

2017年江苏省高职单招考试真题

英语部分

第一部分 英语知识运用 (共两节, 满分 45 分)

一、单项填空 (共 15 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

请认真阅读下列各题, 从题中所给的 A, B, C, D 四个选项中选出最佳选项, 并写在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

1. _____ I have time, I will go fishing with my friends.
A. Before B. After C. If D. Unless
2. _____ the light when you leave the room, please.
A. Turn on B. Turn off C. Turn up D. Turn down
3. Look, here _____ the bus. Hurry up, Lucy.
A. came B. comes C. did come D. does come
4. Mike, _____ is good at basketball, is my best friend.
A. when B. where C. who D. whose
5. The lecture will last for another half an hour. Please listen _____.
A. patiently B. carelessly C. quickly D. safely
6. Many accidents are _____ by dangerous driving.
A. cause B. caused C. causing D. to cause
7. —Wow, great changes have taken place in our hometown.
—Yes, it's no longer _____ it used to be.
A. that B. how C. when D. what
8. I tried to _____ him not to stay up late, but he wouldn't listen.
A. persuade B. prove C. protect D. perform
9. —I'm feeling quite tired. Do you mind _____ for me?
—Of course not.
A. drive B. driven C. to drive D. driving
10. It is dangerous to play with fire. It _____ hurt you.
A. need B. dare C. may D. must
11. Having much _____ in teaching, he's popular with his students.
A. difference B. experience C. evidence D. importance
12. Jane is thinking about giving up her job, for it is too _____.
A. interesting B. satisfying C. exciting D. boring
13. —You look so tired after the project.
—Yes. Luckily, I _____ a seven-day holiday.
A. had B. will have C. have had D. had had
14. Next month the exhibition will be held in our school, but _____ knows the exact date.
A. somebody B. anybody C. everybody D. nobody
15. —I'm afraid that I can't finish the task in time.
—_____. We still have two days left.
A. Take your time B. Good luck. C. Well done D. Go ahead

二、完型填空 (共 20 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30)

请认真阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给的 A, B, C, D 四个选项中选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

It was a raining evening in September 2013 when I landed in Sarawak. I was 19 years old and I would start my university life here. I pushed my 16 and walked to the airport 17 to find a bus with the name of my university on it. That was the bus.

As we left the airport, the 18 began talking to me. He told me that I was the last of the new students he had to 19 that day. "Never make a Sarawakian angry, especially on the road," he warned, "It is very 20!" He then went on to list his road experiences and by the time he had finished, I had made up my mind to be very 21 on the roads.

Not long into our journey, the lights of the car 22 flashed at us. My driver started to be a little 23. Continuous honks (喇叭声) and flashes followed, so we pulled over to the roadside. My heart was 24 fast but I tried to put on a 25 face as the man from the car appeared and 26 to my side of bus. As he reached my window, I lowered it and tried to force a 27. He reached into the bus and I 28 a loud "Whoa!"

The man was shocked and so was my driver. Then I looked down at his hands to see that he was 29 my small bag. It contained my passport, return tickets as well as cash and letters for the university. I had left it behind at the airport and this man had been trying to 30 it to me ever since we had left the 31.

How lucky I was! I took my bag happily and 32 this stranger. The man welcomed me to Sarawak and wished me luck with my 33 time and drove away.

