

成人高考高起点英语考试真题及答案

第一部分、选择题 (105 分)

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. break B. clean C. heat D. peace

2. A. father B. Neither C. thief D. thus

3. A. bear B. hear C. pear D. wear

4. A. button B. excuse C. use D. music

5. A. allow B. below C. brown D. powder

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.—Was the gentleman's name David?

—No. I don't think so, but _____ go on, please.

A. many thanks B. never mind

C. not at all D. I'd like to

7. Our manager is not in right now. Can I _____ a message?

A. Leave B. Give C. Take D. write

8. George ought to have arrived _____ this time.

A. during B. by C. in D. on

9. Once Johnny starts painting a picture, he won't stop until it .

A. is finished B. was finished

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C.had been finished D.will be finished

10. The girl is waiting for her aunt on _____ side of the road.

A.other B. another C.the other D.one other

11.I never seem to have any time. _____ with my parents.

A.spend B.spent C.having spent D.to spend

12.—The story is too hard to understand.

—Yes,it's short and there aren't many new words in it.

A.since B.though C.if D.because

13.— will John get to the company?

—In three hours.

A. How fast B.How long C. How often D. How soon

14 They all looked so happy. They _____ have succeeded after so many failures.

A. could B.would C.should D.must

15.I came across this old book while I _____ my room .

A. clean B.was cleaning C.have cleaned D.will clean

16.Tom is _____ than George ,but John is the _____ of the three.

A.tallest,taller B.tall taller C.taller,tallest D.taller,tall

17.The teacher asked all the students in the class to keep their eyes _____ for a minute.

A. Close B.to close C.closed D.closing

18.In the last five years the city_____out rapidly in all directions.

A.spread B.to close C.closed D.Closing

19.I think Vic feels surprised by the fact_____I'm smarter than he is.

A.why B.that C.when D.which

20.A good teacher must be_____too strict too weak.

A.either;or B.not only;but also C.neither;nor D.both;and

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, 从每小题的四个选项中选出可填入相应空白处的最佳选项。

In the past, I always thought that being a teacher was an easy job. But I changed my **21** When I became a par-time teacher. About four years ago, Richard asked me **22** could help teach his students how to make a website about themselves. I **23** because computer is what I do well and ' didn't think teaching computer would be that **24**.

But when I taught Richard's class, some of the students **25** with their friends while I was explaining how to do something. At first I just got angry with them,**26** Richard taught me to think why they were doing this. He said that if he was **27** a lesson and the students were not listening, then he was angry with **28** for not making the lesson clear or interesting for them. I told him that I didn't **29** his idea. He then asked me if I had ever **30** the same thing. That made me stop. Of course I had!

If any of my past teachers are **31** this,I want to say sorry if I sometimes played around in the class **32** you were teaching. I didn't think how that would make you feel. I promise I will do my best to be a good.**33** in the future. Please help us when we don't understand and most **34** ,don't be quick to be angry when we fail.**35** of us are perfect but with your help we can be successful.

21. A.plan B.mindc. C.hoice D.decision

22.A.whether B.why c.where D.when

23.A.admitted B.failed C.obeyedg D.agreed

24. A. dangerous B. hard C. Interesting D. wise
25. A. chatted B. Worked C. performed D. travelled
26. A. or B. for C. but D. And
27. A. taking B. leaning C. teaching D. preparing
28. A. itself B. himself C. them D. me
29. A. exchange B. know C. like D. receive
30. A. done B. said C. accepted D. thought
31. A. saying B. meaning C. writing D. reading
32. A. since B. until C. after D. when
33. A. worker B. businessman C. student D. engineer
33. A. seriously B. importantly C. surprisingly D. probably
34. A. All B. Any C. Most D. None

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

When I was at school, our teacher told the class "You are what you eat." My friends and I would laugh and call each other "hamburger" (汉堡) and "biscuits". Our teacher was trying to show us the importance of eating the right food to stay healthy.

This was 30 years ago when there were big movements to make British people healthier. We started to eat boiled potatoes instead of French fries and drink fat-free milk instead of whole milk. At first I felt my potatoes had no taste at all. But after a while I started to prefer healthier food because I felt stronger and I didn't get sick so often.

So we agree that you become what you eat. Do you know what your friends eat just by looking at them? When you know the effects of different types of food, you can use your knowledge well and eat what you want to become.

