

2022 年陕西部分高等职业院校自主招生考试

语文、数学、英语综合试题

乙卷

语文（100 分）

一、选择题（共 9 小题，每小题 3 分，计 27 分）

1. 下列加点字的注音，完全正确的一组是（ ）

- A. 彳亍（chì） 肖像（xiāo） 圭臬（niè） 膝盖（qī）
- B. 参差（chī） 鸟瞰（kān） 刚愎自用（bì） 千钧一发（fà）
- C. 校对（xiào） 贻笑大方（yí） 凹陷（āo） 国库券（juàn）
- D. 恰当（qià） 险峻（jùn） 粗犷（guǎng） 呐喊（nà）

2. 下面各组词语中，没有错别字的一组是（ ）

- A. 忏悔 歼灭 倔强 暗然失色
- B. 傍晚 旁礴 悼念 咄咄逼人
- C. 胆识 迁移 阡陌 栩栩如生
- D. 掇学 佝偻 皓瀚 沾沾自喜

3. 依次填入下列横线上的词语，恰当的一组是（ ）

延安是新中国的革命_____

这本书给我很大的_____

杨子荣_____成土匪，成功打入敌人内部。

- A. 胜地 启示 化妆
- B. 圣地 启事 化妆
- C. 胜地 启事 化装
- D. 圣地 启示 化装

4. 下列句子中，加点成语使用不正确的一项是（ ）

- A. 那时候订婚讲究门当户对，而大姐丈和二姐丈都是相当体面的人。
- B. 我们很久都没有见过面了，这次真是不期而遇。

C. 运动会上，我们对王明抱有很大的希望，但是他却不不负众望，输掉了比赛。

D. 维护社会稳定和谐，我们每一个公民责无旁贷。

5. 下列文学常识表述有误的一项是（ ）

A. 朱自清是我国现代散文家、诗人、学者，《春》《背影》《荷塘月色》都是他的作品。

B. 《再别康桥》的作者是著名诗人徐志摩。

C. 世界文学作品中“四大吝啬鬼”是指葛朗台、夏洛克、于连、阿巴贡。

D. 关汉卿是我国元代著名的杂剧作家，《窦娥冤》是其代表作品之一。

6. 将下列句子填在横线处，顺序最恰当的一组是（ ）

①就像勇猛的战士一样 ②不顾一天行军的疲劳

③马上扔下背包 ④听到大雨即将来临的广播

某校师生野营训练来到村里，____，____，____，____和村民们一道投入抢救战斗。

A. ④③②① B. ④②③① C. ②④①③ D. ①④②③

7. 下列引号的作用与另外三项不同的是（ ）

A. 别有用心的人们强令吴吉昌去瓜园“立功赎罪”，永远不准他再进棉花地。

B. 张老师改作文，确实有“点石成金”的功夫。

C. 我看，这样的“聪明人”还是少一点好。

D. 在某些喜欢息事宁人的人看来，他们也许还算是“好人”。

8. 下列各句中，没有语病的一项是（ ）

A. 大家都睁大眼睛注视着电视屏幕。

B. 我心里由衷地佩服他。

C. 这次数学没有考出好的成绩，原因是没有细致地复习造成的。

D. 随着大商场的建成，对我区经济的发展起到了极大地推动作用。

9. 下列句子中，不是反问句的一项是（ ）

A. 试问闲愁都几许？一川烟草，满城风絮，梅子黄时雨。

B. 我心里想着，宁静的竹海里难道没有人家？

C. 只靠嘴里空喊，行吗？

D. 你不觉得我们的战士是可爱的吗？

二、诗歌鉴赏（共2小题，每小题5分，计10分）

大江东去，浪淘尽，千古风流人物。故垒西边，人道是，三国周郎赤壁。乱石穿空，惊涛拍岸，卷起千堆雪。江山如画，一时多少豪杰。

遥想公瑾当年，小乔初嫁了，雄姿英发。羽扇纶巾，谈笑间，檣櫓灰飞烟灭。故国神游，多情应笑我，早生华发。人生如梦，一尊还酹江月。

10. 对“乱石穿空，惊涛拍岸，卷起千堆雪”这句，理解有误的一项是（ ）

A. 一个“穿”字，突现了山崖“刺破云霄”的气势。

- B. “拍”不仅给人大浪撞击大石的视觉形象，还给人以撞击的听觉效果。
C. 一个“惊”字既写出了波涛之气势，更写出波涛给人的感觉。
D. “卷”字用拟人手法，展现出波涛翻卷动荡之貌，写出浪花激溅之状。

