

2017 年全国各类成人高考高起点 英语试卷

本试卷分第 I 卷(选择题)和第 II 卷(非选择题)两部分。满分 150 分。考试时间 120 分钟。

题 号	一	二	三	四	五	六	总 分	统分人签字
得 分								

第 I 卷(选择题,共 105 分)

得 分	评卷人

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,有一个单词的画线部分与其他单词的画线部分的读音不同,找出这个词。

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. hand <u>s</u> ome | B. cand <u>l</u> e | C. d <u>i</u> stance | D. land <u>l</u> |
| 2. A. me <u>a</u> t | B. re <u>a</u> dy | C. he <u>a</u> t | D. se <u>a</u> t |
| 3. A. bot <u>o</u> mm | B. col <u>o</u> ur | C. Mon <u>o</u> day | D. t <u>o</u> n |
| 4. A. billi <u>o</u> n | B. lab <u>o</u> | C. tab <u>l</u> e | D. comb <u>o</u> |
| 5. A. toot <u>h</u> | B. month <u>o</u> | C. fath <u>o</u> r | D. meth <u>o</u> d |

得 分	评卷人

二、词汇与语法知识(共 15 小题;每题 1.5 分,共 22.5 分)

从每小题的四个选择项中,选出最佳的一项。

6. Johnson will phone his mother as soon as he _____ in Kunming.
A. arrived B. arrives C. will arrive D. is arriving
7. The young policeman asked _____ her name was.
A. when B. who C. why D. what
8. This song is very _____ with young people.
A. pleasant B. popular C. favourite D. beautiful
9. The family _____ at a small hotel for the night.
A. put up B. went up C. got up D. jumped up
10. "We can't go out in this weather," said Bob, _____ out of the window.
A. to have looked B. looked C. looking D. to look
11. —Let's go to the concert tonight, Mary.
—Sorry, I _____. I have to help my mom with the housework.
A. needn't B. can't C. mustn't D. shouldn't
12. I chose this coat in the end because _____ ones were all too expensive.
A. the others B. another C. others D. the other
13. We got to the cinema late _____ the heavy traffic.
A. because of B. instead of C. according to D. except for

14. David has decided _____ football at the end of this season.
 A. give up B. giving up C. to give up D. having given up
15. Clearly, _____ object of the game is to improve _____ children's math skills.
 A. 不填; the B. an; the C. 不填; 不填 D. the; 不填
16. _____ arriving home she found her old friend already there.
 A. On B. For C. By D. With
17. He says he has the T-shirt, _____ I've never seen him wear it.
 A. after B. since C. although D. if
18. When Anna _____ the room, a group of young men were talking eagerly round the table.
 A. enters B. has entered C. was entering D. entered
19. —Do you mind if I open the window?
 —_____.
 A. Yes, please B. No, go ahead
 C. No, please don't D. Yes, you'd better do
20. A museum _____ in the city centre next year.
 A. will be built B. will build C. was built D. built

得 分	评卷人

三、完形填空 (共 15 小题; 每题 2 分, 共 30 分)

通读下面的短文, 掌握其大意。然后, 从每小题的四个选择项中选出可填入相应空白处的最佳选项。

Over the summer, my family took a trip to Iceland to see the natural beauty of it. Little did I 21 I would wake up one morning to have my eyes swelled up (肿胀) like balloons! I was frightened. So many questions were 22 through my head. Am I allergic (过敏的) to something? Was there some Icelandic disease that I 23? The only help I received was some allergy medicine 24 a clinic nearby. Nothing was working.

When the trip was over, I went to see my doctor. She gave me eye drops, but clearly they weren't worth the time or 25 and the swelling got worse and worse.

I finally decided that it would be best for me to 26 being so sad and take it easy and have fun. It was summer after all. I had a fun night with my friends as if nothing was 27. The next morning I woke up and went to 28 how swollen my eyes were, only to find myself 29 at my normal face. It was a miracle (奇迹). I 30 asking myself why I hadn't done that earlier. Was being with my friends and having fun really the 31 to my problem?