This act of 34 immediately cheered me up. I had some doubt when I made the decision to study so far away from home. Thanks to this 35 stranger, I was now full of hope and excitement.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 16. A. classmates | B. luggage | C. friends | D. furniture |
| 17. A. canteen | B. entry | C. exit | D. toilet |
| 18. A. doctor | B. beggar | C. officer | D. driver |
| 19. A. pick up | B. make up | C. put up | D. give up |
| 20. A. difficulty | B. dangerous | C. safe | D. funny |
| 21. A. confident | B. careful | C. honest | D. active |
| 22. A. behind | B. before | C. beside | D. below |
| 23. A. amazed | B. excited | C. worried | D. interested |
| 24. A. knocking | B. running | C. singing | D. beating |
| 25. A. angry | B. brave | C. mad | D. sad |
| 26. A. talked | B. walked | C. stood | D. stayed |
| 27. A. fear | B. surprise | C. cry | D. smile |
| 28. A. let out | B. held out | C. turned out | D. put out |
| 29. A. throwing | B. tearing | C. holding | D. hiding |
| 30. A. return | B. sell | C. pay | D. lend |
| 31. A. market | B. house | C. airport | D. school |
| 32. A. encouraged | B. hated | C. blamed | D. thanked |
| 33. A. cinema | B. hospital | C. university | D. home |
| 34. A. kindness | B. weakness | C. rudeness | D. darkness |
| 35. A. lazy | B. lucky | C. bad | D. honest |

第二部分 阅读理解 (共 15 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 30 分)

请认真阅读下列短文，从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

My name is Leah Hill. Here is my story.

Our pet dog Jessie, now two and a half years old, has always been a very confident and headstrong dog. She has a lovely nature, but barks all night if we leave her outside. Her job in life is to sleep in our bed, so we have become used to putting her to bed in the bathroom and closing the door so she can't get out and get into our bed secretly. The bathroom is next to the kitchen, as is our two-year-old daughter Sienna's bedroom.

At 10:30 one Friday night, just before I went to bed, I was cleaning the stove and, without realizing, hit the gas knob (旋钮) by accident. Two and a half hours later and fast asleep, while the gas came out filling the house, we were woken by Jessie barking loudly. We went out, immediately smelled the gas and switched it off. Jessie had warned us that there was something wrong, and without her barking, we may not have woken up and smelled the gas.

We are forever in her debt. Who knows what would have happened if she hadn't woken us up? My husband Tom and I opened up all the windows to air the house, took Sienna and Jessie to our bedroom, and all lay very close together in our bed. That's the reward she earned!

36. What will Jessie do if she is left outside at night?

- A. She will leave home. B. She will stay outside quietly.
C. She will keep barking. D. She will get into the house secretly.

37. Where is Jessie's bed?

- A. In the kitchen. B. In the bathroom.
C. In Sienna's bedroom. D. In Leah Hill's bedroom.

38. Who happened to hit the gas knob?

- A. Jessie. B. Sienna. C. Tom. D. Leah Hill.

39. We took Jessie to our bed to _____.

- A. reward her B. punish her C. keep her quiet D. keep her warm

B

Last year, millions of people visited New York's museums with shops, bookstores, cafes, etc. Whether you are a first-time visitor or not, you will have no trouble filling your days in New York with the exciting choices this leaflet offers.

Children's Museum of Manhattan

cmom.org

CMOM is a good place for families to learn, play and grow together, located on the Upper West Side of Manhattan, near Central Park.

212 721 1234

Tisch Bldg., 212 W. 83rd St., NYC 10024

The Museum of Modern Art

moma.org

Paintings, drawings, prints, films and industrial design from 1880s to present. Bookstore. Open seven days.

212 708 9400

11W.53rd St., NYC 10019

Museum of Chinese in America

mocanyc.org

Devoted to keeping and presenting the history and culture of Chinese people in the

U.S.;two-way educational opportunities for families, children, school groups. Restaurant and cafe. Closed Mon.

212 619 4785

215 Centre St.,NYC 10013

National Museum of Mathematics

momath.org

The coolest thing that ever happened to math: American's only museum showing the wonders of mathematics. Gift shop.

212 542 0566

11 E. 26thSt. NYC 10010

40. What does the passage introduce?
A. Museums in New York. B. Children in the New York.
C. Arts and Mathematics. D. Shops and Restaurants.
41. If John wants to learn about Chinese history,it's better for him to visit _____
A. cmom.org B. moma.org C. mocanyc.org D. momath.org
42. In which museum can we find a bookstore?
A. Children's Museum of Manhattan. B. The Museum of Modern Art.
C. Museum of Chinese in America D. National Museum of Mathematics.

