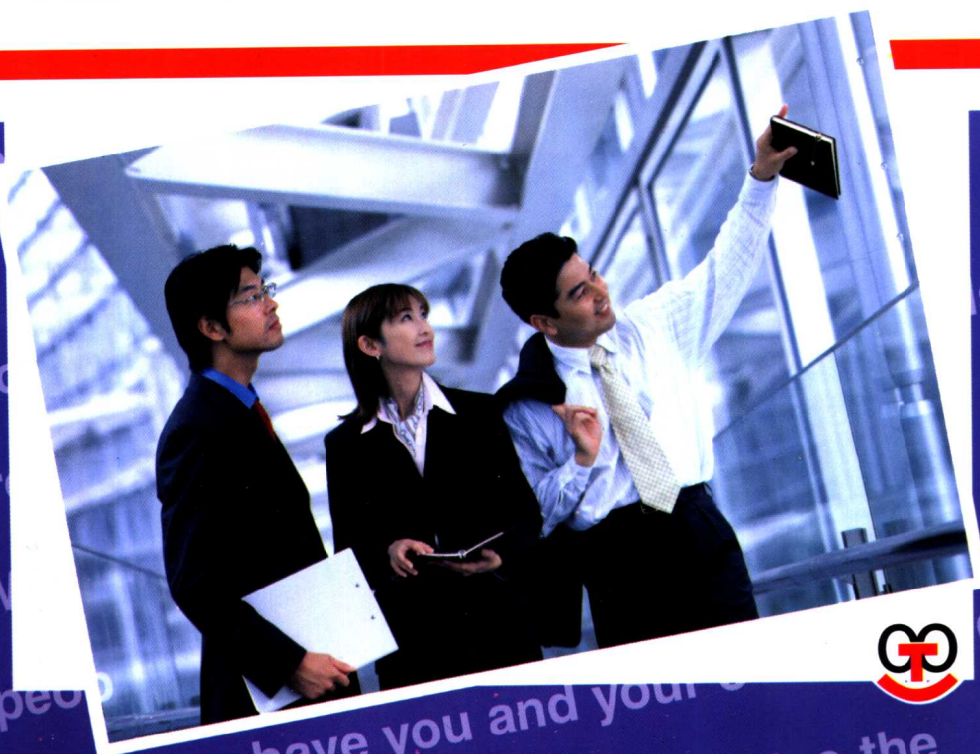




红蓝英语模拟试卷系列·自学、公共考试

★ **技术点详解** ★

全国各类成人高考英语考试 全真模拟试卷



常春藤英语教学研究中心 编



世界图书出版公司

5

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· 红蓝英语模拟试卷系列 ·

技术点详解全国各类成人高考英语考试全真模拟试卷

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出版前言

由上海、厦门、香港、台北、吉隆坡、洛杉矶等地英语教学专业人士联合组成的常春藤英语教学研究中心,推出体现海外英语学习全新理念的色彩助记外语读物以来,在中国英语图书市场一炮打响,红蓝自测英语速记词汇表二十多个品种常销不衰,双向记忆的红蓝色彩助记卡获得了中华人民共和国的专利。

常春藤英语教学研究中心的英语教育专业人士,在这个基础上充分发挥和海外英语时文零距离接触的强势,潜心研究了中考、高考、大学四级、六级、考研、托福、雅思、GRE、职称考试、自学考试、公共英语等中国内地各个层面、几十个领域的英语考试大纲要求,邀请了中国境内众多英语专业强手加盟,不失时机地编写了有技术点详解的各类英语考试模拟试卷,编写了有色彩助记又有鲜活例句的英语词汇精编。根据读者要求,现对有听力部分的模拟试卷全部配上了音带,常春藤红蓝英语畅销的各类词汇、试卷的品种目前已近百个,“红蓝英语”在外语图书市场中已经成为一个知名品牌。

