

山东省春季高考

「三轮」复习专用

职教高考英语全真预测卷

主编 华腾新思职教高考研究中心

国家开放大学出版社

华腾新思

山东省春季高考 “三轮” 复习专用

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严格依据山东省最新考纲编写

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模拟考试，最后冲刺

赠册 参考答案及解析

国家开放大学出版社

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(春季高考)

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前 言

山东省职教高考主要以职业高中、中专学校和技工学校应届毕业生为招生对象的选拔性考试。相关高等职业院校将根据考生成绩，按已确定的招生计划，德、智、体全面衡量，择优录取。山东省职教高考因具有较高的信度、效度以及必要的区分度和适当的难度，成为高等职业院校招生的重要依据，越来越受到学生、家长和学校的重视。

为了帮助广大考生在较短的时间内高效、便捷、准确地把握考试的脉络，我们特组织多所中等职业学校一线的任课教师，根据各考试科目的大纲要求，深入研究了近几年职教高考的命题规律，针对命题中出现的最新变化，精心编写了本书，供广大考生在复习时使用。

本书有以下鲜明特色。

1. 名师精研，凝结智慧

本书编者系中等职业学校的骨干教师，他们始终工作在教学一线，熟悉考情和考生的备考情况，在长期的教学实践中，总结出了丰富的教学经验，拥有先进的编写理念和系统的编写思路，这使得本书具有较高的参考价值。

2. 内容全面，重点突出

本书是山东省职教高考的复习用书，知识体系、试题类型、试题难度等的设计均参照最新考试大纲，旨在系统全面地梳理知识点，同时帮助考生高效掌握核心技能，培养良好的学习习惯和解决问题的能力。

3. 编排合理，设计科学

本书共十八套全真预测卷，知识点的选取、题型、试题难度等设计均参照了历年考试真题和考试大纲，体现出考试特色，做到既能把握考试的命题特点，又能体现其发展趋势。本书可以很好地帮助考生把握高考难度，掌控答题速度，巩固所学知识，查漏补缺，提高应试能力。

本书配有参考答案及解析，详细、独到的解析由点及面，既方便考生核对正误，又可帮助考生查漏补缺，校正解题思路，步步为营。考生掌握一道题的解法，就可以触类旁通，掌握一类题的解法，从而更加有效地解决疑难问题。

在编写本书的过程中，编者秉承高效、实用的理念打造精品。编者衷心地希望本书能成为考生学习之路上的一盏明灯，引领考生在知识的海洋中扬帆远航！

华腾新思职教高考研究中心

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29. What does the underlined sentence in the last paragraph probably mean?

- A. Today I owe you; tomorrow you will owe me.
- B. Today I help you; tomorrow you will help me.
- C. Today you pay the bill; tomorrow I will pay the bill.
- D. Today you are in trouble; tomorrow I will be in trouble.

30. How did the writer feel in the story?

- A. Interested.
- B. Thankful.
- C. Excited.
- D. Peaceful.

B

My family makes the best chicken salad. My dad buys all of the things and my mom makes the relish (风味佐料). There are a few things that make this chicken salad different from others. We have our own “secret” recipe. Fruit jam is always used in the relish. You can buy any fruit jam such as banana jam, apple jam and orange jam. But we have bottles of strawberry jam that my mother made, so we use the strawberry jam. In addition, we put some green olives (橄榄) in the salad because they can give the salad an interesting taste and make a big difference.

Now let me tell you how my family makes the salad. First, put baked chicken, cherry tomatoes, green olives, red onions and boiled eggs in a large bowl. If you like green vegetables, you can also add some. Next, make the relish. Mix the jam, lemon juice and salt together. Finally, mix the relish with the salad. Now a delicious chicken salad is served. It can be eaten right away or put in the fridge to eat later.

Do you have a favorite chicken salad recipe? Please tell us about it. You can write to greensalad@health.com.

31. The writer’s family makes the best _____ salad.

- A. banana
- B. apple
- C. chicken
- D. strawberry

32. What does the underlined word “recipe” mean in Para. 1?

- A. 果汁
- B. 记录
- C. 推荐
- D. 食谱

33. What kind of jam does the writer’s family use in the relish?

- A. Strawberry jam.
- B. Banana jam.
- C. Orange jam.
- D. Apple jam.

34. According to the passage, how many steps are needed to make a chicken salad?

- A. 2.
- B. 3.
- C. 4.
- D. 5.

35. If you have a favorite chicken salad recipe, you can _____ the writer.

- A. call
- B. visit
- C. email
- D. invite

C

There are several ways to find out about the places you wish to visit. You can talk to friends who have traveled to the places, or you can read travel books.

It seems that there are three kinds of travel books. The first kind is the books that give a personal, subjective account of travels which the author has actually taken by himself. If they are informative and have a good index, then they can be useful when you are planning your travels. The second is the books which give a purely objective description of things to be done and seen. They can be classified as selective guidebooks. If a well-read, cultured person has written such a book, then the book is even more useful. The third is the books which are called “a guide” to some places. They can help readers in the most practical way. If they are good, they will, in addition to their factual information, give an analysis or an interpretation. Like the first kind, they can be inspiring and entertaining.

Whichever kind of travel book you choose, you must make sure that it does not describe everything as “marvelous”, “fabulous” or “magical”. You must also note its date of publication because travel is a very practical affair and many things change quickly in the 21st century. Finally, you should make sure that the contents are well presented and easy to check.

36. The best title of the passage is _____.

- A. Writing Travel Books
- B. Marvelous Travel Books
- C. Three Kinds of Travel Books
- D. Asking Your Friends for Travel Books

37. The travel books describing the authors’ own traveling experiences are often _____.

- A. objective
- B. subjective
- C. magical
- D. entertaining

38. The travel books which give an objective description belong to _____ guide books.

- A. inspiring
- B. personal
- C. selective
- D. fabulous

39. A good “guide” to a city gives not only _____ but also an analysis or an interpretation.

- A. factual information
- B. useful ways
- C. a personal account
- D. a good index

40. One must pay attention to the date of publication of a travel book because _____.

- A. things change quickly nowadays
- B. reading travel books is a practical affair

- C. his friends would have traveled to these places
- D. travel books are written by well-read, cultured writers

卷二(非选择题 共 25 分)

三、补全对话(本题 5 个小题,每小题 1 分,共 5 分)

根据情景内容,在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词。

A: Mom, what's the weather like tomorrow? Have you heard the weather report today?

B: Yes, 41 do you pay much more attention to something about the weather?

A: Oh, we've planned to go for a picnic.

B: The radio gives us the information that there'll be rain.

A: 42 a shame! Our plan can't be carried out.

B: You know sometimes the weatherman makes mistakes.

A: I hope he's made a mistake again this time.

B: Why 43 play computer games at home if it rains?

A: I'm afraid I prefer to go to the movies rather 44 do that.

B: OK. It's good to see an interesting movie 45 rainy days.

41. _____ 42. _____ 43. _____ 44. _____ 45. _____

四、短文填空(本题 10 个小题,每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

阅读短文,在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Nowadays, shopping online has become more and more popular. Many people like doing some 46 (shop) through the Internet.

Firstly, there are 47 (thousand) of goods for you to choose from on the Internet. The price on the Internet is usually 48 (low) than that in the store. People can save some money. Secondly, people have their own 49 (computer) and it's convenient 50 them to do shopping at home. They can 51 (save) a lot of time. However, some people don't think so. 52 (custom) can only see the pictures of the goods. They can't enjoy the pleasure of 53 (buy) things in a large supermarket or a 54 (wonder) shopping center. And some people are worried 55 the safety of shopping online.

