

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. <u>mind</u> | B. <u>sign</u> | C. <u>print</u> | D. <u>climb</u> |
| 2. A. <u>captain</u> | B. <u>graduate</u> | C. <u>garage</u> | D. <u>behaviour</u> |
| 3. A. <u>edition</u> | B. <u>question</u> | C. <u>application</u> | D. <u>explanation</u> |
| 4. A. <u>shoes</u> | B. <u>goes</u> | C. <u>does</u> | D. <u>noses</u> |
| 5. A. <u>diet</u> | B. <u>siege</u> | C. <u>brief</u> | D. <u>wield</u> |

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. 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
7. He went to the bookstore and bought _____.
A. dozen books B. dozens books
C. dozen of books D. dozens of books
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. He suddenly returned _____ a rainy night.
A. at B. on C. in D. during
10. The volleyball match will be put off if it _____.
A. will rain B. rained C. rains D. is raining
11. Look out! Don't get too close to the house _____ roof is under repair.
A. whose B. which C. of which D. that
12. _____ and I'll get the homework finished.
A. Have one more hour B. One more hour
C. Given one more hour D. If I have one more hour

13. —Would you take this along to my home for me?
—_____.

A. With pleasure B. That's right C. Never mind D. Don't mention it

14. We forgot to bring our tickets, but please let us enter, _____?

A. do you B. can we C. will you D. shall we

15. —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

16. 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

17. Drunk driving, which was once a _____ occurrence, is now under control.

A. general B. frequent C. normal D. particular

18. They have produced _____ they did last year.

A. twice as much grain as B. twice more grain as
C. twice as many grain as D. as twice many grain as

19. 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

20. 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

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

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

第 II 卷 (非选择题, 共 45 分)

得 分	评卷人

五、补全对话: 共 5 句; 每句满分为 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。打问号的地方, 用陈述句; 打问号的地方, 用疑问句。

提示: Jane 和 Michael 商量周六去野餐。他们讨论要去什么地方, 带些什么。Michael 建议邀请 John 和他的女朋友参加。最后他们决定星期六早上 8 点出发。

Jane: How do you like the idea of having a picnic this Saturday?

Michael: Wonderful. But _____ 51 _____?

Jane: What about going to the Western Hills? It's quite cool there.

Michael: That's a good idea. _____ 52 _____ to go with us?

Jane: OK. And we can ask them to prepare some drinks.

Michael: _____ 53 _____?

Jane: You'd better buy some fruit, and sandwiches.

Michael: _____ 54 _____?

Jane: I like oranges, watermelons, grapes, and bananas.

Michael: _____ 55 _____?

Jane: How about eight o'clock in the morning? We can get there in an hour and a half.

Michael: OK. I'll call John and tell him about our plan.

得 分	评卷人

六、书面表达: 满分 30 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。

参考答案及解析

一、语音知识

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

二、词汇与语法知识

6. 【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。

7. 【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”。

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。

10. 【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。

11. 【答案】A

【应试指导】 本题考查定语从句的关系代词。句意: 当心! 不要太靠近那座房子, 它的房顶还在修理中。关系代词 whose 表示“……的”, 是关系代词 who, which 的所有格, 既可指人, 也可指物。在从句中, whose 作定语, 被修饰的词可以是从句的主语、宾语或介词宾语。根据句意可判断出 roof 与 the house 之间是从属关系。

12. 【答案】B

【应试指导】 本题考查省略句式。句意: 再给我一个小时, 我会把作业做完。本句是一个省略句, 相当于祈使句: Give me one more hour and I'll get the homework finished.

