



2021 年成人高等学校招生全国统一考试高起点

英 语

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. <u>near</u> | B. <u>hear</u> | C. <u>early</u> | D. <u>fear</u> |
| 2. A. <u>busy</u> | B. <u>inside</u> | C. <u>noise</u> | D. <u>music</u> |
| 3. A. <u>walk</u> | B. <u>talk</u> | C. <u>call</u> | D. <u>half</u> |
| 4. A. <u>home</u> | B. <u>go</u> | C. <u>note</u> | D. <u>come</u> |
| 5. A. <u>ago</u> | B. <u>agree</u> | C. <u>able</u> | D. <u>about</u> |

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. —What about having a picnic at the beach this Saturday?
—It good.
A. sounds B. feels C. smells D. looks
7. — you going to Dave's birthday party tomorrow?
—Yes, I am.
A. Will B. Are C. Would D. Is
8. When Lily came home at 5 p. m. yesterday, her mother in the kitchen.
A. was cooking B. cooks C. has cooked D. cooked
9. Tommy is very in what the teacher said in class yesterday.
A. interested B. interests C. interest D. interesting
10. No other city has ever developed as fast as .
A. my B. our C. ours D. us
11. Her favorite book of bedtime stories for children was in English.
A. writes B. wrote C. writing D. written
12. Mary is 60 years old, she still plans to take part in the race.
A. though B. since C. but D. if
13. Let me what I mean.
A. explain B. explains C. to explain D. explaining
14. students are there in your school, Tom?
A. How far B. How many C. How long D. How often



15. When Jack heard the news, he couldn't help _____.
A. having cried B. cry C. to cry D. crying
16. It doesn't matter whether you win _____ lose.
A. either B. or C. for D. and
17. Everything changed _____ quickly that I almost had no time to think.
A. such B. how C. as D. so
18. Don't throw that cloth away; and you'll find a _____ for it one day.
A. waste B. bed C. dress D. use
19. We'd like to know the reason _____ she didn't accept the job.
A. what B. which C. why D. when
20. —Must I turn in the homework tomorrow?
—No, _____.
A. you needn't B. you won't C. you can't D. you don't

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,从每小段的四个选择项中选出可填入相应空白处的最佳选项。

Dear Tom,

You asked me why I like living in New Mexico. I like it 21 it is so beautiful. We have mountains, mesas (平顶山), rivers, and forests. Mesa is the Spanish 22 for a broad, flat-topped mountain. For 12 years, I have 23 across the state several times a month, and I still find new places that take my breath away.

24 else do I like about living in New Mexico? I like the sunshine. We have over 300 25 days a year, with deep blue skies. Because we are 7,000 feet above 26 level and the weather is very dry, the air is very 27 and the nights here are much colder than the days.

The many days of sunshine are a very good thing for our state. Do you know that New Mexico 28 more than 3,200 hours of sunlight every year? With that much sunlight, we are one of the sunniest states in the United States. Some people 29 that if we could use the energy from all of the sunlight here, we could 30 more than enough power for the whole United States!

The weather in New Mexico is good for 31 energy out of sunlight, but sometimes the lack of rain is a 32 for people living here. Most of the state is desert, and there isn't enough water 33 drinking, growing food, and other uses. Farming is very difficult here because of the water shortage (短缺). There are many laws about water use in New Mexico so that everybody uses just enough. The 34 for water increases as more and more new homes are built.

So, as with all places, there are things that are wonderful and yet others that are 35 about living in New Mexico. How about you? Do you like living where you are?

Yours,
Anna

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| 21. A. because | B. where | C. once | D. although |
| 22. A. address | B. word | C. area | D. picture |
| 23. A. looked | B. sat | C. travelled | D. lived |
| 24. A. That | B. What | C. Whom | D. Who |
| 25. A. sunny | B. rainy | C. windy | D. cloudy |
| 26. A. land | B. sea | C. soil | D. flood |
| 27. A. dirty | B. dark | C. clean | D. hot |
| 28. A. receives | B. produces | C. sends | D. earns |
| 29. A. talk | B. say | C. reply | D. order |
| 30. A. hold | B. reduce | C. provide | D. catch |
| 31. A. discovering | B. returning | C. borrowing | D. making |



- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| 32. A. standard | B. problem | C. reason | D. purpose |
| 33. A. on | B. for | C. with | D. to |
| 34. A. need | B. time | C. aim | D. peace |
| 35. A. difficult | B. expensive | C. beautiful | D. familiar |

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

A number of children with special educational needs are home educated when schools cannot meet their needs.

