2020 年广东专升本英语真题试卷及答案

Part Ⅰ Vocabulary and Structure（30%）

Directions: *There are 30 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence, there are four choices marked A, B, C, and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence and then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.*

1. We study five days ＿＿ week and on Sundays we usually play ＿＿ football.
   A．the; a   B．a; the   C．the; /   D．a; /

2. He told me that he ＿＿ here for ten minutes.
   A．has come   B．had arrived   C．had been   D．came

3. — ＿＿ are the Olympic Games held?
   — Every four years.
   A．How long   B．How often   C．How soon   D．How far

4. In today's class, he appeared to be ＿＿ than he used to be.
   A．very active   B．much active   C．more active   D．most active

5. As the clock ＿＿ twelve tonight, the deadline will have passed.
   A．knocks   B．hits   C．beats   D．strikes

6. ＿＿ receiving the book, she went over the most interesting chapters first.
   A．On   B．In   C．At   D．By

7. In the corner of the library, I found a book ＿＿ cover was stained with ink.
   A．who   B．whose   C．where   D．which

8. Our campus is _____ big that we need a bike to make it.
   A. very   B. so   C. such   D. much

9. Judy hardly joins in any class activities, _____?
   A. does she   B. doesn't she   C. didn't she   D. is she

10. The students _____ outdoors when the visitors arrived.
    A. were playing   B. have played   C. would play   D. could play

11. I might fail, but I will keep doing it _____.
    A. however   B. anyhow   C. whatever   D. yet

12. Every detail should be considered _____ that it won't happen again.
    A. to ensure   B. ensured   C. ensuring   D. ensures

13. Please give me one more day, and I will get _____ ready.
    A. anything   B. something   C. everything   D. nothing

14. She _____ to work from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m., six days a week.
    A. makes   B. made   C. was made   D. was making

15. With so many cars around here, we have no idea _____.
    A. when to park   B. where to park
    C. whenever to park   D. wherever to park

16. Doctors warned that the bad weather would _____ more cases of flu.
    A. result from   B. bring in   C. result in   D. bring on

17. Online shopping, when properly _____, can save a lot of time, money and energy.
    A. handled   B. handling   C. having handled D. is handled

18. Illegal hunting and trading of wild animals will _____ severely in China.
    A. punish   B. punishing   C. be punished   D. being punished

19. The country will double its _____ to reduce the economic losses caused by the earthquake.
    A. affects   B. effects   C. affords   D. efforts

20. _____ high cost of living in big cities, many graduates choose to work in small cities.
    A. Regardless of B. Apart from   C. As for   D. Due to

21. Busy preparing a report, he couldn't _____ the noise, and had to keep all the windows shut.
    A. put up with   B. come up with C. catch up with D. keep up with

22. It is an online platform _____ people can buy and sell many kinds of things.
    A. when   B. where   C. that   D. which

23. I like a house with a beautiful garden, but I don't have enough money to buy _____.
    A. one   B. it   C. this   D. that

24. A survey has _____ that a growing number of people are overweight.
    A. reflected   B. released   C. remarked   D. revealed

25. He lifted the huge rock _____ drop it on his own feet.
    A. so as to   B. but to   C. only to   D. in order to

26. As the economy develops, the living standards of the people have improved _____.

    A. urgently   B. significantly   C. properly   D. frequently

27. It was on his 22nd birthday _____ the young man received his first job offer.

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

28. She visited several museums to _____ information for her research project.

    A. receive   B. pick   C. acquire   D. gather

29. — What shall we do tonight then?

    — _____.

    A. Go ahead   B. Help yourself   C. It's up to you   D. No problem

30. — Can I have a day off tomorrow, Mr. Smith?

    — _____. I can't manage it myself.

    A. Of course   B. I'm afraid not

    C. Don't mention it   D. It depends

Part II Reading Comprehension（40%）

Directions： *In this section, there are four passages, each of which is followed by five questions or unfinished sentences. Choose the best answer and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.*

Passage 1

Each year, 1.3 million people worldwide die in car accidents. Ninety-four percent of those crashes are due to human error. This is a tragedy that self-driving vehicles can help prevent. That's because computers can think better and react earlier than people.

As soon as we can show that a self-driving car can drive more safely than a human, we should expect to see many more such vehicles picking up passengers across the country — and eventually around the world.

Self-driving cars will also help speed up the shift toward increased ride sharing and reduced car ownership. Many people already use ride-sharing services instead of owning their own cars. Self-driving vehicles are a great fit for ride sharing because machines have the potential to find the best routes for getting people to their destinations more safely and faster than human drivers.

A future where more of us use ride sharing as our primary mode of transportation means we'll need fewer cars overall, which comes with key benefits, including reduced <u>road congestion</u> and less time wasted in traffic. Fewer cars also means less pollution and fewer parking spaces. That would make room for more parks, bike lanes, and businesses.

Real-world testing is critical to getting this technology ready for nationwide use. That's why some companies are testing self-driving cars in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and Tempe, Arizona. Both cities have welcomed this technology with open arms.

