

2020春网络教育模拟试题（英语）高升专

语音知识

在下列每组单词中，有一个单词划线的部分与其他单词的划线部分读音不同，找出这个单词。

1 在下列单词中，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 【 C 】

A: physics B: quickly C: library D: ticket

2 在下列单词中，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。 A. north B. short C. horse D. worker 【 D 】

A: north B: short C: horse D: worker

3 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。 【 A 】

A: family B: famous C: favour D: labour

4 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。 【 C 】

A: capital B: hospital C: several D: final

5 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。 【 A 】

A: bear B: learn C: earth D: search

6 在下列单词中，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。 【 B 】

A: Nvember B: monkey C: nobody D: notice

7 观察所给单词的读音，从A, B, C, D中找出其划线部分与所给单词的划线部分读音相同的选项。 below 【 B 】

A: bell B: receive C: felt D: general

8 在下列单词中，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。 【 D 】

A: closed B: listened C: excused D: watched

9 观察所给单词的读音，从A, B, C, D中找出其划线部分与所给单词的划线部分读音相同的选项。 near 【 B 】

A: bear B: appear C: wear D: pear

10 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。 【 A 】

A: family B: famous C: favour D: labour

11 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。 【 D 】

A: electric B: public C: plastic D: practice

12 观察所给单词的读音，从A, B, C, D中找出其划线部分与所给单词的划线部分读音相同的选项。 though 【 D 】

A: though B: thief C: theatre D: those

13 在下列单词中，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 【 C 】

A: window B: show C: now D: yellow

14 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。 【 B 】

A: even B: ever C: fever D: meter

15 在下列单词中，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 【 B 】

A: three B: those C: thank D: theatre

16 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。

【 D 】

A: victory B: second C: uncle D: special

17 在下列单词中,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。【 C 】

A: dew B: few C: blew D: new

18 在下列单词中,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。【 B 】

A: check B: chemist C: chicken D: children

19 在每组单词中,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。【 B 】

A: mule B: truth C: duke D: puke

20 观察所给单词的读音,从A, B, C, D中找出其划线部分与所给单词的划线部分读音相同的选项。reply 【 A 】

A: satisfy B: country C: physics D: pretty

词汇与语法知识

从每小题的四个选项中,选择其中最佳的一项,完成句子。

1 从每小题的四个选择项中,选出最佳的一项。He might do it, and so _____. 【 A 】

A: might his best friend

B: his best friend may

C: will his best friend

D: his best friend should

2 从四个选项中,选出最佳的一项。Henry speaks Chinese very well. He _____ in China since 2002.

【 D 】

A: stays B: stayed C: is staying D: has stayed

3 从每小题的四个选择项中,选出最佳的一项。---Need he hurry her into making a decision?---Yes, he _____, or it'll be too late.

【 B 】

A: need B: must C: have D: needn' t

4 从四个选项中,选出最佳的一项。He has caught up his classmates now, though he was once ill _____ a few days. 【 C 】

A: on; since B: to; in C: with; for D: by; for

5 从每小题的四个选择项中,选出最佳的一项。This is a subject _____ which we might argue for a long while. 【 B 】

A: with B: about C: at D: in

6 从每小题的四个选择项中,选出最佳的一项。This is a subject _____ which we might argue for a long while. 【 B 】

A: with B: about C: at D: in

7 从每小题的四个选择项中,选出最佳的一项。The children are still too young _____ all this. 【 C 】

A: not understand

B: not to understand

C: to understand

D: to not understand

8 从四个选项中,选出最佳的一项。_____ wants to study well must learn things _____. 【 C 】

A: No matter who; with heart

B: Who; with his heart

C: Whoever; by heart

D: Whoever; by his heart

9 从四个选项中,选出最佳的一项。Is there a bookshop around _____ I can buy an English and Chinese dictionary? 【 B 】

A: which B: where C: that D: what

10 从四个选项中,选出最佳的一项。She advised me _____ these books first. 【 A 】

A: to read B: read C: reading D: reads

11 从每小题的四个选择项中, 选出最佳的一项。It is ___ that he should enjoy himself somewhere at the seaside.

