

2015 年成人高考高起点英语真题及答案

选 择 题

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，有一个单词的画线部分与其他单词的画线部分的读音不同。找出这个词。

1. A. family B. value C. cat D. baby
2. A. show B. now C. yellow D. grow
3. A. beach B. lunch C. chair D. machine
4. A. human B. cut C. fun D. luck
5. A. sale B. snow C. design D. ask

二、词汇与语法知识 5 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. Tom attended _____ evening school for _____ month or two.
A. the; a B. an; the C. 不填; the D. an; 不填
7. Spring is by far _____ time to visit the island.
A. better B. the better C. best D. the best
8. The weather report says it _____ again tomorrow.
A. rains B. rained C. will rain D. has rained
9. Bill has _____ a very high price for the car.
A. paid B. spent C. cost D. bought
10. There is nobody here in the office—they _____ have all gone home.
A. can B. must C. should D. would
11. Mary looks great _____ this pair of trousers.
A. in B. by C. on D. at
12. The next morning people found the world outside their houses completely _____.
A. change B. changing C. changed D. to change
13. These books should not be _____ from the library.
A. taken away B. taken off C. taken down D. taken over
14. By the time I got home, my grandmother _____ the dinner and was watching TV.
A. prepares B. prepared C. has prepared D. had prepared
15. The reason _____ the president kept silent is still unknown.
A. how B. why C. when D. what
16. — Will you please open the door for me?
— _____.
A. Yes, please B. My pleasure C. Not at all D. You're welcome
17. James got lost in the city, _____ he had to ask for help.
A. or B. SO C. but D. for
18. Mrs. Smith persuaded her husband _____ the right thing.
A. do B. did C. to do D. doing
19. My parents and I couldn't get into the house last night because _____ of us had the key.
A. all B. either C. neither D. none
20. Dogs have a very _____ sense of smell.
A. nice B. clear C. good D. high

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可填入相应空白处的最佳选项。

In nearly every town or city centre in the UK, on most days of the week you can find one or more people standing in the street selling a magazine 21 *The Big Issue*. These people are all 22, but they are not begging for money. 23, they are selling the magazine as a means(手段)of 24 a small but respectable living.

The Big Issue magazine was 25 in 1991 by Jon Bird and Gordon Roddick after they 26 that there were many homeless people who were 27 on the streets of London. On a previous(之前的)28 to New York, one of them had seen homeless people selling a newspaper known as *Street News* 29 they decided to set up something30 in the British capital.

Nowadays, *The Big Issue* has31 all over the UK and there are even different versions(版本)of the magazine in different parts of the 32. The sellers buy each magazine from the organization for seventy pence and then sell it to a 33 for one pound fifty. By working with *The Big Issue*, many people have been 34 to escape from homelessness, and 35 many of them have moved on to new jobs and new lives.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 21. A. printed | B. spelt | C. called | D. stuck |
| 22. A. healthy | B. homeless | C. impolite | D. single |
| 23. A. Instead | B. Besides | C. Anyhow | D. Therefore |
| 24. A. changing | B. enjoying | C. making | D. improving |
| 25. A. recognized | B. started | C. found | D. written |
| 26. A. forgot | B. hoped | C. saw | D. doubted |
| 27. A. driving | B. living | C. drawing | D. working |
| 28. A. visit | B. entrance | C. way | D. flight |
| 29. A. or | B. but | C. for | D. and |
| 30. A. similar | B. personal | C. natural | D. friendly |
| 31. A. broken | B. landed | C. spread | D. floated |
| 32. A. city | B. town | C. world | D. country |
| 33. A. reporter | B. painter | C. listener | D. reader |
| 34. A. asked | B. helped | C. needed | D. forced |
| 35. A. in the end | B. now and then | C. all the time | D. in a hurry |

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

“Troublemaker” was what was given to my friend Peter by his teachers. They also said that he had no future and no hope! But now I suggest that anyone who said that should say “sorry” to him.

Peter finished Grade Nine, and then he went to study at a technical college. He became a leader of a group of bad boys. After graduation he had nothing to do, SO he just hung around by the market with his friends.

It looked like nothing could change his life. It was not until the day that his father died. He left the boys and went to help his mother who sold food by the roadside.

He really pitied his mum and wanted to do something to support her. He loved reading cartoon(漫画)books and had been collecting them for years, SO he decided that he should sell them. Soon he realized that his books were very popular. So he made up his mind to set up his own business. He went around buying cartoon books from other people. He bought them for 25% and then sold them for half price.

