

姓名  
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要  
答  
题

密封线内



绝密★启用前

天一教育

2024 年成人高等学校招生全国统一考试高起点

英语



扫描二维码  
获取视频和试题

本试卷分第 I 卷(选择题)和第 II 卷(非选择题)两部分。满分 150 分。考试时间 120 分钟。

题号	一	二	三	四	五	六	总分	统分人签字
分数								

第 I 卷(选择题,共 130 分)

得分	评卷人

一、语音知识:共 5 小题;每题 2 分,共 10 分。在下列每组单词中,有一个单词的划线部分与其他单词的划线部分的读音不同。找出这个词。

1. A. make

2. A. pity

3. A. cool

4. A. hour

5. A. text
- B. want

B. body

B. food

B. hello

B. taxi
- C. tape

C. shy

C. moon

C. hurt

C. exam
- D. brave

D. lady

D. look

D. here

D. extra

得分	评卷人

二、词汇与语法知识:共 15 小题;每题 2 分,共 30 分。从每小题的四个选择项中,选出最佳的一项。

6. —What's your plan for the summer holiday?  
—I'm thinking about a visit to \_\_\_\_\_ Australia.  
A. an                      B. the                      C. a                      D. 不填

7. Rose, let me introduce my friend \_\_\_\_\_ you.  
A. to                      B. at                      C. by                      D. in

8. The doctor said I \_\_\_\_\_ a rest.  
A. might                      B. could                      C. should                      D. needed

9. Tom had \_\_\_\_\_ much homework that he could not go to the cinema.  
A. very                      B. so                      C. far                      D. quite

10. If anyone comes to see me, ask \_\_\_\_\_ to wait.  
A. him                      B. he                      C. his                      D. himself

11. My brother swims \_\_\_\_\_ than I run.  
A. fastest                      B. the fastest                      C. fast                      D. faster

12. The big house \_\_\_\_\_ by Mr. Smith for his wife last year.  
A. is building                      B. builds                      C. was built                      D. is built

13. I often \_\_\_\_\_ at my sister's house on weekends.  
A. sleep                      B. am sleeping                      C. have slept                      D. sleeps

14. — \_\_\_\_\_ will you wear for the party?  
—I will wear the blue dress.  
A. Where                      B. What                      C. When                      D. How

15. \_\_\_\_\_ here on time, or we will leave without you.  
A. Comes                      B. Coming                      C. Come                      D. Came

16. I have decided \_\_\_\_\_ the car.  
A. selling                      B. to sell                      C. sold                      D. sell

17. He \_\_\_\_\_ even know how to boil an egg.  
A. doesn't                      B. don't                      C. isn't                      D. aren't

18. It has been a whole year \_\_\_\_\_ I last saw you.  
A. if                      B. because                      C. as                      D. since

19. Could you just explain \_\_\_\_\_ you left so early?  
A. which                      B. that                      C. why                      D. while

20. There \_\_\_\_\_ a restaurant around the corner.  
A. are                      B. is                      C. has                      D. be

得分	评卷人

三、完形填空:共 15 小题;每题 2 分,共 30 分。通读下面的短文,掌握其大意。然后,从每小题的四个选择项中选出可填入相应空白处的最佳选项。

It's late at night. A policeman is driving through a small 21. He isn't driving a police car. He is driving his own car. There is a traffic light 22 him. It's red, so he 23. He waits for the red light to 24 to green. He waits a moment, but it's still red. He 25 the mirror. There is no car behind him. He looks around. There is nobody on the 26. He waits a little longer, but it's still red. He doesn't think the traffic light is working 27. But he cannot run a red light. He is a policeman. He waits another few minutes, and he is sure the light is 28. He decides to stay. He doesn't want to be in the 29 tomorrow. He doesn't want to 30 his job.

He calls a number. The traffic operator(接线员) picks up the 31.

"Where is it? Ah, yes. We know about it. In fact, we're going to 32 it off right now. I'm glad you're calling. At 33 you can tell me if it is off. ... It's off now? ... Good. ... Thanks for calling."

He starts the engine(发动机) and drives 34. He is glad that he didn't have to break the 35.

21. A. garden

22. A. behind

23. A. stops

24. A. advance

25. A. looks into

26. A. bridge

27. A. well

28. A. stolen

29. A. play

30. A. do

31. A. phone

32. A. send

33. A. best

34. A. lately

35. A. door
- B. town

B. under

B. moves

B. rise

B. looks after

B. beaches

B. bad

B. broken

B. bus

B. know

B. money

B. turn

B. once

B. usually

B. silence
- C. house

C. in front of

C. arrives

C. spread

C. looks for

C. streets

C. certainly

C. hidden

C. company

C. lose

C. ticket

C. keep

C. most

C. carefully

C. windows
- D. playground

D. on top of

D. escapes

D. change

D. looks up

D. car

D. quickly

D. fallen

D. news

D. start

D. key

D. throw

D. least

D. sadly

D. rules

得分	评卷人

四、阅读理解:共 15 小题;每题 3 分,共 45 分。阅读下列短文,然后根据短文的内容从每小题的四个选择项中选出最佳的一项。

A

When I was a 10-year-old boy, my grandmother came to stay with us in our village home. For the first few months, she seemed lonely. However, she slowly accepted that she would spend the rest of her life with us in a little village far from her childhood farm.

When the warm spring winds began to blow, Grandmother announced that she was going to plant a small garden. "I know," she said when my father pointed out that we had no need to grow food. "We can buy all the food we need, but I have always grown a garden. And I insist that I'm going to plant one here," replied Grandmother. She asked me if I would help her prepare the land for planting and I happily agreed.

In early spring, she taught me how to plant vegetables. We put seeds of cabbages and tomatoes in small pots inside the house. I carefully watered them every day. Soon, little green sprouts(新芽) appeared.

When the days were warm enough, we planted the seedlings(幼苗) into the small garden in the backyard. "In a month, we will have fresh vegetables to eat," said Grandmother happily.

When autumn arrived, we harvested the food. Grandmother made sure we always had something fresh on the supper table.

Now that I'm older and living on my own, I still remember those wonderful meals with great fondness. I'm so glad to have spent those days looking after our plants in the summer heat.

36. What did Grandmother do when the author was 10?
- A. She came to live in his village home.  
B. She returned to her childhood farm.  
C. She left the small village for city life.  
D. She decided to spend the rest of her life alone.
37. What did Grandmother insist on doing?
- A. Buying more food for the family.  
B. Teaching her son gardening.  
C. Preparing the land herself.  
D. Planting a small garden.
38. Where did the author and his grandmother plant seeds?
- A. Inside the house.  
B. In the village field.  
C. In their backyard.  
D. In Grandmother's garden.
39. What does the author think of his planting experience with his grandmother?
- A. It's boring.  
B. It's painful.  
C. It's common.  
D. It's unforgettable.

B

The sun is shining down on an August day. It's one of those terribly hot days. But, I'm smiling. My brother Doug and I are in an open field getting ready to fire our latest model rockets(火箭). We've been getting them by mail order for the past couple of months. Even our mailman is excited. He's here to deliver the packages and will even stay while we open the latest box.

Doug and I are trying to catch grasshoppers(蚱蜢), because this new model has a capsule(弹射座舱) in the top and we need a passenger, preferably alive. What will the grasshopper think about rocketing into the summer sky? We wonder.

The rocket shoots up into the blue sky. A deep sound is heard as the capsule is thrown off. We keep watching. As the capsule begins its falling down to earth, we run after it, laughing.

Doug gets there first and holds up the capsule. "Looks like it's still alive!" he shouts. I catch up and, bending at the knees, examine the grasshopper inside. I can't tell if it's been shocked by the experience or not, although I imagine it has.

"That's the way, man!" My brother and I are smiling from ear to ear, arms around each other's

shoulders. "Shall we do it again, Doug?" "Are you joking, man?!"

We both run back to the rocket.

40. Why does the author smile at the beginning of the story?
- A. He will get a gift.  
B. He will shoot a model rocket.  
C. He has received a pleasant letter.  
D. He has heard some good news.
41. What role does the grasshopper play?
- A. A rocket.  
B. A passenger.  
C. A postman.  
D. A capsule.
42. What happens after the rocket shooting?
- A. The rocket is broken.  
B. The grasshopper disappears.  
C. The grasshopper is still alive.  
D. The rocket does not come back.
43. What does the author suggest doing in the end?
- A. Telling another joke.  
B. Buying a new rocket.  
C. Trying rocket shooting again.  
D. Finding another grasshopper.

C

Two years ago, my sister and I asked our mother for new dance shoes. Our feet had grown and it was time to buy a new pair. "Didn't I just buy shoes for you girls a month ago?" she said as she emptied out our closets(衣柜) and drawers to find shoes. And guess what she found? Bags of old dance shoes and dresses. We sat in our room, looking at the worn shoes and dresses, and we both decided that we needed to find homes for them.

It was that day that Donate2Dance was born. Our goal is to collect and donate(捐赠) gently worn dancewear to dancers around the world. Why? We believe that every child deserves(应得) the chance to dance. We also know that we're lucky to have spent the past 10 years dancing, but not everyone can afford a new pair of shoes. It is the best feeling in the world knowing that a box of shoes can make a difference in a dancer's life.

Every day, we come home to boxes of dancewear from dancers who ship us their donations. They include notes saying how happy they are to donate their shoes and dresses so that others in need can share in the love of dance.

To date, we have helped over 4,500 dancers around the world! We truly can't believe what a success Donate2Dance has become. The best part is receiving the pictures and thank-you letters from dancers who finally have dancewear. It is the greatest feeling knowing that we are helping others.

44. Why did the two sisters ask for new dance shoes?
- A. Their shoes were broken.  
B. Their shoes were lost.  
C. Their shoes were small for them.  
D. Their shoes were sold out.
45. What is Donate2Dance's goal?
- A. To help dancers get dancewear.  
B. To offer free dance lessons.  
C. To sell second-hand shoes.  
D. To wash old dresses.
46. What are in the boxes shipped to the two sisters every day?
- A. Love letters.  
B. Picture books.  
C. Dance shoes and dresses.  
D. Notes asking for help.

D

Arthuro is from a poor family and he has great difficulty in learning English. But last year he made much progress and finally got his name on the honor list. He is not alone. Over 500 children in one of the poorest school districts(学区) in Texas are succeeding too. How did this happen?

When Marie Elementary School was set up three years ago, school head Catharine Correa visited the poor families in the school district. She asked a simple question: "What can your school do for you?" Then she dealt with those needs.

To help students from these families catch up with missed classes, the school was opened on Saturdays. Teachers' timetables were changed and the school day was made longer.

Correa also found volunteers(志愿者) to help. They read to students and kept them practicing

English. Teachers took on more work. Every teacher was required to direct a theater or music production each year to get children into the performance. The school started “Program S” to give more attention to children at risk(风险) of failing.

Not everything came easily. It was hard at first. Teachers were worried that they wouldn’t be able to do it all. But “they are good teachers, and they trust that we are doing the right thing for the children,” Correa says.

Now over 90% of the children in the district go to Marie Elementary School. Students are scoring higher on state exams. “It doesn’t matter if you have the richest school or the poorest,” Correa says. “It’s what you do with what you’ve got.”

47. What does the first paragraph tell us about Arthuro?
- A. He spoke excellent English.                      B. He stopped going to school.  
C. He moved to a rich district.                      D. He won praise for his progress.
48. What did Correa do when she visited the poor families?
- A. She taught them English.                      B. She asked about their needs.  
C. She offered them some money.                      D. She helped with their housework.
49. Why was Marie Elementary School opened on Saturdays?
- A. To help the children catch up.  
B. To train the students to be volunteers.  
C. To offer training programs to the teachers.  
D. To help the poor families look after their children.
50. Whom did “Program S” aim to help?
- A. The parents who loved acting.                      B. The volunteers who were poor.  
C. The teachers who were worried.                      D. The children who might fail in their study.

得 分	评卷人

五、补全对话:共 5 小题;每题 3 分,共 15 分。根据中文提示,从下面所给的七个选择项中选出五个最佳选项补全对话。所选选项必须符合对话语境与英语表达习惯。

提示:加拿大商人 Alex 来中国访问,在北京首都国际机场办理入境手续时与海关官员(Officer)进行简短对话。

(Alex = A; Officer = O)

- O: Good morning.  
A: 51  
O: Your passport, please. 52  
A: I am from Canada.  
O: 53  
A: I am here for business.  
O: 54  
A: About two weeks.  
O: OK. Take your passport and have a nice trip.  
A: 55

A. Thank you.
B. Here you are.
C. Good morning.
D. Where are you from?
E. How’s everything with you?
F. Why do you come to China?
G. How long will you stay in China?

第 II 卷 (非选择题,共 20 分)

得 分	评卷人

六、书面表达:满分 20 分。

56. 假设你是李华,想去国际会议中心当志愿者(volunteer)。请你用英语给负责人 Tom 写一封邮件,内容包括:
- (1) 自我介绍;
- (2) 表达想当志愿者的意愿;
- (3) 询问如何申请。
- 注意:
- (1) 词数应为 100 左右;
- (2) 邮件内容须写在答题卡的指定位置。

参考答案及解析

- 一、语音知识
1. B      2. C      3. D      4. A      5. C
- 二、词汇与语法知识
6. 【答案】D  
【应试指导】 本题考查冠词。句意:——你的暑假计划是什么?——我在考虑去澳大利亚旅游。澳大利亚(Australia)作为一个专有名词,其前面不需要加冠词。故本题选 D。
7. 【答案】A  
【应试指导】 本题考查固定搭配。句意:罗斯,让我把我的朋友介绍给你。introduce sb. to sb. 为固定搭配,意为“向某人介绍某人”。故本题选 A。
8. 【答案】D  
【应试指导】 本题考查动词辨析。句意:医生说我需要休息。分析句子结构可知,主句为一般过去时,且从句的动作与主句的动作同时发生,所以从句的谓语动词形式应为一般过去式,所以选择 needed。might、could、should 均为情态动词,不能单独使用,必须接动词原形;need 即可以作情态动词,也可以作实义动词,意为“需要”。故本题选 D。
9. 【答案】B  
【应试指导】 本题考查 so...that 句型。句意:汤姆有太多的家庭作业,以至于他不能去看电影。so...that...为固定句型,意为“如此……以至于……”。故本题选 B。
10. 【答案】A  
【应试指导】 本题考查人称代词。句意:如果有人来找我,请让他等一下。him 是宾格人称代词,用作宾语,用在动词或介词之后;he 是主格人称代词,用作主语,用在动词之前;his 是形容词性物主代词,用于修饰名词,用作定语;himself 是反身代词,用于强调动作是作用于自身的。故本题选 A。
11. 【答案】D  
【应试指导】 本题考查比较级。句意:我的兄弟游泳比我跑步快。than 是比较连词,用于比较两个事物之间的差异。比较级 + than + 比较对象,所以选择 fast 的比较级 faster。故本题选 D。
12. 【答案】C  
【应试指导】 本题考查动词的时态和语态。句意:这座大房子是史密斯先生去年为他的妻子建造的。分析句子结构可知,主语(The big house)与谓语动词(build)是被动关系,被动语态由“be 动词 + 及物动词的过去分词”构成;句尾的 last year 是一般过去时的标志,所以选择被动语态的一般过去时,即 was built。故本题选 C。
13. 【答案】A  
【应试指导】 本题考查动词的时态。句意:周末我经常睡在姐姐家。分析句子可知,often 为一般现在时的标志,常用于表示经常发生的动作或存在的状态。主语 I 为第一人称单数,所以选择动词原形。故本题选 A。
14. 【答案】B  
【应试指导】 本题考查特殊疑问句。句意:——你穿什么去参加派对?——我将穿那条蓝色的裙子。根据对话的答句可知,此处是在询问“穿什么”。where 询问地点;what 询问什么;when 询问时间;how 询问方式。故本题选 B。
15. 【答案】C  
【应试指导】 本题考查祈使句。句意:准时来,否则我们不等你就走了。分析句子结构可知,前半句没有主语,不是一个完整的句子,且句意有“命令、劝告”的意味,所以前半句为祈使句。祈使句通常省略主语,并以动词原形开头。故本题选 C。

16. 【答案】B  
【应试指导】本题考查固定搭配。句意:我决定卖掉我的汽车了。decide to do sth. 为固定搭配,意为“决定做某事”。故本题选B。
17. 【答案】A  
【应试指导】本题考查否定句。句意:他甚至不知道怎么做鸡蛋。分析句子可知,主语He为第三人称单数,谓语动词为know,所以选择助动词“do+not”构成否定句。故本题选A。
18. 【答案】D  
【应试指导】本题考查连词辨析。句意:自从我上次见到你已经整整一年了。分析句子结构可知,主句与从句结构完整,主句为现在完成时,从句为一般过去时,且从句中的谓语动词saw为短暂性动词,所以选择since作为连词,强调从过去某个时间点到现在的时段。if如果,引导条件状语从句;because因为、由于,引导原因状语从句;as当……的时候,强调两个动作同时发生,引导时间状语从句;since自……以后、自……以来,引导时间状语从句。故本题选D。
19. 【答案】C  
【应试指导】本题考查宾语从句。句意:你能解释一下你为什么这么早离开吗?分析句子结构可知,主句缺少宾语,主句谓语动词explain意为“解释、说明”,表示询问原因,所以选择why作为连接词引导宾语从句充当主句的宾语,用来解释某个行为或情况发生的原因。故本题选C。
20. 【答案】B  
【应试指导】本题考查there be句型。句意:在拐角处有一家餐馆。there be的基本句型为:there be+人/物+地点。其中,there是一个引导词,没有具体实际词义;be是谓语动词,其形式根据主语的单复数形式变化。分析句子可知,主语为单数,故本题选B。
- 三、完形填空
21. 【答案】B  
【应试指导】推理判断题。联系下文可知,这个警察停在等待红绿灯。由此可以推断出,他开车经过的地点是需要设置红绿灯的。garden花园;town城镇;house房子、住宅;playground操场。故本题选B。
22. 【答案】C  
【应试指导】词义辨析题。句意:在他的前面有一个红绿灯。behind在……的后面;under在……下面;in front of在……的前面;on top of在……上面。故本题选C。
23. 【答案】A  
【应试指导】推理判断题。联系上下文可知,在警察的前面有一个红绿灯,是红灯。由此可以推断出,他停了下来,等待红灯变成绿灯。stop停止、中断;move移动;arrive到达;escape逃脱。故本题选A。
24. 【答案】D  
【应试指导】词义辨析题。句意:他等待红灯变成绿灯。advance前进、促进;rise增加、上升;spread展开、扩散;change改变、变化。故本题选D。
25. 【答案】A  
【应试指导】词义辨析题。句意:他看向后视镜。look into朝……看、关注;look after照顾、照看;look for寻找;look up查找。故本题选A。
26. 【答案】C  
【应试指导】词义辨析题。句意:街上一个人也没有。bridge桥;beach海滩;street街道;car汽车。故本题选C。
27. 【答案】A  
【应试指导】词语搭配题。句意:他认为交通灯不能良好地运作了。well顺利地、妥善地;bad坏的、很、非常; certainly无疑、确定;quickly快速地、短暂地。故本题选A。
28. 【答案】B  
【应试指导】推理判断题。联系上文可知,这个红绿灯一直是红灯,警察等了好一会儿都没有变成绿灯,他认为交通灯不能良好地运作了。由此可以推断出,他又等了几分钟,确信交通灯坏了。stolen偷窃、盗窃;broken破损的、出了毛病的;hidden隐藏、躲避;fallen降落、跌倒。故本题选B。
29. 【答案】D  
【应试指导】推理判断题。联系上下文可知,他是一个警察,不能闯红灯。由此可以推断出,他不想因为身为警察却闯红灯而出现在明天的新闻中。play剧本、游戏;bus公共汽车;company公司;news新闻。故本题选D。
30. 【答案】C  
【应试指导】推理判断题。联系上文可知,他不想因为身为警察却闯红灯而出现在明天的新闻中。由此可以推断出,他不想失去他的工作。do做;know知道;lose失去;start开始。故本题选C。
31. 【答案】A  
【应试指导】推理判断题。联系上下文可知,警察拨了一个号码,告知了对方红绿灯的详细情况。由此可以推断出,交通接线员接听了这个电话。phone电话;money钱;ticket票;key钥匙。故本题选A。
32. 【答案】B  
【应试指导】词语搭配题。句意:事实上,我们现在就要把它关掉。send off寄出;turn off关闭;keep off避开;throw off摆脱。故本题选B。
33. 【答案】D  
【应试指导】词语搭配题。句意:至少你可以告诉我它是否关掉了。at best最多、在最好的情况下;at once立刻、现在;at most最多、至多;at least至少。故本题选D。
34. 【答案】C  
【应试指导】推理判断题。联系上文可知,通过这个警察面对故障的红绿灯的一系列反应和实际行动可知,他是一个小心谨慎的人。由此可以推断出,当交通接线员关闭故障的红绿灯后,他才启动发动机,小心翼翼地开走了。lately近来、最近;usually通常地;carefully小心地、仔细地;sadly悲哀地。故本题选C。
35. 【答案】D  
【应试指导】词义辨析题。句意:他很高兴自己不必违反规则。door门;silence寂静;window窗户;rule规则、条例。故本题选D。

#### 四、阅读理解

36. 【答案】A  
【应试指导】事实细节题。根据文章第一段第一句可知,当作者还是个10岁的小男孩时,作者的祖母来到他们村庄的家中和他们一起生活。故本题选A。
37. 【答案】D  
【应试指导】事实细节题。根据文章第二段第三、第四句可知,祖母回答道:“我们可以买到我们需要的所有食物,但我一直在种着一个花园。我坚持要在这里种一个。”故本题选D。
38. 【答案】A  
【应试指导】事实细节题。根据文章第三段第二句可知,作者和祖母把卷心菜和西红柿的种子栽入屋内的小盆中。故本题选A。
39. 【答案】D  
【应试指导】推理判断题。根据文章最后一段可知,现在作者长大了并且独自生活了,仍然记得那些非常美味的饭菜。作者很高兴那些天能在炎炎夏日里照顾他们的植物。由此可以推断出,作者认为与祖母一起种植是一段快乐且难忘的经历。故本题选D。
40. 【答案】B  
【应试指导】事实细节题。根据文章第一段第三、四句可知,作者在故事开头微笑的原因是:他和他的兄弟道格正在一个开阔的场地准备发射他们最新型号的火箭。故本题选B。
41. 【答案】B  
【应试指导】推理判断题。根据文章第二段第一句可知,道格和作者正试图捕捉蚱蜢,因为这个新型号的火箭在顶部有一个弹射座舱,他们需要一名乘客,最好是活着的。由此可以推断出,蚱蜢在此充当的是一名乘客的角色。故本题选B。
42. 【答案】C  
【应试指导】事实细节题。根据第四段第二、三句可知,“看起来它还活着!”道格喊道。作者追了上去,跪在地上,检查里面的蚱蜢。由此可以得知,火箭发射后,蚱蜢还活着。故本题选C。
43. 【答案】C  
【应试指导】事实细节题。根据第五段倒数第二句作者与道格的对话可知,作者想要再来一次。故本题选C。
44. 【答案】C  
【应试指导】事实细节题。根据第一段第二句可知,两姐妹要新舞鞋的原因是:她们的脚已经长大了,是时候买一双新的了。故本题选C。
45. 【答案】A  
【应试指导】事实细节题。根据第二段第二句可知,Donate2Dance的目的是收集并捐赠穿过的舞蹈服装给世界各地的舞者。故本题选A。
46. 【答案】C  
【应试指导】事实细节题。根据第三段可知,每天,两姐妹回家都会收到舞者寄来的一箱箱捐赠的舞蹈服装。纸条上写着他们很高兴捐出自己的鞋子和衣服,这样其他需要的人就可以分享对舞蹈的热爱。由此可知,每天寄给两姐妹的箱子里装的是舞鞋和舞蹈服装。故本题选C。
47. 【答案】D  
【应试指导】事实细节题。根据第一段第一、二句可知,阿图罗来自一个贫穷的家庭,他在学习英语方面有很大的困难。但是去年他取得了很大的进步,他的名字终于登上了荣誉榜。故本题选D。
48. 【答案】B  
【应试指导】事实细节题。根据第二段可知,三年前玛丽小学成立时,校长凯瑟琳·科雷亚访问了学区内的贫困家庭。她问了一个简单的问题:“你的学校能为你做什么?”然后她处理了这些需求。故本题选B。
49. 【答案】A  
【应试指导】事实细节题。根据第三段第一句可知,为了帮助这些贫困家庭的孩子赶上错过的课程,学校会在星期六上课。故本题选A。
50. 【答案】D  
【应试指导】事实细节题。根据第四段最后一句可知,学校启动了“S计划”,以给予有失败风险的孩子更多的关注。故本题选D。

#### 五、补全对话

51. C 52. D 53. F 54. G 55. A

#### 六、书面表达

One possible version:

Dear Tom,

I'm writing to tell you that I want to be a volunteer at the International Convention Center and that I'd like to ask you about it.

Firstly, allow me to introduce myself as Li Hua, a 24-year-old graduate who is highly interested in volunteering. Secondly, I'm obliging and good at communicating with others. Last summer, I had an opportunity to serve as a volunteer at a museum. I am very passionate about volunteering, so I would like to apply for a volunteer position at the International Convention Center. Finally, I would like to ask you how to apply for this volunteer position. Please let me know and I will spare no effort to do it.

Looking forward to your reply.

Yours,  
Li Hua



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# 英语

本试卷分第 I 卷(选择题)和第 II 卷(非选择题)两部分。满分 150 分。考试时间 120 分钟。

题号	一	二	三	四	五	六	总分	统分人签字
分数								

## 第 I 卷(选择题,共 105 分)

得分	评卷人

一、语音知识:共 5 小题;每题 1.5 分,共 7.5 分。在下列每组单词中,有一个单词的划线部分与其他单词的划线部分的读音不同。找出这个词。

- |             |           |             |           |
|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| 1. A. party | B. star   | C. war      | D. farm   |
| 2. A. laugh | B. cough  | C. enough   | D. though |
| 3. A. aunt  | B. autumn | C. daughter | D. cause  |
| 4. A. room  | B. blood  | C. zoo      | D. food   |
| 5. A. nice  | B. pity   | C. sit      | D. fish   |

得分	评卷人

二、词汇与语法知识:共 15 小题;每题 1.5 分,共 22.5 分。从每小题的四个选择项中,选出最佳的一项。

6. I \_\_\_\_\_ basketball with my friends next weekend.  
A. play B. will play C. played D. have played
7. The room \_\_\_\_\_ I did my homework was too hot.  
A. why B. how C. when D. where
8. She enjoyed \_\_\_\_\_ how to look after young animals.  
A. learnt B. to learn C. learn D. learning
9. —Can we go home now?  
—No, you \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. can't B. needn't C. don't D. doesn't
10. Jack came to China ten years ago. He has been here \_\_\_\_\_ than his brother.  
A. long B. longer C. longest D. the longest
11. Jane \_\_\_\_\_ as a doctor since 2005.  
A. works B. will work C. has worked D. is working
12. He was \_\_\_\_\_ a book for his birthday.  
A. give B. gives C. giving D. given
13. Tina, the daughter of Mr. Smith, was born \_\_\_\_\_ April last year.  
A. in B. to C. at D. on
14. The shop owner told the driver \_\_\_\_\_ his car.  
A. move B. moving C. to move D. moves

15. — \_\_\_\_\_ bike is this?

—I guess it's William's.

- |          |         |        |         |
|----------|---------|--------|---------|
| A. Whose | B. Whom | C. Who | D. What |
|----------|---------|--------|---------|
16. Would you like to visit Peter with \_\_\_\_\_ this weekend?  
A. we B. us C. our D. ours
17. He is not using his phone, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. will he B. does he C. has he D. is he
18. I took out my wallet, but there \_\_\_\_\_ no money in it.  
A. has B. had C. was D. is
19. I am excited \_\_\_\_\_ we are going to the Great Wall tomorrow.  
A. but B. that C. which D. or
20. I can't come out tonight \_\_\_\_\_ I've got too much housework.  
A. because B. unless C. until D. although

得分	评卷人

三、完形填空:共 15 小题;每题 2 分,共 30 分。通读下面的短文,掌握其大意。然后,从每小题的四个选择项中选出可填入相应空白处的最佳选项。

My daughter was in her last year of high school. She wanted to have some adventures before she \_\_\_\_\_ 21 \_\_\_\_\_ the school. She took an adventure class. This was a class where \_\_\_\_\_ 22 \_\_\_\_\_ climbed to different heights. They began at 35 feet and \_\_\_\_\_ 23 \_\_\_\_\_ up from there.

When she told me this, I was \_\_\_\_\_ 24 \_\_\_\_\_. I knew she was afraid of heights. She came home and told me her first climb didn't go \_\_\_\_\_ 25 \_\_\_\_\_. She went up the 35-foot pole. She said she was fine \_\_\_\_\_ 26 \_\_\_\_\_ up the pole. When she got up there, she realized she had to \_\_\_\_\_ 27 \_\_\_\_\_ on a line to get to the other side. She looked down and saw how far she was from the \_\_\_\_\_ 28 \_\_\_\_\_. She felt frightened and began to \_\_\_\_\_ 29 \_\_\_\_\_. She said she had never felt this fearful in her \_\_\_\_\_ 30 \_\_\_\_\_. She was so afraid that she couldn't move and \_\_\_\_\_ 31 \_\_\_\_\_ to come down. When her feet \_\_\_\_\_ 32 \_\_\_\_\_ the ground, she started to cry.

She didn't want to \_\_\_\_\_ 33 \_\_\_\_\_ the class. She had no choice but to do all the other climbs. She didn't let \_\_\_\_\_ 34 \_\_\_\_\_ hold her back. She was able to finish the class with 12 climbs. She got an A. I'm so \_\_\_\_\_ 35 \_\_\_\_\_ of her.

- |                  |               |             |              |
|------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| 21. A. had       | B. left       | C. started  | D. attended  |
| 22. A. workers   | B. travellers | C. students | D. customers |
| 23. A. went      | B. lined      | C. warmed   | D. looked    |
| 24. A. tired     | B. changed    | C. ashamed  | D. surprised |
| 25. A. down      | B. back       | C. strong   | D. well      |
| 26. A. giving    | B. making     | C. climbing | D. building  |
| 27. A. walk      | B. turn       | C. sleep    | D. work      |
| 28. A. school    | B. sky        | C. home     | D. ground    |
| 29. A. run       | B. rise       | C. shake    | D. jump      |
| 30. A. time      | B. life       | C. culture  | D. language  |
| 31. A. pretended | B. acted      | C. promised | D. asked     |
| 32. A. touched   | B. searched   | C. kicked   | D. covered   |
| 33. A. hold      | B. fail       | C. offer    | D. push      |
| 34. A. joy       | B. anger      | C. fear     | D. shock     |
| 35. A. kind      | B. proud      | C. afraid   | D. hopeful   |

得分	评卷人

四、阅读理解:共 15 小题;每题 3 分,共 45 分。阅读下列短文,然后根据短文的内容从每小题的四个选择项中选出最佳的一项。

A

I love traveling. When I was a child, my parents used to take me to explore and learn about my little country, Israel. My first trip abroad was at the age of ten to Paris, France, and I fell in love with it. One thing I knew already—the world is big, and for me, it was just the beginning of a long journey to come.

Some of my best trips took place when I was young and traveled with my family. However, as I grew up and started traveling on my own, I realized how traveling had changed me. The planning, the traveling itself, being all alone, meeting new people, spending hours in airports and on buses, trying new things—all have taught me so much. Most important of all, it shaped me to be the person I am today. Meanwhile, I made new friends, started speaking new languages, discovered new places. But it is never enough—the excitement of traveling is priceless.

Since the end of 2015, I have been living in New York City (NYC) with my husband and our beautiful dog. We enjoy exploring NYC, as well as traveling around the world.

Nothing in my life has stopped me from traveling, but I am still learning how to balance (平衡) my daily work and hobby (爱好). My traveling patterns have changed through the years, but the fire inside keeps burning, and I know I'll never stop going on new trips.

36. What did the author do when she was ten years old?

- A. She moved to Israel. B. She left New York.  
C. She took her first trip abroad. D. She started to keep a pet dog.

37. What is the author's biggest gain from traveling?

- A. It brought her to new places. B. It taught her new languages.  
C. It offered her new friendship. D. It made her who she is.

38. What can we learn about the author from the last paragraph?

- A. She will not stop traveling. B. She hasn't changed her way of traveling.  
C. She finds it difficult to control her anger. D. She is good at balancing her hobby and work.

B

Tom lives one block from a high school football stadium (体育场). One day, he decided he needed some money. His mother suggested that, with many people walking past their house almost every Saturday, he might try to sell something. That's when he came up with his great idea—selling apples.

The next Thursday afternoon Tom rode his bike to a farm stand (摊点). The farmer was selling just-picked apples. Tom chose the best apples he could find. He then put the apples into the basket of his bike and headed for home.

On Friday Tom invited his little sister and her friends to work with him. He asked them to wash and shine the apples. He put the big ones into one pile and the smaller ones into another.

Saturday was the day of a big football game. That morning Tom set up his apple stand. He hung a sign on it saying, "Apples. Large 10 cents. Small 5 cents." Around noon people started walking past the stand. He started selling apples. Long before the game began, he had sold every single apple.

Tom then sat down to see what he had earned. He counted five dollars and twenty cents. He subtracted (减除) one dollar and a half that he had paid for the apples. He subtracted another dollar that he had paid his little sister and her friends. He was two dollars and seventy cents richer. He began thinking of making his business larger.

39. Where did Tom get the idea of selling apples?

- A. From his sister. B. From his mother.  
C. From a farmer. D. From a friend.

40. When did Tom buy the apples?

- A. On a Friday morning. B. On a Friday afternoon.  
C. On a Saturday morning. D. On a Thursday afternoon.

41. What did Tom do with the apples he brought home?

- A. He put them into two groups. B. He washed them one by one.  
C. He shined them with his sister. D. He kept them fresh in the basket.

42. How much money did Tom earn for himself?

- A. \$1. B. \$1.50. C. \$2.70. D. \$5.20.

C

Coco, Latte and Leo are hanging out at a cafe in Toronto. But they're not humans—they're cats. Meow Cat Cafe is a cafe where cat lovers can take pleasure in two of their favorite things: drinking coffee and playing with cats. "Petting the cats is very healing (治愈). It calms people," said Erica Yun, the owner of the cafe. While Yun and her daughter, Helen, serve up coffee, customers play with the cats.

Unlike other cafes, Meow Cat Cafe has a few rules. For example, customers can only stay for an hour. Also, the safety gates have to stay closed and everyone has to take their shoes off. There are six cats at the cafe, each a different kind. The cats, including Zeze, Chanel and Elsa, are the personal pets of the owner.

Customers connect with each other over their common interest—a love of cats. "I am getting such a kick out of them," said Lucy, a customer. She said she likes going to the cafe because it gives her the joy of having pets without all the troubles.

Meow Cat Cafe also sells cat jackets, food bowls and pillows for cats. For humans, there are handmade souvenirs (纪念品).

43. Coco, Latte and Leo are the names of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. cats B. cafes C. shoes D. foods

44. What can customers do at Meow Cat Cafe?

- A. They can treat sick cats. B. They can play with the cats.  
C. They can learn to make coffee. D. They can serve coffee to each other.

45. Which of the following is the rule made by Meow Cat Cafe?

- A. Customers cannot feed the cats. B. Everyone should take off their shoes.  
C. Everyone must go through a safety door. D. Customers should stay for at least 1.5 hours.

46. Why did Lucy say she loves going to the cafe?

- A. She can go and see doctors there.  
B. She can buy a cat as her own pet.  
C. She can buy jackets, bowls and pillows for her cats.  
D. She can play with the cats without looking after them.

D

Marie Kondo has become famous by tidying up (收纳) things. Ever since she was a child, Kondo has found joy in organizing objects. Now, 34, she has written a bestselling book and presented a TV show about it.

Kondo's way of tidying up things is known as the KonMari method. It sets out how to organize things. Its followers must first sort out (分类处理) clothes, then books, papers, and at last objects that are connected to a special memory. Anything that doesn't spark (激发) joy should be thanked and then thrown out.

Kondo has gathered many fans. She says, "If you want to lead a life that sparks joy, there's only one thing you must do. And that is to tidy your home."



However, some people said that the KonMari method is too *harsh*, especially when it comes to books. When Kondo said she only kept about 30 books in her home and had thrown away all the rest, many people were against her. They said that having books makes them happy. When they think of someone throwing away books or having only a few books, they become angry. But Kondo replied becoming angry shows how much they love books. That in itself is a very important advantage of tidying up.

47. What did Kondo like doing in her childhood?  
A. Watching TV. B. Reading books.  
C. Holding parties. D. Organizing things.
48. What kind of object should be sorted out first according to Kondo?  
A. Bags. B. Books. C. Clothes. D. Newspapers.
49. What does *harsh* in the fourth paragraph mean?  
A. Cruel. B. Silly. C. Strange. D. Useless.
50. What is the passage mainly about?  
A. Kondo's fans. B. Kondo's books.  
C. The KonMari method. D. The KonMari TV show.

第 II 卷 (非选择题, 共 45 分)

得 分	评卷人

五、补全对话: 共 5 小题; 每题 3 分, 共 15 分。根据中文提示, 把对话中缺少的内容写在线上。这些句子必须符合英语表达习惯。打句号的地方, 用陈述句; 打问号的地方, 用疑问句。

提示: Jack 碰到同学 Mike, 两人聊起今晚的安排。  
(J = Jack; M = Mike)  
J: Hi, Mike. Are you doing anything special tonight?  
M: 51.  
J: Good. I've got two concert tickets. 52?  
M: Sure. I'd love to. 53?  
J: We are going there by car. I will give you a ride.  
M: Great. 54?  
J: We'll meet at the school gate. How about 6 o'clock?  
M: Okay. See you then.  
J: 55.

