

## 2007年北京高职升本（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 4. Word Formation 5. Translation 6. Writing

### Vocabulary and Structure

1. —How long has this Japanese fast-food chain been in business?  
—\_\_\_\_\_ 1988.
- A. From
  - B. By
  - C. In
  - D. Since

正确答案：D

解析：本题考查表示时间的介词的用法。本句使用现在完成时提问时间，选项 A 表示从某一特定时间点开始，通常与一般过去时连用；选项 B 表示某一时间点的结束，通常与完成时连用；选项 C 则表示在一段时间内，与一般现在时、一般过去时或将来时连用；如果疑问句使用了 how soon，则常常需要使用 in 来回答；选项 D 表示从过去某一时间点持续至今，通常与完成时一同使用。因此选项 D 是正确答案。

2. Nobody fails to find that his two nephews are much\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. alike
  - B. same
  - C. exact
  - D. resembled

正确答案：A

解析：本题考点为形容词辨析。选项 A. alike 一般只作表语，意为“同样的；相似的”；选项

B. same 既可以作表语，也可以作定语，但前面通常加 the，表示“一样的”；选项

C. exact 则表示“确切的；精确的”；选项

D. resembled 为及物动词的过去时形式，在句子中缺少宾语。因此选项 A 为正确答案。

3. No sooner had the ship pulled away from the dock\_\_\_\_\_it had to return to pick up more passengers.
- A. when
  - B. than
  - C. then
  - D. that

正确答案：B

解析：本题考查“no sooner...than”这一特定结构。这一结构通常使用虚拟语气，表示“一……就……”；主句多用过去完成时，than后面的从句用一般过去时。只有选项B的时态为正确搭配。选项A通常用于“hardly / scarcely...when”结构。其他两个选项为错误的干扰项。

4. I was surprised when I saw the farm. I had imagined it \_\_\_\_\_ much bigger.
- A. be
  - B. being
  - C. to be
  - D. having been

正确答案：C

解析：本题考查动词不定式及分词在复合宾语结构中的用法。在某些英语动词后面的复合宾语中只能使用动词不定式作宾语补足语，如 imagine。在某些英语动词后面的复合宾语中既可以使用动词不定式，也可以使用分词作宾语补足语，但表达的意义有所不同。在某些英语动词后面的复合宾语中可以使用带 to 的动词不定式，也可以使用不带 to 的不定式，如 help。大部分带宾语补足语的动词后面都可以使用带 to 的不定式，但是在某些英语动词后面的复合宾语中只能使用不带 to 的不定式。因此本句的正确答案为 C。

5. It was a decision, I \_\_\_\_\_, that he will later regret.
- A. detect
  - B. doubt
  - C. claim
  - D. suspect

正确答案：D

解析：本题考点为动词辨析。detect 意为“发现；查明”；claim 意为“声称”；doubt 用于陈述句，意为“怀疑”；suspect 意为“认为某事(特别是一件不好的事)很可能属实”，后面接 that 引导的从句。根据题意“这是一个决定，我想他以后会后悔自己做过这个决定的。”选项 D 正确。

6. We \_\_\_\_\_ this visit for months — you can't cancel it now.
- A. planned
  - B. have planned
  - C. have been planning
  - D. had planned

正确答案：C

解析：本题考点为动词时态。根据 for months 这一时间状语可以推断该句应该使用完成时。后面一句中的 now 则说明了现在的情况，因此要求使用现在完成时。谓语动词 plan 是一个可持续性动词。句子表明“在过去的几个月里”

这一动作持续进行，因此应该使用现在完成进行时。本句如果使用选项 B 中的现在完成时表示“已完成”的动作，就不能出现“for months”这个短语了。因此，选项 C 是正确答案。

7. Had Mark coached the women football team instead of George, we \_\_\_\_\_ more games.
- A. would win
  - B. would have won
  - C. had won
  - D. will win

