

2020 湖南单招咨询群：5584927

长沙医卫往年英语单招题

一、单句填空

- 1.The tired worker spent a (relax) weekend and looked relaxed then.
- 2.At present,we don't have a house of (we)own;therefore we have to rent one to live in.
- 3.—A boy named Tom (phone) you all day,and each time he says he has something urgent to tell you.
—Oh,I'll call him back soon.
- 4.Put yourself in situations you will be forced to communicate in English,and you will see more progress over time.
5. (draw)upon his excellent works,Mo Yan succeed in winning the Nobel Prize for Literature.
- 6.—Have you heard about the recent election?
—Sure,it (be)the only thing on the news for the last three days.
7. He had a headache and went to the chemist's to get something for his pain (relieve).
8. Those who don't take study and life (serious)will regret for what he has done sooner or later.
- 9.I admire her very much in that she successfully (combination)her career with family life.
- 10.It takes talent to make a scientist and it also takes (ambitious)if you are to succeed.

二、语法填空

We lived in an old building on a farm years ago.Also on the farm was an old office building 1 (belong)to my grandfather who had passed away.The

building was no longer used as an office, 2 it became my playhouse. In the office there was a large safe. It was always locked. We didn't know what was inside, but 3 of the family ever tried to open it and find out what was in it. I just used it as a table.

One night there was a 4 (terror) storm. The next day when I went back to my playhouse, I opened the door and discovered papers spread all over the floor. The front of the safe 5 (damage) and my toys were all around. It was a mess!

I ran to tell my parents 6 I had seen. Soon it was news all over the neighborhood. Everyone wanted to see 7 blown safe. Maybe they thought there was money in the safe. The loud "thunder" I heard during the night had almost blown up the safe, so 8 was easy for some men to blow it apart. But what we saw was only some more papers and several books. Everybody calmed down and left 9 (disappoint).

Later I continued to use the damaged safe as a table until I grew up, but even now, the picture of that old safe and the people's 10 (express) impressed me.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

6. 7. 8. 9. 10.

三、阅读理解

A

How fit are your teeth? Are you lazy about brushing them? Never fear: An inventor is on the case. An electric toothbrush senses how long and how well you brush, and it lets you track your performance on your phone.

The Kolibree toothbrush was exhibited at the International Consumer Electronics Show in Las Vegas this week. It senses how it is moved and can send the information to an Android phone or iPhone via a Bluetooth wireless connection.

The toothbrush will be able to teach you to brush right (Don't forget the insides of the teeth!) and make sure you're brushing long enough. "It's kind of like having a dentist actually watch your brushing on a day-to-day basis," says Thomas Serval, the French inventor.

The toothbrush will also be able to talk to other applications on your phone, so developers could, for instance, create a game controlled by your toothbrush. You could score points for beating monsters among your teeth. "We try to make it smart but also fun," Serval says.

Serval says he was inspired by his experience as a father. He would come home from work and ask his kids if they had brushed their teeth. They said "yes", but Serval would find their toothbrush heads dry. He decided he needed a brush that really told him how well his children brushed.

The company says the Kolibree will go on sale this summer, for \$99 to \$199, depending on features. The U.S. is the first target market.

Serval says that one day, it'll be possible to replace the brush on the handle with a brushing unit that also has a camera. The camera can even examine

holes in your teeth while you brush.

1. Which is one of the features of the Kolibree toothbrush?
 - A. It can sense how users brush their teeth.
 - B. It can track users' school performance.
 - C. It can detect users' fear of seeing a dentist.
 - D. It can help users find their phones.
2. What can we learn from Serval's words in Paragraph 3?
 - A. You will find it enjoyable to see a dentist.
 - B. You should see your dentist on a day-to-day basis.
 - C. You can brush with the Kolibree as if guided by a dentist.
 - D. You'd like a dentist to watch you brush your teeth every day.
3. Which of the following might make the Kolibree toothbrush fun?
 - A. It can be used to update mobile phones.
 - B. It can be used to play mobile phone games.
 - C. It can send messages to other users.
 - D. It can talk to its developers.
4. What is Paragraph 5 mainly about?
 - A. How Serval found out his kids lied to him.
 - B. Why Serval thought brushing teeth was necessary.
 - C. How Serval taught his kids to brush their teeth.
 - D. What inspired Serval to invent the toothbrush.
5. What can we infer about Serval's children?
 - A. They were unwilling to brush their teeth.
 - B. They often failed to clean their toothbrushes.
 - C. They preferred to use a toothbrush with a dry head.
 - D. They liked brushing their teeth after Serval came home.
6. What can we learn about the future development of the Kolibree?
 - A. The brush handle will be removed.
 - B. A mobile phone will be built into it.
 - C. It will be used to fill holes in teeth.
 - D. It will be able to check users' teeth.