46. _____ 47. _____ 48. _____ 49. _____ 50. _____
 51. _____ 52. _____ 53. _____ 54. _____ 55. _____

五、写作(本题共 10 分)

某国际饭店招聘工作人员,假如你叫李华,想去应聘,请用英语写一封邮件,简单介绍自己,内容包括:

1. 年龄 21 岁,中职学校毕业三年,现在在工厂当秘书。
2. 尽管工作很忙,但仍然坚持自学英语,对英语特别感兴趣,擅长英语口语和打字。
3. 希望得到这份工作,如果被录用,将深感荣幸并肯定能胜任工作。

注意:

1. 文中不得出现考生的真实信息。
2. 可适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。
3. 词数:80~120 词。

参考词汇:秘书 secretary; 打字 typewriting; 胜任 be fit for.

Dear Manager,

Sincerely,

Li Hua

英语全真预测卷(二)

本试卷分卷一(选择题)和卷二(非选择题)两部分,满分80分,考试时间60分钟。

卷一(选择题 共55分)

一、英语知识运用(本题25个小题,每小题1分,共25分)

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。

- Mary told me not to drive _____ a high speed.
A. in B. at C. on D. with
- Your cousin has moved to Hangzhou, hasn't he?
—_____. He is used to the weather there now.
A. No, he hasn't B. Yes, he has
C. No, he doesn't D. Yes, he does
- Do you know _____ woman in blue over there?
—Yes. She's a teacher at _____ university in Beijing.
A. an; an B. the; a C. the; an D. an; a
- Dad, _____ can we reach Huangguoshu Waterfall?
—In about an hour.
A. how long B. how soon C. how often D. how far
- Hurry up, or you _____ catch the train.
A. can't B. mustn't C. needn't D. shouldn't
- Amy, is this Jenny's bike?
—Let me see. Oh, no. _____ is red.
A. She B. Hers C. Her D. Herself
- The more seriously you take the job, _____ progress you will make.
A. great B. greater C. the greater D. the greatest
- The reason for his not coming is _____ his mother has been ill.
A. what B. where C. that D. who
- _____ of the land in our hometown _____ covered with trees and grasses.
A. Three fifths; is B. Three fifths; are
C. Three fifth; is D. Three fifth; are
- My phone rang while I _____ the movie *My People, My Country*.
A. see B. was seeing C. am seeing D. would see
- Sir, the windows _____ white.
—Well done. You did a good job.
A. have painted B. has painted
C. has been painted D. have been painted
- He's _____ both his work and his hobbies.
A. helpful to B. full of C. rich in D. crazy about
- We go to a nursing home to _____ the old people with excellent service.
A. provide B. point C. print D. pretend
- I still remember the park _____ we met for the first time.
A. how B. where C. why D. when
- We will sit in the front of the hall _____ we can hear the speaker clearly.
A. so as to B. in order to
C. in order that D. such that
- I will go to the hospital to have my eyes _____ tomorrow.
A. check B. to check C. checked D. checking
- _____ was on the Mid-Autumn Day _____ Lin Mei gave her mother a new handbag.
A. That; that B. It; that
C. That; which D. It; which
- Amazing! Women's Football Team won the chance to enter the Olympics.
—Wow! _____ exciting news it is!
A. What an B. What a C. How D. What
- Sam _____ his coat as soon as he came into the room.
A. took off B. put off C. turned off D. cut off
- It's time for all countries to work together to reduce air _____.
A. recognition B. reservation C. position D. pollution
- Why don't you join an English club to practice speaking English?
—_____
A. It's my pleasure. B. Take it easy.
C. That's all right. D. That's a good idea.
- Make sure that you have turned off all the computers in the office before you leave.
—_____
A. Made it. B. Got it. C. Forgot it. D. Heard it.

23. Who can't go to the horse races?

HORSE RACING ALL YEAR ROUND

3:00 p. m. , every Sunday

Lots of Parking Space at the City Stadium

No Children Allowed

- A. Women. B. Old men. C. Children. D. Old women.

24. The post received _____.



- A. two likes and four shares B. two likes and four comments
C. two shares and four comments D. two shares and four likes

25. When does the program start?

Summer Day Camp

This is an all-day program. Youth aged between 8 and 16 can take part in it. This program is about sports, games and other fun activities.

| | |
|---|--|
| Program information July 2–July 8 7 a.m.–6 p.m. | Registration information June 20–July 1 (online) |
|---|--|

- A. On June 20. B. On July 1.
C. On July 2. D. On July 8.

二、阅读理解(本题 15 个小题,每小题 2 分,共 30 分)

在每小题给出的四个选项中,只有一项符合题目要求,请将符合题目要求的选项字母代号选出。

A

To reduce pain, take two tablets with water, followed by one tablet every eight hours, as required. Do not take more than six tablets in a 24-hour period. Take it after meals.

For children 6 to 12 years old, give half the adult dosage. For children under six, ask and follow your doctor's advice.

Reduce the dosage if fever or sleeplessness happens.

Ask your doctor for advice before taking the tablets if you are pregnant (怀孕的), breast-feeding (母乳喂养).

Tablets should not be given to people with heart problems, high blood pressure.

If you don't get better in three days, stop using it and ask your doctor for advice.

Keep the bottle tightly closed. Avoid direct sunshine. Store the bottle in a cool, dry place, out of the reach of children.

26. Where are you most likely to read the passage?

- A. In a doctor's notebook. B. In a medical dictionary.
C. On a blackboard. D. On a medicine bottle.

27. How many tablets can an adult take in 24 hours at most?

- A. Two. B. Three. C. Six. D. Eight.

28. What can be inferred from the passage?

- A. In most cases, no doctor's permission is needed to take the medicine.
B. Children under 12 should take the same dosage as adults.
C. The medicine should be used on the skin.
D. The medicine must be put in a fridge.

29. This medicine is good for someone _____.

- A. who is having a baby B. who has a toothache
C. who is nursing a baby D. who has heart problems

30. If the medicine doesn't work after three days, you should _____.

- A. increase the dosage B. use the medicine before meals
C. go to see a doctor D. take one tablet every 12 hours

B

When I was a girl growing up, I cannot ever remember either my mom or my grandma wasting food.

Anything we didn't eat up at one meal was leftovers (剩菜). I can remember my grandma making a huge pot of potatoes. We would all eat until we were full enough, but there were always about half the potatoes left over. A few days later, Grandma would take those potatoes out of the fridge, boil some noodles, add some vegetables and mix them all together. And I also remember when I watched my mom fry bacon for us in the mornings, she would always take the oil carefully and pour it into a bottle. Then she would use it later to add flavor to so many other dishes. I was an adult before I realized that potatoes didn't actually taste like bacon!

I learned their lessons well, and after I grew up, I tried never to waste food myself. I always planned the week's meals ahead of time and only bought what was on my shopping list so that nothing went to waste. Every meal went into our stomachs and any leftovers were later eaten by either myself, my boys, my husband or my dogs. To me, throwing food into the bin was just wrong.

However, when it comes to living, there are no leftovers. Life is just like a feast. Each moment that you don't live is lost forever. Life cannot be saved or stored. Each day is a fresh

beginning. Live each moment of your life to the fullest, then.

31. What did the writer's grandma usually do with the leftover potatoes?
- A. She would use them to fry bacon.
 - B. She would get some oil from them.
 - C. She would make potato pies with them.
 - D. She would put them in the fridge and eat them later.
32. Why did the potatoes cooked by the writer's mom taste like bacon?
- A. Because she was good at cooking bacon.
 - B. Because she mixed the bacon with potatoes.
 - C. Because she put potatoes into the bacon containers.
 - D. Because she cooked potatoes with the oil from frying bacon.
33. According to the passage, how did the writer save food?
- A. By shopping ahead of time.
 - B. By selling leftovers to others.
 - C. By planning the next week's food.
 - D. By following her mother's shopping list.
34. What does the underlined word "feast" in the last paragraph probably mean?
- A. Large meal.
 - B. Sweet dream.
 - C. Happy story.
 - D. Beautiful picture.
35. What can we learn from the last two paragraphs?
- A. It is never too late to learn.
 - B. Eat to live, but not live to eat.
 - C. Neither food nor life should be wasted.
 - D. There is no such thing as a free lunch.

