



全国高职高专系列丛书

全国高等职业院校招生考试

全真模拟试卷

英语

■全国高等职业院校招生考试教材编写组 编



北京邮电大学出版社
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如果现在离高职升学考试还有**五**个月 . . .

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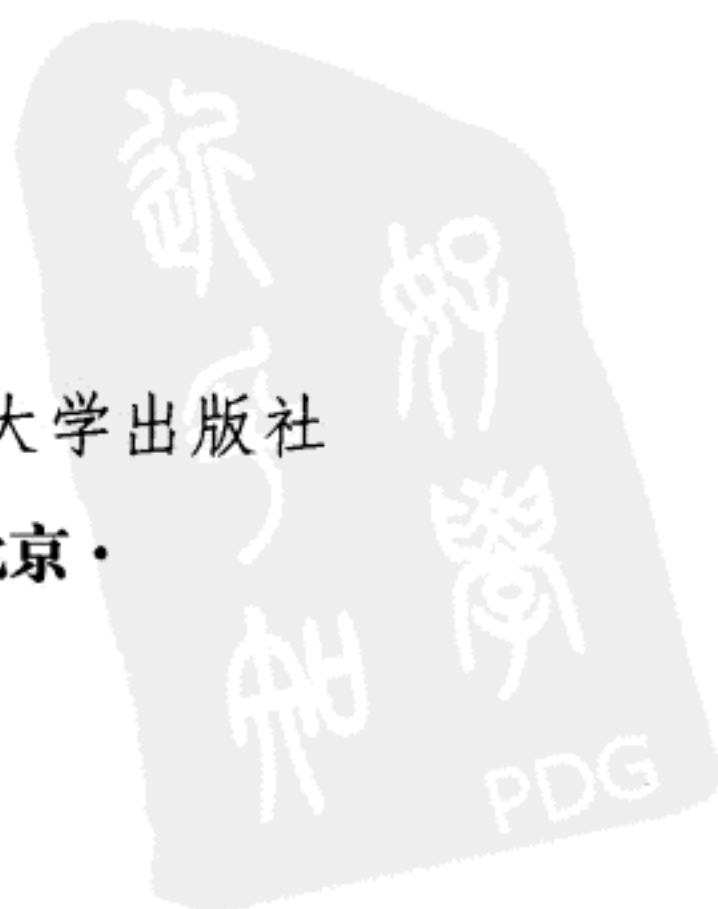
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· 北京 ·



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出版说明

高职升学考试在我国教育事业迅速发展的今天越来越受到人们的关注。为使广大教师和高职考生在教学与复习备考的过程中,能以最短的时间整理知识点、提高应试能力,北京邮电大学出版社在推出《全国高等职业院校招生考试复习教材》丛书后,出版并修订了《全国高等职业院校招生考试全真模拟试卷》。

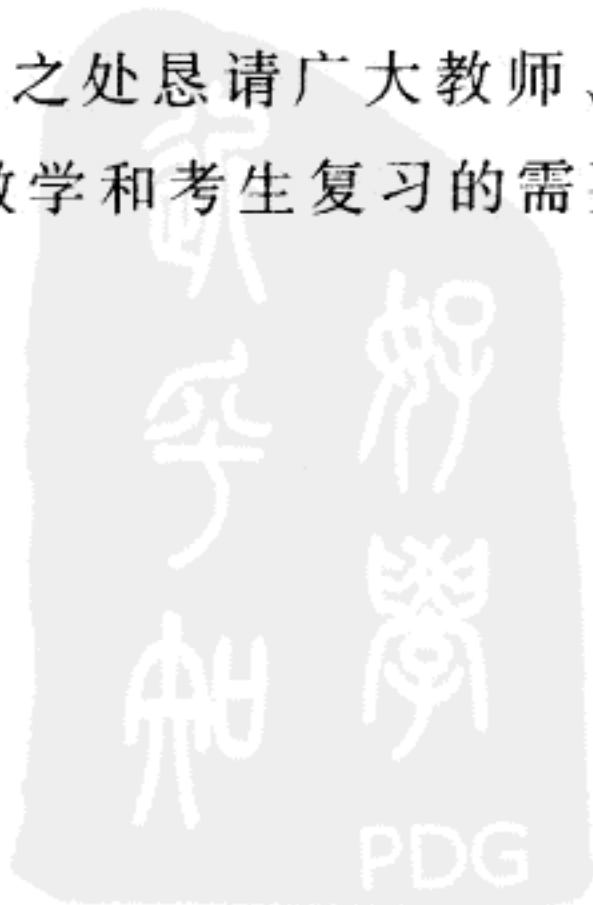
本试卷的编写、修订者都是参加教材编写的老师,他们在编写、修订过程中认真分析历届高职升学考试各科命题特点,紧扣新考纲,是他们在教学的实践过程中总结出来的智慧的结晶。