现在呈现在读者面前的是“红蓝英语模拟试卷系列·自学、公共考试”专辑,内容有全国自学考试非英语专业专科、全国自学考试非英语专业本科、全国自学考试英语专业专科、全国各类专升本英语考试、全国各类成人高考英语考试、全国公共英语(PETS)一级、全国公共英语(PETS)二级、全国公共英语(PETS)三级、全国公共英语(PETS)四级共9个品种。与前一辑面对在校、留学的各类英语考试相比,它是面向社会的,面向自学成材的年青人和中年人的,他们有的已经踏上了工作岗位,有的正待业,他们更需要在英语领域中取得资质。本辑全真模拟试题比现有同类全真题和模拟题,在答题技术点详解方面有更深一层的拓展,并一一作了醒目的归纳,如:逻辑推理法、区分词意法、词组辨析法、逐项排除法、直接定位法、总体推断法……另外,阅读部分的试题同样吸收了海外最新的英语精采时文,会使众多的考生眼前一亮。

《技术点详解全国各类成人高考英语全真模拟试卷》根据教育部2003年起调整修订和补充的《全国各类成人高等学校招生复习考试大纲》(简称新《大

纲》)编写。按新《大纲》编写的英语全真模拟试卷,着重体现了考查考生的基本素质,注重考查考生对基础知识的把握和分析问题、解决问题的实际能力的要求。本书包含的英语模拟试卷为高中起点升本、专科的具有高中水平的考生复习迎考使用,适用期限为2003年至2004年。

由于时间仓促,难免有疏漏和不当之处,感谢读者指正,待修订再版时进一步完善。

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全真模拟试卷

全国各类成人高考英语考试

全真模拟试卷(一)

(考试时间 120 分钟)

一、语音知识(共 5 小题;每题 1.5 分,共 7.5 分)

在下列每组单词中,有一组单词的划线部分与其他单词的划线部分的读音不同。找出这个词,并把它前面的大写字母填入左边的括号里。

- ()1. A. mended B. sense C. November D. scene
()2. A. enjoy B. tend C. spend D. bench
()3. A. leaf B. half C. life D. of
()4. A. look B. wood C. foot D. boot
()5. A. pairs B. ours C. cats D. letters

二、词汇与语法知识(共 25 小题;每题 1.5 分,共 37.5 分)

从每小题的 4 个选择项中,选出最佳的一项,并把它前面的大写字母填入左边的括号里。

- ()6. He felt that somebody patted him on _____ shoulder.
A. a B. an C. the D. /
- ()7. Hurry up! We have only _____ time left.
A. a little B. a few C. few D. little
- ()8. — _____ do you hear from your family?
— Twice a month.
A. How often B. How long C. How soon D. How much
- ()9. It was cold last year, but it is _____ colder this year.
A. just B. only C. even D. about
- ()10. One and one _____ two.
A. is B. are C. be D. was
- ()11. Those oranges taste _____.
A. well B. good C. to be good D. to be well
- ()12. The train _____ long before we got to the station.

