

# 2014 年成人高等学校招生全国统一考试高起专英语

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。

## 第 I 卷(选择题, 共 105 分)

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。

1. A. bathe            B. birth            C. thought            D. thank
2. A. alive            B. monitor            C. mind            D. bicycle
3. A. potato            B. police            C. popopulation            D. police
4. A. gather            B. gift            C. general            D. goat
5. A. feather            B. head            C. bread            D. beach

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. The doctor told Mr. White that he couldn't get better if he didn't \_\_\_\_\_ drinking.  
A. give up            B. give away            C. give in            D. give out
7. It was a pity that he missed the meeting \_\_\_\_\_ in London last month.  
A. to be held            B. held            C. having held            D. to hold
8. The teacher told his students that the earth \_\_\_\_\_ round like a ball.  
A. be            B. is            C. had been            D. was
9. It's truly a beautiful place, \_\_\_\_\_ I don't want to live here.  
A. and            B. as            C. but            D. so
10. John is \_\_\_\_\_ tallest student among \_\_\_\_\_ whole class.  
A. a; the            B. the; the            C. a; a            D. the; a
11. The ship \_\_\_\_\_ at 8: 30, but it is almost 9:30 now.  
A. could have arrived  
B. must have arrived  
C. should have arrived  
D. would have arrived
12. —hello, Jim! May I ask you a question?  
— \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. No, thanks            B. Right            C. Never mind            D. Certainly
13. He left for New York \_\_\_\_\_ I could say goodbye to him.  
A. since            B. as            C. before            D. until
14. I can't \_\_\_\_\_ you that I'll be able to come, but I'll do my best.  
A. promise            B. ask            C. answer            D. advise
15. Do you want to change this lamp for \_\_\_\_\_ or do you want your money back?  
A. other one            B. other            C. the others            D. another
16. He asked me how often I went back home \_\_\_\_\_ a visit when I was at college.  
A. for            B. on            C. with            D. to
17. Mary was looking for a shop \_\_\_\_\_ she could buy some chocolate.  
A. which            B. that            C. where            D. who
18. Every Friday evening George will sit quietly in the chair, \_\_\_\_\_ his favorite TV show.

- A. to watch      B. watch      C. watched      D. watching
19. Please tell him \_\_\_\_\_ my train will arrive and ask him to pick me up.  
A. what      B. when      C. whether      D. how
20. I \_\_\_\_\_ any job I like since I came to this city.  
A. haven't done      B. don't do      C. wouldn't do      D. didn't do

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。

As a boy, I dreamed of flying airplanes. \_\_\_\_\_ 21 \_\_\_\_\_ I told Dad I wanted to be a pilot, he said, "You need to do your job well on the farm first, and \_\_\_\_\_ 22 \_\_\_\_\_ you may realize your dream." The farm was an everyday responsibility (职责)—that \_\_\_\_\_ 23 \_\_\_\_\_ Saturday, Sunday and Christmas too. Every morning I got up at four o'clock to milk and \_\_\_\_\_ 24 \_\_\_\_\_ the cows. After the milk was bottled, my older brothers and I \_\_\_\_\_ 25 \_\_\_\_\_ it to people's homes. I was paid five cents a bottle. At that time I \_\_\_\_\_ 26 \_\_\_\_\_ that to be successful you have to take care of your responsibilities.

When I was 16, I signed up for flying lessons. To pay for the lessons I \_\_\_\_\_ 27 \_\_\_\_\_ a small restaurant with some friends. One of our regular \_\_\_\_\_ 28 \_\_\_\_\_ was the president of the Farmers Bank. Every \_\_\_\_\_ 29 \_\_\_\_\_ I got, I talked to him about my dream. One day I told him I \_\_\_\_\_ 30 \_\_\_\_\_ \$3,500 to buy my own \_\_\_\_\_ 31 \_\_\_\_\_. He lent me the money so that I could fly people within 150 miles of the airport.

Twelve years later I was flying people around the world \_\_\_\_\_ 32 \_\_\_\_\_ a pilot of a big airline company. After ten years in the company I started my own \_\_\_\_\_ 33 \_\_\_\_\_.

Today I run a billion-dollar company, but it was on the farm that I learned the principles (原则) that have \_\_\_\_\_ 34 \_\_\_\_\_ me. Hard work and determination do \_\_\_\_\_ 35 \_\_\_\_\_ dreams come true.

