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2016 年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它单词的划线部分的读音不同。找出这个词。

- 1、 A. notice B. patient C. British D. practice
2、 A. bicycle B. centre C. city D. income
3、 A. cloud B. country C. mountain D. round
4、 A. hand B. habit C. honest D. behind
5、 A. basket B. hotel C. direct D. express

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。

1. My friend Bob always _____ jokes whenever we get together.
A. says B. tells C. talks D. speaks
2. Before Tom got to the cinema, the film _____.
A. begins B. will begin C. has begun D. had begun
3. The driver kept one eye on _____ traffic and the other on _____ map.
A. the; the B. a; a C. 不填; a D. the; 不填
4. I couldn't find my black gloves _____.
A. nowhere B. anywhere C. everywhere D. somewhere
5. Mary picked up her children's clothes that _____ on the floor.
A. lie B. were lying C. have lain D. will lie
6. Jane had already finished cooking _____ the time I got home.
A. by B. on C. in D. at
7. --Excuse me, where is the meeting room?
--Just a second .I'll have someone _____ you there.
A. takes B. taking C. take D. to take
8. I'll never forget the day _____ I became a doctor.
A. that B. when C. where D. which
9. Your article is well written , but I think you should _____ it again.
A. go over B. go by C. go off D. go against

10. There's plenty of time, so you _____ worry about it.

- A. wouldn't B. couldn't C. mustn't D. needn't

11. My bedroom was very small, with the window _____ the street.

- A. faces B. faced C. facing D. to face

12. A few days ago I visited a friend of _____ and that day I learned a valuable lesson.

- A. me B. my C. mine D. myself

13. ---Would you like to go to the theatre with me tonight?

--- _____, but I don't think I can afford the time.

- A. I'd like to B. Well done C. That's nothing D. I'm afraid not

14. Family members worked hard _____ sure that they had enough food.

- A. making B. to make C. made D. make

15. The light was so _____ that I had to cover my eyes.

- A. natural B. weak C. soft D. bright

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。

Eleanor Roosevelt was the wife of America's 32nd president, Franklin Roosevelt. She helped her husband in many ways during his long 21 life. She also became one of the most 22 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 23. Her parents died when she was very young. She was raised by her grandmother. Eleanor 24 that as a child, her greatest happiness came from helping others.

In the early 1990s, many people were worried about the problems of 25 people who came to America in 26 of a better life. Eleanor could not 27 how people lived in such poor conditions while she and some others had so much 28.

After she finished school, Eleanor began 29 children to read and write in one of the poorest areas of New York City. She also looked into 30 where workers were said to be badly 31. She saw little children of four and five years old working until they 32 to the floor. She became involved(参与) with other women who 33 the same ideas about improving social conditions.

Franklin Roosevelt began 34 Eleanor when he was in New York. They got 35 in 1905. In the next eleven years, they had six children. The Roosevelts moved to Washington D.C. in 1913.

16. A. political B. business C. technical D. research
17. A. different B. important C. lonely D. strict

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| 18. A. job | B. childhood | C. future | D. dream |
| 19. A. imagined | B. forgot | C. doubted | D. remembered |
| 20. A. lazy | B. strange | C. foolish | D. poor |
| 21. A. honour | B. memory | C. search | D. favor |
| 22. A. understand | B. regret | C. receive | D. admit |
| 23. A. strength | B. knowledge | C. courage | D. wealth |
| 24. A. disturbing | B. forcing | C. teaching | D. reminding |
| 25. A. hospitals | B. schools | C. factories | D. armies |
| 26. A. followed | B. treated | C. protected | D. chosen |
| 27. A. sank | B. run | C. jumped | D. dropped |
| 28. A. shared | B. allowed | C. discovered | D. mentioned |
| 29. A. praising | B. attacking | C. visiting | D. controlling |
| 30. A. united | B. separated | C. accepted | D. married |

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

It's that time of the year—graduation. The end of school year is nearly in sight, and it's an especially big deal if you're finishing high school or college.

One amazing(令人惊叹的)16-year-old Florida girl, Grace Bush, graduated from both high school and college this week! She actually got her college diploma(毕业证书)before her high school diploma. How'd she do that?

“Hard work and dedication(专心致志),” she told a local TV news station, “have made me succeed in doing high school and college at the same time.” She started taking college courses when she was just 13. She would often get up at 5:30 a.m. and not finish until after 11 p.m.

Doing both at once is a huge achievement, but it has also helped her family save money. She's one of the 9 children, all home-schooled until the age of 13. Her father is a math professor while her mother is a part-time history teacher in a high school. Grace Bush has earned her college degree in law, with a near perfect GPA of 3.8 and she hopes to become a lawyer one day, although her parents expect her to teach at university. By the way, she also plays basketball in her college team in her spare time.

31. Why does the author say that Grace is amazing?

- A. She graduated from college at 16.
- B. She never went to bed before 11 p.m.

- C. She finished high school earlier than others.
- D. She got two diplomas from the same school.
32. Which of the following is the key to Grace's success?

- A. Taking college courses at 13.
- B. Being devoted to her studies.
- C. Being born in a professor's family.
- D. Doing high school and college at the same time.

33. What did the parents do to help Grace with her education?

- A. They shared with her college history lessons.
- B. They made her interested in math.
- C. They taught her until she was 13.
- D. They hired a part-time teacher.

34. What do Grace's parents want her to be in future?

- A. A university teacher.
- B. A basketball player.
- C. A news reporter.
- D. A lawyer.

B

Ron was an engineer. He planned a change and tried the new job of teaching kids how to swim. Ron's easy manner soon made him a full-time employee at the swim school.

Now, the 40 hours he works a week takes in weekends, early morning and late afternoons. He earns around 25% less than he did in engineering. But, at 49, he says he has never been happier. "I've had a drop in pay, but I've cut back on spending, too. I seldom drive to work so don't have to pay as much for petrol (汽油). I don't drink as much. I go walking in my lunch break and I've lost 20 kilos. I love going to work. The whole family is a lot happier."

When one of his brothers called, offering to help him find "a real job", he answered, "I don't care. I know what I'm doing is good."

He admits it was fearful making such a big change when there was the mortgage (分期付款) to pay and kids to clothe and feed, but in the end he feels it is a simple choice. "If you're in a job you don't like, get out. Money's not everything. If you don't like it, change-find something you're going to be happy with."

35. What is Ron's new job like?

- A. Well-paid B. Easy to do C. Interesting D. No free time

36. How does Ron manage to cut back on spending?

- A. He drives less.
- B. He calls his brothers less.

- C. He spends less on clothes.
 D. He has less food for lunch.
37. What's Ron's advice to the readers?
 A. Stick to the job if you have kids to raise.
 B. Stick to the job if you have mortgage to pay.
 C. Change the job if you don't like it any more.
 D. Change the job if you don't get enough money.

C

It is widely accepted that English is the global language of modern times.

About three decades ago, French was recognized as the language of diplomacy (外交), and German was considered the language of science and technology. English now dominates (主导) not only as the language of science but also diplomacy, computing, and tourism. Today, in terms of native speakers, Mandarin Chinese is the world's largest language.

Yet there are people who believe that China will become the most powerful country in the world. Some have even fixed the date as clearly as the year 2020. At present, while English is more widely spoken than any other language, there are more people who speak Chinese than English due to the large population in China alone. If China does become a world power, there is no doubt that this language will spread worldwide.

As the *controversy* over which language will become dominant in the world continues, there are many who feel that the dominance of English is unique and irreversible (不可逆的). However, a separate study from David Graddol's suggests that English's dominance in the scientific area will continue. There is also an argument that the English language would be changed greatly by 2020 for various reasons. With the possibility of China rising as a world power, Mandarin could definitely challenge the dominance of English as a global language.

38. Which language is now considered as the language of diplomacy?
 A. French B. English C. German D. Chinese
39. Which language has the largest population of native speakers?
 A. French B. English C. German D. Chinese
40. The author says that Chinese is expected to spread worldwide if _____.
 A. more tourists come to China B. China has a larger population
 C. China has the modern technology D. China becomes a real world power
41. What does *controversy* in the last paragraph probably mean?
 A. Plan B. Condition C. Argument D. Goal

D

All but the tiniest of roads have to have names so they can be recognized on a map, and so people can ask directions to them. Americans name a lot of bridges, too.

Very often these names carry a clear geographical reference—the Pennsylvania Turnpike, for example. Or, like the George Washington Bridge, roads and bridges are named for famous historical figures or powerful officers.

We make a big deal out of naming things, as when someone decided to name an airport after a U.S. judge. So now we have the Baltimore Washington International Thurgood Marshall Airport.

Many, if not most, of our college buildings are named for wealthy people who gave a lot of money to the schools. And our sports centers took this idea a step further. Companies paid a whole lot of money for what's called the “naming rights” to U.S. Cellular Field in Chicago, for example, and Citizens Bank Park in Philadelphia.

