- B. visited a club
- C. worked at a club
- D. went to see a friend

【答案】 B

细节题。从第一段中的第一句可以知道 ".....locked the door and went to the club." 故本题选 B。



32. No one made a forced entry, because .

- A. she smelt cigarette smoke.
- B. she found nobody in the house
- C. she came into the house as usual and locked the door
- D. she found the door and windows remained the same

【答案】 D

细节题。从题干 forced entry 定位到第二段最后一句 “All were locked or fastened, as usual. There was no sign of forced entry.” 所有的门和窗像往常一样锁得紧紧的，没有强行入室的迹象。只有答案 D 与原文意思相同。A 是她闻到烟味; B 是她发现家里没人; C 是她像往常一样进到房子把门锁上。

33. On the second Thursday, nothing happened and Mrs. Clarke was wondering .

- A. whether her guess was wrong
- B. whether someone had a master key
- C. whether her movements were being watched
- D. whether someone took a short cut to the house

【答案】 C

细节题。从题干 “nothing happened” 定位到文章的第三段 “So she stayed at home the following Thursday. Nothing happened. Was anyone watching her movements? “她待在家里，但是没什么事情发生，她就想是真的有人在监视它的活动么？”只有 C 与之相符。A 是否她的猜测是错误的; B 是否有人有万能钥匙; D 是否有人抄捷径进去房子。

34. The wire fell to the floor .

- A. because it was too hot to hold



- B. when the man's glove dropped off
- C. because the man just wanted to run away
- D. when the man's hand was badly hurt by hot water

【答案】 D

细节题。从题干定位到文章的最后一段，大意是克拉夫人发现有一条铁线插入信箱，然后出现一只手，那只想用铁线勾住门把，然后她一把热水倒上去，然后她就听到有人快速跑走的声音。从铁线掉到地板上可以知道，那个男人肯定是杯热水烫到了，故选 D。

A 是铁线太热拿不住; B 是那个男人的手套掉了; C 是因为那个难以只想逃跑。

35. It can be inferred from the passage that Mrs. Clarke was .

- A. calm and clever
- C. anxious and worried

【答案】 A

推理题。从文章中，

- B. brave and lucky
- D. scared and frightened

"was anyone watching her movement? Took a short cut way. Move quietly"

等句子词组可以看出克拉克夫人是很善于思考和很镇定的一个人。

Passage 2

We find that bright children are rarely held back by mixed-ability teaching. On the contrary, both their knowledge and experience are enriched. We feel that there are many disadvantages in dividing pupils into different groups. It does not take into account the fact that children develop at different rates. It can have a bad effect on



both the bright and the not-so-bright child. After all, it can be quite discouraging to be at the bottom of the top grade!

Besides, it is rather unreal to grade pupils just according to their intellectual ability. This is only one aspect of their total personality. We are concerned to develop the abilities of all our pupils to the full, not just their academic ability. We also value personal qualities and social skills, and we find that mixed-ability teaching contributes to all these aspects of learning.

In our classrooms, we work in various ways. The pupils often work in groups: this gives them the opportunity to learn to co-operate, to share, and to develop leadership skills. They also learn how to cope with personal problems as well as how to think, to make decisions, to analyze and evaluate, and to communicate effectively. The pupils learn from each other as well as from the teacher.

Sometimes the pupils work in pairs; sometimes they work on individual tasks and assignments, and they can do this at their own speed. They also have some formal class teaching when this is appropriate. We encourage our pupils to use the library, and we teach them the skills they need in order to do this effectively. An advanced pupil

can do advanced work: it does not matter how old the child is. We expect our pupils to do their best, not their least, and we give them every encouragement to attain this goal.

