

成人高考高升专英语考试全真模拟（五）

一、语音知识：共5小题；每题1.5分，共7.5分。在下列每组单词中，有一个单词的划线部分与其他单词的划线部分的读音不同。找出这个词。

1、第1题读音不同的是

- A、bamboo
- B、shoot
- C、wood
- D、cuckoo

答案：C

解析：

2、第2题读音不同的是

- A、sailor
- B、failure
- C、fairy
- D、tailor

答案：C

解析：

3、第3题读音不同的是

- A、hour
- B、four
- C、flour
- D、our

答案：B

解析：

4、第4题读音不同的是

- A、cushion
- B、butter
- C、luggage
- D、cupboard

答案：A

解析：

5、第5题读音不同的是

- A、dare
- B、glare
- C、spare
- D、are

答案：D

解析：

二、词汇与语法知识：共15小题；每题1.5分，共22.5分。从每小（ ）题的四个选择项中，选出最佳的一项。

6、When you introduce me to Mr. Johnson ,could you please say _____ for me?

- A 、 everything
- B 、 anything
- C 、 something
- D 、 nothing

答案： C

解析： 考情点拨： 本题考查代词辨析。

应试指导： 句意： 当你把我介绍给Johnson先生时， 你能为我说话吗?something用在疑问句中表示建议或请求， 期望得到肯定回答。

7、 In China, _____ bicycle is _____ popular means of transportation.

- A 、 the ;a
- B 、 a; 不填
- C 、 the ;the
- D 、 a ;the

答案： A

解析： 考情点拨： 本题考查冠词的用法。

应试指导： 句意： 在中国， 自行车是一种普遍的交通方式。“the / a(an)+单数名词”表示“类属”， 故第一空的冠词用the或a均可； 第二空指一种交通方式， 应用不定冠词a。

8、 If I find someone who looks like the suspect, my _____ reaction will be to tell the police.

- A 、 physical
- B 、 immediate
- C 、 sensitive
- D 、 sudden

答案： B

解析： 考情点拨： 本题考查形容词辨析。

应试指导： 句意： 如果我发现看上去像嫌疑犯的人， 我最直接的反应就是要报警。immediate立即的， 直接的， 符合题意。physical身体的， 物质的； Sudden突然的， 出乎意料的； sensitive敏感的。

9、 -- _____?

--That would be great! Please drop me off at the library.

- A 、 Could you bring me the bill
- B 、 Would you like me to give you a lift
- C 、 Could you tell me the postcode
- D 、 Would you like to have my e-mail address

答案： B

解析： 考情点拨： 本题考查日常交际用语。

应试指导： 句意： ——你想让我载你一程吗?——太棒了!请到图书馆让我下车。give sb a lift让某人搭便车。

10、 Students must be taught how to deal with dangerous _____.

- A 、 states
- B 、 conditions
- C 、 situations
- D 、 positions

答案： C

解析： 考情点拨： 本题考查名词辨析。

应试指导： 句意： 老师一定要教学生们如何处理危险的情况。situation形势， 情况， 多指危急或重大的事态， 强调外部因素对该事态的影响。state状况， 情形， 指人或物存在或所处的状态。condition状态， 状况， 与形容词连用， 尤指火或事物的外观、 品质或工作状况。position位置， 地点?

11、 It is no _____ arguing with Tom because he will never change his mind.

- A 、 use

- B、 help
C、 time
D、 way

答案： A

解析： 考情点拨： 本题考查固定搭配。

应试指导： 句意： 和Tom争论是没有用的， 因为他从不会改变主意。 It is no use后接动词ing形式或动词ing形式短语， 表示“做某事没有用”。 it作形式主语， 动词ing形式或动词ing形式短语作真正的主语。 help帮助； time时间； way方法。

12、 My dad was against my suggestion while my mum was _____ it.

- A、 in memory of
B、 in favour of
C、 in honour of
D、 in search of

答案： B

解析： 考情点拨： 本题考查介词短语辨析。

应试指导： 句意： 我的爸爸反对我的建议， 然而妈妈赞成。 in favour of赞成； in honour of向.....表示敬意； in memory of纪念.....； in search of寻找， 寻求。

13、 I don't think this film is by far the most boring. I have seen _____

- A、 better
B、 worse
C、 the best
D、 the worst

答案： B

解析： 考情点拨： 本题考查比较级。

应试指导： 句意： 我认为这个电影不是最无趣的， 我曾看过(比这)更差的。 首先判断出空格处应该用比较级， 和前半句的film进行比较。 再根据句意可知选B。

14、 Send my regards to your wife when you _____ home.

