

# 河北省

## 高职院校单独招生考试总复习

# 英语冲刺模拟试卷

主编 马丽 赵辉

### “三新”

- ▶ 立足最新考纲
- ▶ 体现最新考情
- ▶ 集结最新试题



同济大学出版社  
TONGJI UNIVERSITY PRESS

赠册

参考答案及解析

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· 上海 ·

### 内 容 提 要

本书是依据河北单招二类、四类、六类和十类考试的最新考试大纲,并参照近几年河北单招各类考试英语试卷的真题题型编写的模拟试卷。知识点覆盖全面,难度与分值设置合理。试卷将基础知识考查与解题能力训练相结合,能够帮助学生把握重点,找准方向,科学备考,高效学习。同学们可以利用本套试卷模拟真实考试情境,更好地把握考情,强化对基础知识的理解与运用,学习必备的应试技巧,切实提高高考应试能力。全书紧密结合真题,内容充实,结构严谨,要点突出,指导性强,是广大考生进行考试复习和储备知识的重要参考资料。

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# 前 言

为了帮助参加河北省高职院校单独招生考试的学生系统、全面、准确、高效地复习备考,我们特组织省内具有丰富教研经验的教研员,以课程标准、教学大纲及最新考试说明为依据,深入研究近几年河北单招十个类别的考试试卷的命题情况,紧密结合中职学生的学习特点,精心编写了一套河北省高等职业院校单独招生考试总复习丛书。

本书是该系列丛书之《高职院校单独招生考试总复习·英语冲刺模拟试卷》,专为参加河北省单招考试的考生编写,内容包括 20 套模拟试卷,为考生提供难度适中的模拟训练,帮助考生把握考试的命题特点,提高应试能力。本书依据河北单招二类、四类、六类和十类考试的最新考试大纲,并参照近几年河北单招各类考试英语试卷的真题题型进行编写。本书知识点覆盖全面,难度与分值设置合理,将基础知识考查与解题能力训练相结合,能够帮助学生把握重点,找准方向,科学备考,高效学习。同学们可以利用本套试卷模拟真实考试情境,更好地把握考情,强化对基础知识的理解与运用,学习必备的应试技巧,切实提高高考应试能力。全书内容充实,结构严谨,要点突出,指导性强,是广大考生进行考试复习和储备知识的重要参考资料。

在丛书编写过程中,编者广泛征求了河北省内中职学校一线教师的意见,秉承高效、实用的理念打造精品。我们相信,凝聚着众多名师智慧的本套丛书定能成为通向成功彼岸的金桥,帮助考生到达理想的殿堂!

衷心希望本套考试用书能为广大考生的复习备考带来实质性的帮助。对书中的不足之处,敬请各位读者不吝指正。

编 者

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英语冲刺模拟试卷(一)

一、词汇语法(每小题 2 分,共 40 分)

- 词汇和语法:从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个可以填入空白处的最佳选项。
- ( ) 1. Mike is \_\_\_\_\_ honest boy. He often plays \_\_\_\_\_ basketball.  
A. a; /                      B. an; the                      C. an; /                      D. the; the
- ( ) 2. Kunming is famous \_\_\_\_\_ its beautiful scenery.  
A. for                      B. of                      C. as                      D. to
- ( ) 3. His car \_\_\_\_\_ five years ago, but it looks quite new.  
A. buys                      B. bought                      C. is bought                      D. was bought
- ( ) 4. The young man behaved \_\_\_\_\_, and left a good impression on his colleagues.  
A. differently                      B. properly                      C. rudely                      D. angrily
- ( ) 5. This evening dress \_\_\_\_\_ you well.  
A. matches                      B. shows                      C. suits                      D. pays
- ( ) 6. He eats \_\_\_\_\_ food, so he is \_\_\_\_\_ fat.  
A. much too; too much                      B. too many; much too  
C. too much; much too                      D. too much; too much
- ( ) 7. —Tu Youyou has won the Nobel Prize.  
—\_\_\_\_\_ great she is! We Chinese are so proud of her.  
A. What a                      B. What                      C. How a                      D. How
- ( ) 8. During summer, lots of people swim in the pool, so it is very \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. clean                      B. similar                      C. beautiful                      D. crowded
- ( ) 9. I love places \_\_\_\_\_ the people are really friendly.  
A. that                      B. what                      C. where                      D. which
- ( ) 10. This kind of silk \_\_\_\_\_ soft and \_\_\_\_\_ well.  
A. is felt; sell                      B. feels; sells                      C. feels; is sold                      D. is felt; sold
- ( ) 11. Last week, I saw a beautiful house \_\_\_\_\_ windows were decorated with flowers.  
A. whose                      B. which                      C. that                      D. whom
- ( ) 12. The heavy rain stopped the children \_\_\_\_\_ to the park.  
A. to go                      B. gone                      C. from going                      D. go
- ( ) 13. So far, we \_\_\_\_\_ about one thousand English words.  
A. learned                      B. have learned                      C. learn                      D. are learning
- ( ) 14. —Smoking brings me a lot of ideas.  
—Stop that! After all, \_\_\_\_\_ is more important than health.  
A. nothing                      B. something                      C. anything                      D. everything
- ( ) 15. —Where are you going to spend your summer holiday, Jenny?  
—I haven't made a \_\_\_\_\_ yet. I'm going to talk about it with my family tomorrow.  
A. journey                      B. promise                      C. decision                      D. suggestion