C

Ice cream is a frozen treat that comes in hundreds of tastes. It is especially popular in the United States. In fact, Americans eat more ice cream than people in any other country.

Making Ice Cream

Making ice cream is pretty simple. It's usually made from milk, cream, sugar, and flavorings. Mix them all together as you freeze them and you get ice cream. As the mixture begins to freeze you can then add extra things like fruit, nuts, or chocolate chips. If you freeze the mixture, you get regular ice cream. Soft ice cream is just regular ice cream that isn't fully frozen yet.

Some people make ice cream at home in a special kind of home fridge. But nearly all ice cream produced today is made by machine in factories.

There are many other popular frozen foods that are similar to ice cream. Spumoni is an extra-rich ice cream with fruits and nuts.Ice milk, also called low-fat ice cream, is made with milk instead of cream.

Soft-serve ice cream is served before it's fully frozen.

You can even get ice cream made without milk or cream. Soy ice cream and rice ice cream are made without dairy products (乳制品). They're made using soy bean milk or rice milk instead.

- 43.What does the underlined word "treat" mean in Para 1?
A. A special toy. B. A special game.
C. A special activity. D. A special tasty food.
- 44.Which of the following could be placed in the blank before Para. 4?
A. Similar Frozen Foods B. Other Frozen Milk
C. Ice Cream and Milk D. Ice Cream and Fat
- 45.According to Para 4, ice milk is made with _____.

- A. nuts B. milk C. fruits D. cream
46. To make rice ice cream, you probably need to _____.
- A. use some cream B. add chocolate chips C. buy dairy products D. use rice milk

D

He was recently voted the fourth most famous British person in the world. While millions know him as Mr.Bean, much less is known about the life of Rowan Atkinson, the actor who created the character, and who has played many other TV and film roles.

Born in the north-east of England in 1955, Atkinson was always shy at school, but he soon discovered that he could make his classmates laugh by pulling funny faces, which got him the nickname (绰号) "Moonman". At this stage in his life, he didn't think of taking a job in acting. However, after leaving school, he studied electrical engineering at Newcastle University and then went on to Oxford to do a master's degree. There he began to take comedy more seriously, appearing in a number of comedy productions and at the Edinburgh Festival.

His appearance on TV in the popular comedy series "Not the Nine O'clock News" helped him get his first film role in 1983 in the James Bond film *Never Say Never Again*. But he was unknown outside the UK until he developed the character Mr.Bean who was based on himself at the age of ten. The TV programmes have been shown in eighty countries, and in 1997 the film *Bean* became the second biggest-earning British film ever.

Although he is famous worldwide, Atkinson avoids appearing in public. He lives quietly with his wife Sunetra and their two children, and little is known about his private life except his love of classic racing cars. As he says about himself, "I'm actually a quiet, dull person who happens to be a performer."

47. What did Rowan Atkinson study when he was at university ?
- A. Acting. B. Comedy. C. TV programming. D. Electrical engineering.
48. The character Mr.Bean was based on Rowan Atkinson's life _____.
- A. in 1955 B. in 1965 C. in 1983 D. in 1997
49. According to the last paragraph, what does Rowan Atkinson like in his spare time ?
- A. Making speeches. B. Showing in public. C. Classic racing cars. D. Meeting with people.
50. What does the passage mainly tell us?
- A. The life of Rowan Atkinson. B. The history of Edinburgh.
- C. The programmes of Oxford University. D. The family of Rowan Atkinson.

第三部分 读写任务 (共5小题; 每小题1分, 满分5分)

请认真阅读下列短文, 并根据所读写内容在文章后表格中的空格里填入一个最恰当的单词。
注意: 请将答案写在答题卡上相应题号的横线上。每个空格只填一个单词。

How to read quickly and efficiently

If you want to study in English or read documents connected with your work, it's important to read quickly and efficiently. A good reading speed is about 150—200 words a minute. Here are some tips to help you read more efficiently.