- A、 wrote
B、 will write
C、 have written
D、 write

答案： D

解析： 考情点拨： 本题考查时态。

应试指导： 句意： 当你写信回家的时候， 请代我向你的妻子问好。 在时间状语从句中用一般现在时代替一般将来时。

15、 Don't sit there _____ nothing. Come and help me.

- A、 do
B、 to do
C、 doing
D、 and doing

答案： C

解析： 考情点拨： 本题考查非谓语动词。

应试指导： 句意： 不要坐在那里什么都不做， 过来帮我： 动词+ing形式作伴随状语， 表示与谓语动词同时发生的动作。

16、 One of the best ways for people to keep fit is to _____ healthy eating habits.

- A、 grow
B、 develop
C、 increase
D、 raise

答案：B

解析： 考情点拨： 本题考查动词辨析。

应试指导： 句意： 人们要保持健康的最佳方式之一就是养成健康的饮食习惯。develop发展； grow、成长； increase加大， 增加； raise提高。

17、The park is to a city _____ the lung is to man's body.

- A 、 as
- B 、 that
- C 、 which
- D 、 what

答案： D

解析： 考情点拨： 本题考查表语从句。

应试指导： 句意： 公园对于城市就像肺对于人体一样。what引导表语从句， 在从句中作表语一本句用的是一个固定结构： A is to B what C is to D， 意思是“A对于B就像C对于D一样”。

18、We won't keep winning games _____ we keep playing well.

- A 、 because
- B 、 unless
- C 、 when
- D 、 while

答案： B

解析： 考情点拨： 本题考查连词辨析。

应试指导： 句意： 除非我们继续打好比赛， 否则我们不会一直保持比赛的胜利。unless引导条件状语从句， 意为“除非， 如果不”。because引导原因状语从句； when， while引导时间状语从句

19、At the foot of the mountain _____

- A 、 a village lie
- B 、 lies a village
- C 、 does a village lie
- D 、 lying a village

答案： B

解析： 考情点拨： 本题考查倒装句型。

应试指导： 句意： 在山脚下， 坐落着一个村庄。当表示方位的状语放在句首时， 要用完全倒装。完全倒装是只将句子中的谓语动词全部置于主语之前。此结构通常用于一般现在时和一般过去时。

20、It was after he got what he had desired _____ he realized it was not so important.

- A 、 that
- B 、 when
- C 、 since
- D 、 as

答案： A

解析： 考情点拨： 本题考查强调句型。

应试指导： 句意： 在他得到他所期望的一切后， 他才意识到这没有那么重要： It was...that...构成强调句， 对时间状语从句after he got what he had desired进行强调。

三、完形填空： 共15小题； 每题2分， 共30分。 通读下面的短文， 掌握其大意。 然后， 从每小题的四个选择项中选出可填入相应空白处的最佳选项。

21、根据以下材料， 回答{TSE}题

"...She was married to an officer in India, long ago India; and she had a life of physical adventure(冒险) as exciting as her poetry. Her husband could cross rivers using crocodiles(鳄鱼) as stepping stones. He died when she was only 39. Unwilling to exist without him, she took her life, leaving a son in England. "

I stared at the paper, 21 reading , couldn't help thinking.

Crocodiles are lazy animals as a rule, but they can move like lightening when they want to. And they don't mind hurrying 22 they're hungry.

There used to be lots in Indian rivers, living on fish mostly; but what's a little fish for a fifteen-foot crocodile ? They ate people, fisherman or

anyone else delicious enough to get too near; women doing the 23 , or children playing at the water' s

24. A hungry crocodile' s mouth 25 over a meal with a sound like a gunshot. A big fellow can 26 in a man in two bites (咬)。

That woman' s husband crossed rivers 27 from one crocodile' s back to the next. I believe it. It had to be done quickly before the creature could see what was happening. It wasn' t 28 a brave, active man; and no doubt he improved with practice. He could never look 29 while crossing.

The wife used to watch him--I felt sure of that. She lived 30 the adventure, the 31 excitement of it all. Their real life was with tigers ,snakes...It' s no wonder she wrote 32 poetry.

Then he died. I imagined how she felt. Was there another man 33 him in India, in the world? She was still young ,hardly a sitting-room widow(寡妇). "I must 34,too." she said to herself. So she did what she felt she had to do. A 35 probably ,to her head.