21. A. Before      B. When      C. Since      D. Though
22. A. again      B. now      C. then      D. still
23. A. wasted      B. spent      C. followed      D. meant
24. A. save      B. pull      C. ride      D. feed
25. A. offered      B. sent      C. returned      D. posted
26. A. learned      B. replied      C. warned      D. agreed
27. A. built      B. opened      C. visited      D. borrowed
28. A. neighbors      B. friends      C. customers      D. passengers
29. A. chance      B. day      C. place      D. hour
30. A. received      B. needed      C. collected      D. prepared
31. A. truck      B. car      C. plane      D. bus
32. A. to      B. by      C. for      D. as
33. A. business      B. job      C. journey      D. area
34. A. reminded      B. guided      C. excited      D. pressed
35. A. take      B. put      C. see      D. make

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

Recently, more than 2,000 high school teachers have been asked about the effect of the Internet on their students. Teachers say the Internet has had a good influence (影响) and a

not-so-good influence on this generation.

Three quarters of the teachers say the Internet and search tools have had a great effect on their students' research habits and skills. But 87 percent agree that this young generation don't know about hard work and can't stay attentive (注意集中的) for long. And 64 percent say the Internet does more to distract (使分心) students than to help them in their studies. Many students think "doing research" just means doing a quick search on Google.

According to the teachers, one problem is that students trust too much of the information on the Internet. These students have not developed skills to judge the quality of the information. It's something that really has to be taught and paid attention to. It's like everything else. In a world where things can happen quickly, you really need to have a way to step back, think and make judgment about the information you have. And teachers can do a lot to teach that.

Another problem is that being able to quickly find information keeps the students from working hard. They become dependent on search tools and do not make enough use of printed books. Many teachers are also afraid that the Internet makes it easy for students to copy work done by others.

36. What does the text mainly discuss about the Internet?

- A. Its success in high school teaching.                      B. Its influence on school teachers.  
C. Its achievements in school research.                      D. Its effect on high school students.

37. What is the percentage of the teachers who think the students need hard work?

- A. 75%                      B. 64%                      C. 87%                      D. 70%

38. What should be taught to students according to Paragraph 3?

- A. ways to improve their research habits                      B. How to do research on the Internet.  
C. skills to judge the quality of information                      D. How to pay attention to their studies.

39. What will happen when students depend too much on search tools?

- A. Their studies will be greatly improved.                      B. They won't make good use of books.  
C. Their attention to things will last longer.                      D. They won't copy work done by others.

## B

I am watching my son and hundreds of his classmates, marching in perfect order into the university football stadium (体育场). Holding back my tears, I search for my son in the sea of people. Suddenly, there he is. I jump to my feet and start waving. Arms flying back and forth above my head, I look like a windmill (风车), or maybe an airport worker guiding a plane. I see him smile, then laugh as he pulls his camera out of his pocket. He takes a picture of me as he waves back, and then goes to find his seat.

What is it about graduation that makes them so moving? Why do most of us women cry as we watch our sons, daughters, grandchildren, nieces, and nephews march in dark robes (长袍)? We cry partly because, no matter how old our children are, and no matter how much they have achieved, in our eyes they are still the little babies we carry around the house to comfort.

And, of course, we cry also because something wonderful is ending, and we miss it already. Whatever is on its way to take its place will not be the same. It has been such a gift to have my son gone to college close to home. We never have to worry about whether he will be able to make the trip home for a holiday. But this was a time-limited gift. My son will attend graduate school in California. We will talk and text like crazy, and visit as often as we can. But it will not be



## D

Body language is of great importance to humans. We carry many of the meanings through body movements. However, many forms of body language we consider to be fine in our country can get us into trouble in other parts of the world.

A smile is one of the most common examples in different countries. While Americans smile freely at strangers, in Russia this is considered strange and even impolite. In Asian countries a smile isn't necessarily an expression of joy but it can be used to express pain.

The acceptable physical distance is another major difference. In Latin America and the Middle East the acceptable distance is much shorter than what most Europeans and Americans feel comfortable with. Hand and arm movements as a form of body language are also very different among countries. Handshakes are usually acceptable almost everywhere, even between strangers; however, kissing on the cheek and touching on the shoulder or other body parts aren't. For many people in Asia and other parts of the world, such actions are seen as a violation (侵犯), of one's personal space. This is why you should not touch others easily.