Now the governor (州长) of Virginia, Bob McDonnell, wants to sell naming rights to roads and bridges in the state. He says not just companies, but also wealthy people, would help the Virginia transportation budget (预算) by paying to have their names—or perhaps those of loved ones—placed on roads and bridges, and thus on maps as well.

People hold different views, however. Supporters say Americans are used to having things sponsored (赞助). Others disagree, considering the idea as the next step in the “companies of America”. They wonder how far such an idea might spread, and where it would end: at the Burger King Pacific Ocean, perhaps.

42. Most of the roads need to have names so that _____.

- A. they can be easily recognized on maps B. people can learn about them better
C. they can remind people of the past D. people can enjoy naming them

43. Who are many college buildings named for according to the passage?

- A. Powerful officers. B. Wealthy people.
C. Historical figures. D. Famous judges.

44. Why does the governor of Virginia want to sell naming rights?

- A. To help the transportation budget. B. To make the state well-know.
C. To remember the loves names. D. To increase companies' sales.

45. What can we learn from the last paragraph?

- A. Pacific Ocean will be renamed.
B. Americans have sponsored naming a lot.
C. Everything is named by an American company.
D. People have different ideas towards naming things.

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：Mary 与 Bill 不期而遇，邀请他一起吃晚饭。但 Bill 当晚 7 点要去北京，下周一回来。Mary 让 Bill 回来后给她打电话。

(Mary=M; Bill=B)

M: Bill, is that you? I haven't seen you for a long time.

B: Hi, Mary. Great to see you again. _____ 51 _____?

M: Fine, Why don't we get together and have a chat? How about _____ 52 _____ this evening?

B: Well, it sounds great, but I'm _____ 53 _____ at 7 o'clock.

M: What a pity!

B: Well, I'll be back _____ 54 _____. We can find a time to meet again.

M: Okay, _____ 55 _____ when you are back.

B: No problem. Goodbye!

M: Bye!

六、书面表达（满分 30 分）

假设你是李华，写信给英国朋友 Tim，问他是否愿意租房子给你的好友李明，并介绍他的情况，内容包括：

- (1) 品学兼优，将去伦敦某大学学习计算机；
- (2) 喜爱读书、看电影、听音乐，乐于助人，定能融洽相处；
- (3) 愿意提供更多信息。

注意：(1) 词数应为 100 左右；

(2) 生词：租房子 rent a room

Dear Tim,

Yours,

Li Hua

2017 年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它单词的划线部分的读音不同。找出这个词。

- | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A hands <u>o</u> me | B. can <u>d</u> le | C. di <u>s</u> tance | D. lan <u>d</u> |
| 2. A. m <u>e</u> at | B. r <u>e</u> ady | C. h <u>e</u> at | D. s <u>e</u> at |
| 3. A b <u>o</u> ttom | B. c <u>o</u> lour | C. M <u>o</u> nday | D. t <u>o</u> n |
| 4. A. b <u>i</u> llion | B. lab <u>l</u> | C. tab <u>l</u> e | D. comb |
| 5. A. too <u>th</u> | B. mon <u>th</u> | C. fat <u>h</u> er | D. meth <u>o</u> d |

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. Johnson will phone his mother as soon as he _____ in Kunming.
 A. arrived B. arrives C. will arrive D. is arriving
7. The young policeman asked _____ her name was
 A. when B. who C. why D. what
8. This song is very _____ with young people.
 A. pleasant B. popular C. favourite D. beautiful
9. The family _____ at a small hotel for the night.
 A. put up B. went up C. got up D. jumped up
10. "We can't go out in this weather," said bob, _____ out of the window.
 A. to have looked B. looked C. looking D. to look
11. --let's go to the concert tonight, Mary.
 --Sorry, I _____. I have to help my mom with the housework.
 A. needn't B. can't C. mustn't D. shouldn't
12. I chose this coat in the end because _____ ones were all too expensive.
 A. the others B. another C. others D. the other
13. We got to the cinema late _____ the heavy traffic.
 A. because of B. instead of C. according to D. except for
14. David has decided _____ football at the end of season.
 A. give up B. giving up C. to give up D. having given up
15. Clearly, _____ object of the game is to improve _____ children's math skills.

A. 不填; the B. an; the C. 不填; 不填 D. the; 不填

16. _____ arriving home she found her old friend already there.

A. On B. For C. By D. With

17. He says he has the t-shirt, _____ I've never seen him wear it.

A. after B. since C. although D. if

18. When Anna _____ he room, a group of young men were talking eagerly round the table.

A. enters B. has entered C. was entering D. entered

19.—do you mind if I open the window?

—_____.

A. Yes, please B No, go ahead C. No, please don't D. Yes, you'd better do

20. A museum _____ in the city centre next year.

A. will be built B. will build C. was built D. built

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。

Over the summer, my family took a trip to Iceland to see the natural beauty of it. Little did I

21 I would wake up one morning to have my eyes swelled up (肿胀) like balloons! I was frightened.

So many questions were 21 through my head. Am I allergic (过敏的) to something? Was there some

Icelandic disease that I 23 ? The only help I received was some allergy medicine

24 a clinic nearby. Nothing was working.

When the trip was over, I went to see my doctor. She gave me eye drops, but clearly they weren't worth the time or 25 and the swelling got worse and worse.

_____ gave me eye drops, but clearly they

I finally decided that it would be best for me to 26 being so sad and take it easy and have fun. It was summer after all. I had a fun night with my friends as if nothing was 27. The next morning I woke up and went to 28 how swollen my eyes were, only to find myself 29 at my normal face. It was a miracle(奇迹). I 30 asking myself why I hadn't done that earlier. Was being with my friends and having fun really the 31 to my problem?

To this day I still do not know what I had, and 32 do any of the many doctors that I 33 during the summer. I would really like to go back to Iceland to see the Northern Lights, 34 I am very much frightened that I am just allergic to the country. I hope I never 35 having such terrible swelling in my eyes ever again.

21. A. know B. doubt C. insist D. fear

22. A. cutting B going C. pulling D. hurrying

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 23. A. caused | B fought | C. caught | D. treated |
| 24. A. on | B. from | C. with | D to |
| 25. A. pain | B. adventure | C. weight | D. money |
| 26. A. try | B. mind | C. prefer | D. stop |
| 27. A fair | B. mistaken | C. similar | D. wrong |
| 28. A. check | B. explain | C. describe | D. mark |
| 29. A. aiming | B. looking | C. waving | D. pointing |
| 30. A. missed | B. kept | C. regretted | D. excused |
| 31. A. way | B. relation | C. answer | D devotion |
| 32. A. neither | B. none | C. either | D. no |
| 33. A hated | B. employed | C. disappointed | D. visited |
| 34. A. so | B. or | C. but | D. for |
| 35. A. finish | B. forgive | C. experience | D. consider |

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 you go on your job interview(面试), be sure to dress well, be on time , do your research and NEVER ask any of the following questions :

1.”How quickly could I be promoted(晋升) ?”

An employer first of all wants an employee to be happy with the position they have. Ambition(抱负)is good, but there is a time and place to discuss promotion, and it’s not during an interview.

2.”Will I be able to work from home?”

This is basically telling your future boss-before you’ve even started-that you’re too lazy to come into the office.

3. “How much vacation time does this position offer?”

Although this could be asked, this is the type of information you should get AFTER you’ve been offered a position and not before.

4.”Will I have to work with a team?”

Almost all jobs need some kind of teamwork, so any sign that you are not a good team player will leave you with unfavorable points in an employer’ s eyes.

5. “Does this position come with a handsome pay?”

The pay is usually discussed after a position has been offered. If an employer offers this subject, feel free

to discuss it. Otherwise, try not to look like you are interested only in things for your own good. An employer will more readily hire someone interested in bettering themselves AND the company as a whole.

36. An employer usually expects an employee to be _____.

- A. hungry for promotion
- B. satisfied with the vacation
- C. pleased with the position
- D. curious about the workplace

37. Asking to work from home may make your future boss think that _____.

- A. you want to stay away from your boss
- B. you work better at home
- C. you're unwilling to meet others
- D. you're too lazy to come into the office

38. When can you offer the subject of pay?

- A. Before you ask about teamwork.
- B. After you get the job.
- C. At the end of your interview.
- D. At the beginning of your interview.

39. What might be the best title of this text?

- A. Questions Not to Ask in a Job Interview
- B. How to Dress for a Job Interview
- C. Clever Answers to Interview Questions
- D. Proper Time for a Job Interview

B

Maria Mitchell (1818 – 1889), the first woman astronomer (天文学家) in the United States, was born in Nantucket, Massachusetts. Her parents valued education and insisted on giving her the same quality of education that boys received.

Her father, William Mitchell, was an astronomer and teacher himself. When he built his own school, Maria became a student and also a teaching assistant to him. At home, Maria's father taught her to watch the stars and other natural objects in space using his personal telescope (望远镜).

