

2018 年江苏专转本（英语）真题试卷（题后含答案及解析）

题型有：1. Vocabulary and Structure 2. Reading Comprehension 3. Cloze 5. Translation 6. Writing

Vocabulary and Structure

1. If it _____ tomorrow, we will go to the park to take pictures.
A. will snow
B. would snow
C. snows
D. snowed

正确答案：C

解析：本题考查的是条件状语从句的时态。在条件状语从句中，可以用一般现在时态替一般将来时表示将来动作，因此句中应该用 snows。本句意为：如果明天下雪的话，我们就去公园拍照。

2. She sent her two children to the boarding school when _____ was only eight.
A. the youngest
B. the most younger
C. the younger
D. the more younger

正确答案：C

解析：本题考查的是比较级的用法。形容词的比较级用于两者之间的比较，最高级用于三者或三者以上的人或物进行比较。根据题干可知是两个孩子进行比较，先排除 A、B 两项。D 项中，more 和 younger 都是比较级，二者放一起是错误的。本句意为：她把她的两个孩子都送到了寄宿学校，那时年幼的那个孩子才仅仅八岁。

3. The person I trusted most was a friend _____ I had been cooperating in business for a long time.
A. whom
B. with whom
C. with who
D. that

正确答案：B

解析：本题考查的是定语从句。此处的 cooperate 要和 with 构成搭配，即：cooperate with sb. (与某人合作)，with 属于介词，介词后面要跟介词宾语，所以要用宾格形式的关系代词 whom。本句意为：我过去一直最信任的那个人是我在生意场上长时间合作过的一个朋友。

4. All flights _____ because of the strike, they had to find some other means of transportation.

- A. having been canceled
- B. had been canceled
- C. having canceled
- D. were canceled

正确答案：A

解析：本题考查的是独立主格结构。本题中，独立主格结构做状语，由于是独立主格结构，因此选非谓语动词形式，先排除 B、D 两项。all flights 是动作 cancel 的逻辑主语，两者之间的关系是动宾关系，即被动关系，因此要用被动语态，C 项为主动语态。本句意为：因为罢工，所有的航班都被取消了，他们不得不寻找其它的交通出行方式。

5. One hundred and twenty kilometers per hour _____ usually the speed limit for cars on highway.

- A. are
- B. is
- C. have
- D. had

正确答案：B

解析：本题考查的是主谓一致。本句的主语为 “One hundred and twenty kilometers per hour”，应该看成是一个整体，谓语单词要用单数。本句意为：每小时 120 公里通常是高速公路上对小轿车的车速限制。

6. After the party, the hostess did not know who _____ for the broken vase.

- A. will blame
- B. blamed
- C. to blame
- D. blames

正确答案：C

解析：本题考查“疑问词+不定式”的用法。不定式可以和疑问代词 who, what, which 及疑问副词 when, how, where 等连用，构成不定式短语，在句子中作主语、宾语、表语。此处，who+不定式，即 who to blame, to blame 意为“该受责备，应负责任”，一般用主动形式表示被动含义。本句意为：晚会结束之后，花瓶碎了，女主人不知道该责备谁。

7. _____ you are well prepared for the coming exam, you will fail it.

- A. If
- B. Unless
- C. Provided

D. Until

正确答案：B

解析：本题考查的是条件状语从句。A、C 两项意思相同，均表示“如果，假如”，不符合句意；until 意为“直到……才”，意思不合适。unless 表示“除非”，放入句中符合句意，即：除非你为这个即将来临的考试做了充分的准备，否则你会考试不及格。

8. The employee turned a deaf ear to what the boss said, _____ annoyed the boss very much.

- A. which
- B. what
- C. that
- D. how

正确答案：A

解析：本题考查的是非限制性定语从句。在本句中，逗号前面是一个完整的句子，即“员工对老板说的话置若罔闻”，后面的句子为非限制性定语从句，缺少主语，选用 which，which 在此处指代“这件事让老板很恼火”。

9. The flowers looked as if they _____ for a long time.

- A. haven't watered
- B. didn't water
- C. hadn't been watered
- D. watered

正确答案：C

解析：本题考查的是虚拟语气。as if 表示“仿佛”，后面跟虚拟语气，这道题的题干中主句谓语动词 looked 是过去式，所以此处 as if 是对过去情况的虚拟，应用过去完成时。此处 flower 和动作 water(浇水)之间是被动关系，C 项符合题意。本句意为：这些花儿看上去似乎好长时间没有浇水了。

10. _____, he has achieved great success in the field of information technology.