- ( ) 16. It's necessary for us \_\_\_\_\_ to our parents when we have problems.  
A. to talk                      B. talking                      C. talk                      D. talked
- ( ) 17. There \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of people in the museum yesterday.  
A. is                      B. are                      C. was                      D. were
- ( ) 18. I got up late this morning, and that's \_\_\_\_\_ I was late for school.  
A. because                      B. why                      C. so                      D. that
- ( ) 19. My brother doesn't like playing computer games. I don't like it, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. either                      B. too                      C. neither                      D. also
- ( ) 20. You have made a few pronunciation mistakes in your oral exam, but \_\_\_\_\_, it is fairly good.  
A. above all                      B. generally speaking  
C. on the whole                      D. on one hand

二、情景对话(每小题 2 分,共 10 分)

- 请从方框中选择正确的选项补全对话。
- A: Jane, do you have any plans next week?  
B: Yes. 21  
A: How exciting!  
B: It's a concert of rock music. 22  
A: No, I think it's too noisy. Thank you all the same.  
B: 23  
A: I am fond of folk music.  
B: Really? I know there will be a folk music concert in our school.  
A: 24 Maybe we can go to the concert together.  
B: Certainly. 25

- A. I'm going to a concert.  
B. What kind of music do you like then?  
C. I have no idea.  
D. Wonderful!  
E. Would you like to go with me?  
F. I'm sure we'll have a good time.  
G. Have you been there?

21. \_\_\_\_\_ 22. \_\_\_\_\_ 23. \_\_\_\_\_ 24. \_\_\_\_\_ 25. \_\_\_\_\_

三、完形填空(每小题 2.5 分,共 25 分)

Tony, a fifteen-year-old boy, thought he had grown up to be a man. But his parents told him, “You won't be a real man until you begin to 26 helping others.”

One morning, his parents gave him some money to 27 some milk for them. Outside a shop he saw a homeless old man who looked very 28. Tony went to him and asked, “What's wrong with you”

The old man answered, “I'm hungry. I haven't had any food for two days.”

At the thought of his parents' words, Tony said to the old man, "Let's go to the 29."

When they got there, Tony asked the waiter to bring out bread and coffee to the old man. The old man finished the meal quickly. After the waiter 30 the plate and the cup, the old man said, "Sorry for giving you too much 31. I'm fine now. I'll 32 forget your kindness! You are a very good young man."

Tony was 33 when he heard this. Just when he wanted to pay for the meal, the waiter came. Tony and the old man learned 34 that the food was free 35 it was the birthday of the boss, and they were the first customers that day.

- ( ) 26. A. think about    B. depend on    C. give up    D. go on
- ( ) 27. A. lend    B. buy    C. drink    D. borrow
- ( ) 28. A. afraid    B. angry    C. sick    D. glad
- ( ) 29. A. bank    B. library    C. hospital    D. restaurant
- ( ) 30. A. sent out    B. got down    C. gave back    D. took away
- ( ) 31. A. excuse    B. advice    C. trouble    D. happiness
- ( ) 32. A. never    B. always    C. usually    D. sometimes
- ( ) 33. A. nervous    B. pleased    C. sorry    D. sad
- ( ) 34. A. in surprise    B. as usual    C. once again    D. at first
- ( ) 35. A. though    B. unless    C. until    D. because

四、阅读理解(每小题 2.5 分,共 25 分)

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

In the United States, schools begin in September after a long summer holiday. There are two terms in a school year; the first term is from September to January, and the second is from February to June. Most American children begin to go to school when they are five years old. Most students are seventeen or eighteen years old when they finish high school.

High school students take only four or five subjects each term. They usually go to the same classes every day, and they have homework for every class. After class they do many interesting things.

After high school, many students go to college(上大学). They can go to a small one or a large one. They usually have to pay a lot of money. So many college students work after class to get money for their studies.