A better future is within reach. We already have the technology. While it won't happen overnight, self-driving cars will be an important part of the future of transportation.

31. According to the author, self-driving can reduce car crashes because self-driving cars _____.
    A. can think
    B. know directions
    C. are controlled by computers
    D. can avoid some human errors
32. Why can we expect more car sharing with the development of self-driving cars?
    A. Because machines know the destinations better.
    B. Because many people prefer ride-sharing services.
    C. Because they are fit for those that do not have car ownership.
    D. Because people can get to their destinations more safely and faster.
33. The underlined phrase "road congestion" in Para.4 refers to _____.
    A. traffic jams   B. traffic rules   C. traffic lights   D. traffic signs
34. What is the attitude of Pittsburgh and Tempe towards self-driving cars?
    A. Positive.   B. Negative.   C. Conservative.   D. Unclear.
35. What is the biggest advantage of self-driving cars according to the passage?
    A. They reduce pollution.   B. They save public space.
    C. They enhance road safety.   D. They reduce car ownership.

Passage 2

Jack London, one of America's major writers of adventure tales, was born in California in 1876. During his life, London worked at many jobs. His broad life experiences would become the background for his writing.

London loved to read. As a teenager, he spent many hours educating himself at the public library. He attended college at the University of California at Berkeley, but he stayed for only six months. He thought Berkeley was "not lively enough" and wanted to do something more exciting.

London wrote stories about working people and the hard times they had making a living. He knew their problems firsthand. He worked as a sailor, factory employee, and railroad worker, to name just a few of his many jobs.

Like many people of the time, London caught the Gold Rush Fever. In 1897, he headed for Alaska. He didn't find gold, but he discovered something even more valuable. He discovered that people enjoyed listening to the stories he made up with his vivid imagination. London entertained the miners with story after story. Later, using his experiences during the Gold Rush, he created many more colorful stories.

London resolved to live a full, exciting life. He once said that he would rather be a shooting star than a sleepy and permanent planet. Each day, he pushed himself. Once London determined that he was going to be a writer, nothing could stop him. His goal was to write at least one thousand words every day. He refused to stop even when he was sick. In eighteen years, the writer published fifty-one books and hundreds of articles. He was the best-selling and highest-paid author of his day. Many people also considered him to be the best writer.

36. What inspired Jack London's adventure tales?
    A. His broad life experiences.
    B. His lively imagination.
    C. His love for reading.
    D. His university days.

37. Who are the main characters in Jack London's stories according to Para.3?
    A. Railroad workers.
    B. Factory employees.
    C. Professional sailors.
    D. Working-class people.

38. What was the more valuable thing discovered by Jack London during the Gold Rush?
    A. His interest in writing stories.
    B. His patience in listening to stories.
    C. His talent in entertaining the miners.
    D. His dream of travelling around Alaska.

39. What can we infer from Jack London's remark that he would rather be a shooting star than a sleepy and permanent planet?
    A. He did not need much sleep.
    B. He wanted to be a famous writer.
    C. He had good knowledge of stars.
    D. He had a passion for exciting life.

40. According to Para.5, Jack London can be best described as a(n) _____.
    A. humorous writer
    B. imaginative writer
    C. magnificent writer
    D. hardworking writer

Passage 3

Does stress, anger, or sadness drive you to eat? Do you turn to food for comfort, or when you're bored? Many people do. If you often eat for emotional reasons instead of because you're physically hungry, that can be a problem.

Obeying the urge to eat more than you need is certain to gain weight. It's an even bigger problem if you already have health conditions like high blood pressure.

You can get back in control of your emotional eating. The surprising part is, it's not really about food at all. The solution to emotional eating is less about eating than it is about emotions. You can start with a simple step. "Make a list of what is stressing you, and make a plan to take control of the situation," New York psychologist Patricia Farrell says. If you can change the situation, go for it. If the problem is out of your control, you can manage the way you think about it. If you can notice your stress in the moment, you can choose how you respond, rather than reacting the way you have in the past. It helps to add a delay between the urge to eat and the actual eating. That gives you time to check in with how you're feeling and why you want to eat.

When you get the urge to eat a cookie out of sadness or boredom, remember that you have the choice to wait it out. "Tell yourself to have it later," Farrell says. Even if it doesn't, successfully delaying the snack helps you feel more in control.

In addition, consider talking with a doctor so you can better understand what's going on with you and the best way to handle it.

41. Emotional eating happens when a person is _____.
    A. bored
    B. hungry
    C. in a negative mood
    D. in need of comfort

42. What bigger problem will a person have when he obeys the urge to eat?
    A. He will gain weight.
    B. He will have health problems.
    C. He will have high blood pressure.
    D. He will fail to control his emotions.

43. What is the solution to emotional eating according to Patricia Farrell?
    A. Finding out the sources of stress.
    B. Thinking about why a person wants to eat.
    C. Keeping the emotional problem under control.
    D. Reacting in the way as a person did in the past.

44. What is the main purpose of this passage?
    A. To persuade emotional eaters to see a doctor.
    B. To remind the readers to be careful with emotional eating.
    C. To tell the readers about the reasons for emotional eating.
    D. To instruct the readers how to deal with emotional eating.