C

What is exactly a lie? Is it anything we say which we know is untrue? Or is it something more than that? For example, suppose a friend wants to borrow some money from you. You say, "I wish I could help you but I'm short of money myself." In fact, you are not short of money but your friend is in the habit of not paying his debts and you don't want to hurt his feelings by reminding him of this. Is this really a lie?

A scientific study of lying shows women are better liars than men, particularly when telling a white lie, such as when a woman at a party tells another woman that she likes her dress when she really thinks it looks terrible. However, this is only one side of the story. Other research shows that men are more likely to tell more serious lies, such as making a promise which they have no

intention of fulfilling. This is the kind of lie politicians and businessmen are supposed to be particularly skilled at, from which the liar hopes to profit or gain something.

Research has also been done into the changes of people's behavior in a number of small, apparently unimportant ways when they lie. It has been found that if they are sitting down at the time, they tend to move about in their chairs more than usual. To the trained observer they are saying, "I wish I were somewhere else now."

36. This passage tells us that _____.
- A. telling lies is often necessary in order to avoid being defeated
 - B. telling lies is often bad because people ought not to be dishonest
 - C. telling lies is not bad at all in most cases
 - D. telling lies is sometimes necessary in order not to hurt feelings of someone else
37. In the second paragraph, the sentence "women are better liars than men" probably means "_____".
- A. women liars are better accepted than men
 - B. men are better at telling lies than women
 - C. women have a better intention when telling lies
 - D. women tell fewer lies than men do
38. "A white lie" is most probably _____.
- A. a lie that is told with a good will
 - B. a lie that is completely unbelievable
 - C. a lie that is always believable
 - D. a lie that often has an evil purpose
39. Politicians and businessmen are supposed to be skilled at telling the kind of lie _____.
- A. from which they may gain some advantages
 - B. that seems to be unbelievable
 - C. that women are most likely to believe
 - D. with which they can have better relationships with others
40. It can be concluded from the last paragraph that _____.
- A. there is a simple way of finding out if someone is lying
 - B. from some ways people behave we can know if they are lying
 - C. certain gestures are proof of lying only if they are repeated
 - D. in some situations women are most likely to think businessmen are dishonest

卷二(非选择题 共 25 分)

三、补全对话(本题 5 个小题,每小题 1 分,共 5 分)

根据情景内容,在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词。

A: What will our world be 41 in the year 2050?

B: I don't know. What do you think?

A: Well, no one knows, but it is interesting to guess. It is said in the year 2050 everybody will carry a pocket computer. The computer will give people the answers 42 their problems. A lot of people will live and work under the sea, too.

B: Will people work harder 43 before?

A: I don't think so. Machines will do 44 of the work, so people will have more holidays. Perhaps they'll work only two or three days a week. They will be able to fly to the moon by spaceship and spend their holidays there.

B: I'm looking 45 to the year 2050. I hope to fly to the moon.

A: And I hope I will be able to live under the sea. Won't that be interesting? Just like a fish. Haha!

41. _____ 42. _____ 43. _____ 44. _____ 45. _____

四、短文填空(本题 10 个小题,每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

阅读短文,在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

During my second month of nursing school, Professor Smith gave us a test. I did it smoothly until I read the last question: "What is the name of the 46 (clean) in this building?" 47 (sure) this was some kind of joke. I had seen the woman several 48 (time), but how could I know her name? 49 (leave) the last question blank, I 50 (hand) in my paper. Before class ended, one student asked 51 the last question would affect 52 (we) test result. "Absolutely," said 53 professor. "In your future life you will 54 (meet) many people. All are 55 (importance). They deserve(值得) your attention and care even if all you do is smile and say 'hello' ". I have never forgotten that lesson.

46. _____ 47. _____ 48. _____ 49. _____ 50. _____
51. _____ 52. _____ 53. _____ 54. _____ 55. _____

五、写作(本题共 10 分)

地震是一种危害性极大的自然灾害,会给人们的生命和财产带来重大危害;了解地震知识,掌握地震中求生的办法尤为重要。假设你是学生会主席李华,为了提高同学们的安全意识,请写一封倡议书,要点包括:

1. 地震的危害。

2. 正确的应对措施:

(1) 地震前,在身边备好个人地震应急包;准备一些药品、水、食物、手电筒(torch)及其他实用物品。

(2) 地震发生时,躲在书桌或餐桌下面,或躲在建筑物内部的墙角处避险;远离窗户、玻璃制品及其他易坠落物品。

(3) 地震后,若被困在废墟中,切勿呼喊或随意移动,尽量用衣物捂住口鼻,敲击管道(tap a pipe)或墙壁,以便救援人员(rescuer)发现你。

3. 对同学们的呼吁。

参考词汇:

备好个人地震应急包 prepare a personal earthquake bag

建筑物内部的墙角处 the inside corner of the building

被困在废墟中 be trapped in the ruins

注意:

1. 文中不得出现考生的真实信息。

2. 词数:80~120 词;开头和结尾已给出,不计入总词数。

Dear Students,

How's everything going with you? _____

Let's work together and make our life safe.

Yours,
Li Hua

英语全真预测卷(三)

本试卷分卷一(选择题)和卷二(非选择题)两部分,满分80分,考试时间60分钟。

卷一(选择题 共55分)

一、英语知识运用(本题25个小题,每小题1分,共25分)

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。

- _____ the population of China?
A. What is
B. What are
C. How many is
D. How much is
- How long have you stayed in this hotel?
—Not long, just _____ this Monday.
A. from
B. since
C. for
D. on
- 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
- There _____ great changes in computers in the last few years.
A. have had
B. have
C. have been
D. has been
- This TV play is very interesting. Why _____ down and watch it?
A. not sit
B. don't
C. not sitting
D. not to sit
- He got _____ chance to act in the theater, and he became _____ actor.
A. an; an
B. a; an
C. an; a
D. a; a
- When he returned to his hometown, he shared his new skills _____ other villagers.
A. of
B. at
C. by
D. with
- If you don't hurry, you _____ your train.
A. miss
B. missed

- C. will miss
D. have missed
- I'm not used to _____ without breakfast.
A. go
B. goes
C. gone
D. going
- Which of the two novels do you like better?
—_____, because they are dull and boring.
A. Either
B. Both
C. Neither
D. All
- Jack isn't _____ to ride a bike to school.
A. enough old
B. old enough
C. enough young
D. young enough
- It's a fact _____ China has made great progress in space technology.
A. that
B. how
C. what
D. why
- I have a poor sense of _____ and can easily get lost in a new city.
—Why not use Baidu maps on your mobile phone?
A. humor
B. direction
C. security
D. duty
- Now Mr. Lee, along with all his students, _____ discussing *Reading Skills* which was newly published in America.
A. is
B. are
C. have been
D. had been
- Much advanced technology has been introduced, _____ to a great increase in production in the company.
A. led
B. to lead
C. leading
D. be led
- Susan, I really appreciate your handwriting.
—_____
A. I practice every day.
B. Thank you very much.
C. No, I don't think so.
D. Well, it's not good enough.
- There is no doubt _____ this candidate's strength lies in his ability to _____ conflicts in the workplace.
A. whether; look into
B. if; come up with
C. that; deal with
D. that; participate in

- C. Friday
D. Saturday
28. If Mr. and Mrs. White and their 14-year-old son go to the concert, they have to pay _____.
- A. ¥240
B. ¥180
C. ¥300
D. ¥120
29. You can watch a play at People's Cinema _____.
- A. at 6:00 a.m. on July 23rd
B. at 4:00 a.m. on July 24th
C. at 6:00 p.m. on July 25th
D. at 4:00 p.m. on July 26th
30. If Linda wants to find a job during her summer holiday, she can call _____.
- A. 8967234
B. 8124697
C. 8133730
D. 8567234

B

Sports are full of wonderful moments, but perhaps nothing is as exciting as the finish of the marathon. It is the longest, hardest race of all. The name "marathon" comes from a village in Greece. A famous battle was fought there in the year 490 BC. When the Greeks had beaten the Persians, a soldier ran all the way from Marathon to Athens—more than 40 kilometers to tell people the good news. When the modern Olympic Games were started in 1896, the organizers knew the story. The marathon has been a race since then.