- ( ) 36. In America a school year has \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. three terms    B. four terms    C. two terms    D. one term
- ( ) 37. Most American children begin to go to school when they are \_\_\_\_\_ years old.  
A. five    B. six    C. seven    D. eight
- ( ) 38. After high school, many students go to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. factories    B. parks    C. cities    D. college
- ( ) 39. High school students take \_\_\_\_\_ subjects each term.  
A. only nine or ten    B. only one or two  
C. only two or three    D. only four or five

- ( ) 40. Many college students \_\_\_\_\_ after class.  
A. go to a large college    B. work for money  
C. go to a small college    D. give a lot of money

B

A few years ago, my husband and I were on an island for a long weekend with our 3 and 4-year-old daughters. As we went back and forth about what to do next, our girls jumped in and told us exactly what they wanted to do. "We want to go to the Butterfly Museum," said Ariela and Eliana.

As soon as we walked into the main area of the museum, we saw thousands of beautiful butterflies, all flapping their colorful wings. My girls were jumping up and down, and I knew we had made the right decision to come to the museum. They were having so much fun. I turned to our museum tour guide because I was curious, and asked, "How long do butterflies live?"

She said, "About ten days."

"What can butterflies do in ten days?" I asked.

The guide stopped, looked at me, and said, "They make the world a more beautiful place."

After we said goodbye, I couldn't stop thinking about what the guide had said. She was right. We all have something to offer the world with the time we have. When we focus our gifts on taking care of each other every day, we can make a difference.

- ( ) 41. Where did the family spend their long weekend a few years ago?  
A. In the Butterfly Museum.    B. On an island.  
C. At home.    D. In the main area of the museum.
- ( ) 42. How many people are there in the family?  
A. Two.    B. Three.    C. Four.    D. Five.
- ( ) 43. After walking into the main area of the museum, the mother \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. knew that there were thousands of beautiful butterflies  
B. knew that thousands of beautiful butterflies were flapping their wings  
C. realized that they had made a correct decision  
D. realized that they should not come to the museum
- ( ) 44. How long do butterflies live according to the tour guide?  
A. More than ten days.    B. No more than ten days.  
C. About ten years.    D. Around ten days.
- ( ) 45. What did the writer learn from butterflies?  
A. We all have something to offer the world with the time we have.  
B. Butterflies can only live about ten days.  
C. The daughters were having so much fun to watch the butterflies.  
D. They make the world a more beautiful place.

英语冲刺模拟试卷(二)

一、词汇语法(每小题 2 分,共 40 分)

- 词汇和语法:从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个可以填入空白处的最佳选项。
- ( ) 1. —How long have you stayed in this hotel?  
—Not long, just \_\_\_\_\_ this Monday.  
A. from B. since C. for D. on
- ( ) 2. —Alex, did you find our old school last week?  
—Yes, but with much difficulty, for it has \_\_\_\_\_ changed over these years.  
A. completely B. never C. hardly D. partly
- ( ) 3. I hear you \_\_\_\_\_ for Beijing next week. Have you got everything ready?  
A. have left B. left C. are leaving D. were leaving
- ( ) 4. —Jack, don't always copy what others do. \_\_\_\_\_ your head, please.  
—Thanks for telling me.  
A. Using B. Used C. Uses D. Use
- ( ) 5. This TV play is very interesting. Why \_\_\_\_\_ down and watch it?  
A. not sit B. don't C. not sitting D. not to sit
- ( ) 6. They invited the three of \_\_\_\_\_, Tom, Bob and \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. us; me B. we; I C. us; my D. we; we
- ( ) 7. —Is there any direct flight from Qingdao to Beijing?  
—Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. I do B. I am C. I have D. there is
- ( ) 8. There are over eighty \_\_\_\_\_ in our school.  
A. woman teachers B. women's teacher  
C. woman teacher D. women teachers
- ( ) 9. As citizens, we all have a \_\_\_\_\_ to serve the community.  
A. duty B. map C. rule D. license
- ( ) 10. —What a smart computer!  
—My parents bought it for my sister and me. It's \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. ours B. hers C. theirs D. mine
- ( ) 11. There \_\_\_\_\_ great changes in computers in the last few years.  
A. have had B. have C. have been D. has been
- ( ) 12. \_\_\_\_\_ the population of China?  
A. What is B. What are C. How many is D. How much is
- ( ) 13. Nobody worked the math problem out. It was \_\_\_\_\_ one of all.  
A. easier B. more difficult  
C. the most difficult D. the easiest
- ( ) 14. You must go to the \_\_\_\_\_ if you want to buy vegetables.  
A. supermarket B. library C. theater D. bookshop

