

13. — _____ will John get to the company?

—In three hours.

- A. How soon B. How long C. How often D. How fast

14. They all looked so happy. They _____ have succeeded after so many failures.

- A. must B. would C. should D. could

15. I came across this old book while I _____ my room.

- A. clean B. will clean C. have cleaned D. was cleaning

16. Tom is _____ than George, but John is the _____ of the three.

- A. tallest; taller B. taller; tallest C. tall; taller D. taller; tall

17. The teacher asked all the students in the class to keep their eyes _____ for a minute.

- [illegible]

18. In the last five years the city _____ out rapidly in all directions.

- A. has spread B. has been spread C. was spread D. spread

19. I think Vic feels surprised by the fact _____ I'm smarter than he is.

- A. why B. which C. when D. that

20. A good teacher must be _____ too strict _____ too weak.

- A. either; or B. neither; nor

- C. not only; but also

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。

In the past, I always thought that being a teacher was an easy job. But I changed my 21 when I became a part-time teacher. About four years ago, Richard asked me 22 I could help teach his students how to make a website about themselves.

I 23 because computer is what I do well and I didn' t think teaching computer would be that 24 .

But when I taught Richard's class, some of the students 25 with their friends while I was explaining how to do something. At first I just got angry with them, 26 Richard taught me to think why they were doing this. He said that if he was 27 a lesson and the students were not listening, then he was angry with 28 for not making the lesson clear or interesting for them. I told him that I didn't 29 his idea. He then asked me if I had ever 30 the same thing. That made me stop. Of course I had!

If any of my past teachers are 31 this, I want to say sorry if I sometimes played around in the class 32 you were teaching. I didn't think how that would make you feel. I promise I will do my best to be a good 33 in the future. Please help us when we don't understand and most 34, don't be quick to be angry when we fail. 35 of us are perfect but with your help we can be successful.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|----------------|--------------|
| 21. A. plan | B. decision | C. choice | D. mind |
| 22. A. where | B. why | C. whether | D. when |
| 23. A. agreed | B. failed | C. obeyed | D. admitted |
| 24. A. dangerous | B. wise | C. interesting | D. hard |
| 25. A. performed | B. worked | C. chatted | D. travelled |
| 26. A. or | B. but | C. for | D. and |
| 27. A. taking | B. teaching | C. learning | D. preparing |
| 28. A. itself | B. me | C. them | D. himself |

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 29. A. exchange | B. like | C. know | D. receive |
| 30. A. accepted | B. said | C. done | D. thought |
| 31. A. reading | B. meaning | C. writing | D. saying |
| 32. A. when | B. until | C. after | D. since |
| 33. A. worker | B. student | C. businessman | D. engineer |
| 34. A. seriously | B. probably | C. surprisingly | D. importantly |
| 35. A. None | B. Any | C. Most | D. All |

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 I was at school, our teacher told the class “*You are what you eat.*” My friends and I would laugh and call each other “hamburger”(汉堡) and “biscuits”. Our teacher was trying to show us the importance of eating the right food to stay healthy.

This was 30 years ago when there were big movements to make British people healthier. We started to eat boiled potatoes instead of French fries and drink fat-free milk instead of whole milk. At first I felt my potatoes had no taste at all. But after a while I started to prefer healthier food because I felt stronger and I didn't get sick so often.

So we agree that you become what you eat. Do you know what your friends eat just by looking at them? When you know the effects of different types of food, you can use your knowledge well and eat what you want to become.

Food has been so important to our health. Everyone has their own advice to give, which they have read about or have been told by older people. However, some of these pieces of advice seem to disagree with each other. For example, some say “Eating chocolate makes you fat,” while others say “Chocolate contains the important minerals (矿物质) like iron and magnesium (镁). In fact, what we need to find out is what type of chocolate to eat and how much of it to eat.

36. What did the teacher mean by “*You are what you eat*” in Paragraph 1?

- | | |
|---|---|
| A. It's fun to be called hamburger or biscuits. | B. Your life looks like what you eat. |
| C. It's important to eat what you like. | D. Your health depends on what you eat. |

37. Which of the following does the author probably like now?

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------|
| A. Boiled potatoes. | B. Fried chicken. | C. French fries. | D. Whole milk. |
|---------------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------|

38. What is the author's opinion on advice?

- | | |
|---|---|
| A. Refuse it if you don't like it. | B. Pass it to your friends. |
| C. Accept it if you have read about it. | D. Consider it when making your decision. |

B

Nancy wanted to make good use of her spare time. So she decided to work for the *underdog*. For the past several years, she has been putting her experience and energy to help a disadvantaged(条件差的) high school student.

