

## 成人高考高升专英语考试全真模拟（一）

### 一、语音知识(共5小题；每题1.5分，共7.5分。)

1、2请选出下面划线部分读音不同的选项（ ）

- A、could
- B、would
- C、should
- D、shoulder

答案：D

解析：

2、2请选出下面划线部分读音不同的选项（ ）

- A、where
- B、whom
- C、whose
- D、who

答案：A

解析：

3、5请选出下面划线部分读音不同的选项（ ）

- A、enough
- B、about
- C、touch
- D、young

答案：B

解析：

4、3请选出下面划线部分读音不同的选项（ ）

- A、hear
- B、fear
- C、dear
- D、wear

答案：D

解析：

5、1请选出下面划线部分读音不同的选项（ ）

- A、breathe
- B、though
- C、clothing
- D、thick

答案：D

解析：

### 二、词汇与语法知识(共15小题；每题1.5分，共22.5分。)

从每小题的四个选择项中，选出最佳的一项。

6、 Never before \_\_\_\_\_ won gold medals in the Olympic Games.

- A、 such many Chinese athletes have
- B、 have so many Chinese athletes
- C、 have such many Chinese athletes
- D、 so many Chinese athletes have

答案： B

解析：考查倒装句。never是本题的关键词。当否定词never置于句首时，后接的主谓结构必须使用部分倒装，故排除A、D两项；much和many前应用so而不用such修饰，故选B项。

7、 I can't find Dr. Green anywhere in the office building. Where \_\_\_\_\_ he have gone?

- A、 must
- B、 can
- C、 may
- D、 should

答案： B

解析：考查情态动词的用法。句意为：“大楼里哪都找不着Mr. Green，他会去哪儿去呢？”表示猜测，其中只有can可用于特殊疑问句和否定句中。

8、 There was an \_\_\_\_\_ look on her face when the actor appeared.

- A、 excited
- B、 excite
- C、 exciting
- D、 excitedly

答案： A

解析：考查词类辨析。首先，look是名词，应用形容词修饰。另外，exciting是现在分词转化的形容词，说明事物特征、人的性格；而excited是过去分词转化的形容词，说明人的心理变化和对某事的感受。

9、 \_\_\_\_\_ pollution is the key to \_\_\_\_\_ the country a comfortable and clean place to live in.

- A、 To control； keep
- B、 To control； keeping
- C、 Control； keeping
- D、 Controlling； keep

答案： B

解析：考查不定式短语作主语表目的。the key to(doing)sth. 指“做某事的关键之处”。to为介词，后跟V-ing形式。句意为：“如果一个国家想拥有一个舒适干净的居住环境，控制污染是关键。”故选B项。

10、 A computer does only what thinking people\_\_\_\_\_.

- A、 have it do
- B、 have it done
- C、 have done it
- D、 having it done

答案： A

解析：考查have的用法。让某人做某事用“have sb. do sth.”表示。句意为：“计算机只做那些有思想的人让它去做的事情。”

11、 They got there without any difficulty with the guide \_\_\_\_\_ the way.

- A、 leading
- B、 to lead
- C、 led
- D、 being led

答案： A

解析：考查“with+名词+分词”结构。该结构中名词和分词为主动关系时，用现在分词；为被动关系时，用过去分词。

12、I was told to go not by train but by bus, \_\_\_\_\_ I followed.

- A、 that
- B、 where
- C、 that advice
- D、 which

答案: D

解析: 考查定语从句。句意为: “有人建议我不要乘火车去, 而改乘汽车, 我采纳了。”非限制性定语从句只能用which引导, 故选D项。

13、 This took place in the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A、 1990
- B、 1990s'
- C、 1990'
- D、 1990s

答案: D

解析: 考查数词的用法。in 1990意为“在1990年”; in the 1990s意为“在20世纪90年代”。

14、 She \_\_\_\_\_ the piano since she was a child.

