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https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/533/2021_2022__E6_88_90_E4_BA_BA_E9_AB_98_E8_c66_533839.htm (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,有一个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括弧里。 () 1. A. across B. away C. agree D. able () 2. A. training B. brain C. remain D. said () 3. A. cow B. throw C. low D. own () 4. A. pleasure B. sure C. Russia D. procession () 5. A. till B. wide C. polite D. decide

二、词汇与语法知识 (共25小题;每题1.5分,共37.5分。) 从每小题的四个选择项中,选出最佳的一项,并把它前面的大写字母填入左边的括弧里。 () 6. The flowers in our school _____ the beauty of our campus. A. add B. add to C. add up to D. add up () 7. The boy wanted to ride his bicycle in the street, but his mother told him _____. A. not to B. not to do C. not do it D. do not to () 8. She thought I was talking about her daughter, _____, in fact, I was talking about my daughter. A. whom B. where C. which D. while () 9. You don't need to describe her. I _____ her several times. A. had met B. have met C. met D. meet () 10. Can you believe that in _____ a rich country _____ there should be many poor people? A. such; such B. such; so C. so; so D. so; such () 11. Paul doesn't have to be made _____. He always works hard. A. learn B. to learn C. learned D. learning () 12. There were already five people in the car but they managed to take me as well. It _____ a

comfortable journey. A. can ' t be B. shouldn ' t be C. mustn ' t have been D. couldn ' t have been () 13. If by any chance someone comes to see me , ask them to leave a _____. A. message B. letter C. sentence D. notice () 14. _____ , Mother will wait for him to have dinner together. A. However late is he B. However he is late C. However is he late D. However late he is () 15. Alice , why didn ' t you come yesterday ? I , but I had an unexpected visitor. A. had B. would C. was going to D. did () 16. Who is Jerry Cooper ? _____ ? I saw you shaking hands with him at the meeting. A. Don ' t you meet him yet B. Hadn ' t you met him yet C. Didn ' t you meet him yet D. Haven ' t you met him yet () 17. We agreed _____ here but so far she hasn ' t turned up yet. A. having met B. meeting C. to meet D. to have met () 18. What did you think of her speech ? She _____ for one hour but didn ' t _____ much. A. spoke ; speak B. spoke ; say C. said ; speak D. said ; say () 19. After living in Paris for fifty years he returned to the small town _____ he grew up as a child. A. which B. where C. that D. when () 20. As she _____ the newspaper , Granny _____ asleep. A. read ; was falling B. was reading ; fell C. was reading ; was falling D. read ; fell () 21. How beautifully she sings ! I have never heard _____. A. the better voice B. a good voice C. the best voice D. a better voice () 22. Wait till you are more _____. It ' s better to be sure than sorry. A. inspired B. satisfied C. calm D. certain () 23. Hi , Tracy , you look tired. I am tired. I _____ the living room all day. A. painted B. had painted C. have been painting D. have painted (

-) 24. How was your recent visit to Qingdao ? It was great. We visited some friends , and spent the _____ days at the seaside. A. few last sunny B. last few sunny C. last sunny few D. few sunny last ()
-) 25. I first met Lisa three years ago. She _____ at a radio shop at the time. A. has worked B. was working C. had been working D. had worked ()
-) 26. When can I come for the photos ? I need them tomorrow afternoon. They _____ be ready by 12 : 00. A. can B. should C. might D. need ()
-) 27. Yesterday Alice _____ a wallet on her way to school. A. picked up B. picked out C. throw away D. kick away ()
-) 28. While standing there , the nice girl found the stranger ' s eyes _____ her. A. fixed up B. looked at C. stared at D. glared at ()
-) 29. _____ we ' ll go camping tomorrow depends on the weather. A. If B. Whether C. That D. Where ()
-) 30. The girl cried out : “ I _____ go out today. ” A. had better not to B. had rather not C. would rather not to D. would rather not

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。从每小题的四个选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括号里。 If we were asked exactly what we were doing a year ago , we should probably have to say that we could not remember. But if we had kept a book and written in it an account of _31_ each day , we should be able to give an answer _32_ the question. It is the same in the history. _33_ have been forgotten because we do not have any written account of them. Sometimes men _34_ a record of the important happenings in _35_ country , _36_ often it was destroyed by fire or in a war. Sometimes there was never any written

