



## 成人高等学校招生全国统一考试

### 英语

#### 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. gift      B. goat      C. gather      D. general  
( ) 2. A. head      B. beach      C. feather      D. bread  
( ) 3. A. monitor      B. bicycle      C. alive      D. mind  
( ) 4. A. police      B. polite      C. potato      D. population  
( ) 5. A. birth      B. thank      C. bathe      D. thought

#### 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. The teacher told his students that the earth \_\_\_\_\_ round like a ball.  
A. is      B. was      C. be      D. had been  
( ) 7. It's truly a beautiful place, \_\_\_\_\_ I don't want to live here.  
A. as      B. so      C. and      D. but  
( ) 8. The doctor told Mr. White that he couldn't get better if he didn't \_\_\_\_\_ drinking  
A. give away      B. give out      C. give up      D. give in  
( ) 9. It was a pity that he missed the meeting \_\_\_\_\_ in London last month.  
A. held      B. to hold      C. to be held      D. having held  
( ) 10. —Hello, Jim! May I ask you a question?  
— \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Right      B. Certainly      C. No, thanks      D. Never mind  
( ) 11. He left for New York \_\_\_\_\_ I could say goodbye to him.  
A. as      B. until      C. since      D. before  
( ) 12. John is \_\_\_\_\_ tallest student among \_\_\_\_\_ whole calss.  
A. the; the      B. the; a      C. a; the      D. a; a  
( ) 13. The ship \_\_\_\_\_ at 8:30, but it is almost 9:30 now.  
A. must have arrived      B. would have arrived



- C. could have arrived                      D. should have arrived
- (    ) 14. He asked me how often I went back home \_\_\_\_\_ a visit when I was at college.
- A. on                      B. to                      C. for                      D. with
- (    ) 15. Mary was looking for a shop \_\_\_\_\_ she could buy some chocolate.
- A. that                      B. who                      C. which                      D. where
- (    ) 16. I can't \_\_\_\_\_ you that I'll be able to come, but I'll do my best.
- A. ask                      B. advise                      C. promise                      D. answer
- (    ) 17. Do you want to change this lamp for \_\_\_\_\_ or do you want your money back?
- A. other                      B. another                      C. other one                      D. the others
- (    ) 18. Please tell him \_\_\_\_\_ my train will arrive and ask him to pick me up.
- A. when                      B. how                      C. what                      D. whether
- (    ) 19. I \_\_\_\_\_ any job I like since I came to this city.
- A. don't do                      B. didn't do                      C. haven't done                      D. wouldn't do
- (    ) 20. Every Friday evening George will sit quietly in the chair, \_\_\_\_\_ his favorite TV show.
- A. watch                      B. watching                      C. to watch                      D. watched

### 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。

As a boy I dreamed of flying airplanes. 21 I told Dad I wanted to be a pilot, he said "You need to do your job well on the farm first, and 22 you may realize your dream." The farm was an everyday responsibility(职责)—that 23 Saturday, Sunday and Christmas too. Every morning got up at four o'clock to milk and 24 the cows. After the milk was bottled my older brothers and I 25 it to people's homes. I was paid five cents a bottle. At that time I 26 that to be successful you have to take care of your responsibilities.

When I was 16, I signed up for flying lessons. To pay for the lessons I 27 a small restaurant with some friends. One of our regular 28 was the president of the Farmers' Bank. Every 29 I got, I talked to him about my dream. One day I told him I 30 \$3,500 to buy my own 31. He lent me the money so that could fly people within 150 miles of the airport.

Twelve years later I was flying people around the world 32 a pilot of a bit airline company. After ten years in the company I started my own 33.



Today I run a billion-dollar company, but it was on the farm that I learned the principles (原则) that have 34 me. Hard work and determination do 35 dreams come true.

- ( ) 21. A. When                      B. Though                      C. Before                      D. Since
- ( ) 22. A. now                      B. still                      C. again                      D. then
- ( ) 23. A. spent                      B. meant                      C. wasted                      D. followed
- ( ) 24. A. pull                      B. feed                      C. save                      D. ride
- ( ) 25. A. sent                      B. posted                      C. offered                      D. returned
- ( ) 26. A. replied                      B. agreed                      C. learned                      D. wanted
- ( ) 27. A. opened                      B. borrowed                      C. built                      D. visited
- ( ) 28. A. friends                      B. passengers                      C. neighbors                      D. customers
- ( ) 29. A. day                      B. hour                      C. chance                      D. place
- ( ) 30. A. needed                      B. prepared                      C. received                      D. collected
- ( ) 31. A. car                      B. bus                      C. truck                      D. plane
- ( ) 32. A. by                      B. as                      C. to                      D. for
- ( ) 33. A. job                      B. area                      C. business                      D. journey
- ( ) 34. A. guided                      B. pressed                      C. reminded                      D. excited
- ( ) 35. A. put                      B. make                      C. take                      D. see

#### 四、阅读理解（共 15 小题：每题 3 分，共 45 分。）

阅读下列短文一，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

Once a month, just after sunset, trucks fill an outdoor parking lot in Los Angeles, California. Some trucks sell all kinds of food. Others have clothing for sale. These are known as fashion (时尚) trucks.

