

2006年全国各类成人高考（专科起点升本科）

英语应试模拟

附5年真题解析

主编
洪
宁

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2006年全国各类成人高考(专科起点升本科)

英语应试模拟

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出版前言

2005年年末,教育部高校学生司和教育部考试中心重新组织修订了《全国各类成人高等学校招生考试复习考试大纲》。为了满足广大考生复习备考的需求,我们组织长期从事成人高考复习辅导的专家学者、教授,前大纲编写修订和考试命题研究人员,编写了政治、英语、教育理论、大学语文、艺术概论、民法、高等数学(一)、高等数学(二)、生态学基础、医学综合十门课程的复习考试辅导教材。

本套书是与辅导教材配套的复习备考强化冲刺阶段用书。书中的模拟试卷严格按照考试大纲中规定的试卷内容比例、试卷题型比例、试卷难易比例编制,按考试科目独立编装成册,每册包含10套左右试卷,根据不同科目的特点,编写了“解题指导”等内容。同时,应广大考生要求,我们将近5年的考题进行了详细解析,附于书后。

本套书的作者为“专升本”复习辅导教材的原班人马,对成人高考的教学与辅导均有深入研究,对成人高考的命题思路也多有了解。相信本套书的问世,将会对各类成人高考“专升本”考生检验自己的复习效果,进行考前“实战演练”提供更多帮助。

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模拟试卷(一)

I. Phonetics (5 points)

Directions: In each of the following groups of words, there are four underlined letters or 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. meat B. leap C. ahead D. speak
2. A. snatch B. catch C. match D. watch
3. A. cost B. hope C. lost D. mop
4. A. blood B. book C. look D. good
5. A. drought B. thought C. ought D. fought

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 was my work by this time yesterday evening.
A. did B. would do C. had done D. was doing
7. He came back and he left a note for you.
A. came B. has been C. will be D. is being
8. It rained nearly every day here this month.
A. rains B. is raining C. has rained D. has been rained
9. Mary was in bed all day because she had a fever.
A. lay B. has laid C. has lain D. laid
10. Would you mind sitting alone at home tonight, Tom?
A. leaving B. being left C. to leave D. to be left
11. Some warm-blooded animals hibernate.
A. need not B. does not need C. not need D. do not need
12. Welcome to my birthday party, but you needn't bring any present.
A. bring B. bringing C. brought D. have brought
13. I should have told him up to tell him the information.
A. call B. calling C. called D. have called

14. He was a cold last week.
A. had caught B. caught C. has caught D. has had

15. What he come, what will you say to him?
A. If, will B. Should, would C. When, would D. Would, do

16. Why hasn't he come? He on time, we will have to put off the trip.
A. If he doesn't come B. If he won't come

17. She sat there with nothing to do except play with her cat.
C. If he shouldn't come D. If he hadn't come

18. I haven't seen him for quite a long time, but his parents have him sometimes.
A. to do B. doing C. done D. to be done

19. Tell me since when he has been in your school.
A. still saw B. still see C. have still seen D. has still seen

20. When we visited the museum is not decided.
A. taught B. has taught C. teaches D. had taught

21. A. free B. likely C. able D. curious

III. Cloze (20 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.

Parents and teenagers often disagree about the amount of freedom and responsibility that young people are to have. The teenager often wants to be 21 to choose his own friends, select his own courses in school, plan for his own vocational 22, and earn and spend his own money, and generally 23 his own life in a more independent fashion than many parents are able to 24.

Most problems between teenagers and their parents yield best to (导致) joint planning and decision making. Within any particular family 25 are avoided and problems are solved when all of the persons take 26 in the situation, 27 in working it out. 28 parents and young people learn how to get 29 well with each other and develop skills in understanding and 30 understood, even the most difficult problems are relieved.

21. A. free B. likely C. able D. curious
22. A. school B. chance C. future D. result

23. A. aim B. live C. charge D. serve
24. A. supply B. afford C. award D. allow
25. A. disagreements B. disadvantages C. displays D. discussions
26. A. pride B. interest C. look D. care
27. A. believe B. focus C. keep D. share
28. A. Furthermore B. Or C. Hence D. However
29. A. along B. through C. down D. up
30. A. if B. when C. being D. also

IV. Reading Comprehension (75 points)

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

By midday, the small party of boys, led by their schoolmaster, had reached a height of 2,500 feet. At this point the party had to stop climbing because one of the boys became seriously ill. The only thing the master could do was to return to the mountain hut where they had spent the night. From there, he telephoned the police. As no rescue party could reach the boy quickly enough, the Royal Air Force Rescue Center sent a helicopter (直升飞机) with a policeman and a doctor on board. The helicopter soon arrived on the scene, but the sides of the mountain were so steep that it could not land. A helicopter usually lands on four wheels, but it can land on two. However, the slope was too steep even for that. The pilot, therefore, kept the helicopter in the air with only one wheel touching the mountain side while the party carried the boy on board.

31. The group of boys had to stop because _____.

- A. they had reached the peak
B. one of the boys was badly injured
C. one of the boys was sick
D. they had to return to the hut

32. The schoolmaster rang up _____.

- A. the police B. the rescue party
C. the Air Force D. the doctor

33. The helicopter could not land because _____.

- A. the mountain was too high
B. the mountain-sides were too steep
C. the runway was too narrow

- D. the weather was very bad
34. The plane succeeded in carrying the boy on board with _____ in the air.
A. one wheel B. two wheels
C. three wheels D. four wheels

35. What is the topic of this paragraph?

- A. Mountain Climbing.
B. Helicopter.
C. A School Master and His Students.
D. A Rescue Task.

Passage Two

When we see well, we do not think about our eyes very often. It is only when we cannot see perfectly that we realize how important our eyes are.