To this day I still do not know what I had, and 32 do any of the many doctors that I 33 during the summer. I would really like to go back to Iceland to see the Northern Lights, 34 I am very much frightened that I am just allergic to the country. I hope I never 35 having such terrible swelling in my eyes ever again.

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| 21. A. know | B. doubt | C. insist | D. fear |
| 22. A. cutting | B. going | C. pulling | D. hurrying |
| 23. A. caused | B. fought | C. caught | D. treated |
| 24. A. on | B. from | C. with | D. to |
| 25. A. pain | B. adventure | C. weight | D. money |
| 26. A. try | B. mind | C. prefer | D. stop |
| 27. A. fair | B. mistaken | C. similar | D. wrong |
| 28. A. check | B. explain | C. describe | D. mark |

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 29. A. aiming | B. looking | C. waving | D. pointing |
| 30. A. missed | B. kept | C. regretted | D. excused |
| 31. A. way | B. relation | C. answer | D. devotion |
| 32. A. neither | B. none | C. either | D. no |
| 33. A. hated | B. employed | C. disappointed | D. visited |
| 34. A. so | B. or | C. but | D. for |
| 35. A. finish | B. forgive | C. experience | D. consider |

得 分	评卷人

四、阅读理解(共 15 小题;每题 3 分,共 45 分)

阅读下列短文,然后根据短文的内容从每小题的四个选择项中选出最佳的一项。

A

When you go on your job interview (面试), be sure to dress well, be on time, do your research and never ask any of the following questions:

1. "How quickly could I be promoted (晋升)?"

An employer first of all wants an employee to be happy with the position they have. Ambition (抱负) is good, but there is a time and place to discuss promotion, and it's not during an interview.

2. "Will I be able to work from home?"

This is basically telling your future boss—before you've even started—that you're too lazy to come into the office.

3. "How much vacation time does this position offer?"

Although this could be asked, this is the type of information you should get after you've been offered a position and not before.

4. "Will I have to work with a team?"

Almost all jobs need some kind of teamwork, so any sign that you are not a good team player will leave you with unfavorable points in an employer's eyes.

5. "Does this position come with a handsome pay?"

The pay is usually discussed after a position has been offered. If an employer offers this subject, feel free to discuss it. Otherwise, try not to look like you are interested only in things for your own good. An employer will more readily hire someone interested in bettering themselves and the company as a whole.

36. An employer usually expects an employee to be _____.

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A. hungry for promotion | B. satisfied with the vacation |
| C. pleased with the position | D. curious about the workplace |

37. Asking to work from home may make your future boss think that _____.

- | | |
|---|--|
| A. you want to stay away from your boss | B. you work better at home |
| C. you're unwilling to meet others | D. you're too lazy to come into the office |

38. When can you offer the subject of pay?

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| A. Before you ask about teamwork. | B. After you get the job. |
| C. At the end of your interview. | D. At the beginning of your interview. |

39. What might be the best title of this text?

- | |
|--|
| A. Questions Not to Ask in a Job Interview |
| B. How to Dress for a Job Interview |
| C. Clever Answers to Interview Questions |
| D. Proper Time for a Job Interview |

B

Maria Mitchell (1818 – 1889), the first woman astronomer (天文学家) in the United States, was born in Nantucket, Massachusetts. Her parents valued education and insisted on giving her the same quality of education that boys received.

Her father, William Mitchell, was an astronomer and teacher himself. When he built his own school, Maria became a student and also a teaching assistant to him. At home, Maria's father taught her to watch the stars and other natural objects in space using his personal telescope (望远镜).

Later she went to work at the library of the Nantucket Atheneum. Over the next twenty years, she further developed her interest in reading as many books as she could. She spent her nights watching the sky closely with her father.

On October 1, 1847, Maria discovered a comet (彗星) by merely using a two-inch telescope. Some years before, King Frederick VI of Denmark had set up prizes to each discoverer of a "telescopic comet". The prize was to be given to the "first discoverer" of each such comet because comets were often discovered by more than one person.

There was once a question of who should be the winner. As the story goes, Francesco de Vico had discovered the same comet two days later, but had reported it to the European official organization first. However, after some discussion this was settled in Mitchell's favor. She won the prize in 1848 and became a big name the world over. The comet was named "Miss Mitchell's Comet".

