# 2020年成人高考外语全真试题及答案（三）

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. anything   B. many   C. animal   D. ate

2. A. dollar   B. polite   C. pocket   D. honest

3. A. breath   B. mouth   C. breathe   D. cloth

4. A. over   B. open   C. often   D. only

5. A. beg   B. climb   C. job   D. lab

1. 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，选出的一项。

1. The old man says if you run after two hares (野兔) , you'll catch \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. both   B. any   C. neither   D. either

7. Can you do it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than that? Our clients expect the

A. any better; best   B. the best; best

C. any better; better   D. the best; better

1. It seemed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that anyone should be unhappy on such a beautiful morning.

A. important   B. impossible C. possible   D. usual

9. She hasn't come yet. Her watch \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have stopped. I will go and wake her up.

A. should   B. could   C. can   D. must

10. She said Mr. Baker \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to buy a new car because he his old one. It cost him 3,000 dollars.

A. has; had lost   B. had; has lost

C. had; had lost   D. has; has lost

11. How can we ever do anything if we always \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ among ourselves?

A. talk   B. discuss   C. quarrel   D. shout

12. Turn off the main road here \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you will come to the lake.

A. so   B. and   C. but   D. or

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13. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he is thinking about now is not her health, but her safety.

A. That   B. What   C. Whatever   D. Which

14. The little boy wanted to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ up his hand to ask the teacher a question, but dared not.

A. hang   B. wake   C. lift   D. hold

15. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was expected, he performed the task with success.

A. Which   B. That   C. It   D. As

16. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as a writer, I don't like him as a man.

A. As I admire him much

B. How ! admire him much

C. How nuch I admire him

D. Much as I admire him

17. She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ some time trying to figure out what they would be doing.

A. cost   B. takes   C. paid   D. spent

18. He didn't give up smoking although he knew he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. ought to do   B. needn't do   C. ought to   D. needn't

19. The story of the film is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the music is to the ear.

A. excited; pleased   B. exciting; pleasing

C. excited; pleasing D. exciting; pleased

20. They decided to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the meeting until after Christmas

A. put, away   B. put, down   C. put, off   D. put, up

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。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。

Many people believe that Americans love their cars almost more than anything else. They are 21 about cars. Not only is the car the 22 means of transportation in the States, it has 23 become a "plaything".24 the time youngsters become fourteen years old or even 25, they are likely to start 26 of having their own cars.

  In the USA, the 27 family, if the father is not 28 work, can afford to buy a new car every five years. However, many young people 29 after school in order to save money to buy a car. Learning to drive and getting a driver license may be one of the most exciting 30 of a young person's life. Driver 31 is one of the most popular courses. At the end of the course the student will 32 a driving test for a license.33 many, that piece of paper means that they have grown up.

In the United States, many men and women 34 to have cars. People use cars to go to work.35 drive cars to go shopping, to take the children to school or for other activities.

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1. A. crazy   B. careful   C. sure   D. wonderful
2. A. quickness   B. closest   C. basic   D. scientific
3. A. already   B. just   C. even   D. also
4. A. From   B. By   C. At   D. Until
5. A. later   B. earlier   C. less  D. more
6. A. fond   B. imagining   C. wishing   D. dreaming
7. A. most   B. standard   C. average   D. rich
8. A. at   B. from   C. out of   D. for
9. A. work   B. look   C. seek   D. graduate
10. A. times   B. skills   C. news   D. successes
11. A. club   B. experience   C. training   D. test
12. A. make   B. hold   C. pass   D. take
13. A. For   B. So   C. Too   D. As
14. A. used   B. need   C. ought   D. dear
15. A. Couples   B. Woman   C. Husbands   D. Housewives

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的一项。

A

  The sun's heat warms the air and makes it move. This movement is called wind. Different parts of the Earth receive different amounts of heat. Near the equator (赤道) , the sun is overhead and heats the Earth intensely (强烈). Nearer the poles, the sun's rays strike the Earth at a low angle so the heat is not so intense.

  A lot of the earth's heat is reflected back into spaces, by the atmosphere, clouds, dust in the air and by water, snow and ice. So some parts of the Earth are warm and some are cold. Warm air tends to rise and creates areas of high ressure. As warm air rises, cold air flows in and replaces it. The greater the pressure difference is, the stronger the wind blows.