People who are near-sighted can only see things that are very close to their eyes. Everything else is not so clear. Many people who do a lot of close work, such as writing, reading and sewing, become near-sighted. Then they have to wear glasses in order to see distant (远处的) things clearly.

People who are far-sighted suffer from just the opposite problem. They can see things that are far away, but they have difficulty in reading a book unless they hold it at arm's length. If they want to do much reading, they must get glasses, too.

Other people do not see clearly because their eyes are not exactly the right shape. They have what is called astigmatism (散光). This, too, can be corrected by glasses. Some people's eyes become cloudy because of cataracts (白内障). Long ago these people often became blind. Now, however, it is possible to operate on the cataracts and remove them.

Having two good eyes is important for judging distances. Each eye sees things from a slightly different angle (角度). To prove this to yourself, look at an object out of one eye; then look at the same object out of the other eye. You will find the object's relation to the background (背景) and other things around it has changed. The difference between these two different eye views helps us to judge how far away an object is. People who have only one eye cannot judge distance as people with two eyes.

36. We should take good care of our eyes _____.

- A. only when we cannot see perfectly
B. only when we can see well
C. even if we can see well
D. only when we realize how important our eyes are

37. When things far away seem indistinct, one is probably _____.

- A. near-sighted B. far-sighted
C. astigmatic D. suffering from cataracts

38. The underlined phrase "suffer from" most probably means _____.

- A. experience B. recognize C. feel D. imagine

39. Having two eyes, instead of one, is particularly useful for _____.

- A. seeing at night B. seeing objects far away
C. looking over a wide area D. judging distances

40. People who suffer from astigmatism _____.

- A. have a curable disease in their eyes
B. have eyes that are not exactly the right shape
C. have a difficulty that can be corrected by an operation
D. have an eye difficulty that cannot be corrected by glasses

Passage Three

Shopping for clothes is not the same experience for a man as it is for a woman. A man goes shopping because he needs something.

His purpose is settled and decided. He knows what he wants and he just finds it and buys it, but cares little about the price. All men simply walk into a shop and ask the assistant for what they want. If the shop has it, the salesman quickly takes it out, and the business of trying it on follows at once. If all is well, the deal (买卖) can be and is often completed in less than five minutes, with hardly any chat and to everyone's satisfaction.

For a man, small problems may begin when the shop does not have what he wants, or does not have exactly what he wants. In that case the salesman tries to sell the customer something else—he offers the nearest he can to the thing asked for. He would say, "I know this jacket is not the style you want, Sir, but would you like to try it on for size? It happens to be the color you mentioned." Few men have patience (耐心) with this treatment, and the usual answer is, "This is the right color and may be the right size, but I should be wasting my time and yours by trying it on."

Now how does a woman go about buying clothes? In almost every respect (方面) she does so quite differently. Her shopping is not often based on need. She has never fully made up her mind about what she wants, and she is only "having a look around". She is always open to what the salesman tells her, even to what her friends tell her. She will try on any number of things. What is most important in her mind is the thought of finding something that everyone thinks suits her. Besides, most women have an excellent sense of value when they buy clothes. They are always ready for the unexpected bargain (便宜货). Faced with a roomful of dresses, a woman may easily spend an hour going from one counter to another before selecting the dresses she wants to try on. It takes time, but surely it is enjoyable to women shoppers. Most dress shops provide chairs for the waiting husbands.

41. When a man is buying clothes, _____.

- A. he buys cheap things and does not care about the quality

- B. he chooses things that others recommend
C. he does not mind how much he has to pay for the right things
D. he buys good quality things, so long as they are not too expensive
42. According to the passage, a good salesman is one who _____.

- A. treats his customers sharply
B. always has just what you want
C. does not waste his time on difficult customers
D. tries to sell something a customer does not particularly want
43. What does the passage tell us about women shoppers for clothes?
- A. They welcome suggestions from anyone.
B. They rarely consider buying cheap clothes.
C. They often buy things without giving the matter proper thought.
D. They listen to advice but never take it.

44. In most cases women shoppers are supposed to _____.

- A. waste money on goods of poor quality
B. buy only the best clothes
C. be much more careful than men
D. think of the price of clothes and nothing else
45. What is the most obvious difference between men and women shoppers?
- A. The fact that men do not try clothes on in a shop.
B. Women bargain (讨价还价) for their clothes, but men do not.
C. Women stand in a shop, but men sit down.
D. The time they take to buy clothes.

Passage Four

Three women who secretly buried an 80-year-old woman were put into prison at Birmingham yesterday. Two of them, including the dead woman's daughter, kept on collecting her pension (退休金) after her death until their secret was made known to others two years later. The court (法庭) heard that one of the women put on "an Oscar (奥斯卡金奖)—winning performance" by pretending to be the old woman asleep in bed when a social worker called five months after Mrs. Townsend's death.

46. Mrs. Townsend's death had been covered up and it was discovered _____.

- A. only yesterday B. five months afterwards
C. two years afterwards D. quickly

47. Of the three women that buried Mrs. Townsend secretly, one was _____.

- A. her neighbor B. her nurse
C. a social worker D. her daughter

48. The reason for the old woman's secret burial was that the three women _____.

- A. were too sad to let the public know it
- B. had no money to arrange for a public funeral
- C. wanted to collect the old woman's pension
- D. were afraid that they might be put into prison

49. The three women were put into prison because _____.

- A. they broke the law
- B. they buried the old woman
- C. they shared the old woman's money
- D. they killed the old woman

50. One of the women had pretended to be the old woman asleep in bed.

- A. A government official told the news.
- B. A social worker told the news.
- C. Mr. Townsend called five months later.
- D. The old women won an Oscar Prize for her excellent performance.