B

To take the apple as a forbidden fruit is the most unlikely story the Christians(基督教徒)have ever cooked up. For them, the forbidden fruit from Eden is evil(邪恶的). So when Columbus brought the tomato back from South America, a land mistakenly considered to be Eden, everyone jumped to the obvious conclusion. Wrongly taken as the apple of Eden, the tomato was shut out of the door of Europeans.

What made it particularly terrifying was its similarity to the mandrake, a plant that was thought to have come from Hell(地狱). What earned the plant its awful reputation was its roots which looked like a dried-up human body occupied by evil spirits. Though the tomato and the mandrake were quite different except that both had bright red or yellow fruit, the general population considered them one and the same, too terrible to touch.

Cautious Europeans long ignored the tomato, and until the early 1700s most of the Western people continued to drag their feet. In the 1880s, the daughter of a well-known plant expert wrote that the most interesting part of an afternoon tea at her father's house had been the "introduction of this wonderful new fruit—or is it a vegetable?" As late as the twentieth century some writers still classed tomatoes with mandrakes as an "evil fruit".

But in the end tomatoes carried the day. The hero of the tomato was an American named Robert Johnson, and when he was publicly going to eat the tomato in 1820, people journeyed for hundreds of miles to watch him drop dead. "What are you afraid of?" he shouted. "I'll show you fools that these things are good to eat!" Then he bit into the tomato. Some people fainted. But he survived and, according to a local story, set up a tomato-canning factory.

1. The tomato was shut out of the door of early Europeans mainly because .

- A. it made Christians evil
- B. it was the apple of Eden
- C. it came from a forbidden land
- D. it was religiously unacceptable

2. What can we infer from the underlined part in Paragraph 3?

- A. The process of ignoring the tomato slowed down.
- B. There was little progress in the study of the tomato.
- C. The tomato was still refused in most western countries.
- D. Most western people continued to get rid of the tomato.

3. What is the main reason for Robert Johnson to eat the tomato publicly?

- A. To make himself a hero.
- B. To remove people's fear of the tomato.
- C. To speed up the popularity of the tomato.
- D. To persuade people to buy products from his factory.

4. What is the main purpose of the passage?

- A. To challenge people's fixed concepts of the tomato.
- B. To give an explanation to people's dislike of the tomato.
- C. To present the change of people's attitudes to the tomato.
- D. To show the process of freeing the tomato from religious influence.

一、单句填空

1. **relaxing** 句意:那位疲惫的工人度过了一个轻松的周末后看上去放松了。考查形容词作定语。设空处表示“令人轻松的”,故用 **relaxing**。

2. **our** 句意:我们目前还没有自己的房子,因此我们不得不租房子住。考查代词。**of one's own** 属于自己的,固定搭配。

3. **has been phoning** 句意:——一个名叫汤姆的男孩一整天都在给你打电话,每次都说有急事要告诉你。——哦,我马上给他回电话。考查时态。由 **all day** 及答语可知用现在完成进行时。

4. **where** 句意:把自己置身于被迫用英语交流的环境中,过段时间你就会看到自己更大的进

步。考查定语从句。**where=in which** 引导定语从句,修饰先行词 **situations**。

5.**Drawing** 句意:凭借自己的优秀作品,莫言成功地获得了诺贝尔文学奖。考查非谓语动词。**draw upon** “凭借,利用”,主语 **Mo Yan** 与其之间是主动关系,故用现在分词短语作状语。

6.**has been** 句意:——你听说最近的选举了吗?——当然,这是过去三天里新闻中的唯一

一件事。考查动词时态。根据时间状语 **for the last three days** 可知此处应该用现在完成时。

7.**relief** 句意:他有点头疼,于是就去药店买点药来减轻痛苦。由空格前的 **his** 可知此处应该用一个名词。

8.**seriously** 句意:那些不认真对待学习和生活的人早晚会对自己的所作所为后悔的。考查副词。**take...seriously** 认真对待……。

9.**combines** 句意:我非常钦佩她,因为她把事业和家庭生活成功地结合在了一起。考查动词。分析句子结构可知空格处是原因状语从句的谓语动词,应该用单数形式,**combine A with B** 把 A 和 B 结合起来。

10.**ambition** 句意:成为一名科学家需要天赋,如果你想取得成功还要有抱负。考查名词。空格处作 **take** 的宾语,应该用名词形式。**ambition** 理想、抱负、雄心。