45. This passage would most likely be found in _____.
    A. a textbook about healthcare
    B. a newspaper's local news section
    C. a popular science or health magazine
    D. a professional journal for public health

Passage 4

A new study shows that plants are creating frequencies in responses to their surroundings, or in other words, they are reacting. These "reactions" in plants, which we could see as analogical to human senses, is actually nothing new. We have learned over the past few years that plants are capable of, seeing, hearing, and smelling.

And with this newest finding we are just one sense away from completing the five human senses in some plants. For the first time, plants have been recorded making airborne sounds when stressed, which researchers say could open up a new field of precision agriculture where farmers listen for water starved crops.

The researchers found that tomato and tobacco plants made sounds at frequencies humans cannot hear when facing situations such as lack of water or when being cut.

On average, drought-stressed tomato plants made 35 sounds per hour, while tobacco plants made 11 and unstressed plants produced fewer than one sound per hour.

The researchers trained a machine-learning model to tell difference between the plant's sounds and the wind, rain, and other surrounding noises of the greenhouse, in order to correctly identify the source of stress. Results showed that drought-stressed plants make significantly more sounds than control plants.

Humans cannot hear the whole range of frequencies around us. If we could, we would likely become absent-minded and anxious by always hearing the frequencies around us including radio frequencies from cell towers near us or even cooking a frozen meal in the microwave. Thankfully, the range of human hearing is typically considered to be only 20 Hz to 20,000 Hz. That is why humans are not sensitive to the sounds that plants are making.

46. What is the newest finding about plants?

    A. Plants can see.   B. Plants can hear.

    C. Plants can smell.   D. Plants can speak.

47. The underlined word "analogical" in Para.1 is closest in meaning to _____.

    A. similar   B. available   C. practical   D. beneficial

48. What do we learn about tomato and tobacco plants?

    A. They will produce sounds when stressed out.

    B. They will make more sounds when drought-stressed.

    C. They will produce annoying sound in different situations.

    D. They will make different sound frequencies in different situations.

49. What is the best title of this passage?

    A. Stress of Plants   B. Five Senses of Plants

    C. Noises in Greenhouse   D. Sound Frequencies of Plants

50. We can learn from the last paragraph that _____.

    A. we feel strange if we can hear all sounds

    B. we cannot focus if we can hear all sounds

    C. we are less sensitive to sounds than plants

    D. we cannot figure out plant sound frequencies

Part Ⅲ Cloze（15%）

Directions: *There are 15 blanks in the following passage. For each blank, there are four choices. Choose the best answer and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.*

    Mr. Smith's parrot annoyed him a lot. It constantly __51__ him from his television programs. He kept it because it was a __52__ from his son.

    This morning he felt blue again; even the thought of watching a good TV show couldn't __53__ him up. So when the parrot said, "Hello," he simply __54__ it. He went to the __55__ to make himself a sandwich. After breakfast, he was ready to feed the bird. Then it said, "Tea?" Hearing this, Mr. Smith __56__. It reminded Mr. Smith __57__ his son who used to have __58__ with him.

He couldn't blame his son __59__ choosing to work abroad, though, because it had been his __60__ to work in that country. The son promised that he would return in five years, __61__ he didn't. Mr. Smith felt lonely and stuck with the __62__. After lunch, he thought about going to the library. It was __63__ enough for people like him. __64__ he heard the phone ring. Picking it up, he said, "Hello?" The voice on the other side said he was John, his son. He was coming back next week. How excited Mr. Smith was! He found the parrot to be a(n) __65__ creature again. He decided to teach it to say, "Happy."

51. A. interrupted   B. protected   C. stopped   D. controlled
52. A. pet   B. favorite   C. gift   D. kindness
53. A. wake   B. cheer   C. beat   D. look
54. A. threatened   B. fixed   C. fed   D. ignored
55. A. restaurant   B. kitchen   C. hall   D. cafe
56. A. shouted   B. sighed   C. breathed   D. cursed
57. A. of   B. about   C. with   D. through
58. A. coffee   B. tea   C. lunch   D. dinner
59. A. with   B. at   C. for   D. about
60. A. idea   B. belief   C. imagination D. dream
61. A. since   B. after   C. but   D. though
62. A. son   B. bird   C. man   D. television
63. A. crowded   B. safe   C. noisy   D. quiet
64. A. Clearly   B. Suddenly   C. Surprisingly D. Deliberately
65. A. lovely   B. active   C. clever   D. talkative

Part Ⅳ Writing（15%）

Directions: *Write a notice with no less than 100 words for the library according to the following requirements.*

66. 我校图书馆将面向国际学生举办一场讲座，请你代图书馆写一份英文通知，内容包括以下要点：

（1）讲座时间为2020年6月15日下午两点半到四点，地点在三楼演讲厅；

（2）讲座嘉宾为王一博士，经济学教授；

（3）讲座主题为摆地摊与中国经济。

参考词汇：（1）演讲厅 Lecture Hall；

（2）经济学 economics；

（3）摆地摊 street vending.