40. What can be learnt about Maria's parents according to the text?

- A. They came from low-income families.
- B. They gave Maria equal chance for education.
- C. They were both astronomers.
- D. They were both teachers.

41. Who played the most important role in Maria's great achievement?

- A. King Frederick VI.
- B. Francesco de Vico.
- C. Her father.
- D. Her mother.

42. What problem did Maria meet with in winning the prize?

- A. She named the comet on her own.
- B. She did not use the required telescope.
- C. She did not report her discovery in time.
- D. She discovered the comet with her father.

43. When did Francesco de Vico discover the comet?

- A. In 1818.
- B. In 1889.
- C. In 1848.
- D. In 1847.

C

Many schools have their art programs removed in an effort to improve test scores and save money. However, some researchers believe that this is not correct. Students can master some basic skills in art class that they cannot find in a normal classroom.

Allow me to share why you have to take art class.

First and most important, it stimulates creativity (激发创造力). Art schools encourage you to think outside the box and be creative enough to create something artistic. It can be used not only in art but in life, too.

Besides, it helps you make the right choice. In art class, you are usually free to do what you want. In every art class, you are required to make decisions that can determine what your painting will turn out to be.

In addition, students can learn the art of critical (批判性的) thinking as a skill of observation (观

察). For example, art students find ways to imagine. That is a skill they need to become better readers and problem settlers.

What is more, it is noted that the company's bosses are actively looking for employees who can think creatively. Creative thinking is one of the most important skills that students can learn in art courses.

Finally, students who are trained in art class have interesting mental habits. They learn how to work on a task for a long time and how to continue to work even if they are discouraged. They are better for creating a link between the classroom and the outside world. In addition, children who do art work are able to look back on their work and make judgments about themselves.

44. Why are art programs removed from many schools?

- A. To make students have their own hobbies.
- B. To improve students' test scores and save money.
- C. To help students master some job skills.
- D. To give students more free time.

45. What is the most important quality students develop in art class?

- A. Determination.
- B. Carefulness.
- C. Creativity.
- D. Honesty.

46. What can we learn from the text?

- A. Art students are easily employed.
- B. Art programs may bring a lot of money.
- C. Art class can help students in many ways.
- D. Art teachers should pay more attention to tests.

D

You know what a hotel is, of course. And perhaps, you also know what a condo is—a residential (居住的) building divided into separate units that are owned by different people. What you may not know is that in some U. S. cities, the two have come together into something called a “condo hotel”.

Some condo hotels can now be found in beach and mountain towns and a few small cities. However, none is more famous than the great 105-year-old Plaza Hotel in New York, on Fifth Avenue across from Central Park. The Plaza closed for repair in 2005. When it reopened two years later, more than half of it had been changed into one of these modern condo hotels.

Here's how it works: You buy what equals to an apartment (公寓). If it's at The Plaza, it will cost you between \$1.5 million and \$9 million. So you own a part of the building. But there's some inconvenience. You may stay there no more than 120 days a year. The rest of the time, the hotel's workers can book guests into your place, just as they would in the regular hotel's rooms. So if you're lucky and rich, you can now live in really special quarters up to almost one third of the year, while others pay off your mortgage (房贷) the rest of the year.

So far, a great many of the nation's condo hotel units have been **purchased** not by rich people but by richer companies, including foreign ones. They want a nice place for their bosses to stay when they're in town or working late at the office.

47. A condo is a place where people _____.

- A. live
- B. work
- C. eat
- D. study

48. How long can you stay in your own condo hotel unit at most each year?

- A. 120 days.
- B. One month.

- C. Half a year. D. Three months.
49. What does “*purchased*” in the last paragraph probably mean?
- A. Closed. B. Bought.
- C. Damaged. D. Required.
50. What do we know about a condo hotel?
- A. It is designed by rich companies. B. It is built for foreign travellers.
- C. It is usually sold at a low price. D. It is owned by different people.

第 II 卷(非选择题,共 45 分)

得 分	评卷人

五、补全对话(共 5 句;每句满分为 3 分,共 15 分)

根据中文提示,把对话中缺少的内容写在线上。这些短语或句子必须符合英语表达习惯。

提示: Lucy 要去艺术展览中心,向一位男士问路,该男士告诉她如何前往。

(L = Lucy; S = Sir)

L: Excuse me, sir. 51 the Art Exhibition Centre?