Later she went to work at the library of the Nantucket Atheneum. Over the next twenty years, she further developed her interest in reading as many books as she could. She spent her nights watching the sky closely with her father.

On October 1, 1847, Maria discovered a comet (彗星) by merely using a two-inch telescope. Some years before, King Frederick VI of Denmark had set up prizes to each discoverer of a "telescopic comet". The prize was to be given to the "first discoverer" of each such comet because comets were often discovered by more than one person.

There was once a question of who should be the winner. As the story goes, Francesco de Vico had discovered the same comet two days later, but had reported it to the European official organization first. However, after some discussion this was settled in Mitchell's favor. She won the prize in 1848 and became a big name the world over. The comet was named "Miss Mitchell's Comet".

40. What can be learnt about Maria's parents according to the text?
- A. They came from low-income families.
B. They gave Maria equal chance for education.
C. They were both astronomers.
D. They were both teachers.
41. Who played the most important role in Maria's great achievement?
- A. King Frederick VI. B. Francesco de Vico.
C. Her father. D. Her mother.
42. What problem did Maria meet with in winning the prize?
- A. She named the comet on her own. B. She did not use the required telescope.
C. She did not report her discovery in time. D. She discovered the comet with her father.
43. When did Francesco de Vico discover the comet?
- A. In 1818. B. In 1889. C. In 1848. D. In 1847.

C

Many schools have their art programs removed in an effort to improve test scores and save money. However, some researchers believe that this is not correct. Students can master some basic skills in art class that they cannot find in a normal classroom.

Allow me to share why you have to take art class.

First and most important, it stimulates creativity (激发创造力). Art schools encourage you to think outside the box and be creative enough to create something artistic. It can be used not only in art but in life, too.

Besides, it helps you make the right choice. In art class, you are usually free to do what you want. In every art class, you are required to make decisions that can determine what your painting will turn out to be.

In addition, students can learn the art of critical (批判性的) thinking as a skill of observation (观察). For example, art students find ways to imagine. That is a skill they need to become better readers and problem solvers.

What is more, it is noted that the company's bosses are actively looking for employees who can think creatively. Creative thinking is one of the most important skills that students can learn in art courses.

Finally, students who are trained in art class have interesting mental habits. They learn how to work on a task for a long time and how to continue to work even if they are discouraged. They are better for creating a link between the classroom and the outside world. In addition, children who do art work are able to look back on their work and make judgments about themselves.

44. Why are art programs removed from many schools?

- A. To make students have their own hobbies.
- B. To improve students' test scores and save money.
- C. To help students master some job skills.
- D. To give students more free time.

45. What is the most important quality students develop in art class?

- A. Determination.
- B. Carefulness.
- C. Creativity.
- D. Honesty.

46. What can we learn from the text?

- A. Art students are easily employed.
- B. Art programs may bring a lot of money.
- C. Art class can help students in many ways.
- D. Art teachers should pay more attention to tests.

D

You know what a hotel is, of course. And perhaps, you also know what a condo is—a residential(居住的) building divided into separate units that are owned by different people. What you may not know is that in some U. S. cities, the two have come together into something called a “condo hotel”

Some condo hotels can now be found in beach and mountain towns and a few small cities. However, none is more famous than the great 105-year-old Plaza Hotel in New York, on Fifth Avenue across from Central Park. The Plaza closed for repair in 2005. When it reopened two years later, more than half of it had been changed into one of these modern condo hotels.

Here's how it works : You buy what equals to an apartment (公寓). If it's at The Plaza, it will cost you between \$1.5 million and \$9 million. So you own a part of the building. But there's some inconvenience. You may stay there no more than 120 days a year. The rest of the time, the hotel's workers can book guests into your place, just as they would in the regular hotel's rooms. So if you're lucky and rich, you can now live in really special quarters up to almost one third of the year, while others pay off your mortgage (房贷) the rest of the year.

So far, a great many of the nation's condo hotel units have been *purchased* not by rich people but by richer companies, including foreign ones. They want a nice place for their bosses to stay when they're in town or working late at the office.

47. A condo is a place where people _____.

- A. live
- B. work
- C. eat
- D. study

48. How long can you stay in your own condo hotel unit at most each year?

- A. 120 days. B. One month. C. Half a year. D. Three months.

49. What does **purchased** in the last paragraph probably mean?

- A. Closed. B. Bought. C. Damaged. D. Repaired.

50. What do we know about a condo hotel?

- A. It is designed by rich companies. B. It is built for foreign travelers.
C. It is usually sold at a low price. D. It is owned by different people.

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：Lucy 要去艺术展览中心，向一位男士问路，该男士告诉她如何前往。

(L= Lucy; S = Sir)

L: Excuse me, sir. 51 the Art Exhibition Centre?

S: Yes, but it is quite far. It ' s about an hour ' s walk. You can take a bus there.

I: 52 ?

S: You can take Bus No. 15.

I: 53 ?

S: About 20 minutes. And you can also take a taxi.

L: Taxi? That ' s a good idea. Thank you very much.

S: 54 .

L: Goodbye.

S: 55 .

六、书面表达（满分 30 分）

假设你是李华，在你校工作的 Smith 博士即将回国，你们班同学打算为他举行欢送会。请写信邀请他参加并告诉他具体安排：

参加人员	全体同学和英语老师
时间	10 月 27 日，星期五，晚上 19:00-21:00
地点	8 号楼 1002 室
内容	学生表演歌舞 Smith 博士讲话

注意：1. 词数应为 100 左右；

2. 生词：欢送会 farewell party

Dear Dr. Smith,

Looking forward to your early reply.

Yours,

Li hua

2018 年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它单词的划线部分的读音不同。找出这个词。

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. A. <u>h</u> eat | B. <u>c</u> lean | C. <u>b</u> reak | D. <u>p</u> ease |
| 2. A. <u>f</u> ather | B. <u>t</u> hief | C. <u>n</u> either | D. <u>t</u> hus |
| 3. A. <u>b</u> ear | B. <u>w</u> ear | C. <u>p</u> ear | D. <u>h</u> ear |
| 4. A. <u>u</u> se | B. <u>e</u> xcuse | C. <u>b</u> utton | D. <u>m</u> usic |
| 5. A. <u>a</u> llow | B. <u>p</u> ower | C. <u>b</u> rown | D. <u>b</u> elow |

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. I'd like to | C. not at all | D. never mind |
|----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
7. Our manager is not in right now. Can I _____ a message?
- | | | | |
|----------|---------|---------|----------|
| A. leave | B. take | C. give | D. write |
|----------|---------|---------|----------|
8. George ought to have arrived _____ this time.
- | | | | |
|-----------|-------|-------|-------|
| A. during | B. on | C. in | D. by |
|-----------|-------|-------|-------|
9. Once Johnny starts painting a picture, he won't stop until it _____.
- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------------|
| A. had been finished | B. was finished | C. is finished | D. will be finished |
|----------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------------|
10. The girl is waiting for her aunt on _____ side of the road.
- | | | | |
|----------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| A. other | B. the other | C. another | D. one other |
|----------|--------------|------------|--------------|
11. I never seem to have any time _____ with my parents
- | | | | |
|-------------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| A. to spend | B. spent | C. having spent | D. 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. because | C. if | D. though |
|----------|------------|-------|-----------|
13. — _____ will John get to the company?
—In three hours.
- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| A. How soon | B. How long | C. How often | D. How fast |
|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
14. They all looked so happy. They _____ have succeeded after so many failures.

- A. must B. would C. should D. could
15. I came across this old book while I _____ my room.
A. clean B. will clean C. have cleaned D. was cleaning
16. Tom is _____ than George, but John is the _____ of the three.
A. tallest: taller B. taller: tallest C tall: taller D. taller: tall
17. The teacher asked all the students in the class to keep their eyes _____ for a minute.
A. close B. closed C. to close D. closing
18. In the last five years the city _____ out rapidly in all directions.
A. has spread B. has been spread C. was spread D. spread
19. I think Vic feels surprised by the fact _____ I'm smarter than he is.
A. why B which C when D. that
20. A good teacher must be _____ too since _____ too weak.
A. either: or B. neither; nor C. not only; but also 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，从每小题的四个选择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 part-time teacher. About four years ago, Richard asked me 22 I could help teach his students how to make a website about themselves.

I 23 because computer is what I do well and I 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. decision C. choice D. mind
22. A. where B. why C. whether D. when
23. A. agreed B. failed C. obeyed D. admitted
24. A dangerous B. wise C. interesting D. hard

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

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 here 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). " In fact, 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 life looks like what you eat.

- C. It's important to eat what you like.
- D. Your health depends on what you eat.

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

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

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

- A. Refuse it if you don't like it.
- B. Pass it to your friends.
- C. Accept it if you have read about it.
- D. Consider it when making your decision.

