

成人高考《英语（高起点）》考前揭秘

卷（一）

一、语音知识,下列划横线选项中读音不同的是

1.

A. why

B. when

C. whom

D. what

正确答案: C

答案解析: A, B, D 选项中 wh 发/w/, C 选项 wh 发/h/。

2.

A. lunch

B. school

C. China

D. children

正确答案: B

答案解析: A, C, D 选项中 ch 发/tʃ/, B 选项 ch 发/k/。

3.

A. music

B. student

C. university

D. jump

正确答案: D

答案解析: A, B, C 选项中 u 发字母本音/ju:/, D 选项 u 发/ʌ/。

4.

A. there

B. three

C. thank

D. fourth

正确答案: A

答案解析: B, C, D 选项中 th 发/θ/, A 选项 th 发/ð/。

5.

A. bear

B. pear

C. deer

D. chair

正确答案: C

答案解析: A, B 选项中 ear 发/ɛə/, 与 D 选项中 air 发/ɛə/, 发音相同; C 选项 eer 发/iə/。

二、词汇与语法知识

6. Tom _____ ill because he _____ pale.

- A. seem; look
- B. looks; seems
- C. seems; looks
- D. look; seem

正确答案：C

答案解析：句意：Tom 看起来像是病了，因为他看起来脸色苍白。因为 Tom 是第三人称单数，所以用动词的单三形式。

7. —Where is your homework? Did your dog eat it again?

—No, it _____ almost _____, and then my pen didn't work!

- A. 不填; finishes
- B. 不填; finished
- C. is; finished
- D. was; finished

正确答案：D

答案解析：考查动词的时态和语态。根据语境可知，it 指代问句中的 homework，与动词 finish 存在逻辑上的被动关系，要用被动语态，故排除 A、B 两项。根据下文的“然后我的笔不能用了”可知，此处指“作业快写完了”，表示过去发生的事情，要用一般过去时，故选 D。

8. —_____ do you help your mother do housework?

— Every day. I think it's our duty to do it.

- A. How soon
- B. How far
- C. How often
- D. How much

正确答案：C

答案解析：考查疑问词词义辨析。how often “多长时间一次”，询问频率；how far “多远”，询问距离；how soon “多久后”，对“in+段时间”提问；how much “多少钱/多少”，询问价格或数量。答语中的 Every day 可知，询问的频率，故选 C。

9. With the rapid progress in high technology, 5G _____ around most parts of China in the near future.

- A. is used
- B. is using
- C. will use
- D. will be used

正确答案：D

答案解析：考查时态与语态。根据主谓关系可知，主语 5G 是谓语动词 use 的承受者，此句应用被动语态；根据表示将来的时间 in the near future 可知，此句用一般将来时。故选 D。

10. I was told that there were 50 foreign experts _____ Chinese in the school, most _____ were from Germany.

- A. study; of whom
- B. study; of them
- C. studying; of them
- D. studying; of whom

正确答案：D

答案解析：考查定语从句

第一空用现在分词结构作后置定语，相当于定语从句 who study Chinese；第二空 whom 引导定语从句，且在从句中作介词 of 的宾语。

11. —I like the coat but not the color. Could I have a try on _____ one?

—No problem.

- A. other
- B. others
- C. the other
- D. another

正确答案：D

答案解析：考查代词辨析。other 别的，其他的；others 另一些；the other 两者中的另一个；another 三者或多者中的另一个。联系下文“--我喜欢这个上衣，但是不喜欢这个颜色。--没问题”可知，此处指“这是在购物，商店里有多个商品”。故选 D。

12. My father plans to _____ me _____ at the school gate at 6:30 so that we can visit my grandma together.

- A. pick; up
- B. turn; down
- C. let; down
- D. cheer; up

正确答案：A

答案解析：考查动词短语辨析。pick ... up 捡起，接载；turn ... down 拒绝，关小；let ... down 使……失望；cheer ... up 使……振奋起来。联系下文的“以便我们能一起去看望奶奶”可知，此处指“爸爸准备 6 点半的时候在学校门口接我”，故选 A。

13. —Henry, can' t you answer the question?

—Sorry, I _____. Could you say it again?