Food has been so important to our health. Everyone has their own advice to give, which they have read about or have been told by older

people. However, some of these pieces of advice seem to disagree with each other. For example, some say . Eating chocolate makes you fat . while others say Chocolate contains the important minerals(矿物质) like iron and magnesium(镁). "Infact, what we need to find out is what type of chocolate to eat and how much of it to eat.

36. What did the teacher mean by You are what you eat in Paragraph 1?

A.It's fun to be called hamburger or biscuits.

B.Your health depends on what you eat,

C.It's important to eat what you like.

D. Your life looks like what you eat,

37. Which of the follwing does the author probably like now?

A. Whole milk. B. Fried chicken.c. French fries. D. Boiled potatoes.

38. What is the author's opinion on advice?

A. Refuse it if you don't like it.

B. Consider it when making your decision.

C. Accept it if you have read about it.

D. Pass it to your friends.

B

Nancy wanted to make good use of her spare time. So she decided to work for the derdog. For the past several years, she has been putting her experience and energy to help a disadvantaged (条件差的) high school student.

Naney knew that her knowledge would be best shared in a one-to-one situation. She found her perfet match in Operation Jump Start(OJS).

OJS was founded in 1994 in Long Beach, California, with the-goal of helping students reach for higher education. It pairs students with experienced volunteers (志愿者) , and provides them with workshops on writing, leadership development, and guided tours of various colleges.

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Since its start, OJS has helped 80 students graduate from high school, with 95 percent moving on to higher education.

Nancy and the girl, Yanira, spent most of their time on school work. Together the two often went to museums, zoos, the movies, and concerts; they even sang in the school holiday show together!

"I know I'm not like anyone else in Yanira's life," Nancy says, "It's been great to get to know her and to watch her change, grow, and learn."

Much to Nancy's excitement, Yanira plans to attend John Jay College in New York City, where Nancy's father taught for his whole life. These days I share her dream, and if she gets accepted I hope to travel to New York with her and show her around," Nancy says.

39. The word "underdog" in Paragraph 1 probably refers to_____

- A. students who need help to succeed
- B. dogs that are not liked by their owners
- C. smart high school students
- D. poor company workers

40. What is Operation Jump Start (OJS) in the text?

- A. It's a company providing jobs for people like Nancy.
- B. It's an organization helping high school students.
- C. It's a school teaching leadership skills.
- D. It's a program training volunteers.

41. Who is Yanira in the story?

- A. A volunteer OJS supported.
- B. A teacher from John Jay College.
- C. A student Nancy helped.
- D. A relative of Nancy's.

42. According to the text, Nancy feels great to see Yanira

- A. sing in the holiday show
- B. travel to New York
- C. go to college
- D. make progress

C

A world like no other- perhaps this is the best way to describe the world of the rainforest. No rainforest is the same yet most rainforests can be found in the small land area 22.5 degrees north and 22.5 degrees south of the Equator (赤道). You can find rainforests in South America and Indonesia. Other rainforests exist further from the Equator, in Thailand and Sri Lanka.

Rainforests have a great role to play in supporting the world. They are home to a rich variety of plants, birds and animals. Can you believe that 480 varieties of trees may be found in just one hectare (公顷) of rainforest? These forests have around 50% of all the plants, birds and animals on Earth.

Rainforests have their own perfect way for living. The tall trees make a huge umbrella of branches and leaves which protect themselves, smaller plants, and the forest animals from heavy rain, dry heat from the sun and strong winds. Rainforest trees grow in such a way that their leaves and branches, although close together, never actually touch those of another tree. Scientists think this is a way to prevent the spread of any tree diseases and make life more difficult for leaf-eating insects (食叶昆虫). To live in the forest, animals must climb, jump, or fly across the branches and trees. The ground floor of the forest is not all leaves and bushes, like in films, but is actually fairly clear. It is where leaves become food for the trees and other forest life.

Rainforests around the world are disappearing at a high speed. A few thousand years ago, rainforests covered as much as 12% of the land surface on Earth, but today this has fallen to less than 5.3%. We hope that the world governments work together with scientists to use their power and knowledge to keep the rainforests for our existence.

43. According to the text, we can find rainforests in _____.

- A. Britain B. Canada C. Thailand D. U.S.A.