得 分	评卷人

六、书面表达: 满分 30 分。

假设你是李华。你想和英语老师 Tom 约时间在网上练习口语。请给 Tom 写一封电子邮件, 内容包括:

1. 建议练习口语的时间;  
2. 协商练习口语的网络平台。  
注意: 1. 词数应为 100 左右;  
2. 邮件内容须写在答题卡的指定位置。

参考答案及解析

- 一、语音知识  
1. C 2. D 3. A 4. B 5. A
- 二、词汇与语法知识  
6. 【答案】 B  
【应试指导】 本题考查时态。句意: 下周末我要和朋友们打篮球。由时间状语 next weekend (下周末) 可知, 该句时态为一般将来时。故本题选 B。
7. 【答案】 D  
【应试指导】 本题考查定语从句。句意: 我做作业的那个房间太热了。分析句子成分可知, 空格处为定语从句的引导词, 先行词是表示地点的名词 room, 关系副词 where 在定语从句中作地点状语。故本题选 D。
8. 【答案】 D  
【应试指导】 本题考查固定搭配。句意: 她喜欢学习如何照顾小动物。enjoy 后接动词时必须接动词的-ing 形式, 不能接动词原形或动词不定式 (to do), enjoy doing sth. 喜欢做某事。故本题选 D。
9. 【答案】 A  
【应试指导】 本题考查情态动词。句意: ——我们现在能回家了吗? ——不, 你们不能。当情态动词 can 用在一般疑问句时, 肯定回答为 “Yes, 主语 + can.”; 否定回答为 “No, 主语 + can't.”。故本题选 A。
10. 【答案】 B  
【应试指导】 本题考查形容词比较级。句意: 杰克十年前来到中国。他待在这里的时间比他的兄弟长。than 用于比较两个事物之间的差异。形容词比较级的表达形式为 “形容词比较级 + than + 比较对象”, long 的比较级形式 longer。故本题选 B。
11. 【答案】 C  
【应试指导】 本题考查时态。句意: 简自从 2005 年就开始当医生了。当 since 表示 “自从” 时, 通常与现在完成时连用。故本题选 C。
12. 【答案】 D  
【应试指导】 本题考查被动语态。句意: 他被赠予了一本书作为生日礼物。分析句子可知, 主语 he 与谓语动词 give 是被动关系。被动语态由 “be + 动词的过去分词” 构成。故本题选 D。
13. 【答案】 A  
【应试指导】 本题考查介词。句意: 史密斯先生的女儿蒂娜去年四月出生。在英语中, 当提到月份时, 通常使用介词 in。故本题选 A。
14. 【答案】 C  
【应试指导】 本题考查固定搭配。句意: 店主让司机把车开走。tell 作及物动词, 意为 “讲述, 告诉”, 后接双宾语。常用结构是 tell sb. to do sth., 意为 “告诉/叫某人做某事”。故本题选 C。
15. 【答案】 A  
【应试指导】 本题考查疑问词。句意: ——这是谁的自行车? ——我猜它是威廉的。分析句子成分可知, 空格处需要一个疑问词来询问所属关系, whose 用来描述所属关系, 意为 “谁的”。故本题选 A。
16. 【答案】 B  
【应试指导】 本题考查代词。句意: 这个周末你愿意和我们一起去看彼得吗? we 是第一人称主格, 用作主语, 用在动词之前; us 是第一人称宾格, 用作宾语, 用在动词或介词之后; our 是第一人称形容词性物主代词, 用作定语; ours 是第一人称复数名词性物主代词。故本题选 B。
17. 【答案】 D  
【应试指导】 本题考查反意疑问句。句意: 他没有在用他的手机, 是吗? 反意疑问句是由陈述句和其后的省略问句组成, 表现为 “肯定陈述 + 否定疑问” 或 “否定陈述 + 肯定疑问”, 两部分的人称和时态要一致。故本题选 D。
18. 【答案】 C  
【应试指导】 本题考查时态和语态。句意: 我拿出钱包, 但里面没有钱。本句描述的是过去的一个状态, 所以需要使用时态。there 后通常接 be 动词来表达某处有某物或某人。故本题选 C。
19. 【答案】 B  
【应试指导】 本题考查宾语从句。句意: 我很兴奋我们明天要去长城。that 在引导宾语从句时, 在句子中不充当任何成分, 只起连接作用。故本题选 B。
20. 【答案】 A  
【应试指导】 本题考查原因状语从句。句意: 今晚我不能出门, 因为我有太多的家务要做。分析句子可知, 主句与从句之间存在因果关系, 从句在句中用来说明主句原因。because 因为; unless 除非; until 直到……时候; although 虽然。故本题选 A。
- 三、完形填空  
21. 【答案】 B  
【应试指导】 词义辨析题。作者的女儿在高中的最后一年想在离开学校之前进行一些冒险活动。had 拥有; left 离开; started 开始; attended 参加。故本题选 B。

22. 【答案】C  
【应试指导】词义辨析题。联系上文可知,作者的女儿参加了一门探险课程。由此可以推断出,参与到课堂中  
的是学生们。workers 工人;travellers 旅行者;students 学生;customers 顾客。故本题选 C。
23. 【答案】A  
【应试指导】固定搭配题。句意:学生们从 35 英尺的地方开始向上爬。went up 向上,上升;lined up 排队;  
warmed up 热身;looked up 查找。故本题选 A。
24. 【答案】D  
【应试指导】词义辨析题。联系下文可知,作者知道自己的女儿恐高。由此可以推断出,当女儿告诉自己她参  
加了探险课程时,自己感到惊讶。tired 疲倦的;changed 经过改变的;ashamed 感到羞愧的;surprised 惊讶的。故  
本题选 D。
25. 【答案】D  
【应试指导】固定搭配题。句意:她回家后告诉我,她第一次攀登得不太顺利。go down 下降;go back 返回;go  
strong 精力充沛;go well 进展顺利。故本题选 D。
26. 【答案】C  
【应试指导】词义辨析题。句意:她说她爬上杆子的时候很好。giving 赠送;making 制造;climbing 攀爬;  
building 建造。故本题选 C。
27. 【答案】A  
【应试指导】固定搭配题。句意:但当地爬上去的时候,她意识到她必须走在一条线上才能到达另一边。walk  
on 走在……上;turn on 打开;sleep on 睡在……上;work on 努力改进。故本题选 A。
28. 【答案】D  
【应试指导】词义辨析题。句意:她向下看,看自己离地面有多远。school 学校;sky 天空;home 家;ground 地  
面。故本题选 D。
29. 【答案】C  
【应试指导】词义辨析题。句意:她感到害怕,开始发抖。run 奔跑;rise 升起;shake 颤抖;jump 跳跃。故本  
题选 C。
30. 【答案】B  
【应试指导】词义辨析题。句意:她说她一生中从未感到如此恐惧。time 时间;life 一生;culture 文化;language  
语言。故本题选 B。
31. 【答案】D  
【应试指导】词义辨析题。联系句意可知,女儿害怕得动弹不得。由此可以推断出,女儿太害怕了,所以请求  
下来。pretended 假装;acted 行动;promised 承诺;asked 请求,要求。故本题选 D。
32. 【答案】A  
【应试指导】词义辨析题。句意:当她双脚着地时,她哭了起来。touched 接触;searched 搜查;kicked 踢;covered  
覆盖。故本题选 A。
33. 【答案】B  
【应试指导】词义辨析题。联系下文可知,她别无选择,只能做完所有其他的攀爬。由此可以推断出,她不想  
这门课不及格。hold 托住;fail 失败,不及格;offer 提供;push 推。故本题选 B。
34. 【答案】C  
【应试指导】词义辨析题。句意:她没有让恐惧阻止她。joy 高兴;anger 愤怒;fear 害怕,恐惧;shock 震惊。故  
本题选 C。
35. 【答案】B  
【应试指导】词义辨析题。联系上文可知,作者的女儿克服了恐惧,她不仅完成了 12 次攀爬,并且拿到了 A 的  
成绩。由此可以推断出,作者为女儿感到自豪。kind 亲切友好的;proud 自豪的;afraid 害怕的;hopeful 满怀希  
望的。故本题选 B。

#### 四、阅读理解

36. 【答案】C  
【应试指导】事实细节题。根据第一段第三句可知,作者在十岁时第一次出国,去了法国巴黎。故本题选 C。
37. 【答案】D  
【应试指导】事实细节题。根据第二段第四句可知,作者认为旅行最重要的收获是塑造了现在的自己。故本  
题选 D。
38. 【答案】A  
【应试指导】事实细节题。根据最后一段可知,生活中没有什么能阻止作者旅行,但是作者仍在学习如何平衡  
自己的日常工作和爱好。这些年来,作者的旅行模式发生了变化,但是她内心的火焰一直在燃烧,作者知道自  
己永远不会停止新的旅行。故本题选 A。
39. 【答案】B  
【应试指导】事实细节题。根据第一段第三、四句可知,汤姆的妈妈建议他可以试着卖一些东西,因为每个周

六都有很多人从他们家门前经过。就在那里,汤姆想出了一个好主意——卖苹果。故本题选 B。

40. 【答案】D  
【应试指导】事实细节题。根据第二段可知,在下个星期四的下午,汤姆骑着自行车来到一个农家摊。有个农  
夫正在卖刚摘下来的苹果。汤姆挑选了他能找到的最好的苹果,并把苹果放进自行车的篮子里,带回了家。  
由此可知,汤姆是在星期四的下午买的苹果。故本题选 D。
41. 【答案】A  
【应试指导】事实细节题。根据第三段可知,在星期五,汤姆邀请他的小妹妹和她的朋友们和他一起工作。他  
让她们把苹果洗干净并擦亮。汤姆把大的苹果放在一堆,小的苹果放在另一堆。故本题选 A。
42. 【答案】C  
【应试指导】事实细节题。根据最后一段可知,汤姆总共赚了 5.20 美元,从中减去他支付的 1.50 美元用于购  
买苹果,再减去支付给他妹妹和她朋友的 1 美元,最后他自己赚了 2.70 美元。故本题选 C。
43. 【答案】A  
【应试指导】事实细节题。根据第一段第一、二句可知,Coco, Latte 和 Leo 在多伦多的一家咖啡馆里闲逛。但  
它们不是人类——它们是猫。故本题选 A。
44. 【答案】B  
【应试指导】事实细节题。根据第一段第三句可知,Meow Cat Cafe 是一家咖啡馆,爱猫人士可以在这里享受他  
们最喜欢的两件事:喝咖啡和与猫咪玩耍。故本题选 B。
45. 【答案】B  
【应试指导】事实细节题。根据第二段可知,与其他的咖啡馆不同,Meow Cat Cafe 有一些规则。例如,顾客只  
能待一个小时。此外,安全门必须保持关闭状态,每个人都必须脱掉鞋子。故本题选 B。
46. 【答案】D  
【应试指导】事实细节题。根据第三段最后一句可知,露西说她喜欢去这家咖啡馆,因为这里带给她养宠物的  
乐趣,但又没有养宠物的所有麻烦。由此可知,露西喜欢去这家咖啡馆的原因是她可以和猫咪一起玩而不用  
照顾它们。故本题选 D。
47. 【答案】D  
【应试指导】事实细节题。根据第一段第二句可知,自从童年起,Kondo 就从整理物品中找到了乐趣。故本  
题选 D。
48. 【答案】C  
【应试指导】事实细节题。根据第二段第三句可知,KonMari 方法指出首先应该分类整理的是衣服,然后是书  
籍、纸张,最后是与特殊记忆有关的物品。故本题选 C。
49. 【答案】A  
【应试指导】词义猜测题。根据第四段第二、三、四句可知,当 Kondo 说她只在家里保留了大约 30 本书,并把  
其余的书都扔掉时,许多人都反对她。这些人说有书会让他们快乐,当想到有人会扔掉书或只有几本书时,他  
们就会生气。由此可以推断出,许多人认为 KonMari 方法,特别是关于书籍的整理方法,过于严格和苛刻。故  
本题选 A。
50. 【答案】C  
【应试指导】主旨大意题。本文主要介绍了 Marie Kondo 和 KonMari 整理方法。文章介绍了这种方法的具体内  
容,以及一些人对此方法的看法。因此,本文的主要内容是关于 KonMari 方法。故本题选 C。

#### 五、补全对话

51. Nothing /No  
52. Would you like to go with me  
53. How do we get there/ How can we go there  
54. When and where shall we meet  
55. See you

#### 六、书面表达

Dear Tom,

I hope you are doing well. I'm writing to see if we could set up an online session to practice my spoken English.

Would Saturday afternoon around 2:00 PM be a good time for you? I think it's a time when we're both free and can  
focus well. For the online platform, I'm comfortable with using Zoom or Skype, but I'm happy to use any other platform  
you prefer. Please let me know what works best for you.

Thanks a lot for helping me improve my English speaking skills. Looking forward to your reply.

Best wishes,  
Li Hua





绝密★启用前

2022 年成人高等学校招生全国统一考试高起点

# 英语



扫描二维码  
获取视频和试题

本试卷分第 I 卷(选择题)和第 II 卷(非选择题)两部分。满分 150 分。考试时间 120 分钟。

题号	一	二	三	四	五	六	总分	统分人签字
分数								

## 第 I 卷(选择题,共 105 分)

得分	评卷人

一、语音知识:共 5 小题;每题 1.5 分,共 7.5 分。在下列每组单词中,有一个单词的划线部分与其他单词的划线部分的读音不同。找出这个词。

- |             |         |            |             |
|-------------|---------|------------|-------------|
| 1. A. chair | B. rich | C. teacher | D. headache |
| 2. A. cut   | B. but  | C. student | D. must     |
| 3. A. rise  | B. give | C. life    | D. nice     |
| 4. A. are   | B. dare | C. care    | D. share    |
| 5. A. bus   | B. desk | C. fast    | D. easy     |

得分	评卷人

二、词汇与语法知识:共 15 小题;每题 1.5 分,共 22.5 分。从每小题的四个选择项中,选出最佳的一项。

6. The house \_\_\_\_\_ walls are made of glass looks beautiful.  
A. that B. which C. who D. whose
7. Hurry up, \_\_\_\_\_ you will miss the train.  
A. then B. and C. but D. or
8. The young man \_\_\_\_\_ a large box went out of the bank.  
A. carried B. carrying C. carries D. carry
9. If he \_\_\_\_\_, he'll be the first Englishman to get the prize in the past ten years.  
A. win B. will win C. wins D. is winning
10. We should protect the Earth because it is \_\_\_\_\_ home.  
A. us B. our C. we D. ours
11. This bus \_\_\_\_\_ the children to and from their school every day.  
A. takes B. will take C. is taking D. has taken
12. The bank finally agreed \_\_\_\_\_ him \$5,000.  
A. lending B. lends C. to lend D. lent
13. She's far \_\_\_\_\_ at English than her brother.  
A. better B. well C. good D. best
14. She \_\_\_\_\_ put the glasses on the ground.  
A. careful B. carefully C. caring D. cared
15. He always gets up early \_\_\_\_\_ the morning.  
A. in B. on C. at D. to

16. It takes \_\_\_\_\_ hour to reach the top of the mountain.  
A. a B. an C. 不填 D. the
17. Two bridges \_\_\_\_\_ over the river five years ago.  
A. build B. built C. were built D. are built
18. The pain is so bad that she \_\_\_\_\_ fall asleep at all.  
A. can't B. mustn't C. shouldn't D. needn't
19. He \_\_\_\_\_ in London for almost 10 years.  
A. live B. is living C. lives D. has lived
20. — \_\_\_\_\_ do you mean, you want to spend the weekend alone?  
— Well, I haven't decided yet.  
A. Why B. How C. What D. Whom

得分	评卷人

三、完形填空:共 15 小题;每题 2 分,共 30 分。通读下面的短文,掌握其大意。然后,从每小题的四个选择项中选出可填入相应空白处的最佳选项。

Last Thursday, Barbara Foster visited her favorite restaurant with her son to have a lunch and celebrate her 100<sup>th</sup> birthday.

When Foster 21, she was shocked to find the restaurant 22 balloons, flowers and even a 23 cake on her regular table. Her friends and the restaurant's workers 24 around her as she sat down.

Foster and her son have been going to the restaurant together 25 about five or six years. Lately, Foster's arthritis (关节炎) has 26 it more difficult for her to get around, 27 they haven't been there as often. But she makes the trip 28 she can.

"She gets around very well. She's got a great mind," the restaurant's waitress Jenny Miller, who 29 the surprise party, said. Over the years, Miller has become a great friend of the Fosters after their 30 visits and even calls Barbara "Mom".

Jimmy Powell, the general manager, said that he 31 to make Foster's 100-year birthday extra special. Besides the cake, balloons, flowers and cards, the restaurant 32 Foster one special gift: a lifetime 33 of free meals there.

"I just can't get over this," Foster said as she smiled and 34 everyone around her. "This is so 35."

- |                    |              |                |                   |
|--------------------|--------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 21. A. returned    | B. stood     | C. walked      | D. arrived        |
| 22. A. belonged to | B. kept away | C. filled with | D. connected with |
| 23. A. birthday    | B. wedding   | C. Christmas   | D. New Year       |
| 24. A. passed      | B. finished  | C. collected   | D. gathered       |
| 25. A. for         | B. off       | C. from        | D. with           |
| 26. A. let         | B. made      | C. seen        | D. ordered        |
| 27. A. so          | B. since     | C. while       | D. after          |
| 28. A. whatever    | B. whenever  | C. wherever    | D. whichever      |
| 29. A. put         | B. left      | C. organized   | D. received       |
| 30. A. famous      | B. sad       | C. safe        | D. frequent       |
| 31. A. refused     | B. wanted    | C. moved       | D. used           |
| 32. A. gave        | B. paid      | C. borrowed    | D. charged        |
| 33. A. habit       | B. job       | C. supply      | D. interest       |
| 34. A. felt        | B. thanked   | C. welcomed    | D. recognized     |
| 35. A. rude        | B. funny     | C. wonderful   | D. foolish        |

得分	评卷人

四、阅读理解:共 15 小题;每题 3 分,共 45 分。阅读下列短文,然后根据短文的内容从每小题的四个选择项中选出最佳的一项。

#### A

Cesar was born in Arizona in 1927. His grandparents had come to the United States from Mexico years before. Cesar and his family lived on their farm. In the 1930s, there was very little rain in Arizona. The land dried up and farmers couldn't grow crops. Cesar's family had to move. They went west to California.

California had a lot of farmland. Cesar's family got jobs as *migrant* farm workers. That meant they moved from farm to farm to pick crops. It was hard work, and the pay was very low. Cesar worked in the fields to help his family. He also went to school. He liked to learn, but he didn't like going to school. Some children made fun of him because he did not speak English well.

When Cesar was 17, he joined the navy. He was at sea for two years. After he returned home, he married his true love, Helen. They later had eight children. Cesar returned to working in the fields. But he was angry about how hard life was for the farm workers. The landowners (土地拥有者) made all the money. They didn't treat the workers well. Cesar had always been quiet and shy. But now he decided it was time to speak up. He was going to work for farm workers' rights. He began by talking to farm workers. He helped them vote (投票). If they voted, they could help choose America's leaders. Cesar also got thousands of farm workers to join workers' organizations or groups.

36. Cesar's family left Arizona because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. there was too much rain B. there was very little farmland  
 C. their children couldn't go to school D. the land was too dry for crops to grow
37. What does *migrant* mean in the second paragraph?  
 A. Working very hard. B. Having large farms.  
 C. Making a lot of money. D. Moving from place to place.
38. What did Cesar do at the age of 17?  
 A. He taught in a farm school. B. He had his first child.  
 C. He started to serve in the navy. D. He got married to Helen.
39. What did Cesar help farm workers do?  
 A. To vote in the elections. B. To become leaders.  
 C. To treat landowners well. D. To fight against workers' groups.

#### B

David was earning money for college by working at a store in the late afternoon and early evening. On Wednesday night his boss asked him to work long past midnight, because another employee (雇员) got sick. Since David needed money for his car payment, he agreed. He did not tell his boss that he had an important test early the next morning.

On Thursday morning David slept through the alarm (闹钟). But, luckily, he was woken up by the telephone half an hour later. He arrived at the exam as the test papers were being handed out. However, he had missed the professor's instruction on how to do the test. David could not immediately begin to work on the test because he had to calm himself first. He was surprised by some of the material on the test. As he began to read and answer questions, he worried that he would not do well.

In fact, at the very beginning David made a poor decision. He didn't tell his boss that he needed a good sleep on the night before his big test. Being prepared rather than feeling tired and sleepy can make the difference in answering correctly one item (题目) or more. That correct item, for example, could make the difference in a failing score of 58 or a passing score of 60. So, don't take chances when the risks (风险) are high. Getting well prepared can make a difference. Set yourself up for success, and get enough sleep the night before a test.

40. What was David asked to do on Wednesday night?  
 A. To call his boss. B. To pay for his car.  
 C. To work longer hours. D. To take care of a worker.
41. How was David woken up on Thursday morning?  
 A. By his boss. B. By the alarm.  
 C. By the phone. D. By his professor.
42. What might be the best title for this passage?  
 A. Be Prepared B. Don't Be Lazy  
 C. Work Hard D. Help Those in Need

#### C

It was Sally's first time alone on a bus to school. She was excited and a bit nervous. The bus stop was near her house, but today, it seemed to be miles away. Sally finally got on the bus and took a seat by a window in the back row.

The bus started at a normal speed. But Sally felt that something seemed to be wrong because there was a terrible smell coming out of the back of the bus. She saw some people next to her looked as if they were getting sick. Suddenly, she realized that it probably was a gas leak (泄漏). She had to do something. She shouted to the bus driver, but he didn't hear her. Then she tried to open the windows, but they were locked due to the air-conditioning (空调).

Just then, she looked down, and saw her rock-hard shoes. She immediately took off one of them and, with much strength, broke open the window nearest to her, letting out the gas, and bringing the attention of the driver to the trouble.

She was afraid that the driver would have her arrested (逮捕) for breaking the window when a policeman came. But to her surprise and delight, the policeman expressed his thanks for her help.

When she arrived at the school, she told the story to her teacher and classmates. They were very proud of her.

43. How did Sally feel before she got on the bus to school alone?  
 A. Proud and worried. B. Lonely and frightened.  
 C. Delighted and surprised. D. Excited and nervous.
44. What problem did Sally find on the bus?  
 A. The bus went too fast. B. There was a terrible smell.  
 C. The passengers were noisy. D. The air-conditioning stopped.
45. Who broke the window open?  
 A. Sally. B. The driver. C. A teacher. D. A policeman.
46. What did the policeman do after he arrived?  
 A. He thanked Sally. B. He arrested Sally.  
 C. He called Sally's teacher. D. He punished the bus driver.

#### D

Monique might be the world's most widely travelled hen (母鸡). She has sailed around the world with Guirec Soudée, a French sailor, for five years.

Soudée's trip began from his hometown in France. Before crossing the Atlantic Ocean, Soudée stopped in the Canary Islands. There he met Monique; it was given to him by some friend. His plan was to have the hen for company and fresh eggs.

People warned him that a hen wouldn't lay eggs at sea because it would be too anxious. However, Monique laid an egg on her first day on the boat and then laid 25 eggs in 28 days. "Monique and I became very close. I talked to her every day, and I knew she understood me," Soudée says. "I taught her how to swim, and we shared everything together."

Soudée and Monique finished their 51,000-mile journey around the world in December 2018. On the trip there were some frightening moments. Their boat overturned in 13-metre waves near Antarctica; on Greenland they were stranded (滞留) in the ice for 130 days, 70 of which were in darkness. Soudée couldn't fish because of the ice, and Monique's eggs saved him.

Soudée has written a book called *The Hen Who Sailed around the World: A True Story*. “We’ve got lots of plans,” Soudée says. “I want to get a bigger boat and hopefully Monique will have some chicks (小鸡) and then we can take them too.”

47. Where did Soudée meet Monique?  
A. On an old boat. B. In Antarctica.  
C. In his hometown. D. In the Canary Islands.
48. What did people warn Soudée about Monique?  
A. It might get lost. B. It would not lay eggs at sea.  
C. It might not stay alive at sea. D. It would take him too much time.
49. What happened to Soudée and Monique on Greenland?  
A. They spent 130 days in darkness. B. They were stranded in the ice.  
C. They had nothing to eat. D. They lost their boat.
50. What do we know about Soudée from the last paragraph?  
A. He has got a larger boat. B. He has bought some chicks.  
C. He has written a book about Monique. D. He has started a new sailing around the world.

## 第 II 卷 (非选择题, 共 45 分)

得分	评卷人

五、补全对话: 共 5 小题; 每题 3 分, 共 15 分。根据中文提示, 把对话中缺少的内容写在线上。这些句子必须符合英语表达习惯。打句号的地方, 用陈述句; 打问号的地方, 用疑问句。

提示: Tom 给 Jack 打电话, 但 Jack 不在办公室, 便请 Mary 留言给 Jack。  
(T = Tom; M = Mary)  
T: Hello! This is Tom. Who’s speaking there?  
M: Hello, \_\_\_\_\_ 51 \_\_\_\_\_.  
T: Hi, Mary! Can I talk to Jack, please?  
M: I’m sorry. \_\_\_\_\_ 52 \_\_\_\_\_.  
T: Well, can you take a message for him?  
M: \_\_\_\_\_ 53 \_\_\_\_\_.  
T: Please ask him to call me back. We are going to visit our teacher this evening.  
M: I see. \_\_\_\_\_ 54 \_\_\_\_\_?  
T: My phone number is 54211188.  
M: OK, I’ll tell him when he comes back.  
T: \_\_\_\_\_ 55 \_\_\_\_\_.  
M: You are welcome.

得分	评卷人

六、书面表达: 满分 30 分。

假设你是李华。你的英国朋友 Mike 想来你的家乡旅游, 并品尝当地美食, 希望你推荐一家有特色的餐馆。请给 Mike 写一封英文邮件, 内容包括:

1. 餐馆名字: 友客饭庄;
2. 餐馆的位置;
3. 餐馆的特色。

注意: 1. 词数应为 100 左右;  
2. 邮件内容须写在答题卡的指定位置上。

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## 参考答案及解析

### 一、语音知识

1. D 2. C 3. B 4. A 5. D

### 二、词汇与语法知识

#### 6. 【答案】D

【应试指导】本题考查定语从句。句意: 那座墙壁是由玻璃制成的房子看起来很漂亮。分析句子可知, 空格处为定语从句的引导词, 且该引导词在从句中作定语。故本题选 D。

#### 7. 【答案】D

【应试指导】本题考查连词辨析。句意: 快点, 不然你就赶不上火车了。then 那时; and 和; but 但是; or 否则。根据句意, 本题选 D。

#### 8. 【答案】B

【应试指导】本题考查非谓语动词。句意: 那个年轻人提着一个大箱子走出了银行。分析句子可知, 该句主干完整, 所以空格处应填非谓语动词。man 与 carry 之间是主谓关系, 所以应用现在分词表主动。故本题选 B。

#### 9. 【答案】C

【应试指导】本题考查条件状语从句。句意: 如果他获奖, 他将成为过去十年来第一个获得该奖的英国人。分析句子可知, 该句为 if 引导的真实条件句, 遵循“主将从现”的原则, 所以从句的谓语动词应用一般现在时。从句的主语是 he, 所以从句的谓语动词应用第三人称单数形式。故本题选 C。

#### 10. 【答案】B

【应试指导】本题考查代词辨析。句意: 我们应该保护地球, 因为它是我们的家园。空格前是系动词 is, 空格后是名词 home, 所以空格处应填具有形容词属性的代词。故本题选 B。

#### 11. 【答案】A

【应试指导】本题考查时态。句意: 这辆公共汽车每天载着孩子们上下学。根据 every day 可知, 该句时态为一般现在时。主语为 this bus, 所以空格处应为第三人称单数形式。故本题选 A。

#### 12. 【答案】C

【应试指导】本题考查固定用法。句意: 银行最后同意借给他 5000 美元。agree to do sth. 为固定用法, 意为“同意做某事”。故本题选 C。

#### 13. 【答案】A

【应试指导】本题考查比较级。句意: 她的英语比她哥哥好得多。根据 far 和 than 可知, 空格处应为比较级形式。故本题选 A。

#### 14. 【答案】B

【应试指导】本题考查副词。句意: 她小心地把玻璃杯放在地上。分析句子可知, 该句主干完整, 空格处需填副词来修饰动词 put。故本题选 B。

#### 15. 【答案】A

【应试指导】本题考查介词辨析。句意: 他早上总是起得很早。表示“上午”“下午”等的名词前, 介词应用 in。故本题选 A。

#### 16. 【答案】B

【应试指导】本题考查冠词。句意: 到达山顶要花一个小时。hour 为以元音音素开头的可数名词的单数形式, 空格处表示“一, 一个”, 所以应填不定冠词 an。故本题选 B。

#### 17. 【答案】C

【应试指导】本题考查时态和语态。句意: 五年前这条河上建了两座桥。根据 five years ago 可知, 该句的时态为一般过去时。bridges 与 build 之间是动宾关系, 所以应用被动语态。故本题选 C。

#### 18. 【答案】A

【应试指导】本题考查情态动词辨析。句意: 她疼得根本无法入睡。can’t 不能; mustn’t 禁止; shouldn’t 不应该; needn’t 不需要。故本题选 A。

#### 19. 【答案】D

【应试指导】本题考查时态。句意: 他在伦敦住了快十年了。根据 for almost 10 years 可知, 该句时态为现在完成时。故本题选 D。

#### 20. 【答案】C

【应试指导】本题考查疑问词。句意: ——你想一个人过周末是什么意思? ——嗯, 我还没决定。why 为什么; how 怎么样; what 什么; whom 谁。根据句意, 本题选 C。

### 三、完形填空

21. 【答案】D  
【应试指导】词义辨析题。当福斯特到达时,她震惊地发现餐厅里摆满了气球、鲜花。returned 返回;stood 站立;walked 散步;arrived 到达。故本题选 D。
22. 【答案】C  
【应试指导】词义辨析题。当福斯特到达时,她震惊地发现餐厅里摆满了气球、鲜花。belonged to 属于;kept away 防范;filled with 充满;connected with 与……联系。故本题选 C。
23. 【答案】A  
【应试指导】词义辨析题。当福斯特到达时,她震惊地发现餐厅里摆满了气球、鲜花,甚至在她常坐的桌子上还放着一个生日蛋糕。birthday 生日;wedding 婚礼;Christmas 圣诞节;New Year 新年。根据前文提到的 her 100<sup>th</sup> birthday 可知,本题选 A。
24. 【答案】D  
【应试指导】词义辨析题。当她坐下时,她的朋友和餐厅的工作人员都围着她。passed 经过,越过;finished 完成;collected 收集;gathered 聚集。故本题选 D。
25. 【答案】A  
【应试指导】词义辨析题。福斯特和她的儿子一起去这家餐厅大约有五、六年了。根据 have been going 可知,该处应填介词 for,且 for 后通常可以加“一段时间”。故本题选 A。
26. 【答案】B  
【应试指导】固定用法题。福斯特的关节炎让她的出行变得更加困难。“make + it + 形容词”为固定用法。故本题选 B。
27. 【答案】A  
【应试指导】词义辨析题。福斯特的关节炎让她的出行变得更加困难,所以他们不经常去那里了。so 因此;since 自从;while 当……时候;after 在……之后。分析句子可知,前后两个分句之间是因果关系,故本题选 A。
28. 【答案】B  
【应试指导】词义辨析题。但她只要有就会去。whatever 无论什么;whenever 无论什么时候;wherever 无论哪里;whichever 无论哪个。故本题选 B。
29. 【答案】C  
【应试指导】词义辨析题。组织这次惊喜派对的餐厅女服务员珍妮·米勒说福斯特走得非常好,并且她很有头脑。put 放下;left 离开;organized 组织;received 得到。故本题选 C。
30. 【答案】D  
【应试指导】词义辨析题。多年来,在福斯特一家的频繁光临下,米勒已经成为他们的好朋友。famous 著名的;sad 伤心的;safe 安全的;frequent 频繁的。故本题选 D。
31. 【答案】B  
【应试指导】词义辨析题。总经理吉米·鲍威尔想让福斯特的百岁生日变得特别。refused 拒绝;wanted 想要;moved 移动;used 使用。故本题选 B。
32. 【答案】A  
【应试指导】词义辨析题。除了蛋糕、气球、鲜花和卡片,餐厅还送给福斯特一份特别的礼物。gave 给;paid 支付;borrowed 借;charged 控告。故本题选 A。
33. 【答案】C  
【应试指导】词义辨析题。除了蛋糕、气球、鲜花和卡片,餐厅还送给福斯特一份特别的礼物:在该餐厅终身免费用餐。habit 习惯;job 工作;supply 供给,提供;interest 兴趣。故本题选 C。
34. 【答案】B  
【应试指导】词义辨析题。福斯特微笑着感谢她周围的每个人。felt 感受;thanked 感谢;welcomed 欢迎;recognized 认出。故本题选 B。
35. 【答案】C  
【应试指导】词义辨析题。这真是太美妙了。rude 粗鲁的;funny 滑稽的;wonderful 美好的;foolish 愚蠢的。故本题选 C。
- ### 四、阅读理解
36. 【答案】D  
【应试指导】事实细节题。根据第一段第四、五、六句可知,亚利桑那州的雨量非常少,土地干涸,农民无法种植农作物,所以塞萨尔一家不得不搬家。故本题选 D。
37. 【答案】D  
【应试指导】词义猜测题。根据第二段第二、三句可知,塞萨尔的家人找到了流动农场工人的工作。这意味着他们需要一个农场到另一个农场去采摘农作物。故本题选 D。

38. 【答案】C  
【应试指导】事实细节题。根据第三段第一句可知,塞萨尔 17 岁时加入了海军。故本题选 C。
39. 【答案】A  
【应试指导】事实细节题。根据第三段最后三句可知,塞萨尔帮助农场工人参与投票。故本题选 A。
40. 【答案】C  
【应试指导】事实细节题。根据第一段第二句可知,星期三晚上,大卫老板要求他加班到午夜以后,因为另一个雇员生病了。故本题选 C。
41. 【答案】C  
【应试指导】事实细节题。根据第二段前两句可知,周四早上,大卫没听到闹钟,睡过头了。但幸运的是,半小时后他被电话吵醒了。故本题选 C。
42. 【答案】A  
【应试指导】主旨大意题。本文主要讲述了大卫在考试前一天的晚上没有好好休息,没有做好考试准备,以疲惫、困倦的状态参加了考试,这极可能使他不及格。这个故事告诉我们,要为成功做好准备,做好准备可以使事情变得不同。故本题选 A。
43. 【答案】D  
【应试指导】事实细节题。根据第一段第一、二句可知,萨利第一次独自坐车去学校时,她很兴奋,也有点紧张。故本题选 D。
44. 【答案】B  
【应试指导】事实细节题。根据第二段第二句可知,坐上巴士后萨利觉得似乎有些不对劲,因为有一股难闻的气味从巴士后面传出来。故本题选 B。
45. 【答案】A  
【应试指导】事实细节题。根据第三段可知,萨利脱下她的一只鞋,用很大的力气砸开了离她最近的窗户,放出了气体,并引起了司机的注意。故本题选 A。
46. 【答案】A  
【应试指导】事实细节题。根据第四段最后一句可知,警察对萨利的帮助表示感谢。故本题选 A。
47. 【答案】D  
【应试指导】事实细节题。根据第二段第二、三句可知,在穿越大西洋之前,Soudée 在加那利群岛停留。在那里他遇到了莫尼克。故本题选 D。
48. 【答案】B  
【应试指导】事实细节题。根据第三段第一句可知,人们提醒 Soudée 母鸡不会在海上下蛋,因为母鸡太焦虑了。故本题选 B。
49. 【答案】B  
【应试指导】事实细节题。根据第四段倒数第二句可知,在格陵兰岛,Soudée 和莫尼克在冰上滞留了 130 天,其中 70 天是在黑暗中度过的。故本题选 B。
50. 【答案】C  
【应试指导】事实细节题。根据最后一段第一句可知,Soudée 写了一本名为《环游世界的母鸡:一个真实的故事》的书,这本书是关于母鸡莫尼克的。故本题选 C。

### 五、补全对话

51. this is Mary (speaking)/I am Mary  
52. He is not in (the office)  
53. Yes/Sure  
54. Can I have your phone number, please/What's your phone number, please  
55. Thank you/Thanks

### 六、书面表达

Dear Mike,

I'm so glad that you are coming to visit my hometown. I would like to suggest you go to the most popular restaurant here. Its name is Youke Restaurant. It's in the city center and not far from my home. The restaurant offers a variety of dishes special in my hometown. There are also dances to Chinese music in the evenings and you may be invited to join the dances. I'm sure you'll make many new friends and have a wonderful time here.

I am looking forward to seeing you soon.