13. 【答案】A

- 【应试指导】 本题考查日常交际用语。句意:——你愿意帮我把这个带回家吗?——非常愿意。With pleasure 意为“非常愿意”,表示同意对方的请求。That's right 意为“那是对的”,表示对方所说的话是正确的。Never mind 意为“没关系”,常用于回答对方的道歉。Don't mention it 意为“不用谢”,用于回答对方的感谢。
14. 【答案】 C
【应试指导】 本题考查反义疑问句。句意:我们忘记带票了,但是请让我们进去,好吗? 祈使句的反义疑问句分为两种:当祈使句中含有 let's 时,用 shall we;当祈使句中含有 let us 时,要用 will you。
15. 【答案】 A
【应试指导】 本题考查动词辨析。句意:——你觉得昨晚 Nick 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。
16. 【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。
17. 【答案】 B
【应试指导】 本题考查形容词辨析。句意:酒后驾车是过去常常发生的事,现在已经得到控制。general 普遍的,全面的;frequent 时常的;normal 正常的,正规的;particular 特别的,特殊的。
18. 【答案】 A
【应试指导】 本题考查倍数的表示法。句意:他们已经生产了是去年两倍的粮食。本题倍数表示法的常用结构为:A is...times as + 原级 + as B。又因为 grain 为不可数名词,故用 much 修饰。
19. 【答案】 A
【应试指导】 本题考查词组辨析。句意:Bob 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。
20. 【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。
- 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】 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方式,所以打盹可以使人们感觉更好。
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. where shall we go
52. Shall we invite John and his girlfriend
53. What should I do then
54. What kind of fruit should I buy
55. When shall we start off

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.

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. bam <u>bo</u> o | B. sho <u>o</u> t | C. woo <u>d</u> | D. cu <u>ck</u> oo |
| 2. A. sail <u>o</u> r | B. fail <u>u</u> re | C. fair <u>y</u> | D. tail <u>o</u> r |
| 3. A. ho <u>u</u> r | B. fo <u>u</u> r | C. flo <u>u</u> r | D. ou <u>r</u> |
| 4. A. cu <u>sh</u> ion | B. bu <u>tt</u> er | C. lu <u>gg</u> age | D. cu <u>p</u> board |
| 5. A. da <u>r</u> e | B. gla <u>r</u> e | C. spa <u>r</u> e | D. a <u>r</u> e |

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. When you introduce me to Mr. Johnson, could you please say _____ for me?
A. everything B. anything C. something D. nothing
7. In China, _____ bicycle is _____ popular means of transportation.
A. the; a B. a; 不填 C. the; the D. a; the
8. 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
9. — _____?
— That would be great! Please drop me off at the library.
A. Could you bring me the bill B. Would you like me to give you a lift
C. Could you tell me the postcode D. Would you like to have my e-mail address
10. Students must be taught how to deal with dangerous _____.
A. states B. conditions C. situations D. positions
11. It is no _____ arguing with Tom because he will never change his mind.
A. use B. help C. time D. way
12. My dad was against my suggestion while my mum was _____ it.
A. in memory of B. in favour of
C. in honour of D. in search of
13. 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
14. Send my regards to your wife when you _____ home.
A. wrote B. will write C. have written D. write

15. Don't sit there _____ nothing. Come and help me.
A. do B. to do C. doing D. and doing
16. One of the best ways for people to keep fit is to _____ healthy eating habits.
A. grow B. develop C. increase D. raise
17. The park is to a city _____ the lung is to man's body.
A. as B. that C. which D. what
18. We won't keep winning games _____ we keep playing well.
A. because B. unless C. when D. while
19. At the foot of the mountain _____.
A. a village lie B. lies a village
C. does a village lie D. lying a village
20. It was after he got what he had desired _____ he realized it was not so important.
A. that B. when C. since D. as

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 lightening 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

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(d doing 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 at 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.

第Ⅱ卷(非选择题,共45分)

得分	评卷人

五、补全对话:共5句;每句满分为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。打问号的地方,用陈述句;打问号的地方,用疑问句。

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 _____.

得分	评卷人

六、书面表达:满分30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,游览了迪斯尼乐园;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。

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】C

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

7. 【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。

8. 【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; sudden 突然的,出乎意料的; sensitive 敏感的。

9. 【答案】B

【应试指导】本题考查日常交际用语。句意:——你想让我载你一程吗?——太棒了!请到图书馆让我下车。 give sb. a lift 让某人搭便车。

10. 【答案】C

【应试指导】本题考查名词辨析。句意:老师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。

11. 【答案】A

【应试指导】本题考查固定搭配。句意:和Tom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。

12. 【答案】B

【应试指导】本题考查介词短语辨析。句意:我的爸爸反对我的建议,然而妈妈赞成。 in favour of 赞成; in honour of 向……表示敬意; in memory of 纪念……; in search of 寻找,寻求。

