

成人高考专升本英语考试考前模拟卷一

一、I. Phonetics (5 points)

1、选出下列选项中划线部分读音不同的选项 ()

- A、twenty
- B、sw~~ee~~t
- C、wrong
- D、worthy

答案： C

解析： A、 B、 D三项划线字母W发[W]，而C项中划线字母 W不发音，因此选C项。

2、[[Λ]z]选出下列选项中划线部分读音不同的选项 ()。

- A. shoot
- B. blood
- C. roof
- D. tool

答案： B

解析： A、 C、 D三项划线部分发[u:]，而B项划线部分发 [Λ]，因此选B项。

3、[zaa]选出下列选项中划线部分读音不同的选项 ()。

- A. peasant
- B. present
- C. promise
- D. possesion

答案： C

解析： A、 B、 D三项划线部分发浊辅音[z]，而C项划线部分发清辅音[s]，因此选C项。

4、W:ə选出下列选项中划线部分读音不同的选项 ()。

- A. white
- B. whisper
- C. whose
- D. wheel

答案： C

解析： A、 B、 D三项划线部分都发[W]，而C项发[h]，所以选C项。

5、ei/ə选出下列选项中划线部分读音不同的选项 ()。

A. certain

B. paint

C. sail

D. straight

答案：A

解析：A项划线部分发[e]，而B、C、D三项划线部分发[ei]，因此选A项。

二、II. Vocabulary and Structure(15 points)

6、 The shop assistant didn't give me theright __

A 、 Change

B 、 money

C 、 serve

D 、 note

答案：A

解析：change“零钱，找回的钱”，符合句意。

7、 Susan wants to know whether themeasures have been agreed

A 、 to

B 、 with

C 、 over

D 、 on

答案：D

解析：agree on意为“商定(协议、方法、措施等)”；agree withsb.意为“同意某人”；agree to do sth.意为“同意做某事”。

8、 __cave that George has discovered inhis lifetime is near the Alps.

A 、 The hundredth

B 、 The hundred

C 、 Hundredth

D 、 A hundred

答案：A

解析：根据句子的结构，可知句子的主语是cave，是一个单数可数名词，可见空格处要填的是一个序数词，根据序数词的构词法，以及前面必须加定冠词，判定答案是A项。

9、 We are all __ at his __ success.

A 、 surprised ; surprised

B 、 surprising; surprised

C 、 surprised ; surprising

D 、 surprised ; surprise

答案：C

解析：此题考查以-ed结尾和以-ing结尾的形容词的用法。以-ed结尾的形容词意为“(人)感到……的”，而以-ing结尾的形容词意为“(物)令人……的”。

10、 The president __ Mr. Baker medicaladviser.

A 、 promised

B 、 praised

C 、 imagined

D 、 appointed

答案：D

解析：appoint sb.(position)意为“任命某人为……(职位)”，符合句意。

11、 You cannot ignore the situation forever, one day you will have to __ the consequences of your act.

- A、 look up to
- B、 wake up to
- C、 stand up to
- D、 face up to

答案: D

解析: look up to“仰望, 尊敬”; wake up to“认识到”; stand up to“忍耐, 经受”; face up to“勇敢地面对”。D项是正确的。

句意为: “你不可能永远地忽视这种情形, 总有一天你不得不面对你自己造成的后果。”

12、 The research laboratory is going to __ the new type of computer to use.

- A、 take
- B、 make
- C、 put
- D、 bring

答案: C

解析: 此题考查固定搭配: put...to use意为“把.....投入使用”。

13、 We never dared to ask him a question,9

- A、 did we
- B、 didn't we
- C、 dared we
- D、 daredn't we

答案: A

解析: 本题考查反义疑问句的用法。主句中含有否定意义的词never, 因此主句为否定的, 此外, 句中的dare为实义动词, 而非情态动词。

14、 Wood furniture does not depreciate in value

- A、 if they are handled properly and protected properly
- B、 unless handling and protecting properly
- C、 if properly handled and protected
- D、 unless for all its handling and protection

答案: C

解析: if意为“如果”, 而unless意为“除非”, 相当于if not。根据句意可知, 应选择if引导的条件状语从句。当if引导的从句与主句的主语相同时, 可以用“if+分词”结构。

15、 It is a __ ride from his home to the shopping center.

- A、 ninety-miles
- B、 ninety-mile's
- C、 ninety miles
- D、 ninety-mile

答案: D

解析: 复数概念作定语且用连字符连接数词与可数名词时相当于形容词, 可数名词用单数形式。

16、 This is one of the most beautiful pictures of scenery that _____ displayed here.