11. 对这首词理解不恰当的一项是（ ）

- A. 这首词感慨古今，雄浑苍凉，昂扬郁勃，兼有感奋和感伤两重色彩，但篇末“人生如梦”的感伤色彩却透露出一丝消极颓废思想，损害了全词的豪迈气派。
B. 这是一首怀古词，怀古词最常用的手法是怀古伤今。
C. “江山如画”承上总括，“一时多少豪杰”呼应“千古风流人物”，再为赞美周郎蓄势，自然过渡到下阕。
D. 词人将写景、咏史、抒情糅合在一起，做到了情、景、事的交融。

三、阅读下面的文章，完成 12-15 题（共 4 小题，12 题 4 分，13 题 5 分，14、15 题各 6 分，计 21 分）

童年的我，在初夏，常常和妈妈去小木屋后面的山坡。山坡上盛开着一丛丛火红的杜鹃、鹅黄的迎春、淡紫的牵牛……我快活地拍着小手，蹦蹦跳跳地采摘这些五颜六色的花儿，可妈妈却总是轻轻地挽着我走到山坡的另一侧，那里开满了白色的小花。花儿怪逗人的：圆圆的脑袋，白白的茸毛，风一吹，就轻 yíng（ ）地飞了起来，飞呀飞，飞得老高老高的，我费了好大的劲，才抓住一朵飞在空中的小白花。

妈妈说：“这是蒲公英，它从不满足于待在偏僻的角落，最喜欢到外面的世界去闯荡。”妈妈的话，在我幼小的心灵里留下了很深的印象。晚上，我常常梦见自己变成了一朵白色的蒲公英，在广阔世界的上空飘荡。

不久，我上小学了，妈妈缝了个花书包给我，书包上绣着几朵白色的蒲公英，花旁还歪歪斜斜地绣着几个字——会飞的蒲公英。每天，我就像一朵快乐的蒲公英，在小木屋到学校的山路上飞来飞去。

一个有风的黄昏，我从学校跑回家，高兴地拉着妈妈来到开满蒲公英的山坡。我把老师刚刚教的儿歌《蒲公英的种子》唱给妈妈听，我一边唱一边在蒲公英丛中跳来跳去，一朵朵白色的小花在我的歌声中轻轻地飘上了天空。妈妈的神情有些激动，目光亮亮的，深情地追随着那一朵朵飘飞远去的小白花。

从妈妈的目光里我仿佛看到了晚上常常做的那个梦：一朵白色的蒲公英，在轻风的吹送下，飞呀飞，飞过一间间古旧的小木屋，飞过一片片茂密的山林，飞进金色的阳光中……

带着这个白色的梦，我考上了中学。

每天，我穿着妈妈为我亲手做的绣着蒲公英的蓝色连衣裙，在学校和山村的大马路上飞来飞去。

几年之后，一张从遥远的地方飞来的大学录取通知书，使我那关于蒲公英的梦更真切了。临别前的一个黄昏，风很大，妈妈和我不知不觉来到了小木屋后的山坡。

暮色渐浓，我和妈妈默默地往回走，快到小木屋时，妈妈拉了拉我的手，轻轻地说：

“孩子，你算是一朵会飞的蒲公英了，但你还要飞得更高一些。”

从此，我牢牢记住了妈妈的话，开始尽情地在大学的林荫小道上飞来飞去。

一年后，我把从林荫小道上飞进报纸和杂志的诗行寄给了山里的妈妈，并写了一段话：“妈妈，从你身边飞出的那朵娇 nèn（ ）的蒲公英，不仅学会了飞，而且还懂得怎样才能飞得更高了。”