As a parent, you must make sure that your child receives a full-time education suitable to their age and ability from the age of five. You do not need to be a good teacher and your child does not have to follow the National Curriculum (国家课程标准) or take national tests. There is no money directly from the central government for parents who decide to educate their children at home, but the local (当地的) governments do provide guidance for parents, including free National Curriculum materials.

Local governments should keep an eye on the parents who educate their children at home to make sure that a suitable education is being provided. You can provide evidence (证据) that your child is receiving a suitable education by writing a report and providing some of your child's work. You can also invite a local government officer to your home or meet him outside the home, with or without your child being present—officers have no right to get to your home without permission.

36. What should the parents of home-educated children promise to do?
 A. Send the children to take national tests. B. Get help from schools.
 C. Provide a full-time education. D. Use the National Curriculum.
37. Who will guide the parents in children's home education?
 A. The central government. B. A school teacher.
 C. The report writers. D. The local governments.
38. What can local governments offer for home education?
 A. Full-time teachers. B. Enough money.
 C. National test reports. D. National Curriculum materials.
39. What can parents do to show that their home education is suitable?
 A. Provide reports and some of their child's work.
 B. Become a school teacher in home education.
 C. Have a local government officer meet their child alone.
 D. Meet a central government officer.

B

"Most children carry their phone in their back pocket, and when someone reaches for it, in my mind they're reaching for a gun," said Della Fave, a spokesman (发言人) for New Jersey police. Della Fave shared a photo of the iPhone case (外壳) that he found on a social website (网页). In the photo, a model stands with her phone in her back pocket, and the case looks like a gun.

Della Fave said, "If a child draws the phone with the gun-like case before policemen, the first thing they're going to see as it's coming up is a gun. This doesn't seem like a good idea at all to a policeman."

The phone case is sold online by various sellers at prices from about \$5 to \$49 and comes in several different colors. "The case is popular. That's why we sell it. If you have the case, you can play games of shooting at parties," said the Trend Shop. "Don't worry. You can't actually shoot anyone!"

A policeman gave a few words of advice, "I would NOT suggest buying this kind of phone case, which was designed to look like a gun."

It is not clear who makes the case. "If it's on the web, then it's out there somewhere; that's the bottom line," said Della Fave.



40. What could Della Fave probably be?
 A. A model. B. A shop owner.
 C. A police officer. D. A designer.
41. What do policemen say about the gun-like phone case?
 A. It is cool for people to carry such cases.
 B. It should be widely sold online.
 C. It is not a good idea buying this kind of case.
 D. It should not be made in different colors.
42. The phone case is shaped like a gun so that users can _____.
 A. help improve the website B. play games of shooting
 C. hide their phones safely D. actually shoot someone

C

A zoo is a place where animals are kept and displayed (展示) to the public. Some people argue that a zoo need not be a place for animal display alone, and may also include raising animal species (物种) which are becoming less and less.

Animal rights groups are divided on the matter of keeping animals in zoos—with some in favor of this practice, and others calling for a ban (禁令). The most important reason that those in favor of this practice put forward is that it offers protection for animals. For those species which are fighting for their life, zoos are the best places where they get plenty of food, water and medical care when needed.

Those who are against the practice argue that the idea of "displaying animals to the public" is itself a strong enough reason for banning. They further add that the practice of using animals for our own selfish gains cannot be a good reason under the excuse of protection. The treatment of animals in these zoos is yet another big worry, with quite a few reports about ill-treatment (虐待) of animals once in a while.

