



大圣学成

成考大专，成考本科，一年中专 自考本科
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成人高等学校招生全国统一考试

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. certain B. railway C. sail D. wait
2. A. Thursday B. thousand C. television D. result
3. A. push B. number C. cut D. rubber
4. A. everyone B. reply C. safety D. physics
5. A. attention B. station C. direction D. question

二、词汇与语法知识（共 15 题：每题 1.5 分，共 22.5 分）

6. What do you imagine the child uses this old tool _____?
A. about B. by C. for D. of
7. -Have you got a camera?
-No. I should but _____.
A. it B. one C. that D. this
8. Peter was about to unlock the door _____ he found someone had broken into the room.
A. once B. before C. than D. when
9. The speaker, _____ for his speeches, was warmly received by the students.
A. known B. to be known C. having known D. being known
10. His _____ is so great that money doesn't mean much to him.
A. idea B. richness C. health D. wealth
11. My husband and I both go out to work, _____ we share housework at home.
A. for B. so C. yet D. or
12. -Would you like to go to the cinema with us tonight?
-_____, but I don't think I can afford the time.
A. I'd like to B. I'd better go C. I didn't want to D. I wouldn't
13. It is recorded that in 1892 the weather became so cold that the river _____ over.
A. freezes B. was freezing C. has frozen D. froze
14. The President gave the Secretary of State 30 days _____ the report.
A. completes B. to complete C. completing D. completed
15. -Who do you think has made my room so dirty, Mom?
-It _____ be your younger brother.
A. must B. shall C. will D. would
16. Hold on, please. I'll put you _____ to the manager.
A. across B. through C. off D. over
17. People were disturbed and began to see where the noise _____.
A. is coming B. was coming C. has come D. had come
18. _____ in the letter did the young man say anything about his mistake.
A. Anywhere B. Everywhere C. Nowhere D. Somewhere



19. The Greens chose to live _____ lift was cheap, and they moved to a small town years ago.

- A. if B. until C. when D. where

20. I wrote a letter to the car dealer, _____ what had happened to my new car.

- A. explaining B. to explain C. explains D. explained

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最佳选项。

Everyone likes things that are free, and businesses offer things for free to customers as a way of getting more people to pay attention to their products.

Ariely, a scientist from MIT, did an experiment on what people would do when _____ 21 _____ things that were free. He _____ 22 _____ a group of students two kinds of chocolates: the good one for 15 cents was very cheap, _____ 23 _____ the poor quality chocolate was worth 5 cents, so _____ 24 _____ it for 1 cent wasn't very cheap.

Most people chose the high quality chocolate for 15 cents. That's not a _____ 25 _____. But then Ariely lowered the _____ 26 _____ of both pieces of chocolate by 1 cent. If people were _____ 27 _____ correctly, then they should _____ 28 _____ choose the good quality chocolate. But that _____ 29 _____ what happened. Most people chose the free chocolate. This doesn't make sense in our _____ 30 _____ way of understanding economic behavior (经济行为).

What is happening here? Ariely _____ 31 _____ that people want to get a good bargain, but they also want to reduce risk (风险). That is, they want to _____ 32 _____ the chance of making a _____ 33 _____. If you pay 14 cents for a piece of chocolate, and then you don't _____ 34 _____ like it when you eat it, you have lost 14 cents. But when something is free and you don't like it, you haven't lost anything. People would _____ 35 _____ not to take a risk over getting a better bargain.

21. A. facing B. buying C. giving D. treating

22. A. posted B. produced C. offered D. told

23. A. if B. as C. for D. but

24. A. getting B. holding C. eating D. making

25. A. dream B. reason C. reply D. surprise

26. A. weight B. size C. price D. quality

27. A. working B. thinking C. planning D. looking

28. A. still B. once C. almost D. even

29. A. should be B. shouldn't be C. is D. isn't

30. A. easy B. old C. normal D. modern

31. A. questioned B. explained C. agreed D. added

32. A. find B. learn C. lower D. take

33. A. decision B. mistake C. promise D. warning

34. A. usually B. gradually C. certainly D. actually



35. A. start B. prefer C. manage D. afford

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

Probably no other musical instrument (乐器) is as popular around the world as the guitar (吉他). Almost every kind of music needs a guitar. Country and western music would not be the same without a guitar. The Spanish music called flamenco could not exist without a guitar. The sound of American blues music would not be the same without the sad cry of the guitar. And rock and roll music would almost be impossible without this instrument.