Nancy knew that her knowledge would be best shared in a one-to-one situation. She found her perfect match in Operation Jump Start (OJS).

OJS was founded in 1994 in Long Beach, California, with the goal of helping students reach for higher education. It pairs students with experienced volunteers (志愿者), and provides them with workshops on writing, leadership development, and guided tours of various colleges.

Since its start, OJS has helped 80 students graduate from high school, with 95 percent moving on to higher education.

Nancy and the girl, Yanira, spent most of their time on school work. Together the two often went to museums, zoos, the movies, and concerts; they even sang in the school holiday show together!

"I know I'm not like anyone else in Yanira's life," Nancy says, "It's been great to get to know her and to watch her change, grow, and learn."

Much to Nancy's excitement, Yanira plans to attend John Jay College in New York City, where Nancy's father taught for his whole life. "These days I share her dream, and if she gets accepted I hope to travel to New York with her and show her around," Nancy says.

39. The word "**underdog**" in Paragraph 1 probably refers to _____.

- A. smart high school students
- B. dogs that are not liked by their owners
- C. students who need help to succeed
- D. poor company workers

40. What is Operation Jump Start (OJS) in the text?

- A. It's a company providing jobs for people like Nancy.
- B. It's a program training volunteers.
- C. It's a school teaching leadership skills.
- D. It's an organization helping high school students.

41. Who is Yanira in the story?

- A. A volunteer OJS supported.
- B. A student Nancy helped.
- C. A teacher from John Jay College.
- D. A relative of Nancy's.

42. According to the text, Nancy feels great to see Yanira _____.

- A. make progress
- B. travel to New York
- C. go to college
- D. sing in the holiday show

C

A world like no other—perhaps this is the best way to describe the world of the rainforest. No rainforest is the same—yet most rainforests can be found in the small land area 22.5 degrees north and 22.5 degrees south of the Equator (赤道). You can find rainforests in South America and Indonesia. Other rainforests exist further from the Equator, in Thailand and Sri Lanka.

Rainforests have a great role to play in supporting the world. They are home to a rich variety of plants, birds and animals. Can you believe that 480 varieties of trees may be found in just one hectare (公顷) of rainforest? These forests have around 50% of all the plants, birds and animals on Earth.

Rainforests have their own perfect way for living. The tall trees make a huge umbrella of branches and leaves which protect themselves, smaller plants, and the forest animals from heavy rain, dry heat from the sun and strong winds. Rainforest trees grow in such a way that their leaves and branches, although close together, never actually touch those of another tree. Scientists think this is a way to prevent the spread of any tree diseases and make life more difficult for leaf-eating insects (昆虫). To live in the forest, animals must climb, jump, or fly across the branches and trees. The ground floor of the forest is not all leaves and bushes, like in films, but is actually fairly clear. It is where leaves become food for the trees and other forest life.

Rainforests around the world are disappearing at a high speed. A few thousand years ago, rainforests covered as much as 12% of the land surface on Earth, but today this has fallen to less than 5.3%. We hope that the world governments work together with scientists to use their power and knowledge to keep the rainforests for our existence.

43. According to the text, we can find rainforests in _____.
 A. Britain B. Thailand C. Canada D. U. S. A.
44. Why are rainforests important to the world?
 A. They can provide food for different kinds of insects.
 B. They can lower the temperature around the Equator.
 C. They are home to various kinds of plants and animals.
 D. They produce the best wood for house building.
45. What can be seen in a rainforest according to the text?
 A. Leaves and branches of a tree never actually touch those of the other trees.
 B. Tree diseases make life more difficult for leaf-eating insects.
 C. Tall trees protect themselves from forest animals with their branches.
 D. The ground floor is all covered by leaves and branches.
46. How much of the land surface on Earth is covered by rainforests?
 A. More than 50%. B. Nearly 12%.
 C. Less than 5.3%. D. Around 22.5%.

D

Would You Marry the Same Person Again?

It's said that human beings have restless (不安分的) hearts, but this month's global survey (调查) suggests otherwise. On average, 68 percent of the respondents (调查对象) in 15 countries would again say "I do" to their husbands or wives. In the United States, Brazil, and Great Britain, respondents over 45 are more likely than younger people to feel satisfied with their choices. But in Canada, France, India, Malaysia, the Philippines, and Spain, it's the 45-and-under who feel more happily matched.