It's very difficult to come up with a clear idea on whether it is right to keep animals in zoos or not. It is true that the animals are protected in these places as they don't get into **conflict** with humans. But, at the same time, one has to admit that keeping them in zoos equals a disrespect for nature. These animals are born to live in the wild, and we should accept this fact.

43. Some animal rights groups are in favor of the zoo because it can _____.
 A. attract visitors B. make money C. train animals D. protect animals
44. Those who are against the zoo think that people should _____.
 A. let animals live in the wild B. sell animals in zoos
 C. use animals for fun D. raise animals at home
45. Which is the closest in meaning to **conflict** (Para. 4)?
 A. Fight. B. Connection. C. Argument. D. Company.
46. What would be the most suitable title for the text?
 A. Zoos—Best Places for Wild Animals B. Is It Right to Keep Animals in Zoos?
 C. Zoos—Places for Fun to the Public D. How Should Animals Be Treated in Zoos?

D

Did your child's brain become smaller last summer? Probably not, according to a study by Dr. Harris Cooper, professor at the University of Missouri-Columbia. The study found that when students return to school after a long summer vacation, they've lost one to three months worth of learning.

This is more harmful for math than it is for reading. "All students lose math skills," says Cooper. It may be because kids (小孩) have more chances to practice reading than math. Middle-class children actually learn more in reading than lower-income students over the summer. Cooper feels that this results from the variety of activities that many middle-class kids take part in over the summer, such as camping (野营) and trips.

"Parents can help their kids keep educational skills," says Cooper. He suggests the following tips to have a learning-filled summer.

1. Keep lots of books around and make regular trips to the library. Most libraries offer special summer events for kids.



2. Think about what your kids may be learning next year when you plan the family vacation. Talk with teachers to find out what they'll be covering in class.

3. Keep math in mind. Since kids lose more math skills than anything else over the summer, try to do some special planning to find math-related activities.

4. Consider summer school. Struggling kids can get a lot of different kinds of help from summer school programs. Summer school can also enrich and quicken learning in areas where kids show a special interest.

Remember to keep it fun! You don't want to make your kids unhappy with learning during the summer break.

47. What did Dr. Harris Cooper find in his study?

- A. Kids love reading more after the summer.
- B. Kids show a special interest in math after the summer.
- C. Kids' math skills become weaker after the summer.
- D. Kids have a lot of fun in the summer.

48. Some kids gain in reading over the summer probably because they _____.

- A. join in a variety of activities
- B. go to the library every day
- C. spend their vacation in a school
- D. receive a special training in reading

49. Parents can find out what their kids will study next year by _____.

- A. doing math-related activities
- B. having a learning-filled summer
- C. reading the textbooks
- D. talking with the teachers

50. What are parents advised to do for their kids in the summer vacation?

- A. Let their kids work in the library.
- B. Keep their kids studying at home.
- C. Help teachers prepare for new lessons.
- D. Send their kids to summer schools.

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: 马明是个摄影爱好者。他在飞机场遇到一个可爱的美国小男孩 Tom, 想给他拍几张照片。

(M = Ma Ming; T = Tom)

M: Hello. I'm Ma Ming. _____ 51 _____?

T: My name is Tom.

M: _____ 52 _____, Tom?

T: I'm 5 years old.

M: _____ 53 _____?

T: I'm from America.

M: Well, welcome to China.

T: _____ 54 _____.

M: Tom, can I take some pictures of you?

T: Ask my mom, please.

M: _____ 55 _____?

T: She's there in the shop.

六、书面表达: 满分 30 分。

假设你是李华, 你的朋友 Peter 邀请你参加周五晚上他举办的周末聚会。而你周五正在南京出差, 周六晚上才能回来。请你用英语给他写一封电子邮件, 内容包括:

1. 感谢他邀请你参加他的周末聚会;



2. 说明你无法参加的原因并表达歉意;
3. 表示你出差回来后去拜访他。
注意: 1. 词数应为 100 左右;
2. 邮件内容须写在答题卡的指定位置上。

Dear Peter,

Yours,
Li Hua

参考答案及解析

一、语音知识

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

二、词汇与语法知识

6. 【答案】A

【应试指导】本题考查系动词辨析。句意:——这周六在沙滩上野餐如何?——听起来不错。sounds 听起来; feels 感觉; smells 闻起来; looks 看起来。根据句意,本题选 A。