13. 【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。
14. 【答案】D
【应试指导】本题考查时态。句意:当你写信回家的时候,请代我向你的妻子问好。在时间状语从句中用一般现在时代替一般将来时。
15. 【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。
16. 【答案】B
【应试指导】本题考查动词辨析。句意:人们要保持健康的最佳方式之一就是养成健康的饮食习惯。develop 发展;grow 成长;increase 加大,增加;raise 提高。
17. 【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”。
18. 【答案】B
【应试指导】本题考查连词辨析。句意:除非我们继续打好比赛,否则我们不会一直保持比赛的胜利。unless 引导条件状语从句,意为“除非,如果不”。because 引导原因状语从句;when,while 引导时间状语从句。
19. 【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。
20. 【答案】B
【应试指导】本题考查强调句型。句意:在他得到他所期望的一切后,他才意识到这没有那么重要。It was... that... 构成强调句,对时间状语从句 after he got what he had desired 进行强调。
- 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。edge 边缘;border 边境;end 末端;side 一边。
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另一个背上”,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。for 对……来说;over 在……之上;beyond 超过;behind 在……之后。
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:她为探险而活着。表示“为……而活着”,应用 for。
31. 【答案】C
【应试指导】词义辨析题。deathly 致命的;lively 活泼的;friendly 友好的;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】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满意。
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,而且无毒副作用。言外之意,药物具有毒副作用。
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. What's the matter, Alice
52. Is there anything I can do for you
53. How long will you be away
54. But you must write a note for permission to be away
55. I hope your mother gets well soon

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

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. <u>there</u> fore | B. <u>th</u> rough | C. <u>the</u> ater | D. <u>th</u> irsty |
| 2. A. <u>sp</u> ecial | B. <u>c</u> ity | C. <u>c</u> inema | D. <u>ce</u> nt |
| 3. A. <u>ex</u> plain | B. <u>ex</u> tent | 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>sup</u> port | C. <u>so</u> rt | D. <u>so</u> rry |

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. 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。

Sometimes I feel that being the mother of three small children is like operating a large circus(马戏团). 21 afternoon last week, my three sons playing peacefully in the back yard(院子), 22 the ball from one to another. I jumped at the chance to talk to one of my friends 23 the phone, but before I 24 to the phone, I could tell the boys had begun to quarrel with each other about something. I rushed out to 25 peace, but before I got there Charles had 26 a rock at Mark, and hit him in the eye. By the time I got to the back yard, they had begun to 27 about this. Even David, the oldest boy, who won't usually fight with anybody about 28, was involved(卷入). First, I 29 them stop fighting, and then I examined Mark's eye. I decided that it wasn't going to develop into a black eye, but I felt that they should 30 at least a little for 31 they had done. "I'm going to 32 to your father about this when he comes home tonight," I said. "He and I will think of how to punish you." Things were 33 quiet after that for about half an hour, and then Charles 34 a glass in the kitchen, and at almost the same 35, Mark fell out of the apple tree.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 21. A. Certain | B. A | C. Some | D. One |
| 22. A. catching | B. throwing | C. beating | D. playing |
| 23. A. through | B. in | C. on | D. by |
| 24. A. went | B. came | C. reached | D. got |
| 25. A. keep | B. make | C. get | D. have |
| 26. A. thrown | B. hit | C. beaten | D. stricken |
| 27. A. quarrel | B. talk | C. worry | D. fight |
| 28. A. nothing | B. something | C. anything | D. any thing |
| 29. A. told | B. ordered | C. let | D. made |
| 30. A. suffer | B. punish | C. criticize | D. beat |
| 31. A. fight | B. that | C. things | D. what |
| 32. A. tell | B. speak | C. report | D. inform |
| 33. A. pretty | B. much | C. very much | D. a lot |
| 34. A. bet | B. hit | C. broke | D. struck |
| 35. A. moment | B. second | C. minute | D. hour |

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 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."

36. 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
37. 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
38. "...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
39. 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

B

Not many years ago, a wealthy and rather strange old man named Johnson lived alone in a village in the south of England. He had made a lot of money in trading with foreign countries. When he was seventy-five, he gave £1200 to the village school to buy land and equipment for a children's playground.

As a result of his kindness, many people came to visit him. Among them was a newspaperman. During their talk, Johnson remarked that he was seventy-five and expected to live to be a hundred. The newspaperman asked him how he managed to be healthy at seventy-five. Johnson had a sense of humour (幽默). He liked whisky (威士忌酒) and drank some each day. "I have an injection (注射) in my neck each evening," he told the newspaperman, thinking of his evening glass of whisky.

