

## 2023 年单招考试英语模拟试题及答案(一)

1. Jane is the only one of the students who \_\_\_\_\_ a little Chinese and is one of my friends who \_\_\_\_\_ studying in China now.

A. know; have                  B. knows; has                  C. knows; are                  D. know; is

答案: C

解析: 本题考查定语从句中的主谓一致的问题。定语从句中谓语动词的单复数形式应与先行词一致。第一个定语从句的先行词是 **the only one of the students**, 强调的是唯一一个, 因此用单数形式; 第二个定语从句的先行词是 **one of my friends**, 中心词是 **friends**, 因此用复数形式。故选 C。

2. I knew he was \_\_\_\_\_ Joe when he spoke of the teacher.

A. bringing up                  B. referring to                  C. asking for                  D. taking up

答案: B

解析: 本题考查动词短语。**bring up** 抚养, 养育; **refer to** 涉及, 指...而言; **ask for** 请求, 要求; **take up** 从事, 占用。句意: 当他谈到老师的时候, 我知道他指的是 Joe。

3. When you stand on the top of the mountain and overlook the surrounding scenery, you' ll find it is \_\_\_\_\_ to climb it up with effort.

A. worth                  B. worthy                  C. possible                  D. worthwhile

答案: D

解析: 句意: 当你站在山顶上俯瞰周围的景色时, 你会发现努力爬上来是值得的。It is worthwhile to do sth. 做某事是值得的。worth 和 worthy 的后面经常用动词的-ing 形式。

4. — Tom took away our teacher' s cellphone without \_\_\_\_\_.  
— Really? I can' t imagine that.

A. being permitted                  B. permitted                  C. to be permitted                  D. permitting

答案: A

解析: 句意: Tom 没有经过允许就拿走了老师的手机。without 是一个介词, 后面应用动词的-ing 形式。而根据句意应用被动形式。故选 A。

5. Martin says neither his wife nor his children \_\_\_\_\_ come with him to the exhibition.

A. is planning to                  B. plan to                  C. plans to                  D. has plans to

答案: B

解析: 句意: Martin 说他的妻子和孩子们都不打算和他一起去看展览。neither...nor...两者都不, 连接两个

并列主语时，谓语动词的单复数形式应根据就近原则，与离它近的主语保持一致。故选 B。

6. They are working hard to \_\_\_\_\_ sorghum and peanuts \_\_\_\_\_ from being destroyed by pests and chemicals.

A. keep; free      B. hunger; disturbing.      C. equip; sunburnt      D. skim; super

答案：A

解析：句意：他们努力地使高粱和花生远离害虫和化学物质的破坏。keep...free from 使...远离...，根据句意可知选 A。

7. It was by making great efforts \_\_\_\_\_ she caught up with other students.

A. how    B. when      C. what      D. that

答案：D

解析：本题考查的是强调句型。句意：她通过努力学习赶上了其他学生。强调句型中必须用 that。

8. The child had only \_\_\_\_\_ slight temperature, but the doctor regarded \_\_\_\_\_ illness as serious enough for \_\_\_\_\_ hospital treatment.

A. /, /, the      B. a, /, /      C. a, the, /      D. /, the, the

答案：C

解析：本题考查冠词的用法。句意：这个孩子只是轻微发烧，但医生认为这种病很严重要到医院治疗。have a temperature 发烧，固定短语；第二空 the 特指孩子得的这种病。

9. I'll spend half of my holiday practicing English and \_\_\_\_\_ half learning drawing.

A. another    B. the other    C. other's    D. other

答案：B

解析：句意：我将花费一半的假期练习英语，另一半学习画画。the other 两者中的另一个，此处指另一半假期。

10. There was a terrible noise \_\_\_\_\_ the sudden burst of light.

A. following    B. followed    C. to be followed    D. being followed

答案：A

解析：句意：在闪电后有一声可怕的雷声。由常识可知先有闪电，后有雷声，noise 应该跟在 light 的后面，故用 following。

11. The employees \_\_\_\_\_ that they renew their contracts within a week.

A. have been told      B. have come to know    C. are reminded      D. have been advised

答案：D

解析：句意：建议员工们在一周内更改他们的合同。此处 that 引导的从句中用了虚拟语气，即 should+动词

原形，在选项中只有 **advise** 有此用法，且句意合适，故选 D。

12. The schoolboys and schoolgirls are walking along the street, \_\_\_\_\_ a small red cap.

- A. each of them has      B. they each have      C. each wearing      D. every wears

答案：C

解析：句意：男孩女孩们都正沿着街道走路，每个人都带着一顶红色的帽子。此处为独立主格结构，**each** 与 **wear** 构成主动关系，故选 C。

13. When you are home, give a call to let me know you \_\_\_\_\_ safely.

- A. are arriving      B. have arrived      C. had arrived      D. will arrive

答案：B

解析：句意：当你到家时，打电话告诉我你安全到了。由句意可知打电话时已安全到家，所以用现在完成时。故选 B。

14. — The women each, working in the company, \_\_\_\_\_ to become the leading members of the department.

— So do the men.

- A. hope      B. hopes      C. hoping      D. hoped

答案：A

解析：句意：在公司工作的每一名女性都希望成为部门的领导。男性也是如此。本句中 **working in the company** 是一个定语修饰 **women**，排除这个短语的影响我们可知主语为 **the women**，所以谓语动词应用原形。

15. The children talked so loudly at dinner table that I had to struggle \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. hearing      B. to be heard      C. to have heard      D. being heard

答案：B

解析：句意：孩子们在餐桌上说话声音如此大以至于我得使劲说才能被听到。**struggle to do sth.** 尽力去做某事，且与主语构成被动关系。故选 B。

16. \_\_\_\_\_ to the party held by his boss was a great surprise to him.

