



成人高考 考前模拟卷

ADULT THE UNIVERSITY ENTRANCE EXAM

■ 教研组 编

成人高考-高起点《英语》考前模拟卷

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. sh <u>oo</u> t | C. w <u>oo</u> d | D. cu <u>ckoo</u> |
| 2. A. sa <u>i</u> lor | B. fa <u>i</u> lure | C. fa <u>i</u> ry | D. ta <u>i</u> lor |
| 3. A. h <u>ou</u> r | B. f <u>ou</u> r | C. fl <u>ou</u> r | D. <u>ou</u> r |
| 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. <u>a</u> re |

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. —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

7. He went to the bookstore and bought _____.

- A. dozen books
- B. dozens books
- C. dozen of books
- D. dozens of books

8. 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

9. Lots of rescue workers were working around the clock, _____ supplies to Yushu, Qinghai province after the earthquake.

- A. sending
- B. to send
- C. having sent

D. to have sent

10. The company had about 20 notebook computers, but only one-third _____ used regularly.

A. is

B. are

C. was

D. were

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. Sarah had her washing machine repaired the day before yesterday, _____ she?

A. Had

B. did

C. didn't

D. hadn't

13. —Do you mind my smoking here?

—_____

A. No, thank.

B. No, Good idea.

C. Yes, please.

D. Yes. Better not.

14. He went to the bookstore and bought _____.

A. dozen books

B. dozens books

C. dozen of books

D. dozens of books

15. —_____.

—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

16. It is no_____arguing with Tom because he will never change his mind.

- A. Use
- B. help
- C. time
- D. way

17. At the foot of the mountain_____.

- A. a village lie
- B. lies a village
- C. does a village lie
- D. lying a village

18. 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

19. 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

20. Now people use the word Ms instead of Miss or Miss before the name of _____ in business letters.

- A. woman manager
- B. women managers
- C. woman managers
- D. women manager

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 |

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

If you are writing or studying , it makes very much difference where the light comes from. People 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 to read. Your shadow(影子) falls all over the page and makes it almost as bad for your eyes if you were in a dark room.

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

Try sitting with your right side toward the window. This is very well for reading , but you were writing , the shadow of your hand would fall across the 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.

36. 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.

37. 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

38. 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

B

“Sesame Street” has been called the “longest street in the world” .

This is because the television program by that name can now be seen in so many parts of the world.

The program , which went on the air in New York in 1969 , uses songs , jokes , and pictures to give children a basic understanding of numbers , letters and human relationships. More than 6 million children in the United States watch it regularly. The viewers(观众) include more than half the nation's children before school age.

Many teachers consider the program a great help , though some teachers find that problems happen when the first-year pupils who have learned from “Seasame Street” , are in the same class with those who have not watched the program. Tests have shown that children who watch it five times a week learn more than those who

seldom watch it. In the United States the program is shown at different hours during the week in order to increase the number of children who can watch it regularly.

Why has “Sesame Street” been so much more successful than other children’s shows? Many reasons have been suggested. Perhaps one reason is that mothers watch “Sesame Street” along with their children. But the best reason for the success of the program may be that it makes every child watching it feel able to learn. The child finds himself learning, and he wants to learn more.

39. People call “Sesame Street” the longest street in the world because_____.

- A. it is the longest TV program ever produced
- B. it took much more time to put on this program than any other one
- C. it is shown almost throughout the world
- D. it has been on the air since 1969

40. “Sesame Street” is a TV program produced mainly for_____.

- A. children
- B. children of school age
- C. primary school teachers and pupils
- D. mothers and their children

41. “Sesame Street” is so successful mainly because _____.

- A. mother watch it with their children
- B. it contains songs, stories and jokes
- C. it is shown at different hours during the week
- D. children are willing and able to learn when watching it

42. When the first-year pupils who have watched the program are in the same class with those who haven’t,_____.

- A. teaching will become a bit difficult
- B. they will not get on well with one another
- C. it is impossible to begin class at the fixed time
- D. they don’t want to learn anything more

C

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.

43. "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

44. 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 teacher', teaching
- C. is much more important than that of science and mathematics
- D. has become more practical than theoretical

45. 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

46. 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.

D

It may be pointed out that warfare(战争)as practiced by man has no parallel in nature. The 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.

47. The main idea of 也 is 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
48. 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.
49. That 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

50. 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

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。

卷二

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: Well, _____ 52 _____ .

