

## 2022 年江西专升本英语真题

### 一、单选题 (本大题共 20 小题, 每小题 2 分, 共 40 分)

1. Jane is from France, she is studying in China as\_\_exchange student.

A:the;/ B:/;a C:the;an D:/;an

【难度系数】☆

【参考答案】D

【解析】简来自法国，她作为一名交换生正在中国学习。本题考查冠词。France 国名前无冠词。exchange 为元音开头，用不定冠词 a，故选 D

2. He didn't go to the bar,\_\_he went to the library to do some reading.

A.otherwise

B.besides

C.moreover

D.instead

【难度系数】☆☆

【参考答案】D

【解析】他没有去酒吧，相反，他去了图书馆阅读。本题考查词汇。

A 选项 otherwise 意为“否则”；B 选项 besides 意为“除……之外”；C 选项 moreover 意为“此外”；D 选项 instead 意为“相反”。根据句意，选 D。

3. I didn't realize the influence of different culture\_\_\_I began to do business with foreign businessmen.

A.since

B.after

C.until

D.while

【难度系数】☆☆

【参考答案】C

【解析】直到我开始和外国商人们做生意才意识到不同文化的影响。

本题考查状语从句。A 选项 since 意为“自从”；B 选项 after 意为“在……之后”；C 选项 until 意为“直到”；D 选项 while 意为“当……”。句中“not...until...”意为“直到……才……”根据句意，选 C。

4.---Would you please not to park your car in front of my house?

---Oh, \_\_

A.not at all

B.you're welcome

C.I am sorry

D. It doesn't matter

【难度系数】☆☆

【参考答案】C

【解析】“你可以不要把车停在我房子前面吗？”“噢，对不起。”

本题考查日常用语中的固定搭配。A，B 选项都意为“不客气”；D 选项“it doesn ' t matter”意为“没关系”。根据句意，应选 C。

5. My sister and I have the same hobby, and \_\_\_of us like playing the guitar.

A.all

B.both

C.either

D.neither

【难度系数】☆

【参考答案】B

【解析】我妹妹和我有相同的爱好，我们都喜欢弹吉他。本题考查代词，A 选项 all 表示“三个或三个以上都”；B 选项 both 表示“二者都”；C 选项 either 表示“两者中的任何一个都”；D 选项 neither 表示“两者中的任何一个都不”。我妹妹和我仅为两人，根据句意，选 B。

6. -- Daddy, have you seen my keys?

--- No, I guess you \_\_\_ it.

A. Lost

B. Have lost

C. are losing

D. D.lose

【难度系数】☆☆

【参考答案】B

【解析】“爸爸，你看到我的钥匙了吗？”“没有，我想你已经把它弄丢了。”本题考查现在完成时。问句用了现在完成时，答句一般情况下也用现在完成时，强调过去丢了，对现在的影响是找不到了。

7. The plane leaving for Hongkong didn ' t\_\_\_

on time because of

the heavy rain.

A. put off

B.turn off

C.lay off

D.take off

【难度系数】☆☆

【参考答案】D

【解析】前往香港的飞机由于暴雨没有按时起飞。本题考查动词短语，A 选项 put off 意为“推迟”；B 选项 turn off 意为“关掉”；C 选项 lay off 意为“解雇”；D 选项 take off 意为“起飞”。根据句意，选 D。

8. Each of us has a life.

- \_\_\_, which will guide us to a bright future.

师

A.goal

B.time

C.cycle

D.jacket

【难度系数】☆

【参考答案】A

【解析】我们每一个人都有人生目标，这指引着我们走向光明的未来。本题考查词汇。A 选项 goal 意为“目标”；B 选项 time 意为“时间”；C 选项 cycle 意为“循环”；D 选项 jacket 意为“夹克衫”。根据句意，选 A。

9. People today are living a fast life.They have\_\_\_

time talking with each other.

A.less

B.fewer

C.many more

D.much more

【难度系数】☆☆

【参考答案】

【解析】人们如今过着快节奏的生活。他们彼此交流的时间更少。本题考查不定代词。A 选项 less 后接不可数名词，意为“更少的”，fewer 后接可数名词，意为“更少的”；C 选项 many more 后接可数名词，意为“更多的”；D 选项 much more 后接不可数名词，意为“更多的”。time 时间为不可数名词，且根据句意，选 A。

10.----It' s very important for us to keep.

--Right. We should learn how to protect ourselves when we' re in danger.