正确答案：B

解析：本句考查在非真实条件句的主从句中谓语动词的呼应。根据虚拟语气用法：与过去事实相反，从句谓语动词使用过去完成时，主句动词为情态动词+不定式完成时态，故选项 B 为正确答案。此外，非真实条件句中的从句中如果有 were, should, had 等词出现，并将该词置于句首时，可以省去 if。本题 if 从句中的 had 提前到了句首，因此需要省略 if。

8. A tall building has been set up in \_\_\_\_\_ was a wasteland ten years ago.
- A. what
  - B. where
  - C. which
  - D. that

正确答案：A

解析：本题考点是连接词辨析。本句中 in 后面需要一个宾语从句。从后面从句的成分分析可以得知，引导宾语从句的连接词需要在从句中作主语，而选项中只有 what 既可以引导宾语从句，又可以在从句中作主语，故选项 A 正确。其他几个连接词都可以用来引导宾语从句，但选项 B 的连接词在从句中通常作状语；选项 C 的连接词通常作定语；而选项 D 的连接词在从句中既不能充当任何成分，也没有任何含义。

9. Does the method he put forward \_\_\_\_\_ the problem make any sense?
- A. settle
  - B. settling
  - C. to settle
  - D. settled

正确答案：C

解析：本题的考点为固定搭配。put forward 后面常跟动词不定式，表示“提出要做什么”，故 C 选项为正确答案。

10. I don't like him because he always \_\_\_\_\_ when other people are talking.
- A. cuts down

- B. cuts out
- C. cuts across
- D. cuts in

正确答案：D

解析：本题考点为动词短语辨析。cut down 意为“削减”；cut out 意为“剪去；删掉”；cut across 意为“超越”；cut in 意为“插话”。全句的意思应该是“别人讲话时他总是插话。”故选项 D 正确。

11. He didn't keep on asking me for a ride any longer as he had already got his own car\_\_\_\_\_.

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

正确答案：B

解析：本题考查 get sth. done 这一结构。在 get 这个动词后可以有两种方式：get sth. done 和 get sb. to do sth.。两者在汉语中都表示“请人做某事”，但实际上这个结构中的宾语(sb.)与后面的补足语有逻辑上的主谓关系，如果它们的关系是动作的执行者和动作本身的关系就采用动词不定式；如果是动作本身和动作的承受者就采用过去分词。从 car 与 repair 之间的关系看，应该是动作本身和动作的承受者之间的关系，所以选项 B 为正确答案。

12. I am playing golf this afternoon, weather\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. permits
- B. permitted
- C. permitting
- D. to permit

正确答案：C

解析：本题考查的是现在分词在独立主格结构中的用法。本句中，逗号前后两部分没有连接词，故后半句为独立主格结构。独立主格结构在句子中可以作状语。weather 和 permit 构成逻辑上的主谓关系，为动作的执行者和动作的关系，故选用现在分词形式。所以选项 C 正确。

13. I thought I was going to fail the exam, but I passed\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. above all
- B. after all
- C. at all
- D. in all

正确答案：B

解析：本句考点为短语介词的辨析。above all 意为“最重要的是”；after

all 表示“毕竟；终究”；at all 常用在否定句中，表示“任何；一点儿”，还可用于疑问句、条件句及肯定句中表示强调，译为“究竟”；in all 则表示“总共合计”。本句意思为：“我以为我这次考试会不及格，但我居然通过了。”因此选项 B 为正确答案。

14. \_\_\_\_\_ seemed strange to us was that he came back with nothing that day.  
A. It  
B. That  
C. What  
D. Which

正确答案：C

解析：本题考点是引导主语从句的连接词辨析。分析句子成分可知，系动词 was 前面部分为本句主语，即从句作复合句的主语，由此分析，it 不可能引导从句。引导主语从句的连词有 that, whether, who, what, whatever 等。但是从句中又缺少了代替某一特定物的主语，that 在引导从句时不充当任何成分，因此也不可能作主语，只有 what 符合要求。故 C 是正确答案。