Tom: Oh, _____ 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.

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 (Lake) 湖。

注意：

1. 不要逐字翻译，叙述要连贯。
2. 词数应为 100 左右。

成人高考-高起点《英语》考前模拟卷答案及解析

一、语音知识

1. 【答案】C

2. 【答案】C

3. 【答案】B

4. 【答案】A

5. 【答案】D

二、词汇与语法知识

6. 【答案】A

【解析】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。

7. 【答案】D

【解析】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。dozen of 意为“若干，许多”。

8. 【答案】A

【解析】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。

9. 【答案】A

【解析】句意：地震发生后，大量的营救人员夜以继日地为青海省玉树县提供补给。该空为现在分句短语作伴随状语，故选 A 项。

10. 【答案】D

【解析】句意：这家公司大约有 20 台笔记本电脑，但是只有二分之一经常被使用。一般来讲，分数作主语时，谓语用单数。但是由前半句 about 20 notebook computers 可知，此处用复数。本句的时态是过去时，因此应该用 were。

11. 【答案】D

【解析】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】C

【解析】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，所以反意疑问句用 didn't。

13. 【答案】D

【解析】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。

14. 【答案】D

【解析】句意：他去了书店买了许多 dozen 意为“一打，十二个”，与数词连用时要用数形式。与 of 连用时要用复数形式。dozens of 为“若干，许多”。

15. 【答案】B

【解析】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。

16. 【答案】A

【解析】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。

17. 【答案】B

【解析】题中表地点的介词短语放在句首，用完全倒装结构，句意：一个村庄位于山脚下，故选 B。

18. 【答案】B

【解析】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。

19. 【答案】D

【解析】句意：在这次演讲中，我只给你们提供一个纯属个人的看法，就是如何能够使我们的生活过的完美，并对未来提出一些建议。private 意为“个人的，私人的”，侧重修饰不让其他人知道或参与的事情；personal 意为“个人的，私人的”，侧重修饰特定的人的事情而不是其他人，由此比较语境可知用 personal 正确。unique 意为“独一无二的”；different “不同的”。根据句意故选 D

20. 【答案】B

【解析】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。

三、完形填空

21. 【答案】D

【解析】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

【解析】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

【解析】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

【解析】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

【解析】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

【解析】此句意为:一个大鲸鱼两口可吞下一个人。take in 吸收,吃进,符合题意。

27. 【答案】 A

【解析】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

【解析】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

【解析】“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

【解析】此句意为:她为探险而活着。表示“为……而活着”,应用 for。

31. 【答案】 C

【解析】 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

【解析】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

【解析】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

【解析】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

【解析】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

【解析】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。

37. 【答案】 B

【解析】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。

38. 【答案】 D

【解析】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。

39. 【答案】 C

【解析】从第二段可知答案为 C。

40. 【答案】 A

【解析】从第三段可知，“芝麻街”就是少儿电视节目。

41. 【答案】 D

【解析】文章最后一段指出该节目成功的主要原因是：孩子们看节目是想学并且能够学到知识。

42. 【答案】 A

【解析】文章第四段中，学校的老师发现将经常看这个节目的儿童和很少看这个节目的儿童编在一个班上课，就会出现一些问题，即教学可能会变得有点儿困难。

43. 【答案】 A

【解析】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方式。

44. 【答案】 D

【解析】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，要求学生们解决实际问题。

45. 【答案】 B

【解析】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”。

46. 【答案】 B

【解析】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。

47. 【答案】B

【解析】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。

48. 【答案】C

【解析】第二句的意思是:地球上,较高级的动物种群中,现在没有,过去也没出现像人类战争那样灭绝自己物种的厮杀。

49. 【答案】C

【解析】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

50. 【答案】A

【解析】本文作者指出,自然法则是完全错误的,进而举例说,尽管上世纪战争不断,人口还是几乎增加了一倍。所以,作者是反对“自然法则”的。

五、补全对话

【答案】

51. How are you doing/How are you

52. I went to the cinema on Sunday/I saw a film(movie) on Sunday

53. What(film/movie) did you see?

54. Did you like it/Was it interesting/good

55. What did you do/How about you/How did you spend your weekend

六、书面表达

【答案】

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 scene there is beautiful!

I hope you will take a trip to the United States some day.

Love ,

Xiao Ming

成人 高 考

考 前 模 拟 卷