Yours,  
Li Hua



绝密★启用前

2021 年成人高等学校招生全国统一考试高起点

# 英语

本试卷分第 I 卷(选择题)和第 II 卷(非选择题)两部分。满分 150 分。考试时间 120 分钟。

题号	一	二	三	四	五	六	总分	统分人签字
分数								

## 第 I 卷(选择题,共 105 分)

得分	评卷人

一、语音知识:共 5 小题;每题 1.5 分,共 7.5 分。在下列每组单词中,有一个单词的划线部分与其他单词的划线部分的读音不同。找出这个词。

- A. near B. hear C. early D. fear
- A. busy B. inside C. noise D. music
- A. walk B. talk C. call D. half
- A. home B. go C. note D. come
- A. ago B. agree C. able D. about

得分	评卷人

二、词汇与语法知识:共 15 小题;每题 1.5 分,共 22.5 分。从每小题的四个选择项中,选出最佳的一项。

- What about having a picnic at the beach this Saturday?  
—It        good.  
A. sounds B. feels C. smells D. looks
- you going to Dave's birthday party tomorrow?  
—Yes, I am.  
A. Will B. Are C. Would D. Is
- When Lily came home at 5 p. m. yesterday, her mother        in the kitchen.  
A. was cooking B. cooks C. has cooked D. cooked
- Tommy is very        in what the teacher said in class yesterday.  
A. interested B. interests C. interest D. interesting
- No other city has ever developed as fast as       .  
A. my B. our C. ours D. us
- Her favorite book of bedtime stories for children was        in English.  
A. writes B. wrote C. writing D. written
- Mary is 60 years old,        she still plans to take part in the race.  
A. though B. since C. but D. if
- Let me        what I mean.  
A. explain B. explains C. to explain D. explaining
- students are there in your school, Tom?  
A. How far B. How many C. How long D. How often

- When Jack heard the news, he couldn't help       .  
A. having cried B. cry C. to cry D. crying
- It doesn't matter whether you win        lose.  
A. either B. or C. for D. and
- Everything changed        quickly that I almost had no time to think.  
A. such B. how C. as D. so
- Don't throw that cloth away; and you'll find a        for it one day.  
A. waste B. bed C. dress D. use
- We'd like to know the reason        she didn't accept the job.  
A. what B. which C. why D. when
- Must I turn in the homework tomorrow?  
—No,       .  
A. you needn't B. you won't C. you can't D. you don't

得分	评卷人

三、完形填空:共 15 小题;每题 2 分,共 30 分。通读下面的短文,掌握其大意。然后,从每小题的四个选择项中选出可填入相应空白处的最佳选项。

Dear Tom,

You asked me why I like living in New Mexico. I like it 21 it is so beautiful. We have mountains, mesas (平顶山), rivers, and forests. Mesa is the Spanish 22 for a broad, flat-topped mountain. For 12 years, I have 23 across the state several times a month, and I still find new places that take my breath away.

24 else do I like about living in New Mexico? I like the sunshine. We have over 300 25 days a year, with deep blue skies. Because we are 7,000 feet above 26 level and the weather is very dry, the air is very 27 and the nights here are much colder than the days.

The many days of sunshine are a very good thing for our state. Do you know that New Mexico 28 more than 3,200 hours of sunlight every year? With that much sunlight, we are one of the sunniest states in the United States. Some people 29 that if we could use the energy from all of the sunlight here, we could 30 more than enough power for the whole United States!

The weather in New Mexico is good for 31 energy out of sunlight, but sometimes the lack of rain is a 32 for people living here. Most of the state is desert, and there isn't enough water 33 drinking, growing food, and other uses. Farming is very difficult here because of the water shortage (短缺). There are many laws about water use in New Mexico so that everybody uses just enough. The 34 for water increases as more and more new homes are built.

So, as with all places, there are things that are wonderful and yet others that are 35 about living in New Mexico. How about you? Do you like living where you are?

Yours,  
Anna

- A. because B. where C. once D. although
- A. address B. word C. area D. picture
- A. looked B. sat C. travelled D. lived
- A. That B. What C. Whom D. Who
- A. sunny B. rainy C. windy D. cloudy
- A. land B. sea C. soil D. flood
- A. dirty B. dark C. clean D. hot
- A. receives B. produces C. sends D. earns
- A. talk B. say C. reply D. order
- A. hold B. reduce C. provide D. catch
- A. discovering B. returning C. borrowing D. making

32. A. standard B. problem C. reason D. purpose  
33. A. on B. for C. with D. to  
34. A. need B. time C. aim D. peace  
35. A. difficult B. expensive C. beautiful D. familiar

得分	评卷人

四、阅读理解:共 15 小题;每题 3 分,共 45 分。阅读下列短文,然后根据短文的内容从每小题的四个选择项中选出最佳的一项。

#### A

A number of children with special educational needs are home educated when schools cannot meet their needs.

As a parent, you must make sure that your child receives a full-time education suitable to their age and ability from the age of five. You do not need to be a good teacher and your child does not have to follow the National Curriculum (国家课程标准) or take national tests. There is no money directly from the central government for parents who decide to educate their children at home, but the local (当地的) governments do provide guidance for parents, including free National Curriculum materials.

Local governments should keep an eye on the parents who educate their children at home to make sure that a suitable education is being provided. You can provide evidence (证据) that your child is receiving a suitable education by writing a report and providing some of your child's work. You can also invite a local government officer to your home or meet him outside the home, with or without your child being present—officers have no right to get to your home without permission.

36. What should the parents of home-educated children promise to do?  
A. Send the children to take national tests. B. Get help from schools.  
C. Provide a full-time education. D. Use the National Curriculum.
37. Who will guide the parents in children's home education?  
A. The central government. B. A school teacher.  
C. The report writers. D. The local governments.
38. What can local governments offer for home education?  
A. Full-time teachers. B. Enough money.  
C. National test reports. D. National Curriculum materials.
39. What can parents do to show that their home education is suitable?  
A. Provide reports and some of their child's work.  
B. Become a school teacher in home education.  
C. Have a local government officer meet their child alone.  
D. Meet a central government officer.

#### B

"Most children carry their phone in their back pocket, and when someone reaches for it, in my mind they're reaching for a gun," said Della Fave, a spokesman (发言人) for New Jersey police. Della Fave shared a photo of the iPhone case (外壳) that he found on a social website (网页). In the photo, a model stands with her phone in her back pocket, and the case looks like a gun.

Della Fave said, "If a child draws the phone with the gun-like case before policemen, the first thing they're going to see as it's coming up is a gun. This doesn't seem like a good idea at all to a policeman."

The phone case is sold online by various sellers at prices from about \$5 to \$49 and comes in several different colors. "The case is popular. That's why we sell it. If you have the case, you can play games of shooting at parties," said the Trend Shop. "Don't worry. You can't actually shoot anyone!"

A policeman gave a few words of advice, "I would NOT suggest buying this kind of phone case, which was designed to look like a gun."

It is not clear who makes the case. "If it's on the web, then it's out there somewhere; that's the bottom line," said Della Fave.

40. What could Della Fave probably be?  
A. A model. B. A shop owner.  
C. A police officer. D. A designer.
41. What do policemen say about the gun-like phone case?  
A. It is cool for people to carry such cases.  
B. It should be widely sold online.  
C. It is not a good idea buying this kind of case.  
D. It should not be made in different colors.
42. The phone case is shaped like a gun so that users can \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. help improve the website B. play games of shooting  
C. hide their phones safely D. actually shoot someone

#### C

A zoo is a place where animals are kept and displayed (展示) to the public. Some people argue that a zoo need not be a place for animal display alone, and may also include raising animal species (物种) which are becoming less and less.

Animal rights groups are divided on the matter of keeping animals in zoos—with some in favor of this practice, and others calling for a ban (禁令). The most important reason that those in favor of this practice put forward is that it offers protection for animals. For those species which are fighting for their life, zoos are the best places where they get plenty of food, water and medical care when needed.

Those who are against the practice argue that the idea of "displaying animals to the public" is itself a strong enough reason for banning. They further add that the practice of using animals for our own selfish gains cannot be a good reason under the excuse of protection. The treatment of animals in these zoos is yet another big worry, with quite a few reports about ill-treatment (虐待) of animals once in a while.

It's very difficult to come up with a clear idea on whether it is right to keep animals in zoos or not. It is true that the animals are protected in these places as they don't get into **conflict** with humans. But, at the same time, one has to admit that keeping them in zoos equals a disrespect for nature. These animals are born to live in the wild, and we should accept this fact.

43. Some animal rights groups are in favor of the zoo because it can \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. attract visitors B. make money C. train animals D. protect animals
44. Those who are against the zoo think that people should \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. let animals live in the wild B. sell animals in zoos  
C. use animals for fun D. raise animals at home
45. Which is the closest in meaning to **conflict** (Para. 4)?  
A. Fight. B. Connection. C. Argument. D. Company.
46. What would be the most suitable title for the text?  
A. Zoos—Best Places for Wild Animals B. Is It Right to Keep Animals in Zoos?  
C. Zoos—Places for Fun to the Public D. How Should Animals Be Treated in Zoos?

#### D

Did your child's brain become smaller last summer? Probably not, according to a study by Dr. Harris Cooper, professor at the University of Missouri-Columbia. The study found that when students return to school after a long summer vacation, they've lost one to three months worth of learning.

This is more harmful for math than it is for reading. "All students lose math skills," says Cooper. It may be because kids (小孩) have more chances to practice reading than math. Middle-class children actually learn more in reading than lower-income students over the summer. Cooper feels that this results from the variety of activities that many middle-class kids take part in over the summer, such as camping (野营) and trips.

"Parents can help their kids keep educational skills," says Cooper. He suggests the following tips to have a learning-filled summer.

1. Keep lots of books around and make regular trips to the library. Most libraries offer special summer events for kids.



2. Think about what your kids may be learning next year when you plan the family vacation. Talk with teachers to find out what they'll be covering in class.
3. Keep math in mind. Since kids lose more math skills than anything else over the summer, try to do some special planning to find math-related activities.
4. Consider summer school. Struggling kids can get a lot of different kinds of help from summer school programs. Summer school can also enrich and quicken learning in areas where kids show a special interest.

Remember to keep it fun! You don't want to make your kids unhappy with learning during the summer break.

47. What did Dr. Harris Cooper find in his study?
- A. Kids love reading more after the summer.
  - B. Kids show a special interest in math after the summer.
  - C. Kids' math skills become weaker after the summer.
  - D. Kids have a lot of fun in the summer.
48. Some kids gain in reading over the summer probably because they \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. join in a variety of activities
  - B. go to the library every day
  - C. spend their vacation in a school
  - D. receive a special training in reading
49. Parents can find out what their kids will study next year by \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. doing math-related activities
  - B. having a learning-filled summer
  - C. reading the textbooks
  - D. talking with the teachers
50. What are parents advised to do for their kids in the summer vacation?
- A. Let their kids work in the library.
  - B. Keep their kids studying at home.
  - C. Help teachers prepare for new lessons.
  - D. Send their kids to summer schools.

## 第 II 卷 (非选择题, 共 45 分)

得分	评卷人

五、补全对话: 共 5 小题; 每题 3 分, 共 15 分。根据中文提示, 把对话中缺少的内容写在线上。这些句子必须符合英语表达习惯。打句号的地方, 用陈述句; 打问号的地方, 用疑问句。

提示: 马明是个摄影爱好者。他在飞机场遇到一个可爱的美国小男孩 Tom, 想给他拍几张照片。

(M = Ma Ming; T = Tom)

M: Hello. I'm Ma Ming. \_\_\_\_\_ 51 \_\_\_\_\_?

T: My name is Tom.

M: \_\_\_\_\_ 52 \_\_\_\_\_, Tom?

T: I'm 5 years old.

M: \_\_\_\_\_ 53 \_\_\_\_\_?

T: I'm from America.

M: Well, welcome to China.

T: \_\_\_\_\_ 54 \_\_\_\_\_.

M: Tom, can I take some pictures of you?

T: Ask my mom, please.

M: \_\_\_\_\_ 55 \_\_\_\_\_?

T: She's there in the shop.

得分	评卷人

六、书面表达: 满分 30 分。

假设你是李华, 你的朋友 Peter 邀请你参加周五晚上他举办的周末聚会。而你周五正在南京出差, 周六晚上才能回来。请你用英语给他写一封电子邮件, 内容包括:

1. 感谢他邀请你参加他的周末聚会;

2. 说明你无法参加的原因并表达歉意;
  3. 表示你出差回来后去拜访他。
- 注意: 1. 词数应为 100 左右;  
2. 邮件内容须写在答题卡的指定位置上。

Dear Peter,

Yours,  
Li Hua

## 参考答案及解析

### 一、语音知识

1. C    2. B    3. D    4. D    5. C

### 二、词汇与语法知识

#### 6. 【答案】A

【应试指导】 本题考查系动词辨析。句意:——这周六在沙滩上野餐如何?——听起来不错。sounds 听起来; feels 感觉; smells 闻起来; looks 看起来。根据句意, 本题选 A。

#### 7. 【答案】B

【应试指导】 本题考查时态。句意:——明天你要去戴夫的生日派对吗?——是的, 我要去。tomorrow 意为“明天”, 是一般将来时的标志词。一般将来时的句式中常用 be going to 或 will, 表示“将要……”。疑问句的主语为 you, be 动词应该用 are。故本题选 B。

#### 8. 【答案】A

【应试指导】 本题考查时态。句意: 当莉莉昨天五点到家时, 她的妈妈正在厨房做饭。yesterday 表示“昨天”, 是过去时的标志。when 引导时间状语从句时, 若从句的动作发生时, 主句的动作正在进行, 主句要用进行时。因此本题主句应该用过去进行时。故本题选 A。

#### 9. 【答案】A

【应试指导】 本题考查固定搭配。句意: 汤米对老师昨天在课堂上说的内容非常感兴趣。be interested in 为固定搭配, 意为“对……感兴趣”。故本题选 A。

#### 10. 【答案】C

【应试指导】 本题考查代词辨析。句意: 没有别的城市像我们的城市发展得那样快。my 我的, 是形容词性物主代词; our 我们的, 是形容词性物主代词; ours 我们的, 是名词性物主代词; us 我们, 是宾格。根据句意, 别的城市和我们城市进行比较, 空格处应该指代我们的城市, 要用名词性物主代词。故本题选 C。

#### 11. 【答案】D

【应试指导】 本题考查语态。句意: 她最喜欢的儿童睡前故事书是用英语写的。根据句意, 该句为被动句, 空格处应该用过去分词, 故本题选 D。

#### 12. 【答案】C

【应试指导】 本题考查连词辨析。句意: 玛丽六十岁了, 但她仍然计划参加比赛。though 尽管; since 自从; but 但是; if 如果。根据句意, 本题选 C。

#### 13. 【答案】A

【应试指导】 本题考查 let 的用法。句意: 让我来解释我的意思。let sb. do sth. 为固定用法。故本题选 A。

#### 14. 【答案】B

【应试指导】 本题考查特殊疑问词。句意: 汤姆, 你们学校有多少名学生? How far 多远; How many 多少; How long 多长时间; How often 多久一次。根据句意, 本题选 B。

#### 15. 【答案】D

【应试指导】 本题考查固定搭配。句意: 杰克听到这个消息后, 不禁哭了。couldn't help doing sth. 为固定搭配, 意为“情不自禁做某事”。结合句子时态, 本题选 D。

#### 16. 【答案】B

【应试指导】 本题考查固定用法。句意: 无论你是赢还是输, 都不重要。whether...or... 为固定用法, 意为“是……还是……”。either...or... 要么……要么……; for 因为; and 和。根据句意, 本题选 B。

#### 17. 【答案】D

【应试指导】 本题考查固定用法。句意: 一切变化得如此快, 以至于我几乎没有时间思考。“so + 形容词/副词 + that 从句”为固定用法, 表示“如此……以至于……”。such 如此, 构成“such + (a/an) + 形容词 + 名词 + that 从句”; how 如何, 怎样; as 正如。根据用法和句意, 本题选 D。

#### 18. 【答案】D

【应试指导】 本题考查名词辨析。句意: 别把那块布扔掉, 有一天你会发现它的用处。waste 浪费; bed 床; dress 连衣裙; use 用处。根据句意, 本题选 D。

19. 【答案】C  
【应试指导】本题考查定语从句。句意:我们想知道她不接受这份工作的原因。reason 是表示原因的先行词,关系副词 why 引导定语从句可修饰表示原因的先行词,在从句中充当原因状语,故本题选 C。
20. 【答案】A  
【应试指导】本题考查情态动词。句意:——我明天必须上交作业吗?——不,你不必。在回答 must 引起的一般疑问句时,如果要作否定回答,一般是用 needn't,而不能用 mustn't。故本题选 A。
- 三、完形填空
21. 【答案】A  
【应试指导】词义辨析题。我喜欢它,因为它非常漂亮。because 因为;where 哪里;once 一……就;although 尽管。故本题选 A。
22. 【答案】B  
【应试指导】词义辨析题。Mesa 是西班牙单词,指一座宽阔、平顶的山。address 地址;word 单词;area 地区;picture 图片。故本题选 B。
23. 【答案】C  
【应试指导】词义辨析题。十二年来,我每个月都要穿过这个州好几次,但仍然会发现一些令我惊叹的新地方。looked 看;sat 坐;travelled 旅行,表示位置移动;lived 居住。故本题选 C。
24. 【答案】B  
【应试指导】固定搭配题。住在新墨西哥州我还喜欢什么呢?我喜欢阳光。what else 为固定搭配,意为“别的什么,其他什么”。that 那个;whom 谁,指代宾格;who 谁,指代主格或宾格。结合句意和用法,本题选 B。
25. 【答案】A  
【应试指导】逻辑推理题。我们一年有 300 多天是晴天,天空蔚蓝。根据前文“住在新墨西哥州我还喜欢什么呢?我喜欢阳光”可知,新墨西哥州晴天多。sunny 晴朗的;rainy 多雨的;windy 有风的;cloudy 多云的。故本题选 A。
26. 【答案】B  
【应试指导】固定搭配题。因为我们在海拔 7000 英尺的地方。本句意在解释晴天多的原因,根据常识可知,海拔是指地面某个地点高出海平面的垂直距离。sea level 海平面;land 陆地;soil 土壤;flood 洪水。故本题选 B。
27. 【答案】C  
【应试指导】词义辨析题。因为我们在海拔 7000 英尺的地方,气候干燥,空气新鲜,这里的夜晚要比白天冷得多。dirty 脏的;dark 黑暗的;clean 洁净的,清新的;hot 热的。根据语境,本题选 C。
28. 【答案】A  
【应试指导】词义辨析题。你知道新墨西哥州每年的日照时间超过 3200 个小时吗?receives 接收;produces 生产;sends 发送;earns 挣钱,赢得。故本题选 A。
29. 【答案】B  
【应试指导】词义辨析题。有些人说,如果我们能利用这里所有的太阳能,我们就可以为整个美国提供足够的电力!talk 谈论,其后一般不直接加宾语;say 说;reply 回复;order 命令,要求。根据句意,本题选 B。
30. 【答案】C  
【应试指导】词义辨析题。如果我们能利用这里所有的太阳能,我们就可以为整个美国提供足够的电力!provide sth. for sb. 为固定用法,意为“为某人提供某物”。hold 举办;reduce 减少;provide 提供;catch 抓住。故本题选 C。
31. 【答案】D  
【应试指导】固定用法题。新墨西哥州的天气很适合利用阳光发电。make out of...为固定搭配,意为“由……制造出”。discovering 发现;returning 归还;borrowing 借用。故本题选 D。
32. 【答案】B  
【应试指导】词义辨析题。但有时缺雨对居住在这里的人来说是个问题。standard 标准;problem 问题;reason 理由;purpose 目的。故本题选 B。
33. 【答案】B  
【应试指导】介词辨析题。该州大部分地区都是沙漠,没有足够的水来饮用、种植粮食和用于其他用途。on 在……上;for(表示对象、用途等)给,供;with 和……一起;to 向,朝,往。故本题选 B。
34. 【答案】A  
【应试指导】逻辑推理题。随着新房子越建越多,对水的需求也增加了。根据从句可知,房子建得多了,意味着这里住的人也多了,那么水的需求量也随之增加。need 需求;time 时间;aim 目的;peace 和平。故本题选 A。
35. 【答案】A  
【应试指导】逻辑推理题。所以,和其他地方一样,在新墨西哥州生活有很多美好的事情,但也有一些困难。通读全文可知,新墨西哥州阳光充足,但水资源短缺,给居民生活带来一些困难。本句中 yet 表示转折,因此空格处应该填和“wonderful”意义相反、形成对比的单词。difficult 困难的;expensive 昂贵的;beautiful 美丽的;familiar 熟悉的。故本题选 A。
- 四、阅读理解
36. 【答案】C  
【应试指导】事实细节题。根据第二段第一句可知,作为家长,您必须确保您的孩子从五岁开始接受适合其年龄和能力的全日制教育。故本题选 C。
37. 【答案】D  
【应试指导】事实细节题。根据第二段最后一句可知,中央政府没有直接给决定在家教育孩子的家长拨款,但

- 地方政府确实为家长提供指导,包括免费的国家课程标准材料。故本题选 D。
38. 【答案】D  
【应试指导】事实细节题。根据第二段最后一句可知,地方政府确实为家长提供指导,包括免费的国家课程标准材料。故本题选 D。
39. 【答案】A  
【应试指导】事实细节题。根据第三段第二句可知,你可以通过写一份报告和提供一些孩子的作品来证明你的孩子正在接受合适的教育。故本题选 A。
40. 【答案】C  
【应试指导】推理判断题。根据第一段第一句可知,德拉·法夫是新泽西州警局的发言人,由此可推断,德拉可能是一名警察。故本题选 C。
41. 【答案】C  
【应试指导】事实细节题。根据第四段可知,一名警官给出建议,“我不建议购买这种外观看起来像枪的手机壳。”故本题选 C。
42. 【答案】B  
【应试指导】事实细节题。根据第三段第四句可知,如果你有这种外观像枪的手机壳,你可以在聚会上玩射击游戏。故本题选 B。
43. 【答案】D  
【应试指导】事实细节题。根据第二段第二句可知,那些人支持这种做法的理由在于,它(动物园)提供了对动物的保护。故本题选 D。
44. 【答案】A  
【应试指导】推理判断题。根据第三段可知,反对动物园的人认为,“向公众展示动物”本身就是个足够有力的反对理由,利用动物牟取私利的做法不能成为保护动物的正当理由,且动物园虐待动物的情况时有发生。由此可推断,反对的人认为,人们应该让动物回归自然。故本题选 A。
45. 【答案】A  
【应试指导】词义猜测题。根据最后一段可知,这些地方(动物园里)的动物受到了保护,因为它们不会与人类\_\_\_\_\_。可以推断,动物回归自然可能会与人类发生冲突,可能会遭到人类的猎杀,但在动物园里则不会,故 conflict 应该为“冲突”之意。fight 斗争;connection 连接;argument 辩论,争吵;company 陪伴。故本题选 A。
46. 【答案】B  
【应试指导】主旨大意题。通读全文可知,文章阐述了两点观点:一种是对动物园表示支持,一种则是反对。第二、三段分别阐释了理由。最后一段提出,让动物待在动物园里正确与否很难判断。因此,文章的标题应该是“让动物待在动物园里是对的吗?”故本题选 B。
47. 【答案】C  
【应试指导】推理判断题。根据第一段最后一句可知,研究发现,当学生们度过一个漫长的暑假回到学校时,他们已经失去了一到三个月的学习成果。可以推断,暑假后孩子的数学技能会降低。故本题选 C。
48. 【答案】A  
【应试指导】事实细节题。根据第二段最后一句可知,中产阶级家庭的孩子暑假期间在阅读方面学到更多是因为他们参加了各种各样的活动,如野营和旅行。故本题选 A。
49. 【答案】D  
【应试指导】事实细节题。根据第五段可知,当你计划家庭假期时,考虑一下你的孩子明年可能要学什么。与老师交谈,了解他们在课堂上要讲什么。故本题选 D。
50. 【答案】D  
【应试指导】事实细节题。根据第四至七段可知,库珀提出了四条建议:经常去图书馆;与老师交谈了解孩子明年可能会学到的内容;把数学放在心上,寻找与数学相关的活动;参加暑期学校。故本题选 D。

#### 五、补全对话

51. What's your name  
52. How old are you  
53. Where are you from/Where do you come from  
54. Thanks/Thank you  
55. Where is she

#### 六、书面表达

Dear Peter,

How is everything going with you?

Thank you so much for inviting me to your weekend party on Friday evening. However, I'm afraid I won't be able to attend it, because I'm now on a business trip in Nanjing. And I won't be back until this Saturday evening. I feel really sorry that I can't join you this time. But I'd like to visit you when I go back from Nanjing. Please let me know what time suits you best.

Wish you a good time on Friday and look forward to seeing you soon!

Yours,  
Li Hua



绝密★启用前

# 2020 年成人高等学校招生全国统一考试高起点

## 英语

本试卷分第 I 卷(选择题)和第 II 卷(非选择题)两部分。满分 150 分。考试时间 120 分钟。

题号	一	二	三	四	五	六	总分	统分人签字
分数								

### 第 I 卷(选择题,共 105 分)

得分	评卷人

一、语音知识:共 5 小题;每题 1.5 分,共 7.5 分。在下列每组单词中,有一个单词的划线部分与其他单词的划线部分的读音不同。找出这个词。

- |             |           |          |           |
|-------------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| 1. A. best  | B. beside | C. busy  | D. person |
| 2. A. gold  | B. color  | C. cold  | D. old    |
| 3. A. again | B. apple  | C. about | D. ago    |
| 4. A. now   | B. know   | C. cow   | D. how    |
| 5. A. high  | B. enough | C. laugh | D. cough  |

得分	评卷人

二、词汇与语法知识:共 15 小题;每题 1.5 分,共 22.5 分。从每小题的四个选择项中,选出最佳的一项。

6. On the table is my book; \_\_\_\_\_ is over there.  
A. our                      B. you                      C. mine                      D. yours
7. —Would you like to have more rice?  
—\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Not at all                      B. No, thanks. I'm full  
C. You are welcome                      D. OK, here you are
8. My uncle lives in \_\_\_\_\_ special home for \_\_\_\_\_ elderly.  
A. 不填; the                      B. 不填; an                      C. the; an                      D. a; the
9. Could you please \_\_\_\_\_ why you are so late today?  
A. explained                      B. explain                      C. to explain                      D. explaining
10. *Harry Potter* is the most interesting book \_\_\_\_\_ I have ever read.  
A. that                      B. when                      C. who                      D. where
11. Bill is not in the office. He \_\_\_\_\_ to the library an hour ago.  
A. went                      B. has gone                      C. would go                      D. has been
12. \_\_\_\_\_ your eating habits is the best way to lose weight.  
A. To have changed                      B. Change                      C. Changing                      D. Being changed
13. The letters \_\_\_\_\_ on your desk yesterday, but you didn't read them at all.  
A. were put                      B. being put                      C. put                      D. have put

14. Go straight forward and you \_\_\_\_\_ the shop on your right.  
A. would see                      B. will see                      C. have seen                      D. saw
15. After a heated discussion, they finally agreed on the price \_\_\_\_\_ the new car.  
A. to                      B. at                      C. for                      D. with
16. My brother worked \_\_\_\_\_ than any other member in his team and got the first prize.  
A. hard                      B. harder                      C. hardest                      D. hardly
17. You can invite Tom to the party, \_\_\_\_\_ please don't ask that friend of his.  
A. but                      B. for                      C. since                      D. or
18. We will go out for a picnic \_\_\_\_\_ it doesn't rain tomorrow.  
A. if                      B. after                      C. that                      D. though
19. Someone is knocking at the door, but whom can \_\_\_\_\_ be?  
A. one                      B. he                      C. it                      D. she
20. The baby usually \_\_\_\_\_ three times a night.  
A. has woken up                      B. is waking up                      C. will wake up                      D. wakes up

得分	评卷人

三、完形填空:共 15 小题;每题 2 分,共 30 分。通读下面的短文,掌握其大意。然后,从每小题的四个选择项中选出可填入相应空白处的最佳选项。

The tallest building in America's capital city is the Washington Monument (纪念碑). It is 21 for George Washington, the first president of the United States. He 22 the American colonies (殖民地) in the War of Independence (独立) against England from 1775 to 1783. As president, he 23 the new United States of America through its first difficult 24.

The monument is one of the most popular 25 in the world. Lights shine on it at night. It can usually be 26 from far away.

George Washington was born in 1732. He 27 school for only about seven or eight years. At age 20 he 28 an officer in the colonial army. 29, as time passed, he became angry with the way England 30 the American colonies. The war against Britain 31 in 1775. The Americans named George Washington chief of the revolutionary armies.

Many of his soldiers were not trained, and they were 32 equipped (装备). During one winter of the Revolutionary War, his soldiers 33 froze to death. But General Washington led them to 34. The last group of British soldiers left the colonies in 1783. In 1789, he was 35 as the first president of the United States.

- |                  |              |              |               |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 21. A. covered   | B. named     | C. taken     | D. acted      |
| 22. A. pushed    | B. followed  | C. led       | D. separated  |
| 23. A. passed    | B. showed    | C. advised   | D. helped     |
| 24. A. century   | B. battles   | C. thing     | D. years      |
| 25. A. places    | B. gardens   | C. ways      | D. stations   |
| 26. A. seen      | B. realized  | C. shared    | D. developed  |
| 27. A. attended  | B. missed    | C. escaped   | D. changed    |
| 28. A. caught    | B. knew      | C. met       | D. became     |
| 29. A. Therefore | B. However   | C. Otherwise | D. Besides    |
| 30. A. ruled     | B. destroyed | C. defeated  | D. attacked   |
| 31. A. broke     | B. started   | C. declared  | D. spread     |
| 32. A. fully     | B. specially | C. poorly    | D. suitably   |
| 33. A. really    | B. almost    | C. hardly    | D. still      |
| 34. A. failure   | B. trouble   | C. victory   | D. pleasure   |
| 35. A. called    | B. armed     | C. chosen    | D. recognized |

得分	评卷人

四、阅读理解:共 15 小题;每题 3 分,共 45 分。阅读下列短文,然后根据短文的内容从每小题的四个选择项中选出最佳的一项。

A

Effective teamwork is key to the success of a business. Teamwork helps tasks get completed quickly and efficiently(高效地). However, poor teamwork can **hinder** a business' success and make operations much more difficult. Four parts of teamwork can make it effective and lead to business success.

Effective Communication (沟通)

Without effective communication, a team will be weak. When a team has open and honest communication, a lot more will be achieved. Communication makes sure that everyone listens to one another's ideas and will help them express their thoughts and feelings. Good communication also helps put together a clear plan of action.

Different Skills

The way the team is made up of plays a major role in how well the group works as a team. It is necessary that people with different skills be paired together so that they can make use of one another's knowledge and skills. For example, in a team, there should be a few people who are good at planning, one or two key leaders and several experts in various subjects.

Strong Leadership

Leadership is important in a team. A leader is needed to settle disagreements, set goals and keep the team on track. A good leader can lead without being bossy, achieve goals by encouraging the team and stepping in when necessary, and make suggestions for improvements.

Passion (激情)

A team without passion will get nowhere. If any member of the team does not have the passion to get the job done and do it well, he or she will become less and less interested in the duties and bring the rest of the team down.

36. Efficient teamwork can help a business to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. complete tasks quickly                      B. make operations difficult  
C. improve communication gradually              D. achieve leadership faster
37. The word "hinder" in Paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. lead to                      B. help with                      C. change with                      D. hold back
38. Which of the following would help make a clear plan of action?  
A. Effective communication.                      B. A good leader without being bossy.  
C. A team with passion.                      D. People with different skills paired together.
39. What is a must for every member of the team?  
A. Leadership.                      B. Different skills.                      C. Various knowledge.                      D. Passion.

B

Most 11-year-olds are just happy to have finished their first year of middle school. However, Tom is not like most kids. He did not go to elementary (小学), middle or high school but went straight to college at the young age of eight.

While Tom's parents knew he was smart, they had never imagined putting him in college this young. However, when they tried to send him to a private (私立的) school at the age of six, he was **turned down**, because he was so smart that the school was afraid he would feel dull.

It turns out the school was right. After homeschooling the young boy for two years, the parents realized that he was ready for some real high-level courses. They came to East Los Angeles College, who agreed to take him in. However, until he proved himself, he could take only two courses—math and music.

Tom did not disappoint. He got A's in both and hasn't looked back since. Last week, he graduated as a top student. In fact, the young boy was so smart that he helped his fellow math students, some of whom were 10 years older than him.

While the world may cheer him as a genius (天才), his parents think he is just a normal boy who plays football and watches movies for children.

40. How is Tom different from most kids of his age?  
A. He was taken in by a college at 8.                      B. He was sent to high school at 8.  
C. He went to middle school at 11.                      D. He graduated from high school at 11.
41. The phrase "turned down" in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. accepted                      B. respected                      C. refused                      D. examined
42. What did the parents do to Tom for two years before he went to college?  
A. They sent him to a school in Los Angeles.  
B. They let him attend music programs.  
C. They hired a math teacher for him.  
D. They taught him at home.

C

Nowadays everyone is so much trying to keep fit that sometimes they miss the fact there are times when they should not be exercising at all. Here you can find real reasons to stop training for a while and do not feel sorry for your laziness.

When you are ill

Do not exercise if you are not feeling well, even if it is just a cold. Workout can hurt your immune system (免疫系统) and lengthen illness. As a result, you will spend more time away from the physical activity. Training while being ill is also a main cause of other injuries since it is more difficult to focus on (专心于) what you are doing when you feel bad.

When you have not had enough recovering time

Do not rush back to your normal workout habit after you have been ill. Starting to train too early is likely to lead to a return of your symptoms (症状). When you do decide to go back to the sports ground, be sure to start your exercise slowly and with care. Even one week or so off your usual exercise can make a difference.

When you are tired out

There sometimes are days when you do not feel like going to the sports ground, and sometimes your body might be telling you to take a break. It will do you a lot of good to have a day off from your fitness classes. Go home, have a healthy meal and do not feel sorry for not being at the sports ground. Remember that sometimes you just need to relax.

43. What might be the result of exercising when you are ill?  
A. You will improve your immune system.                      B. You will catch a cold easily.  
C. You will be ill for a longer time.                      D. You will pay little attention to your illness.
44. While recovering from an illness, you are advised to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. go to the sports ground every day                      B. start training as early as possible  
C. rush back to your workout habit                      D. start your exercise gradually and carefully
45. What is suggested in the passage when you do not feel like exercising?  
A. Join a fitness class.                      B. Have a rich meal.  
C. Stay away from the sports ground.                      D. Sleep for a day at home.
46. What might be the best title for the text?  
A. Reasons That You Don't Feel Like Exercising  
B. Times When You Should Not Exercise  
C. Causes of Tiredness  
D. Effects of Illness

D

Most teenagers in the United States try to make time for school, family and friends. But some choose bigger goals. Here are the stories of two American teens working to make a difference in the world.

At age 15, Winter Vinecki has already had more successes than most people have in their lifetime. "I recently completed a marathon (马拉松) on all seven continents and became the youngest

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person in the world to do so. And, I was really doing this for my dad.”  
Doctors discovered Winter’s father had prostate cancer (前列腺癌) when she was nine years old. Her father died 10 months later.  
“When he was first found ill I immediately knew I had to do something to help him. That’s when I formed Team Winter for prostate cancer research.”  
Through Team Winter, Winter Vinecki has raised almost 500,000 dollars. She has taken prostate cancer education worldwide from Africa to Asia through foot races called marathons, on seven continents.  
The other teen is Jack Andraka. He invented an inexpensive tool that can help find lung cancer, when he was 15 at the time.  
“Without the Internet, I would have never been able to learn all these materials I needed for this project.”  
Jack is now 17 and seeking patents (专利) for his latest inventions. He has developed low-cost water quality machines. They help take away heavy metals and chemicals from water.

47. How did Winter make a difference in the world?  
A. She was the youngest to run foot races on seven continents.  
B. She raised almost 500,000 dollars for her father.  
C. She formed Team Winter in Africa.  
D. She completed a marathon in a sports game.
48. Why did Winter run marathons around the world?  
A. To bring prostate cancer education to other people.  
B. To do prostate cancer research.  
C. To take prostate cancer lessons.  
D. To raise money for prostate cancer patients.
49. What did Jack use the Internet for?  
A. Reducing the cost of the project.                      B. Selling his water quality machine.  
C. Searching for the needed materials.                      D. Helping him patent his inventions.
50. What helps people make great achievements according to the text?  
A. Family love.              B. Young age.              C. Big goals.              D. Friend support.

第 II 卷 (非选择题, 共 45 分)

得 分	评卷人

五、补全对话: 共 5 小题; 每题 3 分, 共 15 分。根据中文提示, 把对话中缺少的内容写在线上。这些句子必须符合英语表达习惯。打句号的地方, 用陈述句; 打问号的地方, 用疑问句。

提示: Henry 准备去上海开会, 打电话到航空公司订票, 工作人员 Lillian 接听了电话。  
(L = Lillian; H = Henry)  
L: Hello! This is Air China. \_\_\_\_\_ 51 \_\_\_\_\_?  
H: Hello. I’d like to book a flight from Beijing to Shanghai.  
L: Sure. \_\_\_\_\_ 52 \_\_\_\_\_?  
H: This Saturday morning July 12.  
L: OK. How many tickets?  
H: \_\_\_\_\_ 53 \_\_\_\_\_.  
L: So, that’s one ticket from Beijing to Shanghai.  
H: \_\_\_\_\_ 54 \_\_\_\_\_?  
L: Well, that will be 1,030 yuan.  
H: OK. Can I book that now?  
L: Certainly.  
H: \_\_\_\_\_ 55 \_\_\_\_\_.  
L: You’re welcome.