- A、 played
- B、 has played
- C、 have played
- D、 had played

答案: B

解析: 考查时态。since引导时间状语从句, 从句的谓语采用一般过去时, 而主句谓语应该采用现在完成时。

15、 They offered her a house for \$100,000, \_\_\_\_\_ it was worth.

- A、 as much as twice
- B、 as much twice as
- C、 as twice much as
- D、 twice as much as

答案: D

解析: 考查倍数表达法。要牢记“倍数+as+adj+as”结构。故D项正确。

16、 \_\_\_\_\_ you don't like him is none of my business.

- A、 What
- B、 Who
- C、 That
- D、 Whether

答案: C

解析: 考查主语从句引导词。空白处缺少主语从句的引导词, 这个引导词在句中没有任何意义, 也不作句子成分, 所以只有C项That正确。

17、 All the afternoon he worked in his study with the door \_\_\_\_\_.

- A、 to lock
- B、 locking
- C、 locked
- D、 lock

答案: C

解析: 考查with的复合结构。“门”和“关”是被动关系, 应用过去分词。“with+名词+分词”是独立主格结构。如果名词和分词是主动关系, 应用现在分词; 反之, 用过去分词。

18、 He laid his hopes \_\_\_\_\_ you.

- A、 on
- B、 to
- C、 for
- D、 at

答案： A

解析：考查固定搭配。lay要和on搭配，意思是“寄希望于……”。

19、 On Sunday I always prefer \_\_\_\_\_ rather than TV all day.

- A、 to read ; watch
- B、 read ; to watch
- C、 reading; watch
- D、 reading ; to watch

答案： A

解析：考查固定短语。prefer to do sth. rather than do sth. 意为“宁愿做……而不愿做……”，故选A项。

20、 Some traditional Chinese medicine is highly \_\_\_\_\_ against cancer.

- A、 valuable
- B、 useful
- C、 effective
- D、 practical

答案： C

解析：考查形容词辨析。valuable“珍贵的，有价值的”；useful“有用的”；effective“有效的”；practical“实用的”。句意为：“一些传统中药对治疗癌症很有效。”因此选C项。

三、完形填空(共15小题；每题2分，共30分。)

通读下面的短文，掌握其大意。然后，从每小题的四个选择项中选出最佳选项。

21、根据下面资料，回答{TSE}题

About 70 million Americans are trying to lose weight. This is almost one out of (21) three people in the United States. Some people go on diets (节食). This (22) they eat less of certain foods, especially fats and sugars. (23) people exercise with special equipment, take medicine, (24) even have surgery (手术). Losing weight is hard work, and it can also cost a lot of money. So (25) do so many people in the United States want to lose weight? Many people in the United States are (26) for looking young and pleasant. To many people, (27) good means being thin.

Other people worry about their (28) . Many doctors say being overweight is unhealthy. But are Americans really (29) ?

Almost (30) million Americans weigh at least 20 percent 30than their proper weight.

(31) ,the United States is the most overweight country in the world. "The stored (32) of adult Americans weight 2,300 million pounds," said an American scientist. He said (33) off that stored energy would produce enough power for 900,000 ears to go 12,000 miles.

(34) losing weight is hard work, many people want to find a fast and easy (35) to take off fat.

{TS}第(21)题选

- A、 the
- B、 all
- C、 every
- D、 these

答案： C

解析：句意为：“将近每三个美国人中就有一个在减肥。”表示“每……”或“每隔……”时用every。如：every four years“每四年”。

22、第(22)题选

- A、 tells
- B、 means
- C、 shows
- D、 asks

答案： B

解析：接下来的句子是用来解释上句的，故选B项。mean意为“意味着”。

23、第（23）题选

- A、Others
- B、Other
- C、All
- D、Those

答案：B

解析：和上句中的主语some people相呼应的词应是other people。

24、第（24）题选

- A、or
- B、that
- C、which
- D、until

答案：A

解析：三个或三个以上的动词并列时，最后两个之间常加并列连词。

25、第（25）题选

- A、what
- B、how
- C、when
- D、why

答案：D

解析：从下一句中美国人对美的看法上可知，上文一定是在询问减肥的原因。句意为：“那为什么还会有如此多的美国人热衷于减肥呢？”故选D项。

26、第（26）题选

- A、ready
- B、worried
- C、anxious
- D、angry

答案：C

解析：be anxious for意为“渴望”。句意为：“许多美国人希望自己看上去年轻漂亮。”