- A. has left B. had been leaving C. was leaving D. had left
- ()13. Tom _____ into the house when no one _____.
- A. slipped; was looking B. had slipped; looked
C. slipped; had looked D. was slipping; looked
- ()14. Excuse me, but it's time to have your temperature _____.
- A. taking B. to take C. take D. taken
- ()15. I can't _____ his offer, however nice it is.
- A. accept B. reduce C. receive D. turn down
- ()16. What he said sounds _____.
- A. nicely B. pleasantly C. friendly D. wonderfully
- ()17. Does John know any other foreign language _____ French.
- A. except B. but C. besides D. beside
- ()18. Because of the _____ emphasis placed on classroom work, in instructor will re-
port your absences to the adviser.
- A. large B. strong C. hard D. high
- ()19. His decision to sail _____ his belief that the world was round.
- A. counted on B. rested on C. depended on D. rested with
- ()20. In the advanced courses students must take performance tests at monthly
_____.
- A. gaps B. intervals C. length D. distances
- ()21. Let us go shopping now, _____?
- A. shall we B. will you C. can we D. may we
- ()22. _____ being rainy, we put off our picnic till next week.
- A. What B. It C. The day D. Today
- ()23. They have no difficulty _____ their work.
- A. to finish B. finished C. in finishing D. for finishing
- ()24. I will never forget the day _____ I joined the League.
- A. which B. when C. in which D. on that
- ()25. Do you know the comrade _____ we are talk?
- A. to whom B. to who C. whom D. to that
- ()26. _____ makes mistakes must correct them.
- A. Who B. Anyone C. Whoever D. Anybody
- ()27. Can you tell me _____ The railway station?
- A. how I can get to B. how can I get to
C. where I can get to D. where can I get to
- ()28. So loudly _____ that even people in the next room could hear him.
- A. did he speak B. he spoke C. did speak he D. he speaks
- ()29. I did the exercise as carefully as I _____ could.

- A. possibly B. probably C. possible D. probable
- ()30. — What's the matter with your left leg? You're walking strangely.
— _____
- A. I don't know. B. The same to you.
C. Nothing serious. D. Oh, it's funny.

三、完形填空(共 20 小题,每题 1.5 分,共 30 分)

通读下面的短文,掌握其大意。然后,从每小题的 4 个选择项中选出可填入相应空白处的最佳选择,并把它前面的大写字母填入左边的括号里。

Pearls(珍珠) are valuable white gems(宝物) which come from the ocean. Actually they are 31 by oysters, small shell fish that live on the 32 of the ocean.

Only some oysters will make pearls; not all oysters produce 33. Oysters produce pearls only 34 they are hurt, or injured, by sand. If a 35 of sand enters the oyster's 36, the oyster becomes hurt because the 37 grain of sand irritates (使……不适,刺激) the smooth, soft skin of the oyster. The oyster tries to 38 itself by producing a white 39 that looks like milk. The oyster covers the 40 with a milky fluid. This fluid protects the oyster. Later the white liquid becomes 41. This hardened liquid forms a shell, or bead, around the sand, At this time a pearl is beginning to 42.

The 43 pearl grows slowly inside the oyster's shell. 44, it takes about six or seven years for the oyster to produce a pearl. Not all oysters produce pearls 45 most oysters sometimes take sand into their shells. Only sand 46 the oyster cannot get rid of will irritate it. In other words, if an oyster "swallows" some sand, it will 47 to "spit it out". If the oyster cannot get rid of the sand, then it will produce the white fluid to protect 48. Actually, only about one in a thousand oysters will produce a 49; that is 50 than 1 per-cent.

- ()31. A. caused B. brought C. produced D. invented
- ()32. A. bottom B. ground C. floor D. base
- ()33. A. it B. these C. those D. them
- ()34. A. because B. as C. when D. since
- ()35. A. piece B. grain C. little D. bit
- ()36. A. shell B. body C. eyes D. back
- ()37. A. hard B. little C. sharp D. rough
- ()38. A. prevent B. defend C. protect D. guard
- ()39. A. water B. matter C. liquid D. object
- ()40. A. injury B. shell C. sand D. pearl
- ()41. A. bright B. hard C. strong D. big
- ()42. A. make B. produce C. do D. form
- ()43. A. white B. bright C. lovely D. fine

- ()44. A. Often B. Acturally C. Usually D. Sometimes
- ()45. A. even though B. in case C. so long as D. only if
- ()46. A. which B. who C. what D. when
- ()47. A. manage B. try C. learn D. work
- ()48. A. sand B. shell C. it D. itself
- ()49. A. sand B. liquid C. fluid D. pearl
- ()50. A. less B. more C. fewer D. smaller

四、阅读理解(共 15 小题;每小题 2 分,共 30 分)

阅读下列短文,然后根据短文的内容从每小题的 4 个选择项中选出最佳的一项,并把它前面的大写字母填入左边的括号里。

(一)

"I would almost rather see you dead." Robert S. Cassatt, a leading banker of Philadelphia, shouted when his twenty-year-old eldest daughter announced that she wanted to become an artist. In the 19th century, playing at drawing or painting on dishes was all right for a young lady, but serious work in art was not. And when the young lady's family ranked among the best of Philadelphia's social families, such an idea could not even be considered.