- A. As he is young
- B. Young is he
- C. Young as he is
- D. Young he is though

正确答案：C

解析：本题考查的是让步状语从句。as 引导的让步状语从句放于句首，应部分倒装，被倒装的部分可以是表语、状语或动词原形。本句意为：尽管他很年轻，但他已经在信息科技领域里取得了巨大的成功。

11. Had it not been for his carelessness, David _____ the first prize in the

mathematics contest.

- A. would win
- B. would have won
- C. will win
- D. won

正确答案：B

解析：本题考查的是虚拟语气。此处前半句是省略 if 的对过去情况表示虚拟的非真实条件句，由于从句是过去完成时态 **had been**，因此主句的时态应选用 B 项。本句意为：如果当初不是因为他的粗心大意，大卫本来可能会赢得数学竞赛的第一名。

12. I bought two shirts for my teenage son, but he did not like_____.

- A. both of them
- B. two of them
- C. either of them
- D. neither of them

正确答案：C

解析：本题考查否定的表达用法。本句表达的意思是“两者当中，我任何一个都不喜欢”。**either of** 表示两者中的任何一个。

13. _____of an unhappy marriage, she felt greatly relieved and was eager to embrace a new life.

- A. To be free
- B. Freeing
- C. To free
- D. Freed

正确答案：D

解析：本题考查的是非谓语动词。动作 **free** 和后面的主句主语 **she** 之间的关系是动宾关系，**free of** 表示“摆脱了”的意思，所以选过去分词 **freed**。本句意为：摆脱了一场不幸的婚姻，她感到如释重负并渴望迎接一个崭新的生活。

14. _____was because of his misjudgment that the company got involved in financial difficulties.

- A. It
- B. That
- C. What
- D. Which

正确答案：A

解析：本题考查的是强调句。强调句的典型特征是，删掉 **it was** 和 **that** 之后，句子仍然成立。本句意为：因为他判断失误，这家公司陷入了财务困难。

15. It is essential that you _____ train tickets as early as possible before the Spring Festival.

- A. must book
- B. will book
- C. are booking
- D. book

正确答案：D

解析：本题考查的是虚拟语气。在 it is+adj. +that 引导的主语从句中，如果形容词是 important, necessary, urgent, essential, vital, natural, strange, proper 等时，that 引导的主语从句要用虚拟语气，即为 should+动词原形，should 可以省略。本句意为：在春节之前你要尽早预定火车票，这很重要。

16. I am sorry! I kept _____ for such a long time, for the machine didn't work properly.

- A. you waited
- B. you wait
- C. you to wait
- D. you waiting

正确答案：D

解析：本题考查的是非谓语动词。此处考查的结构是 keep sb doing / done，如果 sb 和后面的动词 do 之间是主动关系，就用现在分词结构；如果是被动关系，就用过去分词。本题中 wait 和其逻辑主语 you 之间是主动关系，所以用现在分词 waiting 做宾语补足语。本句意为：很抱歉，因为这个机器运转不太正常，让你久等了。

17. We _____ on the isolated island for thirty hours when the rescue team finally came.

- A. stayed
- B. had been staying
- C. have been staying
- D. have stayed

正确答案：B

解析：本题考查的是过去完成进行时。根据句意，此处表达的是在救援队到达这个岛之前，我们已经在这呆了 30 个小时。表示的是从过去的某个时间开始延续的动作。本句意为：在救援队最终到达的时候，我们已经在这个与世隔绝的岛屿上滞留了 30 个小时。