Eye contact (目光接触) is one of the forms of body language where the differences are most striking. In America and Latin America looking the other person in the eye is a sign of respect. But in Asian countries, prolonged (过长的) eye contact is especially rude, so you should try your best not to do that.

47. To humans, body language is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. important                      B. funny                      C. uncommon                      D. strange

48. In which place is smiling at strangers considered impolite?

- A. The U. S.                      B. Asia                      C. Latin America.                      D. Russia.

49. Which form of body language is acceptable almost everywhere?

- A. kissing on the cheek                      B. shaking hands  
C. touching on the shoulder                      D. keeping a short distance

50. What does striking in the fourth paragraph most probably mean?

- A. interesting to read                      B. easy to notice  
C. impossible to remember                      D. difficult to accept

### 第II卷(非选择题, 共45分)

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。这些句子必须符合英语表达习惯。打句号的地方, 用陈述句; 打问号的地方, 用疑问句。

提示: Jane 把包忘在了公交车上。她来到公交失物招领处寻找, 一位女士接待了她。

( Jane=J; Woman=W)

W: Can I help you?

J: Yes, I hope so. I left my bag on a bus this morning.

W: \_\_\_\_\_ 51 \_\_\_\_\_ ?

J: Bus No. 16.

W: \_\_\_\_\_ 52 \_\_\_\_\_ ?

J: It's a middle-sized white bag.

W: \_\_\_\_\_ 53 \_\_\_\_\_ ?

J: My purse and keys.

W: \_\_\_\_\_ 54 \_\_\_\_\_, please?

J: Jane Smith.

W: All right, you can come again tomorrow morning and see what we've got here.

J: OK. \_\_\_\_\_ 55 \_\_\_\_\_.

W: You're welcome.

#### 六、书面表达：满分 30 分。

假设你是李华，请用英语写一封信，邀请 Mike 参加你和朋友在颐和园的周末野餐，并告诉他你将负责面包、水果和饮料。具体安排如下：

自带物品：自己最喜欢的一道菜

集合地点：学校北门公交车站

出发时间：星期日早上 8 点

注意：词数应为 100 左右

*Dear Mike,*

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*Yours,  
Li Hua*

#### 答案解析：

##### 一、语音知识

1. A

2. B

- 3. C
- 4. C
- 5. D

## 二、词汇与语法知识

6. A. 本题考查动词短语辨析。句意：医生告诉怀特先生，如果他不戒烟身体就不能康复。give up 意为“放弃，戒除”；give away 意为“泄露，失去”；give in 意为“屈服，投降”；give out 意为“发布，停止运行”。根据句意可知，应选 A。
7. B. 本题考查非谓语动词。句意：他错过了上个月在伦敦举办的会议，真是太可惜了。会议已经举办过了，所以排除不定式结构，又因 meeting 和 hold 之间是被动关系，所以用动词的过去分词。根据句意可知，应选 B。
8. B. 本题考查时态。句意：老师告诉学生，地球是圆的，就像一个球。“地球是圆的”是一个客观真理，已被科学证实，所以此处应该用 be 的一般现在时“is”。
9. C. 本题考查连词辨析。句意：这里真的很漂亮，但是我不想住在这里。选项中只有连词，but 可以表示对前面内容的转折，意为“但是”。
10. B. 本题考查冠词辨析。句意：约翰是班里最高的学生。形容词最高级前用定冠词 the；这里的 class 指的是约翰所在的班级，是特指，所以第二个空也应是 the。
11. C. 本题考查情态动词。句意：船本应该 8:30 就到的，但是现在已经快 9:30 了。should have done 意为“本应该做而没有做”，符合题意。
12. D. 本题考查日常交际用语。句意：—你好，吉姆。我可以问你一个问题吗？—当然可以。certainly 意为“当然可以”，表示同意对方请求。
13. C. 本题考查连词辨析。句意：在他去纽约之前，我没来得及跟他说“再见”。作连词时，since 意为“自从，自从……以来”；as 意为“由于，像……一样”；before 意为“在……之前”；until 意为“到……为止，直到……才”，常与 not 连用。根据句意可知，应选 C。
14. A. 本题考查动词辨析。句意：我不能承诺我一定会来，但是我会尽量来的。promise 意为“承诺，许诺”；ask 意为“询问，请求”；answer 意为“答复，解答”；advise 意为“建议，提议”。故 A 正确。
15. D. 本题考查 other 的用法。句意：你是想换一盏灯还是想拿回自己的钱？other one 与 other 本身不正确；the others 是特指，表示“剩下的全部”；another 是泛指，表示“另一个”。根据题意可知，应选 D。
16. A. 本题考查介词辨析。句意：他问我上大学时多久回家看一次。for 作介词，表示目的。for a visit 意为“访问，做客”，此处表示回家看看。
17. C. 本题考查定语从句。句意：玛丽正在找一个商店，她想买一些巧克力。在这个定语从句中，先行词 shop 为地点名词，且在从句中充当地点状语，故 C 正确。
18. D. 本题考查非谓语动词辨析。句意：每周五晚上乔治都会安静地坐在椅子上，看他最喜欢的电视节目。非谓语动词表伴随时，若主语和非谓语动词是主动关系，则用动词的-ing 形式，故 D 正确。
19. B. 本题考查宾语从句。句意：请告诉他火车什么时候到并让他来接我。表时间的宾语从句应用 when 引导，作 tell 的直接宾语，故 B 正确。
20. A. 本题考查时态。句意：自从来到这个城市，我没有做过自己喜欢的工作。since 引导的时间状语从句若是一般过去时，主句应为现在完成时，故 A 正确。