得 分	评卷人

六、书面表达: 满分 30 分。

假设你是李华, 写一封电子邮件给你的美国朋友 Peter, 请他帮你买一本英文书, 邮件的具体内容包括:  
1. 书名和作者: Anne Lindbergh 所著 *Gift from the Sea*;  
2. 买书目的和原因: 写学期论文用作参考, 在当地买不到;  
3. 邮寄地址: 北京城市大学英语学院, 邮编: 100000;  
4. 询问付款方式;  
5. 表示感谢。  
注意: 1. 词数应为 100 左右;  
2. 邮件内容须写在答题卡的指定位置上。

Dear Peter,

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Yours,  
Li Hua

参考答案及解析

- 一、语音知识  
1. C              2. B              3. B              4. B              5. A
- 二、词汇与语法知识  
6. 【答案】D  
【应试指导】 本题考查代词辨析。句意: 桌子上的书是我的, 你的书在那儿。空格处需要一个名词性物主代词表示“你的书”, 应用 yours。故本题选 D。
7. 【答案】B  
【应试指导】 本题考查情景对话。句意: ——你要再来一点米饭吗? ——不了, 谢谢。我吃饱了。A 项和 C 项用来回答感谢, D 项不符合语意。故本题选 B。
8. 【答案】D  
【应试指导】 本题考查冠词的用法。句意: 我的叔叔生活在一个为老年人建的敬老院里。第一个空格处泛指一个敬老院, 应用不定冠词 a。第二个空格处表示“老年人”这一类人, 应用“the + 形容词”的结构。故本题选 D。
9. 【答案】B  
【应试指导】 本题考查固定句式。句意: 能请你解释一下今天你为什么这么晚吗? could you please... 表示委婉请求某人做某事, 后面的动词应用动词原形。故本题选 B。
10. 【答案】A  
【应试指导】 本题考查定语从句。句意: 《哈利·波特》是我读过的最有趣的书。先行词是 book, 从句中缺少宾语, 引导词可用 that 或 which。但先行词被形容词最高级修饰, 引导词只能用 that。故本题选 A。
11. 【答案】B  
【应试指导】 本题考查时态。句意: Bill 不在办公室。他一个小时前去图书馆了。本句强调的是 Bill 去图书馆对现在的影响, 即他现在不在办公室, 因此要用现在完成时。他还没有从图书馆回来, 所以用 has gone。故本题选 B。
12. 【答案】C  
【应试指导】 本题考查动词的用法。句意: 改变你的饮食习惯是最好的减肥方法。动词作主语放在句首, 应用动名词形式, 并且与逻辑主语之间是主动关系, 所以用 changing。故本题选 C。
13. 【答案】A  
【应试指导】 本题考查动词的用法。句意: 那些信昨天就放在你的桌子上了, 但你根本没有读它们。本句中有 but 连接前后两个句子, 因此前面半句是一个完整的句子, 缺少谓语动词, 且动作发生在昨天, 动词要用过去式。letters 和 put 之间是被动关系, 要用被动语态, 所以要用 were put。故本题选 A。
14. 【答案】B  
【应试指导】 本题考查固定句式。句意: 直直往前走, 你会看见那家店在你的右手边。祈使句 + and + 主语 + will do 表示“做某事, 然后会……”。故本题选 B。
15. 【答案】C  
【应试指导】 本题考查介词辨析。句意: 经过热烈的讨论, 他们最终在新车的价格上达成一致。the price for sth. 意为“某物的价格”, 介词用 for。故本题选 C。



16. 【答案】B  
【应试指导】 本题考查比较句式。句意:我的弟弟比他们队里的任何其他成员都要更努力,所以他拿了一等奖。句中有比较级的标志 than,因此这里应用比较级。故本题选 B。
17. 【答案】A  
【应试指导】 本题考查连词的用法。句意:你可以邀请 Tom 参加聚会,但别邀请他的朋友。根据句意,前后两句话有明显的转折,因此要用 but。故本题选 A。
18. 【答案】A  
【应试指导】 本题考查条件状语从句。句意:如果明天不下雨,我们会出去野餐。if 表示“如果”,条件状语从句用 if 引导,遵循“主将从现”的原则。故本题选 A。
19. 【答案】C  
【应试指导】 本题考查代词的用法。句意:有人在敲门,但是会是谁呢?在不确定对方是谁的语境中,要用 it 代指。故本题选 C。
20. 【答案】D  
【应试指导】 本题考查时态。句意:宝宝通常会在夜里醒来三次。usually 表示“经常,通常”,是一般现在时的标志,因此谓语动词用一般现在时。故本题选 D。
- 三、完形填空
21. 【答案】B  
【应试指导】 固定搭配题。它以美国第一任总统 George Washington 的名字命名。be named for 为固定短语,意为“以……命名”。故本题选 B。
22. 【答案】C  
【应试指导】 词义辨析题。他在 1775 年到 1783 年对抗英国的独立战争中领导美国的殖民地。pushed 推; followed 跟随; led 领导; separated 分开。根据句意,本题选 C。
23. 【答案】D  
【应试指导】 词义辨析题。作为总统,他帮助新建的美国度过了它最开始艰难的年岁。passed 通过; showed 展示; advised 建议; helped 帮助。根据句意,本题选 D。
24. 【答案】D  
【应试指导】 词义辨析题。century 世纪; battles 战争; thing 事情; years 年。根据句意,本题选 D。
25. 【答案】A  
【应试指导】 词义辨析题。这座纪念碑是世界上最著名的地方之一。places 地方; gardens 花园; ways 路; stations 车站。根据句意,本题选 A。
26. 【答案】A  
【应试指导】 词义辨析题。在很远的地方就能够看见它。seen 看见; realized 意识到; shared 分享; developed 发展。根据句意,本题选 A。
27. 【答案】A  
【应试指导】 固定搭配题。他只上了七八年学。attend school 意为“上学”,故本题选 A。
28. 【答案】D  
【应试指导】 词义辨析题。在 20 岁时,他成了殖民军队的军官。caught 抓住; knew 知道; met 遇见; became 变成。根据句意,本题选 D。
29. 【答案】B  
【应试指导】 词义辨析题。上一句提到华盛顿成了殖民军队的军官,本句讲他对英国统治美国殖民地的方式感到愤怒,前后有明显的对比转折,因此应用表示转折的词。however 然而,符合句意,故本题选 B。therefore 因此; otherwise 否则; besides 除……以外。
30. 【答案】A  
【应试指导】 词义辨析题。本句讲他对英国统治美国殖民地的方式感到愤怒。ruled 统治; destroyed 毁灭; defeated 击败; attacked 攻击。故本题选 A。
31. 【答案】A  
【应试指导】 词义辨析题。反抗英国的战争在 1775 年爆发了。表示战争爆发应用 break,过去式为 broke。故本题选 A。
32. 【答案】C  
【应试指导】 词义辨析题。他的士兵们许多都没有经过训练,并且装备很差。poorly equipped 装备很差,符合句意,故本题选 C。
33. 【答案】B  
【应试指导】 词义辨析题。在革命战争中的一个冬天,他的士兵几乎冻死。really 真的; almost 差不多,几乎; hardly 几乎不; still 仍然。根据句意,本题选 B。
34. 【答案】C  
【应试指导】 词义辨析题。但是华盛顿将军带领他们夺得了胜利。failure 失败; trouble 困难,麻烦; victory 胜利; pleasure 快乐。故本题选 C。
35. 【答案】C  
【应试指导】 词义辨析题。1789 年,他被选为第一任美国总统。be chosen as 意为“被选为”,符合句意,故本题选 C。
- 四、阅读理解
36. 【答案】A  
【应试指导】 事实细节题。根据第一段可知,团队工作有助于快速高效地完成工作。故本题选 A。
37. 【答案】D

- 【应试指导】 词义猜测题。第一段第二句讲的是团队工作有助于很好地完成工作,第三句中有 however,表示本句句意出现转折。因此,句中的 hinder a business's success 应为“阻碍事业成功”之意。hold back 意为“抑制,阻止”,符合文义。故本题选 D。
38. 【答案】A  
【应试指导】 事实细节题。根据第二段最后一句可知,有效的沟通有助于制定一个明确的行动计划。故本题选 A。
39. 【答案】D  
【应试指导】 事实细节题。根据最后一段可知,没有激情的团队将一事无成。团队中的每个成员都必须有工作热情,如果有一个人懈怠,就会影响整个团队。故本题选 D。
40. 【答案】A  
【应试指导】 事实细节题。根据第一段可知,一般来讲,11 岁的孩子会结束他们在中学的第一年,然而 Tom 在 8 岁的时候就直接进入了大学。故本题选 A。
41. 【答案】C  
【应试指导】 词义猜测题。根据第二段可知,6 岁的 Tom 被一家私立学校拒绝入校学习,因为他太聪明了,学校可能使他感到无趣。turn down 在这里意为“拒绝”,和 refuse 意思最相近。故本题选 C。
42. 【答案】D  
【应试指导】 事实细节题。根据第三段第一、二句可知,在进入大学之前, Tom 在家中学习了两年。故本题选 D。
43. 【答案】C  
【应试指导】 事实细节题。根据第二段可知,在生病的时候锻炼,会伤害免疫系统,加长病程。故本题选 C。
44. 【答案】D  
【应试指导】 事实细节题。根据第三段可知,当你决定从恢复中回到运动场时,要确保慢慢地、小心地开始锻炼。故本题选 D。
45. 【答案】C  
【应试指导】 事实细节题。根据第四段可知,如果你哪一天累了,不想锻炼,那么就休息一天,回家吃一顿健康的饭菜,不要为没有在运动场感到愧疚难过。A 项参加健身课程与文义相反; B 项中的 rich 与文中的 healthy 不符; D 项的在家睡一天,文中没有提及。故本题选 C。
46. 【答案】B  
【应试指导】 主旨大意题。本文首段就点明了文章主题——there are times when they should not be exercising at all,之后文章列出了三个不宜锻炼的情形。故本题选 B。
47. 【答案】A  
【应试指导】 事实细节题。根据第三段可知, Winter Vinecki 在七大洲各完成了一场马拉松,成为世界上达成这项成就年纪最小的人,这就是她的非凡之处。故本题选 A。
48. 【答案】A  
【应试指导】 事实细节题。根据第六段可知, Winter Vinecki 通过马拉松比赛,将前列腺癌的教育带到世界各地,因此她参加马拉松是为了向人们宣传有关前列腺癌的知识。故本题选 A。
49. 【答案】C  
【应试指导】 事实细节题。根据第八段可知, Jack 说没有互联网,他就不能找到工程需要的材料,所以他用网络来搜索需要的资料。故本题选 C。
50. 【答案】C  
【应试指导】 事实细节题。文章首段提到,大多数青少年都把时间花在学校、家庭和交友上面,还有一些青少年则有更大的目标。接着文章举例说明了两个青少年的非凡成就。他们之所以能与众不同是因为他们有更目标。故本题选 C。

#### 五、补全对话

51. What can I do for you  
52. What date would you like to fly  
53. Just one ticket  
54. How much is it  
55. Thank you

#### 六、书面表达

Dear Peter,

I'm writing to you to ask for a favor. Could you please help me to buy a book, *Gift from the Sea*, written by Anne Lindbergh? The book is very important for me. I need it to refer to when I write my term paper. I have looked for the book for many days, but I can not find it in local area. Please mail it to School of English, Beijing City University if you get it. The postcode is 100000. Besides, please tell me how I can transfer the money to you. I will be appreciated if you can help me.

Looking forward to your reply.

Yours,  
Li Hua



英语

本试卷分第 I 卷(选择题)和第 II 卷(非选择题)两部分。满分 150 分。考试时间 120 分钟。

题号	一	二	三	四	五	六	总分	统分人签字
分数								

第 I 卷(选择题,共 105 分)

得分	评卷人

一、语音知识:共 5 小题;每题 1.5 分,共 7.5 分。在下列每组单词中,有一个单词的划线部分与其他单词的划线部分的读音不同。找出这个词。

- |                |            |              |              |
|----------------|------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. A. coat     | B. road    | C. broad     | D. goal      |
| 2. A. official | B. declare | C. active    | D. picture   |
| 3. A. purse    | B. pure    | C. curious   | D. cure      |
| 4. A. hide     | B. like    | C. time      | D. give      |
| 5. A. question | B. station | C. direction | D. pollution |

得分	评卷人

二、词汇与语法知识:共 15 小题;每题 1.5 分,共 22.5 分。从每小题的四个选择项中,选出最佳的一项。

6. He's a great player and I have a lot of respect \_\_\_\_\_ him.  
A. of B. in C. on D. for
7. Don't forget to \_\_\_\_\_ your school bag with you when you come here next time.  
A. bring B. deliver C. fetch D. take
8. He was late for work this morning because he \_\_\_\_\_ find his key.  
A. mustn't B. wouldn't C. couldn't D. shouldn't
9. I asked him to go to the art exhibition, but he said he had \_\_\_\_\_ seen it.  
A. still B. already C. also D. often
10. —Where's your mother, Helen?  
—She \_\_\_\_\_ the flowers in the garden.  
A. waters B. is watering C. watered D. has watered
11. The children and their parents had great fun \_\_\_\_\_ games in the park.  
A. playing B. play C. played D. to play
12. There is only one student \_\_\_\_\_ will surely pass the difficult test.  
A. whose B. which C. whom D. who
13. —Do you like talking with your friends on the phone or through the Internet?  
—\_\_\_\_\_. I enjoy writing letters.  
A. None B. Either C. Neither D. Both
14. She asked me \_\_\_\_\_ I would like to go with her or not.  
A. how B. when C. whether D. where

15. Before you leave the classroom, \_\_\_\_\_ all the lights.  
A. turn up B. turn over C. turn to D. turn off
16. If Mom looks out from the kitchen window, she \_\_\_\_\_ us playing in the yard.  
A. is seeing B. will see C. was seeing D. has seen
17. —Can you stay here for a few more days?  
—\_\_\_\_\_, but I have to be home tomorrow.  
A. No, thank you B. I'm afraid not C. I'd love to D. No problem
18. With a lot of work \_\_\_\_\_, Jerry had no time to go to the cinema with his daughter.  
A. doing B. having done C. done D. to do
19. We're making good progress, \_\_\_\_\_ we've still got a long way to go.  
A. but B. or C. so D. thus
20. I hope you will have a \_\_\_\_\_ week with us in China.  
A. pleasure B. pleasing C. pleased D. pleasant

得分	评卷人

三、完形填空:共 15 小题;每题 2 分,共 30 分。通读下面的短文,掌握其大意。然后,从每小题的四个选择项中选出可填入相应空白处的最佳选项。

Mrs. McTavish looked out. "It's a lovely day. Would you like to go for a walk in the park?" Her children 21 with excitement.

"Before we go, you need to follow some rules. Everyone must 22 hands and stay close to me. You can't 23 anywhere by yourself. Can you all do that?"

All four 24 they would. As they walked down the street, Fiona said, "I want an ice lolly (冰棍), Mummy. Can we have some?"

"You can if you follow the rules," answered Mrs. McTavish.

The park is just around the corner. The children ran off to 25. After a while, when Mrs. McTavish looked up she couldn't see Jock. "Fiona, where's Jock?"

"I don't know, Mummy. He's not here 26," said Fiona.

The others hadn't 27 Jock either. Mrs. McTavish had to gather her children together and walk around the park 28 for him. She found him sitting near the ice lolly man. "Jock! What are you doing here? I couldn't 29 you."

"Mummy, I want an ice lolly," Jock whispered.

"You can't have one now 30 you didn't follow the rules." Mrs. McTavish 31 one for each of the other children and they licked (舔) them all the way home. Jock cried. When they 32 home she talked to Jock. "Mummy has four children. I must have rules so I can 33 an eye on you and know you're 34." Jock said he was 35 and he would follow the rules from then on.

- |                    |             |              |               |
|--------------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| 21. A. quarreled   | B. doubted  | C. listened  | D. cheered    |
| 22. A. wash        | B. shake    | C. hold      | D. raise      |
| 23. A. meet        | B. lie      | C. drive     | D. go         |
| 24. A. admitted    | B. promised | C. pretended | D. explained  |
| 25. A. play        | B. eat      | C. practice  | D. sing       |
| 26. A. once more   | B. any more | C. as usual  | D. at last    |
| 27. A. caught      | B. known    | C. seen      | D. recognized |
| 28. A. looking     | B. sending  | C. running   | D. waiting    |
| 29. A. understand  | B. find     | C. believe   | D. accept     |
| 30. A. unless      | B. once     | C. though    | D. because    |
| 31. A. bought      | B. made     | C. sold      | D. borrowed   |
| 32. A. found       | B. left     | C. got       | D. passed     |
| 33. A. rest        | B. open     | C. put       | D. keep       |
| 34. A. comfortable | B. healthy  | C. safe      | D. honest     |
| 35. A. sorry       | B. angry    | C. worried   | D. happy      |

得分	评卷人

四、阅读理解:共 15 小题;每题 3 分,共 45 分。阅读下列短文,然后根据短文的内容从每小题的四个选择项中选出最佳的一项。

#### A

Some farmers in California are having a hard time picking their crops. There are not enough workers to help them with the harvest.

One farmer used to grow peaches (桃子), but will soon grow almonds (杏仁) instead. Peaches require more labor to harvest. They are easy to be damaged and need careful hand picking. He is now removing his peach trees. Then he will plant almond trees in their places. Almonds are harvested differently. It does not take as many workers to pick them because a machine shakes the almond trees. The nuts fall on the ground and then are gathered up. The farmer does not have to hire many workers.

Some farmers think there are two reasons why they can't find enough farm workers. One reason is that there are a lot of well-paid construction jobs in the area. Many people are taking these jobs instead of picking fruit. The other reason is that it has become more difficult for workers to come from Mexico into California. Fewer workers are allowed to get into the country to work on the fruit farms. To settle the problem, farmers hope the government might allow these workers to work as guests. That would help workers provide for their family and help farmers harvest their crops. When the harvest season is over they'll go back home. Farmers say that unless things change, more fruits will come from other countries. This is because labor is cheaper in those countries than in the United States.

36. What problem do some farmers have?
- They have no workers to remove fruit trees.
  - There is little land for growing fruit.
  - Their crops were badly damaged last year.
  - It's difficult to harvest their crops.
37. Why does the peach farmer start to plant almonds?
- There is a greater demand for almonds.
  - Growing almonds takes much less land.
  - A machine can help get almonds off the trees.
  - Almonds will fall on the ground when ripe.
38. Why can't some farmers find enough workers to pick fruit?
- They grow too many peach trees.
  - People prefer well-paid construction jobs.
  - Few people want to work in California.
  - They don't want to hire workers from Mexico.
39. What will happen if the situation does not improve?
- The government will hire workers to help with the harvest.
  - More people will move to California from Mexico.
  - Other countries will provide cheaper labor for US farmers.
  - More fruits will be bought from other countries.

#### B

Scientists have long tried to be able to know more about floods. So far, the best that scientists can do is to recognize the conditions for flooding.

Although deep snow alone seldom causes floods, when it occurs together with heavy rain and sudden warmer weather, it can lead to serious flooding. If there is a fast snow melt (融化) on top of frozen or very wet ground, flooding is likely to occur. Melting snow also causes high water levels in rivers. Whenever rivers are already at their highest possible levels, heavy rains will result in the rivers' flooding the nearby land.

Rivers covered in ice can also lead to flooding. When ice begins to melt, it breaks into large pieces. These pieces of ice move and float down the river. They can block the river, causing the water to rise and flood the land up the river. If the ice dam (坝) breaks suddenly, the large quantity of water held behind it can flood the areas down the river too.

Broken ice dams are not the only problem that can cause flooding. When a large human-made dam breaks or fails to hold the water collected behind it, it will also cause serious damage.

Although scientists cannot always know when floods will occur, they do know a great deal about when floods are likely, or probably, going to occur.

40. What have scientists achieved in dealing with floods?
- They have prevented many rivers from flooding.
  - They have reduced the damage caused by floods.
  - They have learned much about conditions for flooding.
  - They have found most of the ice dams on the river.
41. When will deep snow lead to floods?
- The snow suddenly gets frozen.
  - The top of the ground becomes wet.
  - It rains hard with a big rise in temperature.
  - The snow melts gradually into a river.
42. What happens when ice dams break?
- They may quickly block the river.
  - The ice covering the river may melt fast.
  - A larger ice dam may soon be formed.
  - The areas down the river may be flooded.

#### C

It was Sharing Day! The teacher had asked the students to bring something interesting to class.

Jimmy found the little box he and Dad had made. Inside was a piece of rock, a sand dollar and a shark (鲨鱼) tooth. Nobody could have anything as interesting as these!

In class, Jimmy waited anxiously, hoping to be called on first by the teacher. But Kara was first. She held up a sand dollar. Jimmy's eyes grew big.

"I found this on the beach," Kara said. "It's interesting. The little holes that make the sand dollar look like a flower are breathing holes. See all the needles? They help the sand dollar move and dig into the sand."

Jimmy was a little uneasy. Oh, well, he still had his rock and shark tooth.

Then Mark stood up. "This is my favorite rock, called pumice (浮石)." Then Mark dropped the rock into a glass of water. "Look! Pumice is the only rock that floats!"

Jimmy put up his hand and waved, but the teacher called on Justin instead.

"I found this shark tooth in Hawaii last Christmas," Justin said.

The class was excited, but Jimmy lowered his head.

"Sharks have rows of teeth. Every time a shark loses a tooth, another one takes its place." Justin passed the tooth around.

Jimmy heard the teacher call him. He stood on one foot and then the other. "Well, ah, see...my treasure box is interesting! It was just a piece of wood until Dad and I cut it into pieces and finally made a box out of it. It smells good, reminding us of camping."

"What's inside?" asked Lisa.

Jimmy opened his box. "A sand dollar, a piece of pumice and a shark tooth."

His classmates' mouths dropped open. The teacher looked at the objects in the box and smiled. "Now that's interesting!" he said.

43. On the Sharing Day, Jimmy \_\_\_\_\_.
- bought a treasure box to hold his interesting things
  - enjoyed the things others brought to the class
  - waited patiently to be called on by his teacher
  - wished to be the first to share his possessions
44. What does a sand dollar look like according to Kara?
- A hole.
  - A needle.
  - A flower.
  - A tooth.
45. Who shared with the class a rock that floats?
- Lisa.
  - Kara.
  - Justin.
  - Mark.
46. How did Jimmy's classmates feel when they saw the things in his box?
- Disappointed.
  - Surprised.
  - Anxious.
  - Uneasy.

D

Nineteen-year-old Melissa Goza couldn't figure out why she failed to get a bank card time and time again. It only became clear when she was unsuccessful while looking for a new job in a Target store: Three different people are using her Social Security number (社会保障号).

Target is one of the companies using credit (信用) reports when hiring new workers. At least one credit report didn't favor Goza in getting the job. A very low credit rate (评价) was under Goza's Social Security number. Target, as required by law, told Goza why the company couldn't offer her the job.

Sacramento lawyer Jennifer Shaw, a specialist in workplace law, says credit reports are just one more way employers use to find dishonest job seekers. "I think we need to know that, right now, there's more information out there. And that means, there's more information that can be used against us," said Shaw.

Goza's dark cloud may, however, have **a silver lining**. Target told her she'd be considered again for the job if she could get a letter from the Social Security Department proving that she's the right owner of the Social Security number.

Now that Goza knows she's suffered from other people's wrongdoings, she will order copies of her credit reports to see what she can do to put things right.

47. What do we know about Goza?

- A. She got the job from Target. B. She has had three bad friends.  
C. She doesn't have a bank card yet. D. She was not honest with Target.

48. What did Target first do when refusing to offer Goza the job?

- A. They asked her for credit reports.  
B. They told her why she couldn't get the job.  
C. They found out her wrongdoings.  
D. They reported it to the Social Security Department.

49. What does "a silver lining" in Paragraph 4 probably mean?

- A. A hopeful future. B. A bank report.  
C. An official letter. D. A Social Security number.

50. What does Goza have to do next?

- A. Clear up her wrong credit reports. B. Get a new Social Security number.  
C. Find a job in another company. D. Apply for a new bank card.

## 第 II 卷 (非选择题, 共 45 分)

得 分	评卷人

五、补全对话: 共 5 小题; 每题 3 分, 共 15 分。根据中文提示, 把对话中缺少的内容写在线上。这些句子必须符合英语表达习惯。打句号的地方, 用陈述句; 打问号的地方, 用疑问句。

提示: 李明打电话给 David, 邀请他下星期日去博物馆看展览。

(L = Li Ming; D = David)

L: Hello. This is Li Ming speaking. May I speak to David?

D: 51. What's up, Li Ming?

L: What are you going to do next Sunday?

D: Nothing much. Do you have any ideas?

L: 52? There's a Russian oil painting exhibition there.

D: Good idea! 53?

L: Bus 202 will take you there.

D: Good. 54, then?

L: Let's meet just at the gate of the museum.

D: 55?

L: Half past nine.

D: All right. See you then.

得 分	评卷人

六、书面表达: 满分 30 分。

假设你是李华, 写邮件邀请你的留学生朋友 Tim 到你家一起过中秋。邮件的主要内容包括:

1. 中秋节是中国的重要节日;
2. 家庭团圆、品尝月饼是节日传统;
3. 父母都很欢迎他, 妈妈会准备美味佳肴。

注意: 1. 词数应为 100 左右

2. 生词: 中秋节 the Mid-autumn Festival; 传统 tradition

Dear Tim,

Looking forward to your coming.

Yours,  
Li Hua

## 参考答案及解析

一、语音知识

1. C 2. A 3. A 4. D 5. A

二、词汇与语法知识

6. 【答案】D

【应试指导】本题考查固定搭配。句意: 他是一名伟大的运动员, 我非常尊敬他。have respect for sb. 为固定搭配, 意为“尊重某人, 尊敬某人”。故本题选 D。

7. 【答案】D

【应试指导】本题考查动词辨析。句意: 你下次来这里的时候, 别忘了带上你的书包。bring 带来, 带……到某处; deliver 传送, 交付; fetch 去拿, 去取; take 随身带, 携带。根据句意, 本题选 D。

8. 【答案】C

【应试指导】本题考查情态动词辨析。句意: 他由于找不到钥匙, 今天早上上班迟到了。mustn't 表示“禁止”; wouldn't 表示“不会”; couldn't 表示“不能”; shouldn't 表示“不应该”。根据句意, 本题选 C。

9. 【答案】B

【应试指导】本题考查副词辨析。句意: 我请他去看艺术展, 但是他说他已经看过了。still 仍然, 依旧; already 已经; also 也, 此外; often 经常。根据句意, 本题选 B。

10. 【答案】B

【应试指导】本题考查时态。句意: ——海伦, 你妈妈在哪呢? ——她正在花园里浇花呢。根据句意, 此处表示现在正在进行的动作, 因此应用动词的现在进行时态。故本题选 B。

11. 【答案】A

【应试指导】本题考查固定用法。句意: 孩子们和他们的父母在公园里做游戏, 他们玩得很开心。have (great) fun doing sth. 为固定用法, 意为“做某事有乐趣, 做某事很开心”, 相当于 have a good time doing sth.。故本题选 A。

12. 【答案】D

【应试指导】本题考查定语从句。句意: 只有一名学生会通过这次难度大的考试。空格处为定语从句的引导词, 在从句中作主语, 先行词指人, 因此应用主格 who。故本题选 D。

13. 【答案】C

【应试指导】本题考查不定代词辨析。句意: ——你喜欢通过电话还是通过网络和朋友联络? ——都不喜欢。我喜欢写信。none 表示“三者或三者以上都不”; either 表示“两者中随便哪一个都……”; neither 表示“两者中哪个都不……”; both 表示“两者都……”。结合语境, 此处表示“两者都不”, 故本题选 C。

14. 【答案】C

【应试指导】本题考查固定用法。句意: 她问我是否愿意和她一起走。how 怎样, 如何; when 何时; whether 是否; where 哪里。whether...or not 为固定用法, 意为“是否, 会不会”, 符合句意, 故本题选 C。

15. 【答案】D

【应试指导】本题考查动词短语辨析。句意: 你离开教室的时候, 请把所有的灯都关了。turn up 偶然出现, 到来; turn over 翻身, 翻转; turn to 转向, 求助于; turn off 关上, 关掉。根据句意, 本题选 D。

16. 【答案】B

【应试指导】本题考查动词时态。句意: 如果妈妈透过厨房的窗户向外看, 会看到我们在院子里玩耍。在 if 引导的主从复合句中, 主语常用一般将来时态, 条件状语从句用一般现在时态。故本题选 B。

17. 【答案】C  
【应试指导】 本题考查日常交际用语。句意:——你能在这里多待几天吗?——我也想,但是我明天就得回家。no, thank you 不了,谢谢;I'm afraid not 我恐怕不行;I'd love to 我也想;no problem 没问题。根据句意,本题选C。
18. 【答案】D  
【应试指导】 本题考查非谓语动词。句意:因为有许多工作要做,杰瑞没有时间陪女儿去看电影。with + 宾语 + doing 表示“主动,动作正在进行”;with + 宾语 + having done 表示“动作在谓语所表示的动作之前发生”;with + 宾语 + done 表示“被动,动作已完成”;with + 宾语 + to do 表示“将来,动作还没有进行”。根据句意,本题选D。
19. 【答案】A  
【应试指导】 本题考查连词辨析。句意:我们正在取得良好的进展,但是我们仍有很长的路要走。but 但是;or 否则;so 因此;thus 因此,是副词。根据句意,本题选A。
20. 【答案】D  
【应试指导】 本题考查形容词辨析。句意:希望你能与我们在中国度过愉快的一周。pleasure 高兴,是名词;pleasing 令人高兴的,一般作表语;pleased 高兴的,满意的,作表语;pleasant 令人愉快的。根据句意和用法,本题选D。
- 三、完形填空
21. 【答案】D  
【应试指导】 词义辨析题。孩子们听到要去公园散步,兴奋地欢呼。quarrel 争吵,吵嘴;doubt 怀疑,质疑;listen 听;cheer 欢呼,喝彩。故本题选D。
22. 【答案】C  
【应试指导】 短语辨析题。每个人都必须手拉手,待在我身边。wash hands 洗手;shake hands 握手;hold hands 手拉手;raise hands 举手。故本题选C。
23. 【答案】D  
【应试指导】 词义辨析题。你们不能独自去任何地方。meet 会面;lie 躺;drive 开车;go 去。故本题选D。
24. 【答案】B  
【应试指导】 词义辨析题。四个孩子保证说他们会做到妈妈所说的。admit 承认;promise 保证;pretend 假装;explain 解释。故本题选B。
25. 【答案】A  
【应试指导】 词义辨析题。公园就在拐角处,孩子们迫不及待跑过去玩。play 玩;eat 吃;practice 练习;sing 唱歌。故本题选A。
26. 【答案】B  
【应试指导】 固定搭配题。菲奥纳说:“我不知道,妈妈。他已经不在这里了。”not...any more 为固定搭配,意为“不再”,符合句意,故本题选B。once more 再一次;as usual 像往常一样;at last 最后,终于。
27. 【答案】C  
【应试指导】 词义辨析题。菲奥纳不知道乔克在哪里,其他人也没有看到乔克。catch 抓住,接住;know 知道,了解;see 看到,看见;recognize 认识,认出。故本题选C。
28. 【答案】A  
【应试指导】 词义辨析题。麦克塔维什夫人不得不召集所有的孩子,在公园里四处寻找乔克。look for 寻找;send for 请……来,派人去叫;run for 竞选,赶紧去请;wait for 等待。故本题选A。
29. 【答案】B  
【应试指导】 词义辨析题。上文提到乔克的家人在公园里四处找他,由此可知,此处麦克塔维什夫人想表达的是她找不到乔克。understand 理解,明白;find 找到,发现;believe 认为,相信;accept 接受,同意。故本题选B。
30. 【答案】D  
【应试指导】 逻辑推理题。乔克对妈妈说他想吃冰棍,但是妈妈说乔克现在不能得到一根冰棍,因为他没有遵守妈妈制定的规则。空格前表示的是结果,空格后说明了原因,因此空格处应填入一个表示原因的逻辑连接词。unless 除非,表示条件;once 一……就,当……时候,表示时间;though 虽然,表示让步;because 因为,表示原因。故本题选D。
31. 【答案】A  
【应试指导】 词义辨析题。麦克塔维什夫人给其他每个孩子都买了一根冰棍,他们边吃边回家。buy 买;make 制作;sell 卖;borrow 借。故本题选A。
32. 【答案】C  
【应试指导】 词义辨析题。当他们到家后,麦克塔维什夫人和乔克进行了谈话。find 发现;leave 离开;get 到达;pass 经过。故本题选C。
33. 【答案】D  
【应试指导】 固定搭配题。麦克塔维什夫人说她有四个孩子,她必须制定一些规则,这样才能密切关注到每一个孩子。keep an eye on 为固定搭配,意为“照看,留意,密切注视”,符合句意,故本题选D。rest 休息;open 打开;put 放置。
34. 【答案】C  
【应试指导】 词义辨析题。麦克塔维什夫人说,她必须制定一些规则,这样才能密切关注到每一个孩子,确保他们是安全的。comfortable 舒服的;healthy 健康的;safe 安全的;honest 诚实的。故本题选C。
35. 【答案】A  
【应试指导】 词义辨析题。乔克说他很抱歉,并表示以后会遵守妈妈制定的规则。sorry 抱歉,惭愧;angry 生气的;worried 担心的;happy 快乐的。故本题选A。

#### 四、阅读理解

36. 【答案】D  
【应试指导】 事实细节题。根据第一段可知,加利福尼亚州的一些农民在采收作物时遇到了困难,因为他们找不到足够的人手。故本题选D。
37. 【答案】C  
【应试指导】 事实细节题。根据第二段最后四句可知,杏仁的采摘方式不太一样,它不需要许多人手来采摘,只需要一台机器摇动杏树,杏仁就会掉落在地上,然后就可以将其收集起来,因此农民不需要雇用太多的工人。由此可知,这就是农民开始种植杏树的原因,故本题选C。
38. 【答案】B  
【应试指导】 事实细节题。根据第三段前三句可知,一些农场主认为他们找不到足够的农场工人有两个原因,一个是当地有许多高薪的建筑工程,很多人愿意从事这类工作而不愿意采摘水果。故本题选B。
39. 【答案】D  
【应试指导】 事实细节题。根据第三段最后两句可知,农场主们表示,如果不改变现状的话,将需要其他国家进口更多的水果,因为那些国家的劳动力比美国的便宜。故本题选D。
40. 【答案】C  
【应试指导】 事实细节题。根据第一段可知,长期以来,科学家一直在试图更多地了解洪水。目前为止,他们取得的最大进展就是了解了洪水暴发的条件。故本题选C。
41. 【答案】C  
【应试指导】 事实细节题。根据第二段第一句可知,虽然厚厚的积雪很少引发洪水,但当遇到大雨,再加上天气突然转暖,就会引发严重的洪水。故本题选C。
42. 【答案】D  
【应试指导】 事实细节题。根据第三段最后一句可知,一旦冰坝突然决口,大坝后所储存的大量的水就会淹没河流下游的区域。故本题选D。
43. 【答案】D  
【应试指导】 事实细节题。根据第三段可知,课堂上,吉米焦急地等待着,希望老师能第一个叫他来分享自己的东西。故本题选D。
44. 【答案】C  
【应试指导】 事实细节题。根据第四段可知,卡拉提到她在沙滩上找到了一个海胆,海胆上的小洞洞让海胆看起来像一朵花,这些洞洞是海胆的呼吸口,海胆上的针状物帮助海胆移动,并钻进沙子。故本题选C。
45. 【答案】D  
【应试指导】 事实细节题。根据第六段可知,马克站了起来,分享了他最喜爱的石头——浮石。故本题选D。
46. 【答案】B  
【应试指导】 推理判断题。根据最后两段可知,当马克打开了他的盒子的时候,同学们不由得张开了嘴巴。由此可知,同学们张开嘴巴这一举动表示他们很惊讶。disappointed 失望的;surprised 惊讶的;anxious 焦虑的;uneasy 不安的。故本题选B。
47. 【答案】C  
【应试指导】 推理判断题。根据第一段第一句可知,梅丽莎·戈扎已经十九岁了,她不明白为什么她每次申请银行卡都以失败告终。由此可知,戈扎还没有银行卡。故本题选C。
48. 【答案】B  
【应试指导】 事实细节题。根据第二段最后一句可知,塔吉特公司拒绝给戈扎提供工作后,按照法律的规定,告诉了戈扎原因。故本题选B。
49. 【答案】A  
【应试指导】 词义猜测题。根据第四段可知,塔吉特公司告诉戈扎如果社会保障部门愿意给她开一封信,证明她是社会保障号码的合法所有者的话,就会重新考虑她的求职申请。由此可知,此处表示情况的反转,因此a silver lining和前面的dark cloud意思相反,dark cloud表示“乌云”,而a silver lining应该表示“乌云周围的白光”,引申义是“一线希望”,说明情况出现了转机,戈扎的工作有了希望。a hopeful future 意为“充满希望的未来”,与a silver lining意思相近,故本题选A。
50. 【答案】A  
【应试指导】 推理判断题。根据最后一段可知,戈扎知道她现在是在为他人的错误行为买单,于是她决定申请自己的信用报告的副本,看看自己能做些什么,以便将问题解决。由此可知,戈扎接下来决定解决自己的信用报告有误这个问题。故本题选A。

#### 五、补全对话

51. This is David  
52. How about going to the museum  
53. How can I get there  
54. Where shall we meet  
55. What time

#### 六、书面表达

Dear Tim,

The Mid-autumn Festival is coming soon, and I am writing to invite you to spend the festival with my family. It is one of the most important traditional festivals in China. On this special day, people usually try their best to return home to gather with their family. Having a reunion dinner, eating moon cakes, appreciating the full moon together and enjoying some classic Chinese poems are all the traditions of this festival. My mum will set the table with all kinds of delicacy and my parents both want you to join us that day. We would feel much happier if you can come.

Looking forward to your coming.

