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2016 年成人高等学校招生全国统一考试

I. Phonetics (5 points)

Directions: In each of the following groups of words, there are four underlined letters or letter combinations marked A, B, C and D. Compare the underlined parts and identify the one that is different from the others in pronunciation. Mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. v <u>i</u> tal | B. s <u>i</u> lent | C. f <u>i</u> erce | D. coll <u>i</u> de |
| 2. A. t <u>a</u> ught | B. l <u>a</u> ugh | C. c <u>a</u> ught | D. f <u>a</u> ult |
| 3. A. r <u>e</u> ceipt | B. r <u>e</u> ception | C. c <u>a</u> pture | D. c <u>o</u> ncept |
| 4. A. b <u>o</u> om | B. f <u>l</u> ood | C. g <u>o</u> ose | D. g <u>l</u> oom |
| 5. A. r <u>i</u> nger | B. s <u>i</u> nger | C. h <u>a</u> nger | D. f <u>i</u> nger |

II. Vocabulary and Structure (15 points)

Directions: There are 15 incomplete sentences in this section. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose one answer that best completes the sentence and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

6. As a child I used to wash my parents' car to earn some _____ money.
A. paper B. easy C. pocket D. private
7. After the busy day I've had, I need a _____ drink.
A. heavy B. strong C. sharp D. powerful
8. If you _____ stayed at home, this would never have happened.
A. had B. have C. will have D. would have
9. --How much did this set of furniture cost?
--I forgot _____.
A. how much it costs B. how much it cost
C. how much did it cost D. how much does it cost
10. We had a long way to go so we decided to _____ early.
A. set on B. set off C. put on D. put off
11. _____ it is not his responsibility to do that, he said he would help.
A. Unless B. As C. Since D. Although
12. One of the strongest hurricanes _____ was the Florida Keys Storm of 1935, during which 500 people were killed.
A. recorded B. to record C. recording D. being recorded
13. Ms. Jolie is _____ beautiful and very talented, and in control of her own career.
A. remarkably B. basically C. perfectly D. actively

14. When John left the office, Amy _____ at her desk.
A. is still working B. has still worked C. was still working D. had still worked
15. You should learn through failures. Why don't you _____ your plan or try a new approach?
A. refuse B. repeat C. accept D. adjust
16. The carpet has so many stains on it that it needs _____.
A. replace B. to replace C. to be replaced D. being replaced
17. I sent him the package yesterday. He _____ it by now.
A. receives B. received C. will receive D. might have received
18. Is this the factory _____ you visited the other day?
A. what B. that C. where D. when
19. To make the fish _____ nice, she put in some sugar and wine vinegar.
A. tasting B. to taste C. tasted D. taste
20. My daughter runs faster than _____ in her class. She runs the fastest.
A. any boy B. a boy C. some boys D. most boys

III. Cloze (30 points)

Directions: For each blank in the following passage, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that is most suitable and mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Insomnia, or “poor sleep”, can have bad effects on a person's health and general well-being. It can 21 on both our physical and mental health and can lead to other health 22.

Insomnia can be traced to many different reasons, but what is 23 to many sufferers is their inability to relax fully and “switch the mind 24”.

Constant thoughts, 25 around and around in the mind, moving from one 26 to the next, prevent stillness and peace and 27 a sufferer extremely tired.

In order to treat insomnia 28, it is first necessary to allow a sufferer to re-experience 29 real relaxation feels like. It's almost as though they've forgotten how to relax. Once this has been 30 by the brain, then fast and effective 31 can be made to re-educate the unconscious towards allowing the person to relax 32 and to allow a natural state of sleep to 33.

Hypnotherapy (催眠疗法) is one of the fastest and most effective ways of 34 this goal for long-lasting results.

Sleeping pills, if used at all, should only be a short-term 35 as their effect is soon reduced and their side effects can be deep and far-reaching.

21. A. harm B. affect C. impact D. change
22. A. concerns B. demands C. reasons D. questions
23. A. interesting B. common C. same D. alike
24. A. off B. on C. up D. down
25. A. getting B. going C. taking D. pulling
26. A. image B. dream C. thought D. concept
27. A. leave B. cause C. disturb D. lead

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|-------------|---------------|
| 28. A. carefully | B. effectively | C. easily | D. finally |
| 29. A. if | B. how | C. what | D. where |
| 30. A. printed | B. pulled | C. changed | D. remembered |
| 31. A. steps | B. scales | C. methods | D. techniques |
| 32. A. actively | B. recently | C. silently | D. fully |
| 33. A. appear | B. occur | C. show | D. realize |
| 34. A. aiming | B. targeting | C. keeping | D. achieving |
| 35. A. object | B. system | C. strategy | D. result |

IV. Reading Comprehension (60 points)

Directions: There are five reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by four questions. For each question there are four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. Choose one best answer and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Passage One

Alexia Sloane, a 10-year-old girl, lost her sight when she was two following a brain disease. But despite her disability she has excelled at languages and is already fluent in English, French, Spanish and Chinese, and is learning German.

Now she has experienced her dream job of working as an interpreter after East of England MEP(欧盟议员) Robert Sturdy invited her to the parliament building in Brussels, thus becoming the youngest interpreter to work at the European Parliament.

“She was given a special permit to get into the building, where there is usually a minimum age requirement of 14, and sat in a booth listening and interpreting,” said her mother, Isabelle, “The other interpreters were amazed at how well she did as the debate was quite complicated and many of the words were rather technical.”

Alexia has been tri-lingual since birth as her mother, a teacher, is half French and half Spanish, which her father, Richard, is English. She started talking and communicating in all three languages before she lost sight but adapted quickly to her blindness. By the age of four, she was reading and writing in Braille (盲文). When she was six, Alexia began to learn Chinese. The girl is now learning German at school in Cambridge.

Alexia has been longing to be an interpreter since she was six and she chose to go to the European Parliament as her prize when she won a young achiever of the year award. She asked if she could shadow interpreters and Mr. Sturdy agreed to take her along as his guest.

Alexia worked with the head of interpreting and had a real taste of life in parliament. “It was fantastic and I’m absolutely determined now to become an interpreter,” she said.

36. What does the passage tell about Alexia Sloane?

- A. She is very proud of her parents.
- B. She is a quick learner of languages.
- C. She has learned five foreign languages.
- D. She has difficulties with language learning.

37. Why did Alexia need special permission to enter the parliament building?

- A. She was not in a state of good health.
- B. She did not meet the age requirement.
- C. She could not afford the admission fees.
- D. She did not have an adult to accompany her.

38. What did Alexia want to do after she got the award?

- A. To visit the European Parliament.
- B. To travel to other European countries.
- C. To apply for a position in the government.
- D. To study German at Cambridge University.

39. The tone of the passage can be best described as.

- A. admiring
- B. critical
- C. understanding
- D. doubtful

Passage Two

Generations of Americans have been brought up to believe that a good breakfast is essential to one's life. Eating breakfast at the start of the day, we have been told, and told again, is as necessary as putting gasoline in the family car before starting a trip. But for many people, the thought of food as the first thing in the morning is never a pleasure. So despite all the efforts, they still take no breakfast.

Between 1977 and 1983, the latest year for which figures could be obtained, the number of people who didn't have breakfast increased by 33%—from 8.8 million to 11.7 million—according to the Chicago-based Market Research Corporation of America. For those who dislike eating breakfast, however, there is some good news.

Several studies in the last few years have shown that, for adults especially, there may be nothing wrong with omitting breakfast. "Going without breakfast does not affect work," said Arnold E. Bender, former professor of nutrition at Queen Elizabeth College in London, "nor does giving people breakfast improve work." Scientific evidence linking breakfast to better health or better work is surprisingly inadequate (不充分的), and most of the recent work involves children, not adults. "The literature," says one researcher, Dr. Earnest Polite at the University of Texas, "is poor."

40. Which of these is mentioned in the second paragraph?

- A. A company carried out a research in 1983.
- B. Many people fill their cars with gasoline in the morning.
- C. 8.8 million people got involved in a study on eating habits.
- D. The number of the people who skip breakfast has increased.

41. Which is closest in meaning to the underlined part?

- A. Having breakfast does improve work.
- B. Giving people breakfast improves work.
- C. Going without breakfast can improve work, too.
- D. Having breakfast does not improve work, either.

42. What does the word "literature" in the last sentence refer to?

- A. Modern American literature. B. Written works on a subject.
C. Any printed materials. D. Stories, poems and plays.

43. Which of the following statements best summarizes the writer's conclusion about the function of breakfast?

- A. Omitting breakfast helps improve work.
B. Eating breakfast is absolutely necessary.
C. There isn't strong evidence to prove that breakfast is a must.
D. Scientists have produced sufficient evidence in support of breakfast.

Passage Three

When you stretch out in the sun you can do one of the three things: you can use no sun tan oil; an ordinary sun tan oil; or *Bergasol*.

If you don't use any sun tan oil when you're in the sun, you will burn surprisingly quickly. If you use an ordinary sun tan oil, you will protect your skin to a lesser or greater degree. How much protection depends on the "protection-factor number" on the bottle. Some oils block out so many of the sun's rays and you can stay in the sun all day without burning, but you won't go very brown, either.

Bergasol will protect your skin like an ordinary sun tan oil. It also has a tan accelerator that speeds up the rate at which the sun activates the skin cells that produce melanin (黑色素). It is melanin that gives the skin its brown colour. *Bergasol* enables you to go brown faster, and as the days pass the difference will become more obvious.

Unfortunately, this special formulation isn't cheap to prepare. So *Bergasol* is rather more expensive than ordinary sun tan oil. However, the price looks more attractive as you do.

Bergasol

It makes you go brown faster

Many people imagine that "cover-up" means you don't get a tan. Nothing to show for your holiday.

Not so with "cover-up", you can get brown if you want to. The point of "cover-up" is to protect your skin from the harmful rays of the sun which, according to the experts, make your skin look older.

That's what *Solex Cover-up* is all about—protection for your skin. It has a Sun Protection Factor 8, which makes it suitable for anyone. Find out how it works for you by consulting the *Solex Sun Chart On sale* wherever *Solexis*.

With *Solex Cover-up*, you can tan as slowly as you like, as gently as you like. And with much less chance of peeling. Your tan will look better. Your skin will stay young longer.

Solex

Gentle tan ...full protection

44. What can we learn from the second advertisement?

- A. It is easy to get a suntan in summer.
B. Sunlight could make one look older.
C. Suntan is regarded as a sign of protection.
D. Everyone wants to get a suntan from holiday.

45. Why is *Solex* suitable for everyone?

- A. Its price is more attractive. B. It can be used to relieve sunburn.
C. It has a mild protection factor. D. It can make the skin cells more active.

46. Compared with Solex, Bergasol.

- A. is a better sun tan oil B. better protects one's skin
C. is more competitive in price D. helps one go brown more quickly

47. What is the most attractive feature of Solex Cover-up?

- A. It helps one get a more beautiful tan.
B. It is often on sale in supermarkets.
C. It helps one tan gradually and gently.
D. It blocks out more sun's rays than other oils.

Passage Four

Ideas about polite behaviour differ from one culture to another. Some societies, such as America and Australia, for example, are mobile and very open. People here change jobs and move house quite often. As a result, they have a lot of relationships that often last only a short time, and they need to get to know people quickly. So it's normal to have friendly conversations with people that they have just met, and you can talk about things that other cultures would regard as personal.

On the other hand, there are more crowded and less mobile societies where long-term relationships are more important. A Malaysian or Mexican business person, for example, will want to get to know you very well before he or she feels happy to start business. But when you do get to know each other, the relationship becomes much deeper than it would in a mobile society.

To Americans, both Europeans and Asians seem cool and formal at first. On the other hand, as a passenger from a less mobile society puts it, it's no fun spending several hours next to a stranger who wants to tell you all about his or her life and asks you all sorts of questions that you don't want to answer.

Cross-cultural differences aren't just a problem for travelers, but also for people in daily life. Some societies have "universalist" cultures. These societies strongly respect rules, and they treat every person and situation in basically the same way. "Particularist" (强调特性的) societies also have rules, but they are less important than the society's unwritten ideas about what is right or wrong for a particular situation or a particular person. So the normal rules are changed to fit the needs of the situation or the importance of the person.

48. What can be learned from Paragraph 1?

- A. Short-term relationships are common in a mobile society.
B. People from a mobile society dislike talking about personal affairs.
C. Americans tend to make more friends than people from other cultures.
D. It is difficult for Americans and Australians to communicate with strangers.