So Happy Together

China	83%
Philippines	76%
Germany	73%
Netherlands	73%
Australia	72%
Spain	72%
Russia	71%
U. K.	66%
Brazil	65%
Canada	63%
Italy	63%
U. S.	63%
France	62%
India	62%
Malaysia	59%

Misgivings

In the Philippines, where couples marry younger than in most nations, only 20% of those over age 45 say they'd stay with the same husband or wife.

Mismatched

Malaysia is highest with men (48%) who would give up their marriage if given the chance. In Italy, however, 42% of wives would say goodbye to their husbands.

47. How many people on average would marry the same person again?
 A. 42%. B. 48%. C. 68%. D. 20%.
48. In which country are respondents over 45 more likely to feel happily matched than younger people?
 A. The U. S. B. France. C. India. D. Canada.
49. In which country do people get married younger than in most other countries?
 A. The Philippines. B. Germany.
 C. Italy. D. China.

50. Which country has the lowest percentage of happy couples?

A. Australia.

B. Malaysia.

C. Spain.

D. The Netherlands.

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: Bill 到商店买 L 号的黄衬衫,得知该型号的黄衬衫已售完,想看看蓝的。售货员说蓝色今年很流行,他试穿后决定买下。

(Bill = B; Shopping Assistant = A)

A: Can I help you, sir?

B: Yes. I'm looking for a yellow shirt.

A: _____ 51 _____?

B: Size L.

A: Sorry. The yellow ones of your size _____ 52 _____.

B: It's a pity. Do you have that size in blue then?

* A: Yes. Blue is _____ 53 _____ this year.

B: Well. _____ 54 _____?

A: Sure. Look! It fits you well.

B: Yes, it does. _____ 55 _____?

A: 150 yuan.

B: OK. I'll take it.

得 分	评卷人

六、书面表达(满分 30 分)

假设你是李华,你的笔友 Tom 想知道中国学生怎样过暑假。你写信告知你的暑期计划并询问他的安排。你的计划是:

1. 与父母外出旅行;
2. 看车展;
3. 读一本英文小说(novel)。

注意:词数为 100 左右。

June 1st

Dear Tom,

Looking forward to your reply.

Yours,
Li Hua

2018 年全国各类成人高考高起点英语试卷

一、语音知识

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

二、词汇与语法知识

6. D 【解析】句意：——那位先生的名字是大卫吗？——不，我觉得不是，但没关系，请继续吧。many thanks“非常感谢”；I'd like to“我想，我愿意”；not at all“一点儿也不”；never mind“没关系，不用担心”。只有 D 项符合语境。故选 D。

7. B 【解析】句意：我们经理现在不在。您需要我传话吗？take a message 为固定搭配，意为“传话，捎口信”。故选 B。

8. D 【解析】句意：乔治此时应该已经到了。during“在……期间”；on“在……上”，不与 this time 连用；in 也不与 this time 连用，故排除 A、B、C 项。by this time 意为“此时，这时”。故选 D。

9. C 【解析】句意：一旦约翰尼开始画一幅画，不到画完他是不会停下来的。not...until...“直到……才……”，引导时间状语从句时，主句为一般将来时，从句用一般现在时。it 指代 picture，与 finish 是被动关系，故用被动语态。故选 C。

10. B 【解析】句意：那个女孩正在马路对面等她的姑姑。other“其他的，另外的”；the other“两者中的另一个”；another“另一个”，用于三者或三者以上；one other“另一个，再一个”。结合句意，马路的对面即马路两边中的另一边，应用 the other。故选 B。

11. A 【解析】句意：我似乎从来没有时间陪伴父母。在英语中，不定式短语可以作后置定语，用来解释说明 to 之前的名词。本句中 to spend with my parents 为修饰 time 的后置定语，虽然 B、C 项都可作后置定语，但它们表示已经发生的事情，与句意不符。故选 A。

12. D 【解析】句意：——这个故事太难理解了。——是的，虽然它很短，而且里面没有很多新词。since“从……以来；因为”；because“因为”，表原因；if“如果”，表条件。A、B、C 三项均不符合题意，故排除。though“虽然，尽管”，表让步，符合句意。故选 D。

13. A 【解析】句意：——约翰多久以后能到公司？——三个小时后。how soon“多久之后”；how long“多长时间”；how often“多久一次（问频率）”；how fast“多快（问速度）”。A 项符合题意。故选 A。

14. A 【解析】句意：他们看起来都很高兴，经过这么多次的失败，他们一定成功了。must have done 意为“一定做过某事”，表示对过去事情的肯定推测。故选 A。

15. D 【解析】句意：我在打扫房间的时候偶然发现了这本旧书。while“当……时”，引导时间状语从句时，从句常用进行时，表示动作与主句谓语同时发生。由主句中的 came 可知，本句整体时态为过去时。故选 D。

16. B 【解析】句意：汤姆比乔治高，但约翰是他们三人中最高的那个。“A + be + 形容词比较级 + than + B”表示“A 比 B 更……”；“A + be + the + 形容词最高级”表示“A 在……中是最……的”。故选 B。