很快，妈妈回信了，信里夹了一幅水彩画：一片蓝色的天空下，有一座开满了白色蒲公英的小山坡。画上题有一行字：山里的孩子。

从这幅画里，我读出了妈妈心中那片诚挚的向往·····

蓝天下，一群群孩子，明亮的双眸，痴痴地凝望着山坡上一朵朵白色的蒲公英，口里欢快地唱着：我是一颗蒲公英的种子·····

这不正是每一个山里母亲期待的吗？

选自《会飞的蒲公英》

12. 根据拼音写出文章中括号里应填的汉字。（4分）

①轻 yíng（ ） ②娇 nèn（ ）

13. 文章①自然段为什么要描写杜鹃、迎春等鲜花的五颜六色？（5分）

14. 文章多次运用了“飞来飞去”这个词语，这样写的作用是什么？（6分）

15. 结合文章内容，请你谈谈最后一段话在文中的作用？（6分）

四、名句默写（共5小题，6个空，每空2分，计12分）

16. 老骥伏枥，_____。（曹操《龟虽寿》）

17. 浊酒一杯家万里，_____。（范仲淹《渔家傲·秋思》）

18. 前不见古人，_____。（陈子昂《登幽州台歌》）

19. 江山代有才人出，_____。（赵翼《论诗》）

20. 雕栏玉砌应犹在，只是朱颜改。_____？_____。（李煜《虞美人》）

英语（100分）

I. 语音题（从各小题给出的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出划线部分发音不同于其它三项的选项，共5小题，每小题1分，计5分）

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. A. <u>foot</u> | B. <u>wool</u> | C. <u>look</u> | D. <u>blood</u> |
| 2. A. <u>miss</u> | B. <u>kill</u> | C. <u>history</u> | D. <u>child</u> |
| 3. A. <u>game</u> | B. <u>hat</u> | C. <u>save</u> | D. <u>plate</u> |
| 4. A. <u>card</u> | B. <u>share</u> | C. <u>bar</u> | D. <u>star</u> |
| 5. A. <u>clothes</u> | B. <u>brother</u> | C. <u>that</u> | D. <u>theory</u> |

II. 基础选择（从各小题给出的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，共20小题，每小题1分，计20分）

6. I exercise for about _____ hour every day, so I'm healthy.
A. a B. an C. the D. /
7. --When is your school trip?
--It's _____ April 10th.
A. on B. at C. in D. with
8. Mr. Jackson is a popular writer, and we all like reading _____ books.
A. his B. her C. their D. your
9. The show was so _____ that I couldn't stop laughing.
A. sad B. terrible C. funny D. serious
10. --What's your favorite _____?
--Winter. I really like the snow.
A. sport B. color C. month D. season
11. Does the dish taste as _____ as it looks?
A. well B. best C. good D. better
12. --Is Mary going to be a teacher in the future?
--Yes, she _____.
A. is B. can C. will D. does
13. Doctors tell us _____ our hands before and after every meal.
A. wash B. washed C. washing D. to wash
14. There are 15 _____ in the hospital. They are all friendly to the patients.
A. women doctors B. woman doctors
C. woman doctor D. women doctor
15. Uncle Wu is good at _____ jokes to make fun.
A. told B. tell C. telling D. to tell
16. It rained yesterday, _____ we didn't go swimming.
A. and B. but C. or D. so
17. --Do you need an apple or a pear?
--_____. I really don't mind.
A. Both B. None C. Either D. Neither
18. There are _____ floors in the building and Tom lives on the _____ floor.
A. nine; five B. nine; fifth C. ninth; fifth D. ninth; five
19. He often _____ at six o'clock.
A. get up B. gets up C. get on D. gets on

20. —Could you please help me with my math this Sunday?

—

- A. You' re welcome B. Don' t worry
C. My pleasure D. It' s funny

21. —Where is Lisa? Is she at home?

—Lisa be at home because she phoned me from the office just now.

- A. must B. can C. needn' t D. can' t

22. —Excuse me, when did you leave Xi'an for Beijing?

—I three years ago.

- A. have left B. left C. leave D. am leaving

23. — is your hat, Tom?

—It' s twenty dollars.

- A. How much B. How often C. How long D. How far

24. My friend Joe is the person may help you practice spoken English.

- A. what B. which C. how D. who

25. —Could you please tell me ?

—Sure. On Friday afternoon.

- A. where the book sale is B. when the book sale is
C. where is the boo sale D. when is the book sale

III. 完形填空（阅读下面短文，从短文后各小题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出一个可以填入横线上的最佳选项，共 10 小题，每小题 2 分，计 20 分）

I go to school by bus every day. It is always very crowded on the bus. It is so 26. One day I told my parents that I didn't like taking the bus to school. Then my 27 told me about his story. When he was young, he 28 in the countryside. It was near a 29. So people there had to go out by boat. 30 parents didn't have much money, but they let him go to school. Every morning he got up very 31. It was dark (黑的). Then he went to take a 32. It took him about thirty minutes. Then he had to walk for another twenty minutes. He was always 33 because he could have the chance to study, although it was very cold in winter. 34 I heard my father's story, I felt very sorry. I 35 think like that. From then on I go to school by bus every day happily.