49. Who do Malaysians prefer to start business with according to the passage?

- A. Those who they know well enough.
B. Those who talk a lot about themselves.

C. Those who enjoy talking with strangers.

D. Those who want to do business with them.

50. Which of the following is true about the rules in “particularist” societies?

A. No one obeys them

B. People respect and obey them completely

C. They don’t exist

D. They change to fit different situations

51. What is the main idea of this passage?

A. Cultural differences are important.

B. Less mobile societies have fewer rules.

C. People from mobile societies are more polite.

D. Polite behaviour varies with different cultures.

Passage Five

Claude-Oscar Monet (1840-1926) was a French artist and a leading member of the Impressionist group of painters. Born in Paris, Monet spent his childhood in Le Havre. There he met a local artist, Eugene Boudin, who encouraged him to become a landscape painter.

In 1859, Monet went to Paris to study at the Academic Suisse. Between 1860 and 1862, Monet served in the army in Algeria (阿尔及利亚). He returned to Paris where he met most of the major artists of the era.

In 1870, Monet married Camille Doncieux. To escape the Franco-Prussian war, they moved to London. Back to France, they settled at Argenteuil, a boating centre on the Seine (塞纳河) which drew many other Impressionist painters. Working from nature was a particular symbol of the Impressionist movement, and one that Monet valued, reflecting in his paintings the ever-changing impact of light and weather conditions.

In 1872, he visited Le Havre where he painted “An Impression, Sunrise”. When exhibited in 1874, part of its title was used by a critic to label the whole movement “Impressionism”.

Monet’s wife died in 1879, and he set up home with Alice Hoschede, the wife of one of his most important sponsors. During the 1880s, Monet travelled through France painting a variety of landscapes. He gradually became better known and for the last 30 years of his life he was regarded as the greatest of the Impressionists.

From 1890 he began to paint a series (系列) of pictures of one subject, including “Haystacks”, “Rouen Cathedral” and “Waterlilies”. The latter were painted in the fine garden Monet created at his house at Giverny, where he lived from 1883 on. He painted them over and over again, most significantly in a series especially for a museum in Paris.

52. Monet was introduced to art.

A. during his visit to Paris

B. by his father in Le Havre

C. during his short stay in Algeria

D. by an artist in his childhood

53. Which of the following is true according to the passage?

A. Impressionism was born in London.

B. Monet was one of the sponsors of Impressionism.

C. Impressionist paintings are mainly based on nature.

D. Argenteuil was the birthplace of many impressionists.

54. What is said about the painting “An Impression, Sunrise”?

- A. It established Monet’s fame as an artist for the first time.
- B. It invited a lot of strong criticism from the public.
- C. It was the origin of the name “Impressionism”.
- D. It was painted by Monet and Eugene Boudin.

55. What do we know about Monet’s life since 1890?

- A. He painted only for a museum in Paris.
- B. He devoted himself to travelling overseas.
- C. He focused on paintings of a particular theme.
- D. He was influenced by Alice in his painting style.

V. Daily Conversation (15 points)

Directions: Pick out appropriate expressions from the eight choices below and complete the following dialogue by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------|
| A. How can you say that | B. Do you want me to be honest |
| C. I really loved it | D. That’s all right |
| E. What did I say | F. I never want to watch any opera |
| G. I’m sorry | H. That’s the problem |

Lisa: Well, honey, how did you like opera?

Henry: 56?

Lisa: Of course.

Henry: To tell the truth, I was bored to death. What a ridiculous art form! 57 .

Lisa: Hum! 58? It was beautiful. And you just saw one of my favourite operas.

Henry: 59, dear. I know you like opera, but it just isn’t for me. I’d rather read a novel or watch a movie.

Lisa: But you don’t know how to appreciate opera. 60.

Henry: OK, what you’re saying may be true.

VI. Writing (25 points)

Directions: For this part, you are supposed to write an essay in English in 100~120 words based on the following information. Remember to write it clearly.

61. 你(Li Yuan)是班长, 准备周末组织全班同学参观历史博物馆(the Museum of History)。

请根据以下提示写一个通知:

周六上午 8 点全班在校门口集合, 乘公共汽车前往;

参观时, 要认真听讲并记录重要内容;

遵守参观规定, 如: 馆内不得喧哗、拍照, 勿带食品饮料入馆;

下周五之前交一份参观报告。

2017 年成人高等学校招生全国统一考试

I. Phonetics (5 points)

Directions: In each of the following groups of words, there are four underlined letters or letter combinations marked A, B, C and D. Compare the underlined parts and identify the one that is different from the others in pronunciation. Mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>pen</u> alty | B. mo <u>me</u> nt | C. qu <u>ar</u> rel | D. ab <u>se</u> nt |
| 2. A. sym <u>pa</u> thy | B. ma <u>te</u> rial | C. cou <u>ra</u> ge | D. <u>an</u> alysis |
| 3. A. star <u>va</u> tion | B. satisfi <u>ca</u> tion | C. sugges <u>ti</u> on | D. situat <u>io</u> n |
| 4. A don <u>ke</u> y | B. tur <u>ke</u> y | C. mo <u>ne</u> y | D. obe <u>y</u> |
| 5. A. re <u>vi</u> se | B. consist | C. ad <u>ve</u> tise | D. visit |

II. Vocabulary and Structure (15 points)

Directions: There are 15 incomplete sentences in this section. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose one answer that best completes the sentence and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

6. Jonathan and Joe left the house to go for _____ after supper.
A. walk B. a walk C. walks D. the walk
7. He pointed at the new car and asked, "_____ is it? Have you ever seen it before?"
A. Why B. Whose C. Who D. Where
8. My father ask _____ to help with his work.
A. I and Tom B. me and Tom C. Tom and me D. Tom and I
9. Nowadays little knowledge _____ to be a dangerous thing.
A. seem B. seemed C. do seem D. does seem
10. If their marketing team succeeds, they _____ their profits by 20 percent.
A. will increase B. would be increasing
C. will have increased D. would have been increasing
11. You'd better take these documents with you _____ you need them for the meeting
A. unless B. until C. in case D. so that
12. I haven't been to a pop festival before and Mike hasn't _____.
A. too B. either C. neither D. as well
13. _____ is known to the world. Mark Twain was a great American writer.
A. As B. Once C. That D. It
14. John complained to the bookseller that there were several pages _____ in the dictionary.
A. lacking B. losing C. dropping D. missing
15. Not until the game had begun _____ at the sport ground.

- A. should he have arrived B. would he have arrived
C. had he arrived D. did he arrive

16. Moviegoers know that many special effects are created by computers. _____ they often don't know is that these scenes still require a lot of work.

- A. That B. Whom C. How D. What

17. The president is to give a formal _____ at the opening ceremony.

- A. speech B. debate C. discussion D. argument

18. When I am confronted with such questions, my mind goes _____ and I can hardly remember my own date of birth.

- A. faint B. dark C. blank D. blind

19. If they are willing to lend us the money we need, all our problems will be _____.

- A. solved B. caused C. covered D. met

20. This article _____ more attention to the problem of cultural conflicts.

- A. cares for B. calls for C. applies for D. allows for

III. Cloze (30 points)

Directions: For each blank in the following passage, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that is most suitable and mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

What enables some people to get big creative breakthroughs while others only get small and non-creative breakdowns, blaming themselves and society? Are some people “gifted”? Are there other factors 21 work-factors that we have more control over than we think? While nobody can deny the 22 that some people seem to be blessed with particular creativity, research shows that anyone can 23 their chances of coming up with new and original ideas 24 they would only engage themselves more in the process of 25. It's the old Thomas Edison thing about “discovery 26 99 percent perspiration (汗水) and 1 percent inspiration.” 27, the studies prove this: great creative breakthroughs usually happen only 28 intense periods of struggle. It is sustained effort towards a specific goal 29 eventually prepares for great creative insights.

This kind of sustained effort does not always 30 immediate results, a fact that not only separates the innovators (革新者) from non-innovators, but 31 leads some people to conclude that it is just not 32 for them. “Maybe I should have gone to medical school like my mother wanted,” they wonder when the breakthrough is 33 to be found. Alas, one forgets during their inevitable encounters 34 self-doubt, that the big surprise is never 35. Indeed, it can happen at any time and place.

21. A. to B. in C. by D. at
22. A. issue B. fact C. reason D. problem
23. A. miss B. reduce C. lose D. increase
24. A. because B. while C. if D. whether
25. A. creation B. practice C. production D. achievement
26. A. being B. be C. was D. were

27. A. Sooner or later B. Time and again C. Every now and then D. Some day or other
28. A. beyond B. above C. after D. through
29. A. that B. who C. what D. as
30. A. create B. inspire C. produce D. encourage
31. A. too B. also C. again D. once
32. A. good B. difficult C. stupid D. possible
33. A. anywhere B. nowhere C. somewhere D. everywhere
34. A. against B. across C. into D. with
35. A. far away B. used up C. cleared off D. near by

IV. Reading Comprehension (60 points)

Directions: There are five reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by four questions. For each question there are four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. Choose one best answer and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Passage One

Debate is a valuable way to practice communicating. It can also bring long-lasting rewards, especially for people working with Western businesses. The main activity of debate is presenting one's opinion and supporting it with evidence, such as statistics or facts. It is a way of persuasive communication.

Charles Lebeau helped create the “ Discover Debate” method. He says debate is important to understanding how people communicate in Western business. Successful debaters learn how to give their opinion, reasons and support. “ What we are trying to do is to develop a kind of thinking or approach to discussion and how to interact (交流) with someone else's opinion, rather than brush their opinion aside. “

Debate skills are also important in selling a product, he says. In that situation, the judges are the customers. “So on Monday, for example, one company may come in and present their case to the customer and they'll make as strong a case as they can. On Tuesday, the next day, another company will come in and present their case to the customer. Usually the party that can present the strongest case wins.”

Debate also strengthens critical thinking. In other words, it helps students learn to ask questions and try to understand someone's reasons and evidence.

Mr. Lebeau points out that successful debaters learn to listen carefully to what other people are saying. Then, they look for the weak points in someone else's opinion or argument. He says debate teaches a systematic way of questioning..

Successful debaters also learn to think from someone else's point of view. Mr. Lebeau says debate can help broaden the mind. “ There's an expression in English :don't criticize another person before you have walked in their shoes. I think the wonderful thing about debate is, it puts us in another person's shoes. “

36. According to Paragraph 1, what is the purpose of debate?
- A. To bring long-lasting material rewards.
- B. To persuade people to accept your opinions.

- C. To respond to questions in a systematic way.
D. To present evidence such as statistics and facts.
37. Why is debate important?
A. It helps people understand others better.
B. It allows people to present their opinions.
C. It gives one the opportunity to brush others opinion aside.
D. It develops one's thinking and communicative competence.
38. What does the underlined word "case" in Paragraph 3 refer to?
A. Container. B. Product. C. Problem. D. Evidence.
39. What can debaters benefit from "walking in another person's shoes?"
A. Becoming more broad-minded. B. Developing critical thinking.
C. Finding others' weak points. D. Trying out others' methods.

Passage Two

We all love a hero, and rescue dogs are some of the biggest heroes of all. You will often find them going above and beyond duty to save someone, risking-and at times losing-their lives in the process.

Rescue dogs are generally found in the Sporting and Hunting Groups, or from the traditional Herding Group. These types include the Bloodhound, Labrador Retriever, Newfoundland, German Shepherd, Golden Retriever, and Belgian Malinois-all of which are chosen for search-and-rescue duty because of their amazing physical strength, loyalty, and their tendency for mental stability.

These types also have a keen sense of hearing and smell-to better locate lost individuals-and are often able to access hard-to-reach areas. As highly trained animals, they serve in many different fields, including specialist search, snow slide rescue, dead body location, and tracking.

To overcome obstacles and succeed when performing the demanding duties of a search-and- rescue worker, a dog must display certain qualities. In addition to intelligence and strength, the dog must be swift, confident, easily trainable, adaptable, and have a high level of stamina (耐力) and endurance. A strong sense of group cooperation and an ability to engage in friendly play during "down" time is also required of search-and-rescue dogs.

A rescue dog goes through many, many hours of intensive training to be fit for duty. Training is not for the faint-hearted. Certification training can take from two to three years, working three to four hours a day, three to six days a week, often in group, team-oriented sessions.

Each search-and-rescue field requires different types of training. Rescue training, for instance, includes "air scenting"-where dogs are trained to smell the air for the victim's scent (气味) and then follow the scent to the person. This ability is crucial to finding victims trapped under collapsed buildings and snow slide.