- ( ) 15. My parents didn't allow me \_\_\_\_\_ to the party.  
A. go B. to go C. going D. went
- ( ) 16. —Tom, can you tell me \_\_\_\_\_ to Lao She Tea House tomorrow?  
—By subway.  
A. how will you go B. how did you go  
C. how you will go D. how you went
- ( ) 17. Mary told me not to drive \_\_\_\_\_ a high speed.  
A. in B. at C. on D. with
- ( ) 18. Hurry up, or you \_\_\_\_\_ catch the train.  
A. can't B. mustn't C. needn't D. shouldn't
- ( ) 19. That's the house \_\_\_\_\_ I lived ten years ago.  
A. that B. which C. in that D. in which
- ( ) 20. —Dad, \_\_\_\_\_ can we reach Huangguoshu Waterfall?  
—In about an hour.  
A. how long B. how soon C. how often D. how far

二、情景对话(每小题 2 分,共 22 分)

- 请从方框中选择正确的选项补全对话。
- A: Hi, Linda, I have just moved to a new house.  
B: 21  
A: I will have a party this Sunday. 22  
B: I'd love to. Thank you very much. When will the party start?  
A: We will start at about half past five.  
B: 23  
A: Oh, here is my new address.  
B: Thanks. 24  
A: The No. 3 bus.  
B: OK. I will be there on time. 25  
A: Bye.

- A. What's your new address?  
B. Congratulations!  
C. What time does it start?  
D. By the way, which bus should I take?  
E. Goodbye!  
F. Is it far from here?  
G. Would you like to come to my party?

21. \_\_\_\_\_ 22. \_\_\_\_\_ 23. \_\_\_\_\_ 24. \_\_\_\_\_ 25. \_\_\_\_\_

三、完形填空(每小题 2.5 分,共 25 分)

David really wanted to open his own business. Though he read a lot of books, it was still too 26 for him to understand the running (经营) of a business. His mom suggested that he ask Mr. Warner, the ice-cream shop owner, for 27.  
“Well, when you own a business, you need to decide what to 28. Then you will make or buy them for the store. And you have to know about how much money you have to pay your

office and your 29,” Mr. Warner said. “You should also run your business the 30 way. For example, I have to make sure that my ice-cream is not too expensive and that it tastes delicious. Gradually, good ice-cream 31 a lot of customers. If I don’t make good ice-cream, then I don’t make any 32. That would be terrible, 33 I am unable to pay all of my workers!”

David was very thankful for Mr. Warner’s advice. “Thank you, Mr. Warner. I have 34 a lot!”

“Any time, David, you’re welcome to come back and ask more questions. I’m happy to 35 a future business leader!”

- ( ) 26.

A. easy

B. hard

C. interesting

D. disappointing
- ( ) 27.

A. advice

B. freedom

C. work

D. food
- ( ) 28.

A. forget

B. stop

C. sell

D. eat
- ( ) 29.

A. workers

B. friends

C. shoppers

D. leaders
- ( ) 30.

A. expensive

B. strange

C. polite

D. right
- ( ) 31.

A. hurts

B. attracts

C. loses

D. changes
- ( ) 32.

A. noise

B. money

C. plan

D. mistake
- ( ) 33.

A. unless

B. but

C. because

D. though
- ( ) 34.

A. visited

B. wasted

C. cleaned

D. learned
- ( ) 35.

A. refuse

B. invite

C. help

D. love

四、阅读理解(每小题 2.5 分,共 25 分)

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

Dear Sally,

I’m a fan of your program. I listen to your program every evening. I am writing to you because I have some problems with my parents. My parents always say “No” to me. They don’t allow me to go out with my friends. They don’t allow me to do anything after school. They ask me to study all the time even though I have finished my homework. When I ask why, they always answer, “Because we’re your parents. What we’re doing is good for you.”

I get good grades at school. I don’t smoke or drink. I know many teenagers often lie to their parents, but I’m always honest. I’m a good girl with good behavior. But my parents still aren’t pleased with me.

I’m lonely and bored. I’ve told them how I feel, but they don’t listen to me. We’ve never had a good talk with each other. I don’t know what I should do. Please help me.

Yours,  
Lisa

- ( ) 36.

Where does Sally most probably work?

A. In a school.

B. At a newspaper office.

C. At a radio station.

D. In a hospital.
- ( ) 37.

Why does Lisa write the letter?

A. To introduce Sally to her family.

B. To make friends with Sally.

C. To tell Sally about her school life.

D. To ask Sally for help.

- ( ) 38.

What kind of person is Lisa?

A. A girl with good behavior.

B. A girl who smokes.

C. A girl with poor grades.

D. A girl who lies.
- ( ) 39.

What do Lisa’s parents often ask her to do?

A. To go out with her friends.

B. To study all the time.

C. To be honest at school.

D. To listen to a program.
- ( ) 40.

What is the passage mainly about?

