

全国各类成人高等学校招生考试高起点英语全真模拟

第 I 卷(选择题, 共 105 分)

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

1. A. therefore B. through C. theater D. thirsty
2. A. special B. city C. cinema D. cent
3. A. explain B. extent C. exhausted D. expand
4. A. physics B. cycle C. nearby D. myself
5. A. forty B. support C. sort D. sorry

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

6. A few days ago I visited a friend of _____.
A. me B. mine C. my D. myself
7. I'll never forget the day _____ I became a doctor.
A. that B. which C. where D. when
8. There's plenty of time, so you _____ worry about it.
A. needn't B. couldn't C. mustn't D. wouldn't
9. Teachers recommend parents _____ their children under 12 to ride bicycles to school for safety.
A. not allow B. do not allow
C. mustn't allow D. couldn't allow
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. —Look! There _____ a pair of shoes and two pairs of trousers. How much are they?
—Twenty dollars is enough.
A. be B. am C. is D. are
14. — There's no light on.
—they _____ be at home.
A. can't B. mustn't C. needn't D. shouldn't
15. — _____ you often go to school by bike?
— Yes, but sometimes I go by bus when it rains.
A. Do B. Will C. Have D. Are

16. —I'll go for a picnic if it _____ tomorrow. Will you go with me?

—Yes, of course.

A.doesn't rain B.isn't raining C.won't rain D.didn't rain

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.The concert has already begun. You should have come a little bit_____.

A.early B. much earlier C. more earlier D.earlier

20. Overfishing _____ in order to protect the ocean's ecosystem.

A.allows B.is allowed C.isn't allowed D.won't allow

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。然后从每小題的四个选择項中選出可填入相应空白处的最佳选项。

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

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

In the early 1900s, many people were worried about the problems of _____ people who came to America in_____of a better life. Eleanor could not_____how people lived in such poor conditions while she and some others had so much _____.

After she finished school, Eleanor began_____children to read and write in one of the poorest areas of New York City. She also looked into_____where workers were said to be badly_____. She saw little children of four and five years old working until they_____to the floor. She became involved(参与)with other women who _____ the same ideas about improving social conditions.

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

21. A. technical B.business C. Political D. research
22. A. different B. strict C. lonely D. important
23.A. job B. dream C. future D. childhood
24.A. remembered B. forgot C. doubted D. imagined
25. A. poor B. strange C. foolish D. lazy
26.A. honour B. search C. memory D. favor
27. A. receive B. regret C. understand D. admit
28. A. wealth B.knowledge C. courage D. strength
29. A. disturbing B. teaching C. forcing D. reminding
30. A. hospitals B. factories C. schools D. armies

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|-------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| 31. A. followed | B. chosen | C. protected | D. treated |
| 32. A. dropped | B. run | C. jumped | D. sank |
| 33. A. discovered | B. allowed | C. shared | D. mentioned |
| 34. A. praising | B. visiting | C. attacking | D. controlling |
| 35. A. married | B. separated | C. accepted | D. united |

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。

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(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 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 controlling population and believing in the survival 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_____.
- 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 parent 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 look 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 came 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 non-poisonous. So next time you feel out of sorts, don't head for the drugstore—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 us mood-raiser. Physical work such as housework, however, does little. The key is aerobic exercise--running, cycling, walking, swimming, or other repetitive and sustained activities that increase the heart rate and circulation(循环), and improve the body's use of oxygen. Do them for at least 20 minutes a time, three to five times a week.

47. What is the main subject of the passage?

- A. How to beat a bad mood.
- B. How to talk bad moods out.
- C. How to do physical exercises.
- D. How to do aerobic exercise.

48. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.

- A. when one is in a bad mood, he or she may not work very well.
- B. the best way to overcome a bad mood is to talk to oneself
- C. some drugs are more effective than physical exercises
- D. taking drugs is at the risk of being poisonous

49. "Feel out of sorts", as it is used in the second paragraph, could best be replaced by_____.

- A. put things in order
- B. are in a bad mood
- C. search for tranquilizers
- D. want a mood-raiser

50. Which of the following best describes the organization of this passage?

- A. An exercise and its importance are explained.
- B. A problem is examined and solutions are given.
- C. Two different views of a problem are presented.
- D. Recent developments in medicine are described.

五、补全对话：共 5 句；每句满分为 3 分，共 15 分。

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

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

A. I went to the cinema on Sunday.	B. Did you like it?
C. How are you ?	D. Nice to meet you!
E. How about go to the zoo ?	F. what movie did you see ?
G. What did you do?	

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.

第 II 卷(非选择题, 共 20 分)

六、书面表达: 满分 20 分。

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

提示:

1. “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。
2. 活动时间: 每周六上午。
3. 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。
4. 谈谈你参加此项活动的体会。

注意: 词数应为 100 左右。