But her young son, their son? Was her love for him nothing compared to her husband?Well, what do you think?

{TS}第21题答案是

- A 、 started
- B 、 began
- C 、 finished
- D 、 stopped

答案： D

解析： 考情点拨： 推理判断题。

应试指导： 从couldn't help thinking“不禁开始思索”推断，此处应为“停止阅读”，用stopped。A项和B项同义，指“开始”；C项指“结束”。

22、第22题答案是

- A 、 whenever
- B 、 for
- C 、 Because
- D 、 as

答案： A

解析： 考情点拨： 句法结构题。

应试指导： 此句意为： 每当它们饥饿时，它们都会快速移动。whenever每当.....时，无论何时，符合题意。

23、第23题答案是

- A 、 shopping
- B 、 washing
- C 、 cooking
- D 、 cleaning

答案： B

解析： 考情点拨： 词义辨析题。

应试指导： 本句讲的是鳄鱼吃人，人们要靠近鳄鱼，必然与水有关，所以此处应为“洗衣服的妇女”，选B。

24、第24题答案是

- A 、 border
- B 、 end
- C 、 side
- D 、 edge

答案： D

解析： 考情点拨： 词义分析题。

应试指导： 本句意为： 在水边玩耍的孩子。edge边缘；border边境；end末端；side一边

25、第25题答案是

- A 、 looks
- B 、 sends
- C 、 shuts
- D 、 turns

答案： C

解析：考情点拨：词义辨析题。

应试指导：本句主语是mouth“嘴”，与A项“看起来”、B项“发送”和D项“转弯”不搭配。“闭嘴”只能用shut。

26、第26题答案是

- A、go
- B、take
- C、eat
- D、catch

答案：B

解析：考情点拨：固定搭配题。

应试指导：此句意为：一个大鳄鱼两口可吞下一个人。take in吸收，吃进，符合题意。

27、第27题答案是

- A、jumping
- B、running
- C、walking
- D、marching

答案：A

解析：考情点拨：推理判断题。

应试指导：根据文章开头她丈夫把鳄鱼用作石阶过河可知，此处应为“从一个鳄鱼背上跳到另一个背上”，用jumping。

28、第28题答案是

- A、over
- B、for
- C、behind
- D、beyond

答案：D

解析：考情点拨：词义辨析题。

应试指导：此句意为：那并没有超出一个勇敢而活跃的人的能力范围。for对……来说；over在……之上；beyond超过；behind在……之后。

29、第29题答案是

- A、up
- B、down
- C、back
- D、right

答案：C

解析：考情点拨：推理判断题。

应试指导：“踏着石阶过河时”可以抬头向前看，可以低头向下看，故此句意思应是“绝不能回头看”。

30、第30题答案是

- A、without
- B、till
- C、for
- D、on

答案：C

解析：考情点拨：词语搭配题。

应试指导：此句意为：她为探险而活着。表示“为……而活着”，应用for。

31、第31题答案是

- A、lively

- B、friendly
C、deathly
D、lovely

答案：C

解析：考情点拨：词义辨析题。

应试指导：deathly致命的；lively活泼的；friendly友好的；lovely可爱的。根据句意选C。

32、第32题答案是

- A、angry
B、exciting
C、sad
D、interesting

答案：B

解析：考情点拨：推理判断题。

应试指导：根据前文“Shelived for the adventure ,the deathly excitement of it all.”的提示得知，冒险活动是令人兴奋的，所以她才能写下令人兴奋的诗，故选B。

33、第33题答案是

- A、like
B、as
C、with
D、before

答案：A

解析：考情点拨：词义辨析题。

应试指导：此句意为：在印度，甚至在全世界还有像他这样的人吗?这里应填介词，表示“像……一样”，用like。as也有“像……一样”的意思，但只用作连词。as用作介词，指“作为”。with“与……一起”和before“在……之前”不符合题意。

34、第34题答案是

- A、go
B、practice
C、jump
D、shoot

答案：A

解析：考情点拨：推理判断题。

应试指导：根据文章开头丈夫去世、妻子自杀的提示，此处应为“我也必须死”。go“走了，去了”与die同义，选A。practice实践；jump跳跃；shoot射击。

35、第35题答案是

- A、pen
B、gun
C、comb
D、stone

答案：B

解析：考情点拨：推理判断题。

应试指导：此处指自杀的方式，她应该是开枪自杀的，故选B。

四、阅读理解：共15小题；每题3分，共45分。阅读下列短文，然后根据短文的内容从每小题的四个选择项中选出最佳的一项。

36、根据以下材料，回答{TSE}题

Every Chinese-language textbook starts out with the standard phrases(短语) for greeting people ;but as an American, I always found myself unable to speak freely when it came to seeing guests off at the door. Just a good-bye would not do, yet that was all I had ever learned from the terrible books. So I would smile and nod ,bowing(鞠躬) like a Japanese and searching madly for words that would smooth over the visitor's

leaving and make them feel they would be welcome to come again. In my unease, I often hid behind the skirts of my Chinese husband's kindness.

