# 2020年成人高考外语全真试题及答案（二）

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 come  B  some  C move  D love

2. A file  B fight  C film  D final

3. A town  B brown  C shown  D allow

4. A stronger  B longer  C singer  D hungry

5. A world  B worth  C worse  D worn

1. 词汇与语法知识(共15小题;每题2分，共30分。)

从每小题的四个选择项中，选出的一项。

1. It was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_last week \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_I knew the news.

A until; that  B not until; when

C not until; that  D until; since

7. It by any chance someone comes to see me，ask them to leave a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A message  B letter  C sentence  D notice

8. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_have been there， but I \_\_\_\_\_\_ not find the time.

A should; would  B should; could

C might; could  D could; could

1. The stone was so heavy that it was difficult for the old man to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it.

A lift  B reach  C rise  D touch

10. Hello， may I speak to Dr. Bush?

A Yes， I'm Bush  B Yes， it's me

C Here is Bush  D Speaking

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_time flies!

A what  B How  C Which  D That

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_late in the morning，Bob turned off the alarm.

A To sleep  B Sleeping  C Sleep  D Having sleep

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13. She the piano since she was a child.

A played  B has played  C have played  D had played

14. When and where to build the new factory \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ yet.

A is not decided  B are not decided

C has not decided  D have not decided

1. Since the road is wet this morning， last night \_\_\_\_.
2. it must be raining  B. it must rain

C. it must have rained  D it must have been rained

16. The fact \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his health is bad is not true.

A which  B that  C as  D what

17. He came here \_\_\_ for making more money \_\_\_\_\_\_\_for working with you.

A not; yet  B not because of; but

C not; but  D except; but

18. Mary doesn't like skating， does she?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but she used to.

A Yes，she does  B Yes，she doesn't

C No，she does  D No，she doesn't

1. It was in that big room \_\_\_I saw the great man.

A where  B two hour  C that  D in which

1. He goes to work every day \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Saturday and Sunday.

A besides  B on  C without  D except

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对应空白处的选项。

 Mr. Jones was traveling in a car. Soon after setting out from a village to drive to London， he heard a strange noise from the back of the car. Naturally， he 21 to have a look. He examined the wheels closely but found nothing wrong. 22 ， he got back into the car and continued his way. The noise began almost immediately and was louder than 23 . Quickly turning his head， the man saw what appeared to be a great black loud following the car. 24 He stopped at a village later on， he was told that a queen bee must be 25 in his car as there were thousands of bees nearby.

 26 Learning his， the man realized that the only way to get rid of the bees would be to drive away as 27 as possible. After an hour's hard driving， he arrived in London where he parked his car outside a hotel and went in to have a drink.It was not long 28 a waiter who had seen him 29 hurried in to inform him that his car was covered with bees. The poor driver telephoned the police and explained what had happened. The 30 decided that the best way to 31 the situation would be to call in a bee-keeper. In a short time， the bee-keeper arrived. He found the 32 passenger hidden near the wheel at the back of the car. Very thankful to the driver for his 33 gift， the bee-keeper took the queen and her thousands of 34 home in a large box. Then， the driver drove away in peace，35 free from the "black cloud"， which had hung over his car.

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( )21. A moved on  B got out

C turned around  D drove back

( )22. A However  B Though  C Instead  D Therefore

( )23. A ever  B the beginning  C the past  D early

( )24. A Until  B Before  C When  D Sine

( )25. A taken  B found  C hidden  D stored

( )26. A At  B On  C For  D In

( )27. A carefully  B quietly  C bravely  D quickly

( )28. A before  B then  C until  D when

( )29. A come over  B arrive  C set off  D leave

( )30. A waiter  B driver  C expert  D police

( )31. A get rid of  B go on with

C clean up  D deal with

( )32. A mistaken  B anxious  C unpopular  D unwelcome

( )33. A worthless  B expensive  C unexpected  D usual

( )34. A sisters  B lovers  C followers  D prisoners

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的一项。

A

Very soon a computer will be able to teach you English. It will also be able to translate any language for you too. It's just one more incredible result of the development of microprocessors-those tiny parts of a computer commonly known as "silicon chips".So give up going to classes， stop buying more textbooks and relax. In a couple of years you won't need the international language of English.

Already Texas instruments in the United States are developing an electronic translation machine. Imagine a Spanish secretary， for example， who wants to type a letter from the boss to a business man in Sweden. All he or she will have to do is this ： first type the letter will appear on another television screen in Stockholm in perfect Swedish.