15. There \_\_\_\_\_ have been ten of them, all hiding in the attic.  
A. could  
B. should  
C. would  
D. must

正确答案：D

解析：本题考查情态动词表示推测含意的用法。根据后半句可知，前半句是对过去情况的推测。could have done 表示假设，即本能够做某事却未做；should have done 表示假设，即应该做而没有做，含有责备的意思；would have done 为虚拟，表示原本应该怎样、原本会怎样；must have done 表示对过去动作的推测，即肯定做了。故选项 D 正确。

### Reading Comprehension

ROUTE 103 — WESTBOUND (MALL OF STAR TO SUNSHINE BEACH)

MALL OF STAR	KATELLA	ZOO SOUTH ENTRANCE	BEACHSIDE STREET	SUNSHINE BEACH
--	--	5:30	5:39	5:45
6:10	6:16	6:30	6:39	6:45
7:10	7:16	7:30	7:39	7:45
8:10	8:16	8:30	8:39	8:45
9:10	9:16	9:30	--	9:45
10:10	--	10:30	10:39	10:45
11:10	--	11:30	--	11:45
12:08	12:14	12:30	12:39	--
13:08	--	13:30	13:39	13:45
14:08	--	14:30	--	14:45
15:08	--	15:30	--	--
16:08	16:14	16:30	16:39	16:45
17:08	17:14	17:30	17:39	--
18:08	18:14	18:30	18:39	18:45
19:08	--	19:30	--	--
20:08	--	20:30	--	--

16. How many buses can take you to Sunshine Beach from Katella?

- A. 6.
- B. 8.
- C. 11
- D. 15

正确答案：A

解析：本题为细节题。本题的问题是“有多少辆汽车能将你从 Katella 带到 Sunshine Beach?” 读图表时要注意只有始发站 Katella 和终点站 Sunshine Beach 都有时间显示才说明有车经过，因此符合要求的只有 6 趟，故选项 A 是正确答案。

17. Which bus stop has the most buses stopping there?

- A. Katella.
- B. Zoo South Entrance.
- C. Beachside Street.
- D. Sunshine Beach.

正确答案：B

解析：本题为细节题。本题的问题是“哪一站停有最多的公交车?” 读取图表信息时应该从纵向看表格中各站点的公共汽车停靠情况，由此可以得知每趟公交车都在 Zoo South Entrance 站点停靠，故选项 B 是正确答案。

18. If you miss the bus at Mall of Star at 11:10, when is the next bus to Sunshine Beach?

- A. 12:08.
- B. 13:08.
- C. 0.588889
- D. 0.630556

正确答案: B

解析: 本题为细节题。本题的问题是“如果你在 Mall of Star 没有赶上 11:10 的公交车,那么下一趟去 Sunshine Beach 的车是几点?”。读取图表信息时首先明确你在 Mall of Star 站点,将要去往 Sunshine Beach,因此你必须乘坐从 Mall of Star 出发并抵达 Sunshine Beach 站点的车次。11:10 以后 12:08 的公交车不到达 Sunshine Beach,在后面 13:08 的公交车才符合要求。可知选项 B 是正确答案。

19. If you take the 10:10 bus at Mall of Star, how many stops are there to Beachside Street?

- A. 4.
- B. 3.
- C. 2
- D. 1

正确答案: C

解析: 本题为细节题。本题的问题是“如果你在 Mall of Star 乘坐 10:10 的公交车,那么到达 Beachside Street 要停几站?”首先在图表中找到 10:10 从 Mall of star 发出的车,横向看到达 Beachside Street 需要两站。故选 C。