26. A. boring B. dirty C. exciting D. dangerous
27. A. Teacher B. father C. brother D. cousin
28. A. Played B. worked C. walked D. lived
29. A. Bank B. river C. school D. mountain
30. A. My B. Her C. His D. Their
31. A. Late B. loudly C. early D. quietly
32. A. Bus B. train C. boat D. bike
33. A. sad B. angry C. relaxed D. happy
34. A. After B. Before C. Until D. When
35. A. Should B. shouldn' t C. could D. couldn' t

IV. 阅读理解（阅读下列短文，从每小题所给的四个选项中选出一个最佳选项，共 10 小题，每小题 2 分，计 20 分）

A

Frogs are animals that can live both in water and on land. There are more than 5,000 kinds of frogs on the earth. The earliest known frogs lived about 190 million years ago and the frogs today still look the same. Here are some fun things that you might not know about frogs. Enjoy!

The Biggest and the Smallest Frogs

Some frogs can be very big. The biggest kind of frog is the Goliath Frog in West Africa. Its body can be nearly 30cm long, about the size of a large cat. The Gold Frog and the Poison Frog are the smallest frogs in the world. They are less than 1cm long. Though the Poison Frog is very small, it is not weak at all. It is dangerous. Any animal that eats it will die very soon.

The Best Jumpers

Frogs are very good at jumping. They developed jumping legs so that they would not be eaten by other large animals. Using their big strong legs, more frogs can jump over 20 times their own length. It is like a person jumping over about 30.48m. The Australian Rocket Frog can even jump over 2m, which is 50 times its body length (5.5cm). That might be the reason why frogs are called the best jumpers on the earth.

The Cryogenic Animal

Some frogs like the Common Wood Frog have a special ability to live in very cold places. When the temperature goes down, they become ice frogs. 2/3 of their body water freezes. Their hearts stop, and their breathing stops too. You may think they are dead, but in fact they are not. Maybe we humans can learn the way that the frogs do for medical purpose.

36. The earliest frogs lived about _____ million years ago.
A. 20 B. 30 C. 50 D. 190
37. The Gold Frog is one of the ____ frogs on the earth.
A. smallest B. biggest C. strongest D. weakest
38. _____ can jump over 2m.
A. The Goliath Frog B. The Common Wood Frog
C. The poison Frog D. The Australian Rocket Frog
39. What will happen to a Common Wood Frog at very low temperature?
A. It will die very soon B. It will be an ice frog.
C. It will become dangerous D. It will become very small.
40. For what purpose can humans learn the way that the frogs do?
A. For planting purpose. B. For living purpose.
C. For medical purpose. D. For sports purpose.

B

Americans usually eat three meals a day. Breakfast usually comes before eight o'clock in the morning. They usually have eggs, some meat, bread, fruit juice and coffee. Lunch is between twelve and one o'clock. It is like a light meal and working people must take lunch with them or get it near workplace.

Children in school take sandwiches, fruit, and cookies with them or eat in school. Supper, the main meal, is between six and eight in the evening. People cook it carefully. They may have meat or chicken, turkey and duck. They may all have potatoes or rice, vegetables or

salad. The drink is coffee, tea or milk. Then comes the dessert.

41. Americans have breakfast_.
A. before eight o'clock in the morning B. at eight o'clock
C. After eight o'clock D. in the morning
42. ____ is the most important meal in a day.
A. Breakfast B. Lunch C. Supper D. Meals
43. What does "light" mean Chinese?
A. 有用的 B. 不太重要的 C. 重的 D. 轻的
44. Americans usually have breakfast and supper at _____.
A. office B. work place C. home D. inn
45. When Americans have supper, _____ comes last.
A. drink B. meat C. vegetables D. dessert

V. 补全对话（根据对话情景，用方框中所给的句子补全对话，每句话只能用一次。共 5 小题，每小题 3 分，计 15 分）

- A. Do you have anything cheaper?
B. Just for the weekend.
C. That's right.
D. All right.
E. What's the price?

Customer: I'd like to get a room, please. 46

Receptionist: Friday, Saturday and Sunday nights?