【 B 】

A: said B: suggested C: ordered D: demanded

12 从四个选项选出最佳的一项。No one is to _____ without showing the passport at the entrance to the hall. 【 B 】

A: admit
B: be admitted
C: have admitted
D: have been admitted

13 从每小题的四个选择项中, 选出最佳的一项。This has already showed us _____ little the young man knows about life. 【 B 】

A: what B: how C: that D: if

14 从每小题的四个选择项中, 选出最佳的一项。He didn't give up smoking although he knew he _____. 【 C 】

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

15 从四个选项中, 选出最佳的一项。The employee must have been dismissed by the employer last month _____ he? 【 D 】

A: haven't B: hasn't C: didn't D: wasn't

16 从每小题的四个选择项中, 选出最佳的一项。In need of money, Bob had to take _____ job that was offered to him 【 A 】

A: whatever B: no matter what C: whichever D: no matter which

17 从四个选项中, 选出最佳的一项。I was on my way to school this morning _____ it suddenly began to rain heavily. 【 C 】

A: before B: since C: when D: after

18 从四个选项中, 选出最佳的一项。Switzerland refuse to _____ the two world wars. 【 B 】

A: take part B: take sides in C: join D: attend

19 从四个选项中, 选出最佳的一项。Jack couldn't answer the question _____ got the money. 【 D 】

A: so he B: as soon as he C: so that he D: how he

20 从四个选项中, 选出最佳的一项。We've got two TV sets, but _____ works well. 【 D 】

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

21 从四个选项中, 选出最佳的一项。The manager discussed the plan that they would like to see _____ the next year. 【 C 】

A: carry out B: carrying out C: carried out D: to carry out

22 从四个选项中, 选出最佳的一项。We will go to the Great Wall this weekend _____ it rains. 【 D 】

A: because B: if C: before D: unless

23 从每小题的四个选择项中, 选出最佳的一项。She _____ some time trying to figure out what they would be doing. 【 D 】

A: cost B: took C: paid D: spent

24 从每小题的四个选择项中, 选出最佳的一项。---Must I come at five in the afternoon?---Oh no, you _____ be so early. Eight is OK. 【 B 】

A: mustn't B: needn't C: don't need D: won't need

25 从每小题的四个选择项中, 选出最佳的一项。Everyone was home for the holidays. What could make for _____ Christmas than that? 【 B 】

A: the merriest B: a merrier C: merry D: the merry

26 从四个选项中, 选出最佳的一项。All this _____ that knowledge comes from practice. 【 B 】

A: speaks B: proves C: explains D: teaches

完形填空

阅读下列短文，然后根据短文的内容从每小题中的四个选项中选择最佳答案。

The party began shortly after Mr. Wood, who lived in the flat below, signed to himself as he heard excited voices and the noisy music. Luckily he had brought some work home from the office 1 he kept himself busy for a couple of hours, thus managing to pay no attention on the noise 2. But by eleven o' clock he felt 3 and was ready to go to bed, though from his earlier experience he knew it was useless trying to get to sleep. He undressed and lay for a while on the bed. Trying to read. but he 4 himself reading the same page over and over again. He then turned off the light and 5 his head in the pillow. But 6 he could not shut 7 the noise, finally, after 8 seemed hours, his patience was gone. He jumped out of bed, 9 some clothing, marched 10 up the stairs, and walked into his neighbor' s flat. The owner of the flat, who 11 him in his dressing gown, came across the room and, 12 Mr. Wood could say anything, cried, "My dear fellow, come and 13. I know our parties 14 you. I meant to send you 15." Mr. Wood' s anger disappeared then and there. He said, "I' d better go and get changed." Minutes later, he returned, properly dressed, only to find that the party was nearly over.

- 1 【 A 】 A: with which B: from which C: where D: when
- 2 【 B 】 A: outside B: overhead C: downstairs D: nearby
- 3 【 B 】 A: bad B: tired C: sick D: hopeless
- 4 【 B 】 A: had B: found C: caught D: felt
- 5 【 A 】 A: buried B: rested C: shook D: turned
- 6 【 D 】 A: till then B: worse still C: strange enough D: even so
- 7 【 B 】 A: away B: off C: down D: up
- 8 【 B 】 A: it B: what C: that D: which
- 9 【 A 】 A: pulled on B: Dressed up C: Selected D: wore
- 10 【 D 】 A: sadly B: proudly C: quietly D: firmly
- 11 【 D 】 A: made fun of B: Stared at C: Was angry with D: Caught sight of
- 12 【 B 】 A: as B: before C: though D: until
- 13 【 C 】 A: meet as B: sit here C: Join us D: scold me
- 14 【 B 】 A: may trouble B: would trouble C: May bother D: Must bother
- 15 【 C 】 A: a notice B: A message C: an invitation D: an apology