Passage Five

Hollywood (好莱坞) Is a suburb of the city of Los Angeles (洛杉矶) in California. Until 1908 it was no more than a quiet village on the northern side of the city, but in that year William Selig, one of the first people to make films, set up a film-producing workshop (车间) in Los Angeles. By 1911, David and William Horsely had set up another one in Hollywood, and at about the same time oil was discovered in the neighborhood. Thus Hollywood quickly became a big district given over to the film industry and to oil wells (油井).

The early makers of films found Hollywood a good place for their work because of its clear, sunny, rain-free weather, which allowed pictures to be taken all the year round. Also, it was known that every kind of scene needed for films, whether town, country, sea, desert or snow-capped mountains, could be found within the area of California. Today, when most films can be "shot" (拍摄) under cover by man-made lighting, these advantages (优点) are not so important.

In spite of a drop in its importance, Hollywood remains a center of film production although now making more films for television than for the cinema.

51. At the beginning of this century, Hollywood _____.

- A. was famous for its film industry
- B. became one of the biggest cities in California
- C. had only a small population
- D. became a suburb of Los Angeles

52. David and William Horsely _____.

- A. were the first to set up a film-producing workshop in Hollywood
- B. discovered oil in and around Hollywood
- C. followed William Selig to Hollywood and settled down there
- D. turned Hollywood into a film producing center of the country

53. In the past, films were mostly taken _____.

- A. in a workshop
- B. in the open
- C. along the seaside
- D. in the studio

54. Films could be taken all the year round in Hollywood because _____.

- A. of the fine weather and varied scenery (景色) there
- B. there were snow-capped mountains and the sea
- C. oil was discovered in California
- D. it was in the suburbs

55. Today in Hollywood _____.

- A. more television films are produced
- B. man-made lighting has completely taken the place of natural light
- C. few films are taken for the cinema
- D. oil production has become more important than the film industry

V. Daily Conversation (10 points)

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

- | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. I know he won't. | B. I will if I have time. | C. I didn't know he is ill. |
| D. I have seen it twice. | E. That's too early. | F. I didn't see it. |
| G. Easier said than done. | H. I don't think you have the chance. | |

56. Joe: Do you think Mr. Smith will change his mind?

Pat: _____

57. Cindy: If you don't like where you're living, why don't just move?

Joe: _____

58. Pat: Will you go to the meeting?

Ann: _____

59. Bob: If I win the lottery, I'm going to buy a big house.

Mary: _____

60. John: Let's go fishing tomorrow. I'll wake you up at 4:00 a. m.

Rose: _____

VI. Writing (25 points)

Directions: For this part, you are supposed to write a composition of 100—120 words based on the following situation. Remember to write it clearly on the Answer Sheet.

61. 你是张浩,一位办公室职员。有时感到乏味,很容易疲倦。你想加入一个俱乐部,改变一下这种状况,以便闲暇时间过得更快活。写一封信给俱乐部经理介绍你的嗜好和兴趣。

模拟试卷(一) 参考答案及解题指导

I. Phonetics

此部分只作一般原则介绍,不就各题进行详细讲解。原因是,每个人在英语单词声音信号的掌握上差距甚大,即便是掌握了一般的发音规则,也很难去应付错综复杂的英语单词读音变化。因此,在掌握一般规律时,务必注意一些常用英语单词的正确发音。有些人在当初认知某些英语单词时,已经掌握了某些单词的正确发音,因而在做此项时,几乎不需多加思索。一般来讲考生在做这部分考题时必须注意三点:1. 单词读音要准确;2. 掌握好基本读音规则;3. 较为熟练地掌握一些不符合读音规则的单词读音。

在英语的基本读音规则和不规则读音方面考生应注意下列几个方面:

一、开音节

- 1) 以元音字母结尾的音节,如“she”和“no”。
- 2) 元音字母 + 辅音字母(r除外) + 不发音的“e”结尾的音节,如“make”。

二、闭音节

以一个或几个辅音字母(r除外)结尾,而又只包含一个元音字母的音节,如“sit”和“back”。

三、词的重读

在双音节或多音节词中,有一个音节重读,其他音节轻读或弱读。

四、元音字母在重读音节中的读音

英语中的“a, e, i, o, u”元音字母在重读音节里按其字母名称(音名)读音,在重读音节里读短元音,其读音如下:

元音字母	字母读音	在重读音节中的读音	在重读音节中的读音
a	[ei]	[ei] face, late	[æ] cap, sad
e	[i:]	[i:] he, be	[e] get, let
i	[ai]	[ai] I, like	[i] fit, is
o	[əu]	[əu] no, go	[ɔ] got, lot
u	[ju:]	[ju:] mute, tune	[ʌ] us, cup

五、名词复数词尾-s(或-es)的读音

名词复数的构成方法一般在名词末尾加-s或-es,读音规则如下:

情 况	读 法	例	词
在[p] [t] [k] [f]等清辅音后	[s]	cups, hats, cakes, roofs	
在[s] [z] [ʃ] [tʃ] [dʒ]等辅音后	[ɪz]	glasses, faces, roses, brushes, matches, bridges	
在其他情况下	[z]	beds, days, cities, knives	

六、动词词尾-s(或-es)的读音

一般现在时当主语是第三人称单数时,一般在动词词尾加-s(或-es),其规则和名词复数构成方法一样,词尾加-s(或-es)的读音规则也一样,即:

情 况	读 法	例
在[p] [t] [k] [f]等清辅音后	[s]	helps, hates, asks, laughs
在[s] [z] [ʃ] [tʃ] [dʒ]等辅音后	[ɪz]	faces, rises, wishes, watches, urges
在其他情况下	[z]	plans, cries, shows

七、词尾-ed的读音规则

规则:动词的过去式构成一般在动词原形末尾加-ed。读音规则如下:

情 况	读 法	例
在清辅音([t]除外)后	[t]	hoped, looked
在浊辅音([d]除外)及元音后	[d]	opened, hurried
在[t], [d]后	[ɪd]	shouted, needed