本试卷具有内容全面、难易适中的特点,在题目的选择上力求新颖,同时注重培养考生在掌握基础知识的基础上,分析问题、解决问题的能力。其中的每套试卷都具有等值全真的效果。本套试卷在排版过程中,考虑到其独立性,可以把它剪下直接供考试使用,也可以直接作答,答案和评分标准附在试卷后,便于评分和检验对照。

本试卷在编写过程中,得到了参加中职教材编写、考纲制定、编考命题的权威专家指导,全国部分省市的老师给我们提供了资料,并提出了很好的建议,在此表示感谢,本试卷由孔繁华老师任编审组的组长。

试卷中若有疏漏或不妥之处恳请广大教师、读者批评指正,以使本套试卷更好地适应教师教学和考生复习的需要。

编者
2005年7月



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全国高等职业院校招生考试

英语全真模拟试卷(一)

本试卷分试卷一和试卷二两部分。共 8 页。共 150 分。考试时间 150 分钟。

试卷一

注意事项:

1. 答第 I 卷前,考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号、考试科目用铅笔涂写在答题卡上。
2. 每小题选出答案后,用铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动,用橡皮擦干净后,再选涂其它答案。不能答在试题卷上。
3. 考试结束后,考生将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

Part I 语音知识(本题共 10 分,每小题 1 分)

观察所给单词读音,从 A、B、C、D 中找出划线部分与所给单词的划线部分读音相同的选项。

- | | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. practice | A. can <u>d</u> y | B. ch <u>a</u> nge | C. dem <u>a</u> nd | D. pal <u>a</u> ce |
| 2. ed <u>g</u> e | A. ref <u>u</u> se | B. carel <u>e</u> ss | C. bel <u>t</u> | D. rem <u>o</u> ve |
| 3. w <u>o</u> man | A. s <u>o</u> n | B. an <u>o</u> ther | C. cov <u>e</u> r | D. int <u>o</u> |
| 4. res <u>e</u> arch | A. ch <u>e</u> mist | B. mach <u>i</u> ne | C. tech <u>n</u> ique | D. ach <u>i</u> eve |
| 5. ann <u>o</u> unce | A. cou <u>s</u> in | B. s <u>o</u> und | C. s <u>o</u> uthern | D. dou <u>b</u> le |
| 6. fut <u>u</u> re | A. bur <u>y</u> | B. sup <u>p</u> ly | C. mus <u>i</u> c | D. fl <u>u</u> |
| 7. pian <u>o</u> | A. tom <u>a</u> to | B. to <u>g</u> ether | C. pol <u>i</u> ce | D. tom <u>o</u> row |
| 8. nerv <u>o</u> sly | A. pref <u>e</u> r | B. off <u>e</u> r | C. lead <u>e</u> r | D. daught <u>e</u> r |
| 9. repl <u>y</u> | A. hung <u>r</u> y | B. fl <u>y</u> | C. slav <u>e</u> ry | D. libr <u>a</u> ry |
| 10. breath <u>e</u> | A. heal <u>t</u> h | B. meas <u>u</u> re | C. increas <u>e</u> | D. pleasur <u>e</u> |

Part II 阅读理解(本题共40分,每小题2分。)

阅读下列短文,并做每篇后面的题目,从四个选项中,选出能完成所给句子的答案,并把答案划在答题纸的相应位置上。

Questions 11 ~ 15 are based on the following passage:

The captain of a ship and a merchant(商人) were friends. The merchant had a young son, who wanted to be a sailor(水手), so the captain took him for voyages(航海) in his ship.