People do not agree about where the guitar was first played, but most agree it is very old. Some say an instrument very much like a guitar was played in Egypt more than one thousand years ago. Some others say that an old form of the modern guitar was brought to Spain from Persia sometime in the 12th century. The guitar continued to develop in Spain. In the 1700s it became similar to the instrument we know today.

Many famous musicians played the instrument. The famous musician Niccolò Paganini played and wrote music for the guitar in the early 1800s. Franz Schubert used the guitar to write some of his famous works. In modern times Andres Segovia helped make the instrument extremely popular.

One kind of music for the guitar developed in the southern area of Spain called Andalusia. It will always be strongly connected with the Spanish guitar.

36. What is discussed about the guitar in Paragraph 1?

- A. Its history in America.
B. Its value in the music world.
C. Its importance for music lovers.
D. Its use in musical performance.

37. Where could the oldest form of the guitar probably exist according to the text?

- A. In Spain B. In Persia
C. In Egypt D. In America

38. Who did most to make the guitar very popular?

- A. Andalusia. B. Andres Segovia.
C. Franz Schubert. D. Niccolò Paganini.

39. What would be the best title for the text?

- A. Music and Musicians
B. The History of the Guitar
C. Music and Musical Instruments
D. The Most Popular Musical Instrument



Eight years ago, officials in Chicago, Illinois, decided to replace the black roof on the city government building with a planted garden. The aim was to reduce energy costs, improve air quality and control the rainwater entering the city's waste system (系统). Green roofs also help reduce a problem called urban heat islands (城市热岛现象). During hot weather, the building's roof could reach temperatures of up to 76°C. With the garden, the temperature of the roof area was reduced by at least 30°C. Workers planted over 150 kinds of plants that could stand bad weather. Now, the area is cooler, the building requires less energy to keep cool, and the roof looks nice. Chicago also offers money to help people pay for building their own green roofs.

About five years ago, officials in Thane, India, decided to reduce the city's depending on power from coal. The city often experiences lack of power because of the large numbers of people using electricity. Officials decided to save energy by putting water heaters (热水器) powered by the sun on top of the city's main hospital. The hospital saved thousands of dollars in energy costs each year. Officials then began building this kind of water heater around the city.

China has announced plans to build a city called Dongtan. The company designing the city says it will produce its energy from the wind, from the wind, sun and waste. The aim is for the city to be an example to the rest of China.

40. What did the officials in Chicago decide to do?
- A. To grow plants on the roof of the government building.
 - B. To made use of the rainwater in the city's waste system.
 - C. To improve the air quality of the city greatly.
 - D. To build another government building
41. What problem does Thane have according to the text?
- A. The city doesn't have enough electricity for its people.
 - B. The city's main hospital lacks money for energy costs.
 - C. The city needs more water heaters for its people.
 - D. The city needs to control its population growth.
42. Why does China plan to build the new city?
- A. To set an example of using clean energy.
 - B. To provide energy for the rest of China.
 - C. To learn how to use new energy forms.
 - D. To gain experience in city design.
43. What does the author try to tell the readers about?
- A. Problems in big cities of the world.
 - B. The rising energy costs in cities.
 - C. Different ways of going green.
 - D. Energy problems in the world.

C

On my way home from work one day in 1994, I stopped at a supermarket



for shopping. I was behind two customers. The person checking out was a young mother with her little girl. As the clerk was scanning (扫描) the thing she had chosen, the young lady was carefully counting her money, worried. After the last thing was scanned, the clerk told the young mother the total.

The young mother's expression turned to embarrassment (尴尬) as she realized she did not have enough money. She started to see which things to put back, and nervously looked behind her, knowing she was holding up the line. I was smiling and trying to look sympathetic (同情) - I had been in situations where I did not have enough money plenty of times myself. Finally, the young mother gave something back to the clerk, and asked for a new total.

At that moment, the woman in front of me asked the clerk to wait a moment. She took out \$5 and handed it to the clerk to pay what the young mother was short of. When the clerk tried to give the woman the fifty cents change, she pointed to the little girl and told the clerk to give it to her. The little girl smiled and ran to one of the machines to spend the money. Naturally, the young mother was thankful and said so. The woman smiled and told her she was welcome.