40. Rescue dogs are chosen probably because _____.
A. they are loyal B. they are brave
C. they have amazing appearances D. they have good eyesight
41. What does "faint-hearted" in Paragraph 5 mean?

- A. Courageous. B. Energetic. C. Cowardly. D. Slow.

42. Which ability is most important for dogs to rescue people trapped in snow?

- A. Sharp hearing. B. Swift movement.
C. A strong memory. D. Extraordinary smelling.

43. What is the passage mainly about?

- A. Selection process of rescue dogs. B. Risks rescue dogs are faced with.
C. Qualities and training of rescue dogs. D. Types of tasks rescue dogs can perform.

Passage Three

Eating an apple a day doesn't keep the doctor away, but it does reduce the amount of trips you make to the drug store per year. That's according to a new study that investigates whether there's any truth in the old saying.

A team of researchers led by Dr Matthew Davis, of the University of Michigan School of Nursing, asked 8,399 participants to answer survey questions about diet and health. A total of 753 were apple eaters, consuming at least 149g of raw apple per day. The remaining 7,646 were classed as non-apple eaters. When both groups answered questions on trips to the doctor and trips to the drug store per year, the apple eaters were found to be 27% less likely to visit the druggist for drugs.

Trips to the doctor were not significantly affected by apple consumption, though. "Evidence does not support that an apple a day keeps the doctor away. However, the small number of US adults who eat an apple a day does appear to use fewer prescription medications," the study concludes.

Apple eaters were also found to be less likely to smoke and be more likely to have a higher educational attainment than non-apple eaters. While apples do not compete with oranges, they do contain some immune (免疫的) system-increasing vitamin C, which may be why apple-eaters visit the druggist less. With over 8mg of vitamin C per medium-sized fruit, an apple can provide roughly 14% your daily recommended intake.

Previous studies have also linked apple consumption to a lower risk of Type 2 diabetes (二型糖尿病), improved lung function and a lower risk of colon (结肠) cancer.

44. How many non-apple eaters answered survey questions in the research?

- A. 149. B. 753. C. 7,646. D. 8,399.

45. What is the conclusion of the study?

- A. Apple consumption has greatly reduced US adults' trips to the doctor.
B. A small number of US adult apple eaters tend to take less medicine.
C. Apples are far more nutritious than oranges.
D. An apple a day does keep the doctor away.

46. What can we learn from the passage?

- A. Apples are better than oranges.
B. Apples can help cure certain diseases.
C. Apples do have some vitamin C to increase the immune system.
D. Apples can provide people with sufficient daily intake of energy.

47. What can be described as the writing style of this passage?

- A. Objective. B. Creative. C. Subjective. D. Persuasive.

Passage Four

Sometimes I scratch my head when I read about the government's efforts to improve schools: new standards and tests to be applied, strict teacher evaluations, and threats of school closures and job losses. They frighten the school employees, not to mention the students. Instead of making people unable to solve problems or try new ideas—which is what fear does to us—research on school reform strongly suggests that policy-makers should encourage school leaders to take a more humane approach. In their study on the reform efforts of twelve Chicago public schools, Bryk and Schneider found that enabling positive social relationships between the adults was the key to successful school improvement and that trust was at the heart of those relationships.

Trust in schools comes down to one thing: psychological safety or safety to speak one's mind, to discuss with openness and honesty what is and isn't working, to make collective decisions.

Yet this kind of safety doesn't come easily to schools. According to Bryk and Schneider, the adults in school rely on each other to do their jobs correctly and with integrity (正直). The challenge is that our expectations are very diverse based on our unique backgrounds.

At one school where I taught, each teacher had different expectations about how much extra effort teachers should put into their work—a big difference between the teachers who left after the last bell and those who worked into the evening. And when expectations are unconscious or unspoken, it becomes impossible for others to live up to them.

We also make assumptions about the intentions behind a person's behavior. As we all know, assumptions are often wrong. For example, parents and teachers may think the principal made a particular decision based on his career advancement rather than what's best for the students. If we don't feel psychologically safe to question our assumptions and expectations, trust flies out the window and our relationships suffer.

48. According to Paragraph 1, why does the author scratch his head?

- A. Because he doesn't know what to do once schools are closed.
B. Because he is not in favor of the government's reform efforts.
C. Because he is concerned that many teachers will lose their jobs.
D. Because he is not sure about the practicability of those new tests.

49. According to Bryk and Schneider, what was most important for successful school improvement?

- A. New standards and tests in schools. B. Strict teacher and student evaluations.
C. Positive social relationships. D. Assistance of the government.

50. What is meant by trust in school?

- A. Freedom to express one's views. B. Extra effort teachers put into their work.
C. Independence of the teachers in schools. D. Unconscious and unspoken expectations.

51. What does the author say about the assumptions made about the intentions behind a person's behavior?

- A. They should be trusted. B. They are often bold.
C. They should be encouraged. D. They are often incorrect.

Passage Five

An interesting project called Blue Zones is recording the lifestyle secrets of the communities with the highest concentrations of centenarians in the world.

The people in the five regions in Europe, Latin America, Asia and the US that live to be 100 have a lot going for them. Genes probably play a small role, but these folks also have strong social ties, tightly-knit families and lots of opportunities to exercise.

As we were examining the dietary secrets of the Blue Zones, as described in author Dan Buettner's latest book, *The Blue Zones Solution*, we were struck by how essential tea drinking is in these regions. In fact, Buettner's Blue Zones Beverage Rule—a kind of guideline summarized from his 15 or so years of studying these places—is: "Drink coffee for breakfast, tea in the afternoon, wine at 5 p. m."

Science has plenty to say about the healthful virtues of green tea. Researchers are most enthusiastic about the components in green tea, as well as foods like cocoa. Why might they help so many Okinawans in Japan break 100? Some components in green tea can lower the risk of stroke, heart disease and several cancers. One review study also found that drinking green tea can slightly improve metabolism(新陈代谢).

If you find yourself on the island of Ikaria, the Greek Blue Zone in the middle of the Aegean, you won't be offered any tea made with tea leaves. Instead, Ikarians typically make their daily cup of tea with just one fresh herb that they have picked themselves that day—either rosemary, wild sage, oregano, marjoram, mint or dandelion, all plants that may have anti-inflammatory (消炎的) properties, which may help lower blood pressure. This could explain Ikaria's very low dementia(痴呆) rate, since high blood pressure is a risk factor for the disease.

52. What does the underlined word "centenarians" in Paragraph 1 refer to?

- A. People who have secret lifestyles.
- B. People who enjoy physical exercise.
- C. People who carry the gene for being slim.
- D. People who are one hundred years old or older.

53. According to Paragraph 3, what is the recommended time for tea drinking?

- A. In the morning.
- B. In the afternoon.
- C. In the early evening.
- D. Any time of a day.

54. What may the tea Ikarians drink daily help?

- A. To improve metabolism.
- B. To lower life stress.
- C. To lower blood pressure.
- D. To improve social relationships.

55. What might be the best title of the passage?

- A. Tea-Drinking Tips
- B. Blue Zones Solutions
- C. Tea-Drinking Ceremony in Okinawa
- D. Lifestyle Secrets of Ikarians

V. Daily Conversation (15 points)

Directions: Pick out appropriate expressions from the eight choices below and complete the following dialogue by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

- A. Can I take a message
 B. I'll tell him you've called
 C. That's right
 D. Can I speak to Mr. Johnson, please
 E. What can I do for you
 F. I'll give him the message
 G. Can you ask him to call me back as soon as possible
 H. Can you tell him that we can meet tomorrow afternoon in my office

(At a bus stop)

Mary: We couldn't ask for a better day, could we?

Woman: Hello, Mr. Johnson's office.

Man: Good morning. 56 ?

Woman: Sorry, he's in a meeting at the moment. 57 ?

Man: Yes. This is Steve Lee from Brightlight Systems. 58 ?

Woman: Tomorrow afternoon in your office.

Man: 59 .

Woman: Okay. 60

Man: Thank you.

VI. Writing (25 points)

Directions: For this part, you are supposed to write an essay in English in 100~120 words based on the following information. Remember to write it neatly.

61. 你(Li Yuan)组织同学进行了一次烧烤野餐(barbecue)。请给你的英国朋友 Tim 写一封电子邮件，内容包括：
 野餐前的准备；
 野餐过程；
 印象最深刻的人或事。

2018 年成人高等学校招生全国统一考试

I. Phonetics (5 points)

Directions: In each of the following groups of words, there are four underlined letters or letter combinations marked A, B, C and D. Compare the underlined parts and identify the one that is different from the others in pronunciation. Mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. capt <u>ai</u> n | B. sust <u>ai</u> n | C. cont <u>ai</u> n | D. ret <u>ai</u> n |
| 2. A. pens <u>io</u> n | B. miss <u>io</u> n | C. tens <u>io</u> n | D. revis <u>io</u> n |
| 3. A. act <u>re</u> s | B. busin <u>es</u> s | C. exc <u>es</u> s | D. endl <u>es</u> s |
| 4. A. comb <u>in</u> ation | B. clim <u>bi</u> ng | C. bamb <u>oo</u> | D. amb <u>it</u> ion |
| 5. A. A bl <u>ew</u> | B. cr <u>ew</u> | C. s <u>ew</u> | D. J <u>ew</u> |

II. Vocabulary and Structure (15 points)

Directions: There are 15 incomplete sentences in this section. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose one answer that best completes the sentence and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

6. I asked two passers-by how to get to the new railway station, but _____ of them knew it.

- A. none B. either C. neither D. both

7. - The boss wants to talk to you. He seems unhappy with your performance.

-Oh, I _____ be in trouble. I hope he won't fire me.

- A. must B. can C. should D. would

8. _____ my daughter reaches the age of eighteen, she can apply for a driving license.

- A. Unless B. Because C. Since D. Once

9. I'll consider _____ Ms. Smith tonight, but I am not sure if I have the time

- A. to see B. seeing C. to have seen D. see

10. The train _____ to arrive at 11:30, but it was an hour late.

- A. was supposed B. is supposed C. supposes D. supposed

11. Bob doesn't look his age. I think he's somewhere _____.

- A. in forty B. in forties C. in his forty D. in his forties

12. I feel very excited _____ the thought of joining my family in a week.

- A. or B. for C. at D. in

13. _____ a hotel, we looked for somewhere to have dinner.

- A. Finding B. Having found C. We finding D. We found

14. Despite the sudden breakdown of the General Manager, _____ work is going on in the company.

- A. usual B. routine C. normal D. regular

15. At such a time of crisis, we must try to _____ all differences and stick together.

- A. set apart B. set back C. set aside D. set down
16. Many governments are now taking _____ to reduce smoking in public places.
A. steps B. sides C. effect D. change
17. The employees _____ more enthusiastic about their work since their pay rose.
A. are B. have been C. were D. will be
18. Children don't understand initially what they are reciting, but _____ it will have an impact on their thinking.
A. casually B. especial C. regular D. gradually
19. The university regulations require that the students _____ at least 90% of the lectures.
A. attended B. to attend C. would attend D. attend
20. In October 2007, the Chang'e-1 satellite was successfully _____ at Xichang.
A. launched B. presented C. regulate D. engaged

III. Cloze (30 points)

Directions: For each blank in the following passage, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that is most suitable and mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

The destruction of habitats(栖息地)all over the world is the primary reason species are becoming extinct(灭绝) or endangered. Houses, highways, dams, industrial building, and ever-spreading farms now dominate 21 formerly occupied by forests, deserts, and wetlands. 22 the beginning of European settlement in America, 23, over 65, 000, 000 acres of wetlands have been drained. One million acres alone vanished 24 1985 and 1995.

Habitat destruction can be 25 or it can be subtle, occurring over a 26 period of time without being noticed. 27 such as sewage from cities and chemical runoff from farms, can change the 28 and quantity of water in streams and rivers. To 29 living in a delicately balanced habitat, this disturbance can be as 30 as the clear-cutting of a rainforest.

31 remaining habitats are carved into smaller and smaller pockets or islands, remaining species are forced to exist in these 32 areas, which causes further habitat 33. These species become less adaptable to environment 34; in fact, they become 35 endangered. Scientists believe that when a habitat is cut by 90%, one-half of its plants, animals and insects will become extinct.