27、第（27）题选

- A、being
- B、looking
- C、eating
- D、acting

答案：B

解析：句中动词为means，后接宾语being thin，故前面主语应与宾语形式一致，因苗条指外形好看，故用loo-king。

28、第（28）题选

- A、friends
- B、looks
- C、health
- D、relations

答案：C

解析：通过后面的词unhealthy可判断此处应选health。

29、第（29）题选

- A、 healthy
- B、 anxious
- C、 fat
- D、 thin

答案： C

解析：由上句中overweight可以推断出此处应选fat。

30、第（30）题选

- A、 fats
- B、 less
- C、 more
- D、 heavy

答案： C

解析：从该空后面的连词than可知，此题需用比较级,排除A、D两项；B项less不符合逻辑关系，因为本句说将近三千万的美国人超过正常体重的20%。

31、第（31）题选

- A、 However
- B、 In fact
- C、 At last
- D、 Besides

答案： B

解析：本句说的是美国的现状即美国是世界上肥胖人数最多的国家，所以用in fact“事实上”，其他选项都不符合逻辑。

32、第（32）题选

- A、 energy
- B、 weight
- C、 Fat
- D、 flesh

答案： A

解析：文章倒数第二句中的energy是本题的暗示。句意为：“美国成年人身上存储的能量重23亿吨”，一位美国科学家这样说道。”

33、第（33）题选

- A、 burning
- B、 taking
- C、 getting
- D、 turning

答案： A

解析：burn off“烧掉”；take off“脱下，起飞”；get off下车”；turn off“关上”。

34、第（34）题选

- A、 As
- B、 Although
- C、 So
- D、 For

答案： A

解析：although引导的让步状语从句表转折。根据上下文可知此处应表示原因，故选As。for也可表原因引导从句，但必须放在句中，不用于句首；so表结果，不表原因：

35、第（35）题选

- A、 idea
- B、 plan
- C、 suggestion
- D、 way

答案: D

解析: way“方式, 方法”; find a way to do sth. “找到一种解决问题的方法”。

#### 四、阅读理解(共15小题; 每题3分, 共45分。)

阅读下列短文, 然后根据短文的内容从每小题的四个选择项中选出最佳的一项。

##### 36、根据下面资料, 回答{TSE}题

One of the greatest killers in the Western world is heart disease. The death rate (率) from the disease has been increasing at an alarming speed for the past thirty years. Medical experts know that people can reduce their chances of getting heart disease by exercising regularly, by not smoking, by changing their diets, and by paying more attention to reducing stress(压力) in their work.

However, Western health-care systems are still not paying enough attention to the prevention of the disease. There is a need for more programs to educate the public about the causes and prevention of heart disease. Instead of supporting such programs, however, the U. S. health-care system is spending large sums of money on the surgical(外科的) treatment of the disease after it develops. This emphasis(强调) on treatment clearly has something to do with the technological advances that have taken in the past ten to fifteen years. In this time, modern technology has enabled doctors to develop new surgical techniques. Many operations that were considered impossible or too risky(有风险的) a few years ago are now performed every day in U. S. hospitals. The result has been a huge increase in heart surgery.

Although there is no doubt that heart surgery can help a large number of people, some people point out that the emphasis on the surgical treatment of the disease has three clear disadvantages.

First, it attracts interest and money away from the question of prevention. Second, it causes the costs of general hospital care to rise. After hospitals buy the expensive equipment that is necessary for modern heart surgery, they must try to recover the money they have spent. To do this, they raise costs for all their patients, not just those patients whose treatment requires the equipment. The third disadvantage is that doctors are encouraged to perform surgery--even on patients for whom an operation is unnecessary--because the equipment and expert skills are there. A government official recently stated that major heart surgery was often performed even though its chances of success were low. In one type of heart surgery, for example, only 15 percent of patients improved their conditions after the surgery. However, more than 100,000 of these operations are performed in the United States every year.