The newspaperman did not understand what Johnson meant. In his newspaper he reported that Johnson was seventy-five and had a daily injection in his neck. Within a week Johnson received thousands of letters from all over Britain, asking him for the secret of his daily injection.

40. The gift of money to the school suggests that Johnson _____.
- A. had no children
B. was a strange man
C. was very fond of children
D. wanted people to know how rich he was
41. Many people wrote to Johnson to find out _____.
- A. what kind of whisky he had
B. how to live longer
C. how to become wealthy
D. in which part of the neck to have an injection
42. The newspaperman _____.
- A. should have reported what Johnson had told him
B. shouldn't have asked Johnson what injection he had
C. was eager to live a long life
D. should have found out what Johnson really meant
43. When Johnson said he had an injection in his neck each evening, he really meant that _____.
- A. he drank a glass of whisky in the evening
B. he needed an injection in the neck
C. a daily injection in the evening would make him sleep well
D. there was something wrong with his neck

C

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)."

44. The mother told Karen that she _____.
- A. was going to die
B. was going home
C. was growing weak
D. was becoming better
45. 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
46. 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
47. Karen lived for _____ since she had got out of the hospital.
- A. eleven months
B. nine months
C. twenty months
D. twelve months

D

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."

48. 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

49. 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.

50. 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.

第 II 卷 (非选择题, 共 45 分)

得 分	评卷人

五、补全对话: 共 5 句; 每句满分为 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。打问号的地方, 用陈述句; 打问号的地方, 用疑问句。

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. By the way, _____ 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 _____.

得 分	评卷人

六、书面表达: 满分 30 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. A 2. A 3. C 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】D
【应试指导】词义辨析题。a 和 one 都可以表示“一个”,但根据后面的 afternoon,不定冠词要用 an。
22. 【答案】B
【应试指导】词义辨析题。catch 接住;throw 扔;beat 敲打;play 玩。三个小孩子应该是互相把球扔给另一个人。
23. 【答案】C
【应试指导】固定搭配题。talk to sb. on the phone 和某人用电话交谈。
24. 【答案】D
【应试指导】词义辨析题。get 和 reach 都有“到达”的意思,但 reach 后不能跟 to。
25. 【答案】B
【应试指导】词语搭配题。make peace 意为“讲和,调解”,符合句意。
26. 【答案】A
【应试指导】词义辨析题。throw 扔;hit,beat,strike 都有“打击”的意思。throw at 意为“朝……扔”,符合句意。
27. 【答案】D
【应试指导】推理判断题。由下句中“最大的孩子大卫通常不会和别人打架……”可推断,他们开始打架了,故应选 fight。
28. 【答案】C
【应试指导】词义辨析题。这里是指“不为任何事情和任何人打架”。anything 任何事情,符合句意。
29. 【答案】D
【应试指导】词义辨析题。told 和 order 后要跟 to。let sb. do sth. 和 make sb. do sth. 都有“让某人做某事”的意思,但 make 表示强迫,let 表示选择。
30. 【答案】A
【应试指导】词义辨析题。suffer 遭受;punish 惩罚;criticize 批评;beat 打。结合句意,B、C、D 三项若用在句子中应该用其被动形式。因此正确答案为 A。
31. 【答案】D
【应试指导】句法结构题。他们至少要为他们的所作所为受到一点儿惩罚。what 可引导名词从句,what 在从句中作宾语。
32. 【答案】B
【应试指导】词义辨析题。tell 和 speak 都有“说”的意思,tell 的用法是 tell sb. sth.,speak 后可以跟 to。
33. 【答案】A
【应试指导】词义辨析题。pretty 可以修饰形容词原级,表示“非常”;much 修饰形容词比较级;very much 修饰动词;a lot 一般修饰名词。
34. 【答案】C
【应试指导】推理判断题。根据常识可知,查理斯在厨房里应该是把玻璃打碎了,因此应选 C 项。
35. 【答案】A
【应试指导】固定搭配题。at the same moment 意为“同时”,符合句意。