八、一些易念错的单词读音

- 1) a [ei] able, major, behave, capable, bathe, nature, fatal, change, tale, Canadian
[æ] accent, accurate, access, capacity, classical, manager, gradual, grand, flat, natural, planet, apparent, passage
[e] any, many
[ɑ:] branch, basket, bath, cast, chance, advance, dance, answer, glance, master, rather, staff, task, class, after
[ɔ] wander, wash, watch, quality, quantity, swallow, what
[ə] ability, accept, accuse, instant, majority, capable
[ɔ:] water
[i] orange, palace, courage, manage
2) al [ɔ:l] although, salt
[æ] altitude
[ɑ:] behalf, calm
[ɔ:] chalk, talk, walk
3) ar [ɔ:] award, reward, quarter

4) au	[ɔ:]	audience, author, fault, launch, laundry
5) augh	[ɔ:]	daughter, taught, caught
6) b	[/]	bomb, comb
7) c	[k]	politics, physics, economics, picnic, curtain, correct, crash
8) ch	[tʃ]	cycle, circle, cell, century, certain, association
9) e	[i:]	appreciate, associate
10) ea	[e]	achieve, merchant, China, child, choice
11) ear	[iə]	machine
12) ew	[ju:]	ache, character, chemistry, echo, mechanic, stomach, scholar, Christmas
13) ex	[ɪgʒ]	senior, sequence, genius, fever, medium, preview, equal
14) g	[g]	medicine, echo, edge, editor, effort, else, ever, empire, gentle, employee, personnel
	[dʒ]	exit, engine, envelope, entrance, emphasis, empty, evidence, execute, essay, elephant
	[i]	peculiar, prepare, preserve, edition, effect, exist, equip, emerge, enclose, elect, engage, endure, encourage, enjoy, enough, escape, example, extent
	[e]	ahead, bread, breakfast, instead, breath, death, deaf, peasant, feather, health, jealous
	[i:]	pleasure, threat, sweat, spread, steady, weapon, weather, heaven
	[ei]	breathe, deal, meal, feature, heat, league, east
	[iə]	break, great
	[iə]	area, real, realize
	[iə]	beard, appear, near, hear, fear, clear
	[ɛə]	bear, wear
	[ə:]	early, earnest, search, heard
	[u:]	crew, flew, grew, screw
	[ju:]	new, few
	[əu]	sew
	[ɪgʒ]	exist, exact, example, exhaust, examine
	[eks]	exit, extra, exercise, expert, exhibition
	[ɪks]	except, exciting, expect, express, excess, expand
	[g]	garden, garage, goose, govern, dialog, flag, legal, target, fog, agree
	[dʒ]	generous, giant, gym, logic, agent, digital

15) h	[/]	hour, honour, honest
16) i	[ai]	alive, behind, describe, invite, lively, silence, digest, final
17) igh	[ai]	description, hint, invitation, living, single, signal, silver, resident, figure, divorce, finish
18) n	[ŋ]	bright, flight, night, slight
19) o	[əu]	pink, sink, rank, punctual
20) oo	[u:]	orange, plunge, month, ninth
21) oa	[əu]	bold, comb, host, lonely, domestic, process, gross, program, oppose, motor, local, ocean, only
22) or	[ɔ:]	bomb, bottle, bother, common, concept, donkey, model, hostile, monitor, origin, novel, opera, product, long, province, wrong, project, gone, often, dollar, shot
23) ou	[au]	brother, another, comfort, company, compass, cover, dozen, govern, honey, money, none, nothing, wonder, stomach, some, outcome, won, done
24) ough	[ɔ:]	move, whose, prove, lose
25) our	[əu]	wolf, woman
	[ə]	women
	[u:]	police, professor, proceed, concern, income
	[u]	boot, cool, fool, goose, loose, proof, pool, mood, shoot
	[ʌ]	book, look, foot, wool
	[əu]	blood, flood
	[ɔ:]	road, load, boat, goat, goal, toast, soap, loan
	[ɔ:]	abroad, broad
	[ɔ:]	fork, torch, forward, forget, forbid, forgive
	[ə:]	worse, world, worth, worship
	[ʌ]	count, trousers, shout, south, outline, outside
	[u:]	couple, cousin, southern, touch, double, trouble
	[əu]	route, routine, soup
	[əu]	shoulder, soul
	[ɔ:]	bought, sought, thought, fought
	[u:]	through
	[ɔf]	cough
	[ə]	thorough
	[ʌf]	tough, rough, enough
	[əu]	though
	[əu]	our, sour
	[ɔ:]	four, court, source

- journey, journal
tour
- 26) ow allow, cow, town, crowd, how, now, down, flower
arrow, below, bowl, know, row, flow, own, slow, owing, snow, low, window
- 27) s base, practise, coarse, false, pulse, sense, purse, assistant, absent, mouse,
anxious, insist, religious, purpose, purchase, promise, practise, precise, politics,
plus, nervous, newspaper, isolate, invest, intense
- 28) tain amuse, advise, cause, design, disease, suppose, business, resist, reason,
please, otherwise, position, present, preserve, praise, peasant, because, refuse,
oppose, season, observe, upstairs, prison, news, noisy, music, wisdom, phrase,
thousand, impose, president, museum, houses
- 29) th mountain, captain, fountain
maintain, obtain
certain, curtain
bath, breath, cloth, health, north, math, theory, thick, theatre, thorough, thought,
thread, through, throat
- 30) tion bathe, breathe, clothes, northern, smooth, though, worthy, thus, therefore, these,
rather, neither, nevertheless
direction, education, generation, emotion, revolution
- 31) ture question, suggestion
nature, picture, future, manufacture
mature
- 32) u introduce, funeral, uniform, future, nuclear, stupid, universe, music, duty, unique,
numerous, human, humour
bus, instruct, introduction, publish, punctual, puzzle, trust, fund, funny, rush, un-
til,
stuff, upset, unless, customer, drug, struggle, such, hungry, suffer, much,
understand, unusual
- 33) ue full, pull, push, put, instrument, bush
busy
bury
truth, crude, rude, rule
clue, blue, true
- 34) y due, value, virtue, rescue
analyze, cycle, apply, imply, typist
bicycle, simply, typical, industry
yes, you, yard, yellow, young