17. B 【解析】句意：老师要求全班同学闭眼一分钟。keep 后应填非谓语动词，且由于 eyes 与 close 是被动关系，故使用动词的过去分词形式。故选 B。

18. A 【解析】句意：在过去的五年里，这个城市向四面八方迅速扩展。由于句中用了 In the last five years 这一现在完成时的标志性时间短语，因此，句子的时态为现在完成时。现在完成时表示动作发生在过去，强调对现在的影响。又由于“城市向外扩展”要用主动语态。故选 A。

19. D 【解析】句意：我认为维克对我比他聪明的事实感到惊讶。本句为同位语从句的复合句。同位语从句常置于一些表示抽象意义的名词之后，引导词常用 that，本句中的抽象名词为 the fact。故选 D。

20. B 【解析】句意:一位优秀的教师既不能太严厉,也不能太软弱。either...or...“要么……,要么……”;not only...but also...“不仅……而且……”;both...and...“两者都”,均不符合题意,可排除。neither...nor...“既不……也不……”,符合题意。故选 B。

三、完形填空

21. D 【解析】句意:但当我成为一名兼职老师后,我改变了想法。plan“计划”;decision“决定”;choice“选择”;mind“想法,意见”。故选 D。

22. C 【解析】句意:大约四年前,理查德问我能否教他的学生怎样做一个关于他们自己的网站。where“何处”;why“为何”;when“何时”;均不符合题意,可排除。whether“是否”,符合题意。故选 C。

23. A 【解析】句意:因为电脑是我所擅长的,所以我同意了理查德的请求。agree“同意”;fail“失败”;obey“遵循”;admit“承认”。故选 A。

24. D 【解析】句意:我同意是因为我在电脑方面比较擅长,我并不认为给学生上电脑课有那么难。hard“困难的”,与第一段第一句中的 an easy job 相对应,符合题意。故选 D。

25. C 【解析】句意:但是当我讲解如何做时,一些学生在和他们的朋友聊天。perform“表演”;work“工作”;chat“聊天”;travel“旅行”。故选 C。

26. B 【解析】句意:起初我只是生他们的气,但理查德让我思考他们为什么这样做。空格前后之间为转折关系。故选 B。

27. B 【解析】句意:他说如果他正在讲课,学生却不听,他就会生气。teach a lesson 意为“授课”。故选 B。

28. D 【解析】句意:他说如果他在上课而学生不听讲,他会因为没有给学生讲明白或没把课上得有趣而生自己的气。此处是理查德在教“我”应该如何反思,并拿他自己作例子。故选 D。

29. D 【解析】句意:我告诉他我不接受他的说法。exchange“交换”;like“喜欢”;know“知道”;均不符合题意,可排除。receive“接纳”。故选 D。

30. C 【解析】句意:理查德问我是否也曾做过类似的事。这里“类似的事”(根据下一段第一句的顺接关系可知)是指“上课不听讲”这件事。accept“接受”;say“说”;do“做”;think“想”。故选 C。

31. A 【解析】句意:如果我之前的授课老师正读这篇文章。read“读”;mean“意思是”;write“写”;say“说”。故选 A。

32. A 【解析】句意:如果我之前的授课老师正读这篇文章,有时我在他们上课时却在课堂上玩耍,我想说对不起。when“当……时”;until“直到……才……”;after“之后”;since“自从”。故选 A。

33. B 【解析】句意:我发誓以后我会尽自己最大努力成为一名好学生。worker“工人”;student“学生”;businessman“商人”;engineer“工程师”。故选 B。

34. D 【解析】句意:当我们不理解时,请您给予帮助,但最重要的是,当我们失败时,请不要那么快就生气。seriously“严肃地”;probably“可能地”;surprisingly“惊人地”;importantly“重要地”。根据题意,D项最合适。故选 D。

35. A 【解析】句意:没有人是完美的,但在您的帮助下我们会成功的。none“没有人”;any“任何”;most“大部分”;all“全部”。故选 A。

四、阅读理解

36. D 【解析】根据第一段第三句“Our teacher was trying to show us the importance of eating the right food to stay healthy.”可知,老师提出这种说法的目的在于向同学们说明健康饮食的重要性。故选 D。