S: Yes, but it is quite far. It's about an hour's walk. You can take a bus there.

L: 52 ?

S: You can take Bus No. 15.

L: 53 ?

S: About 20 minutes. And you can also take a taxi.

L: Taxi? That's a good idea. Thank you very much.

S: 54 .

L: Goodbye.

S: 55 .

得 分	评卷人

六、书面表达(满分 30 分)

假设你是李华,在你校工作的 Smith 博士即将回国,你们班同学打算为他举行欢送会。请写信邀请他参加并告诉他具体安排:

注意:1. 词数为 100 左右。

2. 生词:欢送会 farewell party

Dear Dr. Smith,

Looking forward to your early reply.

Yours,
Li Hua

2017 年全国各类成人高考高起点英语试卷

一、语音知识

1. A 2. B 3. A 4. D 5. C

二、词汇与语法知识

6. B 【解析】句意:约翰逊一到昆明就会给妈妈打电话。as soon as 引导的时间状语从句,若主句是一般将来时,从句应为一般现在时。故选 B。

7. D 【解析】句意:这位年轻的警察问她叫什么名字。when“何时”;who“谁”;why“为什么”;均不符合题意,故排除。what“什么”,符合题意。故选 D。

8. B 【解析】句意:这首歌深受年轻人的喜爱。pleasant“满意的,愉悦的”;favourite“最爱的”;beautiful“美丽的”;均不符合题意。be popular with 为固定搭配,“受……的喜爱”。故选 B。

9. A 【解析】句意:这家人晚上在一个小旅馆过夜。put up“住宿”;go up“上升”;get up“起床”;jump up“跳起来”。A 项符合题意。故选 A。

10. C 【解析】句意:“这样的天气,我们不能出去。”鲍勃望着窗外说。鲍勃说话和看着窗外是同时进行的,是一种伴随动作,故动词一般用分词形式。又因 Bob 与 look 之间是主动关系,所以用动词的现在分词形式。故选 C。

11. B 【解析】句意:——玛丽,今晚我们去听音乐会吧。——抱歉,我不能去。我不得不帮妈妈做家务。needn't“没必要”;can't“不能”;mustn't“禁止”;shouldn't“不应该”。结合句意可知,B 项符合题意。故选 B。

12. D 【解析】句意:最后我选择了这件外套,因为其他的外套都太贵了。the others“其他东西,其余的人”,代指某一范围内的“具体东西”,后不能再接名词,相当于“the other + 复数名词”;another 表示三者或三者以上中的“另一个”,其后一般接名词单数;others 表示“其余的人或物”,其后不能再接名词。根据空格后的 ones 可排除 A、B、C 项。故选 D。

13. A 【解析】句意:由于交通堵塞,我们没能按时到电影院。because of“由于,因为”;instead of“代替”;according to“根据”;except for“除……以外”。故选 A。

14. C 【解析】句意:大卫决定在赛季结束后放弃足球。decide to do sth. 为固定搭配,意为“决定做某事”。故选 C。

15. D 【解析】句意:显然,这项游戏的目的是为了孩子们的数学技能。object 特指这项游

戏的目的,所以用定冠词 the; children 是复数且没有限定,是泛指,所以前面不用冠词。故选 D。

16. A 【解析】句意:她一到家就发现她的老朋友已经在那里了。on “一……就……”; for “为了”; by “通过”; with “和”。故选 A。

17. C 【解析】句意:他说他有这件 T 恤,尽管我从没见过他穿过。after “在……之后”; since “自从,当……的时候”; although “尽管”; if “如果”。由于空格前后部分之间存在转折关系,因此 C 项符合题意。故选 C。

18. D 【解析】句意:当安娜走进房间的时候,一群年轻人正围着桌子热烈地讨论着。when 引导的时间状语从句中主句用的是过去进行时,所以从句也用过去时。同时,安娜走进房间是一个短暂性的动作,因此动词用一般过去式。故选 D。

19. B 【解析】句意:——你介意我打开窗户吗? ——不,你开吧。本题考查对 do you mind 的回答。一般情况下,如果不介意,答语用 No, go ahead 或 help yourself; 如果介意,答语用 Yes, you'd better not。故选 B。