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最佳选项。 About 100 students came out through the neighborhoods 1 Thursday morning. Each 2 five empty bags. The fourth-through eighth-graders. from Sligo Adventist School were giving out the bags to the 3 near their school 4 for donation(捐赠) to their Spring Community Food Drive. They 5 on doors to explain the drive(运动) to neighbors who were home. "It's a way to show people we can help 6 and they can help us," said Nathan Stone, 14, an eighth-grader, who has given out bags with his fellow students 7 he was in fifth grade four years ago. The students 8 bags of food each spring and again in the fall before Thanksgiving. The food will be donated(捐赠) to Adventist Community Service Center. The center 9 clothing, food and technical training to residents(居民) of the community(社区). Tony Bruce, assistant director of the center, said, "The food drives are very 10." "When I first started here about five years ago we had 10 to 15 families a day who came 11 food. Now we have anywhere from 30 to 50 every day." Bruce said. "People are learning new experiences: giving and caring for others," resident Susamma Charles said. Another resident, Dave Hawkins, stopped his car and asked for a bag. "They come every year. I figured I better 12 a bag because there would be nobody home," said Hawkins. "The residents are really nice. They have a smile and are 13 to give us cans right away," said Alyssa Pedapudi, 13. More than 500 bags were 14 at homes Thursday and 75 were 15 with foods and left out for the students to collect Friday.

- 1 【 D 】 A: in B: from C: at D: on
- 2 【 C 】 A: took B: brought C: carried D: hung
- 3 【 B 】 A: families B: homes C: houses D: buildings
- 4 【 C 】 A: sending B: begging C: asking D: waiting
- 5 【 D 】 A: hit B: struck C: beat D: knocked
- 6 【 A 】 A: others B: the others C: other D: the other
- 7 【 C 】 A: when B: while C: since D: as
- 8 【 A 】 A: collect B: get C: accept D: receive

- 9 【 C 】 A: lends B: sells C: provides D: hands
 10 【 C 】 A: useful B: hopeful C: helpful D: careful
 11 【 D 】 A: to B: towards C: with D: for
 12 【 A 】 A: get B: fetch C: receive D: give
 13 【 D 】 A: liking B: wishing C: wanting D: willing
 14 【 C 】 A: sent B: given C: left D: brought
 15 【 A 】 A: filled B: full C: provided D: covered

阅读理解

阅读下列短文，掌握其大意。然后，从每小题的四个选项中选出可填入相应空白处的最佳选项。

Thursday, May 8 Jan's birthday was Wednesday, and I forgot to call him. I reminded myself all day, and then I forgot anyway! I felt terrible. My sister Anna said, "Don't be so hard on yourself", but I didn't believe her. She prides herself on remembering everything. Then I remembered an article. It said that people can change the way they explain problems to themselves. Well, I listened to the way I talked to myself and it sounded really insulting(无礼的) -like the way our high school math teacher used to talk to us. I thought, Jan and I are good friends, and we treat each other well. In fact, he forgave me for my mistake right away. And I forgave him for forgetting our dinner date two weeks ago. Friends can forgive each other, so I guess I can forgive myself.

1 My sister Anna said I was too hard on myself because____. 【 A 】

- A: I felt very sorry to have forgotten to call Jan on his birthday
 B: I felt terrible to have forgotten Jan's birthday was Wednesday
 C: I reminded myself all day to call Jan on his birthday
 D: I reminded myself all day to remember Jan's birthday

2 I forgave myself for this as I explained this to myself____. 【 A 】

- A: in a different way
 B: in a way as an article said about
 C: in an insulting way
 D: as our high school math teacher did

3 I thought I can forgive myself for this as____. 【 D 】

- A: I once made a mistake and Jan forgave it right away
 B: Jan once forgot our dinner date and I forgave him
 C: Jan and I are good friends, who can forgive each other
 D: what have been said all above in A, B and C

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。 Water that has been, " raised up" a thousand times is called Ganlan water in Chinese medicine. There is a story about an old man who was dying. His son called on a very experienced Chinese medicine doctor. The doctor said that the disease was difficult to cure. The son went down on his knees and asked the doctor to save his father's life. The doctor was moved by the young man's filial piety(孝), so he wrote a prescription(处方) and said the prescription must be boiled with water that had been raised up a thousand times.

The doctor put a big basin of water beside the old man's bed. The son used a big long spoon to repeatedly raise up the water in front of his father. His father was deeply moved because his son stayed up the whole night to raise up the water in order to cure the father's illness. After the old man took the medicine he recovered quickly. Ganlan water' was not the key to curing the old man's illness. It was the son's filial piety that cured his father. The Chinese thought highly of filial piety. They regarded it as a virtue(美德) that human beings should have. A sincere(真诚的) and kind heart really can change everything. As society has developed to the present day, people no longer think highly of virtue. Bad thoughts are everywhere and pollute people starting in childhood. As the society becomes increasingly worse, more diseases appear. Although people spend a lot of money in research they can't find the cures for new, modern diseases. Only when people live according to the highest virtue can their minds and health improve and society become better.