18. Not only _____ the nurses want a pay increase, they wanted reduced hours as well.

- A. did

- B. do
- C. have
- D. had

正确答案：A

解析：本题考查的是部分倒装。将 **not only** 否定连词放在句首引起部分倒装，句中的时态应该和 **wanted** 一致，A 项符合题意。本句意为：护士们不但希望涨工资，而且还希望减少工作时间。

19. She _____ that it was very cold on the mountain top, because she just came down from there.

- A. would know
- B. used to know
- C. can know
- D. ought to know

正确答案：D

解析：本题考查的是情态助动词。后半句原因状语从句表达的意思是“因为她刚刚从那儿(山顶)下来”，由此可以推断出她“应该”知道“山顶是很冷的”，**ought to** 意为“应该”，符合题意。本句意为：她应该知道山顶上很冷，因为她刚刚从那下来。

20. By the time you get up, I _____ for work.

- A. would be leaving
- B. shall have left
- C. have already left
- D. am leaving

正确答案：B

解析：本题考查的是时态。**by the time** 引导表示将来的时间状语从句，表示“等到你起床的时候”，然后在这个将来的时间之前发生完成的动作要用将来完成时，即使用 **shall / will have+v-ed**，主语是第一人称。本句意为：等到你起床的时候，我已经出发去工作了。

21. Johnson decided to quit his job _____ accept the new rules.

- A. more than
- B. other than
- C. better than
- D. rather than

正确答案：D

解析：**more than** 意为“比……多”；**better than** 意为“比……好”；**other than** 意为“除了”；**rather than** 意为“而不是，宁可……也不愿……”。本句意为：Johnson 决定宁可辞去工作也不愿意接受新的规则。

22. _____ most people in the office, I go to work by bus.

- A. Unlike
- B. Dislike
- C. Liking
- D. Alike

正确答案：A

解析：unlike 是介词，表示“不像，不同于”；dislike 是动词，表示“不喜欢”；liking 是名词，表示“嗜好，爱好”；alike 可形容词也可做副词，表示“相同的，相似的”。本句意为：与办公室的大多数人不同的是，我坐公交车上班。

23. The chairman _____ unexpectedly at the meeting. We thought he was still in hospital.

- A. turned in
- B. turned over
- C. turned up
- D. turned down

正确答案：C

解析：本题考查动词短语意思的区分。turn in 意为“上交，归还”；turn over 意为“翻转，移交，仔细考虑”；turn up 意为“把声音调大，出现”；turn down 意为“把声音调小，拒绝”。本句意为：出乎意料，主席出现在会议上，我们原以为他仍在医院。

24. Waving goodbye to his family, he ran into the crowd and _____ from the sight.

- A. vanished
- B. escaped
- C. melted
- D. varied

正确答案：A

解析：本题考查动词词意的区分。vanish 意为“消失”；escape 意为“逃跑，逃脱”；melt 意为“融化，消融”；vary 意为“变化，改变”。结合题干，本句表达的是“消失”在视线中。本句意为：他挥手向他的家人告别，跑进了人群中，消失在家人的视线中。

25. Although her parents didn't like the man, she got married to him _____ their wishes.

- A. of
- B. for
- C. after
- D. against

正确答案：D

解析：本题考查介词的用法。本句意为：尽管她的父母不喜欢这个男人，但是她依然违背父母的意愿和他结婚了。四个选项中，只有 **against** 可以表示“违背，反对”的意思。

26. Nowadays many young couples _____ their parents to take care of their babies.

- A. count in
- B. count on
- C. count with
- D. count off

正确答案：B

解析：本题考查动词短语意思的区分。**count in** 意为“把……计算在内，算进去”；**count on** 意为“指望，依靠”；**count off** 意为“报数”。本句意为：今天，许多年轻夫妇都指望他们的父母来帮他们照顾孩子。