In the ancient world, the Olympics were held every four years for about 1,000 years. They were an important part of life. In the modern Games we try to copy their ideas. The finest sportsmen in the world are collected in one place or at least, the finest "amateurs" are. An amateur is someone who does not earn any money from sports. It is often difficult to say who is an amateur and who is not. It is true that Olympic athletes are often students or teachers of a sport. They have to spend a lot of time training. Their governments pay for their training, travel and "pocket money" because they want them to win. Some people think that this changes the Olympics. They feel that the games are now a political marathon.

31. Compared with other races, the marathon is _____.
- A. easier
B. less difficult
C. more exciting
D. less surprising
32. The word "marathon" was first used for a _____.
- A. battle
B. race
C. story
D. place
33. In the ancient times, the Olympics were held _____ four years.
- A. all the
B. each
C. any
D. every

34. The word "amateurs" in the second paragraph probably means _____.
- A. people who earn money from sports
B. people who do not earn a living on sports
C. people who are professional sportsmen
D. people who make a living on races
35. Why do governments pay for the sportsmen?
- A. Because they have to.
B. Because they want them to travel.
C. Because they want them to win.
D. Because they must spend a lot of time training.

C

Two men, John and Tom, both seriously ill, shared a hospital room. John was allowed to sit up in his bed for an hour each afternoon. His bed was next to the room's only window. But Tom had to spend all his time flat on his back.

Every afternoon when John could sit up, he would describe to Tom all the things he could see outside the window. Tom was so attracted by the description that he could not wait for those one-hour periods. The window faced a park with a lovely lake. Ducks and birds played on the water while children sailed their model boats. Young lovers walked arm in arm and a fine view of the city could be seen in the distance. As John described all this in detail, Tom would close his eyes and imagine the beautiful scenes.

Days and weeks passed. One morning, the nurse found that John had passed away peacefully in his sleep. The next day, Tom asked if he could be moved to the bed next to the window. The nurse was happy to do this, and after making sure he was comfortable, she left him alone.

Slowly, painfully, Tom supported himself up with one arm to take his first look at the real world outside, but only faced a blank wall. When the nurse came back, Tom asked her what had made John describe such wonderful things outside this window. She said that John was blind and could not even see the wall. "Perhaps he just wanted to encourage you," she added.

36. We can learn from the first paragraph that _____.
- A. Tom was allowed to sit up
B. John and Tom were old friends
C. Tom could look out of the window
D. John and Tom were roommates in a hospital
37. Why did Tom expect that one-hour period every day?
- A. Because he could listen to what John described.

- B. Because he could change the bed with John.
- C. Because he could see the park by himself.
- D. Because he could have a rest then.

38. What happened to John according to the third paragraph?

- A. He fell asleep.
- B. He went blind.
- C. He was dead.
- D. He became weaker.

39. What did Tom ask the nurse to do?

- A. To move him to another room.
- B. To move him to the other bed.
- C. To get him a new doctor.
- D. To get him a new nurse.

40. How would Tom feel when he heard what the nurse said?

- A. Moved.
- B. Happy.
- C. Calm.
- D. Upset.

卷二(非选择题 共 25 分)

三、补全对话(本题 5 个小题,每小题 1 分,共 5 分)

根据情景内容,在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词。

A: Excuse me, I want to go to the museum. Could you tell me 41 to get there?

B: Go down this street and 42 right at the second crossing. Go up the road to the end, and you'll find it.

A: How far is it from here?

B: It's about 1,000 meters away.

A: Oh. That's quite a long way.

B: Yes. You'd 43 take a bus.

A: Which bus should I take?

B: You can take the No. 115 bus. It'll take you there.

A: How 44 does it take?

B: It takes about fifteen minutes.

A: Thanks for your help.

B: You're 45.

41. _____ 42. _____ 43. _____ 44. _____ 45. _____

四、短文填空(本题 10 个小题,每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

阅读短文,在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Wang Li, a 46 (vocation) school student, did a voluntary job in a community last term.

As a volunteer, she 47 (choose) to teach some elderly people to 48 (sing) and dance.

She went to the community three times 49 month.

Wang Li said that she 50 (develop) her skills while 51 (teach) them. What she learned from her job was much more 52 she expected. "They taught 53 (I) how to communicate with others. I learned to be polite and patient from these elderly people. They were very 54 (friend) to me," said Wang Li.

"The job gave me a sense of achievement(成就), 55 (especial) when they said to me, 'Thank you for your hard work.'" said Wang Li.

46. _____ 47. _____ 48. _____ 49. _____ 50. _____

51. _____ 52. _____ 53. _____ 54. _____ 55. _____

五、写作(本题共 10 分)

假如你是李华,目前你们小区里有很多人养宠物,有的人养小猫、小狗、小鸟之类的小动物,但也有人养凶猛的(violent)藏獒(Tibetan Mastiff)等大型动物,因此小区不再安静与安全。请你写信给某英文报社,反映此问题,信的内容应包括以下要点:

1. 宠物过多,噪声影响人们的正常休息。
2. 宠物的排泄物(waste)不及时处理,污染环境。
3. 有小孩子被藏獒惊吓(frightened)或咬伤过。
4. 你对人们养宠物的观点。

注意:

1. 文中不得出现考生的真实信息。
2. 可适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。
3. 词数:80~120 词;开头和结尾已给出,不计入总词数。

Dear Editor,

Nowadays many people in our community are fond of keeping pets. And there are many problems caused by the situation. I would like to tell you my thoughts about it.

Yours faithfully,
Li Hua

(赠册)

山东省春季高考“三轮”复习专用

职教高考英语全真预测卷
参考答案及解析

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英语全真预测卷(一)