- A. wasn' t listening
- B. don' t listen
- C. am not listening
- D. won' t listen

正确答案：A

答案解析：考查动词时态。wasn' t listening 为过去进行时的否定形式的构成；don' t listen 为一般现在时的否定形式的构成；am not listening 为现在进行时的否定形式的构成；won' t listen 为一般将来时的否定形式的构成。根据问句中的“Henry，请你回答这个问题好吗？”和答语中的“你能再说一遍吗？”可知，Henry 当时没有听见，表示过去某个时间正在进行

的工作，要用过去进行时，故选 A。

14. Young as Bill is, he owns a lot of _____ about Chinese history.

- A. information
- B. knowledge
- C. background
- D. experience

正确答案：B

答案解析：考查名词词义辨析。句意：虽然比尔很年轻，但他对中国历史有很深的了解。
information 信息；knowledge 知识；background 背景；experience 经验，经历。根据语境可知，选 B。

15. —My friend Timmy has made great progress in English recently.

—_____. He is studying harder than before.

- A. So have he
- B. So he has
- C. So he have
- D. So has he

正确答案：B

答案解析：考查句子倒装及主谓一致。句意：——彼得最近在英语方面取得了很大的进步。——的确如此。他现在比以前学习更努力。由 He is studying harder than before. 可知此处是对 Peter 取得进步的肯定，用“so+主语+谓语”结构，主语是 he，谓语用第三人称单数形式，故选 B。

16. —Must I finish the task this afternoon, Mom?

—No, you _____. You can do it tomorrow, dear.

- A. needn't
- B. mustn't
- C. can't
- D. won't

正确答案：A

答案解析：考查情态动词辨析。句意：——妈妈，今天下午我必须完成这项任务吗？——不，你不必，明天也可以打扫的，亲爱的。must 提问的句子，回答用 needn't, 表示不必。

17. To my surprise, his plan is exactly the same as _____.

- A. mine
- B. I
- C. my
- D. me

正确答案：A

答案解析：考查代词用法。句意为“使我惊奇的是，他的计划和_____完全一致”。mine 我的，可单独使用；I（主格）我；my（形容词性物主代词）我的，必须和名词一起使用；me（宾格）我。根据句意可知空格处句意为“我的”，且单独使用，故选 A。

18.The students cheered _____ they heard the exciting news.

- A. even though
- B. in order that
- C. as soon as
- D. as long as

正确答案：C

答案解析：考查连词辨析。

句意：学生们一听到这个令人兴奋的消息就欢呼起来。even though 虽然；in order that 为了；as soon as 一……就……；as long as 只要。结合句意，故选 C。

19.—Jim, why are you so sad?

—I am always made _____ dishes after dinner.

- A. wash
- B. washing
- C. to wash
- D. washed

正确答案：C

答案解析：使役动词 have/make/let 在主动语态下，make/have/let sb.后加省略 to 的不定式；在被动语态下，sb. be made/had/let 后加带 to 的动词不定式。

20.There _____ a football match in our school next week.

- A. is going to have
- B. will have
- C. will be
- D. is going to hold

正确答案：C

答案解析：考查 there be 句型。句意：下周将在我们的学校会有一场足球比赛。There be 固定词组，表示有。

三、完形填空

21.As Su Yige has developed an environmentally friendly lifestyle for the past three years while studying in Canada. However, her eco-friendly actions have often 21. _____ to the 23-year-old being mistaken as 22. _____. At first, she believed it was a result of similarities in Asians' appearance 23. _____ the eyes of many Westerners, but after long observation she has concluded that it is based on "environment-related racism (种族偏见) against Chinese people". That 24. _____ drove her to create an environmental video blog as a platform to change this noticeable racism. She 25. _____ to find many examples of such content on Chinese social media platforms. Then the idea of starting an environmental blog came though 26. _____ is common on the Internet in the West.

She probably would not have put the idea into practice so quickly 27. _____ she hadn't been mistaken as Japanese again in March last year, when she was cleaning up an area filled with litter while 28. _____ a walk.

A Canadian man, who stopped 29. _____ and joined her, asked if she was from Japan. 30. _____ in regular clothes, she could find 31. _____ reason for the mistake. "I suddenly realized that it'

s difficult to break the prejudice (偏见),” she said.

However, she wants to keep her environmental blog running to make full use 32._____ her spare time, and hopes to 33._____ with vloggers (视 频 博 主) by sharing her personal experiences to make her platform more 34._____.

35._____ drives her to continue the time-consuming activity that provides no financial benefit is the hope of stopping the longstanding environmental prejudice against Chinese people.

1、 21.

- A. led
- B. made
- C. taken
- D. turned

正确答案： A

答案解析： lead to 导致， take to 喜欢， 开始从事， turn to 求助于。

her eco-friendly actions have often led to the 23-year-old being mistaken as Japanese. “她的环保行为经常导致这位 23 岁的女孩被误认为是日本人。”

2、 22.

