

2021 年成人高等学校招生全国统一考试高起点

英语试题

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. <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, 从每小题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, fiat-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

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 have 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 non, 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.

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Yours.

Li Hua



## 2021 年成人高等学校高起点招生全国统一考试 英语参考答案

### 一、语音知识

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

### 二、词汇与语法知识

6. A
7. B

8. A
9. A
10. C
11. D
12. C
13. A
14. B
15. D
16. B
17. D
18. D
19. C
20. A

### 三、完形填空

21. A
22. B
23. C
24. B
25. A
26. B
27. C
28. A
29. B
30. C
31. D
32. B
33. B
34. A
35. A

### 四、阅读理解

36. C
37. D
38. D
39. A
40. C
41. C
42. B
43. D
44. A
45. A
46. B
47. C
48. A
49. D
50. 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