1 It was____that cured the old man. 【 D 】

- A: Ganlan water
 B: the Chinese medicine doctor

C: the Chinese medicine doctor's prescription
D: the son's filial piety

2 What is said in the last paragraph? 【 D 】

A: People no longer think highly of virtue.

B: Bad thoughts are everywhere now.

C: The society becomes increasingly worse.

D: Only the highest virtue can improve our minds, health and today's society.

3 What would be the best title of the text?

【 B 】

A: Ganlan water.

B: A Chinese tale of filial piety.

C: A son cured his father.

D: The Chinese think highly of virtue.

Sometimes people add to what they say even when they don't talk. Gestures are the "silent language" of every culture. We point a finger or move another part of the body to show what we want to say. It is important to know the body language of every country or we may be misunderstood. In the USA, people greet each other with a handshake. The handshake must be firm. If the handshake is weak, it's a sign of weakness or unfriendliness. Friends may place a hand on the other's arm or shoulder. Some people, usually women, greet a friend with a hug. Space is important to Americans. When two people talk to each other, they usually stand about two and a half feet away and at an angle. So they are not facing each other directly. Americans get uncomfortable when a person stands too close. They will move back to have their space. If Americans touch another person by accident, they say "Pardon me" or "Excuse me". Americans like to look at the other person in the eyes when they are talking. If you don't do so, it means you are bored, hiding something, or are not interested. But when you stare at someone, it's not polite. For Americans, thumbs-up means "Yes, very good" or "well done". Thumbs-down means the opposite. To call a waiter, raise one hand to head level or above. To show you want the check, make a movement with your hands as if you are signing a piece of paper. It is all right to point at things but not at people with the hand and the index finger(食指). Americans shake their index fingers at children when they scold(责备) them and pat them on the head when they praise them. Learning a culture's body language is sometimes confusing. If you don't know what to do, the safest thing to do is to smile.

1 From the first paragraph we can learn that_____. 【 A 】

A: gestures can help us to express ourselves

B: gestures don't mean anything while talking

C: we can learn a language well without any body language

D: only American people use gestures

2 If you are introduced to a stranger from the USA, you should____. 【 C 】

A: greet him with a hug

B: place a hand on his shoulder

C: shake his hand firmly

D: shake his hands weakly

3 American people often____. 【 D 】

A: show their friendship by touching each other

B: show their friendship by staring at each other

C: say "Pardon me" to each other when talking

D: get uncomfortable when you stand close to them

4 When your friend gives thumbs-up to you, he is saying_____. 【 C 】

A: goodbye to you

B: that he is angry with you

C: that you have done a good job

D: that he is worried about you

In Canada you can find dogs, cats, horses etc. in almost every family. These are their pets. People love these pets and regard them as their good friends. Before they keep them at their houses, they take them to animal hospitals to give them injections(注射) so that they won't carry disease. They have special animal food stores, though they can get animal food in almost every store. Some people

spend around two hundred Canadian dollars a month on animal food. When you visit people's homes, they would be very glad to show you their pets and they are very proud of them. You will also find almost every family has a bird feeder in their garden. All kinds of birds are welcomed to come and have a good meal. They are free to come and go and nobody is allowed to kill any animals in Canada. They have a law against killing wild animals. If you killed an animal, you would be punished. If an animal happened to get run over by a car, people would be very sad about it. People in Canada have many reasons to like animals. One of them might be: their family tie is not as close as ours. When children grow up, they leave their parents and start their own career. Then the seniors will feel lonely. But pets can solve this problem. They can be good friends and never leave them alone.

- 1 This passage shows that Canadians_____. 【 C 】
A: hate animals
B: often kill animals
C: love animals
D: don't keep their pets inside their houses
- 2 Children leave their parents when they grow up because_____. 【 D 】
A: they don't love their parents any more
B: they can only find jobs far from their parents
C: their parents' houses are too small
D: they want to live independently(独立自主地)
- 3 Which is true according to the passage? 【 A 】
A: Any birds can come to the bird feeders to eat.
B: In Canada pets eat better than people.
C: Almost every family has a birdcage at his house.
D: People buy animal food for their pets only at the animal food stores.
- 4 The passage mainly talks about_____. 【 B 】
A: how to keep disease from pets
B: pets in Canada
C: how to take good care of pets
D: life of the seniors in Canada