36. The phrase held back ? in Line 1 means being .

A. forced to study hard



- C. unwilling to study hard
- B. stopped from making progress
- D. pushed to make great progress

【答案】 B

词汇题。从 “On the contrary, both their knowledge and experience are enriched.” 可知他们的知识和经验都很丰富，故可以推测他们是一直在学***步的。A 选项是被迫去学习；C 是不愿意去学习；D 是逼迫他们取得更大的进步。需要注意的是文章中 held back 前有否定副词 rarely。

37. The writer' s attitude towards mixed-ability teaching ? is .
- A. approving B. negative
 - C. critical D. indifferent

【答案】 A

态度题。从文章第二段 “we find that mixed-ability teaching contributes to all these aspects of learning.” 可理解综合素质教育有助于学习各种各样的知识技能。故作者的态度是赞成的。

38. According to the writer, the main concern of a teacher should be the development of the students' .
- A. social skills B. total personality
 - C. personal qualities D. intellectual ability

【答案】 B

细节题。从 “concern, development” 定位到文章的第二段， “it is rather unreal to grade people just according to their intellectual ability. This is only one aspect of their



total personality.” 如果只通过智力来判断一个人是不对的，因为智力仅仅是综合素质的一部分。选择中社交能力，人格品质和智力都只是综合能力的一部分，只有 B 正确。

39. Which of the following is NOT MENTIONED in the third paragraph?

- A. Pupils can learn how to be capable organizers.
- B. Pupils can learn how to work together with others.
- C. Pupils can learn how to participate in teaching activities.
- D. Pupils can learn how to develop their reasoning abilities.

【答案】 C

细节题。从文章中 “to co-operate, to develop leadership skills. to think, to make decisions, to analyze and evaluate” 等词可以知道学生应该学会合作，培养领导能力，去思考，做决定并且要学会分析。故只有 C 在文章未被提及。

40. This passage aims to .

- A. offer advice on the effective use of the library
- B. emphasize the importance of teaching the skills
- C. discuss pair work and group work for classroom activities
- D. argue for teaching bright and not-so-bright pupils in the same class

【答案】 D

主旨题。文章通篇都是讨论如何培养一个学生综合能力的问题。A 对图书馆的使用提供建议; B 强调教授技巧的重要性; C 是讨论团队合作的问题，这些都是文章中的某一个点，并不能概括全文的中心思想，文章一直讨论的都是 mixed-ability teaching 的问题，从第一段的最后两句也可以得出，全文讨论的是怎样教育聪明和一般学生的问题。

Passage 3



In the 1960s, medical researchers Thomas Holmes and Richard Rahe developed a checklist of stressful events. They appreciated the tricky point that any major change can be stressful. Negative events like “serious illness of a family member” were high on the list, but so were some positive life-changing events, like marriage. When you take the Holmes-Rahe test you must remember that the score does not reflect how you deal with stress—it only shows how much you have to deal with. And we now know that the way you handle these events dramatically affects your chances of staying healthy.

By the early 1970s, hundreds of similar studies had followed Holmes and Rahe. And millions of Americans who work and live under stress worried over the reports. Somehow, the research was described

briefly in a memorable message. Women’s magazines ran headlines like “Stress causes illness!” If you want to stay physically and mentally healthy, the articles said, avoid stressful events.

But such simple advice is impossible to follow. Even if stressful events are dangerous, many — like the death of a loved one — are impossible to avoid. Moreover, any warning to avoid all stressful events is a prescription for staying away from opportunities as well as trouble. Since any change can be stressful, a person who wanted to be completely free of stress would never marry, have a child, take a new job or move.

The notion that all stress makes you sick also ignores a lot of what we know about people. It assumes we’re all weak and passive in the face of difficulties. But what



about human initiative and creativity? Many people come through periods of stress with more physical and mental energy than they had before. We also know that a long time without change or challenge can lead to boredom, and physical and mental strain.

41. Holmes-Rahe made a medical research on .

- A. what to do to avoid stress
- B. what to do to cope with stress
- C. what kind of events can cause stress
- D. what kind of stress can cause changes

【答案】 C

细节题。根据题干 medical research 定位到文章的第一段第一句 “medical researchers Thomas Holmes and Richard Rahe developed a checklist of stressful events.” 医学研究者 Thomas Holmes 和 Richard Rahe 研究总结出了一个关于产生压力的报告。因此这个报告主要的反应的是导致压力的事情是什么。

42. The score of the Holmes-Rahe test shows .

- A. how much you have to deal with stress
- B. how positive events can change your life
- C. how negative events can change your life
- D. how you can deal with life-changing events