21. A. landscapes B. cities C. maps D. pictures
22. A. At B. Before C. After D. Since
23. A. for example B. in addition C. at last D. after all
24. A. both B. in C. between D. before
25. A. simple B. beneficial C. interesting D. obvious
26. A. long B. short C. happy D. sad
27. A. Construction B. Pollution C. Farming D. Living
28. A. amount B. purity C. nature D. quality
29. A. people B. species C. plants D. insects
30. A. effective B. small C. fatal D. surprising
31. A. How B. Whether C. Before D. As

32. A. crowded B. extensive C. large D. bare
33. A. reform B. destruction C. support D. discovery
34. A. improvements B. changes C. protection D. development
35. A. even B. far C more D. less

IV. Reading Comprehension (60 points)

Directions: There are five reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by four questions. For each question there are four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. Choose one best answer and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Passage One

Woman nabbed for a DUI at same crash spot

Wed May 21, 2:17 AM ET

TRUCKEE, Cali.- Call it drunken driving deja vu(记忆幻觉). For the second time in five months, a 23-year-old California woman has been arrested after she crashed her car while driving under the influence(DUI) at the exact same spot north of Lake Tahoe.

And to top it off, Truckee Police say that in both cases, her blood alcohol content was more than three times the legal limit.

The police say Melissa Dennison of Truckee crashed at about noon on Sunday on Glenshire Drive just south of the Glenshire Bridge. They say she was extremely drunk and had trouble standing or walking. Her blood alcohol level initially was measured at .346. The legal limit is .08.

Sergeant J. Litchie said Dennison also had been charged with a DUI in January when she crashed at the same spot and registered a blood alcohol level of .380. If found guilty of the second offense, she faces up to 10 years in prison and fines in excess of \$2,000.

A telephone message the Associated Press left at a listing for Dennison in Truckee on Tuesday was not immediately returned.

36. Who is the author of the passage?

- A. A passenger. B. A policeman C. A judge. D. A journalist.

37. Why couldn't the woman stand and walk?

- A. She had lost too much blood. B. She was scared.
C. She drank too much. D. She had a sudden stomachache.

38. Why could the woman be imprisoned for 10 years?

- A. She was caught DUI twice. B. She had her car crashed.
C. She refused to take a blood test. D. She drove without a driving license.

39. What does the word "nabbed" in the title mean?

- A. Arrested. B. Attacked. C. Charged. D. Punished.

Passage Two

There were many different cultures in the ancient world, but the two that had the most influence on European and

American civilizations were the Greek and the Roman. Often these two cultures are lumped together in our minds, as if they were really exactly alike. But that is not the case. In many ways the Greeks and the Romans could not have been more different.

The Greeks were truly democratic, often without a single leader but instead governed by a group of men chosen by the people. The Romans were semi-democratic. They had a governing Senate, but the political power was mostly or completely in the hands of a single emperor.

Both cultures were great builders. But the construction interests of the two cultures were also different. The Greeks tended to be more artistic. Their buildings were well constructed and they were especially interested in temples, columns, and decorative forms. The Romans, on the other hand, were more engineers than artists. They concentrated their efforts on urban planning, well-functioning water pipes, and the best roads.

Only in cooking and eating habits are the two cultures really similar. Both peoples ate very well indeed: lots of fish, fresh vegetables and fruits, healthy meals, holding at the same time long discussions and tasting excellent wines.

In fact, it would probably be fair to say that they both loved life in their warm, sea-oriented climates, and they both lived a full life.

40. What is the first paragraph about?

- A. The Greek and the Roman were similar.
- B. People misunderstood European civilization.
- C. Greek civilization was quite different from Roman civilization.
- D. European civilization influenced American civilization greatly

41. Which of the following is TRUE?

- A. The Romans had more political awareness.
- B. The Romans had less political freedom and democracy.
- C. The Romans had more freedom to choose their leader.
- D. The Romans had fewer people elected into the government.

42. What were the Greeks famous for?

- A. The overall planning of a city or a town.
- B. The artistic decoration of the buildings.
- C. The practical functions of the buildings.
- D. The system of water supply and transportation.

43. How are the two cultures alike?

- A. Both loved the sea.
- B. Both lived long lives.
- C. Both loved cooking.
- D. Both enjoyed talking over meals.

Passage Three

As recently as three decades ago, many Americans believed that using credit was an unwise and dangerous way to pay for what they bought. Some even thought that owing money to a store or a credit company was something to be ashamed of. Good citizens, they believed, always bought what they wanted with real money and they paid the full price

immediately.

Today, however, all that has changed. Credit, as some observers have noted, has become away of life in the United States, More and more Americans now are depending on those small piecesof plastic, credit cards, to pay for large purchases such as televisions, record players or furniture.Many people today would consider it unusual not to use a credit card to pay for a costly restaurantdinner, a hotel room or an airline trip. And there are some situations in which Americans must havecredit cards. If they want the temporary use of a car, for example, they first must give the car rental company the number of their credit card. That number is considered a guarantee that they will return the car and pay for using it.

Credit cards offer two major services to Americans. First of all, they are easier and safer tocarry than large amounts ofmoney. Second, they permit people to borrow, to have the immediatepleasure of owning something, even if they do not have enough money to pay for it at the time. With credit cards people pay for goods or services at the end of each month instead of when they buy them. And when the time does come to pay, most credit cards offer people a choice. They can pay all ofwhat they owe for the month or they can just pay usually between 5 and 10 percent of what they owe.

44. What do Americans feel about using credit cards nowadays according to the passage

- A. They consider it valuable.
- B. They regard it as a shame
- C. They think it dangerous.
- D. They find it quite convenient.

45. Why does the car rental company ask for the credit card number?

- A. To prevent the overuse of the car.
- B. To make sure that the car won't be damaged.
- C. To make sure the user return the car and pay for using it.
- D. To ensure that the car is safely and timely returned.

46. What advantage can credit card holders have?

- A. They can choose not to pay for their purchases.
- B. They can easily borrow money at a lower interest.
- C. They can own something before they actually pay for it.
- D. They can pay only a small amount of what they owe.

47. What is the best title for the passage?

- A. Credit-a Way of Life in America.
- B. Credit Services in America.
- C. Convenience of Living in America.
- D. History of Credit Cards in America.

Passage Four

At the 1893 Columbian Exposition, a World Fair held in Chicago, chocolate-making machinerymade in Germany was displayed. It caught the eye of M.S. Hershey, who saw the potential forchocolate. He installed chocolate machinery in his factory in Lancaster, and produced his firstchocolate bars in 1894.

Other Americans began mixing in other materials to make up new candy bars throughout the endof the I890's and the early 1900's. But it was World War I that really brought attention to the candy bar.

The U. S. Amy Quartermaster Corps requested various American chocolate manufacturers toprovide 20 to 40 pound

blocks of chocolate to be shipped to quartermaster buses. The blocks were cut into smaller pieces and distributed to American soldiers in Europe. Eventually the task of making smaller pieces was turned back to the manufacturers. By the end of the war when the soldiers arrived home, the American candy bar business was assured. Why? Because the returning soldiers had grown fond of chocolate candy and wanted more of the same. As a result, from that time on and through the 1920's, candy bar manufacturers became established throughout the United States, and as many as 40,000 different candy bars appeared on the scene.

The original candy bar industry had its start on the eastern coast in such cities as Philadelphia, Boston, and New York. The industry soon spread to the Midwest because shipping and raw materials such as sugar, corn syrup, and milk were easily available. Chicago became the seat of the candy bar industry and is even today an important base.

48. Why did M.S. Hershey start the production of chocolate bars?

- A. He was deeply impressed by the Columbian Exposition.
- B. He realized that it was possible for chocolate to become popular.
- C. There was nothing to produce in his factory in Lancaster.
- D. He was interested in the chocolate machinery displayed at the fair.

49. Which event brought the booming of American candy bar business?

- A. The adding of new materials.
- B. The demand in the army during WWI.
- C. The purchase of new machines.
- D. The appearance of smaller candy bars.

50. What does the underlined word "seat" in the last paragraph most probably mean?

- A. Focus.
- B. Position.
- C. Chair.
- D. Center.

51. What is this passage mainly about?

- A. A World Fair held in Chicago in 1893.
- B. The popularity of the American candy bar industry.
- C. The candy bar industry during World War I.
- D. The spread of the candy bar business to the Midwest.

Passage Five

Mark Twain is one of America's much-beloved authors, creating imaginative and humorous classics for children and adults alike, such as *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*, *The Prince and The Pauper*, and *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*. Twain passed away in 1910, leaving behind a treasure of great literature. But now, 100 years after his death, he'll have a brand-new book on the shelves: a three-volume autobiography.

Twain hasn't been keeping busy in his tomb: it was his wish that publishers wait until 100 years after his death to publish his memoirs (自传), which he spent the last decade of his life working on.

The autobiography totals more than 5,000 pages, and likely won't be all sunshine and roses. It seems that Twain harbored some bitterness against former girlfriends and ex-friends. He also writes negatively about politicians of his day, such as Teddy Roosevelt. It's likely that he requested such a long lead time for the memoirs because he didn't want to hurt the feelings of anyone mentioned in this work.

Although small sections of the memoirs have been previously published, the autobiography has never been available

in full, and should provide great insights into the man behind the classic books. The first volume of the set will be available in November, and the trilogy is being published by the University of California, Berkeley.

“There are so many biographies of Twain, and many of them have used bits and pieces of the autobiography,” editor Robert Hirst told *The Independent*. “But biographers pick and choose what bits to quote. By publishing Twain's book in full, we hope that people will be able to come to their own complete conclusions about what sort of a man he was.”

52. According to Paragraph 1, which of the following statements is TRUE of Mark Twain?

- A. He left behind lots of money.
- B. His works were written for children.
- C. His works are full of adventures.
- D. He is famous for his great works.

53. What can we learn about Mark Twain's autobiography from the passage?

- A. It has been published against Twain's will.
- B. It shows Twain's respect for politicians.
- C. It will be published in full.
- D. It has been recently finished.

54. What does the underlined word "trilogy" in Paragraph 4 mean?

- A. A work in three volumes.
- B. An imaginative work.
- C. A collection of stories.
- D. Memoirs of famous people.

55. What is the purpose of publishing Twain's autobiography?

- A. To supplement other biographies.
- B. To help readers to understand Mark Twain.
- C. To introduce Mark Twain's works.
- D. To expose new discoveries about Mark Twain.

V. Daily Conversation (15 points)

Directions: Pick out appropriate expressions from the eight choices below and complete the following dialogue by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

- A. When shall we set off
- B. What is the time
- C. have a wonderful time
- D. start packing
- E. be great fun
- F. What could I get
- G. What should I take
- H. where to

(At a bus stop)

Mary: We couldn't ask for a better day, could we?

Mary: How do you like the idea of having a picnic this Saturday?

John: Wonderful. But 56?

Mary: What about the Blue Mountain? It's quite cool there.

John: That's a good idea. Shall we invite Michael and his girlfriend to go with us?

Mary: Sure! It would 57 to have them with us.

John: Good! 58 ?

Mary: You could buy some drinks and sandwiches And some fruit, too.

John: OK. 59?

Mary: How about 8 o'clock in the morning? It takes about two hours to get there.

John: OK. I'll call Michael and tell him about our plan. We sure will 60.

VI. Writing (25 points)

Directions: For this part, you are supposed to write an essay in English in 100~120 words based on the following information. Remember to write it neatly.

61.你(Li Yuan)的同学王晶打算在校内找一份临时工作，给她写一封电子邮件，内容包括：

- 你从校园网上获得图书馆招工的信息；招聘人数为 5-10 人；
- 对应聘人员的要求(如必须是本校学生、可周末上班等)；
- 面试时间和地点；
- 鼓励她抓住此机会，前去面试。

2019 年成人高等学校招生全国统一考试

I. Phonetics (5 points)

Directions: In each of the following groups of words, there are four underlined letters or letter combinations marked A, B, C and D. Compare the underlined parts and identify the one that is different from the others in pronunciation. Mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>l</u> and | B. <u>l</u> amb | C. <u>f</u> ather | D. <u>l</u> adder |
| 2. A. <u>ch</u> allenge | B. <u>ch</u> eat | C. <u>ch</u> oose | D. <u>ch</u> aracter |
| 3. A. <u>swe</u> at | B. <u>pl</u> ease | C. <u>be</u> at | D. <u>me</u> at |
| 4. A. <u>rescu</u> e | B. <u>leagu</u> e | C. <u>pursu</u> e | D. <u>argu</u> e |
| 5. A. <u>acti</u> on | B. <u>secti</u> on | C. <u>soluti</u> on | D. <u>questi</u> on |

II. Vocabulary and Structure (15 points)

Directions: There are 15 incomplete sentences in this section. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose one answer that best completes the sentence and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

6. There no one to help me at this moment, I need to handle the work all by myself.
 A. be B. being C. to be D. been
7. Mary took a part-time job last summer, but her parents were unhappy about she did.
 A. these B. which C. that D. what
8. I did not do well on the writing exam, for the topic to write on was unfamiliar me.
 A. to B. for C. with D. about
9. I can hardly distinguish the two girls, since they look quite.
 A. like B. unlike C. alike D. likely
10. You'd better speak loudly at the meeting _____ everyone can hear you.
 A. except that B. such that C. in that D. so that
11. Peter would stay at home watching TV than go shopping with his mom.
 A. rather B. quite C. better D. still
12. By the time you return in two years, your hometown will have a new look.
 A. have taken on B. take on
 C. have been taken on D. be taken on
13. Please make sure that your name is entered in the space when you fill out this form.
 A. vacant B. bare C. blank D. empty
14. Reading aloud every day can be one of the most ways to improve your spoken English.
 A. evident B. effective C. favorite D. favorable
15. If Peter had told his teacher about his difficulty in math homework, she would have helped him before the exam.