B

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

Nancy knew that her knowledge would be best shared in a one-to-one situation. She found her perfect 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.

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. smart high school students
- B. dogs that are not liked by their owners
- C. students who need help to succeed
- 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 a program training volunteers.
 C. It's a school teaching leadership skills.
 D. It's an organization helping high school students.

41. Who is Yanira in the story?

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

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

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

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 animas 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(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. Thailand C. Canada D. U. S. A

44. Why are rainforests important to the world?

- A. They can provide food for different kinds of insects.

B. They can lower the temperature around the Equator.

C. They are home to various kinds of plants and animals.

D. They produce the best wood for house building.

45. What can be seen in a rainforest according to the text?

A. Leaves and branches of a tree never actually touch those of the other trees.

B. Tree diseases make life more difficult for leaf-eating insects.

C. Tall trees protect themselves from forest animals with their branches.

D. The ground floor is all covered by leaves and branches.

46. How much of the land surface on Earth is covered by rainforests

A. More than 50%.

B. Nearly 12%.

C. Less than 5. 3%.

D. Around 22. 5%

D

Would You Marry the Same Person Again?

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-under 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. 42% B. 48% C. 68% D. 20%
48. In which country are respondents over 45 more likely to feel happily matched than younger people?
 A. The U. S B. France C. India D. Canada
49. In which country do people get married younger than in most other countries?
 A. The Philippines B. Germany C. Italy D. China
50. Which country has the lowest percentage of happy couples?
 A. Australia B. Malaysia C. Spain. D. The Netherlands

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：Bill 到商店买 L 号的黄衬衫，得知该颜色衬衫已售完，想看看蓝的。售货员说蓝色今年很流行，他试穿后决定买下。

(Bill=B; Shopping Assistant=A)

A: Can I help you, sir?

B: Yes. I'm looking for a yellow 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! It 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(novel)；

注意：词数应为 100 左右

June 1st

Dear Tom,

Looking forward to your reply.

Yours,

Li hua

2019 年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它单词的划线部分的读音不同。找出这个词。

- | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>co</u> at | B. <u>ro</u> ad | C. <u>br</u> oad | D. <u>g</u> oal |
| 2. A. <u>offi</u> cial | B. <u>de</u> clare | C. <u>acti</u> ve | D. <u>pic</u> ture |
| 3. A. <u>pur</u> se | B. <u>pu</u> re | C. <u>curi</u> ous | D. <u>c</u> ure |
| 4. A. <u>h</u> ide | B. <u>li</u> ke | C. <u>ti</u> me | D. <u>g</u> ive |
| 5. A. <u>questi</u> on | B. <u>stati</u> on | C. <u>directi</u> on | D. <u>polluti</u> on |

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. He's a great player and I have a lot of respect_____ him.
A. of B. in C. on D. for
7. Don't forget to_____your school bag with you when you come here next time.
A. bring B. deliver C. fetch D. take
8. He was late for work this morning because he_____find his key.
A. mustn't B. wouldn't C. couldn't D. shouldn't
9. I asked him to go to the art exhibition, but he said he had_____seen it.
A. still B. already C. also D. often
10. -Where's your mother, Helen?
-She_____the flowers in the garden.
A. waters B. is watering C. watered D. has watered
11. The children and their parents had great fun_____games in the park.
A. playing B. play C. played D. to play
12. There is only one student_____will surely pass the difficult test.
A. whose B. Which C. whom D. who
13. -Do you like talking with your friends on the phone or through the Internet?
A. None B. Either C. Neither D. Both
14. She asked me_____I would like to go with her or not.
A. how B. when C. whether D. where
15. Before you leave the classroom,_____all the lights.

A. turn up B. turn over C. turn to D. turn off

16. If Mom looks out from the kitchen window, she _____ us playing in the yard.

A. is seeing B. will see C. was seeing D. has seen

17. –Can you stay here for a few more days?

— — — but I have to be home tomorrow.

A. No, thank you B. I’ m afraid not C. I’ d love to D. No problem

18. With a lot of work _____, Jerry had no time to go to the cinema with his daughter.

A. doing B. having done C. done D. to do

19. We’ re making good progress, _____ we’ ve still got a long way to go.

A. but B. or C. so D. thus

20. I hope you will have a _____ week with us in China.

A. pleasure B. pleasing C. Pleased D. pleasant

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。

Mrs. McTavish looked out. “It’ s a lovely day. Would you like to go for a walk in the park?” Her children 21 with excitement.

“Before we go, you need to follow some rules. Everyone must 22 hands and stay close to me. You can’ t 23 anywhere by yourself. Can you all do that?”

All four 24 they would. As they walked down the street, Fiona said, “I want an ice lolly(冰棍), Mummy. Can we have some?”

“You can if you follow the rules” answered Mrs. McTavish.

The park is just around the corner. The children ran off to 25 after a while, when Mrs. McTavish looked up she couldn’ t see Jock. “Fiona, where’ s Jock?”

“I don’ t know, Mummy. He’ s not here 26,” said Fiona.

The others hadn’ t 27 Jock either. Mrs. McTavish had to gather her children together and walk around the park 28 for him.

She found him sitting near the ice lolly man. “Jock! What are you doing here? I couldn’ t 29 you. “

“Mummy, I want an ice lolly,” Jock whispered.

“You can’ t have one now 30 you didn’ t follow the rules.” Mrs. McTavish 31 one for each of the other children and they licked (舔) them all the way home. Jock cried when they 32 home she talked to Jock. “Mummy has four children. I must have rules so I can 33 and eye on you and know you’ re 34.” Jock said he was 35 and he would follow the rules from then on.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| 21.A. quarreled | B. doubted | C. listened | D. cheered |
| 22.A. wash | B. shake | C. hold | D. raise |
| 23.A. meet | B. lie | C. drive | D. go |
| 24.A. admitted | B. promised | C. pretended | D. explained |
| 25.A. play | B. eat | C. practice | D. sing |
| 26.A. once more | B. any more | C. as usual | D. at last |
| 27.A. caught | B. known | C. seen | D. recognized |
| 28.A. looking. | B. sending | C. running | D. waiting |
| 29.A. understand | B. find. | C. believe | D. accept |
| 30.A. unless | B. once | C. though | D. because |
| 31.A. bought | B. made | C. sold | D. borrowed |
| 32.A. found | B. left | C. got | D. passed |
| 33.A. rest | B. open | C. put | D. keep |
| 34.A. comfortable | B. healthy | C. safe | D. honest |
| 35.A. sorry | B. angry | C. worried | D. happy |

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

Some farmers in California are having a hard time picking their crops. There are not enough workers to help them with the harvest.

One farmer used to grow peaches (桃子), but will soon grow almonds (杏仁) instead. Peaches require more labor to harvest. They are easy to be damaged and need careful hand picking. He is now removing his peach trees. Then he will plant almond trees in their places. Almonds are harvested differently. It does not take as many workers to pick them because a machine shakes the almond trees. The nuts fall on the ground and then are gathered up. The farmer does not have to hire many workers.

Some farmers think there are two reasons why they can't find enough farm workers. One reason is that there are a lot of well-paid construction jobs in the area. Many people are taking these jobs instead of picking fruit. The other reason is that it has become more difficult for workers to come from Mexico into California. Fewer workers are allowed to get into the country to work on the fruit farms. To settle the problem, farmers hope the government might allow these workers to work as guests. That would help workers provide for their family and help farmers harvest their crops. when the harvest season is over they'll go back home. Farmers say that unless things change, more fruits will come from other countries. This is because labor is cheaper in

those countries than in the United States.

36. What problem do some farmers have?

- A. They have no workers to remove fruit trees.
- B. There is little land for growing fruit.
- C. Their crops were badly damaged last year.
- D. It's difficult to harvest their crops.

37. Why does the peach farmer start to plant almonds?

- A. There is a greater demand for almonds.
- B. Growing almonds takes much less land.
- C. A machine can help get almonds off the trees.
- D. Almonds will fall on the ground when ripe.

38. Why can't some farmers find enough workers to pick fruit?

- A. They grow too many peach trees.
- B. People prefer well-paid in construction jobs.
- C. Few people want to work in California.
- D. They don't want to hire workers from Mexico

39. What will happen if the situation does not improve?

- A. The government will hire workers to help with the harvest.
- B. More people will move to California from Mexico.
- C. Other countries will provide cheaper labor for US farmers.
- D. More fruits will be bought from other countries.

B

Scientists have long tried to be able to know more about floods. So far, the best that scientists can do is to recognize the conditions flooding.

Although deep snow alone seldom causes floods, when it occurs together with heavy rain and sudden warmer weather, it can lead to serious flooding. If there is a fast snow melt (融化) on top of frozen or very wet ground, flooding is likely to occur. Melting snow also causes high water levels in rivers. Whenever rivers are already at their highest possible levels, heavy rains will result in the rivers' flooding the nearby land.