- A. Canadian
- B. Japanese
- C. English
- D. American

正确答案： B

答案解析： 由第三段…she hadn’ t been mistaken as Japanese again in March last year…得知，她被误认为是日本人。

3、 23.

- A. on
- B. of
- C. with
- D. in

正确答案： D

答案解析： 介词固定搭配。 in the eyes of…在……心目中； 从……来看。 she believed it was a result of similarities in Asians’ appearance in the eyes of many Westerners. 她认为，这是亚洲人在许多西方人眼中外表相似的结果。

4、 24.

- A. conclusion
- B. explanation
- C. objection
- D. suggestion

正确答案： A

答案解析: conclusion 结论; explanation 解释, 说明; objection 异议; suggestion 建议。
由第一段 after long observation she has concluded that it is based on “environment-related racism against Chinese people”. 经过长期观察, 她得出结论, 这是基于“与环境有关的针对中国人的种族主义”。得知, 她的结论驱使她去创造……

5、25.

- A. hoped
- B. needed
- C. failed
- D. refused

正确答案: C

答案解析: 固定搭配 fail to do sth. 失败, 未做成; hope to do sth. 希望做某事; need to do sth. 需要做某事; refuse to do sth. 拒绝做某事。

因为在中国的社交媒体平台上没能找到相关的例子, 才导致创建 environmental blog 的想法。

6、26.

- A. she
- B. that
- C. it
- D. one

正确答案: C

答案解析: 因为在中国的社交媒体平台上没能找到相关的例子这件事导致创建 environmental blog 的想法。用 it 指代前面的一句话。she 指代女她; that 通常特指同类异物, one 通常泛指同类异物。

7、27.

- A. if
- B. /
- C. unless
- D. once

正确答案: A

答案解析: if 如果; unless 如果不; once 一旦。

此处考查, if 引导的虚拟条件状语从句, 对过去的虚拟。主句 She probably would not have put the idea into practice so quickly 是情态动词+have done 形式, 从句 if she hadn't been mistaken as Japanese again in March last year, 是过去完成时态。

8、28.

- A. going
- B. taking
- C. beginning
- D. keeping

正确答案: B

答案解析: go for a walk 散步; take a walk 散步; begin to walk 开始走路; keep walking 勇往直前根据 she was cleaning up an area filled with litter while taking a walk 她一边散步, 一边清理一片乱七八糟的地方。可知 B 选项符合句意。

9、29.

- A. run
- B. ran
- C. running
- D. to run

正确答案: C

答案解析: 固定搭配 **stop doing sth.** 停止正在做的事情; **stop to do sth.** 停下来去做另一件事。根据文意可知那个人现在正在跑步。故选 C。

10、30.

- A. Dress
- B. Dressed
- C. Dressing
- D. To dress

正确答案: B

答案解析: **dress** 作动词讲时, 为及物动词, 后跟人作宾语, 而不是物。此处 **dress** 与 **she** 之间存在被动关系。故选 B。

dress 是动词原形, 常作谓语动词, 但 30. _____ in regular clothes 与主句 **she could find...** 之间无连词, 故此处应填写非谓语动词。**dressed** 为过去分词, 表被动+完成; **dressing** 为现在分词, 表主动+进行; **to dress** 为不定式, 表目的+将来。

11、31.

- A. not
- B. nothing
- C. neither
- D. no

正确答案: D

答案解析: 由 “**I suddenly realized that it’s difficult to break the prejudice (偏见),**” 可知, 消除偏见困难, 是因为她找不到理由。

reason 是可数名词单数; **no=not a/any** 后可加可数名词单数或复数; 也可加不可数名词。**not/nothing** 后不能直接加可数名词单数, **neither** “两者都不”, 不符合句意。故选 D。

12.32.

- A. for
- B. in
- C. of
- D. into

正确答案: C

答案解析: 介词固定搭配。**make full use of** 充分利用。

she wants to keep her environmental blog running to make full use of her spare time 她想让她环保博客继续运行, 以充分利用她的业余时间。

13.33.

- A. cooperate
- B. argue

C. compare

D. compete

正确答案：A

答案解析：考查动词词义辨析。句意：然而，她希望自己的环保博客能继续运营，充分利用业余时间，并希望与视频博主合作，分享她的个人经历，让她的平台更有影响力。A. cooperate 合作；B. argue 争论；C. compare 比较，比作；D. compete 竞争。根据下文“with vloggers (视频博主) by sharing her personal experiences”推知，Su Yige 希望与其他视频博主合作，分享自己的个人经历。故选 A。

14、34.