Yours,  
Li Hua



绝密★启用前

全国各类成人高等学校招生考试高起点英语

全真模拟(一)

本试卷分第I卷(选择题)和第II卷(非选择题)两部分。满分150分。考试时间120分钟。

题号	一	二	三	四	五	六	总分	统分人签字
分数								

第I卷(选择题,共130分)

得分	评卷人

一、语音知识:共5小题;每题2分,共10分。在下列每组单词中,有一个单词的划线部分与其他单词的划线部分的读音不同。找出这个词。

- |               |             |                |                |
|---------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. heat    | B. clean    | C. break       | D. peace       |
| 2. A. father  | B. thief    | C. neither     | D. thus        |
| 3. A. here    | B. mere     | C. nowhere     | D. sincere     |
| 4. A. edition | B. question | C. application | D. explanation |
| 5. A. shoes   | B. goes     | C. does        | D. noses       |

得分	评卷人

二、词汇与语法知识:共15小题;每题1.5分,共22.5分。从每小题的四个选择项中,选出最佳的一项。

6. —Was the gentleman's name David?  
—No. I don't think so, but \_\_\_\_\_, go on, please.  
A. many thanks      B. I'd like to      C. not at all      D. never mind
7. Of all \_\_\_\_\_ reasons for my decision to become a university professor, my father's advice was \_\_\_\_\_ most important one.  
A. the; a      B. 不填; a      C. 不填; the      D. the; the
8. When you introduce me to Mr. Johnson, could you please say \_\_\_\_\_ for me?  
A. everything      B. anything      C. something      D. nothing
9. George ought to have arrived \_\_\_\_\_ this time.  
A. during      B. on      C. in      D. by
10. He went to the bookstore and bought \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. dozen books      B. dozens books      C. dozen of books      D. dozens of books
11. If I find someone who looks like the suspect, my \_\_\_\_\_ reaction will be to tell the police.  
A. physical      B. immediate      C. sensitive      D. sudden
12. I never seem to have any time \_\_\_\_\_ with my parents.  
A. to spend      B. spent      C. having spent      D. spend
13. —How did you like Nick's performance last night?  
—To be honest, his singing didn't \_\_\_\_\_ to me much.  
A. appeal      B. belong      C. refer      D. occur

14. I don't think this film is by far the most boring. I have seen \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. better      B. worse      C. the best      D. the worst
15. They all looked so happy. They \_\_\_\_\_ have succeeded after so many failures.  
A. must      B. would      C. should      D. could
16. In the last five years the city \_\_\_\_\_ out rapidly in all directions.  
A. has spread      B. has been spread      C. was spread      D. spread
17. Don't sit there \_\_\_\_\_ nothing. Come and help me.  
A. do      B. to do      C. doing      D. and doing
18. The park is to a city \_\_\_\_\_ the lung is to man's body.  
A. as      B. that      C. which      D. what
19. A good teacher must be \_\_\_\_\_ too strict \_\_\_\_\_ too weak.  
A. either; or      B. neither; nor      C. not only; but also      D. both; and
20. Bob said he wouldn't go to the party as he was busy, but he went there \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. after all      B. above all      C. at all      D. in all

得分	评卷人

三、完形填空:共15小题;每题2分,共30分。通读下面的短文,掌握其大意。然后,从每小题的四个选择项中选出可填入相应空白处的最佳选项。

In the past, I always thought that being a teacher was an easy job. But I changed my 21 when I became a part-time teacher. About four years ago, Richard asked me 22 I could help teach his students how to make a website about themselves.

I 23 because computer is what I do well and I didn't think teaching computer would be that 24.

But when I taught Richard's class, some of the students 25 with their friends while I was explaining how to do something. At first I just got angry with them, 26 Richard taught me to think why they were doing this. He said that if he was 27 a lesson and the students were not listening, then he was angry with 28 for not making the lesson clear or interesting for them. I told him that I didn't 29 his idea. He then asked me if I had ever 30 the same thing. That made me stop. Of course I had!

If any of my past teachers are 31 this, I want to say sorry if I sometimes played around in the class 32 you were teaching. I didn't think how that would make you feel. I promise I will do my best to be a good 33 in the future. Please help us when we don't understand and most 34, don't be quick to be angry when we fail. 35 of us are perfect but with your help we can be successful.

- |                  |             |                 |                |
|------------------|-------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 21. A. plan      | B. decision | C. choice       | D. mind        |
| 22. A. where     | B. why      | C. whether      | D. when        |
| 23. A. agreed    | B. failed   | C. obeyed       | D. admitted    |
| 24. A. dangerous | B. wise     | C. interesting  | D. hard        |
| 25. A. performed | B. worked   | C. chatted      | D. travelled   |
| 26. A. or        | B. but      | C. for          | D. and         |
| 27. A. taking    | B. teaching | C. learning     | D. preparing   |
| 28. A. itself    | B. me       | C. them         | D. himself     |
| 29. A. exchange  | B. like     | C. know         | D. receive     |
| 30. A. accepted  | B. said     | C. done         | D. thought     |
| 31. A. reading   | B. meaning  | C. writing      | D. saying      |
| 32. A. when      | B. until    | C. after        | D. since       |
| 33. A. worker    | B. student  | C. businessman  | D. engineer    |
| 34. A. seriously | B. probably | C. surprisingly | D. importantly |
| 35. A. None      | B. Any      | C. Most         | D. All         |

得分	评卷人

四、阅读理解:共 15 小题;每题 3 分,共 45 分。阅读下列短文,然后根据短文的内容从每小题的四个选择项中选出最佳的一项。

#### A

Nancy wanted to make good use of her spare time. So she decided to work for the *underdog*. For the past several years, she has been putting her experience and energy to help a disadvantaged (条件差的) high school student.

Nancy knew that her knowledge would be best shared in a one-to-one situation. She found her perfect match in Operation Jump Start (OJS).

OJS was founded in 1994 in Long Beach, California, with the goal of helping students reach for higher education. It pairs students with experienced volunteers (志愿者), and provides them with workshops on writing, leadership development, and guided tours of various colleges.

Since its start, OJS has helped 80 students graduate from high school, with 95 percent moving on to higher education.

Nancy and the girl, Yanira, spent most of their time on school work. Together the two often went to museums, zoos, the movies, and concerts; they even sang in the school holiday show together!

"I know I'm not like anyone else in Yanira's life," Nancy says, "It's been great to get to know her and to watch her change, grow, and learn."

Much to Nancy's excitement, Yanira plans to attend John Jay College in New York City, where Nancy's father taught for his whole life. "These days I share her dream, and if she gets accepted I hope to travel to New York with her and show her around," Nancy says.

36. The word "underdog" in Paragraph 1 probably refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. smart high school students
- B. dogs that are not liked by their owners
- C. students who need help to succeed
- D. poor company workers

37. What is Operation Jump Start (OJS) in the text?

- A. It's a company providing jobs for people like Nancy.
- B. It's a program training volunteers.
- C. It's a school teaching leadership skills.
- D. It's an organization helping high school students.

38. Who is Yanira in the story?

- A. A volunteer OJS supported.
- B. A student Nancy helped.
- C. A teacher from John Jay College.
- D. A relative of Nancy's.

39. According to the text, Nancy feels great to see Yanira \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. make progress
- B. travel to New York
- C. go to college
- D. sing in the holiday show

#### B

Robert Kohout, 39, was working outside his home last October when he heard a frightening noise. He turned round and saw Walter Graham's car sinking into 8 feet of water of the swimming pool a little distance away from his yard.

Kohout immediately called to Graham's wife, Evelyn, to telephone 911. Then he ran back to his house to get Terence Reif and Glenn Fajardo to help, who were at work inside the house. "There was no time for second thoughts," said Reif, a farmer's son. "The only thing to do was to get in the pool."

The car doors were locked. Graham, 73, was unconscious (失去知觉), and his Mercury was rapidly filling with water. Reif struggled to break the driver's side window with a hammer but had trouble getting it done underwater.

Finally—some four minutes after the car had fallen into the pool—the glass was broken. By then,

Graham was floating at the top of the flooded passenger compartment (车厢).

The three men pulled Graham out through the broken glass. He wasn't breathing and his heart stopped beating, so they performed mouth-to-mouth *resuscitation*. The rescue (急救) team arrived in no time. Doctors supplied him with advanced life support on the way to the hospital.

"These people were getting to Graham through the glass," said Dr. Jeff Messinger. "All three acted without regard for their own safety." Added Evelyn Graham, "They were truly angels (天使) watching over us."

40. Immediately after Robert found the car sinking into the pool, he \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. jumped into the pool
- B. shouted to let Evelyn call the rescue team
- C. ran to the nearest telephone
- D. rushed into Graham's house to find his wife

41. What does the word "resuscitation" refer to in the story?

- A. A way of saving people who have stopped breathing.
- B. A way of helping people who have heart trouble.
- C. A way of saving people who have got drunk.
- D. A way of helping people who need water.

42. Which of the following would be the best title for this story?

- A. The Underwater Car
- B. Angels around Us
- C. Rescue Team in Time
- D. Safety First

#### C

The ordinary family in colonial North America was primarily concerned with sheer physical survival and beyond that, its own economic prosperity. Thus, children were valued in terms of their productivity, and they assumed the role of producer quite early. Until they fulfilled this role, their position in the structure of the family was one of subordination (从属), and their psychological needs and capacities received little consideration.

As the society became more complex, the status of children in the family and in the society became more important. In the complex, technological society that the United States has become, each member must fulfill a number of personal and occupational roles and be in constant contact with a great many other members. Consequently, viewing children as potentially acceptable members of society means that they are regarded more as people in their own right than as utilitarian organisms. This acceptance of children as equal participants in the contemporary family is reflected in the variety of statutes protecting the rights of children and in the social public welfare programs devoted exclusively to their well-being.

This new way of children and the increasing contact between the members of society has also resulted in a great interest in child-rearing techniques. People today spend a considerable portion of their time on the proper way to bring up children. It is now possible to influence the details of the socialization of another person's child by spreading the principle of current and fashionable theories and methods of child-rearing.

43. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?

- A. The Child as a Utilitarian Organism.
- B. The Development of Cultural Values.
- C. The Children of Colonial North America.
- D. The Place of Children in American Society.

44. Children in colonial North America were mainly valued for their \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. survival ability
- B. physical characteristics
- C. productive capacity
- D. academic achievements

45. It can be inferred from the passage that formal schooling in colonial North America was \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. highly disciplined
- B. generally required by law
- C. improperly administered
- D. considered relatively unimportant

46. According to the passage, parents have become increasingly interested in \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. their children's future occupations
- B. having smaller families
- C. adoption programs for childless couples
- D. child-rearing techniques



D

A world like no other—perhaps this is the best way to describe the world of the rainforest. No rainforest is the same—yet most rainforests can be found in the small land area 22.5 degrees north and 22.5 degrees south of the Equator (赤道). You can find rainforests in South America and Indonesia. Other rainforests exist further from the Equator, in Thailand and Sri Lanka.

Rainforests have a great role to play in supporting the world. They are home to a rich variety of plants, birds and animals. Can you believe that 480 varieties of trees may be found in just one hectare (公顷) of rainforest? These forests have around 50% of all the plants, birds and animals on Earth.

Rainforests have their own perfect way for living. The tall trees make a huge umbrella of branches and leaves which protect themselves, smaller plants, and the forest animals from heavy rain, dry heat from the sun and strong winds. Rainforest trees grow in such a way that their leaves and branches, although close together, never actually touch those of another tree. Scientists think this is a way to prevent the spread of any tree diseases and make life more difficult for leaf-eating insects (昆虫). To live in the forest, animals must climb, jump, or fly across the branches and trees. The ground floor of the forest is not all leaves and bushes, like in films, but is actually fairly clear. It is where leaves become food for the trees and other forest life.

Rainforests around the world are disappearing at a high speed. A few thousand years ago, rainforests covered as much as 12% of the land surface on Earth, but today this has fallen to less than 5.3%. We hope that the world governments work together with scientists to use their power and knowledge to keep the rainforests for our existence.

47. According to the text, we can find rainforests in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Britain      B. Thailand      C. Canada      D. U. S. A.
48. Why are rainforests important to the world?  
A. They can provide food for different kinds of insects.  
B. They can lower the temperature around the Equator.  
C. They are home to various kinds of plants and animals.  
D. They produce the best wood for house building.
49. What can be seen in a rainforest according to the text?  
A. Leaves and branches of a tree never actually touch those of the other trees.  
B. Tree diseases make life more difficult for leaf-eating insects.  
C. Tall trees protect themselves from forest animals with their branches.  
D. The ground floor is all covered by leaves and branches.
50. How much of the land surface on Earth is covered by rainforests?  
A. More than 50%.    B. Nearly 12%.      C. Less than 5.3%.    D. Around 22.5%.

得分	评卷人

五、补全对话:共 5 小题;每题 3 分,共 15 分。根据中文提示,从下面所给的七个选择项中选出五个最佳选项补全对话。所选选项必须符合对话语境与英语表达习惯。

提示:Mary 与 Bill 不期而遇,邀请他一起吃晚饭。但 Bill 当晚 7 点要去北京,下周一回来。Mary 让 Bill 回来后给她打电话。

(Mary = M; Bill = B)

M: Bill, is that you? I haven't seen you for a long time.

B: Hi, Mary. Great to see you again. \_\_\_\_\_ 51 \_\_\_\_\_

M: Fine. Why don't we get together and have a chat? \_\_\_\_\_ 52 \_\_\_\_\_

B: \_\_\_\_\_ 53 \_\_\_\_\_

M: What a pity!

B: \_\_\_\_\_ 54 \_\_\_\_\_ We can find a time to meet again.

M: Okay. \_\_\_\_\_ 55 \_\_\_\_\_

B: No problem. Goodbye!

M: Bye!

- A. How are you?  
B. Well, it sounds good, but I'm leaving for Beijing at 7 o'clock.  
C. How about having dinner together?  
D. Call me when you are back.  
E. Yes, it was.  
F. How about 6 o'clock in the morning?  
G. Well, I'll be back next Monday.

第 II 卷 (非选择题,共 20 分)

得分	评卷人

六、书面表达:满分 20 分。

假设你是李华,你的笔友 Tom 想知道中国学生怎样过暑假。你写信告知你的暑期计划并询问他的安排。你的计划是:

1. 与父母外出旅行。
  2. 看车展。
  3. 读一本英文小说(novel)。
- 注意:词数应为 100 左右。

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参考答案及解析

一、语音知识

1. C      2. B      3. C      4. B      5. D

二、词汇与语法知识

6. 【答案】D

【应试指导】本题考查日常交际用语。句意:——那位先生的名字是大卫吗?——不,我觉得不是,但没关系,请继续吧。many thanks 非常感谢;I'd like to 我想,我愿意;not at all 一点也不;never mind 没关系,不用担心。根据语境,本题选 D。

7. 【答案】D

【应试指导】本题考查冠词的用法。句意:促使我决定成为大学教授的所有理由中,我父亲的建议是最重要的。of 意为“其中的”,后接复数名词时,名词前要用定冠词 the,特指在有限的范围内其中的某一个或某一些。most important 是形容词的最高级,前面要用定冠词 the。

8. 【答案】C

【应试指导】本题考查代词辨析。句意:当你把我介绍给约翰逊先生时,你能为我说话吗?something 用在疑问句中时表示建议或请求,期望得到肯定回答。

9. 【答案】D

【应试指导】本题考查介词辨析。句意:乔治这时应该已经到了。during 在……期间;on 在……上,不与 this time 连用;in 在……里,亦不与 this time 连用;by 与 this time 连用时意为“此时,这时”。根据句意,本题选 D。

10. 【答案】D

【应试指导】本题考查数词的用法。句意:他去了书店买了许多书。dozen 意为“一打,十二个”,与数词连用时要用单数形式。与 of 连用时要用复数形式。dozens of 意为“若干,许多”。

11. 【答案】B

【应试指导】本题考查形容词辨析。句意:如果我发现看上去像嫌疑犯的人,我最直接的反应就是要报警。immediate 立即的,直接的,符合题意。physical 身体的,物质的;sensitive 敏感的;sudden 突然的,出乎意料的。

12. 【答案】A

【应试指导】本题考查不定式短语作定语词的用法。句意:我似乎从来没有时间陪伴父母。在英语中,不定式短语可以作后置定语,用来解释说明 to 之前的名词。由此可知,本句中 to spend with my parents 为修饰 time 的后置定语。故本题选 A。

13. 【答案】A  
【应试指导】本题考查动词辨析。句意:——你觉得昨晚尼克的表演怎么样?——说实话,他的演唱并不怎么吸引我。appeal to 吸引;belong to 属于;refer to 提到,涉及;occur to 突然想到。
14. 【答案】B  
【应试指导】本题考查比较级。句意:我认为这个电影不是最无趣的,我曾看过(比这)更差的。首先判断出空格处应该用比较级,和前半句的 film 进行比较。再根据句意可知选 B。
15. 【答案】A  
【应试指导】本题考查情态动词辨析。句意:他们看起来都很高兴。经过这么多次的失败,他们一定成功了。must have done 意为“一定做过某事”,表示对过去事情的肯定推测。根据句意,本题选 A。
16. 【答案】A  
【应试指导】本题考查时态和语态。句意:在过去的五年里,这个城市向四面八方迅速扩展。“have/has + 过去分词”(现在完成时)表示动作发生在过去,强调对现在的影响。此外 spread 为不及物动词,没有被动语态。结合句意,本题选 A。
17. 【答案】C  
【应试指导】本题考查非谓语动词。句意:不要坐在那里什么都不做,过来帮我。“动词 + ing 形式”作伴随状语,表示与谓语动词同时发生的动作。
18. 【答案】D  
【应试指导】本题考查表语从句。句意:公园对于城市就像肺对于人体一样。what 引导表语从句,在从句中作表语。本句用的是一个固定结构:A is to B what C is to D,意思是“A 对于 B 就像 C 对于 D 一样”。
19. 【答案】B  
【应试指导】本题考查并列连词辨析。句意:一位优秀的教师既不能太严厉,也不能太软弱。either...or...要么……,要么……;neither...nor...既不……,也不……;not only...but also...不仅……,而且……;both...and...两者都。根据句意,本题选 B。
20. 【答案】A  
【应试指导】本题考查词组辨析。句意:鲍勃说他因为忙,不去参加聚会了,但他终究还是去了。after all 毕竟,终归;above all 尤其是;at all 根本;in all 总而言之。
- 三、完形填空
21. 【答案】D  
【应试指导】词义辨析题。但当我成为一名兼职老师时,我改变了想法。plan 计划;decision 决定;choice 选择;mind 想法,意见。故本题选 D。
22. 【答案】C  
【应试指导】连词辨析题。理查德问我能否教他的学生制作一个关于他们自己的网站。where 何处;why 为何;whether 是否;when 何时。故本题选 C。
23. 【答案】A  
【应试指导】推理判断题。因为电脑是我所擅长的,所以我同意了理查德的请求。agree 同意;fail 失败;obey 遵循;admit 承认。故本题选 A。
24. 【答案】D  
【应试指导】推理判断题。空格前提到我在电脑方面比较擅长,由此可知我并不认为给学生上电脑课有那么难。dangerous 危险的;wise 聪明的;interesting 有趣的;hard 困难的。故本题选 D。
25. 【答案】C  
【应试指导】词义辨析题。当我解说如何做一些事情时,一些学生在和他们的朋友聊天。perform 表演;work 工作;chat 聊天;travel 旅行。故本题选 C。
26. 【答案】B  
【应试指导】连词辨析题。起初我只是生他们的气,但理查德让我思考他们为什么这样做。or 或者,否则;but 但是;for 因为;and 和。故本题选 B。
27. 【答案】B  
【应试指导】固定用语题。他说如果他在讲课的时候,学生却不听,他就会生气。teach a lesson 为固定用语,意为“授课”。故本题选 B。
28. 【答案】D  
【应试指导】代词辨析题。他因为没有给学生讲明白或没把课上得有趣而生自己的气。itself 它自己;me 我;them 他们;himself 他自己。故本题选 D。
29. 【答案】D  
【应试指导】词义辨析题。我告诉他我不接受他的说法。exchange 交换;like 喜欢;know 知道;receive 接纳。故本题选 D。
30. 【答案】C  
【应试指导】词义辨析题。理查德问我是否也曾做过类似的事。accept 接受;say 说;do 做;think 想。故本题选 C。
31. 【答案】A  
【应试指导】词义辨析题。如果我之前的老师正在读这篇文章。read 读;mean 意思是……;write 写;say 说。故本题选 A。
32. 【答案】A  
【应试指导】连词辨析题。如果你们讲课的时候我在课堂上玩耍,我想说对不起。when 当……时;until 直到……才;after 在……之后;since 自从。故本题选 A。
33. 【答案】B  
【应试指导】推理判断题。我发誓以后我会尽自己最大努力成为一名好学生的。worker 工人;student 学生;businessman 商人;engineer 工程师。故本题选 B。

34. 【答案】D  
【应试指导】词义辨析题。当我们不理解(您讲的内容)时,请您给予帮助,但最重要的是,当我们失败时,请不要那么快就生气。seriously 严肃地;probably 大概;surprisingly 惊人地;importantly 重要地。故本题选 D。
35. 【答案】A  
【应试指导】词义辨析题。没有人是完美的,但在您的帮助下我们会成才的。none 没有人;any 任何;most 大部分;all 全部。结合句意,本题选 A。
- 四、阅读理解
36. 【答案】C  
【应试指导】推理判断题。根据第一段可知,为了充分利用课余时间,南希在过去的几年里一直在帮助一名高中差生。由此推断出 underdog 指的是需要他人在学业上予以帮助的学生。故本题选 C。
37. 【答案】D  
【应试指导】事实细节题。根据第三段第一句可知,OJS 是一个旨在帮助学生接受高等教育的组织。故本题选 D。
38. 【答案】B  
【应试指导】推理判断题。文章第五段第一句提到南希和一名叫雅妮拉的女孩把大部分时间都花费在学业上。第六段南希说自己不同于雅妮拉生命中的其他任何人,与她相识,看到她的改变、成长与进步是很棒的事。此外,第一段第三句提到南希在过去的几年里一直在帮助一名高中生。由此可知,雅妮拉正是南希所帮助的那名学生。故本题选 B。
39. 【答案】A  
【应试指导】事实细节题。第六段南希说到自己不同于雅妮拉生命中的其他任何人,与她相识,看到她的改变、成长与进步是很棒的事。故本题选 A。
40. 【答案】B  
【应试指导】事实细节题。从第二段第一句可知,当看到汽车掉入水池中后,罗伯特马上叫格雷厄姆的妻子伊芙琳拨打 911 紧急救援电话。
41. 【答案】A  
【应试指导】词义猜测题。从第五段可知,实施 resuscitation(急救)的目的是使格雷厄姆重新呼吸并使他的心脏跳动,故 A 项为正确答案。
42. 【答案】B  
【应试指导】主旨大意题。全篇讲述了一个舍己救人的故事,他们是救人的天使。
43. 【答案】D  
【应试指导】主旨大意题。本文主要讲述美国儿童在家庭、社会中的地位。
44. 【答案】C  
【应试指导】事实细节题。从第一段第二句可知,在殖民地时期,美国的儿童价值是按其生产能力来评价的。
45. 【答案】D  
【应试指导】推理判断题。第一段讲述了殖民地时期美国儿童在家庭和社会中的地位,在他们发挥他们的角色作用之前,他们只是家庭结构的从属者,由此可推断出殖民地时期正式的教育对他们来说相对不是太重要。
46. 【答案】D  
【应试指导】事实细节题。从第三段第一句可知,父母对抚养孩子的方法越来越感兴趣。
47. 【答案】B  
【应试指导】事实细节题。根据第一段可知大部分热带雨林分布在北纬 22.5 度和南纬 22.5 度之间的陆地上。南美、印度尼西亚以及离赤道较远的泰国、斯里兰卡有分布。故本题选 B。
48. 【答案】C  
【应试指导】事实细节题。根据第二段前两句可知,热带雨林在维持世界生态平衡方面有巨大作用,它们是众多动植物的家园。故本题选 C。
49. 【答案】A  
【应试指导】事实细节题。根据第三段第三句可知,热带雨林中的树木特殊的生长方式使得它们的枝叶即使挨得很近,也永不相交。故本题选 A。
50. 【答案】C  
【应试指导】事实细节题。根据最后一段第二句可知,几千年前,热带雨林在地球表面的覆盖率为 12%,但如今这一比例已经下降到不足 5.3%。故本题选 C。

#### 五、补全对话

51. A 52. C 53. B 54. G 55. D

#### 六、书面表达

One possible version:

Dear Tom,

Glad to have received your letter, in which you ask me about my plan for the coming summer vacation. Now let me tell you in details.

At first, I will go on a five-day travel to Beijing with my parents. We will visit the Great Wall, Tian'anmen Square, the Forbidden City and other famous places there. After that, I will attend a motor show with my best friend Wang Ming, who is a big fan for roadster. Besides, I'm going on to read an English novel which is by Jane Austin. How about you? What's your plan for summer vacation?

Looking forward to your reply.

Yours,  
Li Hua



绝密★启用前

全国各类成人高等学校招生考试高起点英语

## 全真模拟(二)

本试卷分第I卷(选择题)和第II卷(非选择题)两部分。满分150分。考试时间120分钟。

题号	一	二	三	四	五	六	总分	统分人签字
分数								

### 第I卷(选择题,共130分)

得分	评卷人

一、语音知识:共5小题;每题2分,共10分。在下列每组单词中,有一个单词的划线部分与其他单词的划线部分的读音不同。找出这个词。

- |                       |                           |                    |                   |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. <u>u</u> se     | B. <u>e</u> x <u>u</u> se | C. <u>b</u> utton  | D. <u>m</u> usic  |
| 2. A. <u>a</u> llow   | B. <u>p</u> ow <u>e</u> r | C. <u>b</u> rown   | D. <u>b</u> elow  |
| 3. A. <u>f</u> lew    | B. <u>k</u> new           | C. <u>t</u> hrew   | D. <u>g</u> rew   |
| 4. A. <u>b</u> rought | B. <u>o</u> ught          | C. <u>t</u> hought | D. <u>t</u> hough |
| 5. A. <u>m</u> ind    | B. <u>s</u> ign           | C. <u>p</u> rint   | D. <u>c</u> limb  |

得分	评卷人

二、词汇与语法知识:共15小题;每题2分,共30分。从每小题的四个选择项中,选出最佳的一项。

6. Our manager is not in right now. Can I \_\_\_\_\_ a message?  
A. leave      B. take      C. give      D. write
7. Once Johnny starts painting a picture, he won't stop until it \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. had been finished    B. was finished      C. is finished      D. will be finished
8. We \_\_\_\_\_ have proved great adventurers, but we have done the greatest march ever made in the past ten years.  
A. needn't      B. may not      C. shouldn't      D. mustn't
9. The girl is waiting for her aunt on \_\_\_\_\_ side of the road.  
A. other      B. the other      C. another      D. one other
10. — \_\_\_\_\_ will John get to the company?  
— In three hours.  
A. How soon      B. How long      C. How often      D. How fast
11. He suddenly returned \_\_\_\_\_ a rainy night.  
A. at      B. on      C. in      D. during
12. In China, \_\_\_\_\_ bicycle is \_\_\_\_\_ popular means of transportation.  
A. the; a      B. a; 不填      C. the; the      D. a; the
13. The volleyball match will be put off if it \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. will rain      B. rained      C. rains      D. is raining
14. Students must be taught how to deal with dangerous \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. states      B. conditions      C. situations      D. positions

15. Tom is \_\_\_\_\_ than George, but John is the \_\_\_\_\_ of the three.  
A. tallest; taller      B. taller; tallest      C. tall; taller      D. taller; tall
16. It is no \_\_\_\_\_ arguing with Tom because he will never change his mind.  
A. use      B. help      C. time      D. way
17. This village \_\_\_\_\_ to be the place in which Ernest Hemingway, one of the greatest American writers, wrote this story.  
A. is believing      B. is believed      C. believes      D. believe
18. The teacher asked all the students in the class to keep their eyes \_\_\_\_\_ for a minute.  
A. close      B. closed      C. to close      D. closing
19. More and more high-rise buildings have been built in big cities \_\_\_\_\_ space.  
A. in search of      B. in place of      C. for lack of      D. for fear of
20. At the foot of the mountain \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a village lie      B. lies a village      C. does a village lie      D. lying a village

得分	评卷人

三、完形填空:共15小题;每题2分,共30分。通读下面的短文,掌握其大意。然后,从每小题的四个选择项中选出可填入相应空白处的最佳选项。

"...She was married to an officer in India, long ago India; and she had a life of physical adventure (冒险) as exciting as her poetry. Her husband could cross rivers using crocodiles (鳄鱼) as stepping stones. He died when she was only 39. Unwilling to exist without him, she took her life, leaving a son in England."

I stared at the paper, 21 reading, couldn't help thinking.

Crocodiles are lazy animals as a rule, but they can move like lightning when they want to. And they don't mind hurrying 22 they're hungry. There used to be lots in Indian rivers, living on fish mostly; but what's a little fish for a fifteen-foot crocodile? They ate people, fisherman or anyone else delicious enough to get too near; women doing the 23, or children playing at the water's 24. A hungry crocodile's mouth 25 over a meal with a sound like a gunshot. A big fellow can 26 in a man in two bites (咬).

That woman's husband crossed rivers 27 from one crocodile's back to the next. I believe it. It had to be done quickly before the creature could see what was happening. It wasn't 28 a brave, active man; and no doubt he improved with practice. He could never look 29 while crossing.

The wife used to watch him—I felt sure of that. She lived 30 the adventure, the 31 excitement of it all. Their real life was with tigers, snakes... It's no wonder she wrote 32 poetry.

Then he died. I imagined how she felt. Was there another man 33 him in India, in the world? She was still young, hardly a sitting-room widow (寡妇). "I must 34, too," she said to herself. So she did what she felt she had to do. A 35 probably, to her head.

But her young son, their son? Was her love for him nothing compared to her husband? Well, what do you think?

- |                 |            |             |             |
|-----------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| 21. A. started  | B. began   | C. finished | D. stopped  |
| 22. A. whenever | B. for     | C. because  | D. as       |
| 23. A. shopping | B. washing | C. cooking  | D. cleaning |
| 24. A. border   | B. end     | C. side     | D. edge     |
| 25. A. looks    | B. sends   | C. shuts    | D. turns    |
| 26. A. go       | B. take    | C. eat      | D. catch    |
| 27. A. jumping  | B. running | C. walking  | D. marching |
| 28. A. over     | B. for     | C. behind   | D. beyond   |
| 29. A. up       | B. down    | C. back     | D. right    |
| 30. A. without  | B. till    | C. for      | D. on       |

31. A. lively

B. friendly

C. deathly

D. lovely
32. A. angry

B. exciting

C. sad

D. interesting
33. A. like

B. as

C. with

D. before
34. A. go

B. practice

C. jump

D. shoot
35. A. pen

B. gun

C. comb

D. stone

得分	评卷人

四、阅读理解:共 15 小题;每题 3 分,共 45 分。阅读下列短文,然后根据短文的内容从每小题的四个选择项中选出最佳的一项。

A

Karen MacInnes had spent nine months in the hospital. As she grew weaker, the 16-year-old girl asked her parents, “Am I going to die?”

Her mother told Karen the truth. After learning the bad news, all Karen wanted was to go home. Her parents decided to satisfy her wish—no matter that medical fund (基金), which had helped pay for Karen’s hospitalization, would not cover any of the full time medical care she would need at home. When she was carried through her front door, Karen smiled for the first time in months.

A friend of the MacInnes family, Sheila Petersen, knew of this and offered to help. She volunteered (自愿) not only to find nurses, but also to raise money for Karen’s care. Money was received from so many people that Sheila created a fund, “Friends of Karen”.

After leaving the hospital, Karen lived for 11 months. “And those months were happy ones for her,” says her mother, “thanks to Sheila.”

Even after Karen died, people kept sending money. Sheila put it into the fund, tried to find someone else who needed help. By last month, Friends of Karen was helping 70 families.

“I still have a relationship with each family,” says Sheila. “We have four children who are near death now, and I want to be there for them.” Sheila admits (承认) the work is sometimes difficult, but says, “the smile on a child’s face makes it all worthwhile (值得的).”

36. The mother told Karen that she \_\_\_\_\_.

A. was going to die

B. was going home

C. was growing weak

D. was becoming better
37. Her parents agreed to take Karen home because \_\_\_\_\_.

A. thus they would save money

B. medical funds wouldn’t cover any of the full time medical care

C. they couldn’t pay for her hospitalization

D. they hoped to make her satisfied
38. Sheila helped Karen’s parents by \_\_\_\_\_.

A. giving them money

B. raising money from others

C. finding nurses for them

D. paying for Karen’s hospitalization
39. Karen lived for \_\_\_\_\_ since she had got out of the hospital.

A. eleven months

B. nine months

C. twenty months

D. twelve months

B

Some people do not like anything to be out of place. They are never late for work; they return their books to the library on time; they remember people’s birthdays and they pay their bills as soon as they arrive. Mr. Brown is such a person. Mr. Brown works in a bank, and lives on his own. His sister lives in the next town with her husband, and her son, Mark. Mr. Brown doesn’t see his sister or her family from one year to the next, but he sends them Christmas cards, and he hasn’t forgotten one of Mark’s seventeen birthdays. Last week Mr. Brown had quite a surprise. He drove home from the bank at the

usual time; driving neither too slowly nor too fast, he parked his car where he always parked it, out of the way of other cars, and he went inside to make his evening meal. Just then there was a knock at the door. Mr. Brown opened the door to find a policeman standing on the doorstep.

“What have I done wrong?” Mr. Brown asked himself. “Have I driven on the wrong side of the road? Has there been some trouble at the bank? Have I forgotten to pay an important bill?”

“Hello, uncle,” said the policeman, “My name’s Mark.”

40. Mr. Brown \_\_\_\_\_.

A. works on his own in a bank

B. lives in a bank and works on his own

C. lives by himself and works in a bank

D. lives with his sister and works by himself
41. Mr. Brown sees his sister \_\_\_\_\_.

A. very seldom

B. only at the end of the year

C. only at Christmas

D. on Mark’s birthday every year
42. “...he hasn’t forgotten one of Mark’s seventeen birthdays” means \_\_\_\_\_.

A. he has forgotten more than one

B. he sent Mark something on his 17th birthday

C. he always sends a Christmas card on Mark’s birthday

D. he always sends Mark something on his birthday
43. The policeman was there \_\_\_\_\_.

A. to meet Mr. Brown, his uncle

B. to ask Mr. Brown to go and see his uncle

C. to ask Mr. Brown to mark his name on his door

D. to see Mr. Brown about some trouble at the bank

C

When I was at school, our teacher told the class “*You are what you eat.*” My friends and I would laugh and call each other “hamburger” (汉堡) and “biscuits”. Our teacher was trying to show us the importance of eating the right food to stay healthy.

This was 30 years ago when there were big movements to make British people healthier. We started to eat boiled potatoes instead of French fries and drink fat-free milk instead of whole milk. At first I felt my potatoes had no taste at all. But after a while I started to prefer healthier food because I felt stronger and I didn’t get sick so often.

So we agree that you become what you eat. Do you know what your friends eat just by looking at them? When you know the effects of different types of food, you can use your knowledge well and eat what you want to become.

Food has been so important to our health. Everyone has their own advice to give, which they have read about or have been told by older people. However, some of these pieces of advice seem to disagree with each other. For example, some say “Eating chocolate makes you fat,” while others say “Chocolate contains the important minerals (矿物质) like iron and magnesium (镁).” In fact, what we need to find out is what type of chocolate to eat and how much of it to eat.

44. What did the teacher mean by “You are what you eat” in Paragraph 1?

A. It’s fun to be called hamburger or biscuits.

B. Your life looks like what you eat.

C. It’s important to eat what you like.

D. Your health depends on what you eat.
45. Which of the following does the author probably like now?

A. Boiled potatoes.

B. Fried chicken.

C. French fries.

D. Whole milk.
46. What is the author’s opinion on advice?

A. Refuse it if you don’t like it.

B. Pass it to your friends.

C. Accept it if you have read about it.

D. Consider it when making your decision.
- 全国各类成人高等学校招生考试高起点英语全真模拟(二)和参考答案及解析(共8页) 第3页
- 全国各类成人高等学校招生考试高起点英语全真模拟(二)和参考答案及解析(共8页) 第4页
- 密 封 线 内 不 要 答 题

D

A young woman in a small German town was going to give a piano concert. Her posters said that she was a pupil of Franz Liszt, the great Hungarian pianist.

This was not true.

One day the woman learned that Liszt himself was in town. Now people would find out and she would never be able to give a concert again. What should she do? Finally she went to see the famous man herself. She told him everything. Her parents were dead and she was alone. She had to make a living. She decided to give piano lessons to rich children. But who would send their children to an unknown young woman? So she told people Franz Liszt was her teacher.

"I believe you," Liszt said. "You've done wrong, but I can see you are truly sorry about it. That's enough. Now let me hear you play."

The young woman was shy at first. But then she saw Liszt smiling. It made her feel better. Now she wasn't afraid any more. She started playing. She put her heart into it and she played wonderfully. Liszt was quite pleased. When she finished, she turned to look at Liszt. There was a smile on his face. She could see he was pleased. Then Liszt gave her some advice. After he finished, "Now you really are my pupil. Go ahead with your concert. And you can add a note to the posters. Say that your teacher himself will be there. He will play the last piece."

47. What was the young woman?

- A. She was a college student. B. She was an unknown pianist.  
C. She was an orphan with a lot of money. D. She was a student of Franz Liszt at first.

48. What was Franz Liszt?

- A. He was a great Hungarian pianist. B. He was a musician of U. S. A.  
C. He was the young woman's teacher. D. He was a money-maker.

49. Why did the young woman tell a lie that she was a pupil of Franz Liszt?

- A. Because she really was a pupil of the great Hungarian pianist.  
B. Because she wanted to give lessons to the rich children so that she could make a living.  
C. Because she wanted to cheat people.  
D. Because she wanted to show off herself.

50. According to the passage, we know Franz Liszt \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. was a proud and serious man  
B. disliked the young woman  
C. was angry with the young woman and criticized her seriously  
D. was friendly to her and showed mercy to her hard life and helped her with the concert

得 分	评卷人

五、补全对话:共5小题;每题3分,共15分。根据中文提示,从下面所给的七个选择项中选出五个最佳选项补全对话。所选选项必须符合对话语境与英语表达习惯。

提示:Wilson太太的丈夫生病了,发烧,头疼得厉害。她打电话给格林医生,请他到家里来一趟。格林医生简单询问情况后,答应马上就到。

Mrs. Wilson: Hello, this is Alice. Is Dr. Green there?