参考答案及解析

一、英语知识运用

1. A 考查不定代词。句意:——吸烟给我带来很多灵感。——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。
2. B 考查时态。句意:到目前为止,我们已经学会了约一千个英语单词。so far 是现在完成时的标志词之一。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。
3. B 考查主动表被动。feel 在此意为“摸起来”,系动词后接形容词,系表结构通常无被动语态,故排除 A、D 两项;sell 作动词,后有副词 well,主语为物,用主动形式表被动意义来表示状态。sell well 意为“畅销”。故选 B。
4. D 考查形容词。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:夏天,很多人在游泳池游泳,所以那里很拥挤。由此可知 crowded 符合题意,故选 D。
5. B 考查交际用语。句意:——中央电视台最新播出的电视连续剧近来很受欢迎。你认为它怎么样?——很好。根据问句“How do you like it?”可知,是询问对连续剧的看法或评价,Pretty good 意为“非常好/还不错”,表示评价,符合语境。故选 B。
6. A 考查冠词。have a fever 意为“发烧”,为固定搭配,故第一个空填 a;in a hurry 意为“迅速,赶快”,为固定搭配,故第二个空填 a。句意:琳达发烧了,她的父母迅速开车送她去了医院。故选 A。
7. D 考查动词。avoid 意为“避免,防止”;hide 意为“把……藏起来,隐藏”;refuse 意为“拒绝,回绝”;satisfy 意为“满足(要求、需要等)”。satisfy the needs of... 意为“满足……的需要”。句意:学校有必要满足学生发展的需要。故选 D。
8. D 考查介词。in 意为“在……里,在……之内”;within 意为“不超出,在……之内”;beyond 意为“超出,在……的另一边”;by 意为“靠,用,凭”。根据语境,空处应用表示方式的介词 by。句意:——打扰一下,李老师。我怎么才能成为一名优秀的篮球运动员?——通过刻苦练习。故选 D。
9. A 考查祈使句。分析句子结构可知,David 后为逗号,空格所在句是一个无主语的句子,应用动词原形 give 引导祈使句。句意:——大卫,你一到火车站就给我打电话。——好的,爸爸。故选 A。
10. C 考查不定代词。other 意为“其他的”,只作定语,常与可数名词复数连用;others 意为“其他的”,可代替“other+可数名词复数”;another 意为“另一,再一”,泛指三者或三者以上中的“另一个”;the others 意为“其余的,剩下的”,用于特指“其他的全部(人或物)”。根据语境可知,此处表示“再给我一支钢笔”,是单数且表示泛指,应用 another。句意:这支钢笔不能用。你能再给我一支吗? 故选 C。
11. C 考查固定结构。句意:电影《哪吒 2》如此有趣,以至于我想再看一次。表示“如此……以至于……”的两个常用结构为“so+形容词/副词+that…”和“such (+a/an)+形容词+名词+that…”。本题中,that 前面只有形容词,没有名词,因此应用 so... that... 结构。另外,interested 一般描述“人”的感受,意为“感兴趣的”;interesting 一般描述“事物”的属性,意为“有趣的”。故选 C。
12. A 考查动词短语。look up 意为“查阅,查检”;look after 意为“照料,照顾”;look for 意为“寻找”;look into 意为“调查,审查”。根据语境可知,此处表示“在词典里

- 查单词”。句意:如果你想知道这个单词的意思,你可以在词典里查。故选 A。
13. D 考查原因状语从句。until 意为“直到……为止”;after 意为“在……后”;before 意为“在……前”;since 意为“由于,既然”。分析句子结构可知,两个分句为因果关系,故用 since 引导原因状语从句。句意:既然我们明天没有课,为什么不出去野餐呢? 故选 D。
14. A 考查名词。opportunity 意为“机会,时机”,take this opportunity 意为“借此机会”,为固定搭配;habit 意为“习惯”;question 意为“问题,疑问”;price 意为“价格,价钱”。句意:我想借此机会表示对工作人员的尊重。故选 A。
15. A 考查强调句。空处所在句子结构完整,因此空处强调谓语动词 believe,且主语为 I、句子时态为一般现在时,故应用 do 强调。句意:——对于即将到来的面试,我感到有点紧张。——别担心。我确信你会成功的。故选 A。
16. C 考查宾语从句。分析句子结构可知,tell me 后为宾语从句,宾语从句应用陈述句语序,且“买”的动作发生在过去,从句应用一般过去时。句意:——李玲,你能告诉我你是在哪儿买的这件新 T 恤衫吗? ——我在一个网店买的。故选 C。
17. D 考查时态。根据题干中的 By the end of yesterday 可知,“收到”的动作发生在过去的过去,应用过去完成时。句意:截至昨天结束,我们已经收到来自世界各地的一千多封电子邮件。故选 D。
18. D 考查非谓语动词。分析句子结构可知,空处所在句子已有谓语动词,故空处应用非谓语动词,再结合语境可知,空处动作还未发生,应用动词不定式表将来和目的。句意:我们相信所有的国家可以一起合作建立人类命运共同体。故选 D。
19. B 考查倒装句。部分倒装结构“so/neither/nor+助动词/情态动词/be 动词+主语”表示前面提到的情况也适用于后者。如果前面提到的情况是肯定的,用 so,意为“……也一样”;如果前面提到的情况是否定的,用 neither 或 nor,意为“……也不”。同时“助动词/情态动词/be 动词”和时态的选择与前一句一致。句意:你今天不去图书馆,我也不去。故选 B。
20. A 考查定语从句。分析句子结构可知,空处引导定语从句,从句中缺少宾语,用关系代词引导定语从句。本句中介词 to 提到了关系代词之前,此时应用关系代词 whom 作介词的宾语。句意:你认识那个正在和他交谈的女孩吗? 故选 A。
21. B 考查交际用语。分析对话内容可知,对方询问付房租的方式,根据答语中的“Both are welcome.”可知,回答者将决定权给了对方。“It's up to you”意为“由你决定/你说了算”,符合语境。故选 B。
22. C 考查固定短语。above all 意为“首先”;generally speaking 意为“一般来说”;on the whole 意为“总的来说”;on the one hand 意为“一方面”。句意:在你的口语考试中,你有几个发音错误,但是总体来说还是不错的。故选 C。
23. C 根据图片文字 DRUMMER WANTED 和 Must have ability and experience 可知,乐队正在招募一个有经验的鼓手。故选 C。
24. C 根据表格中的 ¥35/person 可知,三个人的费用总共是 $35 \times 3 = 105$ 元。故选 C。
25. D 根据图中的信息“drop off/pick up prohibited 8:00 a. m.—4:15 p. m.”可知,上午 8:00 至下午 4:15 禁止接送。故选 D。

二、阅读理解

26. D 细节理解题。根据第一段第二句“I put a big sign ‘\$20 FOR YOUR JACK (千斤顶)’ in the windows of my jeep.”可知,作者在自己的吉普车上挂了一个牌子,上面写着“付 20 美元用你的千斤顶”。故选 D。
27. A 细节理解题。根据第三段第一句中的

I tried to put a \$20 bill in the man's hand 可知,作者试图塞给男子一张 20 美元的钞票。故选 A。

28. C 细节理解题。根据第二段第一句“*He expressed through his daughter, who spoke English, that he had a jack.*”和最后一段最后一句“*He said in English with great effort, ‘Today you, tomorrow me.’*”可知,那位父亲说英语有困难。故选 C。
29. B 句意理解题。那位父亲看到作者手里的 20 美元钞票摇头,表示拒绝接受钱。他的话的意思应该是“今天我帮你,明天你帮我”。故选 B。
30. B 推理判断题。作者遇到麻烦时,有人给作者提供了帮助,还贴心地给了作者食物,并且拒绝了作者的钱。结合末段首句中的 *I thanked them again* 可知,作者很感激。故选 B。
31. C 细节理解题。根据第一段第一句“*My family makes the best chicken salad.*”可知,作者家可以做出最好的鸡肉沙拉。故选 C。
32. D 词义猜测题。根据第一段第三句“*There are a few things that make this chicken salad different from others.*”可知,有几样东西让作者家的沙拉与众不同。紧接着下一句中提到“*secret*” recipe,而且下文对画线词 *recipe* 进行了详细介绍。由此推出作者家有自己的“秘密”食谱。故选 D。
33. A 细节理解题。根据第一段倒数第二句“*But we have bottles of strawberry jam that my mother made, so we use the strawberry jam.*”可知,作者家在佐料中使用的是草莓酱。故选 A。
34. B 细节理解题。根据题干定位到第二段。根据第二段中的“*First, put baked chicken ... Next, make the relish ... Finally, mix the relish with the salad.*”可知,制作鸡肉沙拉总共需要三个步骤。故选 B。
35. C 细节理解题。根据最后一段最后两句

“*Please tell us about it. You can write to greensalad@health.com.*”可知,你可以写下来,给作者发送电子邮件。故选 C。