A. amusing

B. complex

C. fashionable

D. influential

正确答案：D

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：然而，她希望自己的环保博客能继续运营，充分利用业余时间，并希望与视频博主合作，分享她的个人经历，让她的平台更有影响力。A. amusing 令人愉快的；B. complex 复杂的；C. fashionable 流行的；D. influential 有影响力的。结合上文 Su Yige 想与其他博主合作可知，她是想自己的平台更具影响力。故选 D。

15、35.

A. that

B. why

C. what

D. which

正确答案：C

答案解析：此处考查主语从句的引导词。

that 只起到引导作用，但没有词义且在句中不充当句子成分。

why 起引导作用，有词义且在句中充当原因状语。“为什么”，此处缺少的主语。故排除。

what 起引导作用，有词义且在句中充当主语、宾语、表语等。“什么”。

which 起引导作用，有词义且在句中充当主语、宾语、表语。“哪一个”，词义不符。

What drives her to continue the time-consuming activity that provides no financial benefit is the hope of stopping the longstanding environmental prejudice against Chinese people. 促使她继续进行这种没有经济效益的耗时活动的是希望停止对中国人民长期存在的环境偏见。

四、阅读理解

22、A

When you walk with a backpack, do you know how the things inside move from side to side?

Now scientists have figured out how to tap into that movement to produce electricity.

Picture a pendulum (摆锤) fixed to a backpack frame and stabilized with springs on either side.

The pack's weight is attached to the pendulum, so the pendulum swings side to side as you walk.

Then a machine is driven by that swinging movement, and spits out electrical current to charge a battery.

Volunteers carried the pack while walking on a running machine and wore masks to measure the

flow of O₂ and CO₂. Walking with the slightly swinging 20-pound load, the device (设备) did not significantly affect the volunteers' metabolic (新陈代谢的) rate compared to when they carried the same weight fixed in place. In fact, the energy-harvesting pack reduced the forces of acceleration they'd feel in a regular pack, which might mean greater comfort for a long hike. And the device did produce a steady trickle (涓流) of electricity. If you up the load to 45 pounds, the swing of the pack could fully charge a smart phone only after 12 hours. The details are in the journal Royal Society Open Science.

The device produces electricity from human movement and has been identified as a workable solution to providing a renewable energy source for portable electronic devices. It is particularly useful for those who work in remote areas, as these people often carry a lot of weight in a backpack for their exploration.

But here's a real conundrum: the energy-harvesting device currently weighs five pounds. The researchers say that's about four pounds too many to be a smart alternative to batteries. So they hope that more research lets them lighten the load, to ensure the pack charges you up without weighing you down.

1. We can learn from Paragraph 2 that _____.

- A. the way the device works
- B. the appearance of the device
- C. the users of the device
- D. the reasons for the birth of the device

正确答案: A

答案解析: 主旨大意题。根据文章第一段结尾“Now scientists have figured out how to tap into that movement to produce electricity.” (现在科学家们已经找到了利用这种运动来发电的方法。) 和第二段内容“Picture a pendulum fixed to a backpack frame and stabilized with springs on either side. The pack's weight is attached to the pendulum, so the pendulum swings side to side as you walk. Then a machine is driven by that swinging movement, and spits out electrical current to charge a battery.” (想象一个固定在背包框架以及任何一边用弹簧固定的摆锤。背包的重量附在摆锤上, 所以当你行走时摆锤会左右摆动。然后一台机器就会被这个摆动的运动所驱动, 并释放出电流来给电池充电。) 可知, 第二段主要讲述该发电设备是如何工作的。故选 A。

2. The following are faulty about the device EXCEPT _____.

- A. it had no influence on the volunteers' metabolic rate
- B. it could harvest energy when the volunteers walk
- C. it could not produce steady electricity
- D. it had no use for a long walk

正确答案: B

答案解析: 细节理解题。根据文章第三段“In fact, the energy-harvesting pack reduced the forces of acceleration they'd feel in a regular pack, which might mean greater comfort for a long hike. And the device did produce a steady trickle of electricity.” (事实上, 能量收集包减少了他们在普通包里感受到的加速力, 这可能意味着更舒适的长途徒步。这个装置确实产生了稳定的电

流。)可知, 这个设备在志愿者行走时收集能量。故选 B。

3、Which of the following has the closest meaning to the underlined word “conundrum” in the last paragraph?