- A、 Is
- B、 are
- C、 has been
- D、 have been

答案: D

解析: 定语从句的先行词(pictures)是名词复数时, 从句中的谓语动词用复数形式(that代表pictures)。这里时间是从过去到现在, 所以应用现在完成时。

D项是正确的。句意为：“这是这里展出的最漂亮的风景照之一。”

17、 The moment I got home, I found I __ myjacket on the playground.

- A 、 had left
- B 、 left
- C 、 have left
- D 、 was leaving

答案： A

解析：考查动词时态。参照时态found是过去时，根据题干意思leave一词的动作发生在found之前，即过去的过去，用过去完成时，故选A项。B项是一般过去时；C项是现在完成时；D项是过去进行时。

18、 He __studied, yet he passed everyexam.

- A 、 frequently
- B 、 little
- C 、 regularly
- D 、 rarely

答案： D

解析：regularly“有规律地”；rarely“极少，很少”；frequently 经常地”；little“几乎没有，几乎不”。D项是正确的。句意 为：“他很少学习，可每次考试都过。”如果将little放在动词后面，这句话就对了：He studied little.“他几乎不学习”。

19、 Tiangong-I was successfullylaunched __ September 29th,2011__ Jiuquan, Gansu province.

- A 、 in;on
- B 、 on;in
- C 、 on;on
- D 、 in;in

答案： B

解析：考查介词。在某日前用介词on，在大的地点前用介词in。句意为：“‘天宫一号’于2011年9月29日在甘肃酒泉成功发射。”

20、 The gardener was called in to tell theway __ the poor dog had died.

- A 、 /
- B 、 in that
- C 、 Which
- D 、 by which

答案： A

解析：这道题考查定语从句的用法。空格处为要选择的的关系代词，空格前为先行词way，即方式、方法，从定语从句的句意可以看出，是说狗死的方式或动因，可用in which或that(可省略)，故选A项。

三、III. Cloze (30 points)

21、根据以下材料，回答{TSE}题

What is intelligence(智力) anyway? When I was in the army I 21 an intelligence test that all soldiers took, and, against 22 of 100, scored 160.

I had an auto-repairman once, who, on these intelligence tests, could not 23 have scored more than 80. 24, when anything went wrong with my car I hurried to him--and he always 25 it.

Well, then, suppose my auto-repairman designed questions for some intelligence tests. By everyone of them I'd prove myself a 26. In a world where I have to work with my hands, I'd do poorly.

Consider my auto-repair man 27. He had a habit of telling jokes. One time he said, "Doc, a deaf-and-dumb(聋哑) man 28 some nails. Having entered a store, he put two fingers together on the counter and made 29 movements with the other hand. The clerk brought him a hammer. He 30 his head and pointed to the two fingers he was hammering. The clerk brought him some nails. He picked out the right size and left. Well, Doc, the 31 man who came in was blind. He blind. He wanted scissors(剪刀). 32 do you suppose he asked for them?" I lifted my right hand and made scissoring movements with my first two fingers. He burst out laughing and said, "Why, you fool, he used his voice and asked for them. I've been 33 that on all my customers today, but I knew 34 I'd catch you. " "Why is that.?" I asked. "Because you are so goddamned educated, Doc. I knew you couldn't be very 35"

And I have an uneasy feeling he had something there.

{TS} 第21题答案是 ()

- A、 failed
- B、 wrote
- C、 Received
- D、 chose

答案： C

解析：从第一段第二句知“所有的士兵都参加了考试”，故可排除D项；“我得了160分而平均分才100分”，可以排除A项。而B项搭配不对。故应选C项。

22、 第22题答案是（ ）

- A、 an average
- B、 a total
- C、 an exam
- D、 a number

答案： A

解析：根据“所有的士兵都参加了考试，而我得了160分”可以推断出平均分是100分，故应选A项。

23、 第23题答案是（ ）

- A、 always
- B、 Possibly
- C、 Certainly
- D、 frequently

答案： B

解析：根据四个选项的含义，再结合生活常识，可以判定他只是有可能得分不会超过80分(也有可能得分超过80分),故应选B项。

24、 第24题答案是（ ）

- A、 Then
- B、 Thus
- C、 Therefore
- D、 Yet

答案： D

解析：根据前后两个句子的意义及转折关系可以判定应选D项。

25、 第25题答案是（ ）

- A、 fixed
- B、 Checked
- C、 drove
- D、 changed

答案： A

解析：根据前文“车坏了，我去找他”可知是去修车，故应选A项。

26、 第26题答案是（ ）

- A、 teacher
- B、 Doctor
- C、 winner
- D、 Fool

答案： D

解析：根据下一句话中“我会做得很差”可知在这种实践性较强的考试中我会显得像傻瓜一样，故应选D项。..