36. C 标题归纳题。通过对全文的理解可知,文章主要介绍了三种不同类型的旅游书。故选 C。
37. B 细节理解题。根据第二段第二句“*The first kind is the books that give a personal, subjective account of travels which the author has actually taken by himself.*”可得出答案。故选 B。
38. C 细节理解题。根据第二段第四、五句“*The second is the books which give a purely objective description of things to be done and seen. They can be classified as selective guidebooks.*”可得出答案。故选 C。
39. A 细节理解题。根据第二段倒数第二句“*If they are good, they will, in addition to their factual information, give an analysis or an interpretation.*”可得出答案。故选 A。
40. A 细节理解题。根据第三段第二句“*You must also note its date of publication because travel is a very practical affair and many things change quickly in the 21st century.*”可得出答案。故选 A。

三、补全对话

41. why 42. What 43. not 44. than
45. on

四、短文填空

46. shopping 47. thousands 48. lower
49. computers 50. for 51. save
52. Customers 53. buying 54. wonderful
55. about

五、写作

Dear Manager,

My name is Li Hua. I'm 21 years old. It has been three years since I graduated from a vocational school. I've been working as a

secretary in a factory. Busy as I am, I still keep on teaching myself English in my spare time. I have a special interest in English. I'm good at spoken English and typewriting. Now I can talk with foreigners in English fluently. I'm eager for a job in your hotel because your hotel is one of the most famous international hotels in Beijing. I'll be honored if I'm employed. I'm sure I will be fit for the job.

Sincerely,

Li Hua

英语全真预测卷(二)

参考答案及解析

一、英语知识运用

- B 考查介词。句意:玛丽叫我不快快速行驶。at a... speed 意为“以……的速度”。故选 B。
- B 考查反意疑问句的答语。根据答句“He is used to the weather there now. (他现在习惯那里的天气了。)”可知,应该用肯定回答,且上面的问句中用了助动词 has 的否定形式,答语中也要用 has, 故选 B。
- B 考查冠词。名词 woman 后有后置定语,第一空表特指,用定冠词 the; 第二空表泛指,且 university 的读音以辅音音素开头,应用不定冠词 a, 故选 B。
- B 考查特殊疑问词。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。
- A 考查情态动词。句意:快点,否则你就赶不上火车了。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。
- B 考查代词。句意:——艾米,这是珍妮的自行车吗? ——让我看看。哦,不是。她的(自行车)是红色的。空格处在句中作主语,且指的是 Jenny's bike, 所以用名词性物主代词 hers, 指代 her bike, 故选 B。
- C 考查固定结构。句意:你对待这份工作越认真,你取得的进步就会越大。“the+比较级, the+比较级”表示“越……, 就越……”, 是固定结构。故选 C。
- C 考查表语从句。句意:他没有来的原因是他的母亲生病了。连接词在表语从句中不作任何成分,且从句意思完整,应用 that 引导。故选 C。
- A 考查数词及主谓一致。句意:在我们家乡,五分之三的土地被树和草覆盖。分数表达法:分子用基数词,分母用序数词;分子大于 1 时,分母加 s。当“分数+of+名词”作主语时,谓语动词的单复数取决于 of 后面的名词。因为 land 为不可数名词,所以第二空用 is, 故选 A。
- B 考查过去进行时。句意:当我正在看电影《我和我的祖国》时,我的电话响了。while 作连词时,其后一般接进行时,主句谓语动词 rang 是一般过去式,可推出 while 引导的从句用过去进行时,故选 B。
- D 考查现在完成时的被动语态。句意:——先生,窗户已经被粉刷成白色了。——做得好。你的工作做得不错。分析句子结构可知,主语是复数形式,且与谓语动作之间是动宾关系,应用被动语态,故选 D。
- D 考查形容词短语。句意:他对工作和爱好都很着迷。be helpful to 意为“有助于”; be full of 意为“充满”; be rich in 意为“富含”; be crazy about 意为“对……着迷”。故选 D。
- A 考查动词。句意:我们去养老院为老人们提供周到的服务。provide 意为“提供”; point 意为“指”; print 意为“打印”; pretend 意为“假装”。故选 A。
- B 考查定语从句。句意:我仍然记得我们第一次见面的那个公园。分析句子结构

- 可知,空格后是定语从句,先行词表地点,故选 B。
15. C 考查目的状语从句。句意:我们为了能听清楚演讲者的讲话,将坐在大厅的前部。A、B、C 三个选项都表示“目的是,为了”,但是 so as to 和 in order to 后接动词原形,in order that 后接句子;such that 不符合句意。故选 C。
16. C 考查非谓语动词。句意:明天我将去医院检查我的眼睛。have 为使役动词,have sth. done 意为“使某事/物被做”,故选 C。
17. B 考查强调句。句意:林梅是在中秋节给了她母亲一个新的手提包。强调句型:It is/was+被强调部分+that/who+其他。分析句子结构可知,此句强调的是时间,故选 B。
18. D 考查感叹句。句意:——太棒了!女足赢得了参加奥运会的机会。——哇!多么令人兴奋的消息! what 引导的感叹句句型:What(+a/an)+形容词+名词+主语+谓语! news 是不可数名词,故选 D。
19. A 考查动词短语。句意:山姆一进屋就把外套脱了。take off 意为“(飞机)起飞;脱下”;put off 意为“推迟”;turn off 意为“关上”;cut off 意为“切断”。故选 A。
20. D 考查名词。句意:到所有国家共同努力减少空气污染的时候了。recognition 意为“认出”;reservation 意为“预订”;position 意为“位置”;pollution 意为“污染”。故选 D。
21. D 考查交际用语。根据问句“Why don't you join an English club to practice speaking English?”可知,是在提建议,对别人提出的建议的肯定回答可以用 That's a good idea (那是个好主意)。故选 D。
22. B 考查交际用语。句意:——在你离开之前要确保你已经关闭了办公室所有的计算机。——明白。Got it. 知道了/明白了。故选 B。
23. C 根据 No Children Allowed (儿童不得入内)可知,儿童是不被允许进入去看赛马的。故选 C。
24. B 根据“CK Chung and Rafael Montilla like this.”可知,有两个用户点赞了;根据 View all 4 comments 可知,一共收到了 4 条评论。故选 B。
25. C 根据 Program information 下面的“July 2—July 8”可知,这个项目从 7 月 2 日开始。故选 C。

二、阅读理解

26. D 推理判断题。根据文章的内容可知,这些信息是药品使用的说明。结合最后一段第一句“Keep the bottle tightly closed.”可知,这些信息最有可能出现在药瓶上面。故选 D。
27. C 细节理解题。根据第一段第二句“Do not take more than six tablets in a 24-hour period.”可知,24 小时内最多服用 6 片。结合第二段第一句“For children 6 to 12 years old, give half the adult dosage.”可知,上文说的是成人的剂量,即成人 24 小时内最多服用 6 片。故选 C。
28. A 推理判断题。根据第四段“Ask your doctor for advice before taking the tablets if you are pregnant (怀孕的), breast-feeding (母乳喂养).”可知,怀孕或哺乳期的女性需要遵医嘱服用此药品。由此推断,在大多数情况下,服用此药不用经医生许可。故选 A。
29. B 细节理解题。根据第一段中的“To reduce pain, take two tablets with water”可知,此药品用于止痛,所以应该适用于牙痛的人来缓解疼痛。故选 B。
30. C 细节理解题。根据倒数第二段“If you don't get better in three days, stop using it and ask your doctor for advice.”可知,如果服用 3 天后没有好转,应该停止服药,去看医生。故选 C。
31. D 细节理解题。根据第二段第四句“A

few days later, Grandma would take those potatoes out of the fridge, boil some noodles, add some vegetables and mix them all together.”可知,作者的奶奶经常把吃剩的土豆放在冰箱里,吃的时候拿出来,煮一些面条,加一些蔬菜,然后把它们混合在一起吃。故选 D。