One day when the captain had come from a voyage with a lot of money, the merchant told him that the price of iron(铁) had fallen and suggested that he should buy some with his money. "I'll keep it for you in my storehouse until you return from your next voyage and perhaps you'll get more money."

But while the captain was away, the price of iron went up very high, so the merchant sold it and kept the money. When the captain came back, his dishonest friend told him that he was very sorry and the rats(老鼠) had eaten all the iron.

"The captain knew that his friend was telling lies, but he said, "I knew that you had problems with rats in your storehouse. "After a few days, the captain started another voyage, and when he returned home, he said to the merchant, "I'm very sorry, but during our voyage a bird came down and carried your son away.

The merchant was very puzzled and said, "Birds cannot carry boys" "And neither can rats eat iron," answered the captain. The merchant took the captain to a judge, who said, "The merchant must give the captain the money which he got when he sold the iron, and then the captain must bring the merchant's son back to him."

11. Why did the captain take the merchant's son for voyages?
 - A. Because the captain and the merchant were friends.
 - B. Because the merchant's son intended to make money.
 - C. Because the merchant's son wanted to be a sailor.
 - D. Because the captain could look after him.
12. The merchant suggested the captain _____ after he came back.
 - A. buy some iron
 - B. do business with him
 - C. store his money
 - D. sell his ship
13. According to the passage, which statement is not true?
 - A. The merchant told lies in order to seize the captain's money.
 - B. It was impossible for rats to eat iron.
 - C. The captain got all the money belonging to him at last.
 - D. The merchant's son was carried away by a bird.
14. The captain didn't argue with his friend when told all the iron was eaten by rats. From this we can see the captain was _____.
 - A. honest
 - B. foolish
 - C. calm
 - D. generous
15. What is the most possible result of the passage?

- A. The merchant and the captain will get on as well with each other as before.
- B. The friendship between the merchant and captain will be ended.
- C. The merchant's son will go on learning seamanship from the captain.
- D. The merchant's son will break away from his family.

Questions 16 ~ 20 are based on the following passage:

Have you ever noticed advertisements which say "Learn a foreign language in 6 weeks, or your money back! From the first day your pronunciation will be excellent. Just send..." and so on? Of course, it never happens quite like that. The only language that is easy to learn is the mother tongue. And think how much practice that gets! Before the Second World War, people usually learnt a foreign language in order to read the books and newspapers of the country. Now speaking the foreign language is what most people want. Every year many millions of people start learning one. How do they do it? Some people try at home, with books and records or tapes; some use radio or television programmes; others go to evening classes. If they use the language only two or three times a week, learning it will take a long time, like language learning at school. A few people try to learn a language fast by studying for 6 hours a day or even more. It is clearly easier to learn the language in the country where it is spoken. However, most people cannot afford this, and for many it is not necessary. They need the language in order to do their work better. For example, scientists and doctors chiefly need to be able to read books and reports in the foreign language. Whether the language is learnt quickly or slowly, it is hard work. Machines and good books will help, but they can't do the students' work for him.

- 16. Now a foreign language is learnt _____.
 - A. in the same way as it was in the past
 - B. quite differently from the past
 - C. only in the country where it is spoken
 - D. only with the help of machines
- 17. These days most people want to learn _____.
 - A. about the country where a language is spoken
 - B. to speak a foreign language
 - C. to read foreign novels
 - D. to write in the foreign language
- 18. Of course people don't believe that _____.
 - A. a foreign language can be learnt fast
 - B. one's native language is easy to learn
 - C. learning a language takes a lot of time
 - D. books are useful while learning a foreign language
- 19. Many people don't go aboard to learn a foreign language because _____.
 - A. it is not easy to learn there
 - B. they hate to speak

- C. they have not got enough money D. they have machines to help them
20. Learning a foreign language is _____.
A. not necessary B. not easy job
C. children's work D. few people's work