A. Problems between Lisa and her parents.

B. Friendship between Lisa and Sally.

C. Wonderful school life.

D. An interesting program.

B

You go to school and learn. But when you finish high school or university, is learning done? The answer is “NO”. In fact, you are learning all the time. It’s called lifelong learning.

Why will you be a lifelong learner? Lifelong learning is very important in the information age. To be a lifelong learner can help you get rich knowledge to face new challenges. It’s helpful to improve yourself.

How can you be a lifelong learner? Here are some tips for you:

☆Seek knowledge. Always search for much knowledge on a topic you are interested in. Make use of every chance to learn knowledge.

☆Think critically. Always use a lot of ways to select useful information for questions and give your own judgment. Think in other perspectives (角度). Don’t simply trust what experts say.

☆Solve problems. Always see problems as challenges and new experiences. Put your knowledge into practice. Try to work out the problems with your knowledge and your judgment.

Remember: It’s never too late to learn and it’s never too old to learn. Learning is life. So, make lifelong learning one of your goals!

- ( ) 41.

Why is lifelong learning important?

A. Because it helps improve yourself.

B. Because it’s the best way.

C. Because it’s fun and easy.

D. Because it’s important in school.
- ( ) 42.

What does the underlined word “critically” mean in the passage?

A. 好奇地

B. 批判性地

C. 小心地

D. 方便地
- ( ) 43.

Which tip is NOT mentioned in the passage?

A. Seek knowledge.

B. Think critically.

C. Be sociable.

D. Solve problems.
- ( ) 44.

Which statement is TRUE according to the passage?

A. Learning only happens in school.

B. Always trust the experts.

C. It’s too old to learn.

D. See problems as challenges.
- ( ) 45.

What’s the main idea of the passage?

A. Learning can be fun.

B. Learning is useless.

C. Make sure to be a good learner.

D. Learning is life.

**高职院校单独招生考试总复习**  
**英语冲刺模拟试卷**  
**参考答案及解析**



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## 英语冲刺模拟试卷(一)参考答案及解析

### 一、词汇语法

1. C 考查冠词。句意为:“麦克是一个诚实的男孩。他经常打篮球。”这里泛指一个男孩,用冠词 a/an,因为 honest 的读音以元音音素开头,故用 an。play basketball 意为“打篮球”,球类运动前不加冠词,故选 C。
2. A 考查介词。be famous for 为固定搭配,意为“因……而著名”;be famous as 意为“作为……而出名”;be famous to 意为“对……来说很出名”。句意为:“昆明因其美丽的景色而著名。”故选 A。
3. D 考查时态和语态。由“five years ago”可知此处要用一般过去时,又因为 car 与 buy 之间是动宾关系,要用被动语态,故选 D。
4. B 考查副词。句意:这个年轻人举止得体,给他的同事们留下了良好的印象。differently 不同地;properly 恰当地;rudely 粗鲁地;angrily 生气地。根据后半句“留下好印象”可知,此处表示“举止得体”。故选 B。
5. C 考查动词。句意:这件晚礼服很适合你。match 使相配;show 显示;suit 适合;pay 支付。根据句意可知选 C。
6. C 考查形容词和副词短语。much too 意为“太……”,修饰形容词或副词;too much 意为“太多”,修饰不可数名词;too many 后接可数名词复数。句中 food 是不可数名词,可排除 B 项;fat 是形容词,可用 much too 修饰,结合句意可知,答案选 C。
7. D 考查感叹句。感叹句的两种句型:What+名词(或形容词+名词)+陈述句;How+形容词/副词+陈述句。句中的形容词 great 后无名词,应用 how 引导感叹句,故选 D。
8. D 考查形容词辨析。clean 意为“干净的”;similar 意为“相似的”;beautiful 意为“美丽的”;crowded 意为“拥挤的”。句意为:“夏天,很多人到游泳池游泳,所以那里很拥挤。”由此可知 crowded 符合题意,故选 D。
9. C 考查定语从句。先行词 places 为地点,从句中句子主干部分完整,故连接词选择 where,在从句中作地点状语。故选 C。
10. B 考查主动表被动。feel 在此意为“摸起来”,系动词后接形容词,系表结构无被动语态,故排除 A、D 两项;sell 作动词,主语为物,用主动形式表被动意义来表示状态,故选 B。
11. A 考查定语从句。句意:上周,我看到了一栋窗户由鲜花装饰的漂亮房子。a beautiful house 和 windows 是从属关系,故应用 whose 来引导定语从句。故选 A。
12. C 考查非谓语动词。句意为:“大雨阻止了孩子们去公园。”stop sb. from doing sth. 意为“阻止某人做某事”。故选 C。
13. B 考查时态。so far 是现在完成时的标志之一。句意为:“到目前为止,我们已经学会