20. A 【解析】句意:市中心将建一座博物馆。由 next year 可知句子应用一般将来时。同时, museum 与 build 之间是被动关系,所以用被动语态。故选 A。

三、完形填空

21. A 【解析】句意:压根不知道有一天早上醒来我的眼睛会肿得像气球一样! know “知道”; doubt “怀疑”; insist “坚持”; fear “害怕”。故选 A。

22. B 【解析】句意:如此多的问题从我脑海中经过。cut through “开辟(出路或通道)”; go through “经过”; pull through “渡过难关”; hurry through “匆匆做完”。故选 B。

23. C 【解析】句意:我是不是感染上了冰岛的某种疾病? cause “引起”; fight “打架”; catch “感染”; treat “治疗”。catch a disease 意为“染病”。故选 C。

24. B 【解析】句意:我得到的唯一帮助就是从附近的小诊所买的一些抗过敏药。on “在……上面”; from “来自”; with “用,与”; to “到……去”。故选 B。

25. D 【解析】句意:医生给我的这些眼药水不值得花费时间和金钱,而且使我的眼睛肿得更严重了。pain “疼痛”; adventure “冒险”; weight “重量”; money “金钱”。故选 D。

26. D 【解析】句意:我最后决定放轻松,停止悲伤,和朋友好好玩一玩。try “尝试”; mind “介意”; prefer “喜欢”; stop “停止”。根据上下文判断 D 项符合题意。故选 D。

27. D 【解析】句意:我和我的朋友们度过了一个愉快的夜晚,就好像一切都是正常的。fair “公平的”; mistaken “错误的”; similar “相似的”; wrong “不正常的”。“nothing was wrong”意为“无事发生,没有问题”。故选 D。

28. A 【解析】句意:第二天早上醒来,我去检查我的眼睛有多肿。check “检查”; explain “解释”; describe “描写”; mark “做记号”。故选 A。

29. B 【解析】句意:第二天早上醒来,我去检查我的眼睛有多肿,竟发现我看到的是自己正常的面孔。aim at “瞄准,针对”; look at “看着”; wave at “挥手”; point at “指向”。故选 B。

30. B 【解析】句意:我不停地问自己为什么没能早点儿这样做。miss “想念,错过”; keep “不断,保持”; regret “后悔”; excuse “原谅”。故选 B。

31. C 【解析】句意:和朋友在一起,玩得开心点儿真的就是我问题的答案吗? the answer to a problem 意为“问题的答案”。故选 C。

32. A 【解析】句意:直到今天,我仍然不知道那年夏天我得了什么病,我所看的许多医生也都不知道。so 表示肯定意义,so do sb. do 意为“某人也……”; neither/nor 表示否定意义,neither do sb. do 意为“某人也不……”。故选 A。

33. D 【解析】句意:直到今天,我仍然不知道那年夏天我得了什么病,我所看的许多医生也都不知道。hate “讨厌”; employ “雇用”; disappoint “使失望”; visit “看,参观”。visit a doctor 意为“看医生”,符合题意。故选 D。

34. C 【解析】句意:我真的很想回到冰岛看一看极光,但是我非常害怕我对这个国家过敏。so“因此”;or“否则”;but“但是”;for“因为”。根据句中含有的转折之意可知应填 but。故选 C。

35. C 【解析】句意:我希望我再也不会经历这么严重的眼肿了。finish“完成”;forgive“原谅”;experience“经历”;consider“考虑”。故选 C。

四、阅读理解

36. C 【解析】由第三段第一句话“An employer first of all wants an employee to be happy with the position they have.”可知,雇主首先是希望员工对自己的职位满意。故选 C。

37. D 【解析】由第五段“This is basically telling your future boss—before you’ve even started—that you’re too lazy to come into the office.”可知,如果你问将来的老板你能否在家工作的话,会让老板觉得你太懒了,不愿意来办公室上班。故选 D。