7. 【答案】B

【应试指导】本题考查时态。句意:——明天你要去戴夫的生日派对吗?——是的,我要去。tomorrow 意为“明天”,是一般将来时的标志词。一般将来时的句式常用 be going to 或 will,表示“将要……”。疑问句的主语为 you, be 动词应该用 are。故本题选 B。

8. 【答案】A

【应试指导】本题考查时态。句意:当莉莉昨天五点到家时,她的妈妈正在厨房做饭。yesterday 表示“昨天”,是过去时的标志。when 引导时间状语从句时,若从句的动作发生时,主句的动作正在进行,主句要用进行时。因此本题主句应该用过去进行时。故本题选 A。

9. 【答案】A

【应试指导】本题考查固定搭配。句意:汤姆对老师昨天在课堂上说的内容非常感兴趣。be interested in 为固定搭配,意为“对……感兴趣”。故本题选 A。

10. 【答案】C

【应试指导】本题考查代词辨析。句意:没有别的城市像我们的城市发展得那样快。my 我的,是形容词性物主代词;our 我们的,是形容词性物主代词;ours 我们的,是名词性物主代词;us 我们,是宾格。根据句意,别的城市和我们的城市进行比较,空格处应该指代我们的城市,要用名词性物主代词。故本题选 C。

11. 【答案】D

【应试指导】本题考查语态。句意:她最喜欢的儿童睡前故事书是用英语写的。根据句意,该句为被动句,空格处应该用过去分词。故本题选 D。

12. 【答案】C

【应试指导】本题考查连词辨析。句意:玛丽六十岁了,但她仍然计划参加比赛。though 尽管;since 自从;but 但是;if 如果。根据句意,本题选 C。

13. 【答案】A

【应试指导】本题考查 let 的用法。句意:让我来解释我的意思。let sb. do sth. 为固定用法。故本题选 A。

14. 【答案】B

【应试指导】本题考查特殊疑问词。句意:汤姆,你们学校有多少名学生?How far 多远;How many 多少;How long 多长时间;How often 多久一次。根据句意,本题选 B。

15. 【答案】D

【应试指导】本题考查固定搭配。句意:杰克听到这个消息后,不禁哭了。couldn't help doing sth. 为固定搭配,意为“情不自禁做某事”。结合句子时态,本题选 D。

16. 【答案】B

【应试指导】本题考查固定用法。句意:无论你是赢还是输,都不重要。whether...or... 为固定用法,意为“是……还是……”。either...or... 要么……要么……;for 因为;and 和。根据句意,本题选 B。

17. 【答案】D

【应试指导】本题考查固定用法。句意:一切变化得如此快,以至于我几乎没有时间思考。“so + 形容词/副词 + that 从句”为固定用法,表示“如此……以至于……”。such 如此,构成“such + (a/an) + 形容词 + 名词 + that 从句”;how 如何,怎样;as 正如。根据用法和句意,本题选 D。

18. 【答案】D

【应试指导】本题考查名词辨析。句意:别把那块布扔掉,有一天你会发现它的用处。waste 浪费;bed 床;dress 连衣裙;use 用处。根据句意,本题选 D。

19. 【答案】C



【应试指导】 本题考查定语从句。句意:我们想知道她不接受这份工作的原因。reason 是表示原因的先行词,关系副词 why 引导定语从句可修饰表示原因的先行词,在从句中充当原因状语,故本题选 C。

20. 【答案】 A

【应试指导】 本题考查情态动词。句意:——我明天必须上交作业吗? ——不,你不必。在回答 must 引起的一般疑问句时,如果要作否定回答,一般是用 needn't,而不能用 mustn't。故本题选 A。

三、完形填空

21. 【答案】 A

【应试指导】 词义辨析题。我喜欢它,因为它非常漂亮。because 因为;where 哪里;once 一……就;although 尽管。故本题选 A。

22. 【答案】 B

【应试指导】 词义辨析题。Mesa 是西班牙单词,指一座宽阔、平顶的山。address 地址;word 单词;area 地区;picture 图片。故本题选 B。