在解答“单词辨音”题时,关键在于是否能够准确地判定所给的四个单词下划线部分的读音。在有些情况下很难做到。针对以上情况可以采取下列措施:

- 1) 根据读音规则判断;
 - 2) 用默读法,利用记忆痕迹判断;
 - 3) 利用排除法判断。
1. C 2. D 3. B 4. A 5. A

II. Vocabulary and Structure

6. 答案为 C。指到过去某时为止的事情。
7. 答案为 B。本题主要测试 have (has) been back 的用法,不和表示一段时间的状语连用时,表示回来过又走了,现在不在了这里了。
8. 答案为 C。虽有 every day 这一时间状语,但还有 this month 这一时间状语,表明从本月初到说话时为止的每天都如此,因此要用现在完成时。
9. 答案为 A。主要测试 lie 和 lay 的词形变化,即:

动词原形	过去式	过去分词	现在分词
lie(躺)	lay	lain	lying
lie(说谎)	lied	lied	lying
lay(产卵,放下)	laid	laid	laying

10. 答案为 B。测试 mind 后接动词名词的用法。表示一个人被留在家里,应用被动语态。
11. 答案为 A。测试 need 的用法。作情态动词时,其否定形式为 need not,后不接 to 的动词不定式。用作实义动词时,其否定形式为 do/does not need 等,后接带 to 的动词不定式。如: Some warm-blooded animals do not need to hibernate.
12. 答案为 D。测试 needn't have done 的用法,表示做了没有必要做的事。
13. 答案为 A。表示应做的事。
14. 答案为 B。测试 catch a cold 的用法。catch a cold 是非延续性动词词组,have a cold 是延续性动词词组。如: He has had a cold for a week.
15. 答案为 B。与将来事实相反的虚拟语气,只能选 should。
16. 答案为 A。从句中的 we will... 可判断出空白处应为一个时间状语从句,其谓语要用一般现在时代替一般将来时。
17. 答案为 A。句中 except 后的 play 是动词,其逻辑主语是句子的主语,空白处应填入动词不定式的主动形式,其逻辑主语也是句子的主语。
18. 答案为 B。句中的 sometimes 表明有时见过他,句中谓语要用一般现在时。
19. 答案为 B。句中 since when 表示从何时起到现在为止,句中谓语要用现在完成时态。
20. 答案为 C。句子的前半部分是主语从句,主语从句中的谓语动词时态应根据句意而定。

III. Cloze

21. 答案为 A。此处测试词义理解。这里需要一个表示“自由”的形容词。likely 的意思是“有可能的”，curious 的意思是“好奇的”。
22. 答案为 C。此处测试句意理解。前面的 vocational 意为“行业的、职业的”，此处要表达的是“日后的工作计划”之意。
23. 答案为 B。此处测试短语 live one's own life，意为“过自己的生活”。
24. 答案为 D。此处测试词义理解。allow 意为“让，允许……得到”。afford 意为“担负得起，抽得出时间”。此处传达的意思为“过上一种许多父母很难允许(他们)过的更为独立的生活”。
25. 答案为 A。此处测试句意理解。读懂全句可知，这里要填入的是一个表达“争论”的词。
26. 答案为 B。此处测试句意理解。此部分的意思为“如果全家人都对这种情况感兴趣，那末……”。to take interest in something 的意思为“对某事感兴趣”。
27. 答案为 D。此处测试词义理解。to share (in) 为“分享，共同承担某事”。
28. 答案为 C。此处测试上下文句意理解。此句在意思是上文的继续，再次举例探讨如何解决青少年和他们父母间的问题。
29. 答案为 A。此处测试短语 to get along (well) with each other 的用法，其意为“相互关系很好”。
30. 答案为 C。此处测试语法。此处应填的词与 and 前面的 understanding 一样都是介词 in 的宾语，只能是名词或动名词。句意为“提高理解别人和让人理解的技能”。

IV. Reading Comprehension

31. 答案为 C。此题为细节题。根据文章第 2 句 At this point the party had to stop climbing because one of the boys became seriously ill 完全可以肯定 C 正确。
32. 答案为 A。此题为细节题。从文章第 4 句 From there, he telephoned the police 可知，校长打电话向警察局求救，因此应选 A。
33. 答案为 B。此题为细节题。根据文章第 6 句 The helicopter soon arrived on the scene, but the sides of the mountain were so steep that it could not land 就可以断定 B 正确。
34. 答案为 C。此题为细节题。根据文章最后一句 The pilot, therefore, kept the helicopter in the air with only one wheel touching the mountain side ... 就可以断定 C 正确。
35. 答案为 D。此题为主旨题。这篇文章讲述了人们营救一个患病的男孩的经过。男孩在登山时突发疾病，在接到男孩的校长的求救电话后，皇家空军救援中心出动了一架直升机前去营救。直升机在克服了一些困难后成功地将男孩送往医院。应选 D。
36. 答案为 C。此题为推理题。根据作者在第 1 段第 2 句所表达的，等到我们两眼视力下降了我们才认识到眼睛的重要性，我们可断定 C 正确。
37. 答案为 A。此题为细节题。根据文章第 2 段首句 People who are near-sighted can only see things that are very close to their eyes 就可以断定 A 正确。
38. 答案为 A。此题为词汇题。该短语出现在 People who are far-sighted suffer from just the opposite problem, 根据句子上下文，我们可以得出作者的意思是“远视的人所面临的是相反的问题”。对比 4