- A. helps B. will help C. would have helped D. would help

16. all the difficulties, the researcher continued her research.

- A. In case of B. In spite of C. Because of D. Instead of

17. The organizers of the conference have arranged hotel rooms for those students from out of town.

- A. to come B. come C. coming D. to have come

18. The job applicant was worried about the interview was well prepared.

- A. if B. because C. when D. though

19. It was suggested that this hardworking girl example for other students.

- A. be set B. will be set C. could be set D. had been set

20. Since computers were introduced, they to be useful tools for people weak in math.

- A. had proved B. have proved C. will prove D. are proving

III. Cloze (30 points)

Directions: For each blank in the following passage, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that is most suitable and mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

In our online life, we need to use passwords frequently. We use passwords 21 e-mail, gaming sites, social networking sites, and other shopping sites. 22, the passwords most people use are not very 23 and can easily be “broken” by others. In fact, the most commonly used passwords are so simple that it requires very 24 effort to figure them out. Can you guess 25 the most commonly used passwords are? They are: Names of baseball teams, birth dates of a family 26, the year of a special sports event, the random numbers like 156468, 27 the name of a friend, pet, favorite TV star, or band.

There are programs 28 to break into people’s online accounts. These programs 29 of trying every word in the English dictionary and the dictionaries 30 many foreign languages, in their effort to break into an account. 31 can even search words backward. Some will try 32 words or words that are followed by numbers, 33 school 222. These programs can test millions of passwords in a few minutes. So, you are advised to be careful about 34 passwords so that they will be hard to break. You are also advised not to make them 35 hard to remember. Meanwhile, you need to change them once in a while.

21. A. to B. with C. by D. for
 22. A. However B. Therefore C. Moreover D. Besides
 23. A. natural B. safe C. strange D. clear
 24. A. minor B. small C. little D. tiny
 25. A. what B. who C. where D. which
 26. A. figure B. member C. creature D. character
 27. A. as close as B. as good as C. as dear as D. as well as
 28. A. formed B. shaped C. composed D. designed
 29. A. typical B. capable C. sure D. true
 30. A. from B. with C. of D. for
 31. A. They B. It C. That D. Those

32. A. added B. gathered C. combined D. collected
33. A. such as B. except for C. as for D. as of
34. A. locating B. searching C. choosing D. tracking
35. A. rather B. too C. far D. enough

IV. Reading Comprehension (60 points)

Directions: There are five reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by four questions. For each question there are four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. Choose one best answer and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Passage One

Sound sleep occurs when one's internal clock is regulated. Circadian rhythms (生理节奏) can become compromised quite easily. Many people with sleep troubles tend to vary bedtimes. To avoid this common problem, sleep sufferers should go to bed and wake up at the same time every day. To help improve circadian rhythms, sufferers should enjoy 15 minutes of sun exposure the first thing in the morning.

A bedtime routine can help prevent insomnia (失眠). One hour before bedtime, one should lower the lights and relax. Reading a book or listening to calm music can help prepare the body for a goodnight's sleep. Taking a warm, candlelit bath or drinking a cup of warm milk can also help you prepare for deep sleep at night.

Stress can have a bad effect on the body and the ability to sleep. A daily exercise routine can help lower the body's stress naturally. One can also manage stress by writing diaries. Writing diaries can help people express their anxieties, plan for the future and improve sleep. Other ways to lower stress include deep breathing exercises and progressive muscle relaxation.

The light sending out from computers, cellphones, tablets and televisions can cause sleep problems. Therefore, these items should be turned off at least an hour before bedtime. Additionally, lowering the backlight on these electronic devices earlier in the evening can help you fall asleep faster and stay asleep longer once bedtime arrives.

A perfect bedroom invites sweet sleep. Most people sleep better in a cool, dark, and quiet room. Lower the temperature in the room to 16- 20 degrees for a peaceful night's sleep. A dark room can be accomplished by installing light blocking curtains or wearing a sleep mask. Noise can be reduced with either earplugs or a white noise machine. Finally, a comfortable mattress (床垫) and pillows are essential to a good night's sleep.

36. What is the passage mainly about?
- A. How to get a sound sleep.
- B. How to lower body stress.
- C. How to regulate internal clocks.
- D. How to manage anxieties.
37. According to Paragraph 2, which of the following may lead to insomnia?
- A. Reading a book for relaxation before bedtime.
- B. Lowering lights one hour before bedtime.
- C. Drinking some warm milk before bedtime.

D. Listening to rock music before bedtime.

38. What can be done to reduce stress?

A. Doing exercise every day.

B. Making plans for the future.

C. Writing about your sleep patterns.

D. Learning to hold your breath.

39. What is the perfect condition for sleep?

A. A quiet room with flashing lights.

B. A bright room with white curtains.

C. A cool room with comfortable pillows.

D. A dark room with electronic devices.

Passage Two

Tom was aged four but he was talking like a two-year-old baby. He was saying such things as “kickball” and “Want car”, and using lots of one-word sentences. He should have been saying some really long sentences and telling stories with them. He wasn't. Something had gone terribly wrong.

Quite a few children have what is called a “language delay”. For some reason they don't learn to speak as quickly as they should. Their friends shoot ahead and they're left behind. As a result, they get very lonely. Nobody wants to talk to you if you can't talk back.

Can anything be done to help these children? Yes. They can go to see a speech therapist---a person who's specially trained to work out what's wrong and who knows how to teach language to children. This is what happened to Tom. The speech therapist played some games with him and heard how he talked. She made a recording of his speech, and chatted to his mom and dad about his background. They'd taken Tom to see a doctor, but the doctor hadn't found anything wrong with him. He seemed perfectly normal in every way-except he just wasn't talking.

After Tom and his parents had gone home, the therapist listened carefully to the recording she'd made. Then she looked at a chart which showed how language developed in children aged two, three, and four. She could see Tom was a long way behind.

The next step, she decided, was to teach Tom how to say some new sentences like “kick a red ball, “and “the clown is kicking a ball.” Tom didn't get the new sentences right straight away. But the therapist was very patient, and after a few more visits he started to make some progress.

40. How did the author introduce the topic of this passage?

A. By describing grammar errors made by kids.

B. By sharing experiences of speech therapists.

C. By using Tom's case as an example.

D. By stating his personal views to readers.

41. What can be inferred from the passage about “language delay”?

A. It can be prevented by doctors.

- B. It is seldom found among children.
C. It can be improved with certain help.
D. It may result from hearing problems.
42. What did the speech therapist do to help Tom?
A. She told others that Tom was normal in every way.
B. She asked Tom to play with some other children.
C. She made some recordings of his parents' speech.
D. She taught Tom new sentences in a patient way.
43. What is the best title for the passage?
A. What Can Doctors Do with Language Delay?
B. What Can Be Done about Kids with Language Delay?
C. How Can Language Delay Be Easily Detected?
D. How Can Parents Prevent Kids from Language Delay?

Passage Three

On a dry and cold Friday afternoon last October, Sharon Seline exchanged text messages with her daughter who was in college. They “chatted” back and forth, with the mom asking how things were going and the daughter answering positively followed by emoticons (表情符) showing smiles, b-i-g smiles and hearts.

Later that night, her daughter attempted suicide.

In the days that followed, it came to light that she'd hidden herself in her dorm, crying and showing signs of depression—a completely different reality from the one that she conveyed in texts and Facebook posts.

As human beings, our only real method of connection is through real communication. Studies show that only 7% of communication is based on writing and speaking. The majority of 93% is based on body language. Indeed, it's only when we can hear a tone of voice or look into someone's eyes that we're able to know when “I'm fine” doesn't mean they're fine at all.

This is where social media gets risky.

With modern technology, anyone can hide behind the text, the e-mail, or the Facebook post, projecting any image they want and creating a false image of their choosing. They can be whoever they want to be. And without the ability to receive body language, their audiences are none the wiser.

This presents a paradox which doesn't exist before. With all the powerful social technologies at our fingertips, we are more connected—and potentially more disconnected—than ever before.

Every relevant metric (衡量标准) shows that we are interacting at a great speed and frequency through social media. But are we really communicating? With 93% of our communication context (语境) lost, we are now attempting to establish relationships and make decisions based on phrases or emoticons, which may or may not accurately represent the truth.

44. Why does social media get risky according to the author?
A. The users' social connection is lost,

- B. The users' messages may be ignored.
- C. The users' real emotion may be hidden.
- D. The users' voices can hardly be heard.

45. What phenomenon does the underlined word "paradox" (Paragraph 7) reflect?

- A. People can be both happy and unhappy.
- B. People can be both connected and disconnected.
- C. People can end up being both wise and stupid.
- D. People can form both true and false impressions.

46. What is true about today's communication through social media?

- A. It causes more health risks.
- B. It gives little communication context.
- C. It leads to better relationships.
- D. It improves the quality of interaction.

47. What is the best title for the passage?

- A. Social Media and Its Function
- B. Social Media and Its Abuses
- C. Social Media and Its Future
- D. Social Media and Its Risks

Passage Four

Alan Lakein, a time management expert, thinks that nothing is a total waste of time, including doing nothing at times. If you arrange things so that you find time to relax and "do nothing", you will get more done and have more fun doing it.

One of his clients, a space engineer, didn't know how to "do nothing". Every minute of his leisure time was scheduled with intense activities. He had an outdoor-activities schedule in which he switched from skiing to tennis. His girlfriend kept up with him in these activities, although she would have preferred just to sit by the fire and relax once in a while. Like too many people, he felt the need to be doing something all the time, for doing nothing seemed a waste of time. His "relaxing by the fire" consisted of playing chess, reading magazines, or checking emails.

For an experiment, Alan asked him to "waste" his time for five minutes during one of his sessions together. What the engineer ended up doing was relaxing, sitting quietly and daydreaming. When he was finally able to admit that emotional reasons caused him to reject relaxing as a waste of time, he began to look more critically at that way of thinking. Once he knew that relaxing was a good use of time, he became less serious about being busy and started enjoying each activity more. Previously he had been so busy doing that he had no time to have fun at anything. He began to do less and have more fun. When Alan saw the client about three years later, he still had as busy a schedule as ever, but he was able to balance his activity with relaxing so that he came back to work Monday morning not feeling tired out from a busy weekend but refreshed.

48. What did "doing nothing" mean to the space engineer at first?

- A. Outdoor activities. B. A waste of time.
C. Few daily schedules. D. More family hours.

49. What made the engineer reject relaxing?

- A. Social reasons. B. Family reasons.
C. Emotional reasons. D. Physical reasons.

50. What happened after the engineer learned “doing nothing”?

- A. He was not as busy as before.
B. He began to enjoy each activity more.
C. He started to do more of everything.
D. He did not have as much fun as before.

51. What can be inferred from the passage about “doing nothing”?

- A. It makes people enjoy more indoor activities.
B. It enables you to have more work time.
C. It serves to improve family relationship.
D. It helps you do things more efficiently.

Passage Five

Socrates is often referred to as one of the founders of Western philosophy, and yet he wrote nothing, established no school, and held no particular theories of his own. What he did do, however, was frequently ask the questions that interested him, and in doing so developed a new way of thinking. This method proceeds (展开) as a dialogue between opposing views, and it earned him many enemies in Athens, where he lived.

As a young man, Socrates is believed to have studied natural philosophy, looking at the various explanations of the nature of the universe, but then became involved in the politics of the city-state and concerned with more down-to-earth moral issues, such as the nature of justice.