Dos:

- Read the first and last sentences of the paragraph carefully. They usually contain the most important information.
- Skip over words and phrases you don't know, or can't guess immediately. You can come back to them later.

- Try to summarize (概括) the three or four main points of what you have read after you have finished the text.

- Read as much as you can in English—newspaper, graded readers and websites...anything!
You won't improve your reading speed without practice!

Don't:

- Don't say the words to yourself as you read—you should read much faster than you speak.
- Don't stop every time you find a word you don't know. You can do this later.
- Don't keep re-reading phrases you didn't understand completely. Try to get a general understanding of the whole text.
- Don't get distracted(分心)! Set yourself a time to read a text and don't stop until you've finished.

How to read quickly and efficiently	
Passage outline	Supporting details
Significance of fast reading	◆ It's of great importance to read (51) _____ and efficiently.
Dos	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Read the first and last sentences of the (52) _____ carefully. ◆ Skip over words and phrases you don't know. ◆ Summarize the main points of what you have read. ◆ Improve your reading speed with (53) _____.
Don't	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Don't say the words to yourself as you read. ◆ Don't (54) _____ every time you find a word you don't know. ◆ Don't keep re-reading phrases you had difficulty in (55) _____ fully. ◆ Don't get distracted.

第四部分 书面表达 (满分 20 分)

假如你是李江, 日前收到了笔友苏华的一封电子邮件, 部分内容如下:

From :Suh@122.com
To :Lij@mailhot.com
Dear Li, ... —As you know, I love cooking very much. Every day I spend two hours on it, hoping that I can be a cook in the future. However, my parents want me to focus on my study.

请根据下表提示, 用英语给苏华回一封电子邮件, 介绍自己处理类似问题的做法, 并给苏华提出建议。

注意:

- 1.对所有要点逐一陈述, 适当发挥, 不要简单翻译;

词数 100 左右。开头和结尾已经写好，不计入总词数；

3. 作文中不得提及有关考生个人身份的任何信息，如校名、人名等。

介绍你的做法	1. 常与父母交流，增进了解 2. 每天学习两小时，打篮球一小时
给苏华的建议	1. 与父母长谈一次，倾听意见，表达想法 2. ……（请考生结合自身实际，再写一到两点）

From: <u>Lij@mailhot.com</u>
To: <u>Suh@122.com</u>
Hi, Su Hua, I have similar trouble getting along with my parents. <p style="text-align: center;">请作答在答题卡上</p>
Good luck ! <p style="text-align: right;">Li Jiang</p>