{TS} What effect has modern technology had on medicine?

- A、 It has reduced the costs of medical treatment.
- B、 It has helped save the lives of most patients.
- C、 It has encouraged doctors to do more heart surgeries.
- D、 It has helped educate people about the prevention of heart disease.

答案: C

解析: 由文章最后一段第六句“... that doctors are encouraged. ... even on patients for whom an operation is unnecessary...”可知应选C项。

##### 37、"To do this" (in Paragraph 3) means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A、 to help patients recover
- B、 to increase the number of heart surgeries
- C、 to get back the money spent on the equipment
- D、 to buy new equipment for the treatment of heart disease

答案: C

解析: 文章中说医院必须把买仪器及设备的钱收回来。to do this指的就是这件事。故选C项。

##### 38、The author would agree that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A、 more money should be spent on the prevention of heart disease
- B、 heart surgery has helped most patients improve their conditions
- C、 modern technology has made heart surgery more risky than before
- D、 the public have known a great deal about the causes of heart disease

答案: A

解析: 通读全文后, 考生应抓住作者的观点——应在控制心脏病上加大投入。故选A项。

##### 39、What would be the best title for the passage?



- A 、 The Greatest Killer in the West
- B 、 Heart Disease:Treat or Prevent
- C 、 Modern Technology and Heart Surgery
- D 、 Heart Surgery:Advantages and Disadvantages

答案: B

解析: 本文主要谈论的是有关心脏病的治疗与预防。

40、根据下面资料, 回答{TSE}题

The keyboard of a typewriter refers to the set of keys in it. Most typewriters have "qwerty" key-boards. The name comes from the first six letters on the board's second line. The "qwerty" board was set up by C. L. Sholes, who was the first man to make a really good typewriter. Some letters, such as S and T, are used together a great deal in English. Sholes placed such pairs of letters far apart on his keyboard. This made it harder for typists to learn the keyboard. But it helped keep typewriters from jamming. On early machines the bars holding the letters often caught on each other when moving quickly.

Sholes made the name of his machine easy to type. He placed on the same line all the letters of the word "type" and "writer".

{TS} This article is mostly about a \_\_\_\_\_.

- A 、 pair of letters
- B 、 keyboard
- C 、 language
- D 、 man's life

答案: B

解析: 从第一段第一句可知, 这篇文章主要谈论的是keyboard。故B项正确。

41、The "qwerty" board is named for the\_\_\_\_\_.

- A 、 man who set it up
- B 、 company that sold it
- C 、 order of six of its letters
- D 、 letters used the most in English

答案: C

解析: qwerty是由键盘上6个字母按顺序排列起来组成的。故选C项。

42、The "qwerty" was first set up\_\_\_\_\_.

- A 、 with thirty-six letters
- B 、 in six lines
- C 、 by C. L. Sholes
- D 、 All of the above

答案: C

解析: qwerty是由C. L. Sholes首创的。故C项正确。

43、Sholes put S and T far apart because\_\_\_\_\_.

- A 、 he hoped to prevent jamming
- B 、 they are seldom used together
- C 、 neither is a vowel
- D 、 there wasn't room for them together

答案: A

解析: 由文章中第二段第四句"But it helped keep typewriters from jamming."可知A项符合文章意思。

44、根据下面资料, 回答{TSE}题

Copernicus was born in Torun, Poland, on February 19, 1473. Little is known about his early life except that his father died when he was 10. An uncle adopted (收养) him, his two sisters, and his brother. The uncle saw to it that the two boys received a good education. Copernicus went to the University of Cracow. There he studied such subjects as Latin, mathematics, and astronomy. It was probably at that time that he changed his Polish name, Niklas Koppernigk, to the Latin form of Nicolaus Copernicus. In 1496 Copernicus went to Italy, where he spent the next 10 years studying at various universities.