It's really fun to go through everything in the truck. The back of the truck is a small store. Clothing hangs on one side. Jewelry (首饰) and purses are on the other. The store looks colorful and is well organized. There is also a very small room for trying on clothes.

Jordana Fortalezza is one of the truck owners. She says the cost of owning a truck is much lower than paying for a store. And there is another reason to use a truck. You can take your business to your customers. But there are also difficulties.

The biggest problem is the weather. In winter, it's cold outside and there's no one around.



Another problem is keeping the truck in good condition. When it breaks down, the repairs can take days. Business stops during the time. It happens at least once a year because her truck is 38 years old.

Meagan Rogers is a fashion school graduate. She says the job market is so hard now, but with a fashion truck she's able to start earning money while her classmates are still working without pay.

36. Which of the following is an advantage of a fashion truck?

- A. It costs less than a store.
- B. It has a small room in it.
- C. It attracts more customers.
- D. It needs repairs once a year.

37. What do we know about Meagan Rogers?

- A. She hasn't finished her school.
- B. She has problems with her truck.
- C. She has started making money.
- D. She is happy to help her classmates.

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

- A. How to Start a Clothes Store
- B. Fashion Trucks in Los Angeles
- C. Tips for Repairing Your Truck
- D. The Story of a Fashion School

B

Body language is of great importance to humans. We carry many of the meanings through body movements. However, many forms of body language we consider to be fine in our country can get us into trouble in other parts of the world.

A smile is one of the most common examples in different countries. While Americans smile freely at strangers, in Russia this is considered strange and even impolite. In Asian countries a smile isn't necessarily an expression of joy but it can be used to express pain.

The acceptable physical distance is another major difference. In Latin America and the Middle East the acceptable distance is much shorter than what most Europeans and Americans feel comfortable with. Hand and arm movements as a form of body language are also very different among countries. Hand shakes are usually acceptable almost everywhere, even between strangers; however, kissing on the cheek and touching on the shoulder or other body parts aren't. For many people in Asia and other parts of the world, such actions are seen as a violation (侵犯) of one's personal space. This is why you should not touch others easily.

Eye contact (目光接触) is one of the forms of body language where the differences are most



**striking**. In America and Latin America looking the other person in the eye is a sign of respect.

But in Asian countries, prolonged (过长的) eye contact is especially rude, so you should try your best not to do that.

39. To humans, body language is \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. funny                      B. strange                      C. important                      D. uncommon

40. In which place is smiling at strangers considered impolite?

- A. Asia.                      B. Russia.                      C. The U.S.                      D. Latin America.

41. Which form of body language is acceptable almost everywhere?

- A. Shading hands.                      B. Keeping a short distance.  
C. Kissing on the cheek                      D. Touching on the shoulder.

42. What does **striking** in the fourth paragraph most probably mean?

- A. Easy to notice.                      B. Difficult to accept.  
C. Interesting to read                      D. Impossible to remember.

C

Recently, more than 2,000 high school teachers have been asked about the effect of the Internet on their students. Teachers say the Internet has had a good influence (影响) and a not-so-good influence on this generation.

Three quarters of the teachers say the Internet and search tools have had a great effect on their students' research habits and skills. But 87 percent agree that this young generation don't know about hard work and can't stay attentive (注意力集中的) for long. And 64 percent say the Internet does more to distract (使分心) students than to help them in their studies. Many students think "doing research" just means doing a quick search on Google.

According to the teachers, one problem is that students trust too much of the information on the Internet. These students have not developed skills to judge the quality of the information. It's something that really has to be taught and paid attention to. It's like everything else. In a world where things can happen quickly, you really need to have a way to step back, think and make judgment about the information you have. And teachers can do a lot to teach that.

Another problem is that being able to quickly find information keeps the students from working hard. They become dependent on search tools and do not make enough use of printed books. Many teachers are also afraid that the Internet makes it easy for students to copy work done by others.