A.rapid

B.safe

C.lucky

D.social

【难度系数】☆

【参考答案】B

【解析】“保证安全对我们来说非常重要。”“对的，我们应该学会在遇到危险时如何保护我们自己。”本题考查词汇。A 选项 rapid 意为“快速的”；B 选项 safe 意为“安全的”；C 选项 lucky 意为“幸运的”；D 选项 social 意为“社会的”。根据句意，选 B。

11. It was in the lab\_\_\_we students used to do experiments.

A.that

B.where

C.which

D.what

【难度系数】☆☆☆

【参考答案】A

【解析】我们学生过去常常是在实验室里做实验。本题考查强调句，强调句式由 “It is / was + 被强调部分 + that / who...” 构成。本题强调的是地点，选 A。

12. --- I wonder if Mr. Green will come to Jane' s birthday party this weekend.

---I think he will come if he\_\_\_

A.invites

B.has invited

C.is invited

D.will have been invited

【难度系数】☆☆

【参考答案】C

【解析】“我想知道格林先生这周末是否会去简的生日会。” “我想如果他被邀请了他就会去。” 本题考查 if 引导的条件状语从句。if 引导的条件状语从句，主句用了一般将来时，从句要用一般现在时。根据句意，“如果他被邀请”，要用被动语态，且主语是第三人称单数，be 动词用 is。

13. \_\_\_we all know, we can develop good habits by practicing.

A.As

B.Which

C.That

D.What

【难度系数】☆

【参考答案】A

【解析】众所周知，我们能通过练习培养好习惯。本题考查非限制性定语从句。As we all know 为固定搭配，意为“众所周知”，选A。

14.The weather turned out to be fine yesterday.I\_\_\_the trouble to carry my raincoat with me.

A.should have taken

B.could have taken

C.needn't have taken

D.mustn't have taken

【难度系数】☆☆

【参考答案】C

【解析】昨天的天气后来转好了，我本不需要费力带伞的。本题考查情态动词和虚拟语气。A选项 should have done “本应该做……”（没有做）；B选项 could have done “本可以做……”（没有做）；C选项 needn't have done “本不需要做……”（已经做了）；D选项 mustn't have done 一般无此用法。must 表推测时，用肯定形式。本题表达为“我本不

需要费力带伞”，根据句意，选 C。

15. Children and parents should communicate more to\_\_\_ the gap between them.

A.narrow

B.open

C.widen

D.shorten

【难度系数】☆☆

【参考答案】A

【解析】孩子和父母应该多交流来缩小他们之间的代沟。本题考查词义辨析，A 选项 narrow 意为“缩小”；B 选项 open 意为“打开”；C 选项 widen 意为“加宽”；narrow the gap 意为“缩小差距，缩小代沟”。

根据句意，选 A。

16.A business needs insurance\_\_\_risks such as fire and flood.

A.at

B.for

C.against

D.from

【难度系数】☆

【参考答案】C

【解析】企业需要保险来对冲风险，如火灾和洪水。本题考查介词。A 选项 at 表示“在……”：



B 选项 for 表示“为了”；C 选项 against 表示“反对；抵御”；D 选项 from 表示“从一起”。

根据句意，选 C。

17. I finally got the job I dreamed about. Never in my life\_\_\_ so happily.

A.did I feel

B.I felt

C.I had felt

D.had I felt

【难度系数】☆☆☆

【参考答案】D

【解析】我最终获得了我梦寐以求的工作。在我的生命中我从来没有如此开心过。本题考查倒装以及过去完成时，never 作为否定副词放在句首，句子需要部分倒装，在获得工作前没有如此开心过，表示过去的过去，所以应选用过去完成时而不是一般过去时，选 D。

18.\_\_\_spelling mistakes, you are supposed to check your answers before turning in the papers.

A.Avoid

B.Avoiding

C.Avoided

D.To avoid

【难度系数】☆☆

【参考答案】D

【解析】为了避免拼写错误，你应该在交卷前检查你的答案。本题考查非谓语动词，to do

不定式可以表目的，所以选 D。

19.

20. In 2015, Beijing won the right to host the 24th winter olympics \_\_\_ it the first city to host both the summer and winter olympic games.

A. to make B. making C. makes D. made

【难度系数】☆☆☆

【参考答案】B

【解析】2015 年，中国中标了第 24 届冬奥会的举办权，使得北京成为世界上第一个夏季和冬季奥运会都举办的城市。考查现在分词作结果状语的用法。分析句子结构，逗号之前为完整的主句，阐述了“中标举办权”的事实，逗号之后则补充说明了先前事实所带来的进一步意料之中的结果，应用现在分词作结果状语，故选 B。

## 二、阅读

### Passage one

In a time when it's so easy to feel isolated, all of us need to feel seen and heard. But these two neighbors could only hear each other first. Back in January, Giorgio posted a

video on TikTok about his new neighbor. The post began a series of clips over the next month that showed that the two neighbors played out together in the form of two pianos separated by one wall.