- A. Contest.
- B. Method.
- C. Problem.
- D. Decision.

正确答案: C

答案解析: 词句猜测题。根据上文 “It is particularly useful for those who work in remote areas, as these people often carry a lot of weight in a backpack for their exploration.” (这对那些在偏远地区工作的人特别有用, 因为这些人经常在他们的探险背包里携带很多重量。)和下文 “the energy-harvesting device currently weighs five pounds.” (能量收集装置目前重 5 磅。)可知, 前文讲述了该装置的优势, 根据 but 可知上下文是转折关系, 由此划线词所在的句子意为 “但这里有一个真正的难题”, 即 conundrum 意为 “难题”。故选 C。

4、What problem should researchers solve next?

- A. The charging speed of their device.
- B. The weight of their device.
- C. Device sales issues.
- D. Smarter alternatives to batteries.

正确答案: B

答案解析: 细节理解题。根据文章最后一段 “The researchers say that's about four pounds too many to be a smart alternative to batteries. So they hope that more research lets them lighten the load, to ensure the pack charges you up without weighing you down.” (研究人员表示, 对于智能电池来说, 这要多出 4 磅。因此, 他们希望更多的研究能让他们减轻负重, 以确保背包在不拖累你的情况下给你充电。)可知, 研究者接下来会减轻设备的重量。故选 B。

【参考译文】【这是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了一种利用背包的运动来发电的方法。】当你背着背包走路时, 你知道里面的东西是如何左右移动的吗? 现在, 科学家们已经找到了利用这种运动来发电的方法。

想象一个摆锤固定在背包框架上, 两侧用弹簧固定。背包的重量与钟摆相连, 所以当你走路时, 钟摆会左右摆动。然后, 一台机器由这种摆动运动驱动, 并释放电流给电池充电。

志愿者在跑步机上行走时携带背包, 戴上口罩测量氧气和二氧化碳的流量。带着轻微摆动的 20 磅重物行走时, 与固定在同一位置的相同重量进行比较时, 设备对志愿者的新陈代谢没有显著影响。事实上, 能量收集包减少了他们在普通背包中感受到的加速力, 这可能意味着长途徒步旅行更舒适。该设备确实产生了稳定的源源不断的电力。如果你将负载增加到 45 磅, 那么电池组的摆动只能在 12 小时后为智能手机充满电。详细信息发表在《皇家学会开放科学》杂志上。

该设备通过人体运动产生电能, 确定能为便携式电子设备提供可再生能源的可行解决方案。对于那些在偏远地区工作的人来说, 这尤其有用, 因为这些人经常背着沉重的背包去探险。但这里有一个真正的难题: 能量收集装置目前重 5 磅。研究人员说, 这大约是四磅, 太多了而不能作为电池的智能替代品。因此, 他们希望更多的研究能让他们减轻负担, 确保背包能在不让你负重的情况下给你充电。

23.B

As COVID-19 broke out and spread in the world, many countries are changing their social habits to reduce the risk of spreading the novel coronavirus (新型冠状病毒). Here are some of the ways that greeting habits are changing around the world.

China

Loudspeakers tell people not to shake hands but to make the traditional gongshou gesture (a fist in the opposite palm) to say hello.

France

France is famous for its romantic greetings. They touch each other's cheeks and make a kissing sound. But now, this habit may be coming to a stop. Newspapers in France have begun publishing advice on how to replace kissing on the cheek. French etiquette(礼仪) expert Philippe Lichtfus said that simply looking into a person's eyes can be enough as a greeting.

Spain

The outbreak could also hit one of Spain's most important traditions---in the week before Easter, known as Holy Week, the faithful(信徒) queue up to kiss the hands or feet of sculptures of the Virgin Mary and the saints, seeking their protection. It's said that the ceremony could be banned.

Iran

Traditionally, people in Iran shake hands to greet one another. But today, a video has been popular in Iran. Showing three friends meeting, hands in their pockets and two of them wearing masks, tapping their feet against each other as a greeting.

1、 Why are many countries changing their social habits?

- A. They want to develop the relationship between countries.
- B. They plan to attract more visitors around the world.
- C. They want to reduce the risk of spreading COVID-19.
- D. They want to get along well with COVID-19.

