

## 山东轻工职业学院 2018 年单独招生英语模拟题

### 一. 词汇释义配对 (每题 2 分, 共 30 分)

- |                       |               |
|-----------------------|---------------|
| 1. hobby              | a. 手机         |
| 2. in front of        | b. 法国         |
| 3. skiing             | c. 业余爱好       |
| 4. mobile phone       | d. 乘出租车       |
| 5. favorite           | e. 因.....而闻名  |
| 6. dumpling           | f. 在.....前面   |
| 7. travel             | g. 去北京        |
| 8. France             | h. 滑雪         |
| 9. Credit card        | i. 旅行         |
| 10. airport           | j. 最喜爱的       |
| 11. stamp-collecting  | k. 为.....感到自豪 |
| 12. be famous for     | l. 机场         |
| 13. be proud of       | m. 收集邮票       |
| 14. leave for Beijing | n. 饺子         |
| 15. take a taxi       | o. 信用卡        |
- 答案: 1-5 c f h a j                      6-10 n i b o l                      11-15 m e k g d

### 二、单项选择 (每题 2 分, 共 20 分)

1. I have two pens. One is red, \_\_\_\_\_ is black.

- A. other B. another C. the other D. the others

答案: C

解析: 第一句已经提到了我有两支笔, 因此笔是确指的, 前面须加定冠词 **the**, 排除 A 项; **another** 指三者或以上中的另外一个; **the others** 意思是“其他东西, 其余的人”, 特指某一范围内的“其他的(人或物)”, 是 **the other** 的复数形式; **the other** 指“两个人或物中的一个”。我只有两支笔, 故只有 C 项符合题意。

2. —What do you think your life will be like \_\_\_\_\_ twenty years?

—Yeah. I have thought about it \_\_\_\_\_ three years.

- A. before;of B. after;in C. in;for D. for;for

答案: C

解析: 在表示时间时, **before** 后面接时间点, 表示在某时之后; **of** 表示所有关系; **after** 后接时间点, 表示在某时之后; **in** 表示在一个时间范围, 或者接一段时间表示在多久之后; **for** 后接一段时间, 表示动作持续的时间长短。句意: 你认为二十年后的生活会是什么样子? ——是的, 这个问题我已经想了三年了。In+一段时间多和将来时态搭配使用, **for**+一段时间多用于完成时态, 故选 C。

3. The British Museum is very serious. Visitors   d   keep quiet.

- A. may                      B. might                      C. can                      D. must

答案: D

解析: **may** 表示允许、请求或可能性, **might** 是 **may** 的过去式, 表示请求的时候语气更委婉, 表示猜测的时候语气更弱, **can** 表示体力、脑力方面的能力或客观的可能性, 也可表示对事情的推测, **must** 表示“必须”、“一定”的意思。第一句句意为“大英博物馆是庄严的地

方”，所以要求参观者必须保持安静，故选 D

4. —Shall we get off the bus here?

—Yes. But we won't get off \_\_\_\_\_ it stops.

- A. when                      B. until                      C. while                      D. after

答案: B

解析: when 当……时; until 直到; while 当……时, 强调主从动作的同时发生; after 在……之后。句意: 我们在这儿下车吗? ——是的, 但是我们要等到停车了再下车。Until 常和 not 搭配使用, 表示直到……才的意思。故选 B。

5. By reading the article, we know how \_\_\_\_\_ in our daily life.

- A. will we protect the earth                      B. we can reduce pollution  
C. should we save water                      D. we must recycle things

答案: B

解析: 对宾语从句的考查。宾语从句的语序应该是陈述句语序, 所以 AC 先排除, B 的意思是通过读这篇文章, 我们知道在我们的日常生活中可以如何减少污染, D 的意思是通过读这篇文章, 我们知道在我们的日常生活中我们必须循环利用东西。根据句意的通顺来判断, 选 B。

6. I'll never forget the lesson \_\_\_\_\_ last year.

- A. that I learn    B. that I learned    C. what I learn    D. What I learned

答案: B

解析: 对定语从句的考查。因为空格前一句的成份已经完整, 且 lesson 可以做空格后的句子中的先行词, 所以可以判断这里考的是定语从句, 所以可以排除含 what 的选项, 因为 what 不是定语从句的关系词, 由于 last year 所以动词应该是一般过去时, 所以选 B。

7. One day the librarian \_\_\_\_\_ an idea.

- A. came up    B. came with    C. came up with    D. came up to

答案: C

解析: come up 升起, 提起; come up with 想到

8. —Tom, do you know if Sam \_\_\_\_\_ to my party next week?