These days, he doesn't have to go around looking for cartoon books because there are always people coming to his shop to sell their old ones. He now has a monthly income of about 55, 000 baht(泰铢).

He was a “troublemaker” to his teachers but he is a hero to me. If you are judged by your teachers as a “bad

student". I suggest you ignore what they say. Just do your best in everything. Don't give up so easily, Believe me, one day you could be successful, too.

36. Why does the author think some people should say "sorry" to Peter?

A. They refused to help him. **B. They considered him hopeless.**

C. They looked down on his parents. D. They made him give up his friends.

37. What did Peter do after his father died?

A. He worked at a market. B. He learnt to draw pictures.

C. He started his own business. D. He continued his college studies.

38. How does Peter get second-hand cartoon books now?

A. He buys them from bookstores. B. He goes around collecting them.

C. He borrows them from his friends. **D. He waits for people to sell them to him.**

39. The word ignore in paragraph 6 is closest in meaning to _____.

A. take no interest in **B. pay no attention to**

C. believe in D. stick to

B

Welcome to North Road Medical Centre! We are open from 8:30 a. m. until 6 P. m. Monday to Friday. Appointments(预约) with the doctors and nurses are acceptable both morning and afternoon. However, a same-day appointment may not necessarily be with your usual doctor. Patients may be seen by any member of the team.

If you decide to register(注册) with us, please speak to one of our receptionists(接诊员). You will need to complete a registration form. Each new patient is asked to answer some medical questions. You should also make an appointment to see one of the nurses for a health check soon after registering. There is sometimes a delay in handing over medical records from your earlier doctor, and this appointment gives us valuable information about your health.

The Out of Hours Service is reachable from 6:30 P. m. until 8 a. m. Monday to Friday; at weekends from 6:30 P. m. Friday to 8 a. m. Monday. Telephone 0845—345—8995 to talk to the Out of Hours Service. They will have a doctor get in touch with you.

For medical advice, you can call NHS Direct(24 hours) on 0845—4647 0r through the Internet at www. nhsdirect. nhs. com. You can always get advice over the telephone.

If you are too ill to come to the medical centre, You can ask for a home Visit over the telephone. Most visits by doctors are made between 12 noon and 3 P.m. If you are able to phone before 11 a.m., this helps us to plan the day.

40. What can be learnt from paragraph 1?

A. The centre opens all week round.

B. Doctors and nurses work six hours a day.

C. Appointments are not accepted in the afternoon.

D. A same-day appointment may not be with the usual doctor.

41. What is a new patient advised to do after registration?

A. Take a health check.

B. Hand over medical records.

C. Ask some medical questions.

D. Complete an information form.

42. If you need the help of the Out of Hours Service, you may _____.

- A. call 0845—345—8995 B. telephone 0845 4647.
 C. get in touch with a doctor D. visit the NHS Direct website
43. When do most doctors go for a home visit?
 A. Before 11 a.m. B. From 6: 30 P.m. to 8 a.m.
 C. From 8: 30 a.m. to 6 P.m. **D. Between 12 noon and 3 P.m.**

C

In 2008, the United States Department of Agriculture(USDA)wanted to know if all the school lunches served to students were healthy. The answer was a big NO!

The USDA found that most American schools served lunches with too much fat and salt. They also found that most of the fruits and vegetables in the lunches came from cans(罐头). Canned fruits and vegetables are not as good as fresh ones.

The USDA gives schools food and money to make lunches. But schools make up their own menus. Some make healthy lunches. Most do not. Now the USDA wants all schools to serve more healthy lunches. They want schools to follow the USDA's guidelines for balanced(均衡)meals.

Mike Sanders, in charge of the USDA in 2008, said the USDA should teach school workers how to make healthier lunches. "A good school lunch is just as important as a good textbook," Sanders said. He said that children also need to learn about healthy foods.

The USDA is working on a new program--Fresh Start. It will give schools more fresh fruits and vegetables. Fresh Start will also help schools change their lunches to make them healthier. To find the best way to change lunches, the USDA held meetings with parents, school leaders, doctors, and cooks.

Children already eat healthy lunches at Chief Joseph School in North Saratoga, Oregon. They have whole wheat bread with low-fat cheese, and low-fat milk.