However, he was not interested in winning arguments, or arguing for the sake of making money. Nor was he seeking answers or explanations. He was simply examining the basis of the concepts we apply to ourselves (such as “good”, “bad”, and “just”), for he believed that understanding what we are is the first task of philosophy.

He was sentenced to death on charges of corrupting the young with bad ideas. But he also had many followers, and among them was Plato, who recorded Socrates’ ideas in the written works, called dialogues, in which Socrates sets about examining various ideas.

Socrates’ central concern, then, was the examination of life, and it was his cruel questioning of people’s most valued beliefs (largely about themselves) that earned him his enemies-but he remained committed to his task until the very end. According to the account of his defense at his trial, Socrates chose death rather than face a life of ignorance: “The life which is unexamined is not worth living.”

52. What is true about Socrates?

- A. Socrates solved the problems of Western philosophy.
B. Socrates tried to find answers to his questions.

- C. Socrates forced his enemies to accept his ideas.
 D. Socrates cared about the meaning of life.
53. What is the most important task of philosophy according to Socrates?
 A. Understanding our true self.
 B. Examining some basic concepts.
 C. Challenging the views of enemies.
 D. Giving explanations for arguments.
54. What is the passage mainly about?
 A. Socrates' beliefs of philosophy.
 B. Socrates' outlook on death.
 C. Socrates' influence on youths.
 D. Socrates' questions about universe.
55. What is the tone of the passage?
 A. Humorous. B. Bitter. C. Sympathetic D. Objective.

V. Daily Conversation (15 points)

Directions: Pick out appropriate expressions from the eight choices below and complete the following dialogue by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| A. Sounds great! | B. This is our first trip here. |
| C. When shall we set off? | D. Could you recommend some places for us? |
| E. You are welcome. | F. What could I get? |
| G. Have great fun. | H. Is there anything interesting there? |

(At a bus stop)

Mary: We couldn't ask for a better day, could we?

Receptionist: Good morning!

Mr. Smith: Good morning! Today we are free for sightseeing 56

Receptionist: Okay. Have you ever been here before?

Mr. Smith: No, 57

Receptionist: Then, I suggest that you visit the Ancient Cultural Street.

Mr. Smith: 58

Mr. Smith: 59 Thank you very much.

Receptionist: 60 Have a good time !

VI. Writing (25 points)

Directions: For this part, you are supposed to write an essay in English in 100~120 words based on the following information. Remember to write it neatly.

61. 新学期伊始, 你们班准备组织一场迎新晚会, 让同学们熟悉起来。你(Li Yuan)打算邀请外教(Tim)来参加迎新晚会。请给他写一封 e-mail, 内容包括:

- (1)邀请他参加迎新晚会;
- (2)介绍迎新晚会的一些活动安排;
- (3)望他能够个简短发言;
- (4)期待他的到来。

2020 年成人高等学校招生全国统一考试

I. Phonetics (5 points)

Directions: In each of the following groups of words, there are four underlined letters or letter combinations marked A, B, C and D. Compare the underlined parts and identify the one that is different from the others in pronunciation. Mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

1. A. shout B. cloud C. mouse D. tough
2. A. fear B. bear C. wear D. pear
3. A. post B. cost C. most D. host
4. A. chase B. base C. ease D. case
5. A. scare B. scene C. score D. scale

II. Vocabulary and Structure (15 points)

Directions: There are 15 incomplete sentences in this section. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose one answer that best completes the sentence and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

6. Johnson _____ his meal when his friend Tim called him to eat out together.
A. had finished B. has finished C. finished D. finishes
7. Cultural exchange plays an important role _____ promoting relation between the two countries.
A. in B. on C. at D. to
8. The two teachers taught him 30 years ago, but _____ of them can recognize him now.
A. either B. none C. each D. neither
9. The education committee _____ his proposal without giving him any reason.
A. turned up B. turned down C. turned out D. turned in
10. He _____ late into the night, but now he goes to bed early due to health reasons.
A. used to work B. used to working
C. is used to working D. is used to work
11. Modern science and technology has shortened the distance between people and brought us _____ closer.
A. most B. much C. too D. very
12. The news _____ the general manager had been arrested shocked everyone.
A. which B. how C. that D. why
13. Researchers are trying to _____ what's wrong with their experiments.
A. pull out B. call out
C. take out D. figure out
14. My computer broke down yesterday. I'll have it _____ as soon as possible.
A. fixing B. fixed C. fix D. to fix

15. The question I am going to raise today is in _____ with yesterday's discussion.

- A. connection B. company C. contrast D. contact

16. I still remember the house _____ we lived when we arrived in Seattle in 2010.

- A. when B. that C. which D. where

17. _____, the issue doesn't seem to be difficult at all.

- A. With my view B. From my view
C. For my view D. In my view

18. I couldn't go to the meeting because I had to _____ my brother after his accident.

- A. take after B. look after C. look over D. take over

19. Tom _____ the car accident if he hadn't drunk alcohol before driving.

- A. would avoid B. avoided
C. would have avoided D. will avoid

20. Whenever I was free, I would chat with John, Helen and a few _____ friends.

- A. the other B. another C. other D. others

III. Cloze (30 points)

Directions: For each blank in the following passage, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that is most suitable and mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Teachers are some of the most important professionals in the world. They are responsible 21 preparing future generations to become productive and honest citizens, who will 22 to society for the whole of their adult life.

Obviously, the most common reason 23 teachers decide to teach is the ability to make a difference. There are many professions that give people the ability to have a(n) 24 impact on the world and change people's lives, 25 few professions have a direct impact on 26 a better society as teachers do. People tend to 27 their teachers for years after they finish school, for good teachers can 28 their student to become something that they 29 thought they could be, or to work 30 a field that they thought they did not 31

Teachers are also important because they provide 32 for their students. In certain low-income areas 33 some students may not have both of their parents 34, teachers can provide an important influence that helps their students make the right 35, even when they are not in the classroom.

Generally, teachers' impact on students can last all through their life.

21. A. of B. in C. for D. to

22. A. attribute B. contribute C. substitute D. distribute

23. A. what B. why C. which D. how

24. A. firm B. positive C. definite D. absolute

25. A. or B. but C. so D. and

26. A. creating B. discovering C. inventing D. designing

27. A. remind B. remember C. reflect D. review

28. A. inspire B. force C. order D. demand

- 29.A. never B. rather C. ever D. still
- 30.A.in B. on C.as D. at
- 31.A. act B. fit C. ask D. sit
- 32.A. requests B. commands C. guidance D. reference
- 33.A. when B. where C. what D. which
- 34.A. away B. ahead C. along D. around
- 35.A. decisions B.revisions C. correction D. connection

IV. Reading Comprehension (60 points)

Directions: There are five reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by four questions. For each question there are four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. Choose one best answer and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Passage One

Music is part of the structure of our society; it sits at the heart of human experience and enriches(丰富) so many lives. Why, then, is it not central to our education system? This is a question I recently put forward to an all-party group on music education.

I am 20 years old and began playing the piano at the Barracudas Band in Barrow-in-Furness, aged seven. The funding for the centre has now been cut. I took part in the primary tuition project, aged 11. The funding for that has also been cut now. It is a common problem across the country.

Music is not an add-on, a “soft” subject or a luxury-it is absolutely essential to our existence. Every child deserves the opportunity to experience its benefits. Until music is held in the same regard as the “core” subjects of our curriculum, our society will be worse off. We need joy, empathy (共情) and hope on this planet more than ever, and taking away children’s opportunity to develop musical skills is to set ourselves up for a fall. Despite the many brilliant programs and projects to encourage young musicians(“Every Child a Musician,”“Awards for Young Musicians,”to name but a few), we are reaching a crisis point. We are in danger of destroying creativity, innovation (创新) and expression. Learning an instrument can help develop so many fundamental life skills. It promotes discipline, empathy, determination and cooperation as well as providing a sense of community and worth.

Music has changed my life. It is a huge part of who I am. I have learned so much about the world through music and the inspiring figures I have met through it. I feel I have a duty to help ensure that others can benefit from its magic. Let us make it available to every single child.

36. Why did the author raise the question on music education?
- A. The funding for music education has been cut.
- B. The band the author joined in has broken up.
- C. The project the author was in no longer exists
- D. The tuition fee for music training has risen.
37. What does the author think of the role music?
- A. It is important for dealing with social crises.

- B. It may offer children future job opportunities.
- C. It is fundamental to the growth of a child.
- D. It can help children learn core subjects.

38. What is the theme of the passage?

- A. Music education should be available to every child.
- B. Music training programs should be provided free.
- C. Music should be placed at the top of the curriculum.
- D. Music should be made popular across the country.

39. What is the author's attitude towards music?

- A. Positive. B. Critical. C. Doubtful. D. Indifferent.

Passage Two

In 2011, a dog owner named Robert uploaded a video titled “ Guilty ! “to YouTube. He had come home finding his two dogs near an empty bag of cat treats. The first dog behaved calmly. But the second dog, Denver, sat shaking in a corner, her eyes looking down, which made Robert believe it was she who had done it. Seeing her “apparent admission of guilt,” he yelled at her, “You did this !“ Denver beat her tail nervously. “You know the routine. In the kennel (狗窝) !” Following the command, the dog shut herself in.

The video quickly gathered a flood of comments. Since then, “dog shaming” has become popular on the internet, as owners around the world posted beside notes shots of their trembling pets in which the dogs seemed to admit bad behavior. For instance, “I ate an extra large pizza,” admits a chocolate Lab. Human enthusiasm for guilty dogs seemed growing.

But according to a researcher at Barnard College, what we consider to be a dog's guilty look is no sign of guilt at all. In a 2009 study, the researcher had owners forbid their dogs from eating an attractive treat, and then asked the owners to leave the room. While each owner was gone, the researcher either removed the treat or fed it to the dog. When the owners returned, they were told-regardless of the truth-that their dogs either had or had not eaten it. If owners thought their dogs had done something wrong, blames followed, and guilty looks quickly emerged. Yet dogs who hadn't eaten the treat were more likely to appear guilty than dogs who had-so long as their owners scolded them. Far from signaling regret, one group of researchers wrote in a 2012 paper, the guilty look of dogs is very likely means to show obedience (顺从) to their owners.

40. What did Robert want to show with his video on YouTube?

- A. Dogs' conflict with other pets. B. Dogs' naughty behaviors.
- C. Dogs' trust in their owners. D. Dogs' apparent guilty looks.

41. How did people react to Robert's video?

- A. They started to share dog-shaming photos. B. They began to blame their own dogs.
- C. They began to read stories about dogs. D. They started to show sympathy for his dog

42. What does “a chocolate Lab” in Paragraph 2 refer to?

- A. A scientist. B. A dog. C. A researcher. D. A cat.

43. Why do dogs wear a guilty look according to the researchers?

- A.To attract their owners' attention. B. To deceive their owners.
C.To beg their owners for treats. D.To show obedience to their owners.

Passage Three

In the race to the moon, who came in first?

You might say the answer is Neil Armstrong, Buzz Aldrin, and Michael Collins, the crew of Apollo 11.Or you could represent for the crew of Apollo 10, which reached the moon in May 1969 and then headed back to Earth without landing.

But there is a much stranger answer to this question, depending on how much you care about humans and what your definition (定义) of reaching the moon might be. Before any people arrived at the moon, other animals had got there first. And unlike the dogs and monkeys that were made famous in early space shots and Earth orbits, the first creatures to reach the moon were a pair of tortoises, Discovery's Amy Shira Teitel reminded us.

The Soviet spacecraft (航天器) sent the animals around the moon-although not into its orbit-during a mission in the middle of September, 1968. The unmanned (无人驾驶的) craft then returned to Earth and dashed into the Indian Ocean, after which the Russians recovered the craft.

A month later, Soviet scientists revealed that the spacecraft had been a tiny ship, carrying the tortoises, wine flies, meal worms, plants, seeds, bacteria, and other living matter.

The tortoises, as history records, lost about 10 percent of their body weight, but had a healthy appetite when they returned to Earth. In the following checkups comparing the animals to "stay-at-home turtles used as a test control," most things seemed normal, aside from some vaguely explained minor problems with the liver.

What this all means is that, as Teitel explained, "The first living beings to see an Earthrise from the Moon were Russian tortoises. However, as far as I can tell, the animals were not named.

44. According to the passage, which of the following reached the moon first?

- A. A pair of tortoises. B. American astronauts.
C. Russian astronauts. D. Dogs and monkeys.