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And that's not all. Soon a computer will be able to teach you English，if you really want to learn the language. You'll sit in front of a television screen and practice endless structures. The computer will tell you when you are correct and when you are wrong. It will even talk to you because the silicon chips can change electrical impulses into sounds. And clever programmers can predict the responses you， the learner，are likely to make.

So think of it. You will be able to teach yourself at your own pace. You will waste very little time， and you can work at home. And if after all that， you still can't speak English you can always use the translating machine. In a few years， therefore， perhaps there will be no need for BBC Modern English， or BBC English by Radio programs—no more textbooks or teachers of English. Instead of buying an exciting new textbook， the computer will ask you to replace it with microprocessor one thousand nine hundred and eighty-four. Fast， reliable and efficient language learning and translating facilities will be available to you. Think of that no more tears or embarrassing moments. One little problem is that a computer can’t laugh yet-but the scientists are working on it.

Happy learning!

36. Silicon chips are

A microprocessors

B the result of the development of microprocessors

C the computer

D parts of microprocessors

37. According to the writer， "you won't need the international language of English" because

A learning English will no longer be a difficult task

B textbooks are no longer necessary

C it's better to buy a computer than to go to classes

D the computer will be able to translate any language for you

38. "Texas Instruments" in the 2nd paragraph is probably

A those instruments used to fit computers

B electronic translation machines

C a corporation-producing computing machines

D something other than computers

1. Which of the following is NOT true?

A A computer will be able to teach you English

B All computers speak English

C Electrical impulses can be turned into sounds

D The learner's responses can be predicted

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B

 Zhao Wenxuan， a film star from Taiwan has been fond of seeing films since his childhood. He would sometimes go to the cinema for the same film four or five times. He also enjoys literature(文学)and art. Before he took the film acting as his career(职业) ，he has been on the staff(工作人员)of an airline in Taibei. His change of job to acting was quite by chance.

One day， he came across in the paper an advertisement for a leading actor to appear in the film named "Wedding Feast". Full of excitement， he answered the job and by telephoning the director of the film，Mr. Li An. It was this telephone call that had changed all his life. At last the director decided him to be the very person for the role. That he could be chosen owed much to his good command of English， natural manners and low pay for this work in the film.

The film "wedding Feast" proved to be a hit. It won the German Golden Bear Award and entered the competition for one of the Oscar Academy Awards. Also， it was the first Taiwan film that was permitted to be shown in the U.S. Thanks to the film Zhao Wenxuan became popular in Taiwan， Hong Kong and Southeast Asia.

In 1994， Mr. zhao acted as leading role in the Hongkong film "Red Rose and White Rose"， in which many film stars like Ms. Chen Chong from U.S and Mr. Ye Yuqing from the local area took parts in it. This film was named for 10 prizes of the Taiwan Golden Horse Prize and at last it was awarded five prizes for the best play， actress and music. Zhao has regarded the film as one of his favorite films since he stepped into the acting circle.

Sine 1993， Mr. Zhao has taken part in the shooting of 13 films most of which are highly thought of.

Mr. Zhao said that Taiwan should think to cooperate(合作) mush with the mainland in the film producing industry and it would benefit each other. In recent years he often came to the mainland for film shooting. He has just completed his performance in the film "Love Affairs" directed by Mr. Li Xin， a director from Shanghai Film Studio.

1. When he was very young， Zhao Wenxuan

A was a movie fan

B wanted to be a photographer

C would love to be an actor

D was eager to be a painter

41. Why could Zhao Wenxuan play the leading role in the movie "Wedding Feast"?

A Because he liked to see films very much.

B Because he could speak English very well，acted naturally and cared little about the pay for his work.

C Because he was a famous actor at that time.

D Because the director of the movie knew him very well.

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42. The text suggest that

A "Wedding Feast" is just an ordinary film

B the film “Wedding Feast” disappointed people greatly

C Zhao Wen xuan became a famous movie star because of the film "Wedding Feast"

D a lot of Taiwan films are shown in the U.S every year

C

  Kleptomania is an illness of the mind that gives a person the desire to steal. Such a person is not really a thief. They are sick and cannot help themselves. All small children act naturally and as they grow up they normally learn to control their actions， People with kleptomaniac for certain medical reasons have failed to develop control over their desire to take things that do not belong to them. With medical help they may become normal citizens again. The things that a kleptomaniac steals are seldom of great value. They often give away what they have stolen or collect objects without using them.