BANGKOK (Reuters)—The strain of bird flu which killed 24 people in Southeast Asia early this year has erupted again in Thailand said it had confirmed outbreaks of the H5N1 strain of bird flu, which first emerged in Hong Kong in 1997, at two farms near towns north of Bangkok. China said the virus had struck a farm in central Anhui province, 180 miles west of Shanghai. Both governments were quick to add that the new outbreaks were being dealt with decisively and a repeat of the epidemic that swept across much of Asia earlier this year was unlikely. That outbreak killed 16 people in Vietnam and eight in Thailand. About 100 million fowl died or were culled, more than 40 million of them in Thailand, which had been the world's fourth-largest chicken exporter. "The outbreak has come under control" in Anhui, the semi-official China News Service said of the latest scare on its Web site at www.chinanews.com.cn. Nevertheless, a provincial official said the family which owned the infected farm and those who had close contact with them had been isolated and were under observation. Officials ordered the culling of all poultry within a 2-mile radius of the farm. Poultry within a 3-mile radius was being vaccinated. "Next we will strengthen quarantining of local agricultural product markets to prevent the spread of bird flu to human beings." the provincial official said.

- 1 Bird flu first emerged in_____. 【 A 】
A: Hong Kong B: Bangkok C: Shanghai D: Vietnam
- 2 The outbreak of bird flu killed_____people in Vietnam and _____ in Thailand. 【 C 】
A: 16, 10 B: 80, 16 C: 16, 8 D: 8, 16
- 3 Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the text? 【 D 】
A: The bird flu had struck a farm in central Anhui province, 180 miles west of Shanghai.
B: Thailand had been the world's fourth-largest chicken exporter.
C: The bird flu killed 24 people in Southeast Asia early this year.
D: The outbreak of bird flu has come under control in all of Asia at this moment.

4 The semi-official China News Service said "The outbreak in has come under control" . 【 C 】

A: Guangzhou B: Hong Kong C: Anhui D: Hubei

5 Officials ordered the culling of all poultry within a___radius of the farm. 【 A 】

A: 2—mile B: 3—mile C: 4—mile D: 5—mile

Shakespeare, more perhaps than any other writer, made full use of the greatest resources of the English Language. Most of us use about five thousand words in our normal employment of English; Shakespeare in his works used about twenty five thousand! There is probably no better way for a foreigner to appreciate the richness and variety of the English language than by studying the various ways in which Shakespeare uses it. Such a study is well worth the effort, even though some aspects of English usage, and the meaning of many words, have changed since Shakespeare's day. However, it is surprising that we should know comparatively little about the life of the greatest English author. We know that Shakespeare was born in 1564 in Stratford-upon-Avon, and that he died there in 1616. He almost certainly attended the Grammar School in the town, but of this we cannot be sure. We know he was married there in 1582 to Anne Hathaway and that he and three children. We know that he spent much of his life in London writing his masterpieces (作品). But this is almost all that we do know. However, what is important about Shakespeare's life is not its incidental details but its products, the plays and the poems. For many years scholars have been trying to add a few facts about Shakespeare's life to the small number we already possess and for an equally long time critics (批评) have been theorizing (使理论化) about the plays. Sometimes, indeed, it seems that the poetry of Shakespeare will disappear under the great mass of comment that has been written upon it. Fortunately this is not likely to happen. Shakespeare's people have long delighted not just the English but lovers of literature (文学) everywhere, and will continue to do so after the scholars and critics and all their works have been forgotten.

1 This passage is about 【 D 】

A: the great length of each chapter

B: the great varieties in writing styles

C: the richness of the content in Shakespeare's works

D: the rich English language used by Shakespeare in his works

2 According to the writer, which of the following remains uncertain about Shakespeare? 【 C 】

A: His date of birth.

B: His marriage

C: His life in the Grammar School.

D: His date of death.

3 It can be inferred from Para 3 that____. 【 A 】

A: not all the comments on Shakespeare's works have produced good effects

B: scholars have successfully collected facts about Shakespeare's life

C: critics are more interested in Shakespeare's plays than his poetry

D: the details of Shakespeare's life are more important than his literary works

4 What does the last sentence in Para 3 mean? 【 B 】

A: People don't think the poetry of Shakespeare good any more.

B: People pay more attention to the comment than the poetry of Shakespeare.

C: People can't see the poetry of Shakespeare any more

D: The comment is printed upon the poetry of Shakespeare.

5 "Shakespeare's people" in Para 4 refers to____. 【 A 】

A: the characters in Shakespeare's products

B: the people whose native language is English

C: the people living in Shakespeare's day

D: the readers of Shakespeare's works