I will never forget the look on that little girl's face - not when she was given the money, but when she realized that a perfect stranger cared enough to help them. From the way she looked at the woman, you could tell that she learned something valuable that day: Some people do care.

That woman taught me several things with that one little deed. There are many situations in which we can help other people. It doesn't take much money. A few dollars to someone like me was something quite different to that mother.

44. Why was the young mother carefully counting her money?
- A. To know how much would be left after payment.
 - B. She got ready to pay for what she had taken.
 - C. She was afraid that she didn't have enough.
 - D. To see if she could buy more things
45. What did the author try to show to the young mother by smiling to her?
- A. He had seen her before.
 - B. He was willing to help her.
 - C. He was surprised at her embarrassment.
 - D. He understood what happened to her.
46. The woman in front of the author handed five dollars to_____.
- A. the author
 - B. the mother
 - C. the clerk
 - D. the girl
47. What is the text trying to teach us?
- A. Women and children should be helped.



- B. A little care can bring about great happiness.
- C. There are always people who are in trouble.
- D. A friend in need is a friend indeed.

D

There' s a time to get angry, and it' s best for your child if you do. Let' s say your child hits a playmate with a toy-hard enough to make the other child cry. How can you teach your child to feel sorry so he or she won' t do it again? Researchers say the best way for parents to react (反应) is to show their anger and to let the child know exactly why they are mad.

Many parents believe that it is best to control their feelings and to wait until they' re calm before scolding their children. But the mother or father who explains reasonably to a child, " Peter was crying because you hit him, " is not likely to attract much attention. Young children need to be scolded immediately, and strongly, before they' ll take criticism (批评) to heart.

When your young child does something wrong, scold him or her seriously at once. At the same time be sure to tell the child clearly what he or she has done wrong. An angry reaction without an immediate explanation does little good. Forbidding a child to play outside or not allowing him to watch TV as a punishment works well-but only when taken together with an explanation. Make certain your child understands that although his or her wrongdoing has made you angry, you still love him or her. Use simple, direct words such as, " You hurt Peter. How would you feel if he hit you? You must never, never hurt people. " If your voice expresses strong feeling clearly, your message will carry enough weight.

48. According to researchers, how should parents react when their child did something wrong?

- A. Ask the child not to do it again any time.
- B. Let the child know what exactly happened.
- C. Teach the child why and how to say sorry to others.
- D. Show the child how angry they are and tell him why.

49. What do many parents think they should do with the wrongdoer?

- A. Speak strongly and angrily to him.
- B. Hide their feelings when talking to him.
- C. Explain immediately why he was wrong.
- D. Calm themselves down before scolding him.

50. What could be the best title for the text?

- A. Best Ways to Stop Children' s Wrongdoings
- B. Differences among Parents in Dealing with Children
- C. Different Ways to Deal with Children' s Wrongdoings
- D. Research on Preventing Children from Hurting Others

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答题卡相应题号后, 这些句子必须



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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：Paul 在商店购买西装时，营业员推荐了几套深色的，试穿后他决定买下一套深蓝色西服。

(Shop Girl=S; Paul=P)

S: Good afternoon, sir. What can I help you?

P: 51.

S: I'm sure we have something for you.

P: I travel a lot for work, and I worry about my suits getting dirty on the road.

S: That won't be a problem. Would you like 52?

P: Yeah, the one in dark blue looks nice.

S: This is a very fine suit. 53?

P: Sure

[Paul comes out of the dressing room.]

P: It's good fit and it's very comfortable. 54?

S: \$198.00.

P: OK, 55.

S: Do you need anything else?

P: No, thanks.