In Copernicus' time people still believed that all things--the sun, the stars, and the planets--moved around the earth. It was an old belief that few men had ever questioned. Aristotle had based his theory of astronomy on this belief. Because the Church had long been the center of learning, the theory was also linked to religious(宗教的)beliefs.

In 1506 Copernicus returned to his homeland. A few years later he began to work for the Church. All those years Copernicus carried on his work in astronomy. He had just the most basic equipment and, like other scientists of his day, made observations with only his eyes. Still, using mathematics and logic (逻辑), Copernicus worked out a different theory, which held that the planets went around the sun. Copernicus did not announce his ideas. He did not want to make trouble. But he could not hide the scientific truth. So he talked about his theory with his friends, who strongly advised him to have his work published. His great book, On the Revolutions of the Heavenly Bodies, appeared at the very end of his life. Copernicus saw the first copy on the day he died, May 24, 1543.

{TS} Which of the following is TRUE about Copernicus?

- A、 He had two brothers and a sister.
- B、 He used to be called Niklas Koppernigk.
- C、 He lost his father soon after he was born.
- D、 He spent 10 years at the University of Cracow.

答案: B

解析: 由文章第一段第三句“... his two sisters, and his brother.”可知, A项不正确, 因为哥白尼有两个姐姐和一个哥哥。C项说哥白尼刚出生父亲就去世了, 与文中第一段第二句“...his father died when he was 10.”不符。由第一段最后一句“...where he spent the next 10 years studying at various universities.”可知他在各所大学学习十年之久, 故D项错误。由文章第一段第七句可知B项正确。

45、 From the passage we can see that astronomy is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A、 the life experience of great men
- B、 the movement of the stars and the planets
- C、 the scientific study of natural objects in space
- D、 the theories developed by scientists of old times

答案: C

解析: 由文章第一段第六句“...he studied...and astronomy.”及第二段前两句可知, astronomy跟the sun, the stars and the planets有关。故C项正确。

46、 Copernicus developed his theory \_\_\_\_\_.

- A、 using various telescopes
- B、 based on Aristotle's beliefs
- C、 through observations and reasoning
- D、 under the encouragement of his friends

答案: C

解析: 由第三段第四、五句“He had just the most...made observations...using mathematics and logic...”可知C项正确。

47、 The writer of the passage wants us to know that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A、 Copernicus did not tell about his discovery until the day of his death
- B、 for many years Copernicus dared to do nothing openly against the Church
- C、 pushed by his friends Copernicus decided to write a book in May 1543
- D、 shortly before he got back to Poland Copernicus started to work for the Church

答案: B

解析: 由文章第二段最后三句“It was an old belief...religious beliefs.”以及最后一段第一、二句可知答案为B项。

48、根据下面资料, 回答{TSE}题

Tom Smith was a writer. He wrote detective (侦探) stories for magazines. One evening he could not find an end for a story. He sat with his typewriter in front of him, but he had no ideas. So he decided to go to the cinema.

When he came back, he found that he had had a visitor. Someone had broken into his house. The man had had a drink, smoked several of Tom's cigarettes--and had read his story. The visitor left

Tom a note:

I have read your story and I don't think much of it. Please read my suggestions and then you can finish it. By the way, I am a burglar (人屋盗窃者). I am not going to steal anything tonight. But if you become a successful writer, I will return!

Tom read the burglar's suggestions. Then he sat down and wrote the rest of the story. He is still not a successful writer, and he is waiting

for his burglar to return. Before he goes out in the evening, he always leaves a half-finished story near his typewriter.

{TS} Tom went to the cinema because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A、 he hoped to get ideas
- B、 he wanted to meet a visitor
- C、 he was feeling lazy
- D、 he had finished a story

答案: A

解析: 第一段第四句“He sat with...no ideas”是本题的关键句。Tom上电影院的目的是去寻找灵感。

49、The man \_\_\_\_\_ in his house.