44. What did the USDA find about lunches in most American schools in 2008?
 A. They were mostly fruits and vegetables.
B. They contained too much fat and salt.
 C. Most of them were canned food.
 D. Most of them were healthy.
45. What are schools required to do to make the lunches healthy?
A. Provide balanced meals. B. Make up new guidelines.
 C. Design their own menus. D. Cook with more vegetables.
46. What was Mike Sanders?
 A. An office secretary. B. A school headmaster.
C. The head of the USDA. D. The director of Fresh Start.
47. What is the goal of the Fresh Start program?
 A. Selling fresh fruits and vegetables. B. Employing good cooks for schools.
C. Helping improve the school lunches. D. Finding a better way to talk with parents.

D

Magic(魔法)often forces US not to believe our own eyes or even appears to be breaking the laws of physics or nature! The word "magic" has many different meanings. When a bird appears in a hat or when someone declares that he could see into the future--both can be called magic. When a sick person suddenly becomes well or a well person(or even animal)becomes ill, magic is the cause. The British author Terry Pratchett uses magic a great deal in his popular Discworld series of books.

Magic has always been used for fun. People enjoy working out in which cup the little ball is or how he knows which card I was thinking of. Harry Houdini was one of the first world-famous magicians—famous for escaping from deadly situations. Recently David Copperfield, or David Blane, has become very popular for his “unbelievable abilities”, such as making the Statue of Liberty disappear or rise.

Magical rings and three-headed dogs may not be real, but does this mean nothing magical really exists? Can you always explain how the magician has done the card trick? Maybe it is better not to explain, but to leave a little magic in our lives. Pick a card. any card. . .

48 • The author explains what magic is in paragraph 1 by_____.

- A. using examples
B. giving causes and effects
C. listing the time of magical events
D. comparing a healthy person with a sick one

49. Who is mentioned as a great escape artist?

- A. David Blane B. Harry Houdini.
C. Terry Pratchett. D. David Copperfield

50. What does the author think of magic?

- A. It changes our lives. B. It provides people with fun.
C. It breaks the laws of physics. D. It explains strange things in our lives.

非选择题

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。

提示：Peter 给 Johnson 教授打电话请病假，接电话的是教授的助手 Sally。

(Peter=P; Sally=S)

P: Hello! This is Peter speaking. May I speak to Professor Johnson 51, please?

S: I'm sorry. Professor Johnson is not here at the moment. This is his assistant, Sally. May I help you

52 ?

P: Yes. Please tell the professor that I'd like to ask for sick leave for tomorrow.

S: Sorry to hear that. May I ask what's the matter 53 with you?

P: I'm running a fever. I've caught a cold.

S: Oh, is it serious 54 ?

P: NO, not very serious, but the doctor told me to stay in bed and have a good rest.

S: I see. I'll tell Professor Johnson 55 as soon as he comes back.

P: Thank you. Goodbye!

S: Bye!

六、书面表达（满分 30 分）

假设你是李华，10 月 20 日是你 18 岁生日，发邮件邀请你的外国朋友 Jack 来你家参加生日聚会。

主要内容包括：

聚会时间：周六晚 7 点到 10 点；

参加人员：朋友和同学；

活动内容：聚餐、唱歌、跳舞、游戏等。

注意：1. 词数应为 100 左右；

2. 开头语已为你写好。(答案略)

绝密★启用前

2014 年成人高等学校招生全国统一考试

英 语

答案必须答在答题卡上指定的位置, 答在试卷上无效。

选择题

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. <u>g</u> ift | B. <u>g</u> oat | C. <u>g</u> ather | D. <u>g</u> eneral |
| 2. A. <u>h</u> ead | B. <u>b</u> each | C. <u>f</u> eather | D. <u>b</u> read |
| 3. A. <u>m</u> onitor | B. <u>b</u> icycle | C. <u>a</u> live | D. <u>m</u> ind |
| 4. A. <u>p</u> olice | B. <u>p</u> olite | C. <u>p</u> otato | D. <u>p</u> opulation |
| 5. A. <u>b</u> irth | B. <u>t</u> hank | C. <u>b</u> athe | D. <u>t</u> hought |

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 class.
 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 I 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 I could fly people within 150 miles of the airport.

Twelve years later I was flying people around the world 32 a pilot of a big 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. warned |
| 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, 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 Fortaleza 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. Handshakes 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. Shaking 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.

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 hard 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 cry as we watch our sons, daughters, grandchildren, nieces, and nephews march in dark robes (长袍)? We cry partly because, no matter how old our children are, and no matter how much they have achieved, in 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.