英语参考答案

第一部分 英语知识运用

第一节 单项选择

1. C【解析】考查连词。before 意为“在……之前”，after 意为“在……之后”，这两个选项引导时间状语从句。if 意为“如果”，unless 意为“除非”，这两个选项引导条件状语从句。句意：如果我有时间，我要和朋友去钓鱼。根据句意选择 C 项。
2. B【解析】考查动词短语。turn on 意为“打开（音响、电器、水龙头等）”；turn off 意为“关上（音响、电器、水龙头等）”；turn up 意为“开大（音量）、出现”；turn down 意为“关小（音量）、拒绝”。句意：离开房间的时候请你把灯关掉。根据句意选择 B 项。
3. B【解析】考查倒装结构。表示时间、地点和动作转移的副词如 here、there、now、then、up、down、in、away、out 等置于句首时，为生动地描述情景而采用完全倒装语序。根据“look”可知是现在的动作，故选 B 项。
4. C【解析】考查定语从句。根据句式结构可知，空格处是非限制性定语从句的引导词，其先行词是 Mike，故选 C。
5. A【解析】考查副词。patiently 意为“耐心地”；carelessly 意为“粗心地”；quickly 意为“快速地”；safely 意为“安全地”。句意：讲座还将持续半个小时，请耐心等待。根据句意选择 A。
6. B【解析】考查动词被动语态。根据句式结构可知，句子的主语 many accidents 和谓语动词 cause 之间是被动关系，故应使用被动语态，空格前有助动词 are，空格处填过去分词即可。
7. D【解析】考查名词性从句。根据句式结构可知，空格处是表语从句的引导词，且在从句中作表语，句意：——哇！我们的家乡已发生了巨大的变化。——是呀，再也不是过去的样子了。根据句意选择 D 项。
8. A【解析】考查动词。persuade 意为“说服”；prove 意为“证明”；protect 意为“保护”；perform 意为“表演；履行”。句意：我努力地劝他不要熬夜，他就是不听。根据句意选择 A 项。
9. D【解析】考查非谓语动词。Mind 意为“介意”，其后应用动名词作宾语，句意：——我觉得挺累的，你介意帮我开车吗？——当然不 故选 D 项。
10. C【解析】考查情态动词。need 意为“需要”；dare 意为“敢”；may 意为“可能”；must 意为“必须”。句意：玩火危险，它会伤了你。根据句意选择 C 项。
11. B【解析】考查名词。difference 意为“不同，区别”；experience 意为“经历；经验”；evidence 意为“证据”；importance 意为“重要性”。Have experience in doing sth 意为“在做……方面有经验”，句意：因为有丰富的教学经验，他很受学生的欢迎。
- B 项符合句意。12. D【解析】考查形容词。interesting 意为“有趣的”；satisfying 意为“令人满意的”；exciting 意为“令人兴奋的，令人激动的”；boring 意为“令人厌烦的”。根据句意，Jane 正在考虑辞职，是因为这工作令人厌烦，故 D 项符合语境。
13. B【解析】考查动词时态。根据语境，完成项目后很疲劳，当然是需要休息，所以度假是将来要发生的事情，故用一般将来时。
14. D【解析】考查代词。下个月就要举行展览了，根据 but 可知前后是转折关系，故空格后应为没有人知道确切日期，故选 D 项。
15. A【解析】考查实际用语。take your time 意为“慢慢来，不急”；good luck 意为“祝你好运”；well done 意为“干得好；太棒了”；go ahead 意为“尽管去做”。前者因为怕不能及时完成任务而感到担心，后者应该是对他表示安慰，让他不要着急，不要慌，故选 A。

第二节 完形填空

16. B【解析】根据上一句中“...when I landed in Sarawak. I was 19 years old and I would start my university life here.”，作者刚下飞机，来到一个新的城市上大学，可知是推着行李，故选 B。
17. C【解析】根据常识及空格后的 to find a bus 可知，应该去机场的出口，故选 C。