record at all because the people _37_ did not know how to write. For example , we know _38_ the people who lived in China 4 , 000 years ago , because they could write and _39_ written records for these who live _40_ them. But we know _41_ nothing about the people who lived even 200 years ago in Central Africa , because they _42_. Sometimes , of course , even if the people cannot write , they may know something of the past. They have learned about it from _43_ people , and often songs and dances and stories have been made about the most important happenings , and these have been sung and acted and told _44_ many generations (後代) 。 Most people are proud to tell _45_ their fathers did in the past. This we may call “ remembered history ” 。 _46_ has now been written down. It is not so exact _47_ so valuable to us _48_ written history is , because words are much more easily _49_ when used again and again in speech than copied in writing. But _50_ no written records , such spoken stories are often very helpful. () 31.A. what to do B. what we did C. how to do D. how we did () 32.A. for B. in C. on D. to () 33.A. all things B. Many things C. More D. Much () 34.A. did keep B. should keep C. would keep D. were keeping () 35.A. our B. your C. their D. his () 36.A. still B. but C. even D. or () 37.A. when and where B. of when and where C. that time and place D. of that time and place () 38.A. a good deal about B. a lot of about C. many D. much () 39.A. left B. gave C. leave D. send () 40.A. before B. after C. later D. for () 41.A. almost B. most C. at most D. mostly () 42.A. have not learned to write B. have learned to write C. had learned how to write D. had not learned

to write () 43.A. older B. the oldest C. outside D. most () 44.A. by B. about C. for D. within () 45.A. how B. which C. that D. what () 46.A. Some of it B. Some of them C. All of it D. Many of them () 47.A. and B. or C. yet D. even () 48.A. as B. that C. such D. so () 49.A. moved B. forgotten C. recited D. changed () 50.A. where B. there C. where there are D. where they are

四、阅读理解 (共15小题；每题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四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弧里。 A First there was learning. This has always been an important part of human life. By imitating their parents , children learned to hunt , to make tools , and to take care of themselves and others. Next came education. This was possible only after people developed language. Then adults could explain how to do things. They could talk about traditions , beliefs , and ceremonies of the group. Still , education was oral. Children could learn only what their teachers could remember. Finally , schools were created. They came into being because writing was invented. The first system for writing appeared about 3 , 500 B.C. in Sumeria , a land that is now Iraq. The Sumerians also invented a system for calculating with numbers. About 500 years later , the Egyptians discovered writing and calculation , too. And shortly after that , both the Sumerians and the Egyptians started schools. Being able to read and write they allowed people to learn anything that could be recorded. But the early systems were complicated. Children couldn ' t learn them just by watching. That ' s why schools became a necessity. Those first students learned

reading , writing , and calculation. Having these skills gave people great power over those who did not have them. Some 5 , 000 years later , this is still true. () 51. The main idea of this article is that schools _____. A. had great power B. became necessary for learning C. taught children to hunt D. developed language () 52. You can decide from the article that schools have _____. A. made education difficult B. held back learning C. imitated parents D. advanced human skills () 53. What happened before Egyptians discovered calculation ? A. Egyptians discovered writing. B. Egyptians started schools. C. Sumerians invented writing. D. Sumerians started schools. () 54. Education became possible only with the development of _____. A. learning B. language C. calculation D. clocks

B Once a landlord wanted to plant garlic in his fields. He found a group of boys and asked them to do the work for him. At lunch time he did not invite the boys to have lunch with his family. The boys had to sit by the door and have lunch on the ground. The landlord was afraid that other people would see the bad food for the boys. So with a smile on his face he said to them :

“ Boys , go and eat in the house. This is for your food. If you eat here by the door , the dogs will bite you. ” The boys were surprised. But they said nothing and went to eat in the house. The landlord was quite pleased. Supper time came and the boys went into the house again. When they walked past the landlord ‘ s room , they looked in through the window. What do you think they saw there ? They saw a big table with white bread and all kinds of good food on it. The landlord and his family were sitting around the table

and eating their dinner. But the food for the boys was bad. The boys were very angry. They wanted to teach the landlord a lesson. So they decided to plant his garlic upside down. And that was what they did the next day. A few days later the garlic was coming out everywhere but not in the landlord ' s fields. The landlord was very surprised and asked the boys why this was so. " The garlic is afraid that the dogs will bite it , " the boys answered. () 55. The landlord asked the boys to come because _____. A. he wanted them to plant garlic for him B. he wanted to invite them to have lunch with his family C. he wanted to tell them to sit by the door D. he wanted them to plant vegetables for him () 56. The landlord asked the boys to eat in the house because _____. A. he was afraid the dog would eat their food B. he was afraid the dog would bite them C. he thought other people would see the bad food for the boys D. he was afraid the boys would play with the dog () 57. The next day the boys planted the landlord ' s garlic upside down because _____. A. they did not know how to plant it B. they wanted to teach the landlord a lesson C. they were afraid the dogs would bite it D. they made a mistake () 58. A few days later the landlord ' s garlic did not come out because _____. A. the garlic was afraid the dogs would bite it B. the boys had planted it upside down C. the boys had not planted it at all D. the boys had not watered it

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