非选择题

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 把包忘在了公交车上。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

绝密★启用前

2014 年成人高等学校招生全国统一考试

英语试题答案及评分参考

说明：多项选择题如考生选择不止一项，即使其中有一项是正确答案，也不给分。

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

评分说明：本题应补入 5 处，每处 3 分，共 15 分。补入部分的内容恰当、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。

(四) 说明：

1. 内容要点可用不同方式表达。
2. 应紧扣主题，可适当发挥。

(五) One possible version:

Dear Mike,

How are you doing recently? My friends and I plan to have a picnic together in the Summer Palace this coming weekend. We'd like to invite you to come and join us. Each of us is expected to prepare a favorite dish for the picnic. And I will get enough bread, fruit and drinks ready for all of us. We have decided to meet at the bus stop near the north gate of our school at 8 o'clock this Sunday morning. Please let me know if you can come.

Yours,

Li Hua

2013 年成人高等学校招生全国统一考试《英语》真题及答案详解

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. lab B. table C. math D. attack
2. A. cake B. custom C. center D. cover
3. A. rush B. duck C. truck D. butcher
4. A. check B. change C. chemistry D. chocolate
5. A. cousin B. south C. ground D. thousand

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. Jack is news reporter and he likes job very much.
A. a; the B. the; the C. the; a D. a; a
7. It has been almost five years we saw each other last time.
A. after B. before C. since D. when
8. He knows about the city, for he has never been there.
A. everything B. something C. anything D. nothing
9. With all his homework , the boy was allowed to watch TV.
A. finished B. to finish C. will finish D. having finished
10. ---Can I get you some more fish? --- .
A. Yes, please B. I' m sorry C. That' s all right D. It doesn' t matter
11. Tom, hurry up, you will miss the school bus.
A. and B. or C. but D. then
12. The room as a laboratory for nearly two years till now.
A. is used B. was used C. has been used D. had been used
13. ---Mom, do I have to go to bed now?
---Yes, you .
A. can B. will C. may D. must
14. Many artists find it hard to a living from art alone.
A. do B. make C. have D. take
15. James had never seen Brando again, was really a pity.
A. who B. what C. which D. where
16. Excuse me, what time is it your watch?
A. to B. by C. on D. with
17. Welcome to our house! Ill have Hudson you around in a minute.
A. show B. to show C. showing D. showed
18. She spoke fast that I could not catch a word.
A. too B. very C. such D. so
19. Take your computer to John, and he it for you.
A. repairs B. will repair C. has repaired D. had repaired
20. You' d better more clothes, it' s snowing outside.
A. put away B. put up C. put down D. put on

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选出最佳选项。

Yuichiro Miura lives by the saying that nothing is impossible ,For him ,that means climbing Qomolangma ,the world's highest mountain ,at the age of 80 .He 21 to climb it for the 22 time next month .He reached its top at ages 70 and 75. If he succeeds this time, he will 23 the record for the oldest person to climb the 8,844-meter-high mountain .

The record, 24 ,is not what pushes him on. Instead ,he wants to know how a person of his age will 25 and deal with the terrible cold , 26 air and low oxygen(氧气) levels on such a high mountain .He believes those 27 will add 70 years to the age of his body once he 28 to the top .His daughter ,Emili Miura , 29 others that he will feel like someone 150 years old .

“Nobody ever lived that long, and hes so 30 to know how it would be like,” she said.” He would like to know what is the 31 of humans.” Emili Miura said her father thinks that one should always set a higher 32 for oneself and try to achieve it .

Yuichiro Miura faces more dangers 33 health problems ,He has had three heart operations in 34 years ,and he suffered two 35 bones in a sport accident in 2009.Nobody would say it's wise for an 80-year-old person to make the climb ,but Mr. Miura believes that nothing is impossible .

21. A. begs B. plans C. needs D. refuses
 22. A. first B. second C. third D. fourth
 23. A. break B. check C. achieve D. improve
 24. A. anyhow B. therefore C. however D. meanwhile
 25. A. exist B. advise C. work D. feel
 26. A. thin B. clear C. fresh D. cool
 27. A. desires B. conditions C. operations D. advantages
 28. A. gets B. leads C. turns D. sticks
 29. A. warned B. persuaded C. told D. promised
 30. A. sure B. afraid C. proud D. curious
 31. A. end B. aim C. limit D. fact
 32. A. goal B. order C. rule D. example
 33. A. instead of B. because of C. in favor of D. in front of
 34. A. most B. early C. several D. recent
 35. A. burned B. broken C. destroyed D. grown

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

Looking for Pen Pals

Mary, 24years old, comes from Scotland and would like to find a pen pal(笔友)who comes from East Europe. She likes playing the piano and listening to jazz music. She is interested in history but does not like discussing politics.