27、 第27题答案是（ ）

- A、 again
- B、 as usual

C、 Too

D、 as well

答案： A

解析：上文已经提到修车工出题的事，这里再提他另外的事，故应选A项。

28、 第28题答案是（ ）

A、 bought

B、 Tested

C、 Found

D、 needed

答案： D

解析：根据下文他去买钉子，可知他需要钉子，故应选D项

29、 第29题答案是（ ）

A、 cutting

B、 Hammering

C、 waving

D、 circling

答案： B

解析：因为钉钉子要用锤子，下文也提到售货员拿给他锤子，所以他做出的动作应该用锤子钉钉子的动作，故应选B项。

30、 第30题答案是（ ）

A、 nodded

B、 Raised

C、 shook

D、 turned

答案： C

解析：从上文可知：“他需要钉子，而售货员拿给他锤子”，他理应摇头，故应选c项。。

31、 第31题答案是（ ）

A、 clever

B、 other

C、 Fight

D、 next

答案： D

解析：上文讲完了那个聋哑人的故事，下文又来了一个盲人，故应选D项。

32、 第32题答案是（ ）

A、 What

B、 How

C、 Who

D、 Which

答案： B

解析：根据上下文语境可推出句意为：“你认为他会以何种方式来买它们呢？”how在此作状语，符合语境。

33、 第33题答案是（ ）

A、 trying

B、 Proving

C、 practicing

D、examining

答案: A

解析: 根据本句结构(try+sth.+on+sb.)及上下文含义, 可知“他一直在所有的顾客身上试验这同一个问题”, 因此应选A项。

34、第34题答案是 ()

A、for sure

B、at once

C、in fact

D、right now

答案: A

解析: 根据上文内容可知, 修车工早就预料到“我”会误入歧途, 因此应选A项。

35、第35题答案是 ()

A、clear

B、Silly

C、Slow

D、smart

答案: D

解析: 根据文章中心可知: 我考试中理论知识还不错, 但实际动手能力不是很强。因此对于这种实践性较强的问题, 不会反应那么敏捷。所以应选D项。

四、IV. Reading Comprehension (60 points)

36、根据以下材料, 回答{TSE}题

Passage Four

There has been, in history, a man who was swallowed by a whale and lived to tell the tale. The man's name is James Bartley. The records to prove his unusual experience are in the British Admiralty.

Bartley was making his first trip on the whaling ship Star of the East. Suddenly the lookout sighted a huge sperm whale. The whalers knew it was a huge whale by the size of the spray it blew into the air. They lowered their small boats. James Bartley was in the first longboat. The men rowed until they were close to the whale. A harpoon was thrown and it found its mark. It sank into the whale's flesh. The maddened beast crashed into the boat, snapping its tail at the men and the wreck-age of their boats. When the survivors were picked up, James Bartley was missing.

Shortly before sunset, the whale was finally captured. The sailors tied the whale's dead body to the side of the ship. Because of the hot weather it was important that they cut up the whale right away. Otherwise, the meat would begin to rot and the oil would begin to spoil. When they got to the stomach, they felt something moving about wildly. They thought it would be a big fish still alive in-side. But when they opened the stomach they found James Bartley. After this trip, Bartley settled in England, and never returned to sea.

{TS} This passage is mainly about ____

A、how to hunt whales for their oil and meat

B、the hard and dangerous lives that whalers had to live

C、the duties of each man on a whaling ship

D、a man who was swallowed by a whale and lived

答案: D

解析: 文章讲的是一次事件, 人被鲸鱼吞入肚中却活着出来了。D项是正确的。

37、The sailors knew that something was in the whale's stomach because ____

A、they could feel it moving about wildly

B、the whale seemed very heavy

C、the whale was swelling at one spot

D、the captain heard Bartley yelling for help

答案: A

解析: 水手们能感觉到鲸鱼的胃里有东西在动。A项是正确的。

38、James Bartley probably never went to sea again because ____

- A 、 he wanted different kinds of adventures
- B 、 of fright and shock
- C 、 he was crippled by the whale
- D 、 he often got seasick