Customer: 47 I'll be leaving early Monday morning.

Receptionist: We have some single rooms with bath. They're on the third floor, facing thesea.

Customer: 48

Receptionist: Thirty dollars a day.

Customer: 49

Receptionist: No, we don't, but you will find these rooms comfortable. Every room has a telephone and a TV set.

Customer: 50 I'll take it.

Receptionist: Will you fill in this card here, please?

Customer: Here you are. Do I pay you now?

Receptionist: No. Pay when it is check-out time.

VI. 句型转换（按各小题后面的要求转换句型，每个空白处只填一词，缩写算一个单词。共 5 小题，每小题 4 分，计 20 分）

51. Yesterday, Jim went to the library to read English books. （改为一般疑问句）

Yesterday, _____ Jim _____ to the library to read English books?

52. Tom and Judy both like the book. （同义句改写）

Either of Tom _____ Judy _____ the book.

53. My brother likes to cook dinner for us. （改为否定句）

My brother _____ to cook dinner for us.

54. I'm a teacher. He is a teacher, too. （合并为一句）

_____ I _____ he are teachers.

55. Tom's mother could not stay at home yesterday night. （变为反义疑问句）

Tom's mother could not stay at home yesterday night, _____ ?

数学（100 分）

一、选择题（共 8 小题，每小题 5 分，计 40 分）

1. 集合 $A = \{2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$ ， $B = \{2, 4, 5, 8, 9\}$ ，则 $A \cap B =$ （ ）
A. $\{2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9\}$ B. $\{2, 4, 5\}$ C. $\{3, 6, 8, 9\}$ D. $\{2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$
2. 已知 $x < y$ ，则下列式中错误的是（ ）
A. $y > x$ B. $x - 8 > y - 8$ C. $5x < 5y$ D. $-3x > -3y$
3. 函数 $y = 3x$ ($x \in [0, 2]$) 的图象是（ ）
A. 一条直线 B. 一条线段 C. 一条射线 D. 两个点
4. 点 $(-3, 5)$ 是奇函数 $y = f(x)$ 图象上的点，则下列点在函数图象上的是（ ）
A. $(-3, 5)$ B. $(-3, -5)$ C. $(3, -5)$ D. $(3, 5)$
5. 下列物理量中是向量的是（ ）
A. 温度 B. 面积 C. 体积 D. 速度
6. 函数 $y = \frac{3}{2} + \sin x$ 最大值是（ ）
A. $\frac{5}{2}$ B. $\frac{1}{2}$ C. $\frac{3}{2}$ D. $\frac{7}{2}$
7. 已知向量 $\vec{a} = (-2, 4)$ ， $\vec{b} = (4, 1)$ ，则 $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} =$ （ ）
A. $(2, 5)$ B. $(-8, 4)$ C. -12 D. -4
8. 若直线 $l_1: y = 2x + 1$ 与直线 $l_2: ax + y + 1 = 0$ 互相垂直，则 a 的值是（ ）
A. $\frac{1}{2}$ B. $-\frac{1}{2}$ C. -1 D. 1

二、填空题（共 5 小题，每小题 6 分，计 30 分）

9. 已知一组数据 5, 2, 9, 6, x ，它们的平均数是 5，则这组数据的中位数是_____.
10. 指数式 $27^{-\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{1}{3}$ 写成对数式为_____.
11. 设复数 $Z = 3 + 2i$ ，则 $\bar{Z} =$ _____.
12. 袋中装有 3 个黄球，2 个白球，这些球的形状、大小、质地均相同，随机地从袋中摸出一个球是白球的概率为_____.
13. 已知等比数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的首项 $a_1 = 4$ ，公比 $q = \frac{3}{4}$ ，则它的第_____项是 $\frac{81}{64}$.

三、解答题（共 3 小题，每小题 10 分，计 30 分，解答应写出过程）

14. 解不等式 $|3x-1|-8 \leq 0$.

15. 若 $\tan \alpha = \frac{1}{3}$ ，且 α 是第三象限的角，求 $\sin \alpha$, $\cos \alpha$.

16. 经过市场的调查，某种商品的需求量 Q （件）与销售单价 P （元）的函数关系是 $Q=200-5P$.

（1）求该商品的收入函数，以及销售 20 件商品时的总收入；

（2）销售量为多少（件）时总收入最大，此时销售单价是多少（元）？