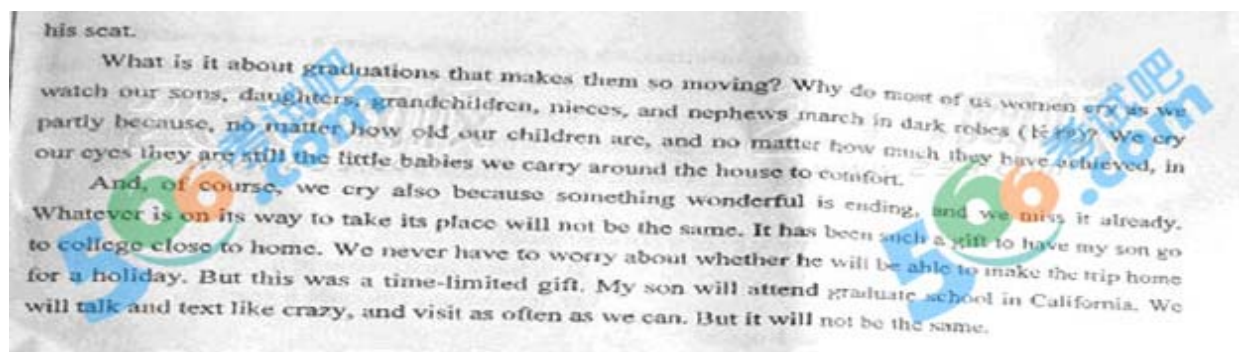
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43. What does the text mainly discuss about the Internet?
- A. Its influence on school teachers.
  - B. Its effect on high school students.
  - C. Its success in high school teaching.
  - D. Its achievements in school research.
44. What is the percentage of the teachers who think the students need work?
- A. 64%                      B. 70%                      C. 75%                      D. 87%
45. What should be taught to students according to Paragraph 3?
- A. How to do research on the Internet.
  - B. How to pay attention to their studies.
  - C. Ways to improve their research habits.
  - D. Skills to judge the quality of information.
46. What will happen when students depend too much on search tools?
- A. They won't make good use of books.
  - B. They won't copy work done by others.
  - C. Their studies will be greatly improved.
  - D. Their attention to things will last longer.

D

I am watching my son and hundreds of his classmates, marching in perfect order into the university football stadium (体育场). Holding back my tears, I search for my son in the sea of people. Suddenly, there he is. I jump to my feet and start waving. Arms flying back and forth above my head. I look like a windmill (风车). or maybe an airport worker guiding a plane. I see him smile, then laugh as he pulls his camera out of his pocket. He takes a picture of me as he waves back, and then goes to find his seat.







What is it about graduations that makes them so moving? Why do most of us women **wry is we** watch our sons, daughters, grandchildren, nieces, and nephews march in dark robes (长袍)? We cry our eyes they are still the little babies we carry around the house to comfort.

And, of course, we cry also because something wonderful is ending, and we miss it already. Whatever is on its way to take its place will not be the same. It has been such a **gift** to have my son go to college close to home. We never have to worry about whether he will be able to make the trip home for a holiday. But this was a time-limited gift. My son will attend graduate school in California. We will talk and text like crazy, and visit as often as we can. But it will not be the same.

47. Why are people gathering in the university stadium?

- A. They are watching a football match.
- B. They are taking part in a sports meet.
- C. They are having a group photo taken.
- D. They are attending a college graduation.

48. Whom does the son take a picture of before taking his seat?

- A. An airport worker.
- B. His mother.
- C. People in the stadium.
- D. His classmates.

49. The writer cries partly because \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. she is disappointed that they have to move to California
- B. she is afraid her son cannot find a job after graduation
- C. she misses the days when she could often see her son
- D. she feels sad that her son has achieved little at college

50. What will be different when the son attends graduate school?

- A. He will not call his mom so often.
- B. He will not give his mom any gift.
- C. He will spend holidays at home.
- D. He will be far away from home.

### 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：Jane 把包忘在公交车上。她来到公交失物招领处寻找，一位女士接待了她。

(Jane=J; Woman=W)

W: Can I help you?

J: Yes, I hope so. I left my bag on a bus this morning.

W: \_\_\_\_\_ 51 \_\_\_\_\_?

J: Bus No.16.

W: \_\_\_\_\_ 52 \_\_\_\_\_?

J: It's a middle-sized white bag.

W: \_\_\_\_\_ 53 \_\_\_\_\_?

J: My purse and keys.

W: \_\_\_\_\_ 54 \_\_\_\_\_, please?

J: Jane Smith.

W: All right, you can come again tomorrow morning and see what we've got here.

J: OK. \_\_\_\_\_ 55 \_\_\_\_\_,

W: You're welcome.

## 六、书面表达（满分 30 分）

假设你是李华，请用英语写一封信邀请 Mike 参加你和朋友在颐和园的周末野餐，并告诉他你将负责面包、水果和饮料，具体安排如下：

自带物品	自己最喜欢的一道菜
集合地点	学校北门公交车站
出发时间	星期日早上 8 点

注意：词数应为 100 左右。

Dear Mike,

\_\_\_\_\_  
Yours,

Li Hua





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### 参考答案

选择题答案：

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

### 五、补全对话

参考答案：51. Which bus did you take

52. What does the bag look like

53. What's in the bag

54. What's your name

55. Thanks/Thank you

### 六、书面表达