四、阅读理解

36. 【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。
37. 【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。
38. 【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。
39. 【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。
40. 【答案】C
【应试指导】推理判断题。由文章第一段最后一句话“当他 75 岁时,他给村子里的学校 1 200 英镑来为学生操场买地和设备。”可知,约翰逊非常喜欢孩子。
41. 【答案】B
【应试指导】推理判断题。约翰逊幽默地回答报社记者他的长寿秘诀,“I have an injection in my neck each evening”,但报社记者误解了约翰逊的意思,以至于在报纸发表后很多人给约翰逊写信,他们应该是想弄清楚怎样才能长寿。
42. 【答案】D
【应试指导】推理判断题。约翰逊很幽默,他没有直接回答报社记者的问题。但报社记者不应该约约翰逊说什么就直接报道什么,他应该弄清楚约翰逊所说话的真实含义。
43. 【答案】A
【应试指导】推理判断题。由文章第二段倒数第二句可知,约翰逊说他每晚在脖子上注射的意思是,他每晚喝一杯威士忌酒。
44. 【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。
45. 【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,Karen 的父母同意把她带回家是因为他们希望能满足她的愿望。
46. 【答案】B
【应试指导】事实细节题。由文章第三段第二句话可知,Sheila 帮助 Karen 的父母筹钱,而不是给他们钱,给 Karen 找护士,而不是给 Karen 的父母找护士。
47. 【答案】A
【应试指导】事实细节题。由文章第四段第一句话可知,Karen 出院后活了 11 个月。
48. 【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,Kohout 马上叫 Graham 的妻子 Evelyn 拨打 911 紧急救援电话。
49. 【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 Graham 重新呼吸和并使他的心脏跳动,故 A 项为正确答案。
50. 【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。

五、补全对话

51. Can I help you/What can I do for you
52. Do you have a library card/Have you (got) a library card
53. How can I get one(/a library card)/What should I do to get one(/a library card)
54. how long can I keep a book(/the book) (I borrow)
55. You're welcome/My pleasure

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

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 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. continue | B. true | C. due | D. value |
| 2. A. humble | B. hotel | C. honesty | D. horizon |
| 3. A. common | B. cotton | C. autumn | D. listen |
| 4. A. pillow | B. follow | C. blow | D. allow |
| 5. A. insure | B. leisure | C. measure | D. pleasure |

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 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。

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

The sea is very big. Look at a map of the world. There is less land than sea. The sea covers three quarters of the world.

The sea is very deep in some places. There is one spot, near Japan, where the sea is nearly 11 kilometres deep. The highest mountain in the world is about 9 kilometres high. If that mountain were put into the sea at that place, there would be 2 kilometres of water above it.

If you have swum in the sea, you know that it is salty. You can taste the salt. Rivers, which flow into the sea, carry salt from the land into the sea. Some parts of the sea are less salty than other parts. There is one sea, called the Dead Sea, which is very salty. Because it is very salty, swimmers cannot sink! Fish cannot live in the Dead Sea.

In most parts of the sea, there are plenty of fishes and plants. Some live near the top of the sea. Others live deep down. There are also millions of tiny living things that float in the sea. These floating things are very small. It is hard to see them. Many fish live by eating them.

The sea can be very cold. Divers, who dive deep down in the sea, know this. On the top the water may be warm. When the diver goes downwards, the sea becomes colder and colder.

Another thing happens. When the diver goes deeper, the water above presses down on him. It squeezes him. Then the diver has to wear clothes made of metal.

36. One spot of the sea near Japan is _____.
A. nearly nine kilometres deep
B. almost eleven kilometres high
C. two kilometres above the highest mountain in the world
D. two kilometres deeper than the height of the world's highest mountain
37. Which of the following is NOT true?
A. Fish cannot live in the salty sea.
B. The sea gets its salt from rivers.
C. Different parts of the sea have different amount of salt.
D. There is no fish in the Dead Sea.
38. Fish in the sea live _____.
A. near the top of the sea
B. deep down in the sea
C. at different depth of the sea
D. on tiny living things in the sea
39. The deeper divers goes down in the sea, _____.
A. the warmer the sea becomes
B. the colder they find the sea is
C. the less the water above presses down
D. the heavier their clothes must be

B

The ordinary family in colonial North America was primarily concerned with sheer physical survival and beyond that, is 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.
40. 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.
41. Children in colonial North America were mainly valued for their _____.
A. survival ability
B. physical characteristics
C. productive capacity
D. academic achievements
42. 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
43. 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

C

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."