Jim, 19 years old, comes from South Korea. He would like a pen pal who is interested in discussing the differences of life in Europe and Asia. He loves traveling, listening to pop music and playing football in his free time.

Pietro, 42 years old, comes from Argentina, He is a businessperson and would like to find a pen pal who is also a businessperson and lives in North America. He likes using the Internet and listening to light music.

Helga, 31 years old, comes from Germany and speaks French, English and Russian. She would like a pen pal who is interested in exchanging (交流) ideas about language learning. She does not like using computers for learning and believes that language learning can only happen in a classroom.

Jennifer, 18, comes from New Orleans, She is interested in discussing the political differences between East Europe and North America. She loves horse-riding and listening to jazz music.

Alessandro, 25 years old, comes from Rome. He is interested in finding a pen pal who speaks different languages and can exchange ideas on using computers for learning purposes. He likes playing football in his free time.

36. Who are interested in the same kind of music?

- A. Mary and Pietro B. Pietro and Jim
C. Jim and Jennifer D. Mary and Jennifer

37. What hobby do Jim and Alessandro have in common?

- A. Traveling B. Playing football
C. Horse-riding D. Learning language

38. Who is interested in finding a pen pal from the business world?

- A. Jim B. Pietro C. Jennifer D. Alessandro

B

“Are you crazy?” people around him shouted as Alex Bien, a 33-year-old immigrant (移民), ran toward three cars in a chain accident along the highway in Miami, which were burning down. Alex didn't think twice.

The article “Against the Flames” reported how he put out the fire on a car and pulled a couple out of another. But when he returned to his own car, steam was coming out from it. It was damaged beyond repair.

Back in his tiny flat, alone and with little money, Alex didn't

know what to do. He was already working, going to college and supporting his wife, Aline, and children back in Haiti. He worried about his wife's health; doctors thought she had cancer (癌症). Every cent was important to him. And now this.

Within weeks of reading the article, readers sent hundreds of letters offering jobs, money and best wishes. One delivered a car-used, but in fine condition. Others helped Aline come to Miami, where a medical team found out it was not cancer.

Readers also wrote to U.S. government officials to support the immigration of Alex's

family to Miami. Consul General Roger Daley even invited Alex to discuss the matter. Aline, together with their children, joined Alex in Miami this past March. Alex says, “I would like to say a beautiful thanks to the readers. There are good people everywhere in this world.”

39. Why did people say that Alex was crazy?

- A. He had an accident B. He made a fire on the highway
C. He burned his car D. He ran toward the burning cars

40. What do we know about Alex from the text?

- A. He and his wife worked in the U.S. B. He was a full-time student in Haiti
C. He was an immigrant with little money D. He wrote the article “Against the Flames”

41. What did Roger Daley invite Alex to discuss?

- A. Alex's new job as a news reporter
B. The medical treatment of Alex's wife
C. Alex's further studies at a U.S. university
D. The immigration of Alex's family to the U.S.

42. What made Alex say “There are good people everywhere in this world” ?

- A. Some strangers repaired his car free of charge

- B. Some people supported his childrens education
- C. Many readers of the article tried to help him out
- D. His friends sent doctors to treat his wife in Haiti

C

In January 2004, a 20-year-old woman ran a red light while talking on a cell phone. Her car knocked into another car crossing with the green light directly in front of her. The police found the driver never touched her brakes(刹车) and was traveling 48 mph when she hit the other car. The police were told that the driver was not looking down, pressing buttons. She was looking straight out of the windshield (挡风玻璃) talking on her cell phone as she passed four cars and a school bus.

Vision is the most important sense for safe driving. Yet, drivers using cell phones are likely to “look at” but not “see” objects. It is said that drivers using cell phones look but fail to see up to 50 percent of the information while driving. Drivers are looking out of the windshield, but they do not really deal with the situation on the road.

Although the public appear to be turning against cell phone use while driving, many admit they regularly talk or text while driving. The police say that nine percent of the drivers at any given time are using cell phones, and about one in four car accidents are directly related to cell phone use.

Using cell phones while driving has become a serious public health threat (威胁). A few states have passed laws making it unlawful to use a handheld cell phone while driving, but these laws give the false message that using a hand-free phone is safe.