Dr. Green: \_\_\_\_\_ 51 \_\_\_\_\_

Mrs. Wilson: Dr. Green, sorry to call you up at this time of the day. But my husband is very sick. I am rather worried. \_\_\_\_\_ 52 \_\_\_\_\_

Dr. Green: Yes, certainly. \_\_\_\_\_ 53 \_\_\_\_\_ It will help me to decide what to prepare before I come.

Mrs. Wilson: \_\_\_\_\_ 54 \_\_\_\_\_

Dr. Green: All right then. Don't worry. Keep him in bed. \_\_\_\_\_ 55 \_\_\_\_\_

Mrs. Wilson: I'll do that, Dr. Green. See you soon.

Dr. Green: See you.

- A. I'll say I did.  
B. Yes, this is Dr. Green speaking.  
C. I'll be there in a few minutes.  
D. That's a good idea.  
E. Could you come to my home?  
F. Well, I can't tell exactly, but he has a fever and a terrible headache.  
G. What's the matter with him?

第 II 卷 (非选择题, 共 20 分)

得 分	评卷人

六、书面表达: 满分 20 分。

假设你是小明, 光明中学的学生, 你给你的好友小华写信讲述你的美国之行。内容包括: 先去了纽约, 看到许多摩天大楼, 但看不到世贸大厦了; 两天后去了洛杉矶 (Los Angeles), 参观了好莱坞, 游览了迪士尼乐园; 还去了内华达 (Nevada) 的里诺 (Reno), 游览了风景优美的大湖 (Dahu) 湖。

注意:

1. 不要逐字翻译, 叙述要连贯。  
2. 词数应为 100 左右。

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参考答案及解析

一、语音知识

1. C 2. D 3. B 4. D 5. C

二、词汇与语法知识

6. 【答案】B

【应试指导】 本题考查固定搭配。句意: 我们经理现在不在。您需要我传话吗? take a message 为固定搭配, 意为“传话, 捎口信”。故本题选 B。

7. 【答案】C

【应试指导】 本题考查时态与语态。句意: 一旦约翰尼开始画一幅画, 他不画完是不会停下来的。not...until...引导时间状语从句时, 从句不能用将来时, 主句为一般将来时, 从句用一般现在时。it 指代 picture, 与 finish 是被动关系, 故应使用被动语态。故本题选 C。

8. 【答案】B

【应试指导】 本题考查情态动词。句意: 我们也许没有被证明是伟大的探险家, 不过我们的前进是过去十年来最伟大的。“may not + 现在完成时”表示“也许没有”, 用于对过去或已经发生的事进行猜测。“needn't + 现在完成时”表示“本来没有必要”, 表示过去不需要做某事。“shouldn't + 现在完成时”表示“本来不应该做而做了某事”。mustn't 不与现在完成时连用, 只与动词原形连用, 表示“禁止, 不要”。

9. 【答案】B

【应试指导】 本题考查代词辨析。句意: 那个女孩正在马路对面等着她的姑姑。other 其他的, 另外的; the other 两者中的另一个; another 表示三者或三者以上中的另一个, 其后一般接单数; one other 另一个, 再一个, 即在原来的基础上加一。结合句意, 本题选 B。

10. 【答案】A

【应试指导】 本题考查对一段时间的提问方式。句意: ——约翰多久能到公司? ——三个小时后。how soon 多久之后 (问解决事情等的速度), 以“in + 时间段”作答; how long 多久了 (问时长), 以“for + 时间段”或“since + 时间点”作答; how often 多经常 (问频率), 常以“数词 + times a week/month/year...”作答; how fast 多快 (问速度)。故本题选 A。



11. 【答案】 B  
【应试指导】 本题考查介词的用法。句意:他突然在一个下雨的晚上回来了。因为 night 前有修饰语 rainy,故用 on。
12. 【答案】 A  
【应试指导】 本题考查冠词的用法。句意:在中国,自行车是一种普遍的交通方式。“the/a(an) + 单数名词”表示“类属”,故第一空的冠词用 the 或 a 均可;第二空指一种交通方式,应用不定冠词 a。
13. 【答案】 C  
【应试指导】 本题考查时态。句意:如果下雨的话,排球比赛将会推迟。主句用一般将来时或一般现在时,从句通常用一般现在时或现在完成时。
14. 【答案】 C  
【应试指导】 本题考查名词辨析。句意:一定要教学生们如何处理危险的情况。situation 形势,情况,多指危急或重大的事态,强调外部因素对该事态的影响。state 状况,情形,指人或物存在或所处的状态。condition 状态,状况,与形容词连用,尤指人或事物的外观、品质或工作状况。position 位置,地点。
15. 【答案】 B  
【应试指导】 本题考查形容词的比较级与最高级。句意:汤姆比乔治高,但约翰是他们三人中最高的那个。“A + be + 形容词比较级 + than + B”表示“A 比 B 更……”;“A + be + the + 形容词最高级 + 范围”表示“A 在……中是最……的”。故本题选 B。
16. 【答案】 A  
【应试指导】 本题考查固定搭配。句意:和汤姆争论是没有用的,因为他从不会改变主意。It is no use 后接动词-ing 形式或动词-ing 形式短语,表示“做某事没有用”。it 作形式主语,动词-ing 形式或动词-ing 形式短语作真正的主语。help 帮助;time 时间;way 方法。
17. 【答案】 B  
【应试指导】 本题考查被动语态。句意:这个村子被认为是美国著名作家欧内斯特·海明威写这篇小说的地方。This village 与 believe 之间是被动关系,应用被动语态。
18. 【答案】 B  
【应试指导】 本题考查非谓语动词。句意:老师要求全班同学闭眼一分钟。本句中已有谓语动词 asked,且空格所在句子非从句,故应填动词的非谓语形式。由于 eyes 与 close 是被动关系,所以应该使用动词的过去分词形式。故本题选 B。
19. 【答案】 C  
【应试指导】 本题考查介词短语辨析。句意:因为缺少空间,越来越多的高层建筑在大城市中被建造。in search of 寻找……;in place of 代替,替代;for lack of 缺乏,短缺;for fear of 担心,害怕。
20. 【答案】 B  
【应试指导】 本题考查倒装句型。句意:在山脚下,坐落着一个村庄。当表示方位的状语放在句首时,要用完全倒装。完全倒装是只将句子中的谓语动词全部置于主语之前。此结构通常用于一般现在时和一般过去时。
- 三、完形填空
21. 【答案】 D  
【应试指导】 推理判断题。从 couldn't help thinking “不禁开始思索”推断,此处应为“停止阅读”,用 stopped。A 项和 B 项同义,指“开始”;C 项指“结束”。
22. 【答案】 A  
【应试指导】 句法结构题。此句意为:每当它们饥饿时,它们都会快速移动。whenever 每当……时,无论何时,符合题意。
23. 【答案】 B  
【应试指导】 词义辨析题。本句讲的是鳄鱼吃人,人们要靠近鳄鱼,必然与水有关系,所以此处应为“洗衣服的妇女”,选 B。
24. 【答案】 D  
【应试指导】 词义辨析题。本句意为:在水边玩耍的孩子。border 边境;end 末端;side 一边;edge 边缘。
25. 【答案】 C  
【应试指导】 词义辨析题。本句主语是 mouth“嘴”,与 A 项“看起来”、B 项“发送”和 D 项“转弯”不搭配。“闭嘴”只能用 shut。
26. 【答案】 B  
【应试指导】 固定搭配题。此句意为:一个大鳄鱼两口可吞下一个人。take in 吸收,吃进,符合题意。
27. 【答案】 A  
【应试指导】 推理判断题。根据文章开头她丈夫把鳄鱼用作石阶过河可知,此处应为“从一个鳄鱼背上跳到一个背上”,用 jumping。
28. 【答案】 D  
【应试指导】 词义辨析题。此句意为:那并没有超出一个勇敢而活跃的人的能力范围。over 在……之上;for 对……来说;behind 在……之后;beyond 超过。
29. 【答案】 C  
【应试指导】 推理判断题。“踏着石阶过河时”可以抬头向前看,可以低头向下看,故此句意思应是“绝不能回头看”。
30. 【答案】 C  
【应试指导】 词语搭配题。此句意为:地为探险而活着。表示“为……而活着”,应用 for。
31. 【答案】 C  
【应试指导】 词义辨析题。lively 活泼的;friendly 友好的;deathly 致命的;lovely 可爱的。根据句意选 C。

32. 【答案】 B  
【应试指导】 推理判断题。根据前文“She lived for the adventure, the deathly excitement of it all.”的提示得知,冒险活动是令人兴奋的,所以她才能写下令人兴奋的诗,故选 B。
33. 【答案】 A  
【应试指导】 词义辨析题。此句意为:在印度,甚至在全世界还有像他这样的人吗?这里应填介词,表示“像……一样”,用 like。as 也有“像……一样”的意思,但只用作连词。as 用作介词,指“作为”。with“与……一起”和 before“在……之前”不符合题意。
34. 【答案】 A  
【应试指导】 推理判断题。根据文章开头丈夫去世、妻子自杀的提示,此处应为“我也必须死”。go“走了,去了”与 die 同义,选 A。practice 实践;jump 跳跃;shoot 射击。
35. 【答案】 B  
【应试指导】 推理判断题。此处指自杀的方式,她应该是开枪自杀的,故选 B。
- 四、阅读理解
36. 【答案】 A  
【应试指导】 事实细节题。由文章第二段第一句话“Her mother told Karen the truth.”可知,正确答案为 A。
37. 【答案】 D  
【应试指导】 事实细节题。由文章第二段第二、三句话可知,卡伦的父母同意把她带回家是因为他们希望能满足她的愿望。
38. 【答案】 B  
【应试指导】 事实细节题。由文章第三段第二句话可知,希拉帮助卡伦的父母筹钱,而不是给他们钱,给卡伦找护士,而不是给卡伦的父母找护士。
39. 【答案】 A  
【应试指导】 事实细节题。由文章第四段第一句话可知,卡伦出院后活了 11 个月。
40. 【答案】 C  
【应试指导】 事实细节题。从第一段第四句“Mr. Brown works in a bank, and lives on his own.”可知 C 项为正确答案。
41. 【答案】 A  
【应试指导】 事实细节题。从第一段第六句“Mr. Brown doesn't see his sister or her family from one year to the next...”可知 A 项为正确答案。
42. 【答案】 D  
【应试指导】 句意理解题。从第一段第六句可知,布朗先生给姐姐及其家人寄送圣诞贺卡,他没有忘记马克 17 个生日中的任何一个。由此可以推断,在马克过生日时,布朗先生总是要寄些东西表示祝贺。
43. 【答案】 A  
【应试指导】 事实细节题。从文章的结尾处可知这位警察就是马克,他来看望自己的舅舅布朗先生。
44. 【答案】 D  
【应试指导】 推理判断题。根据第一段第三句可知,老师提出这种说法的目的在于向同学们说明健康饮食的重要性。故本题选 D。
45. 【答案】 A  
【应试指导】 事实细节题。根据第二段可知,作者的饮食习惯发生了改变,逐渐接受并喜欢上了煮的土豆。B 项(炸鸡)、C 项(法式炸薯条)和 D 项(全脂牛奶)均属于被替换掉的食物。故本题选 A。
46. 【答案】 D  
【应试指导】 推理判断题。根据最后一段最后一句可知,面对他人的建议,人们应该有自己的思考与判断。故本题选 D。
47. 【答案】 B  
【应试指导】 事实细节题。从第三段倒数第二句可知,她是一位不知名的钢琴家。
48. 【答案】 A  
【应试指导】 事实细节题。从第一段第二句可知,弗朗茨·李斯特是匈牙利伟大的钢琴家。
49. 【答案】 B  
【应试指导】 事实细节题。从第三段可知,那位年轻的女士说她是李斯特的学生,是为了给富家子弟上课,挣钱谋生。
50. 【答案】 D  
【应试指导】 推理判断题。从本篇文章可以看出,李斯特对那位女士很友好,很同情她,并要亲自出席音乐会。
- 五、补全对话
51. B 52. E 53. G 54. F 55. C
- 六、书面表达
- One possible version:  
Dear Xiao Hua,  
I have just come back from a trip to the United States. I had a very good time there.  
I first went to New York. It is really a very big city. I saw quite many skyscrapers there. But the Twin Towers of the World Trade Center are no more to be seen. Two days later I went to Los Angeles. I visited Hollywood on the day I got there. After that I spent a whole day in Disneyland. It is really a wonderful place you shouldn't miss. I also went to Reno, Nevada. There is a beautiful lake named Dahu. The scenery there is attractive!  
I hope you will take a trip to the United States some day.

Love,  
Xiao Ming





绝密★启用前

全国各类成人高等学校招生考试高起点英语

## 全真模拟(三)

本试卷分第Ⅰ卷(选择题)和第Ⅱ卷(非选择题)两部分。满分150分。考试时间120分钟。

题号	一	二	三	四	五	六	总分	统分人签字
分数								

### 第Ⅰ卷(选择题,共130分)

得分	评卷人

一、语音知识:共5小题;每题2分,共10分。在下列每组单词中,有一个单词的划线部分与其他单词的划线部分的读音不同。找出这个词。

- |               |            |            |             |
|---------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. A. bamboo  | B. shoot   | C. wood    | D. cuckoo   |
| 2. A. sailor  | B. failure | C. fairy   | D. tailor   |
| 3. A. hour    | B. four    | C. flour   | D. our      |
| 4. A. cushion | B. butter  | C. luggage | D. cupboard |
| 5. A. dare    | B. glare   | C. spare   | D. are      |

得分	评卷人

二、词汇与语法知识:共15小题;每题2分,共30分。从每小题的四个选择项中,选出最佳的一项。

6. In this lecture, I can only give you a purely \_\_\_\_\_ view of how we can live life to the full and make some suggestions about the future.  
A. private      B. personal      C. unique      D. different
7. I wasn't blaming anyone; I \_\_\_\_\_ said errors like this could be avoided.  
A. merely      B. mostly      C. rarely      D. nearly
8. Had she \_\_\_\_\_ her promise, she would have made it to Yale University.  
A. looked up to      B. lived up to      C. kept up with      D. come up with
9. Now people use the word Ms instead of Miss or Mrs before the name of \_\_\_\_\_ in business letters.  
A. woman manager      B. women managers      C. woman managers      D. women manager
10. The girl had hardly rung the bell \_\_\_\_\_ the door was opened suddenly, and her friends rushed out to greet her.  
A. before      B. until      C. as      D. since
11. Well-mannered children have usually been properly \_\_\_\_\_ up by their parents.  
A. raised      B. put      C. brought      D. rose
12. — \_\_\_\_\_ do you go to see the film, Peter?  
— Oh, once a week.  
A. How long      B. How soon      C. How often      D. How much time
13. Where \_\_\_\_\_ in the past three years?  
A. had you gone      B. have you gone      C. did you go      D. have you been

14. Jack came to the party \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. without inviting      B. without invited      C. without being invited      D. without a invitation
15. Would you mind \_\_\_\_\_ I smoke here?  
A. that      B. when      C. because      D. if
16. Where is the farm \_\_\_\_\_ your brother is working?  
A. that      B. which      C. on which      D. in which
17. Paul is taller than \_\_\_\_\_ in his class.  
A. all the students      B. any students      C. any other student      D. any one student
18. It was on the morning of 15th March \_\_\_\_\_ I met Henry on the way.  
A. the time      B. on which      C. while      D. that
19. He decided to put the \_\_\_\_\_ glass on the top of the wall to stop thieves from \_\_\_\_\_ over it.  
A. broken; climbing      B. breaking; climbing  
C. broken; to climb      D. breaking; to climb
20. I don't think this film worth \_\_\_\_\_ again.  
A. to see      B. to be seen      C. seeing      D. being seen

得分	评卷人

三、完形填空:共15小题;每题2分,共30分。通读下面的短文,掌握其大意。然后,从每小题的四个选择项中选出可填入相应空白处的最佳选项。

Enough sleep is important to health. The amount of sleep 21 depends on the age of the person and the conditions in which sleep 22. The young may need more sleep than the old, but generally eight hours are enough for the health of grown-ups. Some can 23 with less than this amount but 24 may need more. Every person knows his own need. It is then a matter of how to 25 it. Sleep should always be enough to make one relaxed(松弛) and ready for 26 work.

Fresh air is 27 to sound sleep(酣睡). It is not without reason for some people to 28 that it is practical to sleep in the open air. 29 a person can keep himself warm, out-of-door sleeping probably gives the body 30 complete relaxation.

Ability to sleep is largely a habit. The conditions referred to only lead to sleep. Out-of-door 31, a good habit of regular drinking and the avoidance of late eating and 32 are all helpful to sound sleep. Such factors are largely within the control of any person. A bath at 33, neither hot nor cold but of 34 temperature, may be helpful to sleep. Sleeping pills should never be taken except when suggested by 35.

- |                    |               |                 |                |
|--------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 21. A. wished      | B. expected   | C. needed       | D. wanted      |
| 22. A. falls down  | B. breaks out | C. wakes up     | D. takes place |
| 23. A. wake        | B. work       | C. do           | D. finish      |
| 24. A. children    | B. women      | C. others       | D. few         |
| 25. A. help        | B. satisfy    | C. demand       | D. take        |
| 26. A. hard        | B. his own    | C. a day's      | D. good        |
| 27. A. necessary   | B. able       | C. no good      | D. best        |
| 28. A. suggest     | B. understand | C. insist       | D. agree       |
| 29. A. As          | B. Where      | C. Unless       | D. When        |
| 30. A. a strong    | B. a most     | C. a bad        | D. an exciting |
| 31. A. walks       | B. exercises  | C. trips        | D. housework   |
| 32. A. worry       | B. fear       | C. carelessness | D. hard work   |
| 33. A. any time    | B. bed time   | C. midnight     | D. lunch time  |
| 34. A. freezing    | B. boiling    | C. low          | D. body        |
| 35. A. the sleeper | B. a doctor   | C. a child      | D. parents     |

得分	评卷人

四、阅读理解:共 15 小题;每题 3 分,共 45 分。阅读下列短文,然后根据短文的内容从每小题的四个选择项中选出最佳的一项。

#### A

It's that time of the year—graduation. The end of school year is nearly in sight, and it's an especially big deal if you're finishing high school or college.

One amazing (令人惊叹的) 16-year-old Florida girl, Grace Bush, graduated from both high school and college this week! She actually got her college diploma (毕业证书) before her high school diploma. How'd she do that?

"Hard work and dedication (专心致志)," she told a local TV news station, "have made me succeed in doing high school and college at the same time." She started taking college courses when she was just 13. She would often get up at 5:30 a. m. and not finish until after 11 p. m.

Doing both at once is a huge achievement, but it has also helped her family save money. She's one of the 9 children, all home-schooled until the age of 13. Her father is a math professor while her mother is a part-time history teacher in a high school. Grace Bush has earned her college degree in law, with a near perfect GPA of 3.8 and she hopes to become a lawyer one day, although her parents expect her to teach at university. By the way, she also plays basketball in her college team in her spare time.

36. Why does the author say that Grace is amazing?

- A. She finished high school earlier than others.
- B. She never went to bed before 11 p. m.
- C. She graduated from college at 16.
- D. She got two diplomas from the same school.

37. Which of the following is the key to Grace's success?

- A. Taking college courses at 13.
- B. Doing high school and college at the same time.
- C. Being born in a professor's family.
- D. Being devoted to her studies.

38. What did the parents do to help Grace with her education?

- A. They shared with her college history lessons.
- B. They taught her until she was 13.
- C. They made her interested in math.
- D. They hired a part-time teacher.

39. What do Grace's parents want her to be in future?

- A. A news reporter.
- B. A basketball player.
- C. A university teacher.
- D. A lawyer.

#### B

Ron was an engineer. He planned a change and tried the new job of teaching kids how to swim. Ron's easy manner soon made him a full-time employee at the swim school.

Now, the 40 hours he works a week takes in weekends, early mornings and late afternoons. He earns around 25% less than he did in engineering. But, at 49, he says he has never been happier. "I've had a drop in pay, but I've cut back on spending, too. I seldom drive to work so don't have to pay as much for petrol (汽油). I don't drink as much. I go walking in my lunch break and I've lost 20 kilos. I love going to work. The whole family is a lot happier."

When one of his brothers called, offering to help him find "a real job", he answered, "I don't care. I know what I'm doing is good."

He admits it was fearful making such a big change when there was the mortgage (分期付款) to pay and kids to clothe and feed, but in the end he feels it is a simple choice. "If you're in a job you don't like, get out. Money's not everything. If you don't like it, change—find something you're going to be happy with."

40. What is Ron's new job like?

- A. Well-paid.
- B. Interesting.
- C. Easy to do.
- D. No free time.

41. How does Ron manage to cut back on spending?

- A. He spends less on clothes.
- B. He calls his brothers less.
- C. He drives less.
- D. He has less food for lunch.

42. What's Ron's advice to the readers?

- A. Stick to the job if you have kids to raise.
- B. Change the job if you don't like it any more.
- C. Stick to the job if you have mortgage to pay.
- D. Change the job if you don't get enough money.

#### C

It is widely accepted that English is the global language of modern times.

About three decades ago, French was recognized as the language of diplomacy (外交), and German was considered the language of science and technology. English now dominates (主导) not only as the language of science but also diplomacy, computing, and tourism. Today, in terms of native speakers, Mandarin Chinese is the world's largest language.

Yet there are people who believe that China will become the most powerful country in the world. Some have even fixed the date as early as the year 2020. At present, while English is more widely spoken than any other language, there are more people who speak Chinese than English due to the large population in China alone. If China does become a world power, there is no doubt that this language will spread worldwide.

As the *controversy* over which language will become dominant in the world continues, there are many who feel that the dominance of English is unique and irreversible (不可逆的). However, a separate study from David Graddol's suggests that English's dominance in the scientific area will continue. There is also an argument that the English language would be changed greatly by 2020 for various reasons. With the possibility of China rising as a world power, Mandarin could definitely challenge the dominance of English as a global language.

43. Which language is now considered as the language of diplomacy?

- A. French.
- B. Chinese.
- C. German.
- D. English.

44. Which language has the largest population of native speakers?

- A. Chinese.
- B. English.
- C. German.
- D. French.

45. The author says that Chinese is expected to spread worldwide if \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. China becomes a real world power
- B. China has a larger population
- C. China has the modern technology
- D. more tourists come to China

46. What does *controversy* in the last paragraph probably mean?

- A. Plan.
- B. Argument.
- C. Condition.
- D. Goal.

#### D

All but the tiniest of roads have to have names so they can be recognized on a map, and so people can ask directions to them. Americans name a lot of bridges, too.

Very often these names carry a clear geographical reference—the Pennsylvania Turnpike, for example. Or, like the George Washington Bridge, roads and bridges are named for famous historical figures or powerful officers.

We make a big deal out of naming things, as when someone decided to name an airport after a U.S. judge. So now we have the Baltimore Washington International Thurgood Marshall Airport.

Many, if not most, of our college buildings are named for wealthy people who gave a lot of money to the schools. And our sports centers took this idea a step further. Companies paid a whole lot of money for what's called the "naming rights" to U. S. Cellular Field in Chicago, for example, and Citizens Bank Park in Philadelphia.

Now the governor (州长) of Virginia, Bob McDonnell, wants to sell naming rights to roads and bridges in the state. He says not just companies, but also wealthy people, would help the Virginia transportation budget (预算) by paying to have their names—or perhaps those of loved ones—placed on roads and bridges, and thus on maps as well.

People hold different views, however. Supporters say Americans are used to having things sponsored (赞助). Others disagree, considering the idea as the next step in the “companies of America.” They wonder how far such an idea might spread, and where it would end: at the Burger King Pacific Ocean, perhaps.

47. Most of the roads need to have names so that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. they can remind people of the past  
 B. people can learn about them better  
 C. they can be easily recognized on maps  
 D. people can enjoy naming them
48. Who are many college buildings named for according to the passage?  
 A. Powerful officers. B. Famous judges.  
 C. Historical figures. D. Wealthy people.
49. Why does the governor of Virginia want to sell naming rights?  
 A. To remember the loved names. B. To make the state well-known.  
 C. To help the transportation budget. D. To increase companies' sales.
50. What can we learn from the last paragraph?  
 A. People have different ideas towards naming things.  
 B. Americans have sponsored naming a lot.  
 C. Everything is named by an American company.  
 D. Pacific Ocean will be renamed.

得分	评卷人

五、补全对话:共5小题;每题3分,共15分。根据中文提示,从下面所给的七个选择项中选出五个最佳选项补全对话。所选选项必须符合对话语境与英语表达习惯。

提示:星期五晚上有音乐会,Chris得到两张票,打电话给Linda,问她是否有空一同前往,并约她音乐会后一起吃饭。Linda听了非常高兴,两人相约六点四十五分在入口处见面。

Linda: Hello! This is Linda speaking.

Chris: Hello, Linda, this is Chris. \_\_\_\_\_ 51 \_\_\_\_\_

Linda: Yes, why?

Chris: There's a good concert, and I've got two tickets. \_\_\_\_\_ 52 \_\_\_\_\_

Linda: That's great! \_\_\_\_\_ 53 \_\_\_\_\_

Chris: 7 o'clock. \_\_\_\_\_ 54 \_\_\_\_\_

Linda: OK. I think I can make it.

Chris: \_\_\_\_\_ 55 \_\_\_\_\_

Linda: Wonderful! Why don't we go to a Chinese restaurant?

Chris: Why not? OK, see you Friday.

Linda: See you then. Bye!

- A. That's a good idea.  
 B. I wonder if you can go to the concert with me.  
 C. But how about meeting at the entrance at 6:45?  
 D. After the concert, we'll go to a restaurant for supper, shall we?  
 E. What should I do then?  
 F. What time does it start?  
 G. Are you free this Friday evening?

## 第II卷(非选择题,共20分)

得分	评卷人

六、书面表达:满分20分。

假定你是中国文化知识大赛组委会主席李华,写信祝贺参赛选手 John Smith 获得本次大赛一等奖,并通知其以下事项:

- 出席12月10日晚在北京友谊宾馆举行的庆祝晚会。
- 赢得了免费中国10日游。
- 如果能够参加旅游,应将信中所附表格填好,并准备好护照(passport)。组委会将负责其他相关事宜。

注意:词数应为100左右。

October 17th, 2012

Dear Mr. John Smith,

Sincerely yours,  
 Li Hua  
 Chair

Committee of the Chinese Culture Contest

## 参考答案及解析

### 一、语音知识

1. C 2. C 3. B 4. A 5. D

### 二、词汇与语法知识

#### 6. 【答案】B

【应试指导】本题考查形容词辨析。句意:在这次演讲中,我只给你们提供一个个人看法,就是我们如何能够使生活过得完美,并对未来提出一些建议。private 个人的,私人的,侧重修饰不让其他人知道或者参与的事情;personal 个人的,私人的,侧重修饰特定的人的事情而不是其他人的,由此语境可知用 personal。unique 独一无二的;different 不同的。

#### 7. 【答案】A

【应试指导】本题考查副词辨析。句意:我并没有责怪任何人,我只是说类似这种错误是可以避免的。merely 仅仅,只不过,符合题意。mostly 主要地;rarely 不常,难得;nearly 几乎,差不多,均不符合题意。

#### 8. 【答案】B

【应试指导】本题考查动词词组辨析。句意:如果她履行了自己的诺言,她就会进入耶鲁大学了。该句是由if引导的非真实条件句转换而来的倒装句,描述的事情与过去事实相反。look up to 尊敬,敬仰;keep up with 跟上,追上;come up with 想出,提出;live up to 遵守,履行。故B项符合题意。

#### 9. 【答案】B

【应试指导】本题考查名词修饰名词的用法。句意:现在,在商务信函中,人们在女经理前用Ms来替代Miss或者Mrs。名词作定语时,该名词一般用单数形式,但man和woman作定语时,其单复数的形式要与被修饰的名词保持一致。A项前应加不定冠词a。故选B。

#### 10. 【答案】A

【应试指导】本题考查连词辨析。句意:这个女孩几乎没来得及按门铃门就突然被打开了,她的朋友们冲出去欢迎她。B、C、D三项在从句中不符合逻辑,故排除。

#### 11. 【答案】C

【应试指导】本题考查固定搭配。句意:有教养的孩子往往都是家长培养教育的结果。bring up是固定搭配,意为“养育”。

#### 12. 【答案】C

【应试指导】本题考查常用短语辨析。句意:——彼得,你多久看一次电影?——哦,一周一次。once a week表示频度,对其提问用how often。how long多久,指延续的时间段,答句多有for或since。how soon多久,多快,指多长时间后才开始某一动作,答句常用in+时间段。how much+time很少用。

13. 【答案】D  
【应试指导】 本题考查时态。句意:过去三年里你在什么地方? in the past three years 常与完成时连用。have gone 表示“已经去了”,正在途中或目的地;have been 表示“已去过”,主语已返回。显然,此处不能用 gone。
14. 【答案】C  
【应试指导】 本题考查非谓语动词。句意:杰克没受邀请就来参加晚会。without 为介词,后接动名词。句子主语“杰克”与“邀请”之间为被动关系,应用 being invited。
15. 【答案】D  
【应试指导】 本题考查常用句型。句意:如果我在这里抽烟你介意吗? Would(Do) you mind if...? 是常用句型。
16. 【答案】C  
【应试指导】 本题考查定语从句。句意:你兄弟工作的农场在哪里? farm 表地点,从句应由 where 或介词 + which 引导,A、B 两项可排除。“在农场”要用 on the farm,故选 C 项。
17. 【答案】C  
【应试指导】 本题考查短语辨析。句意:保罗比他班上其他任何学生都高。A、B、D 三项都表“全部学生,任何学生”,当然其中包括保罗,所以选 C 项,指除保罗以外的任何学生。
18. 【答案】D  
【应试指导】 本题考查强调句型。句意:正是在 3 月 15 日的上午我在路上遇到了亨利。强调句型为 It is/was + 被强调部分 + that/who...。如果被强调部分为“人”,用 who 或 whom,其他情况都用 that。
19. 【答案】A  
【应试指导】 本题考查形容词的用法和介词宾语。句意:他决定把碎玻璃放在墙上,来阻止小偷翻墙。broken 作形容词意为“破碎的,打碎的”,符合题意。stop...from 后跟动名词 ing 形式。
20. 【答案】C  
【应试指导】 本题考查固定搭配。句意:我认为这部电影不值得再看一遍。表示“值得做……”用 (be) worth doing,注意这里的动名词 doing 就表示被动的意思,所以不用 being seen。
- 三、完形填空
21. 【答案】C  
【应试指导】 词义辨析题。wish 希望;expect 期望;need 需要;want 想要。此处表示“所需要的”睡眠,故选 C。
22. 【答案】D  
【应试指导】 词组辨析题。此处意思是“睡眠发生时”,B、D 两项都可表“发生”,但 break out 多指灾难、战争、疾病等。故选 D。fall down 落下;wake up 醒来。
23. 【答案】C  
【应试指导】 词义辨析题。本句意思是:有些人睡不到 8 小时也行。表示“能行,可以”用 do。wake 醒来;finish 结束,都不符合句意。而 work 指“工作奏效”,用在这里也不符合句意。
24. 【答案】C  
【应试指导】 固定用法题。本句意思是:有些人睡得少而另一些人睡得多。some...others 指“有些……另一些……”,这是英语中常用的固定表达形式。
25. 【答案】B  
【应试指导】 词义辨析题。根据上句“每人都知道自己的需求量”可知,本句意思为“如何满足这一需求”。表“满足”用 satisfy。
26. 【答案】C  
【应试指导】 词义辨析题。根据上句“充分的睡眠使人松弛”可知,本句意思为“准备应付一天的工作”,用 a day's,而 A 项“困难的”;B 项“他自己的”;D 项“好的”,都不符合句意。
27. 【答案】A  
【应试指导】 词义辨析题。本句意思是:新鲜空气对酣睡来说是必要的。necessary 必要的;able 有能力的;no good 无益处,均不符合句意;best 为最高级,前多用定冠词。
28. 【答案】C  
【应试指导】 词义辨析题。suggest 建议;understand 理解;insist 坚持;agree 同意。根据句意,这里应该是一些人坚持认为的看法。
29. 【答案】D  
【应试指导】 句法结构题。此处是时间状语从句,意为“当一个人可以保持温暖时”,用 when 引导。as 因为;where 在……地方;unless 除非,均不符合句意。
30. 【答案】B  
【应试指导】 词组辨析题。户外睡眠可能给人非常彻底的休息。a most 很,非常,符合句意。
31. 【答案】B  
【应试指导】 词义辨析题。此处意思是“户外的锻炼”,用 exercises。trip 旅行;housework 家务,均与句意无关。walk“散步”,仅是一种锻炼的方式。
32. 【答案】A  
【应试指导】 词义辨析题。此处意思是“避免吃饭过晚和忧虑有助于睡眠”。worry 忧虑;fear 恐惧;carelessness 粗心;hard work 艰苦工作。故 A 项符合题意。
33. 【答案】B  
【应试指导】 词组辨析题。any time 任何时间;bed time 睡觉时间;midnight 午夜;lunch time 午饭时间,虽然四个选项都可与 at 搭配,但本文讲的是睡眠问题,故 B 项为正确答案。
34. 【答案】D  
【应试指导】 词义辨析题。前文有“不热不凉”的提示,此处应指“人体的温度”,用 body。freezing“冰冷的”和

- boiling“沸腾的”与 bath 不搭配。而 low“低的”与前文中的 nor cold 矛盾。
35. 【答案】B  
【应试指导】 推理判断题。是否吃 sleeping pills“安眠药”,当然要听医生的建议,故 B 项符合句意。
- 四、阅读理解
36. 【答案】C  
【应试指导】 事实细节题。由第二段第一句话可知,格蕾丝 16 岁就已经从高中和大学毕业了,这让人非常惊讶。故选 C。
37. 【答案】D  
【应试指导】 事实细节题。由第三段第一句话可知,学习刻苦和专心致志是格蕾丝取得成功的原因。故选 D。
38. 【答案】B  
【应试指导】 事实细节题。由第四段第二句话可知,格蕾丝是 9 个孩子中的一个,他们在 13 岁之前都是在家上学。故选 B。
39. 【答案】C  
【应试指导】 事实细节题。由第四段倒数第二句话的后半部分可知,格蕾丝的父母希望她以后能成为大学教师。故选 C。
40. 【答案】B  
【应试指导】 推理判断题。由第二段第三句话可知,罗恩说,他从来没有如此幸福过。由此可知,罗恩的新工作很有趣。故选 B。
41. 【答案】C  
【应试指导】 事实细节题。由第二段第五句话可知,罗恩很少开车去上班,这样他就不需要支出那么多的油钱。由此可知,他通过减少开车的次数来节省开支。故选 C。
42. 【答案】B  
【应试指导】 事实细节题。由最后一段第二、三、四句话可知,罗恩认为,如果你不喜欢你现在的工作,那就换一个,钱并不是一切,要做一些自己喜欢的事。故选 B。
43. 【答案】D  
【应试指导】 事实细节题。由第二段第二句话可知,英语现在不仅在科学领域占主导地位,在外交、计算机、旅游领域也占据主导地位。故选 D。
44. 【答案】A  
【应试指导】 事实细节题。由第二段最后一句话可知,就母语的人来说,汉语普通话是使用人数最多的语言。故选 A。
45. 【答案】A  
【应试指导】 事实细节题。由第三段最后一句话可知,如果中国确实成为一个世界强国,毫无疑问,汉语会在世界范围内传播。故选 A。
46. 【答案】B  
【应试指导】 词义猜测题。此句意为“关于哪种语言会成为世界主导性语言的争论并没有停止,许多人认为英语的主导地位具有唯一性和不可逆性”。controversy 意为“争议,争论”,故选 B。
47. 【答案】C  
【应试指导】 事实细节题。由第一段第一句话可知,所有的路(小路除外)都必须要有名字,这样才能在地图上识别出它们。故选 C。
48. 【答案】D  
【应试指导】 事实细节题。由第四段第一句话可知,许多大学的建筑物都是以富人的名字命名的,他们给学校捐赠了很多钱。故选 D。
49. 【答案】C  
【应试指导】 推理判断题。由第五段第二句话可知,弗吉尼亚州的州长说,通过售卖道路命名权,不仅公司,就连富人也会促进弗吉尼亚州的交通预算。由此可知,弗吉尼亚州售卖命名权的原因是促进交通预算。故选 C。
50. 【答案】A  
【应试指导】 推理判断题。由最后一段第一句话可知,人们对售卖命名权持有不同的观点。故选 A。

#### 五、补全对话

51. G 52. B 53. F 54. C 55. D

#### 六、书面表达

One possible version:

October 17th, 2012

Dear Mr. John Smith,

It is my great honor to tell you that you have won the first prize in the Chinese Culture Contest. Congratulations!

I would like to invite you to attend the celebration party on the evening of December 10th at Friendship Hotel in Beijing. And you are offered a 10-day tour in China, free of charge. If you are able to make the trip, please fill in the form we mail you with the letter. Besides, you will have to get your passport ready. We will do the rest for you. I am looking forward to your early reply.