—I think she will come if she \_\_\_\_\_ free.

- A. comes; will be    B. will come; is    C. comes; is    D. will come; will be

答案: B

解析: 句意: 汤姆, 你知道下周萨姆是否回来参加我的聚会吗? ——如果她有空, 我认为她会来的。结合语境可知上文为宾语从句, 从句中描述的是将来的动作, 故用一般将来时态。下文是条件状语从句, 主句描述将来动作时, 条件状语从句中用一般现在时态表示将来动作, 故选 B。

9. Tom \_\_\_\_\_ there for 10 months since he \_\_\_\_\_ back to his hometown.

- A. has lived, gets    B. has lived, got    C. lived, go    D. lived, has got

答案: B

解析: 在英文中有 since 从句的复合句, since 从句通常用一般过去时, 而主句通常用现在完成时, 故本题选 B, 表示的含义是自从汤姆回到家乡以来, 他已经在这儿住了有 10 个月。

10. — I believe this is the best movie of the year.

— Well, \_\_\_\_\_ c \_\_\_\_ . Anyway, the ending is OK.

- A. that's a good idea                      B. that may not be a good idea  
C. I'm not sure if you're right      D. I think you're right

答案: C

解析: that's a good idea 那是个好主意;that may not be a good idea 这可能不是个好主意;I'm not sure if you're right 我不能确定你是否正确;I think you're right 我想你是对的。  
句意: 我相信这是今年最好的电影, 根据下文, 不管怎样, 结尾不错, 结合语境可知选 C.

### 三、阅读理解 (每题 3 分, 共 30 分)

(一) Tom walked into a shop. It had a sign outside : "Second-hand (旧的) clothes bought and sold . "He was carrying an old pair of trousers and asked the owner of the shop, "How much will you give me for these?" The man looked at them and then said: "Two dollars."

"What!" said Tom. "I had guessed they were worth at least five dollars." "No," said the man, "they aren't worth a cent more than two dollars." "Well," said Tom, taking two dollars out of his pocket. "Here's your money. These trousers were hanging outside your shop. The list price (标价) of them was six dollars and a half. But I thought that was too much money, so I wanted to find out how much they were really worth."

Then he walked out of the shop with the pair of trousers and disappeared before the shop owner could think of anything to say .

- At first the owner of the shop thought that Tom \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A. wanted to steal the trousers                      B. wanted to sell the trousers  
C. wanted to fool him                                      D. wanted to buy the trousers
- The owner of the shop \_\_\_\_\_ for the old trousers .  
A. would give Tom two dollars  
B. would pay three dollars  
C. would pay five dollars  
D. would give Tom six dollars and a half
- The shop owner insisted that the trousers were worth only two dollars because \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A. he wanted to sell them cheaply (廉价地)  
B. he wanted to buy them cheaply  
C. he didn't like the trousers  
D. they were old and dirty
- In fact, the trousers \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A. were hanging inside the shop  
B. were stolen by Tom from the shop  
C. had been the shop owner's  
D. had been Tom's
- From the story we know that \_\_\_\_\_ cheaper than the list price.  
A. the owner sold the trousers two dollars  
B. Tom sold the trousers one dollar and a half  
C. the owner bought the trousers three dollars

D. Tom bought the trousers four dollars and a half

答案: B ABCD

解析:

1. B. Tom 拿着一条裤子并且问: “How much will you give me for these?”店主所以认为 Tom 是来卖裤子的, 故答案是 B。

2. A. 此题是细节题, 可在第一自然段的末尾找到答案。

3. B. 店主当然想便宜地把裤子买下来。

4. C. 从短文的倒数第二段可以了解到, 裤子不是 Tom 的而是店主的。

5. D. 裤子的标价是 6.5 美元, 而 Tom 只给了店主 2 美元, 所以答案应该是 D。

(二) Have you ever been ill? When you are ill, you must be unhappy because your body becomes hot, and there are pains all over your body. You don't want to work, you stay in bed, feeling very sad.