32. D 细节理解题。根据第二段最后两句“Then she would use it later to add flavor to so many other dishes. I was an adult before I realized that potatoes didn't actually taste like bacon!”可知,妈妈用炸培根剩下的油来烹饪其他的菜,在用这种油烹饪土豆时,土豆会有培根的味道,故选 D。

33. C 细节理解题。根据第三段第二句中的 I always planned the week's meals ahead of time 可知,作者总是提前计划一周的食物,故选 C。

34. A 词义猜测题。画线词所在句句意:生活就像一场_____。根据前一句“However, when it comes to living, there are no leftovers.”中的 leftovers 可知,此处将生活和食物进行类比,生活就像一场盛宴,没有残羹剩饭。feast 意为“盛宴”,故选 A。

35. C 推理判断题。根据最后两段可知,作者介绍了自己是如何不浪费食物的,并将食物和生活进行类比,指出生活中没有“剩菜”,要充分利用生命中的每一刻。故选 C。

36. D 细节理解题。根据第一段倒数第二句中的 you don't want to hurt his feelings by reminding him of this 可知,有时善意的谎言是为了不伤害别人的感情。故选 D。

37. C 细节理解题。根据第二段第一句可知,女人比男人更善于说谎,尤其是善意的谎言,所以只有选项 C(女人说谎有更善意的初衷)与之相对应。故选 C。

38. A 细节理解题。a white lie 意为“善意的谎言”。故选 A。

39. A 细节理解题。根据第二段最后一句“This is the kind of lie politicians and businessmen are supposed to be particularly skilled at, from which the liar hopes to profit or gain something.”可知,政客和商人说谎是为了从谎言中获利。故选 A。

40. B 细节理解题。通读最后一段可知,研究人员发现通过观察人们的某些行为方式可以知道他们是否在撒谎。故选 B。

三、补全对话

41. like 42. to 43. than 44. most
45. forward

四、短文填空

46. cleaner 47. Surely 48. times
49. Leaving 50. handed 51. whether/if
52. our 53. the 54. meet 55. important

五、写作

Dear Students,

How's everything going with you? As we all know, an earthquake is a serious disaster. It causes great damage to people's lives and property. We must learn some knowledge to protect ourselves from the earthquake.

Firstly, we should prepare a personal earthquake bag. We can put some medicine, water, food, a torch and something useful in it. When the earthquake happens, we can take a cover under the desk or table or at the inside corner of the building. We must stay away from windows, glasses or anything that can fall. After the earthquake, if you are trapped in the ruins, do not shout or move. Try to cover your mouth with a cloth. Tap a pipe or wall so that the rescuers will find you.

Let's work together and make our life safe.

Yours,
Li Hua

英语全真预测卷(三)

参考答案及解析

一、英语知识运用

1. 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。
2. 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。
3. A 考查副词。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。
4. C 考查时态。句意: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 句型的现在完成时结构是 there have/has been ..., 根据主语 great changes 可知要用 There have been ..., 故选 C。
5. A 考查固定句型。句意:这部电视剧非常有趣。为什么不坐下来看看呢? Why not do sth. = Why don't you do sth. 意为“为什么不做事”,常用来提建议,故选 A。
6. B 考查冠词。chance 与 actor 均为可数名词单数。第一个空泛指“一个”机会, chance 的发音以辅音音素开头,所以用不定冠词 a; 第二个空泛指“一个”演员, actor 的发音以元音音素开头,所以用不定冠词 an。故选 B。
7. D 考查固定搭配。share sth. with sb. 意为“与某人分享某物”,是固定搭配,所以介词用 with。故选 D。
8. C 考查时态。在含有 if 引导的条件状语从句的复合句中,从句表示将来,用一般现在时,主句表示将来,用一般将来时,即“主将从现”。故选 C。
9. D 考查固定搭配。be used to doing sth. 意为“习惯做某事”; be used to do sth. 意为“被用来做某事”。根据语境可知,此处表示“不习惯不吃早餐”,用 going。故选 D。
10. C 考查不定代词。根据答语中的 because they are dull and boring 可知,要回答“都不喜欢”,表示对两者的全部否定,用 neither, 意为“两者都不”。故选 C。
11. B 考查 enough 的用法。enough 修饰名词时,需前置,但修饰动词、形容词或副词时,需后置。句意:杰克不到可以骑自行车上学的年龄。old 是形容词,所以 enough 位于其后。be (not) old enough to do sth. 表示“(不)到做某事的年龄”。故选 B。
12. A 考查主语从句。“It's a fact that...”表示“……是事实”。句意:中国在航天技术方面已经取得了很大进步,这是事实。that 引导主语从句,在句中不作成分,无实际意义。故选 A。
13. B 考查名词。humor 意为“幽默”; direction 意为“方向”; security 意为“安全”; duty 意为“责任”。根据空格后面的 and can easily get lost in a new city 可知,此处指方向感差,容易迷路。句意:——我的方向感很差,在一座新的城市容易迷路。——为什么不使用手机上的百度地图呢? 故选 B。
14. A 考查时态和主谓一致。句意:现在,李老师和他所有的学生正在讨论在美国新出版的 *Reading Skills*。由时间状语 Now 可知,用现在进行时,主语是 Mr. Lee, 而 along with all his students 和主语连用时,谓语动词的单复数采用“就远原则”,与前面的主语保持一致。主语是第三人称单数,所以谓语动词用第三人称单数形式,故选 A。

15. C 考查非谓语动词。句意:许多先进技术被引进,使公司的产量大大增加。句子主语 Much advanced technology 和 lead 之间是主动关系,此处应用现在分词短语作结果状语。故选 C。
16. B 考查交际用语。根据语境可知,第一句表示很欣赏对方的书法,是对对方的一种夸赞,对别人的夸赞要表示感谢。“Thank you very much.”符合语境。故选 B。
17. C 考查固定句型和动词短语。句意:毫无疑问,这位候选人的优势在于他处理工作场所里的冲突的能力。look into 意为“调查”; come up with 意为“提出”; deal with 意为“处理”; participate in 意为“参加”。第一个空考查固定句型“*There is no doubt that...*”,意为“毫无疑问……”;根据第二个空后面的 conflicts in the workplace 可知,第二个空格处指处理冲突的能力,所以应用 deal with。故选 C。
18. B 考查动词。句意:如果你需要更多的信息,请随时与我联系。complain 意为“抱怨”; contact 意为“联系”; convince 意为“说服”; confirm 意为“确认”。故选 B。
19. D 考查定语从句。句意:对面是圣保罗教堂,在那里你可以听到一些美妙的音乐。分析句子结构可知,设空处引导的是一个定语从句,St. Paul's Church 是先行词。分析定语从句的成分可知, you 作主语, can hear 作谓语, some lovely music 作宾语,设空处作地点状语,所以此处应用关系副词 where。故选 D。
20. A 考查连词。句意:有些人似乎从不发胖,而有些人总是在节食。分析句子结构可知,空格前后是两个结构完整的句子,所以设空处要用连词;前后两个分句语意上构成对比, while 意为“然而”,是并列连词,表示前后语意上的对比或转折。故选 A。
21. C 考查形容词。句意:过度使用互联网的后果是它将损害人们正常生活的能力。

comfortable 意为“舒服的”; convenient 意为“方便的”; normal 意为“正常的”; simple 意为“简单的”。根据 damage 可知,此处指互联网的过度使用将损害人们正常生活的能力。故选 C。