Giorgio started their friendship by writing a note to his neighbor, thinking highly of the stranger on his wonderful skill and asking him to perform a song: "My Heart Will Go On". The next day, the song was heard through the wall, and Giorgio was both touched and overjoyed. Their note exchanges soon turned into piano duets through the wall.

They continued doing their piano duets every weekend around 2 p.m., until Giorgio finally got the chance to meet his partner face-to-face.

"Well, today I have met my neighbor, and let me tell you, it was better than expected," Giorgio wrote. "His name is Emil. He is 78 years old, originally from Poland. He lost his wife last December due to COVID, and all he has left is the piano."

Giorgio went on to explain that Emil's reason for playing every weekend at 2 p.m. is because his wife always loved it at that time. Emil was quick to thank Giorgio for giving

him company, friendship, and the motivation to keep playing. That's when Giorgio added, "I promised that I'll play with him until he moves out." And so he did!

Though Emil's time in this apartment was short before he left for some reason, their

friendship became a memory to last a lifetime.

第一篇大意：讲一个生活在伦敦的意大利人，和他邻居一起弹奏二重奏的故事。

Q1：问故事发生在哪？

Q2：问他写第二封信 another note 为了什么（play the duet together）

Q3：问他邻居每周末两点弹琴的原因是为了（to remember his wife）

Q4: 邻居一起弹琴这个事很 warm 但是又很 heartbreaking 的原因是他邻居去世 (death) 了,

Q5: 给文章定标题。

## Passage Two

Zhurong, China's first Mars rover, sends back a photo of the planet's surface.

On May 15, China's Tianwen 1 probe made a historic landing on Mars! People all over the world applauded the successful landing, as it was very hard to pull off.

In July 2020, Tianwen 1 was launched from the Wenchang Space Launch Center. In February, the probe entered Mars' orbit. Experts said the difficulty of sending the probe into orbit was equal to hitting a golf ball from Paris and landing it in a hole in Tokyo. But it still couldn't match the difficulty of the final landing stage, which is also called the "nine minutes of terror (恐怖)". How did Tianwen 1 do it? Let's take a look.

**Nine minutes of terror** Within nine minutes, the probe had to slow its speed from 20,000 km per hour to zero, landing from 125 km above Mars. Since the probe is 320 million km away from Earth, there is a signal delay of over 10 minutes if the research team tries to control it from Earth. So the probe had to carry out the landing by itself! Friction created by the atmosphere slowed it down first. During this process, the surface of the craft heated up to 2,100°C, which could melt the craft! Fortunately, it had a heat shield (抗热涂层) to protect it. Next,

a parachute opened to further reduce the craft's speed. This was also a dangerous process, as the parachute's ropes could break due to (由于) the craft's high speed. Researchers used special materials to make the ropes strong enough to stay in one piece. At 1.5 km above Mars, the craft fired its retrorockets (反向火箭) as another way to help it slow down. At 100 meters, the craft stayed in the air and used its sensors (传感器) to check the landing area. It had to move away from obstacles (障碍物) such as rocks before finally touching down. Following the US, China is now the second country in the world to successfully land a probe (探测器) on Mars. It will give Chinese scientists their first opportunity to closely study the Red Planet. Tianwen 1 makes it to Mars.

第二篇大意：天问一号成功着陆到火星 (Mars) 。

Q1: 问全国人民 applause 成功着陆是因为它 hard to pull off, 问 pull off 什么意思。

Q2: 第二题问划线部分 (把探测器着陆火星的难度就像在巴黎打高尔夫到另一个国家) 什么意思, (选项有 difficult exciting, faraway, expensive, )

Q3: 说什么控制 probe 着陆, 原文中说如果 research team 来操纵就会导致 10 分钟的 delay 所以只能 probe itself.

Q4: 第四题, . . .

Q5: 中国发射探测器的原因 (选项有 entertainment, research)

### 三、作文

假设你是光明学院大二学生李华，有英国学生来学校参观，你要向教务处申请这个职位，说明你的优点。

姓名	李华
个人优势	1、了解学校文化 2、性格 3、英语口语流利

注意：

- 1.100 词左右，开头结尾已经给出，不计总词数；
2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。