Rivers covered in ice can also lead to flooding. When ice begins to melt, it breaks into large pieces. These pieces of ice move and float down the river. They can block the river, causing the water to rise and flood the land up the river. If the ice dam (坝) breaks suddenly, The large quantity of water. held behind it can flood the areas down the river too.

Broken ice dams are not the only problem that can cause flooding. When a large human-made dam breaks or fails to hold the water collected behind it, it will also cause serious damage.

Although scientists cannot always know when floods will occur, they do know a great deal about when floods are likely, or probably, going to occur.

40. What have scientists achieved in dealing with floods?

- A. They have prevented many rivers from flooding.
- B. They have reduced the damage caused by floods.
- C. They have learned much about conditions for flooding.
- D. They have found most of the ice dams on the river.

41. When will deep snow lead to floods?

- A. The snow suddenly gets frozen.
- B. The top of the ground becomes wet.
- C. It rains hard with a big rise in temperature.
- D. The snow melts gradually into a river.

42. What happens when ice dams break?

- A. They may quickly block the river.
- B. The ice covering the never may melt fast.
- C. A larger ice dam may soon be formed.
- D. The areas down the river may be flooded.

C

It was Sharing Day! The teacher had asked the students to bring something interesting to class. Jimmy found the little box he and Dad had made. Inside was a piece of rock, a sand dollar and a shark (鲨鱼) tooth. Nobody could have anything as interesting as these!

In class, Jimmy waited anxiously, hoping to be called on first by the teacher. But Kara was first. She held up a sand dollar. Jimmy's eyes grew big.

"I found this on the beach," Kara said. "It's interesting. The little holes that make the sand dollar look like a flower are breathing holes. See all the needles? They help the sand dollar move and dig into the sand."

Jimmy was a little uneasy. Oh, well, he still had his rock and shark tooth.

Then Mark stood up. "This is my favorite rock, called pumice (浮石)." Then Mark dropped the rock into a glass of water. "Look! Pumice is the only rock that floats!"

Jimmy put up his hand and waved, but the teacher called on Justin instead.

"I found this shark tooth in Hawaii last Christmas," Justin said.

The class was excited, but Jimmy lowered his head.

“Sharks have rows of teeth. Every time a shark loses a tooth, another one takes its place.” Justin passed the tooth around.

Jimmy heard the teacher call him. He stood on one foot and then the other. “Well, ah, see...my treasure box is interesting! It was just a piece of wood until Dad and I cut it into pieces and finally made a box out of it. It smells good, reminding us of camping.”

“What’s inside?” asked Lisa.

Jimmy opened his box. “A sand dollar, a piece of pumice and a shark tooth.”

His classmates’ mouths dropped open. The teacher looked at the objects in the box and smiled. “Now that’s interesting!”he said.

43. On the Sharing Day, Jimmy _____

- A. bought a treasure box to hold his interesting things
- B. enjoyed the things others brought to the class
- C. waited patiently to be called on by his teacher
- D. wished to be the first to share his possessions

44. What does a sand dollar look like according to Kara?

- A. A hole. B. A needle. C. A flower .D. A tooth.

45. Who shared with the class a rock that floats?

- A. Lisa. B. Kara. C. Justin. D. Mark.

46. How did Jimmy’s classmates feel when they saw the things in his box?

- A. Disappointed. B. Surprised. C. Anxious. D. Uneasy.

D

Nineteen-year-old Melissa Goza couldn’t figure out why she failed to get a bank card time and time again. It only became clear when she was unsuccessful while looking for a new job in a Target store: Three different people are using her Social Security number (社会保障号).

Target is one of the companies using credit (信用) reports when hiring new workers. At least one credit report didn’t favor Goza in getting the job. A very low credit rate (评价) was under Goza’s Social Security number. Target, as required by law, told Goza why the company couldn’t offer her the job.

Sacramento lawyer Jennifer Shaw, a specialist in workplace law, says credit reports are just one more way employers use to find dishonest job seekers. “I think we need to know that, right now, there’s more information out there. And that means, there’s more information that can be used against us,” said Shaw.

Goza’s dark cloud may , however, have a **silver lining**. Target told her she’d be considered again for the

he could get a letter from the Social Security Department proving that she's the right owner of the Social Security number.

Now that Goza knows she's suffered from other people's wrongdoings, she will order copies of her credit reports to see what she can do to put things right.

47. What do we know about Goza?

- A. She got the job from Target.
- B. She has had three bad friends.
- C. She doesn't have a bank card yet.
- D. She was not honest with Target.

48. What did Target first do when refusing to offer Goza the job?

- A. They asked her for credit reports.
- B. They told her why she couldn't get the job.
- C. They found out her wrongdoings.
- D. They reported it to the Social Security Department.

49. What does "a silver lining" in Paragraph 4 probably mean?

- A. A hopeful future. B. A bank report.
- C. An official letter. D. A Social Security number.

50. What does Goza have to do next?

- A. Clear up her wrong credit reports.
- B. Get a new Social Security number.
- C. Find a job in another company.
- D. Apply for a new bank card.

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：李明打电话给 David，邀请他下星期日去博物馆看展览。

(L = Li Ming; D = David)

L: Hello. This is Li Ming speaking. May I speak to David ?

D: _____ 51 _____ What's up, Li Ming?

L: What are you going to do next Sunday?

D: Nothing much. Do you have any ideas?

L: _____ 52 _____? There's a Russian oil painting exhibition there.

D: Good idea! _____ 53 _____?

D: Good. _____ 54 _____, then?

L: Let's meet just at the gate of the museum.

D: _____ 55 _____?

L: Half past nine.

D: All right. See you then.

六、书面表达：满分 30 分。

假设你是李华,写邮件邀请你的留学生朋友 Tim 到你家一起过中秋。邮件的主要内容包括:

1. 中秋节是中国的重要节日;
2. 家庭团圆、品尝月饼是节日传统;
3. 父母都很欢迎他,妈妈会准备美味佳肴。

注意: 1.词数应为 100 左右

2. 生词: 中秋节 the Mid-autumn Festival; 传统 tradition

Dear Tim,

Looking forward to your coming.

Yours ,

Li Hua

2020 年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. <u>best</u> | B. <u>beside</u> | C. <u>busy</u> | D. <u>person</u> |
| 2. A. <u>gold</u> | B. <u>color</u> | C. <u>cold</u> | D. <u>old</u> |
| 3. A. <u>again</u> | B. <u>apple</u> | C. <u>about</u> | D. <u>ago</u> |
| 4. A. <u>now</u> | B. <u>know</u> | C. <u>cow</u> | D. <u>how</u> |
| 5. A. <u>high</u> | B. <u>enough</u> | C. <u>laugh</u> | D. <u>cough</u> |

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. On the table is my book; _____ is over there.

- A. our B. you C. mine D. yours

7. —Would you like to have more rice?

— _____ .

- A. Not at all B. No, thanks. I'm full
C. You are welcome D. OK, here you are

8. My uncle lives in _____ special home for _____ elderly.

- A. 不填; the B. 不填; an C. the; an D. a; the

9. Could you please _____ why you are so late today?

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

10. Harry Potter is the most interesting book _____ I have ever read.

- A. that B. when C. Who D. Where

11. Bill is not in the office. He _____ to the library an hour ago.

- A. went B. has gone C. would go D. has been

12. _____ your eating habits is the best way to lose weight.

- A. To have changed B. Change C. Changing D. Being changed

13. The letters _____ on your desk yesterday, but you didn't read them at all.

- A. were put B. being put C. put D. have put

14. Go straight forward and you _____ the shop on your right.

- A. would see B. will see C. have seen D. saw

15. After a heated discussion, they finally agreed on the price _____ the new car.
 A. to B. at C. for D. with
16. My brother worked _____ than any other member in his team and got the first prize.
 A. hard B. harder C. hardest D. hardly
17. You can invite Tom to the party, _____ please don't ask that friend of his.
 A. but B. for C. since D. or
18. We will go out for a picnic _____ it doesn't rain tomorrow.
 A. if B. after C. that D. though
19. Someone is knocking at the door, but whom can _____ be?
 A. one B. he C. it D. she
20. The baby usually _____ three times a night.
 A. has woken up B. is waking up C. will wake up D. wakes up

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。

The tallest building in America's capital city is the Washington Monument (纪念碑). It is 21 _____
 for George Washington, the first president of the United States. He 22 _____ the American colonies (殖民
 地) in the War of Independence (独立) against England from 1775 to 1783. As president, he 23 _____ the new
 United States of America through its first difficult 24 _____.

The monument is one of the most popular 25 _____ in the world. Lights shine on it at night. It can usually
 be 26 _____ from far away.

George Washington was born in 1732. He 27 _____ school for only about seven or eight years. At age
 20 he 28 _____ an officer in the colonial army. 29 _____, as time passed, he became angry with the way
 England 30 _____ the American colonies. The war against Britain 31 _____ in 1775. The Americans named
 George Washington chief of the revolutionary armies.