【答案】 A

细节题。根据题干 Holmes-Rahe 定位到文章第一段第三句 “When you take the Holmes-Rahe test you must remember that the score does not reflect how you deal



with stress—it only shows how much you have to deal with.” 主要说的是这个测试的结果并不是反应你怎么样去处理压力，而是你有多要压力需要处理。故选 A。

43. The studies on stress in the early 1970s made people .

- A. feel more stressful in working and living
- B. believe that it's impossible to avoid stress
- C. worry about their mental and physical health
- D. believe that it' s possible to avoid stressful events

【答案】 C

细节题。根据题干定位到第二段，当时美国人在生活和工作上的压力都非常大，并且有很多的 相关的研究都是和 Thomas Holmes ， Richard Rahe 的差不多，导致很多人对压力的关注提升，并且一本以“压力引起疾病”为标题的杂志提到，只有避免压力，精神上 and 身体上都可以保持健康。

44. If a person wanted to avoid stress completely, he would have to .

- A. avoid any changes
- B. make some changes
- C. be free of dangerous things
- D. stay away from the opportunities

【答案】 A

细节题。根据题干定位到文章的第三段最后一句 “Since any change can be stressful, a person who wanted to be completely free of stress would never marry, have a child, take a new job or move.” 句意是因为任何的改变都会导致压力，一个完全想免于压力的人将会永远不结婚，生孩子，找新工作和搬家。



45. Which of the following best describes the writer's tone in the passage?

- A. Critical.
- B. Objective.
- C. Subjective.
- D. Prejudiced.

【答案】 B

推理题。全文作者的语调都是客观的，并未出现主观的想法如 I think ,I believe 等，在文章最后两段，明显有提到避免压力会导致的结果，但是产生压力会导致的结果作者也有提及，因此并未有偏向哪一方的看法，因此是客观的。

Passage 4

Even plants can run a fever, especially when they're under attack by insects or disease. But unlike humans, plants can have their temperature taken from 3,000 feet away- ... straight up. A decade ago, adapting the infrared (红外线) scanning technology developed for military purposes and other satellites, physicist Stephen Paley came up with a quick way to take the temperature of crops to determine which ones are under attack. The goal was to let farmers precisely target pesticide (杀虫剂) spraying rather than rain poison on a whole field, which always includes plants that don't have pest (害虫) problems.

Even better, Paley's Remote Scanning Services Company could detect crop problems before they became visible to the eye. An infrared scanner, on a plane flying at 3,000 feet at night, measured the heat send out by crops. The data was turned into a color-coded map showing where plants were running "fevers".



Farmers could then spot-spray, using 50 to 70 percent less pesticide than they otherwise would.

The bad news is that Paley's company closed down in 1984, after only three years. Farmers resisted the new technology and long-term supporters were hard to find. But with the renewed concern about pesticides on produce, and refinements in infrared scanning, Paley hopes to get back into operation. Agriculture experts have no doubt about how the technology works. "This technique can be used on 75 percent of agricultural land in the United States", says George Oerther of Texas A&M. Ray Jackson, who recently retired from the Department of Agriculture, thinks long-distance infrared crop scanning could be adopted by the end of the decade, but only if Paley finds the financial support which he failed to obtain 10 years ago.

46. Plants will run a fever when they are .

- A. sprayed with pesticides
- B. facing an infrared scanner
- C. troubled with insects or disease
- D. having their temperature taken

【答案】 C

细节题。从题干“plan will run a fever”定位到文章第二、三段最后一句。在以前，我们对植物进行杀虫是大量的灌溉，而现在我们可以对植物进行单独杀虫，在植物患上虫患的时候，我们可以减少杀虫剂的使用。因此只有当植物生虫或出现疾病的时候植物才会出现问题。

47. In order to apply pesticide spraying precisely, we can use infrared scanning to .



- A. draw a color-coded map
- B. locate the problem area
- C. attract insects and treat disease
- D. estimate the damage to the crops