44. Why are rainforests important to the world?

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- A. They are home to various kinds of plants and animals.
 - B. They can lower the temperature around the Equator.
 - C. They can provide food for different kinds of insects.
 - D. They produce the best wood for house building.
45. What can be seen in a rainforest according to the text?
- A. The ground floor is all covered by leaves and branches.
 - B. Tree diseases make life more difficult for leaf-eating insects.
 - C. Tall trees protect themselves from forest animals with their branches.
 - D. Leaves and branches of a tree never actually touch those of the other trees.
46. How much of the land surface on Earth is covered by rainforests?
- A. Less than 5.3% .
 - B. Nearly 12% .
 - C. More than 50% .
 - D. Around 22.5%.

D

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It's said that human beings have restless (不安分的) hearts, but this month's global survey (调查) suggests otherwise. On average, 68 percent of the respondents (调查对象) in 15 countries would again say "I do" to their husbands or wives. In the United States, Brazil, and Great Britain, respondents over 45 are more likely than younger people to feel satisfied with their choices. But in Canada, France, India, Malaysia, the Philippines, and Spain, it's the 45-and-unders who feel more happily matched.

So Happy Together	
China	83%
Philippines	76%
Germany	73%
Netherlands	73%
Australia	72%
Spain	72%
Russia	71%
U. K.	66%
Brazil	65%
Canada	63%
Italy	63%
U. S.	63%
France	62%
India	62%
Malaysia	59%

Misgivings
In the Philippines, where couples marry younger than in most nations, only 20% of those over age 45 say they'd stay with the same husband or wife.

Mismatched
Malaysia is highest with men (48%) who would give up their marriage if given the chance. In Italy, however, 42% of wives would say goodbye to their husbands.

47. How many people on average would marry the same person again?

A. 68%. B. 48%. C. 42%. D. 20%.

48. In which country are respondents over 45 more likely to feel happily matched than younger people?

A. Canada. B. France. C. India. D. The U.S.

49. In which country do people get married younger than in most other countries?

A. China. B. Germany. C. Italy. D. The Philippines.

50. Which country has the lowest percentage of happy couples?

A. Australia. B. Spain. C. Malaysia. D. The Netherlands.

第二部分非选择题(45分)

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。

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提示: **Bill** 到商店买 **L** 号的黄村衫, 得知该颜色村衫已售完, 想看看蓝的。售货员说蓝色今年很流行, 他试穿后决定买下。 (**Bil=B;Sopping Asistat=A**)

A:Can 1 help you,. sir?

B:Yes. I'm loking for a yllow shirt.

A: 51 ?

B:Size L.

A:Sorry. The yellow ones of your size 52 .

B:It's a pity. Do you have that size in blue then?

A:Yes. Blue is 53 this year.

B:Well. 54 ?

A:Sure. look! I fits you well B:Yes, it does. 55 ?

A:150 yuan.

B:OK. I'll take it.

六、书面表达:满分 30 分。

假设你是李华, 你的笔友 **Tom** 想知道中国学生怎样过暑假。你写信告知你的暑期计划并询问他的安排。你的计划是:

- 1.与父母外出旅行
2. 看车展
- 3.读一本英文小说(nove)

注意:词数应为 100 左右

Dear Tom ,

Looking forward to your reply.

Yours.

Li Hua

参考答案

一、语音知识

1. A 2. C 3. B 4. A 5. B

二、词汇与语法知识

6. B 7. C 8. B 9. A 10. C
11. D 12. B 13. D 14. D 15. B
16. C 17. C 18. D 19. B 20. C

三、完形填空

21. B 22. A 23. D 24. B 25. A
26. C 27. C 28. B 29. C 30. A
31. D 32. D 33. C 34. B 35. D

四、阅读理解

36. B 37. D 38. B 39. A 40. B
41. C 42. D 43. C 44. A 45. D
46. A 47. A 48. D 49. D 50. C

五、补全对话

51. What size, please
52. are all sold out
53. very popular
54. Can I try it on

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55. How much (is it)

六、书面表达 (One Possible Version)

June 1st

Dear Tom,

It's a pleasure to answer your question about how Chinese students spend their summer holidays. Take me for example, I usually make a plan at the beginning. This summer I'll go traveling to Qingdao with my parents. We'll swim in the sea and enjoy some seafood there. But I'll have to get back around mid - August because I'll go to a car show on August 20th. Besides, I hope I can find time to read an English novel.

What's your plan for the sunnuer holidays? I hope you can share it with me.

Lookin,g forward to your reply.

Yours ,

Li Hua