答案: B

解析: 最后一段说James Bartley自从这个事件后再也没有面到海上, 可以推断他很害怕。其他三个选项文中都未涉及。B项是正确的。

39、 The author, in telling James Bartley's story, informs us by ____

- A 、 narrating the plain facts
- B 、 referring to whaling in general
- C 、 comparing whaling to other fishing
- D 、 dramatically telling what happened

答案: D

解析: 文章讲述了事件的戏剧性过程。D项是正确的。

40、根据以下材料, 回答{TSE}题

Passage Five

This was no ordinary class. The students who came together were all science or engineering professors at Cornell University. They had interrupted their research to accept an invitation to take part in an unusual experiment: "an interesting week of poetry." This class was part of a study to answer the questions: Why is science difficult for many non-science students? What can teachers learn about teaching if they take a class that is not in their field?

The students in the poetry class listened to lectures and took notes. They had reading tasks and had to write three short papers. All students noticed one thing--the importance of spoken words. In science and engineering classes, the instructors put tables and drawings on the blackboard. But in this poetry class, the instructors just talked. They didn't write anything on the board.

The scientists and engineers noticed one similarity between science and poetry. In both subjects, students need to find layers (层次) of meaning. Some layers are simple, clear, and on the surface; other layers are deeper and more difficult. This search for different levels of meaning doesn't happen much in undergraduate (本科) science classes, but it is important later, in graduate school. And it is always important in humanities (人文科学).

Both the poetry instructors and their students learned something about teaching from this experience. One poetry instructor, for example, now sees the importance of using careful, clear definitions (定义) when he explains a poem. He also plans to be more informative as he teaches. Most of the scientists agreed on several points. First, humanities classes might help science students to see patterns and decide which information is important. Second, the poetry class was fun. One engineer decided, "We need to change the way we teach engineering to make it an enjoyable experience for students."

But perhaps the most important result of the experience was this: All of the professors began to think about how they teach and how they can teach better.

{TS} What do we know about this unusual class?

- A 、 The teachers did lots of writing on the board.
- B 、 The teachers were invited to attend several lectures.
- C 、 The students were professors from a university.
- D 、 The students were studying science and humanities.

答案: C

解析: 根据文章第一段第二句可知本题选C项。

41、 The experiment was designed to find out ____

- A 、 how to teach the students in the science class
- B 、 whether poetry is difficult for science students
- C 、 what to be taught in the humanities class
- D 、 why many humanities students find science hard

答案: D

解析: 由第一段的最后两句可知本题选D项。

42、 Finding levels of meaning is ____

- A 、 important for graduate students in humanities

- B 、 difficult for graduate students in humanities
- C 、 common for undergraduate students in science
- D 、 easy for undergraduate students in science

答案： A

解析：由第三段的最后两句可知本题选A项。

43、 What did the science professors learn after the experiment?

- A 、 They should change the way they teach.
- B 、 A poem could be explained in clear definitions.
- C 、 A poetry class could be more informative.
- D 、 Their teaching was an enjoyable experience.

答案： A

解析：根据最后一段可知本题选A项。

44、根据以下材料，回答{TSE}题

Passage Five

If we had to rely on only five senses for survival, we would be in very sad shape indeed. We wouldn't know up from down. We wouldn't know when to eat or drink. We wouldn't know what our muscles were doing or what position our limbs were in. We wouldn't know when our body was damaged because we wouldn't feel pain. We might freeze to death without even a shiver, or overheat without a drop of sweat. The five senses--touch, taste, smell, hearing and sight--respond only to stimulation from the outside world, but the inside world of our bodies must also receive and respond to important messages.

Our internal senses keep us alive and enable us to use our external senses. In effect, the internal senses tell our brains how to run our bodies. Hunger or thirst registers in a part of the brain called the hypothalamus (丘脑下部), when a lack of food chemicals are detected in the blood.

Another internal sense that controls our balance is maintained by three fluid-filled loops in the inner ear. Changes in position and gravity affect the motion of this liquid and cause changes in the brain. A sense called kinesthesia (肌肉运动知觉) lets us know the relative positions of parts of our bodies. Even our breathing is caused by a sense that identifies an overabundance of carbon dioxide and a lack of oxygen in the blood.

No one has been able to count the number of internal senses. The presence of delicate internal senses shows just how marvelously complex we human beings are.