27. The friends of his roommate were so noisy that he couldn't _____ them any more.

- A. adapt
- B. adopt
- C. comprehend
- D. stand

正确答案：D

解析：本题考查动词词意的区分。**adapt** 意为“适应，改编”；**adopt** 意为“采纳，收养”；**comprehend** 意为“理解”；**stand** 意为“站，忍受”。本句意为：他室友的朋友们是如此得吵闹以至于他再也不能忍受他们了。

28. Only 10 out of the 97 passengers _____ the plane crash in Russia last month.

- A. retained
- B. endured
- C. maintained
- D. survived

正确答案：D

解析：本题考查动词词意的区分。**retain** 意为“保持，记住”；**endure** 意为“忍受，容忍”；**maintain** 意为“维持，继续，维修”；**survive** 意为“幸存，生还”。本句意为：在上个月俄罗斯的空难事件中，97名乘客中，仅有10名乘客幸存。

29. Young people tend to keep _____ with social changes more quickly than

older people.

- A. step
- B. progress
- C. pace
- D. touch

正确答案：C

解析：本题考查固定搭配。keep pace with sth. 意为“与……保持一致，保持同步”；keep touch with 意为“与……保持联系”。本句意为：相比老年人，年轻人在与社会变化保持同步方面要更胜一筹。

30. It's so pleasant to stand in the forest and _____ fresh air.

- A. take in
- B. take out
- C. bring in
- D. come out

正确答案：A

解析：本题考查动词短语意思的区分。take in 意为“吸收，理解，欺骗”；take out 意为“取出，出发”；bring in 意为“引进，增加”；come out 意为“出现，出版，结果是”。本句意为：站在森林里呼吸新鲜的空气真是让人感到神清气爽、心旷神怡。

31. He kept walking up and down, which was a sure _____ that he was worried.

- A. sign
- B. character
- C. nature
- D. end

正确答案：A

解析：本题考查名词词意的区分。sign 意为“迹象，记号”；character 意为“性格，品质”；nature 意为“自然，本质”；end 意为“结束，尽头，末端”。本句意为：他总是来来回回地走动，这是表明他很担心的一个很明显的迹象。

32. Recently a kind of traditional Chinese medicine is quite popular in the United States, for it is effective to _____ patients of their cough.

- A. treat
- B. mend
- C. recover
- D. cure

正确答案：D

解析：本题考查固定搭配。treat 意为“治疗，对待，请客”；mend 意为“

修补, 修理”; recover 意为“恢复, 弥补”, cure 意为“治疗; 治愈”。cure sb of sth. 表示“治愈某人……”, 为固定搭配。本句意为: 最近, 一种传统中药在美国非常受欢迎, 因为这种药对治愈病人的咳嗽非常有效。

33. While convenient for communication, mobile phones may have a negative _____ on children.
- A. affect
 - B. effect
 - C. perfect
 - D. defect

正确答案: B

解析: 本题考查固定搭配。have a negative effect on sth. / sb. 为固定搭配, 表示“对某人、某物有着消极的影响”。affect 做动词使用, 意为“影响”; perfect 是形容词, 意为“完美的”, defect 是名词, 意为“瑕疵, 缺点”。本句意为: 尽管手机很方便我们进行通讯, 但它可能会对孩子产生消极的影响。

34. The great scientist worked 10 hours a day _____ his old age.
- A. in spite of
 - B. in spite
 - C. despite of
 - D. despite with

正确答案: A

解析: in spite of 和 despite 均可表示“尽管”的意思, 本句意为: 尽管他年纪很大了, 但是这位科学家每天工作 10 小时。

35. In Chinese culture, “red” _____ happiness, while in some western countries, “red” is more connected with danger and warning.
- A. stands
 - B. represents
 - C. presents
 - D. resents