【答案】 A

细节题。从题干“infrared scanning”定位到文章第三段第二句，通过红外线的扫描这些数据会变成彩色编码图，可以让你看到那棵植物不健康，然后我们可以定位喷射杀虫剂，从而减少杀虫剂的使用量。B是定位到问题区域；C是吸引昆虫和治疗疾病；D是判断受损的农作物。

48. Farmers can save a considerable amount of pesticide by .

- A. making use of spot-spraying
- B. transforming poisoned rain
- C. consulting infrared scanning experts
- D. detecting crop problems at an early stage

【答案】 A

细节题。从“a considerable amount of pesticide”定位到第三段的最后一段“50 to 70 percent less pesticide”即是对题干的同意替换。

49. The difficulty in applying infrared scanning technology to agriculture is .

- A. its high cost
- B. the financial problem
- C. the decreased production
- D. the lack of official support



【答案】 B

细节题。从 “infrared scanning technology to agriculture” 定位到文章的最后一段最后一句 “ ...thinks long-distance infrared crop scanning could be adopted by the end of the decade, but only if Paley finds the financial support which he failed to obtain 10 years ago.” 如果在十年前得到经济方面的支持，那么十年后的今天我们就可以使用长距离的红外线庄稼扫描。因此选 B 经济问题。A 是高成本; C 是产量下降; D 是得不到政府的支持。

50. The passage mainly talks about the .

- A. problems of crops
- B. temperature of plants
- C. roles of Paley's company
- D. function of infrared scanning

【答案】 D

主旨题。通篇都是讨论如何对植物进行定点杀虫的问题，而最主要的就是红外线扫描的功能。故选 D。A 是庄稼问题; B 是植物的温度; C 是 Paley 的公司的角色。

Part III Cloze (15%)

A friend of mine met with an accident driving in darkness. His legs were so hurt that he couldn't move. What was the 51 was that he found himself unable to ask for help---his mobile phone went out of 52 because of the exhausted battery. 53 could be done but to wait in cold wilderness. It was eight hours later that day broke, and then the rescue arrived.

It can 54 that he could stand the horror in the darkness for so long. Even more



surprising was his 55 : "First of all, I checked up my physical conditions and found myself not in mortal danger. As there was no tools to 56 help, I leaned back in my seat trying my best to 57 the wound from bleeding. In this way I dozed off."

His story put an end to my regret for the sadness of an exploration adventure that happened last year. A group of young men 58 to explore a mountain cave and got lost. 59 to find a way out in the dark cave they were frightened and ran anxiously without a sense of 60 . Finally they fell dead in fear and exhaustion. According to the rescue people 61 found them, the place where they got lost was only about 10 meters away from the 62 of the cave. If they stayed on the spot when they lost their way and tried to calm themselves, they would probably 63 a faint light glimmering not far away.

Don't you think you can compare it with life 64 ? When you meet with difficulty in life and work, and you are not clear about it yet, you 65 put up struggle immediately. It seems to be a negative attitude, but a person who can afford to do so must have foresight as well as a great courage in the first place.

51. A. certain B. uncertain C. best D. Worst

【答案】 D

句子意思：最糟糕的是他自己无法寻求到任何帮助。此题考点最高级 "The+最高级" 的用法。

52. A. reach B. way C. control D. Work

【答案】 D

句子意思：他的手机因为没电，所以关机了。此题考的是固定搭配，out of work "无法



正常工作” ; out of control “失去控制” ; out of reach “够不着” ; out of the way “偏远”。

53. A. Everything B. Anything C. Something D. Nothing

【答案】 D

句子意思： 没有事情可以干， 唯有在荒凉的野外等待。此题考的是固定搭配， everything but 不是固定词组， 填入后同样不能使上下文正确; anything but 是一个固定短语， 意思是“决不” something but 不是什么固定词组， 填入后不能使上下文含义正确; nothing but 是固定短语， 意思是“只”， 填它也不能 让上下文正确。