Many of his soldiers were not trained, and they were 32 _____ equipped (装备) During one winter of the
 Revolutionary War, his soldiers 33 _____ froze to death. But General Washington led them to 34 _____. The last
 group of British soldiers left the colonies in 1783. In 1789, he was 35 _____ as the first president of the United
 States.

21. A. covered B. named C. taken D. acted
22. A. pushed B. followed C. led D. separated
23. A. passed B. showed C. advised D. helped
24. A. century B. battles C. thing D. years

25. A. places B. gardens C. ways D. stations
26. A. seen B. realized C. shared D. developed
27. A. attended B. missed C. escaped D. changed
28. A. caught B. knew C. met D. became
29. A. Therefore B. However C. Otherwise D. Besides
30. A. ruled B. destroyed C. defeated D. attacked
31. A. broke B. started C. declared D. spread
32. A. fully B. specially C. poorly D. suitably
33. A. really B. almost C. hardly D. still
34. A. failure B. trouble C. victory D. pleasure
35. A. called B. armed C. chosen D. recognized

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

Effective teamwork is key to the success of a business. Teamwork helps tasks get completed quickly and efficiently(高效地).However, poor teamwork can **hinder** a business' success and make operations much more difficult. Four parts of teamwork can make it effective and lead to business success.

Effective Communication (沟通)

Without effective communication, a team will be weak. When a team has open and honest communication, a lot more will be achieved. Communication makes sure that everyone listens to one another's ideas and will help them express their thoughts and feelings. Good communication also helps put together a clear plan of action.

Different Skills

The way the team is made up of plays a major role in how well the group works as a team.It is necessary that people with different skills be paired together so that they can make use of one another's knowledge and skills. For example, in a team, there should be a few people who are good at planning, one or two key leaders and several experts in various subjects.

Strong Leadership

Leadership is important in a team. A leader is needed to settle disagreements, set goals and keep the team on track. A good leader can lead without being bossy, achieve goals by encouraging the team and stepping in when necessary, and make suggestions for improvements.

Passion (激情)

A team without passion will get nowhere. If any member of the team does not have the passion to get the job done and do it well, he or she will become less and less interested in the duties and bring the rest of the team down.

36. Efficient teamwork can help a business to_____.
- A. complete tasks quickly B. make operations difficult
C. improve communication gradually D. achieve leadership faster
37. The word“ hinder” in Paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to_____.
- A. lead to B. help with C. change with D. hold back
38. Which of the following would help make a clear plan of action?
- A. Effective communication. B. A good leader without being bossy.
C. A team with passion. D. People with different skills paired together.
39. What is a must for every member of the team?
- A. Leadership. B. Different skills. C. Various knowledge. D. Passion.

B

Most 11- year- olds are just happy to have finished their first year of middle school. However, Tom is not like most kids. He did not go to elementary (小学), middle or high school but went straight to college at the young age of eight.

While Tom’ s parents knew he was smart, they had never imagined putting him in college this young. However, when they tried to send him to a private (私立的) school at the age of six, he was **turned down**, because he was so smart that the school was afraid he would feel dull.

It turns out the school was right. After homeschooling the young boy for two years, the parents realized that he was ready for some real high-level courses. They came to East Los Angeles College, who agreed to take him in. However, until he proved himself, he could take only two courses-math and music.

Tom did not disappoint. He got A’s in both and hasn’t looked back since. Last week, he graduated as a top student. In fact, the young boy was so smart that he helped his fellow math students, some of whom were 10 years older than him.

While the world may cheer him as a genius (天才), his parents think he is just a normal boy who plays football and watches movies for children.

40. How is Tom different from most kids of his age?
- A. He was taken in by a college at 8. B. He was sent to high school at 8.
C. He went to middle school at 11. D. He graduated from high school at 11.
41. The phrase “turned down” in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to___

- A. accepted B. respected C. refused D. examined

42. What did the parents do to Tom for two years before he went to college?

- A. They sent him to a school in Los Angeles.
B. They let him attend music programs.
C. They hired a math teacher for him.
D. They taught him at home.

C

Nowadays everyone is so much trying to keep fit that sometimes they miss the fact there are times when they should not be exercising at all. Here you can find real reasons to stop training for a while and do not feel sorry for your laziness.

When you are ill

Do not exercise if you are not feeling well, even if it is just a cold. Workout can hurt your immune system (免疫系统) and lengthen illness. As a result, you will spend more time away from the physical activity. Training while being ill is also a main cause of other injuries since it is more difficult to focus on (专心于) what you are doing when you feel bad.

When you have not had enough recovering time

Do not rush back to your normal workout habit after you have been ill. Starting to train too early is likely to lead to a return of your symptoms (症状). When you do decide to go back to the sports ground, be sure to start your exercise slowly and with care. Even one week or so off your usual exercise can make a difference.

When you are tired out

There sometimes are days when you do not feel like going to the sports ground, and sometimes your classes. GO home, have a healthy meal and do not feel sorry for not being at the sports ground. Remember that sometimes you just need to relax.

43. What might be the result of exercising when you are ill?

- A. You will improve your immune system.
B. You will catch a cold easily.
C. You will be ill for a longer time.
D. You will pay little attention to your illness.

44. While recovering from an illness, you are advised to_____.

- A. go to the sports ground every day
B. start training as early as possible
C. rush back to your workout habit

D. start your exercise gradually and carefully

45. What is suggested in the passage when you do not feel like exercising?

- A. Join a fitness class.
- B. Have a rich meal.
- C. Stay away from the sports ground.
- D. Sleep for a day at home.

46. What might be the best title for the text?

- A. Reasons That You Don't Feel Like Exercising
- B. Times When You Should Not Exercise
- C. Causes of Tiredness
- D. Effects of Illness

D

Most teenagers in the United States try to make time for school, family and friends. But some choose bigger goals. Here are the stories of two American teens working to make a difference in the world.

At age 15, Winter Vinecki has already had more successes than most people have in their lifetime.

“I recently completed a marathon (马拉松) on all seven continents and became the youngest person in the world to do so. And I was really doing this for my dad.”

Doctors discovered Winter's father had prostate cancer(前列腺癌) when she was nine years old. Her father died 10 months later.

“When he was first found ill I immediately knew I had to do something to help him. That's when I formed Team Winter for prostate cancer research.”

Through Team Winter, Winter Vinecki has raised almost 500,000 dollars. She has taken prostate cancer education worldwide from Africa to Asia through foot races called marathons, on seven continents.

“Without the Internet, I would have never been able to learn all these- materials I needed for this project.”
jack is now 17 and seeking patents (专利) for his latest inventions. He has developed low-cost water quality machines. They help take away heavy metals and chemicals from water.

47.How did Winter make a difference in the world?

- A. She was the youngest to run foot races on seven continents.
- B. She raised almost 500 ,000 dollars for her father.
- C. She formed Team Winter in Africa.
- D. She completed a marathon in a sports game.

48.Why did Winter run marathons around the world?

- A. To bring prostate cancer education to other people.
- B. To do prostate cancer research.

C. To take prostate cancer lessons.

D. To raise money for prostate cancer patients.

49. What did Jack use the Internet for?

A. Reducing the cost of the project. B. Selling his water quality machine.

C. Searching for the needed materials. D. Helping him patent his inventions.

50. What helps people make great achievements according to the text?

A. Family love. B. Young age. C. Big goals. D. Friend support.

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：Henry 准备去上海开会，打电话到航空公司订票，工作人员 Lillian 接听了电话。

(L= Lillian; H=Henry)

L: Hello! This is Air China. _____ 51 _____ ?

H: Hello. I'd like to book a flight from Beijing to Shanghai.

L: Sure _____ 52 _____ ?

H: This Saturday morning July 12.

L: OK. How many tickets?

H: _____ 53 _____.

L: So, that's one ticket from Beijing to Shanghai.

H: _____ 54 _____.

L: Well, that will be 1,030 yuan.

H: OK. Can I book that now?

L: Certainly.

H: _____ 55 _____.

L: You're welcome.

六、书面表达：满分 30 分。

假设你是李华，写一封电子邮件给你的美国朋友 Peter，请他帮你买一本英文书，邮件的具体内容包括：

1. 书名和作者：Anne Lindbergh 所著 Gift from the Sea;
2. 买书目的和原因：写学期论文用作参考，在当地买不到；
3. 邮寄地址：北京城市大学英语学院，邮编：100000；
4. 询问付款方式；
5. 表示感谢。

- 注意：1. 词数应为 100 左右；
2. 邮件内容须写在答题卡的指定位置上。

Dear Peter,

Yours,

Li Hua

2021 年成人高等学校招生全国统一考试

第I卷 (选择题, 共 105 分)

一、语音知识:共一个单词的划 5 小题;每题 1.5 分, 共 7.5 分。在下列每组单词中, 有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.near B.hear C.early D.fear
- 2.A.busy B.inside C.noise D.music
- 3.A.walk B.talk C.call D.half
- 4.A.home B.go C.note D.come
- 5.A.ago B.agree C.able D.about

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.-What about having a picnic at the beach this Saturday?