That was how Mary Cassatt, born 1844, began her struggle as an artist. She did not tremble before her father's anger. Instead, she opposed him with courage and at last made him change his mind. Mary Cassatt gave up her social position and all thought of a husband and a family, which in those times was unthinkable for a young lady. In the end, after long years of hard work and perseverance, she became America's most important woman artist and the internationally recognized leading woman painter of the time.

- ()51. How did Mr Cassatt react when his daughter made her announcement?
- A. He feared for her life. B. He was very angry.
- C. He nearly killed her. D. He warned her.
- ()52. What made Mary Cassatt's struggle to become a recognized artist especially hard?
- A. She was a women.
- B. Her father opposed her.
- C. She had no social position.
- D. She did not come from an artist's family.
- ()53. What do we know about Mary Cassatt's marriage?
- A. Her marriage failed because she never gave a thought to her husband and family.
- B. She never married because she did not want to be just a wife and mother.
- C. After marriage she decided to give up her husband rather than her career.
- D. She didn't marry because for a lady of her social position to marry below her was unthinkable.
- ()54. What do we know about Mary Cassatt's character?

- A. She was brave in going against old ideas.
- B. She got tired of always obeying her father.
- C. She hated playing at drawing and painting.
- D. She did not mind being poor at all.

(二)

America is growing older. Fifty years ago, only 4 out of every 100 people in the United States were 65 or older, Today, 10 out of every 100 Americans are over 65. The aging of the population will affect American society in many ways-education, medicine, and business. Quietly, the graying of America has made us a very different society one in which people have a quite different idea of what kind of behavior is suitable at various ages.

A person's age no longer tells you anything about his/her social position, marriage or health. There's no longer a particular year in which one goes to school or goes to work or gets married or starts a family. The social clock that kept us on time and told us when to go to school, get a job, or stop working isn't as strong as it used to be. It doesn't surprise us to hear of a 29-year-old university president or a 35-year-old grandmother, or a 70-year-old man who has become a father for the first time. Public ideas are changing.

Many people say, "I am much younger than my mother-or my father-was at my age." No one says "Act your age" anymore. We've stopped looking with surprise at older people who act in youthful ways.

- () 55. It can be learnt from the text that the aging of the population in America _____.
 - A. has made people feel younger
 - B. has changed people's social position
 - C. has changed people's understanding of age
 - D. has slowed down the country's social development
- () 56. The underlined word "one" refers to _____.
 - A. a society
 - B. America
 - C. a place
 - D. population
- () 57. "Act your age" means people should _____.
 - A. be active when they are old
 - B. do the right thing at the right age
 - C. show respect for their parents young or old
 - D. take more physical exercise suitable to their age
- () 58. If a 25-year-old man becomes general manager of a big firm, the writer of the text would most probably consider it _____.
 - A. normal
 - B. wonderful
 - C. unbelievable
 - D. unreasonable

(三)

A unique laboratory at the University of Chicago is busy only at night. It is a dream labo-

ratory where researchers are at work studying dreamers. Their findings have revealed that everyone dreams from three to seven times a night, although in ordinary life a person may remember none or only one of his dreams.

While the subjects—usually students—sleep, special machines record their brain waves and eye movements as well as the body movements that signal the end of a dream. Surprisingly, all subjects sleep soundly.