了约一千个英语单词。”结合语境可知本句描述的是现在已经完成的动作,需用现在完成时,故选 B。

14. A 考查不定代词。句意为:“——吸烟给了我很多启迪。——停止吸烟!毕竟,没有什么比健康更重要。”由“Stop that!”以及常识(吸烟有害健康)可知,后面要表达的是“没有什么比健康更重要”,所以空格处应填 nothing(没有什么),故选 A。
15. C 考查名词词义辨析。journey 意为“旅行”;promise 意为“承诺”;decision 意为“决定”;suggestion 意为“建议”。句意为:“——珍妮,你打算去哪里过暑假?——我还没有决定。我明天和家人讨论一下。”由此可知 decision 符合题意,故选 C。
16. A 考查不定式。句意为:“对于我们来说,当我们遇到问题的时候,和我们的父母讲很有必要。”涉及动词不定式作真正的主语, it 作形式主语,句型为:It's + *adj.* + for sb. to do sth.。故选 A。
17. D 考查 there be 句型。句意为:“昨天博物馆有很多人。”a lot of people 为复数,又是发生在过去。故选 D。
18. B 考查连词。句意为:“我今天早上起晚了,这就是为什么我上学迟到了。”故选 B。
19. A 考查 either 的用法。too 和 also 表示“也”,用于肯定句;either 表示“也”,用于否定句。neither 有“两者都不”的意思。根据句意“我哥哥不喜欢玩电脑游戏,我也不喜欢。”可知此处表否定,故选 A。
20. C 考查短语辨析。above all 意为“首先,尤其是”;generally speaking 意为“一般来说”;on the whole 意为“总的来说”;on one hand 意为“一方面”。句意为:“在你的口语考试中,你有一些发音错误,但是总体来说还是不错的。”故选 C。

## 二、情景对话

21. A 22. E 23. B 24. D 25. F

## 三、完形填空

26. A 考查动词短语。根据第四段中 Tony 想起父母的话,决定帮助老人可以推断出,此处 Tony 父母说的是“直到你开始考虑帮助他人时,你才会成为一个真正的男子汉”。故选 A。
27. B 考查动词。此处指 Tony 的父母给了他一些钱让他去买一些牛奶。故选 B。
28. C 考查形容词。根据第三段内容及第五段中老人说的“I'm fine now.”可推知,此处指这个无家可归的老人看起来病得很重。故选 C。
29. D 考查名词。根据第三段中的“I'm hungry. I haven't had any food for two days.”和第五段中的“When they got there, Tony asked the waiter to bring out bread and coffee to the old man.”可知,老人饥肠辘辘,两天没吃任何东西。所以空格指的是“餐馆”。故选 D。
30. D 考查动词短语。根据前一句“The old man finished the meal quickly.”可知,老人很快吃完了餐。由此可知此处指服务员收走了盘子和杯子。故选 D。

31. C 考查名词。根据上下文语境和此句中的 Sorry 可知,老人在为自己给 Tony 添了许多麻烦致歉。故选 C。
32. A 考查副词。根据后一句中的“You are a very good young man.”可知,老人在夸奖 Tony,表示自己永远不会忘记 Tony 的善良。故选 A。
33. B 考查形容词。根据上文可知,老人夸奖了 Tony,Tony 听到这些话应该是十分高兴。故选 B。
34. A 考查介词短语。根据此句中的 the food was free 可知,正当 Tony 想要为老人支付餐费时,服务员进来了。他们被告知这顿饭免费。由此可推断出,Tony 和老人对这顿饭免费感到惊讶。故选 A。
35. D 考查连词。根据此句中的“it was the birthday of the boss, and they were the first customers that day”可知,此处说的是他们这顿饭免费的原因,即那天是老板的生日,他们是当天的首批顾客。故选 D。

#### 四、阅读理解

36. C 细节理解题。根据第一段第二句“There are two terms in a school year...”可得出答案。
37. A 细节理解题。根据第一段倒数第二句“Most American children begin to go to school when they are five years old.”可得出答案。
38. D 细节理解题。根据第三段第一句“After high school, many students go to college.”可得出答案。
39. D 细节理解题。根据第二段第一句“High school students take only four or five subjects each term.”可得出答案。
40. B 细节理解题。根据第三段最后一句“So many college students work after class to get money for their studies.”可得出答案。
41. B 细节理解题。根据文中第一段第一句话“A few years ago, my husband and I were on an island for a long weekend with our 3 and 4-year-old daughters.”可知答案应选 B。
42. C 细节理解题。根据文中第一段第一句话可知,作者家有两个女儿,一共四口人。故选 C。
43. C 细节理解题。根据文中第二段第二句“My girls were jumping up and down, and I knew we had made the right decision to come to the museum.”可知答案应选 C。
44. D 细节理解题。根据文中第三段导游说的话“About ten days.”可知答案应选 D。
45. A 细节理解题。根据文中最后一段中的“She was right. We all have something to offer the world with the time we have.”可知答案应选 A。