{TS} This passage deals mostly with the ____

- A 、 internal senses
- B 、 sense of balance
- C 、 five senses
- D 、 brain's function

答案： A

解析：文章简述了人类的内部感官。B项是其中的一部分。C项是作者用来作引子，引起读者的兴趣，并与之比较，从而说明内部感官究竟是什么。A项是正确的。

45、 Hunger is caused by ____

- A 、 too much food and water in the body
- B 、 a lack of oxygen in the blood
- C 、 seeing or thinking about food
- D 、 a lack of certain chemicals in the blood

答案： D

解析：由第二段最后一句知血液中缺少食物化学成分时，大脑就会得到报告。D项是正确的。

46、 The passage implies that there are many senses we ____

- A 、 can use only in emergencies
- B 、 may not understand at present
- C 、 never realize we have
- D 、 do not actively use in everyday living

答案： C

解析：我们只意识到外部感官，从没有意识到我们的内部感官才是我们生命的根本。第一段尤其强调这一点。C项是正确的。

47、 In the second paragraph,the term "in effect" means ____

- A 、 in fact
- B 、 it is doubtful
- C 、 often
- D 、 without reason

答案: A

解析: 前面说明内部感官是干什么的。接着用in effect强调、总结, 进一步说明内部感官的作用。A项是正确的。

48、根据以下材料, 回答{TSE}题

Passage Five

People are used to speaking their native language, so immigrants are having many problems between the first generation and the second generation because they don't have the same native language. Also, the second generation is losing their identity. Especially in America, there are many immigrants that came from different countries to succeed in the States. Because they suffer in lots of areas such as getting a job and trying to speak English, they want their children to speak English, not only at school, but also at home in order to be more successful. Because of this situation, their children are losing their ethnic identity.

For example, my aunt, who has been living in Chicago for twenty-five years, has three children and they were all born in the States. The eighteen-year old daughter speaks English as a native language and she speaks Korean very well too. She has no problem talking with her parents, but she still doesn't understand Korean jokes, and there are sometimes misunderstandings. The second daughter is fourteen years old, and she doesn't want to speak Korean. My aunt often gets upset with her because she is very Americanized and they cannot understand each other. Even when my aunt punishes her, this daughter does not understand what my aunt is talking about. The third child is a twelve-year-old son. He speaks English to his parents and my aunt speaks Korean to him as she does to the second daughter. He also has a problem communicating with his parents. My aunt is trying to teach him to speak both languages, but it is very hard for him because he speaks English all day and does not understand why he should learn to speak Korean.

We must realize that language is important and valuable for many reasons. Immigrants should make an effort to make their children understand their heritage by teaching them the parents' language. This is very important, not only for the harmony of the family, but also in helping the second generation establish their identity.

{TS} What do you think this article is about.?

- A 、 Learning a second language.
- B 、 Immigrants who become sick in the US.
- C 、 Schools attended by immigrants to the US.
- D 、 Language and its effect on the identity of immigrants.

答案: D

解析: 作者在这篇文章中用说明和举例的方式提出语言对人的认知和感受的重要影响。作者在第一段就指出移民家庭的两代人由于母语的不同而造成的对个人特征认知和感受的困惑。第二段用作者自己的亲属为例说明这一困惑。第三段强调应当教授第二代移民自己父母的语言以明确他们的民族特征。

49、 To whom does the mother speak Korean?

- A 、 Her oldest daughter only.
- B 、 Her two daughters only.
- C 、 All of her children.
- D 、 Only to her son.

答案: C

解析: 第二段提到母亲对三个孩子都说韩语, 即使第二个孩子并不想说韩语, 而第三个孩子并不想学韩语。

50、 Why did the author's aunt try to teach her children to speak Korean?

- A 、 To help her improve her Korean language skills.
- B 、 To help them establish a Korean identity.
- C 、 To help them succeed in the US.
- D 、 To help them find a good job.

答案: B

解析: 第一、二段指出C项和D项是这位母亲希望她的孩子们说好英语所能得到的帮助。与此同时她也希望她的孩子们能学好韩语, 知道自己是韩国人。因此B项是正确的。

51、 Based on the passage, the phrase "your identity" means

- A 、 your home
- B 、 your dignity
- C 、 who you are
- D 、 where you are from

答案： C

解析：这篇文章多次用了这个词：identity。第一代移民对自己的民族特征非常看重，也就是知道自己是谁，也希望自己的孩子明白自己的特征。然而第二代移民却对自己究竟是谁非常困惑。

52、根据以下材料，回答{TSE}题

Passage Five

Many people want to know how to analyze problems they meet. There are six stages in analyzing a problem.