个选项, A 应为正确答案。

39. 答案为 D。此题为细节题。根据文章第 5 段第 1 句 Having two good eyes is important for judging distances, 便可以肯定 D 正确。

40. 答案为 B。此题为细节题。根据第 4 段第 1 句 Other people do not see clearly because their eyes are not exactly the right shape. They have what is called astigmatism, 就可以断定 B 正确。

41. 答案为 C。此题为细节题。根据第 1 段第 4 句 He knows what he wants and he just finds it and buys it, but cares little about the price, 就可以断定 C 正确。

42. 答案为 D。此题为推理题。我们知道好的售货员应是能卖出货物的售货员。当商店中没有顾客所要的货物时, 售货员应该 ... tries to sell the customer something else, 综上所述, 应选 D。

43. 答案为 A。此题为细节题。根据第 4 段第 5 句 She is always open to what the salesman tells her, even to what her friends tell her, 我们便可知 A 正确。

44. 答案为 C。此题为推理题。根据文章第 4 段第 6 句 She will try on any number of things ..., 以及本段倒数第 3 句 ... a woman may easily spend an hour going from one counter to another before selecting the dresses she wants to try on, 就可以推断出 C 正确。

45. 答案为 D。此题为推理题。选项 A 和 C 显然与事实相矛盾。文中未提及男人不在乎价格的高低而女人喜欢买便宜货, 但文中并未暗示喜不喜欢讨价还价是男顾客与女顾客之间最明显的差别。从文章中可以看出两者最明显的区别应在于他们花在购买衣服上的时间长短, 故应选 D。

46. 答案为 C。此题为细节题。根据第 2 句 ... their secret was made known to others two years later, 就可以肯定 C 正确。

47. 答案为 D。此题为细节题。根据文章前两句 Three women who secretly buried an 80-year-old woman ... Two of them, including the dead woman's daughter ..., 就可以断定 D 正确。

48. 答案为 C。此题为细节题。作者在文章中指出, 三个妇女为了能继续领取老妇人的退休金, 在老妇人死后两年内一直秘不发丧而采取了秘密埋葬的方式, 故应选 C。

49. 答案为 A。此题为细节题。选项 C 和 D 所涉及的内容在文章中并未提到, 将死去的老妇人埋掉不会导致三人被判刑入狱, 因而 B 是错误的。而她们之所以被判刑则是因为她们犯了法, 故 A 是正确答案。

50. 答案为 B。此题为细节题。根据文章最后一句 when a social worker called five months after Mrs. Townsend's death, 就可以肯定 B 正确, 而其他选项在文中均未提及。

51. 答案为 C。此题为推理题。从第 1 段第 2 句中我们知道好莱坞 Until 1908 it was no more than a quiet village on the northern side of the city, 作为一个 village, 它的人口肯定是不多的, 由此可以断定 C 正确。

52. 答案为 C。此题为细节题。文章第 1 段第 2 句告诉我们: William Selig 于 1908 年建了一个电影制造车间, 而从第 3 句 By 1911, David and William Horsely had set up another one in Hollywood ... 中, 我们就可以认定 C 正确。

53. 答案为 B。此题为推理题。文章第 2 段的第 1 句告诉我们: The early makers of films found Hollywood a good place for their work because of its clear, sunny, rain-free weather, which allowed pictures to be taken all the year round, 我们知道电影拍摄与天气状况关系密切, 所以答案 B 正确。

54. 答案为 A。此考题为细节题。根据第 2 段的前两句 ... its clear, sunny, rain-free weather, which allowed pictures to be taken all the year round. Also, it was known that every kind of scene needed for films, whether town, country, sea, desert or snow-capped mountains, could be found within the area of California, 我们便可以认定正确答案为 A。

55. 答案为 A。此考题为细节题。根据最后一段中的 Hollywood remains a center of film production although now making more films for television than for the cinema, 我们就可肯定 A 为正确答案。

V. Daily Conversation

56. 答案为 A。首先应读懂上文,后进行逻辑推理,选择填充词句。上文意为“你认为史密斯先生会改变主意吗?”所填充词句意为“我知道他不会改变。”

57. 答案为 G。首先应读懂上文,后进行逻辑推理,选择填充词句。上文意为“如果你不喜欢你现住的地方,为什么不搬走?”下文意为“谈何容易。”上句中的 just 用来加强语气。

58. 答案为 B。首先应读懂上文,后进行逻辑推理,选择填充词句。上文意为“你会参加这次会议吗?”所填充的词句意为“如果我有时间会去的。”

59. 答案为 H。首先应读懂上文,后进行逻辑推理,选择填充词句。上文意为“如果中了彩我要买大房子。”lottery 是指六合彩。所填充的词句意为“我认为你没有这样的机会。”

60. 答案为 E。首先应读懂上文,后进行逻辑推理,选择填充词句。上文意为“明天我们去钓鱼吧。明天早上 4 点我叫醒你。”所填充的词句意为“太早了。”

VI. Writing

最新颁布的《全国各类成人高等学校招生复习考试大纲(专科起点升本科)》对英语短文写作(第六部分)的要求为:一个小题,满分 25 分,要求考生根据所给题目或提出的条件写出一篇 100 ~ 120 词的短文。同时还要要求,在短文写作中,要考虑“文章的特定文体格式”。

“根据所给题目或提出的条件”可意指英语命题作文写作,通常以论述文写作格式为主,内容一般涉及公众关注的话题;还可意指英语信函写作,通常以英语信函写作格式为主,内容一般涉及人们日常生活中的交往问题。

在具体短文写作时考生应注意以下方面:

(1) 避免使用“过分”词句,语言要简明扼要
有些英语初学者会觉得,在英语短文写作中,使用的“大词”越多,水平就越高,这是一种不正确的看法,因为这会在英语短文写作中导致“过分”用词。