Then finally ,listening to others, I began to pick up the phrases that eased relationships and sent people off not only successfully but also skillfully.

Partings for the Chinese include a lot of necessary habitual practice. Although I'm not expected to observe or even know all the rules, as a foreigner, I've had to learn the expressions of politeness and protest(抗议, 反对) at a leaving-taking.

The Chinese feel they must see a guest off to the farthest possible point-down the flight of stairs to the street below or perhaps all the way to the nearest bus stop. I've sometimes waited half an hour or more for my husband to return from seeing a guest off ,since he's gone to the bus stop and waited for the next bus to arrive.

That's very well ,but when I'm the guest being seen off, my protests are always useless. My hostess or host ,or both ,insists on seeing me down the stairs and well on my way ,with my repeating the "Don't bother(give the trouble)to see me off" at every landing. If I try to go fast to discourage them from following, they are simply out to the discomfort of having to run after me.Better to accept the inevitable(不可避免的).

Besides ,that's going against Chinese custom, because haste (doing things quickly)is to be avoided. What do you say when you part from someone? "Go slowly. "Not farewell or Godspeed (祝福), but "Go slowly. ". To the Chinese it means "Take care" or "Watch your step" ,or some such caution, but translated literally(照字面地) it means "Go slowly".

{TS}It is stated clearly that the writer

- A 、 is interested in the Chinese-language textbooks
- B 、 is proud of being able to greet people at the door
- C 、 is unsatisfied with the Chinese-language textbooks
- D 、 is afraid of the standard phrases from the textbooks

答案： C

解析： 考情点拨： 事实细节题。

应试指导： 从第一段前两句可知，作者在汉语语言课本里学到的标准语言在实际生活中用不上，可见她对汉语语言课本不满意。

37、 It can be inferred that the writer

- A 、 speaks Chinese
- B 、 lives in the USA
- C 、 dislikes her husband' s ways of seeing guests off
- D 、 refuses to follow the Chinese custom of seeing guests off

答案： A

解析： 考情点拨： 推理判断题。

应试指导： 作者是一位美国女士，她与中国丈夫结婚后居住在中国，所以可推断出她说汉语。

38、 According to the passage all of the following are necessary in the Chinese partings except

- A 、 seeing the guests off to the farthest point
- B 、 protesting again and again
- C 、 running after the guests
- D 、 saying "Go slowly"

答案： C

解析： 考情点拨： 事实细节题。

应试指导： A、 B、 D三个选项在第四、五、六段都涉及了， C项不是中国人分别时的习惯。

39、 The Chinese use "Go slowly" in their partings so as to

- A 、 slowdown the guests
- B 、 ask the guests to take care
- C 、 wish the guests a happy journey
- D 、 warn the guests of danger on their way home

答案： B

解析： 考情点拨： 事实细节题。

应试指导： 从最后一段最后两句可知，对中国人来说“Go slowly”意思为“让客人路上当心点”。

40、 根据以下材料，回答{TSE}题

It may be pointed out that warfare(战争) as practiced by man has no parallel in nature ,This is to say that within the more highly developed

animal populations of this earth, there is not now. nor has there been similar destruction within a species(物种) itself. In fact ,one has to go to the lowliest forms of animal life, such as certain kinds of ants, to find anything comparable to human warfare. It is a curious fact that mankind appears to give the killing of his own kind a good reason by imaging that it is a "law of nature". There are now a lot of wrong ideas about the laws of nature, of which this is one of the most incorrect and fateful(致命的). Political beliefs have been based upon it with results that have come near to destroying human civilization. The theory that war is a biological necessity. that it is nature's method of controlling population and believing in the survival(生存) of the strong and the elimination(灭亡) of the weak, is totally wrong and insupportable. Within the last century. when wars have been common all over the world ,the human population of the earth has almost doubled.