### 英语冲刺模拟试卷(二)参考答案及解析

#### 一、词汇语法

1. B 考查介词。答句为省略句,补充完整为:I've stayed in this hotel just since this Monday.

现在完成时表示从过去某一时刻延续到现在的动作或状态,常与 for, since 引导的时间状语连用。for+一段时间;since+过去时间点或从句(从句的谓语动词用过去式),故选 B。

2. A 考查副词词义辨析。completely 意为“完全地”;never 意为“从未”;hardly 意为“几乎不”;partly 意为“部分地”。根据句意“——亚历克斯,你上周找到我们学校的旧址了吗?——是的,但是费了很大劲,因为经过这些年那里已经完全改变了。”可知,由于完全改变了才不好找,故选 A。
3. C 考查时态。由 next week 可知此句是一般将来时,此处用 leave 的现在进行时表将来,故选 C。
4. D 考查祈使句。祈使句的肯定句结构以动词原形开头,故选 D。
5. A 考查固定句型。句意为:“那个电视剧非常有趣。为什么不坐下来看看呢?”Why not do sth. = Why don't you do sth. 意为“为什么不做某事”,常用于提建议等,故选 A。
6. A 考查人称代词。因为介词 of 后面接宾格形式,故可排除 B、D 两项;汤姆、鲍勃和我都是被邀请的对象,作宾语,代词应用宾格形式,故选 A。
7. D 考查 There be 句型。句意:——有从青岛到北京的直飞航班吗?——是的,有。There be 句型的一般疑问句用“there+be 动词”回答。故选 D。
8. D 考查复合名词的复数形式。因为句中的 eighty 后面需接名词复数,故可排除 B、C 两项;man/woman 修饰名词时与被修饰名词的单复数一致,故选 D。
9. A 考查名词。句意:作为公民,我们都有责任为社区服务。duty 意为“责任,义务”;map 意为“地图”;rule 意为“规则”;license 意为“许可证;执照”。故选 A。
10. A 考查名词性物主代词。句意:——多么智能的一台电脑啊!——我父母给我和我妹妹买的。这是我们的。ours 意为“我们的”;hers 意为“她的”;theirs 意为“他们的;她们的;它们的”;mine 意为“我的”。此处指代“我”和“我”妹妹的电脑,故选 A。
11. C 考查时态。句意为:“在最近几年里,计算机领域有了巨大的变化。”There be 句型表示“……有……”。in the last few years 常用于现在完成时态;there be 句型的现在完成时态结构是 there have/has/had been..., 根据主语 great changes 可知要用 There have been..., 故选 C。
12. A 考查固定句型。当询问“某地人口有多少”时,要用句型“What is the population of...?”, 故选 A。
13. C 考查形容词最高级。由关键词 of all 可知此处需用最高级形式,可排除 A、B 两项;由前一句“没有人能解出这道数学题”可知题目很难,排除 D 项,故选 C。
14. A 考查名词词义辨析。supermarket 意为“超市”;library 意为“图书馆”;theater 意为“剧场”;bookshop 意为“书店”。根据句子中“buy vegetables”可知 supermarket 符合题意,故选 A。
15. B 考查非谓语动词。allow sb. to do sth. 意为“允许某人做某事”,故选 B。
16. C 考查宾语从句。宾语从句应用陈述句语序,同时根据 tomorrow 推断应为将来时,故

选 C。

17. B 考查介词。句意为：“玛丽叫我不快速行驶。”at a ... speed 意为“以……的速度”。故选 B。
18. A 考查情态动词。句意为：“快点，否则你就不能赶上火车了。”can't 意为“不能”；mustn't 意为“一定不要”，表示禁止；needn't 意为“不必”；shouldn't 意为“不应该”。结合句意可知应选 A。
19. D 考查定语从句。句意为：“这是我十年前住过的房子。”定语从句中缺少地点状语 where，可以用 in which 代替。故选 D。
20. B 考查特殊疑问词辨析。how soon 指多久以后，主要用来对“in+一段时间”提问。根据答语“In about an hour. (大约一小时以后。)”可知选 B。