Sincerely yours,

Li Hua

Chair

Committee of the Chinese Culture Contest



绝密★启用前

全国各类成人高等学校招生考试高起点英语

## 全真模拟(四)

本试卷分第I卷(选择题)和第II卷(非选择题)两部分。满分150分。考试时间120分钟。

题号	一	二	三	四	五	六	总分	统分人签字
分数								

### 第I卷(选择题,共130分)

得分	评卷人

一、语音知识:共5小题;每题2分,共10分。在下列每组单词中,有一个单词的划线部分与其他单词的划线部分的读音不同。找出这个词。

- |                         |                    |                      |                    |
|-------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. <u>there</u> fore | B. <u>throu</u> gh | C. <u>thea</u> ter   | D. <u>thir</u> sty |
| 2. A. <u>spe</u> cial   | B. <u>ci</u> ty    | C. <u>cin</u> ema    | D. <u>ce</u> nt    |
| 3. A. <u>ex</u> plain   | B. <u>ext</u> ent  | C. <u>ex</u> hausted | D. <u>ex</u> pand  |
| 4. A. <u>ph</u> ysics   | B. <u>cy</u> cle   | C. <u>ne</u> arby    | D. <u>my</u> self  |
| 5. A. <u>for</u> ty     | B. <u>supp</u> ort | C. <u>so</u> rt      | D. <u>sor</u> ry   |

得分	评卷人

二、词汇与语法知识:共15小题;每题2分,共30分。从每小题的四个选择项中,选出最佳的一项。

6. He had a wonderful childhood, \_\_\_\_\_ with his mother to all corners of the world.  
A. travel      B. to travel      C. traveled      D. traveling
7. When the president and his delegation left the country, \_\_\_\_\_ of people were at the airport to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. thousand; see off them      B. thousands; see off them  
C. thousand; see them off      D. thousands; see them off
8. Bob would have helped us yesterday, but he \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. was busy      B. is busy      C. had been busy      D. will be busy
9. I haven't seen Sara since she was a little girl, and she has changed beyond \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. hearing      B. strength      C. recognition      D. measure
10. We forbid \_\_\_\_\_ here. Who has allowed you \_\_\_\_\_ here?  
A. smoke; smoking      B. smoking; to smoke  
C. smoking; smoking      D. to smoke; smoking
11. I know you don't like \_\_\_\_\_ music very much. But what do you think of \_\_\_\_\_ music in the film we saw yesterday?  
A. 不填; 不填      B. the; the      C. the; 不填      D. 不填; the
12. You forget \_\_\_\_\_ it to me. I haven't forgotten \_\_\_\_\_ it to you yesterday.  
A. to return; to give      B. returning; giving      C. to return; giving      D. returning; to give

13. We had a picnic last term and it was a lot of fun, so let's have \_\_\_\_\_ one this month.

A. the other      B. some      C. another      D. other

14. There's no light on—they \_\_\_\_\_ be at home.

A. can't      B. mustn't      C. needn't      D. shouldn't

15. Mary, \_\_\_\_\_ here—everybody else, stay where you are.

A. come      B. comes      C. to come      D. coming

16. We \_\_\_\_\_ the last bus and didn't have any money for taxi, so we had to walk home.

A. reached      B. lost      C. missed      D. caught

17. Progress so far has been very good. \_\_\_\_\_, we are sure that the project will be completed on time.

A. However      B. Otherwise      C. Therefore      D. Besides

18. Although he is considered a great writer, \_\_\_\_\_ his works are not widely read.

A. but      B. however      C. and      D. 不填

19. I was given three books on cooking, the first \_\_\_\_\_ I really enjoyed.

A. of that      B. of which      C. that      D. which

20. I'm sure you'd rather she went to school by bus, \_\_\_\_\_?

A. hadn't you      B. wouldn't you      C. aren't I      D. didn't she

得分	评卷人

三、完形填空:共15小题;每题2分,共30分。通读下面的短文,掌握其大意。然后,从每小题的四个选择项中选出可填入相应空白处的最佳选项。

Eleanor Roosevelt was the wife of America's 32nd president, Franklin Roosevelt. She helped her husband in many ways during his long 21 life. She also became one of the most 22 women in America. She fought for equal rights for all people.

Eleanor was born in New York City in 1884. Her family had great wealth. But Eleanor did not have a happy 23. Her parents died when she was very young. She was raised by her grandmother. Eleanor 24 that as a child, her greatest happiness came from helping others.

In the early 1900s, many people were worried about the problems of 25 people who came to America in 26 of a better life. Eleanor could not 27 how people lived in such poor conditions while she and some others had so much 28.

After she finished school, Eleanor began 29 children to read and write in one of the poorest areas of New York City. She also looked into 30 where workers were said to be badly 31. She saw little children of four and five years old working until they 32 to the floor. She became involved (参与) with other women who 33 the same ideas about improving social conditions.

Franklin Roosevelt began 34 Eleanor when he was in New York. They got 35 in 1905. In the next eleven years, they had six children. The Roosevelts moved to Washington D. C. in 1913.

- |                   |              |               |                |
|-------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| 21. A. technical  | B. business  | C. political  | D. research    |
| 22. A. different  | B. strict    | C. lonely     | D. important   |
| 23. A. job        | B. dream     | C. future     | D. childhood   |
| 24. A. remembered | B. forgot    | C. doubted    | D. imagined    |
| 25. A. poor       | B. strange   | C. foolish    | D. lazy        |
| 26. A. honour     | B. search    | C. memory     | D. favor       |
| 27. A. receive    | B. regret    | C. understand | D. admit       |
| 28. A. wealth     | B. knowledge | C. courage    | D. strength    |
| 29. A. disturbing | B. teaching  | C. forcing    | D. reminding   |
| 30. A. hospitals  | B. factories | C. schools    | D. armies      |
| 31. A. followed   | B. chosen    | C. protected  | D. treated     |
| 32. A. dropped    | B. run       | C. jumped     | D. sank        |
| 33. A. discovered | B. allowed   | C. shared     | D. mentioned   |
| 34. A. praising   | B. visiting  | C. attacking  | D. controlling |
| 35. A. married    | B. separated | C. accepted   | D. united      |

得分	评卷人

四、阅读理解:共 15 小题;每题 3 分,共 45 分。阅读下列短文,然后根据短文的内容从每小题的四个选择项中选出最佳的一项。

# A

Every Chinese-language textbook starts out with the standard phrases(短语)for greeting people;but as an American,I always found myself unable to speak freely when it came to seeing guests off at the door. Just a good-bye would not do,yet that was all I had ever learned from the terrible books. So I would smile and nod,bowing(鞠躬)like a Japanese and searching madly for words that would smooth over the visitor's leaving and make them feel they would be welcome to come again. In my unease,I often hid behind the skirts of my Chinese husband's kindness.

Then finally,listening to others,I began to pick up the phrases that eased relationships and sent people off not only successfully but also skillfully.

Partings for the Chinese include a lot of necessary habitual practice. Although I'm not expected to observe or even know all the rules,as a foreigner,I've had to learn the expressions of politeness and protest(抗议,反对)at a leaving-taking.

The Chinese feel they must see a guest off to the farthest possible point-down the flight of stairs to the street below or perhaps all the way to the nearest bus stop. I've sometimes waited half an hour or more for my husband to return from seeing a guest off,since he's gone to the bus stop and waited for the next bus to arrive.

That's very well,but when I'm the guest being seen off,my protests are always useless. My hostess or host,or both,insists on seeing me down the stairs and well on my way,with my repeating the "Don't bother(give the trouble)to see me off" at every landing. If I try to go fast to discourage them from following,they are simply out to the discomfort of having to run after me. Better to accept the inevitable(不可避免的).

Besides,that's going against Chinese custom,because haste(doen things quickly)is to be avoided. What do you say when you part from someone? "Go slowly." Not farewell or Godspeed(祝福),but "Go slowly". To the Chinese it means "Take care" or "Watch your step",or some such caution,but translated literally(照字面地)it means "Go slowly".

36. It is stated clearly that the writer \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. is interested in the Chinese-language textbooks  
B. is proud of being able to greet people at the door  
C. is unsatisfied with the Chinese-language textbooks  
D. is afraid of the standard phrases from the textbooks
37. It can be inferred that the writer \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. speaks Chinese  
B. lives in the USA  
C. dislikes her husband's ways of seeing guests off  
D. refuses to follow the Chinese custom of seeing guests off
38. According to the passage all of the following are necessary in the Chinese partings except \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. seeing the guests off to the farthest point  
B. protesting again and again  
C. running after the guests  
D. saying "Go slowly"
39. The Chinese use "Go slowly" in their partings so as to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. slow down the guests  
B. ask the guests to take care  
C. wish the guests a happy journey  
D. warn the guests of danger on their way home

# B

It may be pointed out that warfare(战争)as practiced by man has no parallel in nature. This is to say that within the more highly developed animal populations of this earth,there is not now,nor has there been similar destruction within a species(物种)itself. In fact,one has to go to the lowliest forms of animal life,such as certain kinds of ants,to find anything comparable to human warfare. It is a curious fact that mankind appears to give the killing of his own kind a good reason by imaging that it is a "law of nature". There are now a lot of wrong ideas about the laws of nature,of which this is one of the most incorrect and fateful(致命的). Political beliefs have been based upon it with results that have come near to destroying human civilization. The theory that war is a biological necessity,that it is nature's method of controlling population and believing in the survival(生存)of the strong and the elimination(灭亡)of the weak,is totally wrong and insupportable. Within the last century,when wars have been common all over the world,the human population of the earth has almost doubled.

40. The main idea of this passage is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. warfare is a "law of nature"  
B. warfare is not a "law of nature"  
C. warfare does not control human population  
D. none of the lowlier animals,except ants,practice warfare upon their own species
41. According to Sentence 2,which of the following is true?  
A. The destruction is similar to the killing of each other within human beings.  
B. There is not the similar destruction now,but it occurred before.  
C. There is never a time when we may see the similar destruction.  
D. The destruction is now a thing of the past.
42. What does the "law of nature" mean? You can find the answer in the passage in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the first sentence  
B. the fourth sentence  
C. the seventh sentence  
D. the final sentence
43. The author of this passage seems to be \_\_\_\_\_ the "law of nature".  
A. against  
B. in favor of  
C. uncertain of  
D. very much interested in

# C

Popular British author, Charles Dickens'(1812—1870)family could hardly make ends meet. They could only afford to send one of their six children to school. Dickens was not that child. His parents chose to send a daughter, who had a talent for music, to an academy. Then at the age of 12, Dickens' life took another turn for the worse.

His father, a clerk, was placed in prison for unpaid debts. And, being the oldest male left at home, Dickens took up work at a factory. His horrible experience there became the fuel for his future writing. His father was freed three months later and inherited a small amount of money. Dickens was then sent to school.

From 1836 to 1837, he wrote a monthly series of stories. Thus *The Pickwick Papers*, came into being, which brought fame to him.

Throughout his career, Dickens covers various situations in his novels. He wrote about the miserable lives of the poor in *Oliver Twist*, the French Revolution in *Tale of Two Cities*, and social reform in *Hard Times*. He also wrote *David Copperfield*, a book thought to be modeled on his own life.

"I do not write bitterly or angrily, for I know all these things have worked together to make me what I am," he once said. His difficult childhood did indeed shape the person he became, as well as his writing career. There are shades of young Dickens in many of his most beloved characters, including David Copperfield and Oliver Twist.

Like the author, all these characters come from poor beginnings and are able to rise above their setbacks and achieve success. "Minds, like bodies, will often fall into an ill-conditioned state from too much comfort," he once wrote. On June 9th, 1870, aged 58, Dickens died, leaving one unfinished work. The words on his tombstone read: "He was a sympathizer to the poor, the suffering and the oppressed, and by his death, one of England's greatest writers is lost to the world."



44. The book that first called public attention to Dickens was \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. *The Pickwick Papers* B. *Oliver Twist*  
 C. *Tale of Two Cities* D. *David Copperfield*
45. The underlined word “shades” in the passage means “\_\_\_\_\_”.  
 A. symbols B. examples C. signs D. reminders
46. How did Dickens see his childhood?  
 A. He felt grateful for it. B. He felt it a pity that things weren't in his favor.  
 C. He loved writing about it. D. He chose to forget the bitterness about it.

D

Moods, say the experts, are feelings that are likely to become fixed, having effects on one's outlook (way of looking at things) for hours, days or even weeks. That's great if your mood is a pleasant one, but a problem if you are sad, anxious, angry or simply lonely.

Perhaps the best way to deal with such moods is to talk them out; sometimes, though, there is no one to listen. Modern pharmacology (药理学) offers a lot of tranquilizers (镇静剂) and anti-anxiety drugs. What many people don't realize, however, is that scientists have discovered the effectiveness of several non-drug methods to make you free from an unwanted mood. These can be just as useful as drugs, and have the added benefit of being nonpoisonous. So next time you feel out of sorts, don't head for the drug store—try the following method.

Of all the mood-changing self-help techniques, aerobic exercise seems to be the best cure for a bad mood. “If you could keep the exercise, you'd be in high spirits,” says Kathryn Lance, author of *Running for Health and Beauty*.

Researchers have explained biochemical and various other changes that make exercise compare favorably to drugs as mood-raiser. Physical work such as housework, however, does little. The key is aerobic exercise—running, cycling, walking, swimming, or other repetitive and sustained activities that increase the heart rate and circulation (循环), and improve the body's use of oxygen. Do them for at least 20 minutes a time, three to five times a week.

47. What is the main subject of the passage?  
 A. How to beat a bad mood. B. How to talk bad moods out.  
 C. How to do physical exercises. D. How to do aerobic exercise.
48. It can be inferred from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. when one is in a bad mood, he or she may not work very well  
 B. the best way to overcome a bad mood is to talk to oneself  
 C. some drugs are more effective than physical exercises  
 D. taking drugs is at the risk of being poisonous
49. “Feel out of sorts”, as it is used in the second paragraph, could best be replaced by \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. put things in order B. are in a bad mood  
 C. search for tranquilizers D. want a mood-raiser
50. Which of the following best describes the organization of this passage?  
 A. An exercise and its importance are explained.  
 B. A problem is examined and solutions are given.  
 C. Two different views of a problem are presented.  
 D. Recent developments in medicine are described.

得分	评卷人

五、补全对话:共5小题;每题3分,共15分。根据中文提示,从下面所给的七个选择项中选出五个最佳选项补全对话。所选选项必须符合对话语境与英语表达习惯。

提示:Tom和Lester两人正在聊天,彼此问对方上一个周末是怎样度过的。Tom说他上星期六晚上同Simon一道吃了饭,而Lester说他星期日去电影院看了一场电影。

- Tom: \_\_\_\_\_ 51 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Lester: Not bad. What about you?  
 Tom: Not bad, either. What did you do last weekend?  
 Lester: \_\_\_\_\_ 52 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tom: \_\_\_\_\_ 53 \_\_\_\_\_

Lester: *The Lion King*.

Tom: Oh, really? \_\_\_\_\_ 54 \_\_\_\_\_

Lester: Yes, it was good. \_\_\_\_\_ 55 \_\_\_\_\_

Tom: I went out to dinner with Simon.

Lester: Oh, you must have had a great time. By the way, how is Simon?

Tom: He's fine.

- A. Well, I went to the cinema on Sunday.  
 B. Did you like it?  
 C. How are you doing?  
 D. How did you spend your weekend?  
 E. I like comedies, too.  
 F. Oh, what film did you see?  
 G. I like watching movies.

## 第II卷(非选择题,共20分)

得分	评卷人

六、书面表达:满分20分。

假设你是一名高中生,一次一位外国朋友问你,除了在学校学习英语还有什么其他途径可以练习英语。请你根据提示用英语写出你参加“英语角”的情况。

提示:

- “英语角”于两年前成立,许多中学生参加,有时也有一些大学生和外国友人来此。
  - 活动时间:每周六上午。
  - 活动内容:练习英语口语,谈论大家共同感兴趣的事情,交流学习英语的经验等。
  - 谈谈你参加此项活动的体会。
- 注意:词数应为100左右。

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## 参考答案及解析

### 一、语音知识

1. A 2. A 3. C 4. A 5. D

### 二、词汇与语法知识

#### 6. 【答案】D

【应试指导】 本题考查非谓语动词。句意:他有一个美好的童年——和他的妈妈一起去世界的各个地方旅行。主语he与动词travel之间是主动关系,故用traveling作原因状语。

#### 7. 【答案】D

【应试指导】 本题考查数词的用法和固定搭配。句意:当总统和他的代表团离开国家时,成千上万的人在机场为他们送行。hundred, thousand, million等在构成“具体的数字”时不用复数形式;只有在表“概数”时才用复数形式。一般的搭配都是hundreds/thousands/millions of + 名词的复数。see sb. off意为“为……送行”,当sb.为代词时,放在see和off中间。

#### 8. 【答案】A

【应试指导】 本题考查时态。句意:Bob昨天本要帮助我们的,但是他太忙了。前句表示对过去的虚拟,而but之后表示过去的客观事实,故用一般过去时态。

#### 9. 【答案】C

【应试指导】 本题考查名词辨析。句意:从Sara还是个小女孩的时候,我就没有再见过她,她已经变得认不出来了。hearing听力;strength力气,力量;recognition认出,识别,认识;measure测量,措施。

#### 10. 【答案】B

【应试指导】 本题考查动词的用法。句意:我们禁止在这里吸烟。谁允许你在这里吸烟的?forbid后跟动名词形式;allow sb. to do意为“允许某人做某事”。

11. 【答案】D  
【应试指导】本题考查冠词的用法。句意:我知道你很不喜欢音乐,但是你觉得我们昨天看的电影里的音乐怎么样?第一个空格后的music为泛指,前面不用冠词。第二个空格后的music指电影中的音乐,表示特指,前面要用定冠词the。
12. 【答案】C  
【应试指导】本题考查forget的用法。句意:你忘了把它还给我。我昨天没有忘记把它给你。forget to do 忘记做某事;forget doing 忘记做过某事,事情已经做过了。
13. 【答案】C  
【应试指导】本题考查代词辨析。句意:上学期我们举行了一次野餐,非常有趣,所以让我们这个月再举行一次吧。another是“另一个”的意思,指多个东西中的另一个,具有名词或形容词性质。the other+单数名词或one表示“(两个中的)另一个”。some意为“一些,某个”。other后接复数名词,表示“其他的”。
14. 【答案】A  
【应试指导】本题考查情态动词。句意:那里没有光,他们不可能在家。can't表示对现在情况的猜测或判断,意为“不可能”。mustn't表示“禁止,不准”,不用于表示猜测、推测或判断。needn't意为“没必要”,表示没有必要做某事。shouldn't意为“不应该”,表示不应该做。
15. 【答案】A  
【应试指导】本题考查祈使句型。句意:Mary,到这里来,其余的人待在原处。根据句子的结构可判断出这是个祈使句,所以要用动词原形开头。Mary在句中不是主语,而是“呼语”。
16. 【答案】C  
【应试指导】本题考查动词辨析。句意:我们错过了最后一趟公共汽车,并且也没有钱坐出租车,于是我们不得不步行回家。miss意为“错过”,指由于某种原因错过了某个机会、某趟车等。reach意为“到达”;lose意为“丢失”;catch意为“赶上”。
17. 【答案】C  
【应试指导】本题考查连词辨析。句意:迄今为止,进展一直很顺利。因此,我们肯定这个项目能按时完成。前后两句话是因果关系,故用therefore。however不管怎样,然而;otherwise另外,否则;therefore因此,所以;besides此外,除此之外。
18. 【答案】D  
【应试指导】本题考查连词的用法。句意:尽管他被认为是伟大的作家,他的著作还没有被广泛阅读。although意为“尽管”,表示让步,引导的从句不能与but, however连用,但可与yet, still连用。
19. 【答案】B  
【应试指导】本题考查定语从句。句意:别人给了我三本关于烹饪的书,第一本是我真正喜欢的。这是一个定语从句,which指代three books。从句中有the first,因此关系代词前要加介词of。
20. 【答案】B  
【应试指导】本题考查反义疑问句。句意:我确定你宁愿她乘公共汽车去上学,是吗?当be sure, think, believe等的主语是第一人称时,其反义疑问句要根据其后接的宾语从句的谓语动词决定。you'd rather是you would rather的缩写形式,所以该句的反义疑问句是wouldn't you。
- 三、完形填空
21. 【答案】C  
【应试指导】推理判断题。由上文可知,富兰克林·罗斯福是美国的总统,所以此处应为他长期的政治生涯中。political 政治的。
22. 【答案】D  
【应试指导】词义辨析题。下文提到她为权利平等做斗争,所以此处应为她是美国最重要的女性之一。different 不同的;strict 严格的;lonely 孤独的;important 重要的。
23. 【答案】D  
【应试指导】推理判断题。下文提到在埃莉诺很小的时候,她的父母就去世了,所以此处应为埃莉诺没有一个幸福的童年。childhood 童年。
24. 【答案】A  
【应试指导】词义辨析题。由句意可知,埃莉诺记得,作为一个孩子,她最大的幸福来自帮助别人。remember 记住,记得;forget 忘记;doubt 怀疑;imagine 想象。
25. 【答案】A  
【应试指导】推理判断题。由下文的“a better life”可知,此处指的是穷人。poor 贫穷的。
26. 【答案】B  
【应试指导】词义辨析题。由句意可知,穷人来到美国寻找更好的生活。in honour of 为了纪念……;in search of 寻找;in memory of 纪念……;in favor of 支持。
27. 【答案】C  
【应试指导】词义辨析题。由句意可知,埃莉诺不明白怎么有人居住在如此贫穷的环境中。receive 收到;regret 后悔;understand 理解,明白;admit 承认。
28. 【答案】A  
【应试指导】推理判断题。while表示转折,上文提到贫穷的居住环境,所以此处应为埃莉诺和其他人拥有很多财富。wealth 财富。
29. 【答案】B  
【应试指导】词义辨析题。由句意可知,埃莉诺毕业后开始在纽约最贫穷的地方之一教孩子们读书、写字。disturb 打扰;teach 教;force 强迫;remind 提醒。
30. 【答案】B

- 【应试指导】推理判断题。由下文的“workers”可知,此处指的是工厂。factory 工厂。
31. 【答案】D  
【应试指导】词义辨析题。由句意可知,工厂的工人受到很不好的对待。follow 跟随;choose 选择;protect 保护;treat 对待。
32. 【答案】A  
【应试指导】词语搭配题。由句意可知,埃莉诺看到四五岁的孩子一直在工作,直到他们倒在地上。drop to 跌倒,倒在。
33. 【答案】C  
【应试指导】词义辨析题。由句意可知,埃莉诺加入了其他女性,她们有共同的想法。discover 发现;allow 允许;share 分享,共享;mention 提到。
34. 【答案】B  
【应试指导】词义辨析题。由句意可知,当富兰克林·罗斯福在纽约时,他就开始去拜访埃莉诺。praise 赞赏;visit 拜访;attack 袭击;control 控制。
35. 【答案】A  
【应试指导】推理判断题。下文提到在接下来的11年里,他们有了6个孩子,所以此处应为他们于1905年结婚。marry 结婚。
- 四、阅读理解
36. 【答案】C  
【应试指导】事实细节题。从第一段前两句可知,作者在汉语语言课本里学到的标准语言在实际生活中用不上,可见她对汉语语言课本不滿意。
37. 【答案】A  
【应试指导】推理判断题。作者是一位美国女士,她与中国丈夫结婚后居住在中国,所以可推断出她说汉语。
38. 【答案】C  
【应试指导】事实细节题。A、B、D三个选项在第四、五、六段都涉及了,C项不是中国人分别时的习惯。
39. 【答案】B  
【应试指导】事实细节题。从最后一段最后两句可知,对中国人来说“Go slowly”意思为“让客人路上当心点”。
40. 【答案】B  
【应试指导】主旨大意题。本文将人类战争和动物行为做比较,认为战争是自然法则的结果这一理论完全错误。
41. 【答案】C  
【应试指导】事实细节题。第二句的意思是:地球上,较高级的动物种群中,现在没有,过去也没有出现像人类战争那样灭绝自己物种的厮杀。
42. 【答案】C  
【应试指导】词义猜测题。第七句解释了这个词语的意思,即强者生存,弱者灭亡,以这种方式控制种群的数量。
43. 【答案】A  
【应试指导】推理判断题。本文作者指出,自然法则是完全错误的,进而举例说,尽管20世纪战争不断,人口还是几乎增加了一倍。所以,作者是反对“自然法则”的。
44. 【答案】A  
【应试指导】事实细节题。从文章第三段第二句的内容可知,The Pickwick Papers使他一举成名。
45. 【答案】D  
【应试指导】词义猜测题。shade的意思为“(人物、事情、时间的)痕迹,影子”,与reminder“使人回忆起某事的事物”意思相近。
46. 【答案】A  
【应试指导】推理判断题。从第五段第一句话可知,狄更斯写作没有带着愤恨和生气的感情,他认为正是童年那些磨难把他塑造成现在的他。因此狄更斯应该是感激他的童年经历的。
47. 【答案】A  
【应试指导】主旨大意题。全文讲述了将心情变好的方法有药物疗法和运动疗法两种,即如何战胜坏心情。
48. 【答案】D  
【应试指导】推理判断题。文章第二段说,科学家们发现,非药物方法可像药物一样改变人们的心情,而且无副作用。言外之意,药物具有副作用。
49. 【答案】B  
【应试指导】词义猜测题。从第二段可知,feel out of sorts意为“心情不好”。
50. 【答案】B  
【应试指导】推理判断题。文章开头提出问题,然后从不同角度进行分析,并给出不同的解决办法。
- 五、补全对话
51. C 52. A 53. F 54. B 55. D
- 六、书面表达
- One possible version:

I'm a senior student. I like English very much. Besides attending English lessons at school, I often go to the English Corner in the park near my home on Saturday morning. It was set up two years ago. Many high school students gather there. Sometimes, some college students and even foreign friends are present at the English Corner.

There, we practise our spoken English, talk about what we are interested in, exchange our experience in learning English and so on. I've learned a lot.

I have greatly improved myself in English since I visited it. It is really a good help to me.



绝密★启用前

全国各类成人高等学校招生考试高起点英语

## 全真模拟(五)

本试卷分第I卷(选择题)和第II卷(非选择题)两部分。满分150分。考试时间120分钟。

题号	一	二	三	四	五	六	总分	统分人签字
分数								

### 第I卷(选择题,共130分)

得分	评卷人

一、语音知识:共5小题;每题2分,共10分。在下列每组单词中,有一个单词的划线部分与其他单词的划线部分的读音不同。找出这个词。

- |                        |                     |                     |                             |
|------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. A. contin <u>ue</u> | B. tr <u>ue</u>     | C. du <u>e</u>      | D. val <u>ue</u>            |
| 2. A. h <u>u</u> ble   | B. h <u>o</u> tel   | C. h <u>o</u> nesty | D. h <u>o</u> rizo <u>n</u> |
| 3. A. co <u>m</u> mon  | B. co <u>t</u> ton  | C. au <u>t</u> umn  | D. li <u>s</u> ten          |
| 4. A. pi <u>l</u> low  | B. fo <u>l</u> low  | C. b <u>l</u> ow    | D. al <u>l</u> ow           |
| 5. A. insu <u>r</u> e  | B. lei <u>s</u> ure | C. mea <u>s</u> ure | D. plea <u>s</u> ure        |

得分	评卷人

二、词汇与语法知识:共15小题;每题2分,共30分。从每小题的四个选择项中,选出最佳的一项。

6. My friend Bob always \_\_\_\_\_ jokes whenever we get together.  
A. says B. speaks C. talks D. tells
7. Before Tom got to the cinema, the film \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. had begun B. will begin C. has begun D. begins
8. The driver kept one eye on \_\_\_\_\_ traffic and the other on \_\_\_\_\_ map.  
A. 不填; a B. a; a C. the; the D. the; 不填
9. I couldn't find my black gloves \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. nowhere B. somewhere C. everywhere D. anywhere
10. Mary picked up her children's clothes that \_\_\_\_\_ on the floor.  
A. lie B. will lie C. have lain D. were lying
11. Jane had already finished cooking \_\_\_\_\_ the time I got home.  
A. in B. on C. by D. at
12. —Excuse me, where is the meeting room?  
—Just a second. I'll have someone \_\_\_\_\_ you there.  
A. takes B. take C. taking D. to take

13. I'll never forget the day \_\_\_\_\_ I became a doctor.  
A. that B. which C. where D. when
14. Your article is well written, but I think you should \_\_\_\_\_ it again.  
A. go off B. go by C. go over D. go against
15. There's plenty of time, so you \_\_\_\_\_ worry about it.  
A. needn't B. couldn't C. mustn't D. wouldn't
16. My bedroom was very small, with the window \_\_\_\_\_ the street.  
A. faces B. facing C. faced D. to face
17. A few days ago I visited a friend of \_\_\_\_\_ and that day I learned a valuable lesson.  
A. me B. mine C. my D. myself
18. —Would you like to go to the theatre with me tonight?  
—\_\_\_\_\_, but I don't think I can afford the time.  
A. That's nothing B. Well done C. I'd like to D. I'm afraid not
19. Family members worked hard \_\_\_\_\_ sure that they had enough food.  
A. making B. make C. made D. to make
20. The light was so \_\_\_\_\_ that I had to cover my eyes.  
A. bright B. weak C. soft D. natural

得分	评卷人

三、完形填空:共15小题;每题2分,共30分。通读下面的短文,掌握其大意。然后,从每小题的四个选择项中选出可填入相应空白处的最佳选项。

Brighton is a popular seaside town on the south coast of England. Not long ago, some policemen were very 21. There had been several serious accidents 22 by motorists driving too fast. The police started to set up a speed trap(速度监视器). They measured 23 of 88 yards on a straight road and watched to see 24 a car took to 25 that far. They knew that if a car took six seconds, it was traveling faster 26 the 27 limit of 30 miles an hour.

When the policemen were ready, they hid 28 a hedge(树篱) and started to time passing cars. During their first half an hour, they caught five drivers. The policemen wrote down the 29 of each car and the name and address of the driver. But for the next half an hour the policemen didn't see anybody 30 too fast. They thought that this was very 31. One of them drove a quarter of a mile along the road and saw two students 32 on the grass. They were holding up a sheet of cupboard so that motorists could see it. On the notice one of the students 33: "Danger. Speed trap."

The policemen took the notice away and wrote down the names of the students. Later on they were each fined £5 for 34 to stop the police catching motorists who were 35 the law.

- |                 |                 |                |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 21. A. pleased  | B. excited      | C. delighted   | D. puzzled      |
| 22. A. made     | B. experimented | C. researched  | D. caused       |
| 23. A. a way    | B. a distance   | C. a path      | D. a highway    |
| 24. A. how long | B. how far      | C. how soon    | D. how often    |
| 25. A. walk     | B. fly          | C. cross       | D. travel       |
| 26. A. than     | B. less than    | C. the same as | D. no less than |
| 27. A. time     | B. speed        | C. expense     | D. area         |
| 28. A. over     | B. behind       | C. across      | D. under        |
| 29. A. sign     | B. signal       | C. number      | D. shape        |

30. A. running B. walking C. driving D. climbing  
 31. A. common B. usual C. ordinary D. strange  
 32. A. seat B. seating C. sitting D. sit  
 33. A. writes B. was writing C. has written D. had written  
 34. A. trying B. lying C. tying D. frying  
 35. A. obeying B. studying C. keeping to D. breaking

得分	评卷人

四、阅读理解:共 15 小题;每题 3 分,共 45 分。阅读下列短文,然后根据短文的内容从每小题的四个选择项中选出最佳的一项。

#### A

When you are little, the whole world feels like a big playground. I was living in Conyers, Georgia the summer it all happened. I was a second grader, but my best friend Stephanie was only in the first grade. Both of our parents were at work and most of the time they let us go our own way.

It was a hot afternoon and we decided to have an adventure in Stephanie's basement. As I opened the basement door, before us lay the biggest room, full of amazing things like guns, dolls, and old clothes. I ran downstairs, and spotted a red steel can. It was paint. I looked beyond it and there lay even more paint in bright colors like purple, orange, blue and green.

"Stephanie, I just found us a project for the day. Get some paintbrushes. We are fixing to paint." She screamed with excitement as I told her of my secret plans and immediately we got to work. We gathered all the brushes we could find and moved all of our materials to my yard. There on the road in front of my house, we painted bit stripes(条纹) of colors across the pavement(人行道). Stripe by stripe, our colors turned into a beautiful rainbow. It was fantastic!

The sun was starting to sink. I saw a car in the distance and jumped up as I recognized the car. It was my mother. I couldn't wait to show her my masterpiece. The car pulled slowly into the driveway and from the look on my mother's face, I could tell that I was in deep trouble.

My mother shut the car door and walked towards me. Her eyes glaring, she shouted, "What in the world were you thinking? I understood when you made castles out of leaves, and climbed the neighbors' trees, but this! Come inside right now!" I stood there glaring back at her for a minute, angry because she had insulted(侮辱) my art.

"Now go to clean it up!" Mother and I began cleaning the road. Tears ran down my cheeks as I saw my beautiful rainbow turn into black cement.

Though years have now passed, I still wonder where my rainbow has gone. I wonder if, maybe when I get older, I can find my rainbow and never have to brush it away. I guess we all need sort of rainbow to brighten our lives from time to time and to keep our hopes and dreams colorful.

36. What did the writer want to do when his mother came home?  
 A. To introduce Stephanie to her. B. To prevent her from seeing his painting.  
 C. To put the materials back in the yard. D. To show his artwork to her.
37. The underlined word "rainbow" in the last paragraph refers to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. the rainbow in the sky B. the stripes on the pavement  
 C. something imaginative and fun D. important lessons learned in childhood
38. It can be learned from the passage that parents should \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. encourage children to paint B. value friendship among children  
 C. discover the hidden talent in children D. protect rather than destroy children's dreams

#### B

Student participation(参与) in the classroom is not only accepted but also expected of the student in many courses. Some professors base part of the final grade on the student's oral participation. Although there are formal lectures during which the student has a passive role(i. e., listening and taking notes),

many courses are organized around classroom discussions, student questions, and informal lectures. In graduate discussions the professor has a "manager" role and the students make presentations and lead discussions. The students do the actual teaching in these discussions.

A professor's teaching method is another factor(因素) that determines the degree and type of student participation. Some professors prefer to control discussion while others prefer to guide the class without controlling it. Many professors encourage students to question their ideas. Students who object to the professor's point of view should be prepared to prove their positions.

In the teaching of science and mathematics, the controlling mode of instruction is generally traditional, with teachers presenting formal lectures and students taking notes. However, new educational trends have turned up in the humanities and social sciences in the past twenty years. Students in education, society, and history classes, for example, are often required to solve problems in groups, design projects, make presentations, and examine case studies. Since some college or university courses are "practical" rather than theoretical, they pay more attention to "doing" for themselves.

39. "Participation in the classroom is not only accepted but also expected of the student" in many courses except in \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. science and mathematics B. the humanities and social sciences  
 C. informal lecture courses D. discussion courses
40. From the passage we know that education in the humanities and society \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. has not changed much  
 B. pay attention to students' studying instead of teachers' teaching  
 C. is much more important than that of science and mathematics  
 D. has become more practical than theoretical
41. The reason why some professors ask students to make presentations and lead discussions is that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. these professors are often not well prepared before class  
 B. these professors want to stress "doing"  
 C. these professors want to test the students' abilities  
 D. these professors are not willing to teach theory
42. Which of the following sentences is true according to the passage?  
 A. Student participation is not common in the classroom in many courses like society.  
 B. Some professors want to control the classroom discussion.  
 C. Some professors usually want the students to take part in the teaching of science and mathematics.  
 D. New educational trends have turned up in teaching of natural sciences such as chemistry.

#### C

Lisa was running late. Lisa, 25, had a lot to do at work, plus visitors on the way; her parents were coming in for Thanksgiving from her hometown. But as she hurried down the subway stairs, she started to feel uncomfortably warm. By the time she got to the platform, Lisa felt weak and tired—maybe it hadn't been a good idea to give blood the night before, she thought. She rested herself against a post close to the tracks.

Several yards away, Frank, 43, and his girlfriend, Jennifer, found a spot close to where the front of the train would stop. They were deep in discussion about a house they were thinking of buying.

But when he heard the scream, followed by someone yelling, "Oh, my God, she fell in!" Frank didn't hesitate. He jumped down to the tracks and ran some 40 feet toward the body lying on the rails. "No! Not you!" his girlfriend screamed after him.

She was right to be alarmed. By the time Frank reached Lisa, he could feel the tracks shaking and see the light coming. The train was about 20 seconds from the station.

It was hard to lift her. She was just out. But he managed to raise her the four feet to the platform so that bystanders could hold her by the arms and drag her away from the edge. That was where Lisa briefly regained consciousness, felt herself being pulled along the ground, and saw someone else holding her purse.

Lisa thought she'd been robbed. A woman held her hand and a man gave his shirt to help stop the blood pouring from her head. And she tried to talk but she couldn't, and that was when she realized how much pain she was in.

Police and fire officials soon arrived, and Frank told the story to an officer. Jennifer said her boyfriend was calm on their 40-minute train ride downtown—just as he had been seconds after the rescue, which made her think about her reaction at the time. “I saw the train coming and I was thinking he was going to die,” she explained.

43. What was the most probable cause for Lisa’s weakness?  
 A. She had run a long way. B. She felt hot in the subway.  
 C. She had done a lot of work. D. She had donated blood the night before.
44. Why did Jennifer try to stop her boyfriend?  
 A. Because they would miss their train.  
 B. Because he didn’t see the train coming.  
 C. Because she was sure Lisa was hard to lift.  
 D. Because she was afraid the train would kill him.
45. How did Frank save Lisa?  
 A. By lifting her to the platform. B. By helping her rise to her feet.  
 C. By pulling her along the ground. D. By dragging her away from the edge.
46. When did Lisa become conscious again?  
 A. When the train was leaving. B. After she was back on the platform.  
 C. After the police and fire officials came. D. When a man was cleaning the blood from her head.
47. The passage is intended to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. warn us of the danger in the subway B. show us how to save people in the subway  
 C. tell us about a subway rescue D. report a traffic accident

# D

The next time you try for a high-ranking post, you could let your possible boss listen to a recommending (推荐) phone call “made” by US President George W. Bush or British Prime Minister Tony Blair.

Of course, neither of them could really do that for you—you would just “borrow” their voices.

AT & T labs will start selling speech software that it says is so good at reproducing the sounds of a human voice that it can recreate voices and even bring the voices of long-dead famous people back to life.