Questions 21 ~ 25 are based on the following passage:

In the past, when people had problems, they went to their families or friends to get advice. Today it is possible to get advice from radio shows, TV programmes and telephone hot-lines, too. A hot line is a telephone line that offers a direct way of getting in touch with advisers. Most hot lines are completely anonymous-callers do not have to say their names or telephone numbers. Most hot lines are usually free, too. Callers do not have to pay for the advice or the phone calls—even if the calls are long distance. At some hot lines, the advisers are volunteers. Other hot lines pay their advisers for their work. Usually the advisers are fulljob people with years of education and experience, but sometimes, the advisers have only taken a short class before starting to work on the hotline. All the advisers listen to people and help them solve (解决) their problems.

21. A hot line is a telephone line _____.
A. that is hot
B. through which people get advice
C. whose number no one knows
D. through which callers take a short class
22. When people call the hot line advisers, they _____.
A. often give their names and telephone numbers
B. generally have to pay for the long distance calls
C. usually pay nothing for most of the calls and advice
D. always try to get in touch with the volunteer advisers.
23. The advisers working at hot lines _____.
A. are not all paid
B. are all volunteers
C. all have years of education and experience
D. have all been trained for a short time
24. How do the hot line advisers work?
A. They do what the calls tell them to do.
B. They listen to the callers and take their advice.
C. They give the callers advice
D. They go to the callers' houses to help them.
25. The writer of the article seems to think that _____.
A. with hot lines people won't get advice from their families or friends
B. hot lines help the callers a lot

C. people had better pay for the advice and phone calls

D. the hot line advisers will solve all of the callers' problems

Questions 26 ~ 30 are based on the following passage:

When someone says, "well, I guess I will have to face the music." It does not mean he is planning to go to a concert. It is something far less pleasant like being called in by your boss to explain why you did this and did that, and why you did not do this or that. Terrible music indeed, but it has to be faced. At some time or another, every one of us had to "face the music", especially as children. We can all remember father's angry voice, "I want to talk to you!" and only because we did not obey him. What an unpleasant business it was!

The phrase "to face the music" is familiar to every American, young or old. It is at least 100 years old. Where did the expression come from?

The first explanation comes from the American novelist James Penimore Cooper. He said in 1851 that the expression was first used by actors while waiting in the wings(舞台两侧) to go on stage(上场). When they got their cue(提示) to go on, they often said, "Well, it's time to go to face the music." And that is exactly what they did face the orchestra(管弦乐队) which was just below the stage.

26. The passage mainly tell us _____.

A. what the phrase "to face the music" means

B. when the phrase "to face the music" came into being

C. how the phrase "to face the music" developed in its own way

D. all the above

27. A person has to face the music especially as he is _____.

A. a child

B. a young man

C. a grown-up

D. a player

28. _____ used the phrase "to face the music" for the first time.

A. Actors

B. Cooper

C. The boss

D. The director

29. Which of the following statements is wrong?

A. To face the music is usually an unpleasant thing.

B. The original meaning of the phrase "to face the music" is to face the orchestra.

C. The phrase "to face the music" has been used for more than one century.

D. The actor stayed on the stage to enjoy the music.

30. According to the passage the connotation(涵义) of the phrase "to face the music" is _____

A. to go to the concert

B. to listen to the music

C. to go through something unpleasant

D. to stand in front of the stage

Part III 词汇和语法结构(本题共 50 分,每小题 1 分。)