38. B 【解析】由最后一段第一句话“The pay is usually discussed after a position has been offered.”可知,薪水问题通常应在确定自己得到这份工作后再讨论。故选 B。

39. A 【解析】文章的第一段提到“When you go on your job interview (面试), be sure to dress well, be on time, do your research and never ask any of the following questions”,然后下文都在讲求面试中绝对不要问的问题。故选 A。

40. B 【解析】由第一段第二句“Her parents valued education and insisted on giving her the same quality of education that boys received.”可知,玛丽亚的父母非常重视教育问题,并且坚持为她提供与男孩同等质量的教育。故选 B。

41. C 【解析】由第二段“When he built his own school, Maria became a student and also a teaching assistant to him. At home, Maria’s father taught her to watch the stars and other natural objects in space using his personal telescope (望远镜).”可知,玛丽亚既是父亲的学生也是父亲的助教,并且在家的時候父亲用自己的望远镜教她观察天体以及其他自然物体。由此推断出,玛丽亚取得巨大的成就,其父亲起了非常重要的作用。故选 C。

42. C 【解析】由最后一段第二句“There was once a question of who should be the winner. As the story goes, Francesco de Vico had discovered the same comet two days later, but had reported it to the European official organization first.”可知,弗兰西斯科·德·维科在两天后发现了同样的一颗彗星,但是他第一个将这颗彗星报告给了欧洲的官方机构。由此推断出,玛丽亚没能及时报告她的发现。故选 C。

43. D 【解析】由最后一段第二句“Francesco de Vico had discovered the same comet two days later, and On October 1, 1847, Maria discovered a comet (彗星) by merely using a two-inch telescope.”可知,玛丽亚在1847年10月1日发现了这颗彗星。又由最后一段可知,弗兰西斯科·德·维科在两天后也发现了这颗彗星。由此推断出,弗兰西斯科·德·维科也是在1847年发现这颗彗星的。故选 D。

44. B 【解析】由第一段第一句“Many schools have their art programs removed in an effort to improve test scores and save money”可知,为了提高学生的考试分数并节省开支,许多学校取消了他们的艺术课。故选 B。

45. C 【解析】由第三段第一句“First and most important, it stimulates creativity(激发创造力).”可知,首先且最重要的一点是艺术课可以激发创造力。故选 C。

46. C 【解析】本文是围绕艺术课对学生来说有什么样的好处展开的。由此推断出,艺术课可以在很多方面帮助学生。故选 C。

47. A 【解析】由第一段第二句“you also know what a condo is—a residential (居住的) building divided into separate units that are owned by different people.”可知,公寓是一栋居住楼,被分成独立的单元,所以公寓是人们住的地方。故选 A。

48. A 【解析】由第三段第五句“You may stay there no more than 120 days a year.”可知,一年中,

你最多可以在公寓式酒店住 120 天。故选 A。

49. B 【解析】由最后一段可知,一些比较有钱的公司为了给他们的老板提供一个舒适的环境,通常会买这种公寓式酒店套房。由此推断出,purchase 意为“购买”;close“关闭”;buy“买”;damage“损害”;repair“修理”。故选 B。

50. D 【解析】A 项“它是由有钱的公司设计的”,文中未提及。B 项“它是为外国游客建造的”,文中说游客可以居住,并不是专门为游客建造的。C 项说“它通常以较低的价格出售”,文中说如果你是富人你就可以购买公寓式酒店套房,说明它的售价非常高。故 A、B、C 均排除。由倒数第二段可知这种公寓式酒店套房可由不同人拥有。故选 D。

五、补全对话

51. Could you tell me the way to

52. Which bus should I take

53. How long will it take

54. You're welcome

55. Bye

六、书面表达

Dear Dr. Smith,

How have you been recently?

Since you are going back to your homeland, we want to hold a farewell party for you. It will last two hours from 7 p. m. to 9 p. m. on Friday, March 29th. And the location will be Room 702, Building A. I am writing to invite you to join the party. On that evening, all the English teachers and students in our class will be there hoping to spend the happy time with you. We will show some interesting programs like songs and dances for you and we also expect you to make a speech for us. Wish you can come and have a good time then.

Looking forward to your early reply.

Yours,
Li Hua