六、书面表达（满分 30 分）

假设你是李华，Tim 是你的笔友，一直希望来中国教英语。得知前进中学需要一位英语老师后，你写信告诉他相关情况，主要为：

工作：1、时间为一学期

2、教两个班的英语口语，每周 10 节课

3、负责学校的英语课外活动，每周一次

待遇：每月 4000 元，另提供往返机票、免费住宿

注意：词数应为 100 左右

生词：activity 活动

Dear Tim,

All the best,

Li Hua



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英语试题答案及评分参考

选择题答案

1. A 2. C 3. A 4. B 5. D 6. C 7. B 8. D 9. A
10. D 11. B 12. A 13. D 14. B 15. A 16. B 17. B 18. C
19. D 20. A 21. A 22. C 23. D 24. A 25. D 26. C 27. B
28. A 29. D 30. C 31. B 32. C 33. B 34. D 35. B 36. B
37. C 38. B 39. D 40. A 41. A 42. A 43. C 44. C
45. D
46. C 47. B 48. D 49. D 50. A

五 补全对话

参考答案： 51. I'm looking for a suit/ I want to buy a suit

52. a suit in dark color

53. Would/ Do you like to try it on

54. How much (is it)

55. I'll take (/ get/ buy) this one (/it)

评分说明：

本题应补入 5 处，每处 3 分，共 15 分。补入的部分内容恰当、语句正确、通顺的给满分。与答案不同但意思、语言无错误的扣 0.5 分。大体正确的，给 2 分。句子结构或用词有毛病但尚能达意的，给 1 分。句子结构或用词有严重错误的，给 0.5 分或不给分。完全错误或只写个别单词的不给分。每句中的拼写错误每 1—2 处扣 0.5 分，不倒扣分。

六 书面表达

(一) 评分原则：

1. 本题总分为 30 分，按 5 个档次给分。
2. 评分时，先根据文章的内容和语言初步确定其所属档次，然后以该档次的要求



来衡量，确定或调整档次，最后给分。

3.词数少于 80 和多于 120 的，从总分中减去 2 分。

4.评分时，应注意的主要内容为：内容要点、应用词汇和语法结构的数量和准确性、上下文的连贯性及语言的得体性。

5.拼写与标点符号是语言准确性的一个方面，评分时，应视其对交际的影响程度予以考虑。英、美拼写及词汇用法均可接受。

6.如书写较差，以至影响交际，将分数降低一个档次。

(二) 内容要点

(三) 各档次的给分范围和要求：

第五档（很好）：（25—30 分）

完全完成了试题规定的任务。

——覆盖所有内容要点。

——应用了较多的语法结构和词汇。

——语法结构或词汇方面有些许错误，但为尽力使用较复杂结构或较高级词汇所致；具备较强的语言运用能力。

——有效地使用了语句间的连接成分，使全文结构紧凑。

完全达到了预期的写作目的。

第四档（好）：（19—24 分）

完全完成了试题规定的任务。

——虽漏掉了 1、2 个次重点，但覆盖所有主要内容。

——应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。

——语法结构或词汇方面应用基本准确，些许错误主要是因尝试较复杂语法结构或词汇所致。

——应用简单的语句间连接成分，使全文结构紧凑。

达到了预期的写作目的。

第三档（适当）：（13—18 分）

基本完成了试题规定的任务

——虽漏掉一些内容，但覆盖所有主要内容。

——应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。

——有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误，但不影响理解。

——应用简单的语句间连接成分，使全文内容连贯。

整体而言，基本达到了预期的写作目的。

第二档（较差）：（7—12 分）

未恰当完成试题规定的任务。

漏掉或未描述清楚一些主要内容，写了一些无关内容。

语法结构单调、词汇项目有限。

有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误，影响了对写作内容的理解。

较少使用语句间的连接成分，内容缺少连贯性。

信息未能清楚地传达给读者。

第一档（差）：（1—6 分）

未完成试题规定的任务。

明显遗漏主要内容，写了一些无关内容，原因可能是未理解试题要求。

语法结构单调、词汇项目有限。

较多语法结构或词汇方面的错误，影响对写作内容的理解。



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缺乏语句间的连接成分，内容不连贯。

信息未能传达给读者。

0 分

未能传达给读者任何信息：内容太少，无法评判；写的内容均与所要求内容无关或所写内容无法看清。

(四) 说明：

1. 内容要点可用不同方式表达。
2. 对紧扣主题的适当发挥不予扣分。

(五) One possible version:

Dear Tim,

I've got good news for you. Qian Jin High School in my city wants an English teacher for the coming term. He'll teach spoken English for 2 classes; 10 hours each week. He'll also be in charge of after-class activities, once a week, for those who are interested in discussions in English. He'll get 4000yuan each month. The school will offer a free flat and pay for the plant tickets from his home country to Beijing and back.

I know you wish to teach English in China. I'm looking forward to your reply.

All the best,

Li Hua