- A、 drank a cup of tea
- B、 left Tom some advice
- C、 paid for his cigarettes
- D、 left Tom some money

答案: B

解析: 文章第二段第三、四句。The man had had a drink. . . left Tom a note. . . ”可知B项正确。

50、Tom is waiting for the thief to return \_\_\_\_\_.

- A、 to meet him
- B、 to get more ideas from him
- C、 to have stories stolen
- D、 to be robbed more often

答案: B

解析: Tom希望这位“小偷”再次光临他家是想得到更多的建议。从文中。please read my suggestions. . . ”可知选B项。

五、补全对话(共5句; 每句满分为3分, 共15分。)

根据中文提示, 将对话中缺少的内容写在线上。这些句子必须符合英语表达习惯。打句号的地方, 用陈述句; 打问号的地方, 用疑问句。

51、根据下面资料, 回答{TSE}题

提示: Sally每天下班时邮局都关门了, 本周六她又要与几位朋友去郊游。她想请Peter为她买几张邮票, 她把钱和写好的便条放在书桌上, 可是Peter没注意。最后Peter明白了是怎么回事, 答应给她买邮票。

(Sally = S; Peter = P)

S: Did you find \_\_\_\_\_?

51

P: Yes. But what's it for?

S: \_\_\_\_\_?

52

P: I didn't see any note.

S: Well, I left a note saying I wanted you to get some stamps at the post office.

P: Why can't you get them?

S: \_\_\_\_\_ when I get off work.

53

P: You could \_\_\_\_\_.

54

S: I know but I won't be in the town on Saturday. I'm going \_\_\_\_\_.

55

P: Okay. I'll get them for you. What do you need?

S: I need a book of regular stamps and two of airmail. And thanks for doing it for me.

P: It's OK. You're welcome.

{TS} 第(51) 题答案为

the money(I left)on the desk

【解析】根据下文Peter的回答“‘Yes. But what's it for?’及汉语提示可推断出Sally问Peter是否发现了桌上的钱。

52、第(52) 题答案为

Did you see the note(I left)on the desk

【解析】由Peter的回答“I didn't see any note. ”(我没有看到便条。)可知Sally应问“Did you see the note on the desk?”

53、第(53) 题答案为

The post office closes

【解析】汉语提示说Sally每天下班时, 邮局都已经关门了。因此应填“The post office closes”。

54、第(54) 题答案为

get them on Saturday

【解析】下文Sally回答“I know but I won’t be in the town on Saturday.”(我知道，但我星期六不在镇上。)可推断Peter说的是sally可以星期六去买。

55、第（55）题答案为

to have a picnic with some of my friends

【解析】由汉语提示可知Sally周六不在镇上是因为要和几位朋友去郊游。所以空白处应填“to have a picnic with some of my friends”。

六、书面表达(满分30分)

56、根据所给内容，写一篇100词左右的记叙文。

上周日下午，我和朋友们正在中山公园散步，突然听到一落水女孩呼救。我和我的一位朋友跳入湖里救出孩子，当时落水女孩已停止呼吸。我用学过的急救知识给她做了人工呼吸，我的朋友给急救中心(the First Aid Centre)打电话。结果女孩得救了，大夫们夸我做得对。

Last Sunday afternoon my friends and I were walking in Zhongshan Park when we suddenly heard someone calling for help. A girl fell into the lake and she was in danger. One of my friends and I jumped into the lake and swam towards the girl.

When she was pulled out of it, she had stopped breathing. I had learned some knowledge about first aid at school. So I tried to start her breath by using the mouth-to-mouth way. My friend phoned the First Aid Centre. Within ten minutes the girl began to breathe again and the doctors from the First Aid Centre arrived.

The girl was saved. They all said that what I did was right.

【写作提示】记叙文应交代清楚故事发生的时间、人物，要把事情发生的全过程讲清楚，注意文章的连贯性，行文要流畅、通顺。