正确答案: B

解析: 本题考查动词词意的区分。stand 意为“站着, 忍受”, 如果要表示“代表”的意思, 必须与 for 连用; represent 意为“代表”; present 意为“呈现, 提出, 介绍”; resent 意为“怨恨, 厌恶”。本句意为: 在中国的文化里, 红色代表着幸福、喜庆, 然而在一些西方国家, 红色则大多与危险、警告紧密相关。

36. _____ spring is a favorite season for people to be close to nature.
- A. Later
 - B. Last
 - C. Latter

D. Late

正确答案：D

解析：本题考查形容词词意的区分。late spring 表示晚春、暮春，为固定用法。later 是 late 的比较级，可以做副词，也可以做形容词，表示“后来，更迟的，更后的”；last 意为“最后的，最新的”；latter 意为“(两者中)后者的，后面的”。本句意为：暮春是人们贴近大自然的最好时节。

37. Men are usually quite good at map-reading, but Tom is the _____.

- A. inspection
- B. reception
- C. exception
- D. expectation

正确答案：C

解析：本题考查名词词意的区分。inspection 意为“检查，视察”；reception 意为“接待，接收”；exception 意为“例外”；expectation 意为“期待，期望”。本句意为：男人通常很擅长地图阅读，但汤姆却是个例外。

38. As I changed my plan, I phoned the hotel to _____ my reservation.

- A. accept
- B. cancel
- C. refuse
- D. reach

正确答案：B

解析：本题考查动词词意的区分。accept 意为“接受”；cancel 意为“取消”；refuse 意为“拒绝”；reach 意为“到达”。本句意为：因为我改变了计划，所以我给宾馆打电话取消了我的预定。

39. People are not allowed to talk loudly in the library so as not to _____ other readers.

- A. prevent
- B. distract
- C. attract
- D. appeal

正确答案：B

解析：本题考查动词词意的区分。prevent 意为“预防”；distract 意为“转移，分心”；attract 意为“吸引”；appeal 意为“呼吁，上诉，有吸引力”。本句意为：图书馆里不允许人们大声讲话，目的是不让其他读者分心。

40. Asking about a lady's age is considered to be an _____ question in western cultures.

- A. embarrassing
- B. interesting
- C. embarrassed
- D. interested

正确答案：A

解析：分词用作形容词时，V-ing 分词修饰没有生命的物；V-ed 分词往往修饰有生命的人。embarrassing 意为“使人感到尴尬的，令人为难的”；interesting 意为“有趣的”；embarrassed 意为“尴尬的，窘迫的”；interested 意为“感兴趣的”。本句意为：在西方文化里，询问一位女士的年龄被认为是一个使人感到尴尬的问题。

Reading Comprehension

Scientists are trying to make the deserts into good land again. They want to bring water to the deserts, so people can live and grow food. They are learning a lot about the deserts. But more and more of the earth is becoming desert all the time. Scientists may not be able to change the desert in time. Why is more and more land becoming desert? Scientists think that people make deserts. People are doing bad things to the earth. Some places on the earth don't get much rain. But they still don't become deserts. This is because some green plants are growing there. Small green plants and grass are very important to dry places. Plants don't let the sun make the earth even drier. Plants don't let the wind blow the dirt away. When a bit of rain falls, the plants hold the water. Without plants, the land can become desert more easily. A man decides to make a farm in a very dry place. He digs in the earth and takes away the grass and plants that are already growing on the dry land. He makes a farm. He puts plants in rows. The sun is very hot. It makes the land even drier. When the rain comes, it runs between the rows of plants. It washes the good dirt away. When the wind comes, it blows between the rows of plants. It blows the good dirt away. Soon the land is not good enough for a farm any more. The man lets his animals eat all the plants on it. Now the land does not have any plants on it. The sun and wind dry the land and all of the good dirt away. Now the land is a desert.

41. A desert is probably_____.
- A. grassy
 - B. treeless
 - C. wet
 - D. muddy

正确答案：B

解析：根据生活常识可以判断，沙漠里是没有树的。A 项意为“长满草的，草绿色的”；C 项意为“潮湿的”；D 项意为“泥泞的”

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