44. 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.
45. 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.
46. 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.

47. 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

D

E-mail or electronic mail, is considered as the modern communication in the new age. It is carried out in computers all over the world by millions of users. In this invisible world as many people call it, the users can send and receive letters to and from every corner of the earth. They share thoughts with pen pals (笔友) in New Zealand, ask strangers in Bombay (孟买) questions, debate with businessman in Manhattan. All of these are just happening in computers as fast as the travelling of the light, no writing and speaking, no paper and stamps are necessary.

E-mail is a pipeline to thousands of experts on everything; it is a means of meeting people with similar interests or problems. But it is not a live talk—a real conversation like those in telephones. E-mailers compose letters at leisure on their computers, then send them by phone line to an on-line service, and then they go forward to the right place. A response can be back within hours, depending on how often the recipient (接受者) checks in.

A vast global networks of on-line services for E-mail has been built. A lot of people are regularly using this service in the USA. People believe that E-mail, the computerized exchange, would create friendship and business developments, and would change people's life in the world.

48. Which of the following expression is not for E-mail?
A. Communication in new age. B. Invisible world.
C. A live talk. D. Computerized exchange.
49. Which of the following does the writer think is a shortcoming of E-mail?
A. Happening as fast as the travelling of light.
B. No writing and speaking.
C. No paper and stamps.
D. Response depending on the recipient.
50. Which of the following is NOT true?
A. E-mail is carried out in computers.
B. A response of an E-mail depends on how often the recipient checks in.
C. People don't believe that E-mail will create friendship.
D. E-mail is not a real conversation.

第 II 卷 (非选择题, 共 45 分)

得分	评卷人

五、补全对话: 共 5 句; 每句满分为 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: 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: Yes, _____ 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: Well, I can't tell exactly, but _____ 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.

得分	评卷人

六、书面表达: 满分 30 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:

1. 河水颜色发黑, 并发出臭味。
2. 水里没有鱼, 也没人游泳。
3. 污染原因是附近的工厂往河里排放工业废水。
4. 大家应保护环境, 减少污染。

注意:

1. 要符合日记的格式。
2. 词数为 100 左右。

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: 尽管他被认为是位伟大的作家, 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】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】D
【应试指导】事实细节题。由文章第二段的内容可知, 邻近日本的一片海域差不多深 11 千米, 比世界上最高的山脉还深两千米。
37. 【答案】A
【应试指导】推理判断题。文章第三段最后一句话只是说“鱼在死海里不能生存”, 并没有说鱼在所有含盐的海中都不能生存。
38. 【答案】C
【应试指导】事实细节题。由文章第四段第二句话可知, 在海里, 不同的鱼生活在不同的深度。
39. 【答案】B
【应试指导】事实细节题。由文章第五段最后一句话可知, 潜水者越深入海底, 他们会发现海水变得越冷。
40. 【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。
41. 【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。
42. 【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。
43. 【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。
44. 【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。
45. 【答案】A
【应试指导】事实细节题。从第一段第二句可知, Franz Liszt 是匈牙利伟大的钢琴家。
46. 【答案】B
【应试指导】事实细节题。从第二段可知, 那位年轻的女士说她是 Liszt 的学生, 是为了给富家子弟上课, 挣钱谋生。
47. 【答案】D
【应试指导】推理判断题。从本篇文章可以看出, Liszt 对那位女士很友好, 很同情她, 并要亲自出席音乐会。
48. 【答案】C
【应试指导】事实细节题。由文章第二段第二句话“*But it is not a live talk*”可知, 正确答案为 C。
49. 【答案】D
【应试指导】推理判断题。由文章第二段最后一句话可知, 什么时候能收到回复要看接收者查看信件频率。由此可推知, 作者认为电子邮件的不足之处是回复依赖于接收者查看信件频率。
50. 【答案】C
【应试指导】事实细节题。由文章第三段最后一句中“*People believe that E-mail, the computerized exchange, would creat friendship*”可知, 选项 C 的表述错误。

五、补全对话

51. this is Dr. Green speaking
52. Could you come to my home
53. What's the matter with him
54. he has a fever and a terrible headache
55. I'll be there in a few minutes

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.