1. What is the topic of the text?

A Young thieves.

B An unusual illness.

C Reasons for stealing.

D A normal child's actions

1. From the text we learn that small children

A have little control of themselves

B usually steal things but grow up honest

C are usually kleptomaniacs

D like to give things away

45. Kleptomaniacs usually steal things that

A are valuable

B are unimportant

C their friends like

D they themselves need

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1. Which of the following words can best replace(替代) the word desire in the first sentence?

A chance

B power

C right

D wish

D

Copernicus was born in Torun， Poland， on February 19，1473. Little is known about his early life except that his father died when he was 10. An uncle adopted(收养)him， his two sisters， and his brother. The uncle saw to it that the two boys received a good education. Copernicus went to the University of Cracow. There he studied such subjects as Latin， mathematics， and astronomy， It was probably at that time that he changed his Polish name， Niklas Koppernigk， to the Latin form of Nicolaus Copernicus. In 1496 Copernicus went toItaly， where he spent the next 10 years studying at various universities .

In Copernicus'time people still believed that all things-the sun， the stars， and the planets-moved around the earth. It was an old belief that few men had ever questioned. Aristotle had based his theory of astronomy on this belief. Because the Chruch had long been the center of learning， the theory was also linked to religious(宗教的)beliefs.

In 1506 Copernicus returned to his homeland. A few years later he began to work for the Church. All those years Copernicus carried on his work in astronomy. He had just the most basic equipment and， like other scientists of his day， made observations with only his eyes. Still， using mathematics and logic(逻辑)， Copernicus worked out a different theory， which held that the planets went around the sun.

Copernicus did not announce his ideas. He did not want to make trouble. But he could not hid the scientific truth. So he talked about his theory with his friends， who strongly advised him to have his work published. His great book， On the Revolutions of the Heavenly Bodies， appeared at the very end of his life. Copernicus saw the first copy on the day he died， May 24， 1543.

47. Which of the following is TRUE about Copernicus?

A He had two brothers and a sister.

B He used to be called Niklas Koppernigk.

C He lost his father soon he was born.

D He spent 10 years at the University of Cracow.

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1. From the passage we can see that astronomy is

A the life experience of great men

B the movement of the stars and the planets

C the scientific study of natural objects in space

D the theories developed by scientists of old times

1. Copernicus developed his theory

A using various telescopes

B based on Aristotle's beliefs

C through observations and reasoning

D under the encouragement of his friends

1. The writer of the passage wants us to know that

A Copernicus did not tell about his discovery until the day of his death

B for many years Copernicus dared to do nothing openly against the Church

C pushed by his friends Copernicus decided to write a book in May 1543

D shortly before he got back to Poland Copernicus started to work for the Church

第II卷

注意事项：

1.第II卷共4页，用钢笔或圆珠笔直接答在试卷上。

2.答卷前将密封线内的项目填写清楚。

  五、补全对话(共5句;每句满分为3分，共15分。)

  根据中文提示，将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：Sally每天下班时邮局关门了，本周六她又要与几位朋友去郊游。她想请Peter为她买几张邮票，她把钱和写好的便条放在书桌上，能够Peter没注意。最后Peter明白了是怎么回事，答应给她买邮票。

Sally： Did you find 51?

Peter： Yes，But whats it for?

Sally： 52?

Peter： I didnt see any note.

Sally： Well，I left a note saying I wanted you to get some stamps at the post office.

Peter： Why can't you get them?

Sally： 53 when I get off work.

Peter： You could 54.

Sally： I know but I won't be in town on Saturday. I'm going 55.

Peter：Okay. I‘ll get them for you. What do you need?

Sally： I need a book of regular stamps and two of airmail. And thanks for doing it for me.

Peter： It's okay. You're welcome.