45. What happened to the Soviet spacecraft?

- A. It was wrecked during the mission. B. It was recovered after its return to Earth.
C. It stayed in the moon's orbit. D. It disappeared in the outer space.

46. What was the biggest change in the tortoises in paragraph 6 ?

- A. They showed abnormal behaviors. B. They had serious liver problems.
C. They lost their appetite for food. D. They had obviously lost weight.

47. What do Teitel's words in the last paragraph imply?

- A. The tortoises were fond of seeing Earthrise.
B. The tortoises were not given due credit for their experience.
C. The tortoises were not named after the Soviet spacecraft.
D. The tortoises were famous all over the world.

Passage Four

Vegans try to live, as much as possible, in a way that avoids exploiting and being cruel to animals. This means following a plant-based diet. Vegans do not eat animals or animal-based products like meat, fish, seafood, eggs, honey and dairy products such as cheese. For many vegans, living a committed vegan lifestyle means not wearing clothes made from animal skins and avoiding any products which have been tested on animals.

Vegans argue that suffering is caused in the production of these foods. For example, they say that, on some dairy farms, male calves (小牛) are killed because they are too expensive to keep, and cows are killed when they get older and produce less milk. As for honey, vegans say that bees make honey for bee, not for humans, and that bees' health can suffer when humans take the honey from them. Vegans believe that the products they use and consume should be free from not just cruelty but any exploitation of animals.

The main reason for going vegan is probably that they believe animals and all other sentient (有感知能力的) beings should have the right to life and freedom. However, there other reasons. Vegans argue that the production of meat and other animal products is very bad for the environment. They point out that a huge quantity of water is needed to grow grain to feed animals in the meat industry. The enormous amount of grain which the meat industry needs often leads to forests being cut down and habitats (栖息地) being lost. In contrast, much lower quantities of grain and water are needed to sustain a vegan diet. In addition, many vegans say that all the nutritious elements our bodies need are contained in a carefully planned vegan diet and that this type of diet helps prevent some diseases.

48. What is a vegan in this passage?

- A. A person who likes to grow vegetables. B. A person who is fond of eating meat.
C. A person who keeps a plant-based diet. D. A person who stays away from animals.

49. Which of the following could be found in a vegan's diet?

- A. Eggs B. Honey C. Milk. D. Potatoes

50. What belief do vegans hold?

- A. Animals can help improve the environment.
B. Animals have the right to life and freedom.
C. Animal products lead to the rise of grain output.
D. Animal products are far more nutritious.

51. What does the author want to imply in this passage ?

- A. Going vegan consumes more water and grain.
B. Going vegan enables people to live a healthier life.
C. Going vegan helps to develop meat industry.
D. Going vegan has been a lifestyle for the majorities.

Passage Five

There are many interesting news items in BP's (英国石油公司) annual Energy Outlook just published. But perhaps the most astonishing suggestion in the report is the idea that cutting back on plastic use could make matters worse. This might be what you would expect BP to say. After all, as one of the world's biggest oil companies, it makes a lot of

money from selling products in plastic. But let's look at the thinking behind BP's argument.

If the current opposing idea about the use of plastic continues, there could be a worldwide ban on single-use plastics by 2040. But the document argues that switching plastic for other materials will have a bigger cost in terms of energy and carbon emissions (排放). That sounds like the law of unintended (非故意的) consequences in action. When plastic bags are measured against paper or cotton substitutes, a BBC analysis found there wasn't a great deal of difference in their environmental impact. Paper bags require fewer reuses to make them more environmentally friendly than single-use plastic bags, which means customers have to replace paper bags more frequently.

Environmentalists, though, are not entirely convinced. They think that BP is stressing the problem of banning plastic for its own interest. "While it's true that it takes less energy to produce and transport plastic than glass, a glass bottle can be reused dozens of times and is recyclable. Plus, materials like glass when they escape collection don't go on polluting our oceans and rivers for hundreds of years," said Louise Edge, from Greenpeace UK.

Steps to encourage recycling are being taken. The UK, for example, will introduce a new tax on the manufacture and import of plastic packaging in 2022. There are also lots of developments taking place with alternative materials. These may be the final defense against the unintended consequences of plastic bans.

52. What is astonishing about BP's annual report?

- A. BP has earned a lot of money by selling plastic products.
- B. Cutting back on plastic use may bring more problems.
- C. BP has become one of the world's biggest oil companies.
- D. Cutting back on plastic use may affect product quality.

53. Which of the following could be banned worldwide by 2040?

- A. Second-hand cotton bags.
- B. Reusable paper bags.
- C. Single-use plastic bags.
- D. Recyclable glass bottles.

54. According to environmentalists, what causes BP to oppose banning plastics?

- A. Its consideration of its own interest.
- B. Its worry about the loss of consumers.
- C. Its desire to influence world economy.
- D. Its concern about the environment.

55. What measure is being taken by the UK to cut back on the use of plastics?

- A. Forbidding the import of plastic bags.
- B. Banning the manufacture of plastic bags.
- C. Taxing on the use of plastic bags.
- D. Developing alternative materials to plastic.

V. Daily Conversation (15 points)

Directions: Pick out appropriate expressions from the eight choices below and complete the following dialogue by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

- A. How about your presentation ?
- B. He needs it for tomorrow's presentation.
- C. I think so.
- D. Where are you heading?
- E. You are welcome.
- F. No problem!
- G. What can I do for you?
- H. No, thanks

Alice: Hi, Sam! It's nice to see you here.

Sam: Hi, Alice!

Alice: 56

Sam: To my dorm.

Alice: Great! Could you take this book to Peter?

Sam: 57 Does Peter know what it is for?

Alice: Yes. 58

Sam: 59 Are you well prepared for it?

Lice: 60 See you tomorrow!

Sam: See you!

VI. Writing (25 points)

Directions: For this part, you are supposed to write an essay in English in 100~120 words.

61. 你(Li Yuan)收到美国朋友 Thomas 的 e-mail, 他提及要来中国留学的想法。请给他回一封 e-mail, 内容包括:

- 欢迎他来中国留学;
- 推荐一所学校;
- 介绍该学校所在的城市;
- 表达为他提供帮助的意愿。

2021 年成人高等学校招生全国统一考试

I. Phonetics(5 points)

Directions:In each of the following groups of words, there are four underlined letters or letter combinations marked A,B,C and D.Compare the underlined parts and identify the one that is different from the others in pronunciation.Mark your answer by blackenin the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1.A.c <u>a</u> ke | B.g <u>a</u> s | C.b <u>a</u> g | D.t <u>a</u> x |
| 2.A.t <u>o</u> ugh | B.l <u>a</u> ugh | C.th <u>o</u> ugh | D.c <u>o</u> ugh |
| 3.A.p <u>u</u> pil | B.m <u>u</u> sic | C.h <u>u</u> ge | D.l <u>u</u> cky |
| 4.A.g <u>e</u> sture | B.m <u>a</u> ture | C.m <u>i</u> xture | D.s <u>tr</u> ucture |
| 5.A.l <u>e</u> ader | B.p <u>l</u> easeure | C.l <u>e</u> ather | D.m <u>e</u> asure |

II. Vocabulary and Structure(15 points)

Directions:There are 15 incomplete sentences in this section.For each sentence there are four choices marked ABC and D.Choose one answer that best completes the sentence and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

6. -Did you find the film boring?
-Not at all. It wash_____
- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| A. Terrific | B.bitter |
| C. Horrible | D. miserable |
- 7.By the time he retires,Carl___president for 15 years at the university.
- | | |
|------------|-------------------|
| A.would be | B. will have been |
| C. will be | D. has been |
8. The pipe in the kitchen is broken. We should have it__as soon as possible.
- | | |
|------------------|-------------|
| A.to be repaired | B.repaired |
| C. to repair | D.repairing |
9. Every time I met her, she would show her concern___ me and my family
- | | |
|----------|-------|
| A.agains | B.on |
| C.from | D.for |
- 10.Mary demanded that he___the books he borrowed from her a month ago.
- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| A.return | B.would return |
| C. Returned | D.had returned |
- 11.We have to accept the fact___there is a shortage of qualified teachers in the countryside.
- | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|------------|
| A. that | B.which | C.since | D. because |
|---------|---------|---------|------------|
- 12.There are enough night schools in this city.Adults can be educated no matter___old they are.

A.how

B.what

C.when

D. where

13.Those__are willing to help others are likely to be popular among people.

A. whose

B.which

C.who

D.what

14. Many young people have stopped__newspapers because they read the news online now.

A.buy

B. to buy

C.bought

D. buying

15.Susie' s experience is unusual____ she travelled 20 countries in only one month.

A.so that

B. except that

C. in that

D. such that

16. The company has 80 staff members,____15 foreign experts

A.not to count

B.not counted

C. having not counted

D. not counting

17.The young mother____ever gets a chance to study,except when the children have gone to bed

A.hardly

B. almost

C.only

D. nearly

18.____the result of the exam,she stood at the door of the classroom,disappointed.

A.Knowing

B.To be known

C. Known

D. To know

19.Natural gas can serve as an____to coal and oil because it is more environmentally friendly.

A.option

B.extra

C. addition

D. alternative

20.The librarian did some careful checking and found several books_ from the shelf.

A.leaking

B. missing

C. losing

D.dropping

III. Cloze(30 points)

Directions:For each blank in the following passage, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D.Choose the one that is most suitable and mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

As children move towards adulthood (成年), they become taller, stronger, and more independent.

At some point in adulthood, 21 a slow decline begins. Their hair often22 gray, their skin wrinkles.,and their muscles begin to 23. Their short-term memory may suffer, and they often 24part of their vision or hearing.

Scientists are not 25sure what causes the effects of aging. The body might have a time26which would determine how long the cells can remain27. Depending on the type of animal and its environment, animals age at different rates and live 28different lengths of time. An animal in good zoo -well 29and protected from predators(捕食者)-often lives longer than the same type in the wild. 30, people who live in rich countries generally live longer than31 in poor countries.

Several other factors also 32how long people live and the quality of their lives. One factor i genetics(遗传) In some families, it seems that many 33 have long lives. Genetics may als determmine whether people34certain discases. Another factor is lifestyle. People who keep thei minds 35and often communicate with friends will feel younger and may live longer. People wh keep a normal weight, exercise,and do not smoke may also age more slowly.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-----------|-------------|------------|
| 21. A.moreover | B.besides | C.therefore | D.however |
| 22. A.falls | B.turns | C.stays | D.seems |
| 23. A.grow | B.develop | C.shrink | D.fade |
| 24. A.lose | B.harm | C.protect | D.improve |
| 25. A.simply | B.exactly | C.purely | D.strictly |
| 26. A.label | B.lack | C.link | D.limit |
| 27. A.healthy | B.bright | C.stable | D.secure |
| 28. A.with | B.on | C.in | D.for |
| 29. A.clothed | B.trained | C.behaved | D.fed |
| 30. A.Finally | B.Mostly | C.Comminly | D.Simiarly |
| 31. A.those | B.that | C.others | D.some |
| 32. A.judge | B.form | C.cause | D.affect |
| 33. A.friends | B.members | C.races | D.names |
| 34. A.take | B.make | C.get | D.cause |
| 35. A.calm | B.clever | C.firm | D.active |

IV. Reading Comprehension(60 points)

Directions: There are five reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by four questions.

For each question there are four suggested answers marked A,B,C and D. Choose the best answer and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Passage One

Pain is an emotional as well as physical response to injury or disease. Intense fear and anxiety are vital immediate responses that cause you to avoid sources of pain whenever possible. Sometimes however, pain persists even when the injury or disease is no longer present. A painful feeling can become associated with constant stress, bad memories, or lasting fear.

Medicine is often essential for controlling pain in the short term, but taking painkillers (止痛药) for an extended period can lead to addiction (上瘾) or serious physical side effects, including stomach and liver diseases. Your body may also build up a tolerance to a drug so that you get less benefit from it as time goes on.

Although you should always seek medical advice if pain is severe or continues for a long time, you can also use techniques to control it. Mind-body techniques can reduce or help control pain-with risk of side effects. Most people relax with deep, controlled breathing to reduce the tension that comes with pain. Try lying quietly in a dark room; breathe in deeply while counting to 10, hold the breath for a moment, and then exhale slowly for a count of 10. Continue this for 10-20 minutes.