The software, which turns printed text into speech, makes it possible for a company to use recordings of a person’s voice to say things that the person never actually said.

Possible customers for the software, which is priced in the thousands of dollars, includes telephone call centers, companies that make software that reads digital (数字的) files aloud, and makers of automated voice devices (装置). The advances raise several problems. Who, for example, owns the rights to a famous person’s voice? Some experts even believe that new contracts (合同) will be drawn that include voice-licensing clauses.

And although scientists say the technology is not yet good enough to commit fraud (假冒), would the synthesized (合成的) voices at last be able to trick people into thinking that they were getting phone calls or digital audio recordings from people they know?

Even Mr. Fruchterman, one of AT & T labs’ possible first customers, said he wondered what the new technology might bring. “Just like you can’t trust a photograph any more,” he said, “you won’t be able to trust a voice either.”

48. With the help of the speech software it is most possible \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. to improve a famous person’s speech B. to say what you want in another’s voice  
 C. to make a speech much more easily D. to help you to find a better job
49. If the speech software were widely used, \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. people would no longer believe each other  
 B. it would not be necessary to go for a speech by a famous person  
 C. no radio or TV broadcasters would be needed  
 D. recording of a voice alone would not be taken as a proof in the court
50. According to the passage, you can infer that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. the software will turn out to be an immediate success in the market  
 B. the government will forbid the sale of the software in the market  
 C. it’s hard to decide whether the software will enjoy popularity  
 D. the software will soon prove to be nothing but rubbish

得 分	评卷人

五、补全对话:共5小题;每题3分,共15分。根据中文提示,从下面所给的七个选择项中选出五个最佳选项补全对话。所选选项必须符合对话语境与英语表达习惯。

提示:爱丽丝的妈妈病了,爱丽丝想向老师格林先生请几天假。

Alice: Excuse me, Mr. Green. I’d like to take a few days off.

Green: \_\_\_\_\_ 51 \_\_\_\_\_

Alice: My mother is ill. I have to take care of her.

Green: Oh dear! I am sorry to hear that. \_\_\_\_\_ 52 \_\_\_\_\_

Alice: No, thank you. My mother has caught a bad cold. She has a high fever and coughs day and night.

The doctor says my mother has to be in hospital for a few days. I would like to be with her.

Green: I understand. \_\_\_\_\_ 53 \_\_\_\_\_

Alice: I hope to be back next Wednesday.

Green: That’s all right. \_\_\_\_\_ 54 \_\_\_\_\_

Alice: Thank you, Mr. Green. That’s very kind of you. I will write it immediately.

Green: \_\_\_\_\_ 55 \_\_\_\_\_

- A. What’s the matter, Alice?  
 B. It’s interesting.  
 C. How long will you be away?  
 D. Is there anything I can do for you?  
 E. But you must write a note for permission to be away.  
 F. Sorry, I don’t.  
 G. I hope your mother gets well soon.

## 第Ⅱ卷(非选择题,共20分)

得 分	评卷人

六、书面表达:满分20分。

假设你是Tom,将去上海旅游,写一封信给你在上海的朋友张强,告诉他你将乘火车于10月21日上午8点到达上海,请他接你,并请他帮你安排21至24日的住宿(旅馆最好靠近市中心,房间可以小一些,但不要太贵)。此外,你还要他帮你订24日返回北京的火车票。

注意:词数应为100左右。

Oct. 15

Dear Zhang Qiang,

All the best,  
Tom

## 参考答案及解析

### 一、语音知识

1. B 2. C 3. C 4. D 5. A

### 二、词汇与语法知识

6. 【答案】D

【应试指导】 本题考查动词辨析。句意:每次我们聚到一起时,我的朋友鲍勃总是给我们讲笑话。say一般着重讲话的内容,指有连贯性的说话; speak作及物动词时,后面常跟表示语言的名词; talk一般用作不及物动词,常和to, with, of等介词连用; tell指把一件事传达给别人或讲述故事、笑话等。故选D。

7. 【答案】A

【应试指导】 本题考查时态。句意:在汤姆到达电影院之前,电影就已经开始了。由句意可知,电影开始这个动



作发生在“got to”之前,也就是说此处是表示过去的过去,所以应该使用过去完成时。故选 A。

8. 【答案】C  
【应试指导】本题考查冠词。句意:司机一边看着交通路标,一边看着地图。表示双方都知道或心里都明白的人或事物,要用定冠词 the。故选 C。
9. 【答案】D  
【应试指导】本题考查副词辨析。句意:我在哪儿都找不到我的黑色手套。nowhere 任何地方都不; somewhere 某处,多用于肯定句中; everywhere 处处,到处; anywhere 任何地方,多用于否定句中。结合句意可知,本题选 D。
10. 【答案】D  
【应试指导】本题考查时态。句意:玛丽捡起地板上孩子的衣服。由“picked”可知,此处应用过去时,过去进行时可以用来表示某物在过去某个时间存在的状态。故选 D。
11. 【答案】C  
【应试指导】本题考查固定搭配。句意:我到家时,简已经做好了饭。by the time 意为“到……的时候”,相当于一个连词,后面可跟一个完整的句子。故选 C。
12. 【答案】B  
【应试指导】本题考查固定搭配。句意:——请问会议室在哪儿?——等一下,我让人带你过去。have sb. do sth. 意为“让某人做某事”。故选 B。
13. 【答案】D  
【应试指导】本题考查定语从句。句意:我永远不会忘记我成为医生的那一天。“the day”是表示时间的先行词,关系副词 when 引导定语从句可修饰表示时间的先行词,在定语从句中充当时间状语。故选 D。
14. 【答案】C  
【应试指导】本题考查动词词组辨析。句意:你的文章写得很好,但是我认为你应该检查一遍。go off 离开; go by 经过,逝去,顺便拜访; go over 检查,复习; go against 违反,反对。故选 C。
15. 【答案】A  
【应试指导】本题考查情态动词辨析。句意:我们还有很多时间,所以你没必要担心。needn't 没有必要; couldn't 不能; mustn't 禁止; wouldn't 不会。结合句意可知,本题选 A。
16. 【答案】B  
【应试指导】本题考查非谓语动词。句意:我的卧室很小,窗户对着街道。由于“the window”和“face”之间是主动关系,所以应该使用动词的现在分词形式。故选 B。
17. 【答案】B  
【应试指导】本题考查双重所有格。句意:几天前,我拜访了我的一个朋友,那天我学到了很珍贵的经验。双重所有格由 of + 名词所有格构成,当 of 后面接物主代词时,应使用名词性物主代词。故选 B。
18. 【答案】C  
【应试指导】本题考查交际用语。句意:——你今天晚上愿意和我一起去剧院吗?——当然愿意,但是我没有时间。That's nothing 没关系; well done 干得好; I'd like to 我愿意; I'm afraid not 恐怕不行。结合句意可知,本题选 C。
19. 【答案】D  
【应试指导】本题考查非谓语动词。句意:家人努力工作以确保拥有足够的食物。此处为动词不定式作目的状语,表示“为了……”。故选 D。
20. 【答案】A  
【应试指导】本题考查词义辨析。句意:灯光太亮了,我不得不遮住眼睛。bright 明亮的; weak 微弱的; soft 柔和的; natural 自然的。结合句意可知,本题选 A。

### 三、完形填空

21. 【答案】D  
【应试指导】词义辨析题。根据下文“交通事故”来看,警察不可能“高兴”或“激动”,A、B、C 三项与句意矛盾。D 项为正确答案,指“迷惑不解”。
22. 【答案】D  
【应试指导】词义辨析题。此处缺少定语,修饰 accidents。experiment 试验, research 研究,显然都与事故无关。而 make 与 accidents 不搭配,“发生”事故多用 cause, 故选 D。
23. 【答案】B  
【应试指导】词义辨析题。88 yards (88 码) 指一段距离, B 项为正确答案。a way 一条路, 一种方法; a path 一条小路; a highway 一条公路。
24. 【答案】A  
【应试指导】词组辨析题。本句意思是:警察监视车辆通过这段距离要用多长时间。表示“多长时间”,应用 how long。how far 与句中 that far 重复。how soon 指“多快”,但与句中 took 不搭配。how often “多久一次”,指的是频度。
25. 【答案】D  
【应试指导】词义辨析题。travel 行驶, 移动; walk 步行; fly 飞行; cross 穿过。根据句意, D 项为正确答案。
26. 【答案】A  
【应试指导】句法结构题。前面有 faster, 为比较级, 后面肯定与 than 连用。the same as 不可能与比较级连用。less than “少于”和 no less than “不少于”, 其中 less 为比较级, 与 faster 重复, 故选 A。
27. 【答案】B  
【应试指导】词义辨析题。“每小时 30 英里”指的是车速, 故选 B。time 时间; expense 费用; area 地区, 均不符合题意。
28. 【答案】B  
【应试指导】词义辨析题。只有“在树篱后”才能藏起来, 故用 behind。over 翻越; across 穿过; under 在……之下。
29. 【答案】C  
【应试指导】词义辨析题。此处意为:警察写下每辆车的车牌号和司机的姓名、地址。number 号码; sign 迹象; signal 信号; shape 形状。

30. 【答案】C  
【应试指导】词义辨析题。此处意为:警察没看到任何人超速驾驶。run 跑; walk 步行; climb 爬, 均不符合题意。
31. 【答案】D  
【应试指导】推理判断题。根据前文“前半小时警察抓到几个违章司机, 但后半小时一个也没抓到”的提示, 可判断此处应为“情况有些奇怪”, 故选 D。common 普通的; usual 通常的; ordinary 平凡的。
32. 【答案】C  
【应试指导】固定用法题。此处意为:看到两个学生坐在草地上。see sb. doing sth. 看见某人正在做某事。当人作主语时, seat 只能用分词形式 seated。
33. 【答案】D  
【应试指导】谓语动词题。此处意为:一个学生在牌子上写着。根据文中前后的时态, 可排除 A 和 C。D 项为过去完成时, 符合题意。
34. 【答案】A  
【应试指导】词义辨析题。不难看出, 此处为“企图阻止警察”。try 试图; lie 躺; tie 捆; fry 油炸。
35. 【答案】D  
【应试指导】固定搭配题。break the law 犯法, 符合题意。
- 四、阅读理解
36. 【答案】D  
【应试指导】事实细节题。根据第四段“I saw a car in the distance and jumped up as I recognized the car. It was my mother. I couldn't wait to show her my masterpiece.”可知, 我当时是很高兴地想把我的杰作给妈妈看。
37. 【答案】C  
【应试指导】词义猜测题。根据最后一段作者的感慨“to keep our hopes and dreams colorful”, 可以推断此时作者提到的 rainbow 不是指自己曾经在街道上画过的彩虹, 而是指自己人生中的彩虹, 它是某些具有想象力的和快乐的事物。
38. 【答案】D  
【应试指导】推理判断题。从文章开头叙述作者开心地画彩虹的过程, 到后来被妈妈要求把街道清洗干净, 再到最后的感慨, 作者最终想要表达的观点之一是:父母应该支持孩子的某些创造性行为, 而不是一味地否定。
39. 【答案】A  
【应试指导】事实细节题。最后一段第一句指出, 在讲授科学和数学课程时, 讲授的控制模式大都是传统的。
40. 【答案】D  
【应试指导】事实细节题。从最后一段第二句和第三句可知, 近二十年来, 人文社会科学出现新的教育趋势, 即要求学生们解决实际问题。
41. 【答案】B  
【应试指导】推理判断题。最后一段最后一句指出, 一些大学的课程是实践课而不是理论课, 所以一些教授让学生在课堂上做陈述和讨论的时候, 他们想要去强调“做”。
42. 【答案】B  
【应试指导】事实细节题。第二段第二句指出, 一些教授喜欢控制课堂讨论, 而另一些教授则指导讨论。
43. 【答案】D  
【应试指导】事实细节题。从第一段倒数第二句可知, Lisa 怀疑自己虚弱的原因是她献血了。
44. 【答案】D  
【应试指导】事实细节题。从最后一段倒数第一句可知, Frank 的女友担心 Frank 会被列车轧死。
45. 【答案】A  
【应试指导】事实细节题。从第五段第三句可知, Frank 把 Lisa 抱到了站台上。
46. 【答案】B  
【应试指导】事实细节题。从第五段倒数第一句可知, Lisa 是在被抱到站台上后才又恢复了知觉。
47. 【答案】C  
【应试指导】主旨大意题。全文讲述了 Lisa 在地铁站因晕倒而差点遇险, 不过幸而得到 Frank 及时相救的故事。
48. 【答案】D  
【应试指导】事实细节题。从第一段可知答案为 D。
49. 【答案】D  
【应试指导】推理判断题。这种软件可以模仿人们的声音, 可以说出人们事实上未说过的话, 因而在法庭上是不能作为证据的。
50. 【答案】C  
【应试指导】推理判断题。文章最后一段讲到, 有可能第一个购买这种软件的客户对它带来的影响还不敢确定, 所以我们可以推论出, 这种软件的市场前景还是未知数。

### 五、补全对话

51. A 52. D 53. C 54. E 55. G

### 六、书面表达

One possible version:

Oct. 15

Dear Zhang Qiang,

How are you doing recently? I'm planning to go to Shanghai and look around in the city for a few days. I'll take the train and arrive at 8 o'clock a. m. on October 21st. Will you please come and meet me at the station? I'm going to stay in Shanghai till October 24th. Please help me book a hotel room. I hope to stay in a hotel around the downtown area but the price shouldn't be very high. I don't mind if the room is small. Besides, can you book a ticket for me back to Beijing on 24th?

All the best,  
Tom





绝密★启用前

全国各类成人高等学校招生考试高起点英语

## 全真模拟(六)

本试卷分第Ⅰ卷(选择题)和第Ⅱ卷(非选择题)两部分。满分150分。考试时间120分钟。

题号	一	二	三	四	五	六	总分	统分人签字
分数								

### 第Ⅰ卷(选择题,共130分)

得分	评卷人

一、语音知识:共5小题;每题2分,共10分。在下列每组单词中,有一个单词的划线部分与其他单词的划线部分的读音不同。找出这个词。

- |              |             |             |            |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. A. notice | B. practice | C. British  | D. patient |
| 2. A. income | B. centre   | C. city     | D. bicycle |
| 3. A. cloud  | B. round    | C. mountain | D. country |
| 4. A. hand   | B. honest   | C. habit    | D. behind  |
| 5. A. direct | B. hotel    | C. basket   | D. express |

得分	评卷人

二、词汇与语法知识:共15小题;每题2分,共30分。从每小题的四个选择项中,选出最佳的一项。

6. Teachers recommend parents \_\_\_\_\_ their children under 12 to ride bicycles to school for safety.  
A. not allow      B. do not allow      C. mustn't allow      D. couldn't allow
7. In April, thousands of holidaymakers remained \_\_\_\_\_ abroad due to the volcanic ash cloud.  
A. sticking      B. stuck      C. to be stuck      D. to have stuck
8. We should respect food and think about the people who don't have \_\_\_\_\_ we have here and treat food nicely.  
A. that      B. which      C. what      D. whether
9. No matter how low you consider yourself, there is always someone \_\_\_\_\_ you wishing they were that high.  
A. getting rid of      B. getting along with      C. looking up to      D. looking down upon
10. —I usually travel by train.  
—Why not \_\_\_\_\_ by plane for a change?  
A. to try going      B. trying to go      C. to try and go      D. try going
11. Mistakes don't just happen; they occur for a reason. Find out the reason and then making the mistake becomes \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. favourable      B. precious      C. essential      D. worthwhile
12. —Do you mind my smoking here?  
\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. No, thanks.      B. No. Good idea.      C. Yes, please.      D. Yes. Better not.

13. Sarah had her washing machine repaired the day before yesterday, \_\_\_\_\_ she?  
A. had      B. did      C. didn't      D. hadn't

14. Only then \_\_\_\_\_ that she had made a mistake.  
A. she realized      B. did she realize      C. had she realized      D. she had realized

15. \_\_\_\_\_ he has limited technical knowledge, the old worker has a lot of experience.  
A. Although      B. Unless      C. As      D. Since

16. The concert has already begun. You should have come a little bit \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. early      B. much earlier      C. more earlier      D. earlier

17. There is much chance \_\_\_\_\_ Bill will recover from his injury in time for the race.  
A. that      B. which      C. until      D. if

18. This new model of car is so expensive that it is \_\_\_\_\_ the reach of those with average incomes.  
A. over      B. within      C. beyond      D. below

19. Mike didn't play football yesterday because he had \_\_\_\_\_ his leg.  
A. damaged      B. hurt      C. hit      D. struck

20. A poet and artist \_\_\_\_\_ coming to speak to us about Chinese literature and painting tomorrow afternoon.  
A. is      B. are      C. was      D. were

得分	评卷人

三、完形填空:共15小题;每题2分,共30分。通读下面的短文,掌握其大意。然后,从每小题的四个选择项中选出可填入相应空白处的最佳选项。

George and Margaret and their children \_\_\_\_\_ 21 \_\_\_\_\_ at 140 Davis Street, \_\_\_\_\_ 22 \_\_\_\_\_ the street from a small park. Their house is just off the main road. George usually goes to work by bus, but sometimes he goes \_\_\_\_\_ 23 \_\_\_\_\_ his car. The children usually go to school by bus.

The Glenns' house is \_\_\_\_\_ 24 \_\_\_\_\_ hidden among the trees. It has small bushes(灌木) planted around it. There is a fence \_\_\_\_\_ 25 \_\_\_\_\_ it and the house next door. It is a two-storey house, \_\_\_\_\_ 26 \_\_\_\_\_ the living room, dining room and kitchen(厨房) on the first floor, and the bedrooms and bathroom on the second floor.

The Glenns spend a lot of time at home. \_\_\_\_\_ 27 \_\_\_\_\_ now they are at dinner. Conversation(谈话) at the Glenns' house is usually lively at mealtime. The children are discussing trips they would like to take. Susan, who has never \_\_\_\_\_ 28 \_\_\_\_\_ on a plane, says, "I'd like to \_\_\_\_\_ 29 \_\_\_\_\_ a plane to California." Henry, who is elder, thinks it would be fun to be on a \_\_\_\_\_ 30 \_\_\_\_\_, heading for adventure(冒险) in Africa. Teddy, the youngest child, says, "I want to go around the world on a train." His elder brother and sister are still trying to \_\_\_\_\_ 31 \_\_\_\_\_ to him why this is not possible \_\_\_\_\_ 32 \_\_\_\_\_ their mother says, "Children, you've spent too much time at the table. Henry and Susan, go and \_\_\_\_\_ 33 \_\_\_\_\_ your homework. Teddy, it's time you were in bed."

Soon there is silence throughout the \_\_\_\_\_ 34 \_\_\_\_\_. Teddy is in bed, Susan and Henry are in their rooms studying, and Mr. and Mrs. Glenns are in their living room, \_\_\_\_\_ 35 \_\_\_\_\_ George is sitting in his favorite(最喜欢的) chair, reading the paper and Margaret is sitting on the sofa, doing some sewing.

- |                |            |          |           |
|----------------|------------|----------|-----------|
| 21. A. are     | B. work    | C. live  | D. stay   |
| 22. A. on      | B. along   | C. over  | D. across |
| 23. A. by      | B. on      | C. in    | D. for    |
| 24. A. hardly  | B. almost  | C. much  | D. far    |
| 25. A. among   | B. between | C. from  | D. across |
| 26. A. and     | B. but     | C. so    | D. with   |
| 27. A. Almost  | B. Right   | C. Just  | D. Every  |
| 28. A. ridden  | B. flew    | C. been  | D. gone   |
| 29. A. ride    | B. fly     | C. take  | D. travel |
| 30. A. ship    | B. boat    | C. train | D. bus    |
| 31. A. explain | B. say     | C. tell  | D. speak  |

32. A. then

B. when

C. suddenly

D. and
33. A. make

B. do

C. learn

D. review
34. A. room

B. home

C. house

D. Glenns'
35. A. there

B. here

C. where

D. now

得 分	评卷人

四、阅读理解:共 15 小题;每题 3 分,共 45 分。阅读下列短文,然后根据短文的内容从每小题的四个选择项中选出最佳的一项。

A

Cats are creatures of habit. They like to go to sleep about the same time every day and for a certain length of time. They seem to have a natural clock inside them that tells them when to sleep.

Cats increase their regular sleep with occasional cat naps (打盹). Some experts feel that humans could also benefit from this habit. Cat naps help to build up energy in the body. They are also a good way to get rid of trouble! Since cats have the same moods (情绪) as humans, some experts believe that people can improve their moods. People might become happier.

A number of famous people have copied cats by taking cat naps during the day. The naps would usually last from 15 to 30 minutes.

Winston Churchill took cat naps. So did Presidents Harry Truman, John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson. These famous men were known for their energy. They were also able to work long hours, often into the night. Napping was their secret.

Perhaps more people learn from cats and take naps to feel better and live longer!

36. Taking cat naps \_\_\_\_\_.

A. will make a person lazy and tired

B. is a bad habit

C. will make people feel better

D. can help people become famous
37. Which of the following statements is NOT true?

A. People should take their naps secretly.

B. Cats have the same moods as people.

C. Some famous people take cat naps.

D. Some people have full energy after they take cat naps.
38. Naps usually last \_\_\_\_\_.

A. three hours

B. less than half an hour

C. forty-five minutes

D. fifty-five minutes
39. This selection was probably written to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. show how lazy cats are

B. talk about the habits of cats

C. tell about famous people and their habits

D. persuade people to take naps

B

When did you last see a polar bear? On a trip to a zoo, perhaps? If you had attended a winter activity in New York a few years ago, you would have seen a whole polar bear club. These "Polar Bears" are people who meet frequently in winter to swim in freezing cold water. That day, the air temperature was 3°C, and the water temperature was a bit higher. The members of the Polar Bear Club at Coney Island, New York are usually about the age of 60. Members must satisfy two requirements. First, they must get along well with everyone else in the group. This is very important because there are so many different kinds of people in the club. Polar Bears must also agree to swim outdoors at least twice a month from November through February.

Doctors do not agree about the medical effects of cold-water swimming. Some are worried about the

dangers of a condition in which the body's temperature drops so low that finally the heart stops. Other doctors, however, point out that there is more danger of a heart attack during summer swimming because the difference between the air temperature and water temperature is much greater in summer than in winter.

The Polar Bears themselves are satisfied with the benefits (or advantages) of cold-water swimming. They say that their favorite form of exercise is very good for the circulatory system (循环系统) because it forces the blood to move fast to keep the body warm. Cold-water swimmers usually turn bright red after a few minutes in the water. A person who turns blue probably has a very poor circulatory system and should not try cold-water swimming.

The main benefits (or advantages) of cold-water swimming are probably mental. The Polar Bears love to swim year-round; they find it fun and relaxing. As one 70-year-old woman says, "When I go into the water, I pour my troubles into the ocean and let them float away."

40. Doctors \_\_\_\_\_.

A. encourage people to take part in cold-water swimming actively

B. point out the possible danger of blood illness during cold-water swimming

C. believe swimming is helpful both in winter and in summer

D. have different ideas about the medical effects of cold-water swimming
41. According to the passage, some doctors believe it is true that \_\_\_\_\_.

A. you are healthy if cold-water swimming turns your skin color blue

B. cold-water swimming causes more heart attacks in summer than in winter

C. cold-water swimming can make the body temperature dangerously high

D. Polar Bears are bears swimming in freezing water
42. The Polar Bears like to swim all the year round, for \_\_\_\_\_.

A. they can remain young

B. it is an easy way to keep the body warm in winter

C. they find it enjoyable and interesting

D. they might meet fewer troubles in life
43. The passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.

A. a group of cold-water-swimming lovers

B. the Polar Bears' life in New York

C. doctors' ideas about cold-water swimming

D. the requirements of the Polar Bear Club

C

Life gets noisier every day and very few people can free from noise of some sort or another. It doesn't matter where you live—in the middle of a modern city, or a faraway village—the chances that you will be disturbed by jet aeroplanes, transistor radios, oil powered engines, etc., are almost everywhere. We seem to be getting used to noise, too. Some people feel quite lonely without background music while they are working.

Scientific tests have shown that total silence can be very frightening experience for human beings. However, some people enjoy listening to pop music which is very loud, and this can do harm to their eardrums (耳鼓). The noise level in some disco is far above the usual safety level for heavy industrial areas.

One recent report about noise and concentration (专心) suggested that although a lot of people say that any noise disturbs their concentration, what really affects their ability to concentrate is a change in the level of noise. It goes on to say that a background noise, which doesn't change too much (music, for example) may even help people to concentrate.

44. From this passage, the pollution of noise \_\_\_\_\_.

A. doesn't matter much

B. has become worse everywhere

C. has become better in big cities

D. has become better in villages

45. "Background music" in the passage means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. music played in the concert      B. a kind of noise coming into your ears  
 C. music which helps people to concentrate      D. music played while people are working
46. Some people may have their hearing hurt \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. while they are in complete silence      B. while they are dancing violently  
 C. while they are listening to pop music      D. while they are listening to soft music
47. Scientists have discovered that what prevents people from concentrating is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. any kind of noise      B. great changes in level of noise  
 C. background noise      D. various background music

D

If you are writing or studying, it makes very much difference where the light comes from. People who use books and pens every day have to be especially careful about the way the light shines on their work.

Every house gets its light either from daylight through the windows—which is the best to use—or from lamps or electricity; but whichever kind of light it is, the way it shines toward our book or work is a matter of great importance to the eyes.

Take a book, sit with your back toward the window, and try to read. Your shadow (影子) falls all over the page and makes it almost as bad for your eyes as if you were in a dark room.

Now turn around and face the window. The page is in the shadow again, while the bright light is in your eyes.

Try sitting with your right side toward the window. This is very well for reading, but if you were writing, the shadow of your hand would fall across the page and bother (打搅) you a little.

There is just one other way: sit with your left side to the window. Now everything is perfect for reading and for writing, too.

Whatever kind of light is in the room, the rule about the right to sit is always the same.

48. Which of the following is true?  
 A. How the light shines on our work is of much importance.  
 B. The way the light shines on your work makes no difference.  
 C. We needn't care about where the light comes from.  
 D. People can write or study under a light that comes from any direction.
49. When you sit with your face towards the window, \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. your shadow falls on your book      B. your book is in a shadow  
 C. the light is still dark      D. the light is on your page
50. The best way both for reading and for writing is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. sit facing the light  
 B. let the light shine from your back  
 C. sit with your right side towards the light  
 D. have the light come from your left

得分	评卷人

五、补全对话:共5小题;每题3分,共15分。根据中文提示,从下面所给的七个选择项中选出五个最佳选项补全对话。所选选项必须符合对话语境与英语表达习惯。

提示:Jack去图书馆借书,但没有借书证(library card)。图书管理员Linda为他办理了借书证,并告诉他每本书可借两个星期,如果需要,可以续借。

Linda: Good morning. \_\_\_\_\_ 51 \_\_\_\_\_

Jack: Yes, I want to borrow a book.

Linda: \_\_\_\_\_ 52 \_\_\_\_\_

Jack: No, I don't have one now. \_\_\_\_\_ 53 \_\_\_\_\_

Linda: Well, please fill in this form first.

Jack: OK. (A few minutes later.) Here's the completed form.

Linda: Thanks. The card will be ready in thirty minutes, and you can take it later.

Jack: Thank you. \_\_\_\_\_ 54 \_\_\_\_\_

Linda: Well, two weeks. But then, you can renew the book if you still need it.

Jack: I see. Thanks a lot.

Linda: \_\_\_\_\_ 55 \_\_\_\_\_

- A. How can I get one?  
 B. But it's exciting.  
 C. Do you have a library card?  
 D. What kind of book do you like then?  
 E. My pleasure.  
 F. By the way, how long can I keep a book?  
 G. What can I do for you?

第II卷(非选择题,共20分)

得分	评卷人

六、书面表达:满分20分。

假设你是一个农村学生,进城看到河水被严重污染,请写一篇议论污染的日记。内容包括以下几点:

- 河水颜色发黑,并发出臭味。
- 水里没有鱼,也没人游泳。
- 污染原因是附近的工厂往河里排放工业废水。
- 大家应保护环境,减少污染。

注意:

- 要符合日记的格式。
- 词数为100左右。

参考答案及解析

一、语音知识

1. D      2. A      3. D      4. B      5. C

二、词汇与语法知识

6. 【答案】A

【应试指导】本题考查虚拟语气的用法。句意:教师们建议:为了安全起见,父母不应让12岁以下的孩子骑自行车去学校。这里是recommend引导的宾语从句,从句谓语动词用"should+动词原形",should可以省略。

7. 【答案】B

【应试指导】本题考查非谓语动词。句意:由于火山灰的原因,四月份仍有成千上万的度假者滞留在国外。remain用作连系动词,后接过去分词作表语,表示主语所处的状态或已经发生的被动动作。该空用过去分词表示主语所处的状态。

8. 【答案】C

【应试指导】本题考查宾语从句。句意:我们应该尊重食物,想想没有我们所拥有的东西的那些人,认真对待食物。what引导宾语从句,且what在宾语从句中作宾语。

9. 【答案】C

【应试指导】本题考查动词短语辨析。句意:无论你是否自轻自贱,总有人敬仰你,希望成为像你一样的人。get rid of 摆脱,去除;get along with 与……相处,进展;look up to 尊敬,敬仰;look down upon 看不起,轻视。

10. 【答案】D

- 【应试指导】 本题考查固定句型。句意:——我经常乘火车旅行。——为什么不试试乘飞机呢? Why not 后应跟动词原形;try doing sth. 试着做某事。
11. 【答案】 D  
【应试指导】 本题考查形容词辨析。句意:错误不是偶然发生的,它们发生是有原因的。找出原因,这样所犯的错误就有价值了。worthwhile 值得的,有价值的,符合句意。favourable 有利的,赞同的;precious 珍贵的;essential 必不可少的。
12. 【答案】 D  
【应试指导】 本题考查日常交际用语。句意:——你介意我在这里吸烟吗? ——是的,你最好不要吸烟。Do you mind...? 句型用来表示请求对方的许可,即询问对方是否介意。如果同意,答语用否定形式,如果不同意,答语用肯定形式。所以,如果答语是 No,表示不介意,一般用 help yourself,排除 A、B 两项。如果答语是 Yes,表示介意,不同意,故 D 项是正确答案。
13. 【答案】 C  
【应试指导】 本题考查反义疑问句。句意: Sarah 前天把她的洗衣机拿去修理了,是吗? have + 宾语 + repaired 里的 have 是行为动词,不是助动词,另外,句子中有明显的过去时间状语,所以反义疑问句用 didn't。
14. 【答案】 B  
【应试指导】 本题考查倒装句型。句意:只有到那个时候,她才意识到自己犯了个错误。以“only + 状语或状语从句”开头的句子要用倒装结构,即把助动词放在主语前。then 意为“那时”,表示过去,所以要用一般过去时。
15. 【答案】 A  
【应试指导】 本题考查让步状语从句。句意:虽然这位老工人在技术方面的知识有限,但是他有丰富的经验。although 引导让步状语从句,意为“虽然,尽管”。
16. 【答案】 D  
【应试指导】 本题考查形容词的比较级。句意:音乐会已经开始了,你应该早一点儿来。a little bit 后跟形容词比较级。
17. 【答案】 A  
【应试指导】 本题考查同位语从句。句意:比尔从受伤中及时恢复去参加比赛的可能性很大。that 引导同位语从句,具体说明 chance 的内容。that 只起连接作用,在从句中不担当任何成分。
18. 【答案】 C  
【应试指导】 本题考查介词辨析。句意:这种新型汽车很贵,以至于超出了那些处于中等收入水平的人的购买能力。beyond 超出,指客观事物非本身能力所能达到或完成。over 越过;within 在……之内;below 在……下面。
19. 【答案】 B  
【应试指导】 本题考查动词辨析。句意:Mike 昨天没有踢足球,因为他的腿受伤了。hurt 伤害,刺痛,常指肉体上或精神上受到伤害,尤指打伤、刺伤,强调痛苦的后果,但不十分严重。damage 损坏,损害,主要指破坏或降低价值,可用于生物,更常用于非生物。hit 打击,指有目标地重重一击,侧重击中和用力。strike 打击,冲击,但比 hit 正式,指急促、突然、一次性地打击,也指用力地敲打。
20. 【答案】 A  
【应试指导】 本题考查主谓一致。句意:明天下午,一位诗人兼艺术家将给我们做一个关于中国文学与绘画的演讲。a poet and artist 是同一个人,即表示某人既是诗人,又是艺术家,所以其作主语时,谓语动词要用单数形式。根据时间状语 tomorrow afternoon 可以排除 C、D 两项。
- 三、完形填空
21. 【答案】 C  
【应试指导】 词义辨析题。文章开头介绍 George 一家居住的街道和门牌号。故 C 项为正确答案。
22. 【答案】 D  
【应试指导】 固定搭配题。George 一家住在公园对面的街道上。across from 在……的对面。
23. 【答案】 C  
【应试指导】 词语搭配题。在 by bus, by bike, by train 等短语中,by 表示乘坐交通工具。但是如果交通工具名词前有冠词、代词等时,介词也要相应变化,如: on his bike, in the train, in his car 等。
24. 【答案】 B  
【应试指导】 词义辨析题。almost 几乎;hardly 几乎不;much, far 一般用于形容词比较级前,表示程度。根据句意,应选 B。
25. 【答案】 B  
【应试指导】 词义辨析题。在两者之间用 between, 三者及三者之上之间用 among。
26. 【答案】 D  
【应试指导】 句法结构题。本句的独立主格结构为: with + 名词 + 介词短语。
27. 【答案】 B  
【应试指导】 词组辨析题。right now 现在,一般用于现在时态;just now 刚刚,一般用于过去时态。
28. 【答案】 C  
【应试指导】 谓语动词题。坐过飞机的英语表达方式是 have been on a plane, 而不用 ride, fly 等动词。
29. 【答案】 C  
【应试指导】 固定搭配题。take a plane 坐飞机。

30. 【答案】 A  
【应试指导】 推理判断题。本段讲述孩子们想旅游的方式。Susan 想坐飞机, Teddy 想坐火车, Henry 想坐船去非洲。
31. 【答案】 A  
【应试指导】 词义辨析题。最小的孩子 Teddy 想坐火车周游世界, 而哥哥姐姐向他解释说那是不可能的。explain 解释。
32. 【答案】 B  
【应试指导】 句法结构题。when 在此处引导时间状语从句, 意思是“正在这时”。
33. 【答案】 B  
【应试指导】 固定搭配题。do one's homework 做作业。
34. 【答案】 C  
【应试指导】 句意理解题。从后面的内容可知, 孩子们有的去睡觉, 有的在学习, 而大人则坐在起居室, 所以房子里一片安静。
35. 【答案】 C  
【应试指导】 句法结构题。where 是一个关系副词, 连接一个非限制性定语从句。
- 四、阅读理解
36. 【答案】 C  
【应试指导】 推理判断题。从第二段可知, 打盹可以集聚体内的能量, 也是一种摆脱麻烦的好的方式, 所以打盹可以使人感觉更好。
37. 【答案】 A  
【应试指导】 推理判断题。文章讲述人们学习猫打盹的方式有益处, 而不是要人们偷偷地打盹。
38. 【答案】 B  
【应试指导】 事实细节题。从第三段第二句可知, 打盹一般在 15 至 30 分钟之间。
39. 【答案】 D  
【应试指导】 推理判断题。全文讲述打盹的好处, 所以本文的目的是劝人们学会打盹。
40. 【答案】 D  
【应试指导】 事实细节题。从第二段可知, 医生对冬泳的医疗作用有不同的观点。一些医生认为冬泳时体温降得太低, 容易使心脏停止跳动, 另一些医生认为在夏季游泳更容易导致心脏病的危险。
41. 【答案】 B  
【应试指导】 事实细节题。从第二段第三句可知, 有些医生认为夏季气温和水温差别大, 游泳时易发生心脏病, 而冬季游泳却相反。
42. 【答案】 C  
【应试指导】 事实细节题。从第四段第二句可知, 冬泳爱好者一年四季都游泳, 这样他们感到快乐和轻松。
43. 【答案】 A  
【应试指导】 主旨大意题。本文讲述了冬泳爱好者的一些情况。
44. 【答案】 B  
【应试指导】 事实细节题。从第一段可知, 生活每天都在变得更加喧闹, 很少有人不被噪音干扰。噪声污染到处都变得很严重。
45. 【答案】 D  
【应试指导】 词义猜测题。从第一段最后一句可知, background music 是人们工作时听的音乐。
46. 【答案】 C  
【应试指导】 事实细节题。从第二段第二句可知, 流行音乐声音很大, 对耳鼓有害。
47. 【答案】 B  
【应试指导】 事实细节题。从第三段第一句可知, 真正影响人们集中精力的是噪音级别的改变。
48. 【答案】 A  
【应试指导】 事实细节题。从第二段最后一句可知, 不论是什么样的光, 它照射在我们的书本上或者工作所需材料上的方式对我们的眼睛很重要。
49. 【答案】 B  
【应试指导】 事实细节题。从第四段的内容可知, 当你面朝窗户时, 书页又处在了影子中。
50. 【答案】 D  
【应试指导】 事实细节题。从倒数第二段的内容可知, 左侧朝着窗户坐着, 对于读和写来说都是好的。

#### 五、补全对话

51. G 52. C 53. A 54. F 55. E

#### 六、书面表达

One possible version:

September 16, 2012, Sunday

Cloudy

I went to the small city far away from villages to buy some books this morning. What I saw there surprised me very much. There is a river in the city. The water in it is dark and smells terrible. It is polluted with chemical waste from factories. There are many small factories along the river. Their waste is poured directly into the river. The worst one is the paper factory. It pours waste water into the river day and night. Fish can't live in such a polluted river and neither can people swim in it. I wonder why people don't care about our environment. We should do something to reduce pollution.