23. 【答案】 C

【应试指导】 词义辨析题。十二年来,我每个月都要穿过这个州好几次,但仍然会发现一些令我惊叹的新地方。looked 看;sat 坐;travelled 旅行,表示位置移动;lived 居住。故本题选 C。

24. 【答案】 B

【应试指导】 固定搭配题。住在新墨西哥州我还喜欢什么呢? 我喜欢阳光。what else 为固定搭配,意为“别的什么,其他什么”。that 那个;whom 谁,指代宾格;who 谁,指代主格或宾格。结合句意和用法,本题选 B。

25. 【答案】 A

【应试指导】 逻辑推理题。我们一年有 300 多天是晴天,天空蔚蓝。根据前文“住在新墨西哥州我还喜欢什么呢? 我喜欢阳光”可知,新墨西哥州晴天多。sunny 晴朗的;rainy 多雨的;windy 有风的;cloudy 多云的。故本题选 A。

26. 【答案】 B

【应试指导】 固定搭配题。因为我们在海拔 7000 英尺的地方。本句意在解释晴天多的原因,根据常识可知,海拔是指地面某个地点高出海平面的垂直距离。sea level 海平面;land 陆地;soil 土壤;flood 洪水。故本题选 B。

27. 【答案】 C

【应试指导】 词义辨析题。因为我们在海拔 7000 英尺的地方,气候干燥,空气新鲜,这里的夜晚要比白天冷得多。dirty 脏的;dark 黑暗的;clean 洁净的,清新的;hot 热的。根据语境,本题选 C。

28. 【答案】 A

【应试指导】 词义辨析题。你知道新墨西哥州每年的日照时间超过 3200 个小时吗? receives 接收;produces 生产;sends 发送;earns 挣钱,赢得。故本题选 A。

29. 【答案】 B

【应试指导】 词义辨析题。有些人说,如果我们能利用这里所有的太阳能,我们就可以为整个美国提供足够的电力! talk 谈论,其后一般不直接加宾语;say 说;reply 回复;order 命令,要求。根据句意,本题选 B。

30. 【答案】 C

【应试指导】 词义辨析题。如果我们能利用这里所有的太阳能,我们就可以为整个美国提供足够的电力! provide sth. for sb. 为固定用法,意为“为某人提供某物”。hold 举办;reduce 减少;provide 提供;catch 抓住。故本题选 C。

31. 【答案】 D

【应试指导】 固定用法题。新墨西哥州的天气很适合利用阳光发电。make out of... 为固定搭配,意为“由……制造出”。discovering 发现;returning 归还;borrowing 借用。故本题选 D。

32. 【答案】 B

【应试指导】 词义辨析题。但有时缺雨对居住在这里的人来说是个问题。standard 标准;problem 问题;reason 理由;purpose 目的。故本题选 B。

33. 【答案】 B

【应试指导】 介词辨析题。该州大部分地区都是沙漠,没有足够的水来饮用、种植粮食和用于其他用途。on 在……上;for (表示对象、用途等)给,供;with 和……一起;to 向,朝,往。故本题选 B。

34. 【答案】 A

【应试指导】 逻辑推理题。随着新房子建得越多,对水的需求也增加了。根据从句可知,房子建得多了,意味着这里住的人也多了,那么水的需求量也随之增加。need 需求;time 时间;aim 目的;peace 和平。故本题选 A。

35. 【答案】 A

【应试指导】 逻辑推理题。所以,和其他地方一样,在新墨西哥州生活有很多美好的事情,但也有一些困难。通读全文可知,新墨西哥州阳光充足,但水资源短缺,给居民生活带来一些困难。本句中 yet 表示转折,因此空格处应该填和“wonderful”意义相反、形成对比的单词。difficult 困难的;expensive 昂贵的;beautiful 美丽的;familiar 熟悉的。故本题选 A。