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出最佳答案划在答题纸的相应位置上。

31. By this time next year he _____ from this college.

A. will be graduating

B. should be graduating

- C. will have graduated
D. is graduating
32. "I haven't felt well for a week."
"You ____ see a doctor."
A. had ought to
B. had better
C. should have to
D. had rather
33. Before we moved in the new house we bought many _____.
A. furniture
B. furnitures
C. pieces of furniture
D. equipments
34. _____ By 2025, the population in this area is expected to double _____ of 2002.
A. that
B. it
C. one
D. what
35. He never told us why he was late for the last meeting, _____?
A. had he
B. didn't he
C. wasn't he
D. did he
36. He was _____ to help me at the moment.
A. too busy
B. enough busy
C. very busy
D. busy enough
37. We can't understand why he avoided _____ to us.
A. to speak
B. having spoken
C. speaking
D. to have spoken
38. There aren't _____ many books in the library as there used to be.
A. quite
B. rather
C. such
D. so
39. _____ by the teacher to leave the classroom made him feel ashamed.
A. Asked
B. Being asked
C. Having asked
D. to have asked
40. I warned her she'd be late _____ she wouldn't start worrying.
A. for
B. since
C. because
D. so that
41. It is _____ that I'd like to go on a picnic.
A. a lovely day such
B. too lovely a day
C. so lovely day
D. such a lovely day
42. He jumped into the water _____ we could stop him.
A. when
B. before
C. until
D. as
43. I tried to get out of business, _____ I found impossible.
A. who
B. which
C. that
D. what

44. Do you know _____?
- A. the time to start the movie
B. the movie what time starts
C. what time the movie starts
D. what time does the movie start
45. —I hear your neighbour next door has recently sold their house.
—Yes, they _____ sell it. They both lost their jobs a couple of months ago.
- A. had to
B. had meant to
C. were about to
D. would like to
46. _____ did Tom accept the job.
- A. Because it was interesting work
B. Only because it was interesting work
C. It was because the work was interesting
D. The work was interesting
47. Well, have you any suggestion as to what I _____ say on that occasion?
- A. shall
B. need
C. would
D. should
48. While watching television, _____.
- A. the doorbell rang
B. the doorbell was rung
C. the bell of the door rang
D. we heard the doorbell ring
49. It was _____ who told me the truth.
- A. them
B. they
C. themselves
D. theirs
50. It is nearly half a century _____ the first computer was invented.
- A. when
B. that
C. since
D. until
51. No sooner had he closed his eyes _____ he fell asleep.
- A. then
B. as
C. than
D. when
52. This _____, we went out to play.
- A. was done
B. did
C. was being done
D. done
53. I found she was staying in the same hotel _____ I was.
- A. so
B. as
C. where
D. which
54. The question _____ tomorrow is great importance.
- A. being discussed
B. discussed
C. to be discussed
D. discussing
55. His proposal _____ to see the art exhibition interested every one of us.
- A. that we go
B. which we should go
C. that we would go
D. when we should go
56. Look! The plane is taking _____ now.

- A. up
C. away
- B. off
D. upwards
57. He works _____ engineer.
A. like
C. as
B. the same as
D. as an
58. Writing stories and articles _____ what I enjoy most.
A. is
C. was
B. have been
D. are
59. The teacher _____ her hand to tell the children to be quiet.
A. rose
C. raised
B. arose
D. put
60. The rocket went into _____ around the moon.
A. orbit
C. track
B. path
D. course
61. I can't find my umbrella. I must have _____ it on the bus.
A. kept
C. left
B. put
D. forgotten
62. That's the hotel I always _____ at in London.
A. remain
C. stay
B. live
D. keep
63. Due to the fog it took seven hours _____ the usual two to make that journey.
A. take the place
C. take place
B. instead of
D. instead
64. You're all put in different groups _____ your ability.
A. but for
C. with regard
B. according to
D. in case
65. Sports and games _____ one healthy while reading books _____ one wise.
A. make, make
C. makes, makes
B. makes, make
D. make, makes
66. I _____ have coffee than tea.
A. like more to
C. had better
B. prefer
D. would rather
67. A friend _____ me a tent and some equipment.
A. borrowed
C. hired
B. lent
D. let
68. He was a good runner so he _____ escape from the police.
A. succeeded to
C. was able to
B. might
D. needed