正确答案： C

答案解析： 细节理解题。根据第一段 “As COVID-19 broke out and spread in the world, many countries are changing their social habits to reduce the risk of spreading the novel coronavirus” （随着新冠病毒-19 在世界范围内的爆发和传播，许多国家正在改变其社会习惯，以降低新冠病毒传播的风险）由此可知，许多国家正在改变其社会习惯，以降低 COVID-19 传播的风险。故选 C 项。

2、 We can find people to greet each other by tapping feet in _____.

- A. China
- B. France
- C. Spain
- D. Iran

正确答案： D

答案解析： 由最后一段…Showing three friends meeting, hands in their pockets and two of them wearing masks, tapping their feet against each other as a greeting. “展示了三个朋友见面，手插

在口袋里，其中两个戴着口罩，用脚互相轻拍打招呼。”可知选 D。

3、Which of the following is right?

- A. Nowadays, gongshou gesture is very popular in China.
- B. Holy Week ceremony could be banned in Spain.
- C. People touch each other's cheeks and make a kissing sound to reduce the risk of COVID-19.
- D. There are only four countries changing their social habits.

正确答案：B

答案解析：根据第三段...Holy Week, the faithful(信徒) queue up to kiss the hands or feet of sculptures of the Virgin Mary and the saints, seeking their protection. It's said that the ceremony could be banned. 表明 Holy Week 可能会被取消。

【参考译文】

随着 COVID-19 爆发并在世界范围内传播，许多国家正在改变他们的社会习惯，以降低传播新型冠状病毒的风险。以下是世界各地问候习惯正在改变的一些方式。

中国

扩音器告诉人们不要握手，而是用传统的拱手手势（一个拳头放在另一个手掌上）打招呼。

法国

法国以浪漫的问候而闻名。他们触摸对方的脸颊，发出亲吻的声音。但是现在，这个习惯可能会停止。法国的报纸已经开始发表关于如何取代亲吻脸颊的建议。法国礼仪专家菲利普·利希特弗斯说，仅仅看着一个人的眼睛就足够了。

西班牙

疫情还可能袭击西班牙最重要的传统之一——复活节前的一周，也就是所谓的圣周，信徒排队亲吻圣母玛利亚和圣徒雕塑的手或脚，寻求他们的保护。据说这个仪式可能会被禁止。

伊朗

传统上，伊朗人互相握手问候。但今天，一段视频在伊朗很受欢迎。展示了三个朋友见面，手插在口袋里，其中两个戴着口罩，用脚互相轻拍打招呼。

24、C

Most animals have little connection with animals of a different kind, unless they hunt them for food. Sometimes, however, two kinds of animals come together in a partnership (伙伴关系) which is good for both of them. You may have noticed some birds sitting on the backs of sheep. This is not because they want a ride, but because they find easy food in the parasites (寄生虫) on sheep. The sheep allow the birds to do so because they remove the cause of discomfort. So although they can manage without each other, they do better together.

Sometimes an animal has a plant partner. The relationship develops until the two partners cannot manage without each other. This is so in the corals (珊瑚) of the sea. In their skins they have tiny plants which act as “dustmen”, taking some of the waste products from the coral and giving in return oxygen which the animal needs to breathe. If the plants are killed, or are even prevented from receiving light so that they cannot live normally, the corals will die.

1、Which of the following is true according to the passage?

- A. Some birds cannot live without sitting on the backs of sheep.
- B. Corals can live better without tiny plants.
- C. Corals depend on plants for oxygen.
- D. Sheep can live better without the birds.

正确答案：C

答案解析：根据第二段...from the coral and giving in return oxygen which the animal needs to breathe.得知：这些植物可以为珊瑚提供呼吸用的氧气。故选 C。

2、Some birds like to sit on a sheep because _____.

- A. they depend on the sheep for existence
- B. they find the position most comfortable
- C. they enjoy travelling with the sheep
- D. they can eat the parasites on the sheep

正确答案：D

根据第一段中间 “This is not because they want a ride, but because they find easy food in the parasites (寄生虫) on sheep. The sheep allow the birds to do so because they remove the cause of discomfort.” 一句之中。可知这不是因为他们想搭车，而因为他们吃绵羊身上的寄生虫。绵羊允许鸟类这样做，因为它们帮绵羊消除了不适的。得知：这些鸟儿在羊身上是因为他们可以在羊身上吃到易食的寄生虫。

3、The underlined word “they” in the first paragraph refers to ____.