## 二、情景对话

21. B 22. G 23. A 24. D 25. E

## 三、完形填空

26. B 考查形容词。easy 意为“容易的”；hard 意为“困难的”；interesting 意为“有趣的”；disappointing 意为“令人失望的”。根据 Though he read a lot of books 及 still 可知，此处两个分句为转折关系。句意：尽管他读了很多书，但对他来说，理解经营之道还是太难了。故选 B。
27. A 考查名词。advice 意为“建议”；freedom 意为“自由”；work 意为“工作”；food 意为“食物”。前面提到 David 理解经营之道还是太难，于是妈妈建议他去找 Warner 先生，听听他的建议。故选 A。
28. C 考查动词。forget 意为“忘记”；stop 意为“停止”；sell 意为“卖”；eat 意为“吃”。根据空前的 when you own a business 及常识可知，开店得先决定卖什么。故选 C。
29. A 考查名词。worker 意为“员工，工人”；friend 意为“朋友”；shopper 意为“购物者”；leader 意为“领导”。此处指你得了解你要支付多少办公室租金以及付给员工多少钱，下文中的 I am unable to pay all of my workers 也是提示。故选 A。
30. D 考查形容词。expensive 意为“贵的”；strange 意为“奇怪的”；polite 意为“礼貌的”；right 意为“正确的”。由下文中的“For example, I have to make sure that my ice-cream is not too expensive and that it tastes delicious.”可知，此处指要用正确的方法经营你的店。故选 D。
31. B 考查动词。hurt 意为“伤害”；attract 意为“吸引”；lose 意为“失去”；change 意为“改变”。由此处语境及常识可知，物美价廉的冰激凌能吸引顾客。故选 B。
32. B 考查名词。noise 意为“噪声”；money 意为“钱”；plan 意为“计划”；mistake 意为“错误”。前面提到的条件是不能做出好的冰激凌，结果当然就挣不到钱。故选 B。
33. C 考查连词。unless 意为“除非”；but 意为“但是”；because 意为“因为”；though 意为“虽然”。由此处语境可知，空后的内容是 That would be terrible 的原因。故选 C。

34. D 考查动词。visit 意为“参观;访问”;waste 意为“浪费”;clean 意为“打扫”;learn 意为“学习”。上文提到 Warner 先生给 David 讲了他的经营之道,故此处指 David 对此表示感谢,并说从中学到了很多。故选 D。
35. C 考查动词。refuse 意为“拒绝”;invite 意为“邀请”;help 意为“帮助”;love 意为“热爱”。由“Any time, David, you're welcome to come back and ask more questions.”可知,此处指 Warner 先生欢迎 David 随时问他问题,他乐于帮助一位未来商业的领导者。故选 C。

#### 四、阅读理解

36. C 推理判断题。根据第一段第一句“I'm a fan of your program.”中的关键词“program”和第二句“I listen to your program every evening.”中的关键词“listen”,可推测出 Sally 是一名电台主持人,故选 C。
37. D 细节理解题。根据第一段第三句的“I am writing to you because I have some problems with my parents.”可知,丽莎觉得自己与父母之间有矛盾,所以需要寻求帮助,故选 D。
38. A 细节理解题。根据第二段第四句“I'm a good girl with good behavior.”可得出答案。
39. B 细节理解题。根据第一段第七句“They ask me to study all the time...”可得出答案。
40. A 主旨大意题。通读全文可知,全篇讲的是丽莎与她父母之间的问题,并向电台主持人 Sally 寻求帮助,故选 A。
41. A 细节理解题。根据第二段最后一句“It's helpful to improve yourself.”可知,终身学习对我们提升自我有帮助。故选 A。
42. B 词义猜测题。根据画线部分后面的句子“Always use a lot of ways to select useful information for questions and give your own judgment. (总是使用很多方法来为问题选择有用的信息,并给出你自己的判断。)”可知,要具有批判性。故选 B。
43. C 细节理解题。文章中带五角星的小标题分别是“Seek knowledge.”和“Think critically.”以及“Solve problems.”。故选 C。
44. D 推理判断题。A、B 和 C 三项都不符合文章终身学习的主旨。只有 D 选项“See problems as challenges. (把问题视为挑战。)”正确。故选 D。
45. D 主旨大意题。通读全文可知,文章的主旨就是围绕终身学习展开。“Learning is life (学习就是生活)”符合文意。故选 D。

### 英语冲刺模拟试卷(三)参考答案及解析

#### 一、词汇语法

1. D 考查冠词。如果球类名词表示的是某项运动或比赛时,球类名词前面不加任何冠词,故选 D。

样书

2025.7.3

河北省

高职院校单独招生考试总复习  
● 英语冲刺模拟试卷

# 河北省

## 高职单招考试复习用书

高职院校单独招生考试总复习 ● 语文

高职院校单独招生考试总复习 ● 语文冲刺模拟试卷

高职院校单独招生考试总复习 ● 数学

高职院校单独招生考试总复习 ● 数学冲刺模拟试卷

高职院校单独招生考试总复习 ● 英语

**高职院校单独招生考试总复习 ● 英语冲刺模拟试卷**

高职院校单独招生考试总复习 ● 职业技能

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