准考证号

姓名

班级

学校

剪
切
处

69. My car _____ so I had to come by bus.
A. fell down
B. fell flat
C. broke down
D. broke up
70. I have _____ more dollars than you do, so let me pay for you.
A. few
B. a few
C. little
D. a little
71. _____ beautiful painting this is!
A. How a
B. So
C. What a
D. What
72. A hammer is _____ useful tool.
A. a
B. an
C. some
D. any
73. He is certainly going arrive home _____.
A. late
B. lately
C. more late
D. latest
74. _____ is mentioned above, the number of the students in senior high schools is increasing.
A. Which
B. As
C. That
D. It
75. I ran after her and managed to _____ her.
A. put up with
B. catch up with
C. hand over
D. come up
76. The baby is crying! Will you _____ while I prepare his milk?
A. tear him up
B. make him up
C. care him
D. look after him
77. They were so far away that I couldn't _____ their faces clearly.
A. make for
B. make out
C. compare with
D. compare to
78. "How do I get to the museum?"
"Take the next bus and get _____ at Elmwood Avenue."
A. outside
B. off
C. on
D. over
79. He _____ working till he was seventy years old.
A. kept on
B. kept up
C. followed
D. succeeded
80. When he _____ he wants to be a doctor.
A. ages
B. grows
C. grows up
D. increases

Part IV 完形填空(本题共 20 分,每小题 1 分。)

阅读下列短文,掌握其大意,然后从 81 ~ 100 各题所给的四个选项中,选出一个最佳答案,并把答案划在答题纸的相应位置上。

One day I took a taxi to go to a meeting. As it came near the turner, the taxi 81 suddenly. The driver 82 looking very puzzled. A big 83 which had been following the taxi stopped too. The taxi driver was now standing at the corner looking up at the sky and the truck driver got out and 84 him. A number of cars 85 them were forced to stop as well and a large crowd of people had 86 at the corner.

The cause of all this trouble was a very strange 87. It 88 as if thousands and thousands of birds were chirping(鸣叫). The sound of so many birds together was 89 and many people looked 90. The most 91 thing was that, except one or two sparrows there was not a bird in 92. No one was able to know 93 until two policemen arrived there. They walked around the corner for a while and then 94 the railway tracks beside a big board advertisement(广告) for a 95. Since the noise seemed to be coming from around there, they 96 up and found that two loudspeakers had been 97 behind the advertisement. The bird noises 98 to call attention to the film advertisement.

The 99 that made the advertisement was ordered to take the loudspeakers away, 100 they caused trouble and people were tired of them.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|----------------|
| 81. A. rushed | B. stopped | C. broke down | D. moved |
| 82. A. got out | B. sat inside | C. turned down | D. made a face |
| 83. A. car | B. bus | C. truck | D. taxi |
| 84. A. watched | B. turned | C. joined | D. met |
| 85. A. behind | B. before | C. around | D. with |
| 86. A. returned | B. waited | C. gathered | D. talked |
| 87. A. music | B. sight | C. bird | D. noise |
| 88. A. looked | B. sounded | C. felt | D. appeared |
| 89. A. exciting | B. surprising | C. wonderful | D. pleasant |
| 90. A. uncomfortable | B. disappointed | C. angry | D. frightened |
| 91. A. strange | B. important | C. terrible | D. funny |
| 92. A. distance | B. sight | C. space | D. sky |
| 93. A. when | B. what | C. why | D. who |
| 94. A. made | B. put | C. turned over | D. came to |
| 95. A. notice | B. film | C. cinema | D. theatre |
| 96. A. stood | B. rose | C. climbed | D. sat |
| 97. A. kept | B. buried | C. hidden | D. hung |
| 98. A. broadcast | | B. were to broadcast | |
| | C. had broadcast | D. were being broadcast | |
| 99. A. government | B. railway station | C. cinema | D. school |
| 100. A. because | B. if | C. when | D. once |

全国高等职业院校招生考试

英语全真模拟试卷(一)

试卷二

注意事项:1. 用钢笔或圆珠笔将答案直接写在试题卷上。
2. 答卷前将密封线内的项目填写清楚。

题号	V	VI	总分
分数			

阅卷人	
得分	

Part V 汉译英(本题共 15 分,每小题 3 分。)

101. 他们已决定将会议推迟到下周三。(put off)

102. 对不起,让你们等了这么久。

103. 学好一门语言是不容易的。

104. 学生们总是把教室保持得干干净净。(keep)

105. 当今人们掌握一两门外语是十分必要的。