- A. birds and parasites
- B. birds and sheep
- C. parasites and sheep
- D. sheep, birds and parasites

正确答案：B

答案解析：由第一段可知叙述的是鸟儿和羊之间的关系，所以 they 指代 birds and sheep。故选 B。

4、What does the second paragraph mainly talk about?

- A. Some animals and plants depend on each other for existence.
- B. Some plants depend on each other for food.
- C. Animals and plants can not live without depending on each other.
- D. Animals can live better together.

正确答案：A

答案解析：推理判断题。根据第二自然段的内容 “Sometimes an animal has a plant partner. he relationship develops until the two partners cannot manage without each other.” 有时动物有植物伴侣。这种关系发展到离开了彼此，两个伙伴无法生存。即双方互相依赖而生存。故选 A。

【参考译文】

大多数动物与其他种类动物几乎没有联系，除非它们猎食它们。然而，有时两种动物会结成伙伴关系这对它们俩都有好处。你可能注意到一些鸟坐在羊背上。这并不是因为他们想搭便车，而是因为他们从羊身上找到了易食的寄生虫。羊允许鸟这样做是因为它们消除了不适的根源。因此，尽管它们可以在没有彼此的情况下管理好，但它们在一起做得更好。有时动物有植物伴侣。这种关系一直发展到两个伙伴没有彼此就无法相处为止。海洋中的珊瑚正是如此。在它们的皮肤中，有微小的植物充当“清洁工”，从珊瑚中提取一些废物，并

提供动物需要呼吸的氧气作为回报。如果植物被杀死，或者甚至被阻止接受光线，使它们无法正常生活，珊瑚就会死亡。

25、D

Tianwen-1 is China's first Mars probe (火星探测器). Where does the name come from? Do you still remember Qu Yuan, a famous poet in ancient China? He loved his motherland very much. His long poem "Heavenly Questions (天问)" expresses the continual hard work and the great spirit of the Chinese nation to science. That is why Tianwen-1 was officially named, which is quite cultural and beautiful.

On July 14, 2020, Tianwen-1 arrived at the Wenchang Space Launch Site (发射站) in Hainan Province. The space probe Tianwen-1 based off (发射升空) at 12:41 p.m. on July 23, 2020, carrying a Long March 5 carrier rocket (长征 5 号运载火箭). It took Tianwen-1 about seven months to travel to Mars.

The China's Mars rover (火星车), Zhu Rong moved from its landing platform (平台) onto the surface of the Red Planet at 10:40 a.m. on May 15th, 2021, starting its exploration (探险旅程) around the landing site.

The 240-kilogram robot was sent into the sky to survey Mars' landforms, geography situation, and something about water, ice, environment and other physical fields.

Before Tianwen-1, no country had ever tried to send an orbiter (运行器), a lander and a rover in one single expedition (考察) to Mars.

2、China's first Mars probe got the name, Tianwen-1, because of_____.

- A. a book written by Li Bai
- B. a famous scientist
- C. a poem written by Qu Yuan
- D. a well-known engineer

正确答案：C

答案解析：根据第一段的 "Where does the name come from? Do you still remember Qu Yuan, a famous poet in ancient China? He loved his motherland very much. His long poem "Heavenly Questions (天问)" expresses the continual hard work and the great spirit of the Chinese nation to science. (这个名字是怎么来的？你还记得中国古代著名诗人屈原吗？他非常爱他的祖国。他的长诗《天问》表达了中华民族孜孜不倦的科学奋斗和伟大的科学精神)" 可知，"天问" 这个名字来自屈原的长诗《天问》，故选 C。

2、When was Tianwen-1 sent into the space?

- A. On June 23, 2020.
- B. On June 24, 2020
- C. On July 23, 2020.
- D. On July 24, 2020.

正确答案：C

答案解析：根据第二段的 "The space probe Tianwen-1 based off (发射升空) at 12:41 p.m. on

July 23, 2020, carrying a Long March 5 carrier rocket (长征 5 号运载火箭).”可知，2020 年 7 月 23 日 12 时 41 分，航天探测器“天问一号”搭载长征五号运载火箭升空。 故选 C。

3、When did Tianwen-1 reach Mars?

- A. In March 2020.
- B. In July 2020.
- C. In March 2021.
- D. In July 2021.

正确答案：C

根据第二段...The space probe Tianwen-1 based off (发射升空) at 12:41 p.m. on July 23, 2020, carrying a Long March 5 carrier rocket (长征 5 号运载火箭). It took Tianwen-1 about seven months to travel to Mars.可知：天文一号在 2020 年 7 月发射，大约历经 7 个月抵达，故选 2021 年 3 月最合适。

4、What does the Mars rover, Zhu Rong survey on Mars?