43. What was the woman doing when the car accident happened? A. She was busy pressing buttons B. She was talking on her cell phone C. She was looking at the red light ahead D. She was looking for something in the car

44. The word “vision” (paragraph 2) refers to the sense of .

- A. taste
- B. touch
- C. hearing
- D. sight

45. What is the percentage of the car accident caused by drivers using cell phones?

- A. 9%
- B. 25%
- C. 45%
- D. 50%

46. What do we know about the laws making it unlawful to use a handheld cell phone while driving?

- A. They are not perfect
- B. They are not necessary
- C. They are not practical
- D. They are not important

D

Many people thought babies were not able to learn things until they were five or six months old. But doctors now say babies begin learning on their first day of life. A baby will smile if his or her mother does something the baby likes. A baby learns to get the best care by smiling to please her mother or other care givers. This is when babies learn to connect and “talk” with other people.

Language skills are believed to develop best in the first three years when the place is rich with sounds and sights. Scientists say children should hear the speech and language of other people again and again. The first signs of communication (交际) happen during the first few days of life, when a baby learns that crying will bring food and attention.

Research shows that most children recognize the general sounds of their native language by six months of age. By that time, a baby usually begins to make sounds. By the end of their year, most children are able to say a few simple words, although they may not understand the meaning of the words. By 18 months of age, most children can say between eight and ten words. By two years of age, most children are able to make simple sentences. By ages three, four and five, the number of words a child can understand quickly increases. It is at these ages that children begin to understand the rules of language.

47. When do babies begin to learn according to doctors?
 A. Right after they are born B. Not until they are five months old
 C. When they are six months old D. As soon as they are one year old
48. Babies will smile when .
 A. they are wet or hungry B. they want to get the best care
 C. they want to talk to others D. they learn sounds and words
49. What do most children begin to do from age three or older?
 A. Make sounds B. Make simple sentences
 C. Say a few words D. Understand language rules
50. What would be the best title for the text?
 A. The Language of Babies B. When Do Babies Learn to Talk
 C. The Roles of Cry and Smile D. How Babies Understand Words

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: Henry 和妻子准备请朋友吃饭。Henry 打电话到餐厅预约, 女服务员接听了电话。

(Waitress=W; Henry=H)

W: Star Restaurant. 51 ?

H: Yes. I' d like to book a table for dinner this evening. W: 52 , please?

H: My name is Henry James. W: 53 ?

H: Four people, Can we have a table by the window, please? W: No problem, sir. 54 ? H: We' ll arrive at 7:30.

W: All right, sir, I' ve taken everything down. H: Thank you very much. W: 55 .

51. Can I help you

52. Whats your name/May I have your name

53. How many people (are coming)

54. When/What time will you arrive

55. You' re welcome

六. 书面表达 (满分 30 分)

假设你是李华, 学校组织夏令营, 欢迎外国学生参加。请用英语写一封信邀请你的美国朋友 Tim 参加并告诉他夏令营的具体安排:

时间 7 月 15 日至 8 月 12 日

内容 上午: 汉语、英语、国画课程

下午: 中国文化与习俗讲座 周末: 城市观光和旅游

注意: 1. 开头已为你写好 2. 词数应为 100 左右 生词: 文化 culture

Dear Tim,

How are you doing recently?

Yours, Li Hua

内容要点: 1. 发出邀请 2. 夏令营时间 3. 上午活动内容 4. 下午活动内容 5. 周末安排

绝密★启用前

2013 年成人高等学校招生全国统一考试

英语试题答案及评分参考

说明：多项选择题如考生选择不止一项，即使其中有一项是正确答案，也不给分。

选择题答案：

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

五. 补全对话

参考答案: 51. Can I help you

52. What's your name / May I have your name

53. How many people (are coming)

54. When / What time will you arrive

55. You're welcome

评分说明：本题应补入 5 处，每处 3 分，共 15 分。补入部分的内容恰当、语句正确、通顺的给 3 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。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 2 处扣 0.5 分，不倒扣分。

Dear Tim,

How are you doing recently?

I'm writing to invite you to join us in a summer camp. Our school plans to have a four-week summer camp, from July 15 to August 12. There'll be both Chinese and international students. In the mornings we'll have classes including Chinese, English, and Chinese painting. In the afternoons there'll

be lectures on Chinese culture and customs. On weekends we'll tour around the city and visit some places of interest, such as the Great Wall and the Summer Palace. We are sure to have a lot of fun together. So what do you think of it?

I'm looking forward to your early reply.

Yours,

Li Hua