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六。书面表达(满分30分)

  请根据提示写一张举行隔周一次的英语晚会(every-other-week English Evening)的书面通知。

  时间：10月18日，周六，晚上7点;

地点：2号教学楼的报告厅(lecture room)

内容：歌曲、朗诵(recitation)、舞蹈、英语剧等，还有美籍教师讲演;

目的：提升学生英语听说水平;

报名地点：办公楼，203室，学生会(Students' Union)。

注意： (1)要点不得遗漏;

1. 符合书面通知的格式;

(3)字数为100左右。

**参考答案**

一、语音知识

1. C 2. C 3. C 4. C 5. D

二、词汇与语法知识

6. C 7. A 8. B 9. A 10. D

11. B 12. A 13. B 14. A 15. C

16. B 17. C 18. D 19. C 20. D

三、完形填空

21. B 22. D 23. A 24. C 25. C

26. B 27. D 28. A 29. B 30. D

31. D 32. D 33. C 34. C 35. B

四、阅读理解

36. A 37. D 38. C 39. B 40. A

41. B 42. C 43. B 44. A 45. B

46. D 47. B 48. C 49. C 50. B

五、补全对话：

51.The money I left on the desk

52.Did you see the note on the desk

53.The post office closes

54.get them on Saturday

55.to have a picnic with some of my friends

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评分说明：

  本题应补入5处，每处3分，共15分。

  补入的部分内容恰当、语句准确、通顺的给满分。与答案不同但意思、语言无错误的不扣分。大体准确的，给2分。句子结构或用词有毛病但尚能达意的，给1分。句子结构或用词有严重错误的，给0.5分或不给分。完全错误或只写个别单词的不给分。每句中的拼写错误每1-2处扣0.5分，不倒扣分。

六。书面表达

(一)评分原则：

1.本题总分为30分，按5个档次给分。

2.评分时，先根据文章的内容和语言初步确定其所属档次，然后以该档次的要求来衡量，确定或调整档次，最后给分。

3.词数少于80和多于120的，从总分中减去2分。

4.评分时，应注意的主要内容为：内容要点、应用词汇和语法结构的数量和准确性、上下文的连贯性及语言的得体性。

5.拼写与标点符号是语言准确性的一个方面，评分时，应视其对交际的影响水准予以考虑。英、美拼写及词汇用法均可接受。

6.如书写较差，以至影响交际，将分数降低一个档次。

(二)各档次的给分范围和要求：

第五档(很好)：(25-30分)

完全完成了试题规定的任务。

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覆盖所有内容要点。

应用了较多的语法结构和词汇。

语法结构或词汇方面有些许错误，但为尽力使用较复杂结构或较高级词汇所致;具备较强的语言使用水平。

有效地使用了语句间的连接成分，使全文结构紧凑。

完全达到了预期的写作目的。

第四档(好)：(19-24分)

完全完成了试题规定的任务。

虽漏掉了1、2个次重点，但覆盖所有主要内容。

应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。

语法结构或词汇方面应用基本准确，些许错误主要是因尝试较复杂语法结构或词汇所致。

应用简单的语句间连接成分，使全文结构紧凑。

达到了预期的写作目的。

第三档(适当)：(13-18分)   基本完成了试题规定的任务

虽漏掉一些内容，但覆盖所有主要内容。

应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。

有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误，但不影响理解。

应用简单的语句间连接成分，使全文内容连贯。

整体来说，基本达到了预期的写作目的。

（成人高考更多资料免费提供加QQ/微信：12575751 蔡老师）

第二档(较差)：(7-12分)

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未恰当完成试题规定的任务。

漏掉或未描述清楚一些主要内容，写了一些无关内容。

语法结构单调、词汇项目有限。

有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误，影响了对写作内容的理解。

较少使用语句间的连接成分，内容缺少连贯性。

信息未能清楚地传达给读者。

第一档(差)：(1-6分)

未完成试题规定的任务。

明显遗漏主要内容，写了一些无关内容，原因可能是未理解试题要求。

语法结构单调、词汇项目有限。

较多语法结构或词汇方面的错误，影响对写作内容的理解。

缺乏语句间的连接成分，内容不连贯。

信息未能传达给读者。

0分

未能传达给读者任何信息：内容太少，无法评判;写的内容均与所要求内容无关或所写内容无法看清。

(四)说明：

1.内容要点可用不同方式表达。

2.对紧扣主题的适当发挥不予扣分。

(五)One possible version：

NOTICE

In order to improve students'listening and speaking abilitiy， the every-other-week English Evening is to be held in the lecture room， No.2 Teaching Building， at 7：00 p.m this Saturday ，October 18 Program includeds songs， recitation ，dances ，plays and so on. And our English teacher from America is going to make a short speech about English study. Everyone is welcome.Those who would like to take part in it， please sign your names at the Students'Union ，Room 203，Office Building.

October 15， 2004

Students' Union