18. D【解析】根据语境，作者上了一辆公交车，下文说“I was the last of the new students he had to pick up”可推断 he 指的是公交司机。故选 D。

19. A【解析】pick up 意为“(开车)带人”；make up 意为“编造；组成；化妆”；put up 意为“建造；举起；供给……住宿”；give up 意为“放弃”。根据语境，公交司机的任务是开车接人，故选 A。

20. B【解析】根据上文 never make a Sarawakian angry, especially on the road 可推断惹沙捞越人生气是很危险的事情，故选 B。

21. B【解析】根据上文，司机列举了惹沙捞越人生气很危险的实例；作者听了之后一定会胆战心惊，小心谨慎，故选 B。

22. A【解析】根据下文 I had left it behind at the airport and this man had been trying to return it to me 可知小车是从后面追过来的，故选 A。

23. C【解析】根据前文可知，惹了沙捞越司机是危险的事情，而此时后面的汽车司机在不停地闪灯，公交司机不知道自己是否会遇到麻烦，故选 C。

24. D【解析】指心脏的跳动要用 beat。故选 D。

25. B【解析】因为听了公交司机的故事，作者遇到未知的麻烦应该是感到害怕的，但是此时假装勇敢，故选 B。

26. B【解析】根据语境，此时公交车已经靠边停车，小车司机应该是下车后走了过来，故选 B。

27. D【解析】根据语境，作者不想惹麻烦，于是强颜欢笑，挤出一丝笑容，故选 D。

28. A【解析】根据故事情节，小车司机从公交车窗把手伸进来，车内的乘客当然是非常害怕，发出一声害怕的感叹，故选 A。

29. C【解析】根据下文，我把自己的包丢在了机场却浑然不觉，而机场派人追来送还，所以小车司机是手上拿着我的包，故选 C。

30. A【解析】司机追来是为了还包，故选 A。

31. C【解析】根据上文，我们是从飞机场出发的，故选 C。

32. D【解析】根据语境，作者应该是感谢小车司机的善举，故选 D。

33. C【解析】根据上文，作者是一名大学新生，故小车司机祝愿他大学生活愉快。故选 C。

34. A【解析】根据故事情节，司机驱车送还乘客的小包，是一种善举，故选 A。

35. D【解析】根据故事情节，lazy 和 bad 是贬义词，明显不符合语境。我的包失而复得，幸运的是我而不是司机，故排除 B 项。故选 D。

第二部分 阅读理解

A

36. C【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段中“*She has a lovely nature, but barks all night if we leave her outside.*”可知，要是晚上被留在外面，它会整夜叫唤，故选 C 项。

37. B【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段中“*so we have become used to putting her to bed in the bathroom*”可知，Jessie 的床在洗澡间，故选 B 项。

38. D【解析】细节理解题。根据第三段中“*I was cleaning the stove and, without realizing, hit the gas knob (旋钮) by accident.*”可知是作者无意碰到了旋钮，故选 D 项。

39. A【解析】细节理解题。根据第四段最后一句“*That's the reward she earned!*”可知让 Jessie 睡在我们床上，是为了奖赏它，故选 A 项。

B

40. A【解析】细节理解题。根据表格内容可知，文章介绍了纽约的四个博物馆，故选A项。
41. C【解析】细节理解题。了解中国历史当然要去 Museum of Chinese in America，根据广告第三部分可知选C项。
42. B【解析】细节理解题。在 The Museum of Modern Art 部分中可以找到 bookstore，故选B。

C

43. D【解析】词义猜测题。根据单词所在的句子，Ice cream is a frozen treat that comes in hundreds of tastes. 冰淇淋是一种冰冻的东西，有几百种味道，可知词义不可能是玩具、游戏或者活动，故选D。
44. A【解析】细节理解题。根据第四段首句“There are many other popular frozen foods that are similar to ice cream.”可知，下文将介绍类似的冰冻食品，故选A。
45. B【解析】细节理解题。根据第四段中“Ice milk, also called low-fat ice cream, is made with milk instead of cream.”可知冰牛奶是用牛奶做的，故选B。
46. D【解析】细节理解题。根据最后一段中Soy ice cream and rice ice cream are made without dairy products. They're made using soybean milk or rice milk instead. 可知大米冰淇淋可以用牛奶做原料。故选D。

D

47. D【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段中“he studied electrical engineering at Newcastle University”可知D正确。
48. B【解析】推理判断题。根据第二段中“Born in the north-east of England in 1955”可知Rowan Atkinson生于1955年，根据第三段中“...who was based on himself at the age of ten.”可知主人公的角色是以10岁的他为原型的，故选B项。
49. C【解析】细节理解题。根据最后一段中“his love of classic racing cars”可知C项正确。
50. A【解析】主旨大意题。本文介绍了主演Mr.Bean的演员Rowan Atkinson成长的历史及其生活，故选A项。

第三部分 读写任务

- 51.quickly 52.paragraph 53.practice 54.stop 55.understanding

第四部分 书面表达

56.

Hi, Su Hua,

I have similar trouble getting along with my parents. I'd like to tell you how I deal with such a problem. I often communicate with my parents so that we can understand each other better. For example, I ask them for advice on my schedule. Now, I study for two hours and play basketball for an hour every day.

Here are my suggestions. You'd better talk with your parents, listen to them with respect and tell them that you want to be a cook. If you can balance your interests and studies, they will understand you and support your plan. Exchanging ideas will help to improve your mutual understanding.

Good luck!

Li Jiang