-It __good

A. sounds. B.feels C.smells D.looks

7.-____you going to Dave's birthday party tomorrow?

-Yes, I am.

A. Will B. Are C.Would D. Is

8. When Lily came home at 5 p. m.yesterday,her mother ____in the kitchen.

A.was cooking B.cooks C.has cooked D. cooked

9.Tommy is very ___in what the teacher said in class yesterday.

A.interested B. interests C. interest D.interesting

10. No other city has ever developed as fast as ___.

A.my B.our C. ours D.us

11.Her favorite book of bedtime stories for children was___ in English.

A. writes B. wrote C. writing D.written

12. Mary is 60 years old,___ she still plans to take part in the race.

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

13.Let me__ what I mean.

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

14. ___ students are there in your school,Tom?
A.How far B.How many C.How long D. How often
15. When Jack heard the news,he couldn't help ___
A.having cried B.cry C.to cry D.crying
16. It doesn' t matter whether you win ___lose.
A. either B.or C.for D.and
17. Everything changed___quickly that I almost had no time to think.
A. such B.how C.as D.so
18. Don't throw that cloth away; and you'll find a ___ for it one day.
A. waste B. bed C. dress D. use
19. We' d like to know the reason___she didn' t accept the job.
A.what B. which C.why D. when
- 20.-Must I turn in the homework tomorrow?
-No, ___.
A. you needn't B. you won't C.you can't D. you don't

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。

Dear Tom,

You asked me why I like living in New Mexico. I like it 21 it is so beautiful. We have mountains,mesas(平顶山), rivers,and forests.Mesa is the Spanish 22 for a broad,flat-topped mountain. For 12 years,I have 23 across the state several times a month,and I still find new places that take my breath away.

24 else do I like about living in New Mexico?I like the sunshine. We have over 300 25 days a year, with deep blue skies. Because we are 7.000 feet above 26 level and the weather is very dry, the air is very27and the nights here are much colder than the days.

The many days of sunshine are a very good thing for our state.Do you know that New Mexico28 more than 3,200 hours of sunlight every year? With that much sunlight,we are one of the sunniest states in the United States. Some people 29 that if we could use the energy from all of the sunlight here, we could 30 more than enough power for the whole United States!

The weather in New Mexico is good for 31energy out of sunlight,but sometimes the lack of rain is a 32 for people living here.Most of the state is desert,and there isn't enough water 33 drinking,growing food, and other uses.Farming is very difficult here because of the water shortage(短缺).There are many laws about water use in New Mexico so that everybody uses just enough.The34 for water increases as more and more new

homes are built.

So, as with all places, there are things that are wonderful and yet others that are 35 about living in New Mexico. How about you? Do you like living where you are?

Yours,

Anna

21. A. because B. where C. once D. although
22. A. address B. word C. area D. picture
23. A. looked B. sat C. travelled D. lived
24. A. That B. What C. Whom D. Who
25. A. sunny B. rainy C. windy D. cloudy
26. A. land B. sea C. soil D. flood
27. A. dirty B. dark C. clean D. hot
28. A. receives B. produces C. sends D. earns
29. A. talk B. say C. reply D. order
30. A. hold B. reduce C. provide D. catch
31. A. discovering B. returning C. borrowing D. making
32. A. standard B. problem C. reason D. purpose
33. A. on B. for C. with D. to
34. A. need B. time C. aim D. peace
35. A. difficult B. expensive C. beautiful D. familiar

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

A number of children with special educational needs are home educated when schools cannot meet their needs.

As a parent, you must make sure that your child receives a full-time education suitable to their age and ability from the age of five. You do not need to be a good teacher and your child does not have to follow the National Curriculum(国家课程标准)or take national tests. There is no money directly from the central government for parents who decide to educate their children at home, but the local(当地的) governments do provide guidance for parents, including free National Curriculum materials.

Local governments should keep an eye on the parents who educate their children at home to make sure that a suitable education is being provided. You can provide evidence(证据)that your child is receiving a

suitable education by writing a report and providing some of your child's work. You can also invite a local government officer to your home or meet him outside the home, with or without your child being present-officers have no right to get to your home without permission.

36. What should the parents of home-educated children promise to do?

- A. Send the children to take national tests. B. Get help from schools.
C. Provide a full-time education. D. Use the National Curriculum.

37. Who will guide the parents in children's home education?

- A. The central government. B. A school teacher.
C. The report writers. D. The local governments.

38. What can local governments offer for home education?

- A. Full-time teachers. B. Enough money.
C. National test reports. D. National Curriculum materials.

39. What can parents do to show that their home education is suitable?

- A. Provide reports and some of their child's work.
B. Become a school teacher in home education.
C. Have a local government officer meet their child alone.
D. Meet a central government officer.

B

“Most children carry their phone in their back pocket, and when someone reaches for it, in my mind they're reaching for a gun,” said Della Fave, a spokesman (发言人) for New Jersey police. Della Fave shared a photo of the iPhone case (外壳) that he found on a social website (网页). In the photo, a model stands with her phone in her back pocket, and the case looks like a gun.

Della Fave said, “If a child draws the phone with the gun-like case before policemen, the first thing they're going to see as it's coming up is a gun. This doesn't seem like a good idea at all to a policeman.”

The phone case is sold online by various sellers at prices from about \$5 to \$49 and comes in several different colors. “The case is popular. That's why we sell it. If you have the case, you can play games of shooting at parties,” said the Trend Shop. “Don't worry. You can't actually shoot anyone!”

A policeman gave a few words of advice, “I would NOT suggest buying this kind of phone case, which was designed to look like a gun.”

It is not clear who makes the case. “If it's on the web, then it's out there somewhere; that's the bottom line,” said Della Fave.

40. What could Della Fave probably be?

- A. A model. B. A shop owner.
C. A police officer. D. A designer.
41. What do policemen say about the gun- like phone case?
- A. It is cool for people to carry such cases.
B.It should be widely sold online.
C.It is not a good idea buying this kind of case.
D. It should not be made in different colors.
42. The phone case is shaped like a gun so that users can __
- A.help improve the website B. play games of shooting
C.hide their phones safely D. actually shoot someone

C

A zoo is a place where animals are kept and displayed(展示)to the public. Some people argue 密 that a zoo need not be a place for animal display alone, and may also include raising animal species (种)which are becoming less and less.

Animal rights groups are divided on the matter of keeping animals in zoos-with some in favor of this practice, and others calling for a ban(禁令).The most important reason that those in favor of this practice put forward is that it offers protection for animals. For those species which are fighting for thei life,zoos are the best places where they get plenty of food, water and medical care when needed.

Those who are against the practice argue that the idea of “displaying animals to the public” is itself a strong enough reason for banning. They further add that the practice of using animals for our selfish gains cannot be a good reason under the excuse of protection. The treatment of animals in the s is yet another big worry,with quite a few reports about ill-treatment(虐待)of animals once i while.

It's very difficult to come up with a clear idea on whether it is right to keep animals in zoos or not. It is true that the animals are protected in these places as they don't get into **conflict** with humans. But,at the same time, one has to admit that keeping them in zoos equals a disrespect for nature. These animals are born to live in the wild,and we should accept this fact.

43. Some animal rights groups are in favor of the zoo because it can __.
- A. attract visitors B. make money C.train animals D. protect animals
44. Those who are against the zoo think that people should __.
- A. let animals live in the wild B.sell animals in zoos
C. use animals for fun D. raise animals at home
45. Which is the closest in meaning to **conflict**(Para.4)?

A.Fight. B.Connection C. Argument. D. Company.

46. What would be the most suitable title for the text?

- A.Zoos-Best Places for Wild Animals B.Is It Right to Keep Animals in Zoos?
C.Zoos-Places for Fun to the Public D.How Should Animals Be Treated in Zoos?

D

Did your child's brain become smaller last summer? Probably not, according to a study by Dr. Harris Cooper, professor at the University of Missouri-Columbia. The study found that when students return to school after a long summer vacation, they've lost one to three months worth of learning.

This is more harmful for math than it is for reading. "All students lose math skills," says Cooper. It may be because kids(小孩) have more chances to practice reading than math. Middle-class children actually learn more in reading than lower-income students over the summer. Cooper feels that this results from the variety of activities that many middle class kids take part in over the summer, such as camping(野营) and trips.

"Parents can help their kids keep educational skills," says Cooper. He suggests the following tips to have a learning-filled summer.