Shifting your attention often reduces pain's severity (严重程度). Try turning your attention away from the painful area, focusing instead on a non-painful part of your body. Or, imagine the pain as a big ball of energy outside your body, and make it smaller in your mind. Train yourself to replace the thoughts like "I can't stop this pain," with positive ones such as "This pain is only temporary."

In this practice, you merely acknowledge the pain by actively fighting it, instead of allowing it dominate your thoughts.

36. Which of the following is people's natural response to pain?
- They tend to feel worried and frightened.
 - They want to make sure it won't last long.
 - They prefer to forget the bad memories.
 - They try to find out what may cause pain.
37. What can be inferred about taking painkillers from Paragraph 2?
- It leads to addiction in a short period of time.

Passage Three

Welcome to Stratford-upon-Avon, home of the world's most famous writer, William Shakespeare (1564-1616). Stratford is famous in history for many old buildings from the Middle Ages. Our aim is to attract you to explore our lovely town following streets that Shakespeare would have known and would still recognize.

Stratford-upon-Avon has been a market town since before Shakespeare's day. It was a small river crossing until it received its legal status as a town in 1196. The original crossing was close to the site of Clopton Bridge, one of the oldest bridges in the country. After 500 years, the bridge still bears traffic, which speaks of the great skill of the original builders. Today, we still have a flourishing market, held on Fridays and Saturdays. The town is also host to many other art markets throughout the year.

The Royal Shakespeare Company, one of the most famous acting companies in the world, is located here. The theater provides performances of Shakespeare's plays. It also has many performing works from across the centuries and many contemporary pieces as well. If you are lucky, you will see many a famous face wandering through the town or enjoying a drink after plays in one of our many bars.

You may enjoy a boat trip on the river or a visit to the Butterfly Farm, one of the largest of its kind in Europe, which has collections of many extraordinary insects. An enjoyable time may be had in the Brass Rubbing Center (黄铜拓印艺术中心), which promises that great skills are not required to produce an unusual souvenir of your visit. The center of the town has many small shops and galleries. We hope you enjoy your visit to our much-loved town and that you will come back again.

44. What can be inferred about Stratford-upon-Avon?

- A. It has served as an art market since Shakespeare's day.
- B. Its market is closed on Saturday mornings.
- C. Its streets have remained nearly the same over the centuries.
- D. It gained its legal status as a town in Shakespeare's day.

45. Which place should you visit if you want to observe wonderful insects?

- A. Brass Rubbing Center.
- B. Royal Shakespeare Company.
- C. Butterfly Farm.
- D. Clopton Bridge.

46. What is the main purpose of this passage?

- A. To inform visitors of the places to buy souvenirs.
- B. To associate Stratford-upon-Avon with Shakespeare.
- C. To attract visitors to travel in Stratford-upon-Avon.
- D. To introduce the history of Stratford-upon-Avon.

47. Where is the passage most probably taken from?

- A. A novel.
- B. A tourist guide.
- C. A product catalog.
- D. A biography.

Passage Four

My boyfriend really enjoyed canoeing (划独木舟), and it took me a while to finally persuade him to take me on a canoe trip. Despite his great skill, he was nervous about my safety and described many terrible situations that could happen. "They could also not happen," I said. I wanted to prove that I was tough and capable of adventuring.

This would be a romantic adventure. We would row the canoe on the lake under a beautiful blue sky. I was confident it would all go according to plan.

It did not go as planned. Instead, it all went downhill. We hit a headwind (逆风). The flies were the worst. An unknown animal outside our tent in the night forced us to get up twice to scare it away. We walked through knee-deep mud; we moved around so many fallen trees that we lost the way frequently. We had an unexpected thunderstorm on our second night. We hid in our tent from the bugs (虫子), too tired and bitten to even hold each other. When we were finally back in the car, my skin was hot and angry with bug bites, I had barely slept in 72 hours and I had an injury on my forehead from hitting it on the canoe.

Yet I realized that I wanted to do it all again. Because I swam in a lake so warm it felt like a summer pool. I ate lunch on an island with the most beautiful pine trees. I'd also never before appreciated how thunder can make the ground tremble. I know why my boyfriend loves canoeing so much. It's for the challenge, the space, and the beauty of moving forward with your own two hands in a place of natural wonder. He didn't say "I love you." He said I was a good partner. I've found something that I really like to do. That's the more important thing.

48. Why did the writer want to have a canoe trip with her boyfriend?
- A. To wait for a proposal of marriage. B. To prove she was tougher than her boyfriend.
C. To show she had basic life skills. D. To prove her ability to meet challenges.
49. What does the sentence "it all went downhill" in Paragraph 3 mean?
- A. We rolled down the hill in the wind. B. Our canoe was turned upside down.
C. Things became worse than expected. D. Things were brought under control.
50. Which of the following happened during their canoe trip?
- A. They became angry with each other.
B. They were wounded by a wild animal.
C. They held each other to keep warm in the tent.
D. They often lost their way in the forest.
51. What would be the best title for the passage?
- A. An Exciting Forest Adventure B. An Extraordinary Canoe Trip
C. Canoeing-An Outdoor Sport D. A Place of Natural Wonder

Passage Five

Health care experts have long drawn attention to the problems of eating too much salt. There is strong evidence that a diet high in salt can lead to raised blood pressure. Since high blood pressure is a major factor in heart disease, it makes sense to cut down on the salt people eat.

In the past, food contained very little salt, and people added it to their food at the table. Very few people add salt this way nowadays. However, the salt content of processed foods has gone dramatically. It's now estimated that over three-quarters of the salt in the average diet comes from processed foods, eaten without our being aware of it.

Salt is added to food partly to extend shelf-life, but more often it's dropped in to make up for the flavor lost in the manufacturing process. This is especially true of ready meals and highly processed foods, but it's also true of such basic food as biscuits, soups, and even bread. Much mass-produced bread, for instance, contains so much salt-half a gram for every hundred grams of bread-that it's officially classified by the UK government as high-salt food. Salt has to be added to the bread because fast production cuts down the time for the flavor to develop. Without added salt, the bread would taste like paper.

In the UK, the government has launched a campaign to cut down on the salt people eat. The UK Food Standards Agency argues that nearly half of the UK's population eat too much salt-9.5g a day on average. Its aim is to bring down the average to 6g a day. The idea is to cut the salt content in 85 key food categories such as bread, meat, and cakes.

52. What is the main reason for reducing salt in food?
- A. To improve the flavor of food. B. To decrease the time for processing food
C. To extend the shelf-life of food. D. To protect people against heart diseases.
53. What can be inferred about people's use of salt in the past?
- A. People used salt to control blood pressure.
B. People ate much salt in their average diet.
C. People were clear about the harmful effect of salt
D. People didn't eat so much salt as we do today.
54. Which of the following is classified as high-salt food by the UK government?
- A. Mass-produced bread. B. Light-cooked meat.
C. Sweet biscuits. D. Fresh vegetables.

55.What is the passage mainly about?

- A.Salt and food flavor. B.Salt and people's lifestyle.
C.Salt and food processing. D.Salt and people's health.

V.Daily Conversation(15 points)

Directions:Pick out appropriate expressions from the eight choices below and complete the following dialogue by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

- A.I am free on Sunday. B. See you then!
C. Where are you planning to go? D. No,thanks.
E. I need a break! F.Would you like to join us?
G. That is a lovely place. H.When shall we leave?

Daniel:How are you doing,Linda?

Linda: To be honest,I am really tired of my work at the moment.56

Daniel: My friends and I are planning a trip on Sunday.57

Linda:Sure,I'd love to.58

Daniel:The Golden Beach. We will have a picnic there. It will be fun!

Linda:I can't wait! 59

Daniel:Eight o'clock in the morning. We'll pick you up at your place.

Linda:Great! 60

VI.Writing(25 points)

Directions:For this part, you are supposed to write an e-mail in about 100-120 words based on the following situation. Remember to write it clearly.

61.学校将组织一次英语演讲比赛，打算邀请外教(John)来做评委。请你(Li Yuan)给他写一封 e-mail,内容包括:

- 邀请他担任评委(judge);
- 告知他比赛安排(如:时间、地点等);
- 希望他赛后进行点评;
- 期待他能接受邀请。

2016 年成人高等学校招生全国统一考试——参考答案

I. Phonetics (5 points, one point each)

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

II. Vocabulary and Structure (15 points, one point each)

6. C 7. B 8. A 9. B 10. B

11. D 12. A 13. A 14. C 15. D

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

III. Cloze (30 points, two points each)

21. C 22. A 23. B 24. A 25. B

26. C 27. A 28. B 29. C 30. D

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

IV. Reading Comprehension (60 points, three points each)

36. B 37. B 38. A 39. A 40. D

41. D 42. B 43. C 44. B 45. C

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

51. D 52. D 53. C 54. C 55. C

V. Daily Conversation (15 points, three points each)

56. B 57. F 58. A 59. G 60. H

VI. Writing (25 points)

61. (略)

VI. Writing

写作评分标准

1.评分原则

- (1) 本题总分为 25 分，分五档给分。
- (2) 评分时，先根据文章的内容和语言确定其所属档次，然后根据该档次的具体要求给分。
- (3) 纳入第五档的作文应取得至少两位阅卷教师的认可。
- (4) 字数不足 100 或超出 120 的酌情扣 1 分-2 分。
- (5) 拼写与标点符号的准确性视其对表达的影响程度予以评分。英、美式拼写均可。
- (6) 如书写较差，以至影响表达，将分数降低个档次。

2.评分标准

第五档	很好地完成了试题规定的任务。
-----	----------------

(21分-25分)	主题突出；内容充实，层次分明，行文流畅，使用了丰富的语法结构和词汇；基本无语言错误。
第四档 (16分-20分)	较好地完成了试题规定的任务。 主题明确；内容完整，层次清楚；文字连贯；语法结构有变化，词汇比较丰富；有少量语言错误。基本完成了试题规定的任务。
第三档 (11分-15分)	主题不明确；内容尚完整，有层次；语句较通顺；虽有少量语言错误，但不影响内容表达。
第二档 (6分-10分)	未能按要求完成试题规定的任务。 主题不明确；内容不完整，层次不清；缺少连贯性；语句欠通顺；有较多的语言错误，影响了内容表达。
第一档 (1分-5分)	未完成试题规定的任务。 明显跑题；内容贫乏，结构层次混乱；语句不通顺；有严重的语言错误。
0分	所写的内容与试题要求毫不相关，语句混乱，无法理解。

2017 年成人高等学校招生全国统一考试——参考答案

I. Phonetics

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

II. Vocabulary and Structure

6. B 7. B 8. C 9. D 10. A

11. C 12. B 13. A 14. D 15. D

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

III. Cloze

21. D 22. B 23. D 24. C 25. A

26.A 27.B 28.C 29.A 30.C

31. B 32. D 33. B 34. D 35. A

IV. Reading Comprehension

36. B 37. D 38. B 39. A 40. A

41. C 42. D 43. C 44. C 45. B

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

51. D 52. D 53. B 54. C 55. B

V. Daily Conversation

56. D 57.A 58.H 59.C 60.F

VI. Writing

略

2018 年成人高等学校招生全国统一考试——参考答案

I. Phonetics

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

II. Vocabulary and Structure

6. C 7. B 8. C 9. B 10. A

11. D 12. C 13. B 14. B 15. C

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

III. Cloze

21. A 22. C 23. A 24. C 25. D

26. A 27. B 28. D 29. B 30. C

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

IV. Reading Comprehension

36. D 37. C 38. A 39. A 40. C

41. B 42. B 43. D 44. D 45. C

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

51. B 52. D 53. C 54. A 55. B

V. Daily Conversation

56. H 57. E 58. G 59. A 60. C

VI. Writing (略)

2019 年成人高等学校招生全国统一考试——参考答案

I. Phonetics

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

II. Vocabulary and Structure

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

III. Cloze

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

IV. Reading Comprehension

36. A 37. D 38. A 39. C 40. C
41. C 42. D 43. B 44. C 45. B
46. B 47. D 48. B 49. C 50. B
51. D 52. D 53. A 54. A 55. D

V. Daily Conversation

56. D 57. B 58. H 59. A 60. E

VI. Writing (略)

2020 年成人高等学校招生全国统一考试——参考答案

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II. Vocabulary and Structure

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11. B 12. C 13. D 14. B 15. A

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VI. Writing (略)

2021 年成人高等学校招生全国统一考试——参考答案

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41. C 42. D 43. A 44. C 45. C
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51. B 52. D 53.D 54. A 55. D

V. Daily Conversation

56. E 57. F 58. C 59. H 60. B

VI. Writing (略)