54. A. almost B. hardly C. possibly D. Scarcely

【答案】 A

句子意思： 在黑夜如此长时间的等待。根据句意只有 A 答案符合， B “几乎不” ; C “也许” ; D “几乎不” 。

55. A. determination B. decision C. explanation D. Conversation

【答案】 C

句子意思： 最令人惊讶的是他的解释。此题考的是名词的意义选择。从后文可以排除其他选项， 此处不是朋友的“借口”， 更不是“计划”和“决定”。

56. A. call for B. go for C. leave for D. look for

【答案】 A

句子意思： 因为没有工具可以寻求帮助。此题考的是固定搭配， call for “请求” ; go for “支持” ; leave for “离开.....去” ; look for “寻找” 。

57. A. treat B. cure C. keep D. Remain

【答案】 C

句子意思： 我靠在座位上， 设法给伤口止血。此题考的是固定搭配， keep from “抑制”，



其他选项均无次搭配。

58. A. tried B.managed C. liked D.Tended

【答案】 A

句子意思：一群年轻人尝试去山洞探险，最终迷路了。此题考的是固定搭配，try to “尝试去”；manage to “设法去”；like to “喜欢做”；tend to “倾向”。

59. A. Able B.Unable C. Lucky D.Unlucky

【答案】 B

句子意思：他们很害怕并且来回焦急的跑动，在***中无法找到出路。此题考的是形容词的意义选择。从后文“这群年轻人乱作一团”可知，他们找不到出口。其他选项“决心”，“愿意”等不合逻辑。

60. A. space B.balance C. frustration D.Direction

【答案】 D

句子意思：在***中他们找不着出路，失去了方向感。此题考的是名词的意义选择。由这群年轻人迷路可知，他们乱跑一气，没有了“方向”感。

61. A. that B.which C.when D.Where

【答案】 A

句子意思：根据找到他们的救援队伍得知，那个地方离洞口仅约 10 米远。此题考的是主语从句的用法，在四个选项中，只有 that 可以指人。

62. A. ending B.Beginning C.opening D.Closing

【答案】 C

句子一是：根据找到他们的救援队伍得知，那个地方离洞口仅约 10 米远。此题考的是名词的意义选择，从后面“亮光闪烁”可知，这儿指的是“出口”，故用 opening。



63. A. tell B.sense C.tough D.Think

【答案】 B

句子意思： 他们可能感受到不远处柔弱的亮光闪烁。此题考的是动词意义选择， tell “分辨” ;tough “忍受” ;think “思考” 。

64. A. himself B.itself C.yourselves D.Themselves

【答案】 B

句子意思： 难道你不认为你可以把这次的探险与你的生活对比吗？ 此题考的是反身代词的用法， life 是无生命的故选择 B。

65. A. mustn't B. wouldn' t C. needn' t D.couldn' t

【答案】 C

句子意思： 在你的生活和工作中遇到困难， 你还未很了解事， 你不需要马上去行动。此题考的是 情态动词的用法， need 用作情态动词时,不需要借助助动词 do,does, did 来构成否定句

Part IV Writing (15%)

67. 请根据自己的具体情况去谋求一份教师职业， 内容包括个人信息、教育背景和工作经历。还可包含事业目标(objective 或 career objective)、获奖情况(awards)和特长(special skills)等。

参考范文：

Dear Sir or Madam,

I graduated from XXXX with bachelor degree in XX. I majored in English, At the same time, I'm

interested in computer, too. It is said that no one is short of time. I spared no efforts



to study English in collage, especially oral English. So I am good at English, And what makes me be proud of myself most is that it will be easy for me to take up any new technology in any field after four years studying in collage.

I have working in XX High school till now. I have learned much from my job. I like the good working atmosphere there, the warm-hearted and diligent work-mates.

And I learn more from my present job. I meet so many people, so much difficulty, and face so much challenge every single day. But I enjoy it, enjoying the process of resolving all the difficulty and facing up challenge. I am enjoying the team work atmosphere here, and can complete all kinds of commissions alone, too.

So, I have the maturity, skills and abilities to take the position which I applied for, and I'd like very much to demonstrate those qualities in your school. In short, I hope to be one of you, as there seems to be a match between what you are looking for and what I'd like to. So please feel free to contact me, if you want to know more details about me. Thanks for your time and consideration. I really appreciate it. I look forward to meet you. And wish to be one of you soon.

Best wishes to you!

Yours sincerely,

XXX