## 三、完形填空

21. B. 词义辨析题。这句话的意思是：当我告诉爸爸我想成为一名飞行员时，他说：“你应该先做好农场上的工作，然后你才会实现你的理想。”when 引导时间状语从句，表示“当……”

时”，故选择 B。

22. C. 词义辨析题。again 意为“又，再”；now 意为“现在”；then 意为“然后，那时”；still 意为“仍然，仍旧”。根据句意可知，C 为正确答案。

23. D. 词义辨析题。农场是每日的责任，也就是说，即使是周六、周日和圣诞节也一样。mean 意为“表示……意思，意味着……”，符合句意。

24. D. 词义辨析题。每天早晨 4 点我就起床挤牛奶、喂奶牛。save 意为“节省，保存”；pull 意为“拉，扯”；ride 意为“骑，乘”；feed 意为“喂养”。根据句意可知，只有 D 正确。

25. B. 推理判断题。根据上下文可知，我每天都要挤牛奶、喂奶牛，还要和哥哥一起送牛奶。offer 意为“提供”；send 意为“送”；return 意为“返回”；post 意为“张贴，宣布”。故选 B。

26. A. 推理判断题。根据上下文可知，在农场上挤牛奶、喂奶牛、送牛奶获得报酬这个经历让我学到了很多。learn 意为“学会，懂得”；reply 意为“回答，答复”；warn 意为“警告，告诫”；agree 意为“同意，赞同”。故选 A。

27. B. 词义辨析题。为了能够上飞行课，我和朋友一起开了一家小餐馆。build 意为“建造，建立”；open 意为“开，开张”；visit 意为“访问；参观”；borrow 意为“借，借用”。故选 B。

28. C. 推理判断题。根据上下文可知，我们餐馆里有位常客是一家银行的行长。neighbor 意为“邻居”；friend 意为“朋友”；customer 意为“顾客”；passenger 意为“乘客”。故选 C。

29. A. 推理判断题。根据上下文可知，只要有机会，我就会和到餐馆吃饭的银行行长谈我的梦想，为下文跟他借钱买飞机作了铺垫。chance 意为“机会”，符合句意。

30. B. 推理判断题。根据上下文可知，我经常和到餐馆吃饭的一位银行行长谈我的理想，有一天我告诉他我需要一笔钱买一架飞机，他就把钱借给我了。need 意为“需要”，符合句意。

31. C. 推理判断题。根据上下文可知，由于，我从小就希望能成为一名飞行员，所以此处应该是借钱买飞机。故选 C。

32. D. 固定用法题。12 年后我成为一家大型航空公司的飞行员，把人们送到世界各地。as 意为“作为，以……身份”。as a pilot 意为“作为一名飞行员”，符合句意。

33. A. 固定用法题。在航空公司工作 10 年后，我建立了自己的公司。start one's business 意为“创业，开始自己的生意”，符合题意。

34. B. 词义辨析题。现在我经营一家价值数十亿美元的公司，但是正是在农场上学到的原则指导着我（实现自己的理想）。remind 意为“提醒，使想起”；guide 意为“指导，引导”。excite 意为“使兴奋，刺激”；press 意为“逼迫，压迫”。故选 B。