- A. Landforms and geography situation.
- B. Something about water, ice and environment.
- C. Other physical fields.
- D. All of the above.

正确答案：D

答案解析：根据第三段的“The 240-kilogram robot was sent into the sky to survey Mars’ landforms, geography situation, and something about water, ice, environment and other physical fields. (这个重达 240 公斤的机器人被送到空中，调查火星的地形、地理状况，以及水、冰、环境和其他物理领域)”可知，它被用来调查火星的地形、地理状况，以及水、冰、环境和其他物理领域。故选 D。

【参考译文】

天问一号是中国第一颗火星探测器。这个名字来自哪里？你还记得中国古代著名诗人屈原吗？他非常爱他的祖国。他的长诗《天问》表达了中华民族对科学的不懈努力和伟大精神。这就是为什么天问一号被正式命名，这是一个非常有文化和美丽的名字。

2020 年 7 月 14 日，天问一号抵达海南省文昌航天发射场。2020 年 7 月 23 日下午 12 点 41 分，搭载长征五号运载火箭的太空探测器“天问一号”发射升空。天问一号花了大约七个月的时间才到达火星。

中国的 Mars 漫游者 Zhu Rong 于 2021 年 5 月 15 日上午 10 点 40 分从登陆平台移到红色星球的表面，开始在着陆点周围进行探测。

这个重达 240 公斤的机器人被送入太空，以探测火星的地形、地理状况，以及有关水、冰、环境和其他物理领域的信息。

在“天问一号”之前，还没有哪个国家曾试图在一次火星探险中发射轨道飞行器、着陆器和漫游车。

五、补全对话

26、提示：A 和 B 主要就一些学习英语的方法进行了讨论。

A: You look unhappy. 51. _____?

B: I failed the English exam again.

A: I'm sorry to hear that. 52. _____?

B: Listening is the most difficult for me.

A: You need a lot of practice.

B: I know your English is great. 53. _____?

A: Why not practice listening by listening to tapes.

B: Sounds great. I will learn from you to improve my English.

A: Good luck. 54. _____. I'd like to help you.

B: OK. Thanks a lot.

A: 55. _____.

1.51.

正确答案: **What happened**

答案解析: 根据上文 “You look unhappy.(你看起来不高兴)” 以及后文 “B: I didn't pass the English exam again.(B: 我英语考试又没及格)” 可知, 上文提到对方不高兴, 后文回答了原因, 可见是询问对方怎么了。

2.52.

正确答案

What do you think is the most difficult thing in English

答案解析: 根据后文 “B: Listening is the most difficult for me.(B: 听力对我来说是最难的)” 可知, B 回答了听力是最难的部分, 可见 A 询问了对方认为英语中最难的是什么。

3、53.

正确答案:

Can you give me some advice

答案解析: 根据上文 “I know your English is great.(我知道你的英语很好。)” 可知, 上文提到自己考试失败, 希望对方能给出一些好的建议。

4.54.

正确答案:

If you have any problem, let me know

答案解析: 根据后文 “I'd like to help you.(我乐意帮助你)” 可知, 后文提到乐意帮助对方, 可见本句是在说明如果对方有问题可以来向自己寻求帮助。

5.55.

正确答案

You're welcome

答案解析: 根据上文 “B: OK. Thanks a lot.(B: 好的。非常感谢)” 可知, 本句为回答对方的感谢。

六、书面表达

27.假如你是李华, 你的朋友 Peter 想知道如何保持健康。请你结合以下建议, 就 How to keep

healthy 这个话题给她写一封信，内容包括：

1. 合理、健康的饮食；
2. 适当的锻炼；
3. 充足的睡眠和休息。

注意：1. 词数 100 左右；

2. 邮件内容必须写在答题卡的指定位置。

Dear Peter,

Indeed, everyone wants to be healthy. _____

Yours,

Li Hua

【参考答案】

Dear Peter,

Indeed, everyone wants to be healthy. I am very glad to learn that you want to know how to keep healthy. So I am writing to offer you some suggestions.

To begin with, it is a good idea to keep a healthy and balanced diet. You know, we are what we eat. A variety of food can provide us with different nutrients that our body needs. What's more, we should also take exercise regularly. As the saying goes, life lies in movement. Last but not least, we ought to get enough rest and sleep, which will be good for our body.

I hope you will find these suggestions useful.

Yours,

Li Hua