First the person must recognize that there is a problem. For example, Sam's bicycle is broken, and he cannot ride it to class as he usually does. Sam must see that there is a problem with his bicycle.

Next the thinker must define the problem. Before Sam can repair his bicycle, he must find the reason why it does not work. For instance, he must determine if the problem is with the gears, the brakes, or the frame. He must make his problem more specific.

Now the person must look for information that will make the problem clearer and lead to possible solutions. For instance, suppose Sam decided that his bike does not work because there is something wrong with the gear wheels. At this time, he can look in his bicycle repair book and read about gears. He can talk to his friends at the bike shop.

After studying the problem, the person should have several suggestions for a possible solution. Take Sam as an illustration. His suggestions might be: put oil on the gear wheels; buy new gear wheels and replace the old ones; tighten or loosen the gear wheels.

Eventually one suggestion seems to be the solution to the problem. Sometimes the final idea comes very suddenly because the thinker suddenly sees something new or sees something in a new way. Sam, for example, suddenly sees that there is a piece of chewing gum between the gear wheels. He immediately realizes the solution to his problem: he must clean the gear wheels.

Finally the solution is tested. Sam cleans the gear wheels and finds that afterwards his bicycle works perfectly. In short, he has solved the problem.

{TS} In analyzing a problem we should do all the following except ____

- A 、 recognize and define the problem
- B 、 look for information to make the problem clearer
- C 、 have suggestions for a possible solution
- D 、 find a solution by trial or mistake

答案： D

解析：A项在第二段能够找到；B项在第四段能够找到；C项在倒数第二段能够找到。D项文中没有提到，故符合题意。

53、 By referring to Sam's broken bicycle, the author intends to

- A 、 illustrate the ways to repair his bicycle
- B 、 discuss the problems of this bicycle
- C 、 tell us how to solve a problem
- D 、 show us how simple it is to repair a bicycle

答案： C

解析：以Sam为例告诉读者如何解决问题。这也是全篇的中心。C项是正确的。

54、 As used in the last sentence, the phrase "in short" means ____

- A 、 in the long run
- B 、 in detail
- C 、 in fact
- D 、 in a word

答案： D

解析：这里应是总结或归纳性质的in the long run就长远来说；in detail“就细节而言”；in fact“事实上”；in a word“简言之，一句话”。D项是正确的。

55、 What is the best title for this passage?

- A 、 Six Stages for Repairing Sam's Bicycle
- B 、 Possible Steps of Problem-solving

答案：B

解析：B项是正确的。作者以Sam为例，但并不是告诉读者如何修Sam的车(A项)；文章也并不是谈分析问题的必要性或重要性(C项或D项)。

五、V. Daily Conversation (15 points)

56、根据以下材料，回答{TSE}题

A. See you this evening

B. I've gotta run

C. See you again

D. I probably won't be back for supper

E. I'll go to the office

F. Take care

G. Don't worry

H. I'll just take the subway

Gary: Dear, I have to go to the office early today. Can you take Sally to school?

Ada: Sure. Want me to give you a ride?

Gary: No, forget it. 56. It's very quick. I'll pick Sally up this afternoon. You can just come home after work.Ada: OK. Oh, I almost forgot. 57. I've made an evening appointment with Mr. Steven to talk about our next project.Gary: Oh, I see. 58. Hurry Sally up a little. She hasn't even had her breakfast yet.Ada: OK. 59. Love you, honey.Gary: I love you, too. 60

{TS} 第56题答案是__

答案：H

解析：

57、第57题答案是__

答案：D

解析：

58、第58题答案是__

答案：B

解析：

59、第59题答案是__

答案：G

解析：

60、第60题答案是__

答案：A

解析：

六、VI. Writing (25 points)

61、写一篇记述在海滨度周末的日记，内容应包括以下几点：

- (1) 初夏，风和日丽；
- (2) 有很多游人和小船；
- (3) 我们捡贝壳(shell)；
- (4) 日光浴(sunbathe)玩得很愉快。

June 18, Saturday Fine

Yesterday some of my classmates and I spent our weekend at the seaside.

It was sunny and a little hot, but the water was too cool to swim in. The sea was blue and calm. It shone merrily under the bright sun. There were boats floating here and there. People in them laughed and sang happily.

We took off our shoes and went into the cool water. We walked along the beach in the water. Some girls looked for shells on the shore. Then we lay down and bathed in the sun or played games until it was time to go home.

We all enjoyed a pleasant time at the seaside.