What makes us ill? It is germs(细菌). Germs are everywhere. They are very small and you can't find them with your eyes, but you can see them with a microscope. They are very small and there could be hundreds of them on a very small thing.

Germs are always found in dirty water. When we look at dirty water under the microscope, we shall see them in it. So your father and mother will not let you drink dirty water.

Germs aren't found only in water. They are found in air and dust. If you cut your finger, if some of the dust from the floor goes into the cut(割开处), some of the germs would go into your finger. Your finger would become big and red, and you will have much pain in it. Sometimes the germs would go into all of your body, and you would have pain everywhere.

根据短文内容, 选择正确答案。

1. Which of the following is TRUE?

A. If things are very small, they are germs.

B. If things can't be seen, they must be germs.

C. Germs are only in dirty water.

D. Germs are everywhere around us.

2. What is a microscope used for?

A. Making very small things look much bigger.

B. Making very big things look much smaller.

C. Helping you read some newspapers.

D. Helping you if you can't see things clearly.

3. Why don't your parents let you drink dirty water?

A. You haven't looked at it carefully.

B. Water can't be drunk in this way.

C. There must be lots of germs in it.

D. Water will make you ill.

4. Which of the following is NOT true?

A. Germs can be found both in water and in the air.

B. Germs can go into your finger if it is cut.

C. If your temperature is not OK, there must be germs in your body.

D. If your finger isn't cut, there aren't any germs on it.

5. What's the main idea of the passage?

- A. Germs may make us ill.
- B. Germs are in dirty water.
- C. Don't drink dirty water.
- D. Take care of your fingers.

答案: DACDA

解析:

1. 选 D, 根据第四段中 Germs aren't found only in water. They are found in air and dust. 可以排除 C 选项。A, B 选项明显不符合题意, 只有选 D, 并且根据第二段 It is germs(细菌). Germs are everywhere. 可以确定正确答案。

2. 选 A, 根据文中 They are very small and you can't find them with your eyes, but you can see them with a microscope. 可以知道 microscope 是显微镜。确定选 A。

3. 选 C, 文中说到 Germs are always found in dirty water. 因此父母不让喝脏水。

4. 选 D, 根据文章可以判断 A, B, C 均为正确答案, 而 D 项不正确, 即使手不被割破, 也会有细菌的。

5. 选 A, 总揽全文, 可以确定答案为 A, Germs may make us ill.

#### 四、书面表达 (满分20分)

近期, 我国一名中学生随父母旅游时, 在埃及一著名景点文物上刻写“××到此一游”, 此事经媒体曝光后, 在国内引起极大反响。作为一名中学生, 你就“如何文明旅游”这一话题, 谈谈自己的看法。

提示:

- 1、旅游中不文明的陋习, 如……;
- 2、文明意识和行为, 如……;
- 3、词数 80 左右 (首句已给出, 不计算在总词数之内)。

Nowadays, traveling is becoming a more and more important part of our life. \_\_\_\_\_

参考答案

One possible version:

Nowadays, traveling is becoming a more and more important part of our life. But some travelers have some bad behaviors and habits while visiting some places of interest. Some make noises in public places. Others throw rubbish and write or draw everywhere and so on. As a middle school student, I think we should pay attention to our behaviors. For example, throw rubbish into dustbins and don't write or draw on the relics. Don't make noises in public places. We'd better follow guides and obey orders. At the same time, we should not only protect natural environment but also respect local customs and traditions.

评分标准:

- 一档: (16-20): 1. 所写内容符合提示的文字信息, 层次清楚, 有创意;
- 2. 句子结构灵活、正确通顺, 或只有个别小错; 字数合乎要求;
- 3. 单词拼写错误不超过 3 个。
- 二档: (11-15): 1. 所写内容与所提示的语言信息相符, 层次较清楚;

2. 句子正确，表达较通顺；字数合乎要求；
3. 表达错误较少，单词拼写错误不超过 5 个。

三档：（6—10）： 1. 所写内容与提示的信息基本相符；

2. 少数句子表达错误，但尚可读懂；
3. 单词拼写错误不超过 7 个。

四档：（0—5）： 1. 所写内容与所提示的信息多数不符；