四、阅读理解

36. 【答案】 C

【应试指导】 事实细节题。根据第二段第一句可知,作为家长,您必须确保您的孩子从五岁开始接受适合其年龄和能力的全日制教育。故本题选 C。

37. 【答案】 D



- 【应试指导】事实细节题。根据第二段最后一句可知,中央政府没有直接给决定在家教育孩子的家长拨款,但地方政府确实为家长提供指导,包括免费的国家课程标准材料。故本题选D。
38. 【答案】D
【应试指导】事实细节题。根据第二段最后一句可知,地方政府确实为家长提供指导,包括免费的国家课程标准材料。故本题选D。
39. 【答案】A
【应试指导】事实细节题。根据第三段第二句可知,你可以通过写一份报告和提供一些孩子的作品来证明你的孩子正在接受合适的教育。故本题选A。
40. 【答案】C
【应试指导】推理判断题。根据第一段第一句可知,德拉·法夫是新泽西州警局的发言人,由此可推断,德拉可能是一名警察。故本题选C。
41. 【答案】C
【应试指导】事实细节题。根据第四段可知,一名警官给出建议,“我不建议购买这种外观看起来像枪的手机壳。”故本题选C。
42. 【答案】B
【应试指导】事实细节题。根据第三段第四句可知,如果你有这种外观像枪的手机壳,你可以在聚会上玩射击游戏。故本题选B。
43. 【答案】D
【应试指导】事实细节题。根据第二段第二句可知,那些人支持这种做法的理由在于,它(动物园)提供了对动物的保护。故本题选D。
44. 【答案】A
【应试指导】推理判断题。根据第三段可知,反对动物园的人认为,“向公众展示动物”本身就是个足够有力的反对理由,利用动物牟取私利的做法不能成为保护动物的正当理由,且动物园虐待动物的情况时有发生。由此可推断,反对的人认为,人们应该让动物回归自然。故本题选A。
45. 【答案】A
【应试指导】词义猜测题。根据最后一段可知,这些地方(动物园里)的动物受到了保护,因为它们不会与人类冲突。可以推断,动物回归自然可能会与人类发生冲突,可能会遭到人类的猎杀,但在动物园里则不会,故 conflict 应该为“冲突”之意。fight 斗争;connection 连接;argument 辩论,争吵;company 陪伴。故本题选A。
46. 【答案】B
【应试指导】主旨大意题。通读全文可知,文章阐述了两点观点:一种是对动物园表示支持,一种则是反对。第二、三段分别阐释了理由。最后一段提出,让动物待在动物园里正确与否很难判断。因此,文章的标题应该是“让动物待在动物园里是对的吗?”故本题选B。
47. 【答案】C
【应试指导】推理判断题。根据第一段最后一句可知,研究发现,当学生们度过一个漫长的暑假回到学校时,他们已经失去了一到三个月的学习成果。可以推断,暑假后孩子的数学技能会降低。故本题选C。
48. 【答案】A
【应试指导】事实细节题。根据第二段最后一句可知,中产阶级家庭的孩子暑假期间在阅读方面学到更多是因为他们参加了各种各样的活动,如野营和旅行。故本题选A。
49. 【答案】D
【应试指导】事实细节题。根据第五段可知,当你计划家庭假期时,考虑一下你的孩子明年可能要学什么。与老师交谈,了解他们在课堂上要讲什么。故本题选D。
50. 【答案】D
【应试指导】事实细节题。根据第四至七段可知,库珀提出了四条建议:经常去图书馆;与老师交谈了解孩子明年可能会学到的内容;把数学放在心上,寻找与数学相关的活动;参加暑期学校。故本题选D。

五、补全对话

51. What's your name

52. How old are you

53. Where are you from/Where do you come from

54. Thanks/Thank you

55. Where is she

六、书面表达

Dear Peter,

How is everything going with you?

Thank you so much for inviting me to your weekend party on Friday evening. However, I'm afraid I won't be able to attend it, because I'm now on a business trip in Nanjing. And I won't be back until this Saturday evening. I feel really sorry that I can't join you this time. But I'd like to visit you when I go back from Nanjing. Please let me know what time suits you best.

Wish you a good time on Friday and look forward to seeing you soon!

Yours,

Li Hua