{TS} The main idea of this passage is

- A 、 warfare is a "law of nature"
- B 、 warfare is not a "law of nature"
- C 、 warfare does not control human population
- D 、 none of the lowlier animals, except ants, practice warfare upon their own species

答案： B

解析： 考情点拨： 主旨大意题。

应试指导： 本文将人类战争和动物行为做比较认为战争是自然法则的结果这一理论完全错误。

41、 According to Sentence 2 ,which of the following is true?

- A 、 The destruction is similar to the killing of each other within human beings.
- B 、 There is not the similar destruction now, but it occurred before. '
- C 、 There is never a time when we may see the similar destruction.
- D 、 The destruction is now a thing of the past.

答案： C

解析： 考情点拨： 事实细节题。

应试指导： 第二句的意思是：地球上，较高级的动物种群中，现在没有，过去也没有出现像人类战争那样灭绝自己物种的厮杀

42、 What does the "law of nature" mean? You can find the answer in the passage in

- A 、 the first sentence
- B 、 the fourth sentence
- C 、 the seventh sentence
- D 、 the final sentence

答案： C

解析： 考情点拨： 词义猜测题。

应试指导： 第七句解释了这个词语的意思，即强者生存，弱者灭亡，以这种方式控制种群的数量。

43、 The author of this passage seems to be the "law of nature".

- A 、 against
- B 、 in favor of
- C 、 uncertain of
- D 、 very much interested in

答案： A

解析： 考情点拨： 推理判断题。

应试指导： 本文作者指出，自然法则是完全错误的，进而举例说，尽管上世纪战争不断，人口还是几乎增加了一倍。所以，作者是反对“自然法则”的。

44、 根据以下材料，回答{TSE}题

Popular British author, Charles Dickens' (1812--1870)family could hardly make ends meet. They could only afford to send one of their six children to school.Dickens was not that child. His parents chose to send a daughter, who had a talent for music, to an academy. Then at the age of 12, Dickens' life took another turn for the worse.

His father, a clerk, was placed in prison for unpaid debts. And, being the oldest male left at home, Dickens took up work at a factory. His horrible experience there became the fuel for his future writing .His father was freed three months later and inherited a small amount of money. Dickens was then sent to school.

From 1836 to 1837, he wrote a monthly series of stories. Thus The Pickwick, Papers,came into being, which brought fame to him.

Throughout his career, Dickens covers various situations in his novels .He wrote about the miserable lives of the poor in Oliver Twist, the

French Revolution in Tale of Two Cities, and social reform in Hard Times. He also wrote David Copperfield, a book thought to be modeled on his own life.

"I do not write bitterly or angrily, for I know all these things have worked together to make me what I am," he once said. His difficult childhood did indeed shape the person he became, as well as his writing career. There are shades of young Dickens in many of his most beloved characters, including David Copperfield and Oliver Twist.

Like the author, all these characters come from poor beginnings and are able to rise above their setbacks and achieve success. "Minds, like bodies, will often fall into an ill-conditioned state from too much comfort," he once wrote. On June 9th, 1870, aged 58, Dickens died, leaving one unfinished work. The words on his tombstone read: "He was a sympathizer to the poor, the suffering and the oppressed, and by his death, one of England's greatest writers is lost to the world."

{TS}The book that first called public attention to Dickens was

- A 、 The Pickwick Papers
- B 、 Oliver Twist
- C 、 Tale of Two Cities
- D 、 David Copperfield

答案： A

解析： 考情点拨： 事实细节题。

应试指导： 从文章第三段第二句的内容可知The Pickwick Papers使他一举成名。

45、 The underlined word "shades" in the passage means

- A 、 symbols
- B 、 examples
- C 、 signs
- D 、 reminders

答案： D

解析： 考情点拨： 词义猜测题。

应试指导： shade的意思为“(人物、事情、时间的)痕迹，影子”，与reminder“使人回忆起某事的事物”意思相近。

46、 How did Dickens see his childhood?

- A 、 He felt grateful for it.
- B 、 He felt it a pity that things weren't in his favor.
- C 、 He loved writing about it.
- D 、 He chose to forget the bitterness about it.

答案： A

解析： 考情点拨： 推理判断题。

应试指导： 从第五段第一句话可知，狄更斯写作没有带着愤恨和生气的感情，他认为正是童年那些磨难把他塑造成现在的他。因此狄更斯应该是感激他的童年经历的。

47、 根据以下材料，回答{TSE}题

Moods,say the experts, are feelings that are likely to become fixed, having effects on one's outlook (way of looking at things) for hours, days or even weeks.That's great if your mood is a pleasant one, but a problem if you are sad,anxious, angry or simply lonely.