Observers report that a person usually fidgets before a dream. Once the dream has started, his body relaxes and his eyes become more active, as if the curtain had gone up a show. As soon as the machine indicates that the dream is over, a buzzer wakens the sleeper. He sits up, records his dream, and goes back to sleep—perhaps to dream some more.

Researchers have found that if the dreamer is wakened immediately after his dream, he can usually recall the entire dream. If he is allowed to sleep even five more minutes, his memory of the dream will have faded.

- () 59. According to the selection, researchers at the University of Chicago are studying _____.
- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| A. content of dreams | B. the meaning of dreams |
| C. dreamers while they dream | D. the process of sleeping |
- () 60. Their findings have revealed that _____:
- A. everyone dreams every night
- B. dreams are easily remembered
- C. dreams are likely to be frightening
- D. person dream only one dream a night
- () 61. A person would be most likely to remember the dream that _____.
- A. was of most interest to him
- B. occurred immediately after he went to sleep
- C. occurred just before he woke up
- D. both A and B
- () 62. What does the word "fade" mean?
- | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| A. disappear | B. appear | C. impress | D. remain |
|--------------|-----------|------------|-----------|

(四)

The old-fashioned general store is fast disappearing. This is, perhaps, a pity, because shopping today seems to lack the personal element which existed when the shopkeeper knew all his regular customers personally. He could, for instance, remember which brand of tea Mrs Smith usually bought or what sort of washing powder Mrs Jones preferred, Not only was the shop a center of buying and selling, but also a social meeting place.

A good general store might have employed four or five assistants, and so there were very few problems in management. But now that the supermarket has replaced the general store,

the job of the manager has changed completely. The modern supermarket manager has to deal with a staff as many as a hundred, apart from all the other everyday problems of running a large business.

Every morning the manager must, like the commander of an army, carry out an inspection of his store to make sure that everything is ready for the business of the day. He must see that everything is running smoothly. He will have to give advice and make decisions as problems appear, and he must know how to get his huge staff to work efficiently.

No matter what he has to do throughout the day, however, the supermarket manager must be ready for any emergency that may appear. They say in the trade that you are not really an experienced supermarket manager until you have dealt with a flood, a fire, a birth and a death in your store.

- () 63. What's topic of this passage?
- A. The old-Fashioned General Store
 - B. The Supermarket Manager
 - C. The Shopkeeper of the General Store
 - D. The Shopkeeper of the General Store and the Supermarket Manager
- () 64. In what way has the job of the store manager changed?
- A. He doesn't sell tea and washing-powder any more.
 - B. He has a much larger staff to take care of.
 - C. He must try hard to remember the names of regular customers.
 - D. He has to give advice and make decisions when problems appear.
- () 65. Who are Mrs Smith and Mrs Jones mentioned in the first paragraph?
- A. They are friends of the store manager's.
 - B. They are shop assistants.
 - C. They are both regular customers of the store.
 - D. They represent any of the regular customers of the old general store.

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。

提示: Betty 去 Lily 家做客,互相问候后, Lily 问 Betty 喝点什么茶。 Betty 喝茶不要牛奶,但想加点柠檬汁(lemon),两块糖。

Lily: Hello, how are you?

Betty: 66 ?

Lily: Oh, not so bad. Come into the kitchen.

Betty: Thank you.

Lily: Take a seat. Would you like 67 ?

Betty: Yes, that would be nice.

Lily: Or perhaps you'd prefer coffee?

Betty: No, 68, please.

Lily: Well, the water's just boiling. Do you take milk?

Betty: 69. Can I have lemon?

Lily: Oh, I don't know if... wait a minute... yes, here's a lemon, sugar?

Betty: Yes, please.

Lily: How many?

Betty: 70.