Modern American music is rich in its variety of forms, styles, and instruments. A complete encyclopedia (百科全书) of American music is a small library! By just looking at a few types of American music, we can see much diversity. Blues music, which goes back to the 1860s, has African American roots. Blues singers often sing of sad themes: feelings of loneliness or hunger, or being far away from home. The banjo and the washboard were common instruments in early blues music. The harmonica, guitar, and piano are some of the many other instruments used in blues. Jazz has its beginnings in the 1890s in New Orleans. The musical contributions of people from many parts of the world came together in this port on the Mississippi River to create the early versions of jazz. Now jazz comes in many forms and is popular in the United States and many other countries. The fiddle is a common instrument in early country music, but today we hear many kinds of instruments in country music, especially the guitar. Cowboy movies in the 1930s and 1940s helped to make country music very popular. Rap music has its origins in New York in the early 1970s. Rap uses a lot of rhyming. Rhymes are words that sound the same. Many young people like the beat in rap music. Like all music, modern American music causes people to sing, dance, smile, and cry. American

music is sometimes controversial (有争议的), but it shows us the diversity of American culture.

20. Which of the following is a musical instrument?

- A. Blues.
- B. Harmonica.
- C. Jazz.
- D. Rap.

正确答案: B

解析: 本题为细节题。需要找出所给选项中“哪一个是乐器?”。从文中第二、三、五段的句首可知 Blues, Jazz 和 Rap 都属于音乐类型。而

B. 选项出现在第二段最后一句话, 和 guitar, piano 等词并列, 并且后半句清楚地指出这些都是 blues 音乐演奏中常使用的乐器。因此选项 B 为正确答案。

21. According to the passage jazz initially started in the 1890s in \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Africa
- B. South America
- C. New York
- D. New Orleans

正确答案: D

解析: 本题为细节题。需要明确“爵士乐的发源地”。选项 A. Africa 与 Blues 相关, 但第二段第一句中的“African”并非指发源地, 而是指有着美国非洲裔的血源; 选项

B. South America 在文中没有提及; 选项

C. New York 则是 Rap 的发源地; 文章第三段第一句“Jazz has its beginning in the 1890s in New Orleans.”, 因此选项 D 是正确答案。

22. Which of the following contributed to the popularity of country music?

- A. Cowboy movies in the 1930s and 1940s.
- B. Various kinds of musical instruments.
- C. The encyclopedia of American music.
- D. People from many parts of the world.

正确答案: A

解析: 本题为细节题。要说明“哪一选项内容对乡村音乐的推广起到了积极作用?”的问题。根据短文第四段最后一句话“Cowboy movies in the 1930s and 1940s helped to make country music very popular. (二十世纪三四十年代的牛仔电影使得乡村音乐变得非常流行。)”可以判断选项 A 是正确的。选项 B 意为“各种各样的乐器”



则只是说明乡村音乐中使用了多种多样的乐器，并没有说明对乡村音乐的推广作用；选项 C 则只是提到了音乐百科，但文章第一段只是说音乐百科像一个小图书馆，并没有说明对乡村音乐起到推动作用；选项 D 所说的来自世界各地的人们则是对最初形式的爵士乐起到了一定的作用。

23. What feature of rap music is enjoyed most by many young people?
- A. Its sound.
  - B. Its origins.
  - C. Its beat.
  - D. Its instruments.

正确答案：C

解析：本题为细节题。本题的问题是“年轻人喜欢说唱音乐的哪一特点？”选项 A 说是声音；选项 B 说是起源；选项 C 说是节奏；选项 D 说是乐器。文章第五段指出“Rap uses a lot of rhyming. Rhymes are words that sound the same. Many young people like the beat in rap music.”。由此可以看出前一句中的“Rhymes”与后一句中的“beat”应为同义。故与选项 C 意思一致。

24. The word “diversity” (Para. 1 and Para. 6) most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. background
  - B. influence
  - C. variety
  - D. significance

正确答案：C

解析：本题为词义猜测题。文章第一段最后一句的意思是“只需看看美国音乐的一些类型，我们就能看出许多 diversity。”之后四段都是在讨论美国不同的音乐。第六段中说“美国音乐有时颇有争议，但却给我们展示了美国文化的 diversity。”由此可见选项 C 表示的“多样性”是正确答案。而 background(背景)、influence(影响)和 significance(意义)均不符合题意。

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