35. D. 固定用法题。刻苦工作和决心真的能使梦想成真。make sth. come true 意为“使……成真”，为固定用法。故选 D。

31. D. 主旨大意题。文章第一段第一句为主题句，点明了全文的主旨：网络对中学生的影响。故 D 正确。

32. C. 推理判断题。由第二段第二句可知，87%的中学教师认为年轻的一代不刻苦学习，也不能长时间集中注意力。由此推断出，这些教师认为学生应刻苦学习。故 C 正确。

33. C. 事实细节题。由第三段第二句和第三句可知，现在的中学生没有判断所得到的信息真实性的技能，这是教师应该教授给学生的。故 C 正确。

34. B. 事实细节题。由最后一段第二句可知，中学生过于依赖搜索工具而没有充分利用书籍。故 B 正确。

35. C. 事实细节题。由第二段可知，学生和家长们聚集在体育场是为了参加毕业典礼。故 C 正确。



#### 四、阅读理解

36. D.主旨大意题。文章第一段第一句为主题句，点明了全文的主旨：网络对中学生的影响。故 D 正确。
37. C.推理判断题。由第二段第二句可知，87%的中学教师认为年轻的一代不刻苦学习，也不能长时间集中注意力。由此推断出，这些教师认为学生应刻苦学习。故 C 正确。
38. C.事实细节题。由第三段第二句和第三句可知，现在的中学生没有判断所得到的信息真实性的技能，这是教师应该教授给学生的。故 C 正确。
39. B.事实细节题。由最后一段第二句可知，中学生过于依赖搜索工具而没有充分利用书籍。故 B 正确。
40. C.事实细节题。由第二段可知，学生和家长们聚集在体育场是为了参加毕业典礼。故 C 正确。
41. D.事实细节题。由第一段最后一句可知，作者的儿子在找个位置坐下之前给作者（即他的妈妈）拍了张照。故 D 正确。
42. A.事实细节题。由最后一段可知，作者哭是因为她再也不能经常见到儿子了。儿子上大学时离家比较近，所以作者能够经常看到他，但是现在儿子大学毕业了，即将到加利福尼亚上研究生了。故 A 正确。
43. C.推理判断题。由最后一段第三句和第四句可知，儿子大学时离家较近，这对作者来说是一个恩赐，因为作者不用担心假期时儿子能不能回家；由第五句和第六句可知，恩赐也是有限的，因为现在儿子要去加利福尼亚上研究生了。由此推断出，儿子要远离家庭了。故 C 正确。
44. B.事实细节题。由第三段第二句可知，一辆时尚货车的费用要比一间店铺的费用低得多。这正是时尚货车的优点之一。故 B 正确。
45. A.事实细节题。由最后一段可知，Meagan Rogers 已经毕业了，拥有一辆时尚货车来做生意，并且已经开始赚钱了。故 A 正确。
46. D.主旨大意题。文章通篇讲述的都是加利福尼亚州的洛杉矶街上的时尚货车。第一段讲时尚货车上卖各种各样的衣服和食物；第二段：讲时尚货车上的布局；第三段和第四段分别讲时尚货车的优势和劣势；第五段讲 Meagan Rogers 的时尚货车。故 D 正确。
47. A.事实细节题。由第一段第一句可知，肢体语言对人类的意义重大，故选择 A。
48. D.事实细节题。由第二段第二句可知，在美国即使对陌生人也可以不拘束地微笑，但是在俄罗斯这种表现是很奇怪的。
49. B.事实细节题。由第三段第四句可知，几乎在任何地方，握手都是可以接受的，甚至陌生人之间也可以握手。故 B 正确。
50. B.词义猜测题。由最后一段可知，在美国和拉丁美洲，直视别人表示对对方的尊重，但是在亚洲国家，过长时间地直视别人是很不礼貌的。这表明目光接触这种身势语在不同的地区的含义是有很明显的差异的。由此推测，striking 一词在这句话中的意思是，“明显的，显著的”。故 B 正确。

#### 五、补全对话

51. Which bus did you take
52. What does the bag look like
53. What's in the bag
54. What's your name
55. Thanks/Thank you

#### 六、书面表达

Dear Mike,

How are you doing recently? My friends and I plan to have a picnic together in the Summer Palace this coming weekend. We'd like to invite you to come and join us. Each of us is expected to prepare a favorite dish for the picnic. And I will get enough bread, fruits and drinks ready for all of us. We have decided to meet at the bus stop near the north gate of our school at 8 o' clock this Sunday morning. Please let me know if you can come.

Yours,  
Li Hua