37. A 【解析】根据第二段“We started to eat boiled potatoes instead of French fries and drink fat-free milk instead of whole milk.”可知,我们开始吃煮土豆而不是法式炸薯条,喝脱脂牛奶而不是全脂牛奶。B、C、D项均属于被替换掉的食物。故选 A。

38. D 【解析】根据最后一段最后一句“In fact, what we need to find out is what type of chocolate

to eat and how much of it to eat.”可知,面对他人的建议,人们应该有自己的思考与判断。故选 D。

39. C 【解析】根据第一段可知,为了充分利用课余时间,南希在过去的几年里一直在帮助一名条件差的高中生。由此推断出 underdog 指的是需要他人在学业上予以帮助的学生。故选 C。

40. D 【解析】根据第三段第一句“OJS was founded in 1994 in Long Beach, California, with the goal of helping students reach for higher education.”可知,OJS 是一个旨在帮助学生接受高等教育的组织。故选 D。

41. B 【解析】文章第五段第一句提到“Nancy and the girl, Yanira, spent most of their time on school work.”南希和一名叫雅妮拉的女孩把大部分时间都花费在学业上。第六段 Nancy says, “It’s been great to get to know her and to watch her change, grow, and learn.”提到南希说与她相识,看到她改变、成长、进步是很棒的事。此外,第一段第三句提到南希在过去的几年里一直在帮助一名高中生。由此可知,雅妮拉正是南希所帮助的那名学生。故选 B。

42. A 【解析】由第六段 Nancy says, “It’s been great to get to know her and to watch her change, grow, and learn.”可知,南希说到与她相识,看到她的改变、成长与进步是很棒的事。故选 A。

43. B 【解析】根据第一段“...yet most rainforests can be found in the small land area 22.5 degrees north and 22.5 degrees south of the Equator (赤道). You can find rainforests in South America and Indonesia. Other rainforests exist further from the Equator, in Thailand and Sri Lanka.”可知,大部分热带雨林分布在北纬 22.5 度和南纬 22.5 度之间的陆地上;在南美、印度尼西亚以及离赤道较远的泰国、斯里兰卡有分布。故选 B。

* 44. C 【解析】根据第二段“Rainforests have a great role to play in supporting the world. They are home to a rich variety of plants, birds and animals.”可知,热带雨林在维持世界生态平衡方面有巨大作用,它们是众多动植物的家园。故选 C。

45. A 【解析】根据第三段第三句“Rainforest trees grow in such a way that their leaves and branches, although close together, never actually touch those of another tree.”可知,热带雨林的树木特殊的生长方式使得它们的枝叶即使挨得很近,也永不相交。故选 A。

46. C 【解析】根据最后一段第二句“A few thousand years ago, rainforests covered as much as 12% of the land surface on Earth, but today this has fallen to less than 5.3%.”可知,几千年前,热带雨林在地球表面的覆盖率为 12%,但如今这一比例已经下降到不足 5.3%。故选 C。

47. C 【解析】根据第一段第二句“On average, 68 percent of the respondents (调查对象) in 15 countries would again say ‘I do’ to their husbands or wives.”可知,平均有 68% 的调查对象愿意再次与自己的配偶结婚。故选 C。

48. A 【解析】根据第一段第三句“In the United States, Brazil, and Great Britain, respondents over 45 are more likely than younger people to feel satisfied with their choices.”可知,在美国、巴西和英国,45 岁以上的调查对象比 45 岁以下的更满意自己的选择。故选 A。

49. A 【解析】根据“Misgivings”这一栏的内容“In the Philippines, where couples marry younger than in most nations, only 20% of those over age 45 say they’d stay with the same husband or wife.”可知,菲律宾是众多国家中结婚年龄最低的。故选 A。

50. B 【解析】根据 So Happy Together 这一栏内容可知,各个国家幸福夫妻的百分比马来西亚的最低。故选 B。

五、补全对话

51. What’s your size

52. have sold out

53. popular

54. Can I try it on

55. How much is it

六、书面表达

June 1st

Dear Tom,

Glad to have received your letter. In it you asked me about how we Chinese students usually spend our summer holidays. I'll tell you about my detailed plan for the coming one in my reply. Hope that can be useful.

Firstly, I will go on a one-week trip to Beijing with my parents. We will climb the Great Wall, visit the Forbidden City and go to see other places of interest. After we are back, I plan to go to watch a motor show accompanied by my best friend Chen. I'd also like to finish reading a popular American novel named *Twilight* which is about a magical and touching love story. What about you? What is your plan for the next summer vacation?

Looking forward to your reply.

Yours,
Li Hua