22. A 考查交际用语。根据问句“*What do you plan to do next?*”以及答语“*Whatever you want to do is fine with me.*”可知,“*It's up to you.* (由你决定。)”符合语境。故选 A。
23. B 图片中的时段为公共汽车的专用时间,这些时间段之外,人们可以自己驾车在这条路上行驶。周二晚上 9 点不是公共汽车的专用时间,故选 B。
24. B 图中的 Shipped 上方没有打钩,说明该包裹还没有开始被运输; Packed 上方打了钩,说明已经完成打包。综合以上信息可知,该包裹的状态是打包完成,待运。故选 B。
25. B 根据图表中的 3F Dining Rooms 可知答案选 B。

二、阅读理解

26. B 细节理解题。根据 Lisa's Gym 部分中的“*Play basketball, do yoga (瑜伽), dance and meet many new friends!*”可知,在 Lisa's Gym 可以打篮球、练瑜伽、跳舞、遇到新朋友,故选 B。
27. D 细节理解题。根据 Lisa's Gym 部分中的“*Open time: Saturdays and Sundays*”可知, Lisa's Gym 的开放时间是周六和周日,因此可以在周六去那里跳舞,故选 D。
28. C 数字计算题。根据 A Concert 部分最后两行可知,成人门票每张 120 元,15 岁以下的儿童门票每张 60 元。怀特夫妇和 14 岁的儿子去听音乐会,需要支付: $120 \times 2 + 60 = 300$ 元。故选 C。
29. C 细节理解题。根据 *The Ugly Duck* 部分最后两行“*Time: 6:00 p.m. — 8:00 p.m.*”和“*Dates: July 24th to July 27th*”可知,可以在 7 月 24 日至 27 日下午 6:00 至 8:00 观

看戏剧,故选 C。

30. B 细节理解题。根据 A Summer Job 部分最后一句“Please call Jenny at 8124697 for more information.”可知,可以拨打 8124697 了解更多信息,故选 B。
31. C 细节理解题。根据第一段第一句“Sports are full of wonderful moments, but perhaps nothing is as exciting as the finish of the marathon.”可知,马拉松更加令人兴奋。故选 C。
32. D 细节理解题。根据第一段第三句“The name ‘marathon’ comes from a village in Greece.”可知,marathon 最初是一个地名。故选 D。
33. D 细节理解题。根据第二段第一句“In the ancient world the Olympics were held every four years for about 1,000 years.”可知,在古代奥运会每四年举办一次。故选 D。
34. B 词义猜测题。根据第二段第五句“An amateur is someone who does not earn any money from sports.”可知,amateur 指的是“不靠体育运动挣钱的人”。故选 B。
35. C 细节理解题。根据第二段倒数第三句中的 because they want them to win 可知答案为 C。
36. D 细节理解题。根据第一段第一句“Two men, John and Tom, both seriously ill, shared a hospital room.”可知答案应选 D。
37. A 细节理解题。根据第二段前两句“Every afternoon when John could sit up, he would describe to Tom all the things he could see outside the window. Tom was so attracted by the description...”可知答案应选 A。
38. C 细节理解题。根据第三段第二句“One morning, the nurse found that John had passed away peacefully in his sleep.”可知

答案应选 C。

39. B 细节理解题。根据第三段第三句“The next day, Tom asked if he could be moved to the bed next to the window.”可知答案应选 B。
40. A 推理判断题。根据最后一段最后两句“She said that John was blind and could not even see the wall. ‘Perhaps he just wanted to encourage you,’ she added.”以及前面的叙述可以看出,约翰是一个很体贴、很懂得鼓励别人的人。汤姆听了护士的话后,一定会深受感动,结合选项可知应选 A。

三、补全对话

41. how 42. turn 43. better 44. long
45. welcome

四、短文填空

46. vocational 47. chose 48. sing
49. a 50. developed 51. teaching
52. than 53. me 54. friendly
55. especially

五、写作

Dear Editor,

Nowadays many people in our community are fond of keeping pets. And there are many problems caused by the situation. I would like to tell you my thoughts about it.

A large number of people in our community keep small dogs, cats and birds as pets, but there are also some people who prefer to keep violent animals like Tibetan Mastiffs. As a result, our community is no longer quiet and safe. Noise like barks at midnight often drives me crazy. The waste left by various pets in public places can always make me feel sick. Some young children are often frightened and have even been bitten by the violent Tibetan Mastiffs.

I think keeping small and cute animals is

good for our health, but I hate it when the pet-owners do not care about whether their pets are polluting the environment or affecting others' lives.

Yours faithfully,

Li Hua

英语全真预测卷(四)

参考答案及解析

一、英语知识运用

1. B 考查代词。she 和 it 是人称代词, her 和 its 是形容词性物主代词。其中, she 和 her 指人, it 和 its 指事物或不明身份的人。句子主语 The student 特指这个学生, 且空格处要用形容词性物主代词修饰其后的名词 class。句意: 这个学生非常热爱她的班级, 总是使教室保持干净。故选 B。
2. D 考查交际用语。句意: ——我真幸运! 我没想到面试会这么成功。——恭喜你! 对方说面试很成功, 应当表达恭喜。Congratulations! 恭喜! 故选 D。
3. D 考查特殊疑问词。根据答语“About 15 minutes.”可知, 是在问多长时间。How old 用来问年龄; How many 用来问数量; How often 用来问频率; How long 用来问时间、距离的长度。句意: ——琼骑自行车去学校要花多长时间? ——大约 15 分钟。故选 D。
4. A 考查一般过去时。根据句中的 Two years ago 可知, 句子陈述的是过去的事情, 要用一般过去时, 空格处所填谓语动词用 work 的过去式 worked。句意: 两年前, 我在天津当记者。故选 A。
5. D 考查动词短语。put up 意为“张贴, 搭建”; use up 意为“用尽”; pick up 意为“捡起, 学会”; give up 意为“放弃”。句意: 那是一段困难时期, 但是我们未曾放弃希望。故选 D。
6. B 考查不定代词。all 意为“(三者或三者以上)全部”; none 意为“(三者或三者以上)没有一个”; neither 意为“两者都不”; both 意为“两者都”。根据空前的 many ways 及 but 可知, 此处表示三者或三者以上中没有一个是管用的。句意: 凯瑟琳试了很多方法来解决这个问题, 但是都不管用。故选 B。
7. C 考查零冠词。表示一日三餐的名词前不加冠词。have breakfast 意为“吃早饭”。故选 C。
8. A 考查连词。Work hard and be patient 和 your dream won't come true 之间是转折关系, 分析语境可知, 应填表示“否则, 要不然”含义的连词。故选 A。
9. D 考查固定搭配。tell sb. not to do sth. 意为“告诉某人不要做某事”; make noise 意为“制造噪声”。句意: 方老师告诉我们不要在图书馆里制造噪声。故选 D。
10. A 考查固定搭配。“by+交通工具”表示乘坐某种交通工具, by subway 意为“乘地铁”。故选 A。
11. C 考查同根词。句意: 格林先生是一个不错的雇主, 他对他的工人很好。employ 意为“雇用”; employee 意为“员工”; employer 意为“雇主”; employment 意为“就业”。根据“He is kind to his workers.”可知, 格林先生应该是一位雇主, 故选 C。
12. D 考查形容词。句意: 高铁列车上的空间更大, 旅行变得更舒适。bored 意为“无聊的”; careless 意为“粗心的”; disappointed 意为“失望的”; comfortable 意为“舒适的”。根据 more space in the high-speed train(高铁列车上的空间更大)可知, 旅行应该更舒适, 故选 D。
13. A 考查主语从句。句意: 他在演讲中的言论透漏出一个有趣的观点。分析句子结构可知, 主语是 what 引导的主语从句, 且从句缺少宾语, 故选 A。