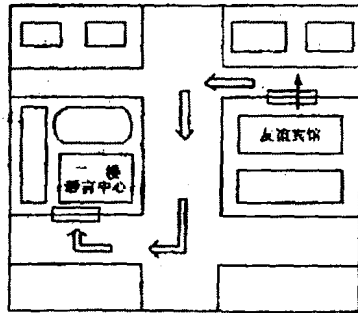
Lily: Right, here you are.

Betty: Oh, that looks lovely, thanks.

六、书面表达(满分为30分)

约翰·史密斯教授接受了你校的邀请,准备参加本周六晚在语言中心举行的聚会,但他不认识去语言中心的路,请你以刘东的名义写封信告诉他。史密斯教授住在友谊宾馆。

注意:字数100字左右。



全国各类成人高考英语考试

全真模拟试卷(二)

(考试时间 120 分钟)

一、语音知识(共 5 小题;每题 1.5 分,共 7.5 分)

在下列每组单词中,有一组单词的划线部分与其他单词的划线部分的读音不同。找出这个词,并把它前面的大写字母填入左边的括号里。

- () 1. A. society B. memory C. progress D. collect
- () 2. A. unite B. union C. unfair D. universe
- () 3. A. habit B. hatch C. hire D. honest
- () 4. A. liberation B. relation C. question D. attention
- () 5. A. wanted B. planted C. pointed D. loved

二、词汇与语法知识(共 25 小题;每题 1.5 分,共 37.5 分)

从每小题的 4 个选择项中,选出最佳的一项,并把它前面的大写字母填入左边的括号里。

- () 6. October 1 is _____ National Day.
A. a B. an C. the D. /
- () 7. If you need a bicycle, you can use one _____.
A. of me B. my C. mine D. of mine
- () 8. —Are you satisfied with her answer?
—Not at all. It couldn't have been _____.
A. worse B. so bad C. better D. the worst
- () 9. They had a party _____ Christmas Eve.
A. at B. in C. on D. during
- () 10. There _____ a pen and two books on the desk.
A. is B. was C. are D. were
- () 11. Tom will work steadily until he _____ the store at 6 p. m.
A. leave B. leaves C. will leave D. left
- () 12. We were all surprised when he made it clear that he _____ office soon.
A. leaves B. would leave C. left D. had left
- () 13. I wish I _____ you yesterday.
A. seen B. did see C. had seen D. were to see.

- ()14. He _____ an important part in putting out the fire. All of us should thank him.
A. played B. took C. made D. had
- ()15. He didn't go to _____ yesterday.
A. class B. lesson C. classes D. lessons
- ()16. _____! That's a train coming.
A. Look around B. Look forward C. Look out D. Look on
- ()17. I must have my cloths _____ before I want to wear it.
A. clean B. cleaned C. clear D. cleared
- ()18. I doubt wheather he can keep _____ his efforts much longer as he looked very tired.
A. on B. off C. up D. back
- ()19. The rich black _____ of great plains is the best place to plant corn.
A. soil B. ground C. clay D. mud
- ()20. Call for me at any time that _____ you.
A. fits B. suits C. satisfies D. meets
- ()21. Let's go for a walk, _____?
A. shall we B. suits C. can we D. may we
- ()22. _____ seems that you know a lot about your new teacher.
A. That B. This C. The thing D. It
- ()23. We are looking forward to _____ your country.
A. visiting B. visit C. be visiting D. being visiting
- ()24. Is this factory _____ we visited last year?
A. where B. in which C. the one D. at which
- ()25. They stayed for the night in the same room _____ they had once rented.
A. which B. as C. what D. it
- ()26. _____ surprised me was _____ he spoke English so well.
A. It; which B. That; which C. What; that D. What; which
- ()27. We wondered _____ that man was a spy or not.
A. if B. whether C. that D. which
- ()28. What I say and think _____ no business of yours.
A. is B. are C. were D. was
- ()29. On the river bank _____ when he once lived.
A. stand a house B. a house stands
C. does a house stand D. stands a house
- ()30. —I must apologize for my carelessness.
_____.