1. A strong wind is usually caused by a difference in\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. heat

B. pressure

C. atmosphere

D. air

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37. Some parts of the Earth are warm and some are cold because\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. a lot of the heat is reflected

B. there are clouds and dust in the air

C. different parts of the Earth receive and reflect different amounts of heat

D. different parts of the Earth have different sources of heat

38. The best title of the article is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. The Sun's Heat

B. Pressure

C. Atmosphere

D. Why Do Winds Blow

B

 Our eating habits are very important for good health and a strong body. There are times when most of us would rather eat sweets and ice-cream than meat and rice. Sweets and ice-cream are not bad if we eat them at the end of a meal. If we eat them before a meal, they may take away our appetite(食欲).

It is important for us to eat our meals at the same time each day. When we feel hungry, it is a sign that our body needs food. When we feel angry or excited, we may not want to eat. A long time ago, in England, some judges used to decide whether a man was telling the truth by giving him some dry bread. If the man could not eat the bread, it showed that he was telling lies. Although this seems very strange and rather foolish, it is indeed a very good way of finding out the fact. A man who is worrying about something has difficulty in eating anything dry. Because he is worrying, he loses his appetite and does not want to eat.

1. We must have good eating habits because\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. we want to eat more

B. we want to enjoy our meals

C. we want to be healthy

D. we want to grow up quickly

1. It is good to eat sweets and ice-cream\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. when we are hungry

B. when we want to

C. at the end of a meal

D. before the meal

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41. We'd better have our meals\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. at the same time each day

B. when our work is over

C. when the meal is still hot

D. when every one of the family is home

42. A man who is worrying\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. has a better appetite

B. likes to tell lies

C. likes to eat ice-cream

D. has a poor appetite

C

There once was a village that had among its people a very wise old man. The villagers trusted this man to provide them with answers to their questions.

One day, a farmer from the village went to the wise man and said," My ox has died and I have no animal to help me plough my field! Isn't this the worst thing that could have possibly happened?" The wise old man replied, "Maybe so, maybe not. " The man thought the wise man had gone mad.

The very next day, however, a strong, young horse was seen near the man's farm. The man caught the horse. How happy the farmer was! He went back to the wise man to apologize. "You were right, wise man. Losing my ox wasn't the worst thing that could have happened. I never would have caught my new horse if that had not happened. This is the best thing that could have happened. " The wise man replied once again, "Maybe so, maybe not. " The farmer thought surely the wise man had gone mad now.

A few days later the farmer's son was thrown off the horse when riding it. He broke his leg and would not be able to help with the crop. Once again, the farmer went to the wise man, "You were right again. Catching my horse was not a good thing. My son is injured. This time I'm sure that this is the worst thing that could have possibly happened. " But, just as he had done before, the wise man replied once again, "Maybe so, maybe not. " The farmer stormed back to the village.

The next day soldiers arrived to take every able-bodied man to the war that had just broken out.

  The farmer's son was the only young man in the village who didn't have to go. He would live, while the others would surely die.

  Remember： maybe so, maybe not.

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1. What happened to the wise man one day?

A. His ox had died.

B. He had no animal to help plough his field.

C. He had gone mad.

D. A farmer came to say the worse thing had happened.

1. What happened to the farmer the next day?

A. A strong, young horse was seen on his farm.

B. He caught a strong, young horse near his farm.

C. The best thing happened to him.

D. The worst thing happened to him.

1. What happened to the farmer's son a few days later?

A. He was thrown off the horse when riding it.

B. He broke his hand and was not be able to go to war.

C. He went to the wise man to tell him about it.

D. He stormed out of the wise man's house.

1. What is the story trying to teach us?
2. We can't always know what will be good or bad for us.

B. We can't know what's going to happen.

C. The worst thing may be the best thing.

D. The best thing may be the worst thing.

D

We can make mistakes at any age. Some mistakes we make are about money. But most mistakes are about people. "Did Jerry really care when I broke up with Helen? When I got that great job, did Jim really feel good about it, as a friend? Or did he envy my luck?" When we look back, doubts like these can make us feel bad. But when we look back, it's too late.