考生作文在内容上能够做到紧扣命题时,应采取语言简明扼要的行文方式。下面列出一些编者提倡和不提倡使用的词语:

括弧中的词语为提倡使用的词语	括弧中的词语为提倡使用的词语
in regard to (about, concerning)	with regard to (about, concerning, on)
in relation to (toward, to)	in connection with (about, of, in, on)
on the part of (for, among)	with reference to (on, about, concerning)
in view of (because, since)	in the event of (if)

in order to (to)	on behalf of (for)
in accordance with (with, by)	by means of (with, by)
in the case of (if, in)	in the matter of (in)
in the amount of (for)	for the purpose of (for)
in the majority of instances (usually)	in a number of cases (some)
on a few occasions (occasionally)	in the time of (during)

(2) 不使用缩写形式等过于口语化的字词

① 一般不使用缩写形式,如:

不应使用“it didn't”,而应使用“it did not”;

不应使用“they've”,而应使用“they have”等。

② 一般不应使用表示犹豫不决的短语,如:er, um, well, you know..., and so on so forth, and etc. 等。

(3) 避免中文式的“铺垫”

“铺垫”、“迂回”或“画龙点睛”等写作方法在中文短文写作中无可非议,但不能使用在英语短文写作上。例如,中文信件的头方式,如“你好!前日接到你的来信,深感欣慰。好久没有给你写信了。不知你的……如何?”等,不应在英语信函短文写作开头处使用。原因是,此种方式会浪费篇幅。考试中英语短文写作有字数限制写得太长同样会被扣分。

61. 范文

January 16, 2005

Dear Club Manager:

I am writing to ask to join your club to enjoy my free time.

I am a clerk. I often feel tense and become tired easily. Perhaps, I need to relax myself a bit. I hope to become a member of your club. I have many hobbies and interests. For example, I like photography, calligraphy and painting, dancing and singing. And I like going fishing, collecting stamps and raising flowers. Besides, I am good at playing Chinese chess and cards. Please write back and tell me if there are some formalities that I will have to go through. Thank you very much in advance.

Looking forward to your reply.

Yours,

Zhang Hao

模拟试卷(二)

I. Phonetics (5 points)

Directions: In each of the following groups of words, there are four underlined letters or 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. chin B. bite C. alive D. side
2. A. gate B. hate C. jade D. staff
3. A. cheap B. sweat C. treat D. leap
4. A. child B. chef C. church D. chicken
5. A. chore B. chocolate C. school D. arch

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. After watching TV, she played violin for an hour.
A. / ... / B. the ... the C. the ... / D. / ... the
7. China is larger than country in Asia.
A. any B. any other C. other D. another
8. food you've cooked!
A. How a nice B. What a nice C. How nice D. What nice
9. I invited Tom and Ann to dinner, but of them came.
A. neither B. both C. either D. none
10. Does matter if he can't finish the job on time?
A. this B. that C. he D. it
11. The experiment was easier than we had expected.
A. more B. much more C. much D. more much
12. The volleyball match will be put off if it.
A. will rain B. rains C. rained D. is raining
13. The library needs, but it'll have to wait until Sunday.
A. cleaning B. be cleaned C. clean D. being cleaned

14. Mary a dress when she cut her finger.
A. made B. is making C. was making D. makes
15. I learned to a bicycle as a small boy.
A. drive B. run C. operate D. ride
16. These oranges taste.
A. good B. well C. to be good D. to be well
17. A new school was in the village last year.
A. held up B. set up C. sent up D. brought up
18. She's upstairs letters.
A. writes B. is writing C. write D. writing
19. It was so cold that they kept the fire all night.
A. to burn B. burn C. burning D. burned
20. Will you me a favor, please?
A. do B. make C. give D. bring

III. Cloze (20 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.

An elderly woman died yesterday after being knocked down by a motorist who had made no 21 to brake (刹车). A police officer asked the driver, a man of 69, to read the number-plate of a car parked on the opposite side of the road. The man said this was 22, because it was foggy. In fact, it was a sunny day. After several attempts, even from a distance of two meters, the man 23 failed to read the number-plate 24. He said he had never needed 25, though he had been 26 in a similar accident the day before.

The question of fitness to 27 comes 28 every time some medical condition relates to an accident like this. Last week two motorists died as result of blackouts (瞬间昏厥) at the wheel. With these 29 in mind, it is not surprising that accident prevention organizations are trying to persuade the government to introduce stricter controls over 30.

21. A. attempt B. answer C. warning D. sign
22. A. natural B. reasonable C. unfair D. unexpected

23. A. had B. still C. hardly D. ever
 24. A. correctly B. clearly C. fluently D. actually
 25. A. petrol B. advice C. glass D. glasses
 26. A. hurt B. involved C. included D. avoided
 27. A. drive B. travel C. move D. entertain
 28. A. out B. up C. over D. on
 29. A. words B. questions C. conditions D. cases
 30. A. women B. adults C. drivers D. vehicle

IV. Reading Comprehension (75 points)

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

There was a nasty (肮脏的, 卑鄙的) accident in our town not long ago, and I saw it happen. I was standing near a road which was under repair, not doing anything special—just watching the men at work. It was not far from the new motorway (高速公路) that runs past the town. It was an old road that used to be very busy—and dangerous—before the motorway was built. Today, most cars use the new “superhighway” and the old road is pretty quiet, although cars do often come off the motorway into the town faster than they should.

Anyway, the men were repairing part of the road and there were signs up for at least 200 meters, telling everybody that the road was narrower than usual. Most of the drivers in both directions saw the signs and slowed down.

Then three cars came along close together, the third one moving at a very high speed. The first one passed the workmen and wanted to turn left. Meanwhile the third car came flying past the second one. The second car stopped. I think the driver knew something was going to happen. It did. The third car had no chance of stopping. Its driver braked (刹车) and pulled over to miss the first car—and went right off the road.