1. Keep lots of books around and make regular trips to the library. Most libraries offer special summer events for kids.
 2. Think about what your kids may be learning next year when you plan the family vacation. Talk with teachers to find out what they'll be covering in class.
 3. Keep math in mind. Since kids lose more math skills than anything else over the summer, try to do some special planning to find math-related activities.
 4. Consider summer school. Struggling kids can get a lot of different kinds of help from summer school programs. Summer school can also enrich and quicken learning in areas where kids show a special interest.
- Remember to keep it fun! You don't want to make your kids unhappy with learning during the summer break.

47. What did Dr. Harris Cooper find in his study?

- A. Kids love reading more after the summer.
B. Kids show a special interest in math after the summer.
C. Kid's math skills become weaker after the summer.
D. Kids have a lot of fun in the summer.

48. Some kids gain in reading over the summer probably because they__

- A. join in a variety of activities B. go to the library every day
C. spend their vacation in a school D. receive a special training in reading

49. Parents can find out what their kids will study next year by____
- A. doing math-related activities B. having a learning-filled summer
- C. reading the textbooks D. talking with the teachers

- 50.What are parents advised to do for their kids in the summer vacation?
- A. Let their kids work in the library. B.Keep their kids studying at home.
- C. Help teachers prepare for new lessons. D. Send their kids to summer schools.

第 11 卷(非选择题,共 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。

提示:马明是个摄影爱好者。他在飞机场遇到一个可爱的美国小男孩 Tom,想给他拍几张照片。

(M=Ma Ming;T=Tom)

M:Hello. I'm Ma Ming.51_____?

T: My name is Tom.

M: 52 ____,Tom?

T: I'm 5 years old.

M:53 _____?

T: I'm from America.

M:Well,welcome to China

T:54 _____.

M: Tom, can I take some pictures of you?

T: Ask my mom,please.

M: 55 _____?

T: She's there in the shop.

六、书面表达:满分 30 分。

假设你是李华,你的朋友 Peter 邀请你参加周五晚上他举办的周末聚会。而你周五正在南京出差,周六晚上才能回来。请你用英语给他写一封电子邮件,内容包括:

- 1.感谢他邀请你参加他的周末聚会;
- 2.说明你无法参加的原因并致以歉意;
- 3.表示你出差回来后去拜访他。

注意: 1.词数应为 100 词左右;

2. 邮件内容须写在答题卡的指定位置上。

Dear Peter,

Yours,

Li Hua

2016 年成人高等学校招生全国统一考试—参考答案

一、语音知识

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

二、词汇与语法知识

6.B 7.D 8.A 9.B 10.B 11.A 12.C 13.B

14.A 15.D 16.C 17.C 18.A 19.B 20.D

三、完形填空

21.A 22.B 23.B 24.D 25.D 26.C 27.A 28.D

29.C 30.C 31.B 32.D 33.A 34.C 35.D

四、阅读理解

36.A 37.B 38.C 39.A 40.C 41.A 42.C 43.B

44.D 45.D 46.C 47.A 48.B 49.A 50.D

五、补全对话

51.Howareyou

52.havingdinnertogether/havingsuppertogether

53.leavingforBeijing/goingtoBeijing

54.nextMonday

55.Callme/Phoneme/Givemeacall

六、书面表达

Onepossibleversion:

DearTim,

IamwritingtoaskifitpossibleformybestfriendLiMingtorentaroominyourhouse.HeisgoingtostudycomputerscienceinauniversityinLondonnexmonth.Heisanexcellentstudentwithhighscores.Inhissparetime,LiMinglikesreadingbooks,watchingmoviesandlisteningtomusic,especiallylightmusic.Heisverykindandfriendlyperson,alwaysreadytohelpothers.Iamsurethatyourfamilywillgetalongwellwithhim.Iwillgiveyoumoreinformationabouthimifitissnecessary.

Yours

LiHua

2017 年成人高等学校招生全国统一考试—参考答案

一、语音知识

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

二、词汇与语法知识

6.B 7.D 8.B 9.A 10.C 11.B 12.D 13.A

14.C 15.D 16.A 17.C 18.D 19.B 20.A

三、完形填空

21.A 22.B 23.C 24.B 25.D 26.D 27.D 28.A

29.B 30.B 31.C 32.A 33.D 34.C 35.C

四、阅读理解

36.C 37.D 38.B 39.A 40.B 41.C 42.C 43.D

44.B 45.C 46.C 47.A 48.A 49.B 50.D

五、补全对话

51. Could you tell me the way to

52. Which bus should I take

53. How long will it take

54. You're welcome

55. Bye

六、书面表达

One possible version:

Dear Smith,

How are you doing recently?

As you are going to leave China, we intend to hold a farewell party for you on Friday, October 27th at Room 1002, Building 8. I'm writing to invite you to join the party. It will begin at 7:00 p.m. and last two hours. On that evening, all the English teachers and the students in your class will be present. We have prepared various interesting programs for you, including songs and dances. And we're very excited to hear your speech then. Hope you can join us and have some fun.

Looking forward to your early reply.

Yours

Li Hua

2018 年成人高等学校招生全国统一考试—参考答案

一、语音知识

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

二、词汇与语法知识

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

三、完形填空

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

四、阅读理解

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

五、补全对话

51.What'syoursize 52.havesoldout 53.Popular 54.CanItryiton
55.Howmuchisit

六、书面表达

Onepossibleversion:

June1st

DearTom,

Gladtohavereceivedyourletter,inwhichyouaskmeaboutmyplanforthecomingsummervacation.Nowletmetell youindetails.

At first, I will go on a five-day travel to Beijing withmy parents. We will visit the Great Wall, TiananmenSquare, the Forbidden City and other famous placethere. After that, I will attend a motor show with my bestfriend Wang Ming, who is a big fan for roadster. Besides, I'm going on to read an English novel which isby Jane Austin. How about you? What's your plan forsummer vacation?

Lookingforwardtoyourreply.

Yours

Li Hua

2019 年成人高等学校招生全国统一考试—参考答案

一、语音知识

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

二、词汇与语法知识

6.D 7.D 8.C 9.B 10.B 11.A 12.D 13.C 14.C 15.D

16.B 17.C 18.D 19.A 20.D

三、完形填空

21.D 22.C 23.D 24.B 25.A 26.B 27.C 28.A 29.B

30.D 31.A 32.C 33.D 34.C 35.A

四、阅读理解

36.D 37.C 38.B 39.D 40.C 41.C 42.D 43.D 44.C

45.D 46.B 47.C 48.B 49.A 50.A

五、补全对话

51.This is David 52.How about going to the museum 53.How can I get there 54.Where shall we meet 55.What time

六、书面表达

One possible version:

Dear Tim,

The Mid-autumn Festival is coming soon, And I am writing to invite you to spend the festival with my family. It is one of the most important traditional festivals in China! On this special day, people usually try their best to return home to gather with their family. Having a reunion dinner, eating moon cakes, appreciating the full moon together and enjoying some classic Chinese poems are all the traditions of this festival. My mum will set the table with all kinds of delicacy and my parents both want you to join us that day. We would feel much happier if you can come.

Looking forward to your coming.

Yours

Li Hua

2020 年成人高等学校招生全国统一考试—参考答案

一、语音知识

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

二、词汇与语法知识

6.D 7.B 8.D 9.B 10.A 11.B 12.C 13.A 14.B 15.C

16.B 17.C 18.D 19.A 20.D

三、完形填空

21.B 22.C 23.D 24.D 25.A 26.A 27.A 28.D

29.B 30.A 31.A 32.C 33.B 34.C 35.C

四、阅读理解

36.A 37.D 38.A 39.D 40.A 41.C 42.D 43.C

44.D 45.C 46.B 47.A 48.A 49.C 50.C

五、补全对话

51.What can I do for you

52.What date would you like to fly

53.Just one ticket

54.How much is it

55.Thank you

六、书面表达

Dear Peter,

I'm writing to you to ask for a favor. Could you please help me to buy a book, Gift from the Sea, written by Anne Lindbergh? The book is very important for me.I need it to refer to when I write my term paper. I have looked for the book for many days,but I can not find it in local area. Please mail it to School of English, Beijing City University if you get it.The postcode is 100000. Besides, please tell me how I can transfer the money to you. I will be appreciated if you can help me.

Looking forward to your reply.

Yours,

Li Hua

2021 年成人高等学校招生全国统一考试—参考答案

一、语音知识

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

二、词汇与语法知识

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

三、完形填空

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

四、阅读理解

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

五、补全对话

51. What's your name

52. How old are you

53. Where are you from/Where do you come from

54. Thanks/Thank you

55. Where is she

六、书面表达

Dear Peter,

How is everything going with you?

Thank you so much for inviting me to your weekend party on Friday evening. However, I'm afraid I won't be able to attend it, because I'm now on a business trip in Nanjing. And I won't be back until this Saturday evening. I feel really sorry that I can't join you this time. But I'd like to visit you when I go back from Nanjing. Please let me know what time suits you best.

Wish you a good time on Friday and look forward to seeing you soon!

Yours,

Li Hua