Why do we often misunderstand others?? Sometimes what people say hides their real meaning. And if we don't really listen we miss the real meaning behind the words. Suppose someone tells you,"You're a lucky dog". That's being friendly. But "lucky dog" .? There is a bit of envy in those words.

What he may be saying is that he doesn't think you deserve your luck.

  "Just think of all the things you have to be thankful for" is another sentence that says one thing and means

another. Wrapped up in this phrase is the thought that your problem isn't important. It's telling you to think of all the hungry people in the world when you haven't got a date for Saturday night.

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  How can you tell the real meaning behind someone's words? One way is to take a good look at the person talking. Do his words fit the way he looks? Does what he say agree with the tone of voice?? His posture(姿势) ? The look in his eyes? Stop and think. The minute you spend thinking about the real   meaning of what people say to you may save another mistake.

47. Most mistakes we make are about\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. friend
2. job
3. money
4. people

48. Why do we make mistakes about people?

A. We are envious of their good luck.

B. We often feel bad about their words.

C. We think too much about our own problems.

D. We fail to listen carefully and miss the real meaning.

1. If someone says" You're a lucky dog" , he\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. is possibly showing his envy

B. thinks you are an enemy

C. wants to become your friend

D. feels you are unlucky

50. Which of the following doesn't help show the real meaning of a person's words?

1. His posture.

B. His clothes.

C. His tone.

D. The look in his eyes.

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：假如你在北京，要去\*\*\*\*\*\*，你不理解路，于是去问路。别人告诉你沿着这条街直行，第二个路口右转，不需要乘坐公共汽车。下面是问路的一段对话，请把五句话补全。

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A ： Excuse me,51 ?

B： Sure, 52, then take the second turn on the right.   Walk on until you come to the traffic lights. Then turn left. You can't miss it.

A： 53 ?

B： No, you can walk there.

A： 54 ?

B： It's only about 10 minutes' walk.

A： 55.

B： Not at all. Bye-bye!

A： Bye!

六。书面表达(满分30分)

  假定你是一名中国学生，名叫李华，参加了学校组织的赴英国际交流活动。当前，你居住在英国朋友Sue的家里。请你用英语给你在上海外国语大学教书的父亲发一封电子邮件，内容如下：

1.你对这次活动的感受。

2.你居住在英国朋友家的情况。

3.天气。

4.昨天的活动。

5.明天的安排。

6.回国时到达上海机场的日期和时间。

7.请父亲转达对母亲和奶奶的问候。

注意：开头已给出，词数应为100左右。

Dear dad,

 How lucky I am to take part in such a good exchange program!

**参考答案**

一、语音知识

1. D 2. B 3. C 4. C 5. B

二、词汇与语法知识

1. C 7. A 8. B 9. D 10. C
2. C 12. B 13. B 14. D 15. D
3. D 17. D 18. C 19. B 20. C

三、完形填空

21. A 22. C 23. D 24. A 25. B

26. D 27. C 28. C 29. A 30. A

31. C 32. D 33. A 34. B 35. D

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四、阅读理解

36. B 37. C 38. D 39. C 40. C

41. A 42. D 43. D 44. B 45. A

46. A 47. D 48. D 49. A 50. B

五、补全对话：

51. Could(can)you tell me the way to Tian’an Men/would you kindly tell me the way to Tian’an Men

52. go along this street/walk down this street

53. Should(Do)I need to take a bus/Need I take a bus

54. How far is it

55. Thank you(very much)/Thanks a lot/Many thanks

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。

（成人高考更多资料免费提供加QQ/微信：12575751 蔡老师）

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。

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。

 （成人高考更多资料免费提供加QQ/微信：12575751 蔡老师）

(五)One possible version：

Dear Dad,

  How lucky I am to take part in such a good exchange program! Here I have learnt what cannot be learnt in class.

Sue's family are very kind. They treat me so well and I feel quite at home. The weather here is very nice and comfortable.

  Yesterday I had fun with my foreign friends. Tomorrow we are going to visit Cambridge University. We will return Shanghai on the 20th of December. The plane will arrive at the Shanghai Airport at 10：30 a. m.

  Please say "Hi" to Mum and Grandma for me.

I miss you.

Love,

Li Hua