二、语法填空

[语篇解读] 作者小时候经常在一所几乎废弃的老屋里玩,里面的一个保险箱遭受雷击后,大家都想知道里面到底藏有什么样的宝贝。

1.**belonging** 考查非谓语动词和 **belong** 的用法。这里用现在分词短语作后置定语相当于一个表示主动语态的定语从句。动词 **belong** 是一个不及物动词,常和介词 **to** 搭配,而且这

个短语没有被动语态,无进行时态。

2.**so** 考查连词。因为这所房子已不再被当作办公室来使用了,所以就成了作者常去玩耍的地方。

3.**none** 考查代词。根据句中的 **didn't know what was inside** 和下文中提到的大家蜂拥而至想一探究竟可知,在这之前,虽然大家不知道里面是什么,但是没有人想过将其打开。

4.**terrible** 考查词形转换。本空需要一个形容词修饰名词,所以用 **terrible**。

5.**was damaged** 考查被动语态。根据上文的 **there was a terrible storm** 可知,这个保险箱在暴风雨中被损坏了,所以这里用被动语态。

6.**what** 考查宾语从句。**what** 引导宾语从句,并在从句中作宾语。

7.**the** 考查冠词。特指一开始提到的那个保险箱,所以用定冠词。

8.**it** 考查 **it** 用作形式主语。**it** 是形式主语,后面的不定式是真正的主语。代词中只有 **it** 可以用作形式主语。

9.**disappointedly** 考查词形转换。这里需要一个副词修饰动词,又因为此处指人的感受,所以用 **disappointedly**。

10.**expression** 考查词形转换。句中 **and** 是连词,连接两个并列的主语,故设空处应该是一个名词,而 **express** 对应的名词 **expression** 意为“表情”时,是一个不可数名词。

三、阅读理解

A

[语篇解读] 本文是一篇说明文,题材为科普知识类。一位发明者发明了一种电子牙刷,它不仅可以帮助人们正确刷牙,而且还可以通过蓝牙和手机上的应用程序连接起来。

1.A 细节理解题。根据第一段最后一句话可知这种电子牙刷可以检测你刷牙的时间和刷

牙

的质量,也能在手机上跟踪记录你的表现。故选 A 项。

2.C 推理判断题。在第三段那位法国发明者 Serval 说:“就好像有个牙医每天都在看着你刷牙。”由此可知用这种电子牙刷刷牙犹如得到专业牙医的指导,故选 C。

3.B 细节理解题。根据第四段可知这种新发明的牙刷可以和手机上的程序连接,比如由牙刷控制的一款游戏,不仅显得智能而且还有趣。故选 B 项。

4.D 主旨大意题。本段的中心句是第一句。Serval 说他这个发明的灵感是自己做父亲的经历激发出的。所以这一段具体介绍了是什么让他有发明这种牙刷的想法,故选 D 项。

5.A 推理判断题。第五段中 Serval 下班回家问孩子们是否刷牙了,孩子们说刷过了,但是 Serval 却发现牙刷头是干的。根据孩子们撒谎这件事可以推断出来他们不愿意刷牙,故选 A。

6.D 细节理解题。最后一段 Serval 认为将来有一天有可能用带有摄像头的刷牙装置来代

替有手柄的传统的牙刷头,摄像头甚至可以在你刷牙的时候检查你的牙洞。所以答案应为 D

项。

B

[语篇解读] 本文为夹叙夹议类文体。题材为社会生活类。西红柿最初被认为是邪恶之果,但一个勇敢的人改变了大家对它的态度。

1.D 细节理解题。从文章第一段的最后一句结合前文可知欧洲人不接受西红柿是因为宗教

信仰的原因。A 项西红柿使得基督教徒邪恶,与原文不符;B 项与原文不符,文章说是因为被

错误地当成了 the apple of Eden;C 项也与文章有出入,原文提到 forbidden fruit,没提到 forbidden land,所以答案选 D。

2.C 推理判断题。根据上句中的 ignored 以及画线句中的 drag their feet (故意拖拉)可知,一直到 18 世纪早期,大多数西方人仍然拒绝接纳西红柿。C 项中的 refused 表示从观

念上拒绝,D 项中的 get rid of 表示从行动上戒除和摆脱,所以选 C。

3.B 推理判断题。根据第四段中的 What are you afraid of? 以及下文的 But he survived...可推断 Robert Johnson 当众吃西红柿是为了消除他们心中的恐惧。

4.C 主旨大意题。文章主要讲述了人们对西红柿的态度的变化。

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