- A. The worker to be invited      B. The worker that invited      C. The worker's being invited      D. The worker was invited

答案：C

解析：句意：这个工人被邀请去参加老板举行的聚会让他感到很吃惊。本句中 **the worker's being invited** 是动名词的复合结构做该句的主语。故选 C。

17. To \_\_\_\_\_, hardship is an excuse; to \_\_\_\_\_, hardship is a great fortune.

- A. the failure; the success      B. a failure; a success      C. failures; successes      D. the failure; a success

答案：B

解析：句意：对于失败者来说，困难是一个借口；对于成功者来说，困难是一笔财富。本句中 **failure** 和 **success** 均为可数名词，指成功或失败的人。故选 B。

18. Children \_\_\_\_\_ to difficult situations are better at handling those \_\_\_\_\_ tasks.

A. exposing; challenging      B. exposed; challenged      C. exposed; challenging      D. exposing; challenged

答案：C

解析：句意：接触过困境的孩子们更善于应对那些富有挑战性的任务。**exposed to** 接触，暴露于；**challenging** 富有挑战性的，修饰物。故选 C。

19. Once \_\_\_\_\_ in the forest, you ought to remain \_\_\_\_\_ you are waiting for help.

A. losing; where      B. losing; there      C. lost; there      D. lost; where

答案：D

解析：句意：一旦在森林里迷了路，你应该留在原地，等待救援。**be lost** 迷路，迷失方向；第二空为 **where** 引导的地点状语从句。故选 D。

20. He was \_\_\_\_\_ to win the 100-meter race, but he got injured accidentally while running. .

A. likely      B. possible      C. probable      D. maybe

答案：A

解析：句意：他有可能赢得 100 米赛跑，但是他在跑步时意外受伤了。**be likely to do sth.**很可能做某事。

21. I don' t expect him to help, nor \_\_\_\_\_ expect that he will come.

A. did I      B. do I      C. I did      D. I do

答案：B

解析：句意：我没期望他的帮助，也没期望他会来。当 **nor** 位于句首时，后面的句子应该用倒装结构，又根据前面的句子所用的时态，故选 B。

22. China became the 143rd member of the WTO on December 11, 2001, thus \_\_\_\_\_ its 15-year wish to join the global trade body.

A. realized      B. to realize      C. realizing      D. having realized

答案：C

解析：句意：中国在 2001 年 12 月 11 号成为了 WTO 的第 143 名成员国，实现了它 15 年来想要加入这个全球贸易体的愿望。**realizing** 在此处是-ing 形式做结果状语。动词不定式在做结果状语时常表示出乎意料的结果，在此处不合适，故选 C。

23. Sometimes your friends' opinions are \_\_\_\_\_, so you' d better think twice before you do an important thing.

A. impressive      B. active      C. attractive      D. subjective

答案: D

解析: 句意: 有时候你的朋友们的观点是主观的, 所以在你做一件重要的事之前要三思而后行。本题考查形容词词意辨析 impressive 留下深刻印象的; active 积极的, 活跃的; attractive 吸引人的; subjective 主观的, 个人的。根据句意可知选 D。

24. The old tower must be saved, \_\_\_\_\_ the cost is.

A. however      B. whatever      C. whichever      D. wherever

答案: B

解析: 句意: 不管花费多少, 必须拯救这座古塔。whatever 引导的一个让步状语从句。however 不管怎样; whichever 无论哪一个; wherever 无论在哪里。根据句意选 B。

25. She found a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ were \_\_\_\_\_.

A. passers-by; grown-ups    B. passer-bys; grows-up    C. passer-bys; grown-ups    D. passers-by; grows-up

答案: A

解析: 句意: 她发现很多过路人都是成年人。passer-by 的复数形式是 passers-by; grown-up 的复数形式是 grown-ups。故选 A。

26. She has succeeded in gaining \_\_\_\_\_ to the university, which the whole family are pleased with.

A. congratulation      B. cooperation      C. admission      D. reaction

答案: C

解析: 句意: 她成功考入大学, 这让整个家庭都很高兴。congratulation 祝贺; cooperation 合作; admission 允许进入; reaction 反应。本题考查名词词意辨析, 根据句意可知选 C。

27. \_\_\_\_\_ a reply, he decided to write again.

A. Not receiving      B. Receiving not      C. Having not received      D. Not having received

答案: D

解析: 句意: 没有收到回信, 他决定再写一封。本句中是用-ing 的完成式在句中做原因状语, 表示先没收到回信, 然后再写; 又表示否定意思, 所以用 not having received, 故选 D。

28. Your watch is always slow; it needs \_\_\_\_\_.

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

答案: A

解析: 句意: 你的手表老是慢, 它需要修理一下。本题考查 need 的用法, 主语为物时, need doing sth. 相当于 need to be done。故选 A。

29. It is no good \_\_\_\_\_ me \_\_\_\_\_ careless mistakes.

A. to expect; to overlook      B. expecting; to overlook      C. to expect; overlooking      D. expecting; overlooking

答案：B

解析：本题考查两个句型的用法，It is no good doing sth. 做某事没有好处。此句型中是动词 ing 形式做主语，it 做形式主语的用法；expect sb.to do sth.期待某人做某事。故选 B。

30. I didn' t hear a single word \_\_\_\_\_ in that classroom that day and I could feel my heart \_\_\_\_\_.

A. speak, pounding      B. speaking, pound      C. spoken, pounding      D. to speak, pound

答案：C

解析：句意：那天在那个教室里我没有听到一个字，我感觉心跳剧烈。hear sth. done 听到某事被做，sth. 与 done 构成被动关系；feel sth doing.感觉某事正在…，sth. 与 doing 构成主动关系。故选 C。