There were four people in that car: a man, two women and a child. The child was a boy of nine. I read later that they were going shopping—just shopping, nothing more important than that. The driver was badly hurt. The little boy was hurt too. Both the women were killed immediately. One of them was the driver's wife and the other was the mother of the little boy. They never got to the shops.

31. The old road _____.

- A. was very busy though there was a new motorway
 B. was never very busy

- C. was always very busy and dangerous
 D. was very busy and dangerous before the construction of the new motorway
 32. On the day of the accident, part of the old road _____.

- A. was damaged
 B. was broadened to make traffic easier
 C. was under repair
 D. was closed to cars

33. The accident was caused by _____.

- A. the driver of the first car
 B. the driver of the second car
 C. the driver of the third car
 D. both B and C

34. The driver who caused the accident _____.

- A. drove very, very fast B. killed another driver
 C. killed himself D. both A and C

35. The four people in the car were going to do _____.

- A. something not very important
 B. something very important
 C. nothing at all
 D. anything they liked

Passage Two

“Yes, I'll be ready at nine in the morning. Goodbye, dear, and thanks again.” It had not been an easy telephone call for Mrs. Robson to make. Her daughter had been very kind, of course, and had immediately agreed to pick her up and drive her to the station, but Mrs. Robson hated to admit (承认) that she needed help. Since her husband had died ten years before, she had prided herself on her independence (独立生活). She had continued to live in their little house, alone.

On this evening, however, she was standing at her living-room window, staring out at the SOLD notice in the small front garden. Her feelings were mixed. Naturally she was sad at the thought of leaving the house, as it was full of so many memories. But at the same time she was looking forward to spending her last years near the sea, back in the little seaside town where she had been born. With the money from the sale (出售) of the house, she had bought a little flat there.

She turned from the living room window, and looked round at the room. One or two pieces of furniture remained, covered with sheets (被单). The floor was bare boards, and all her pictures had been taken from the walls. There was a small fish-tank, with two goldfish circling in it. When asked why, her husband used to say, “It's nice to have something alive in the room.” Since he had passed away, she had always kept some goldfish, had always had “something alive in the room”.

The next morning, as her train was pulling out of the station, Mrs. Robson called to her daughter, "Kate, you won't forget to collect the goldfish, will you? The children will love them. It's..." "I know," Kate interrupted (打断) gently. "It's nice to have something alive in the room."

But in the little house, the two goldfish had stopped their circling. They were floating (漂浮) on the water, in the room with its bare boards and silent walls.

36. Mrs. Robson _____.

- A. was a very proud person
- B. was helpless
- C. did not like asking people for favors
- D. wanted to live without her husband

37. On her last night in the house, Mrs. Robson was feeling _____.

- A. very depressed and dismayed
- B. very cheerful but completely helpless
- C. proud and sad
- D. a bit sad but not entirely unhappy

38. Mrs. Robson had lived in the house _____.

- A. since she had sold her flat
- B. for less than a decade
- C. since she had been born
- D. for more than ten years

39. The little house was "full of so many memories" (Para. 3) means _____.

- A. that the house remembers many, many things
- B. that an important part of Mrs. Robson's life was spent there
- C. that it was full of furniture
- D. that it was not empty

40. The cause of the death of the goldfish was most probably _____.

- A. lack of care
- B. old age
- C. the small fish tank
- D. lack of water

Passage Three

The war had begun, and George had joined the air force. He wanted to be a pilot and after some months he managed to get to the air force training school, where they taught pilots to fly.

There, the first thing that new students had to do was to be taken up in a plane by an experienced pilot, to give them some ideas what it felt like. Even those who had traveled as passengers in commercial (商业的) airline planes before found it strange to be in the cockpit (驾驶舱) of a small fighter plane, and most of the students felt nervous.

The officer who had to take the students up for their first flight allowed them to fly the plane for a few seconds if they wanted to and if they were not too frightened to try, but he was always ready to take over as

soon as the plane started to do dangerous things.

George was one of those who took over the controls of the plane when he went up in it for the first time, and after the officer had taken them from him again. George thought that he had better ask a few questions to show how interested he was and how much he wanted to learn to fly. There were a number of instruments (仪表) in front of him, so he chose one and asked the officer what it was. The officer looked at him strangely for a moment and then answered, "That is the clock."

41. George went to the air force training school because he wanted _____.

- A. to fight the war
- B. to fly
- C. to be a pilot
- D. to be a passenger

42. The first thing George did at the training school was _____.

- A. to take an experienced pilot in a plane
- B. to be taken up into the air in a plane by an officer
- C. to fly a commercial plane
- D. to talk about his ideas

43. Which of the following is TRUE?

- A. All students had traveled in commercial planes before.
- B. All students were nervous.
- C. Most students felt nervous traveling in commercial planes.
- D. Most students felt nervous when they were taken up in a fighter plane.

44. The officer allowed _____.

- A. the students to fly the plane all the time
- B. all students to fly the plane
- C. the students who were not frightened to fly on their own
- D. some students to fly a little while

45. George asked the question because he wanted to show that he was _____.

- A. interesting
- B. not nervous
- C. different
- D. eager to learn

Passage Four

Every culture and every country in the world celebrates New Year, but not everyone does it the same way. The countries in North America and Europe welcome New Year on January the first. This practice began with the Romans in the Middle East, New Year is when spring begins. People in China and Vietnam celebrate it on the first day of the Spring Festival, which is the first day of their calendar based on the moon. Rosh Hashana, which is the Jewish (犹太人的) New Year, comes at the end of summer. The Hindus (印度教徒) in India celebrate the first day of each season, so they have four New Years.

In all these cultures, there is a practice of making noise. People made noise in ancient times to drive