Perhaps the best way to deal with such moods is to talk them out ;sometimes, though,there is no one to listen. Modern pharmacology (药理学) offers a lot tranquilizers (镇定剂) and anti-anxiety drugs. What many people don't realize, however,is that scientists have discovered the effectiveness of several non-drug methods to make you free from an unwanted mood. These can be just as useful as drugs,and have the added benefit of being nonpoisonous. So next time you feel out of sorts, don't head for the drug store--try the following method.

Of all the mood-changing self-help techniques, aerobic exercise seems to be the best cure for a bad mood. "If you could keep the exercise, you'd be in high spirits,"says Kathryn Lance, author of Running for Health and Beauty.

Researchers have explained biochemical and various other changes that make exercise compare favorably to drugs as mood-raiser. Physical work such as housework, however,does little. The key is aerobic exercise--running, cycling, walking, swimming,or other repetitive and sustained activities that increase the heart rate and circulation (循环), and improve the body's use of oxygen. Do them for at least 20 minutes a time, three to five times a week.

{TS}What is the main subject of the passage?

- A 、 How to beat a bad mood.
- B 、 How to talk bad moods out.
- C 、 How to do physical exercises.
- D 、 How to do aerobic exercise.

答案：A

解析：考情点拨：主旨大意题，

应试指导：全文讲述了将心情变好的方法有药物疗法和运动疗法两种，即如何战胜坏心情

48、It can be inferred from the passage that

- A 、 when one is in a bad mood, he or she may not work very well
- B 、 the best way to overcome a bad mood is to talk to oneself
- C 、 some drugs are more effective than physical exercises
- D 、 taking drug~ is at the risk of being poisonous

答案：D

解析：考情点拨：推理判断题。

应试指导：文章第二段说，科学家们发现，非药物方法可像药物一样改变人们的心情，而且无毒副作用。言外之意，药物具有毒副作用：

49、"Feel out of sorts", as it is used in the second paragraph, could best be replaced by_____.

- A 、 pat things in order
- B 、 are in a bad mood
- C 、 search for tranquilizers
- D 、 want a mood-raiser

答案：B

解析：考情点拨：词义猜测题。

应试指导：从第二段可知，feel out of sorts意为“心情不好”。

50、Which of the following best describes the organization of this passage?

- A 、 An exercise and its importance are explained.
- B 、 A problem is examined and solutions are given.
- C 、 Two different views of a problem are presented.
- D 、 Recent developments in medicine are described.

答案：B

解析：考情点拨：推理判断题。

应试指导：文章开头提出问题，然后从不蜀自度进行分析，并给出不同的解决办法。

五、补全对话：共5句；每句满分为3分，共15分。根据中文提示，把对话中缺少的内容写在线上。这些句子必须符合英语表达习惯。打句号的地方，用陈述句；打问号的地方，用疑问句。

51、根据以下材料，回答{TSE}题

提示：爱丽丝的妈妈病了，爱丽丝想向老师格林先生请几天假。

Alice :Excuse me. Mr. Green. I' d like to take a few days off.

Green : 51 ?

Alice :My mother is ill. I have to take care of her.

Green: Oh dear! I am sorry to hear that. 52 ?

Alice :No.thank you. My mother has caught a bad cold. She has a high fever and coughs day and night. The doctor says my mother has to be in hospital for a few days.I would like to be with her.

Green :I understand. 53 ?

Alice :I hope to be back next Wednesday.

Green:That' s all right. 54

Alice :Thank you, Mr. Green. That' s very kind of you. I will write it immediately.

Green : 55

{TS} 第51题答案是

What' s the matter, Alice

52、第52题答案是

Is there anything I can do for you

53、第53题答案是

How long will you be away

54、第54题答案是

But you must write a note for permission to be away.

55、第55题答案是

I hope your mother gets well soon

六、书面表达：满分30分。

56、假设你是小明，光明中学的学生，你给你的好友小华写信讲述你的美国之行。内容包括：先去了纽约，看到许多摩天大楼，但看不到世贸大厦了；两天后去了洛杉矶(Los Angeles)，参观了好莱坞，游览了迪斯尼乐园；还去了内华达(Nevada)的里诺(Reno)，游览了风景优美的大湖(Dahu)湖。

注意：

1. 不要逐字翻译，叙述要连贯。
2. 词数应为100左右。

One possible version:

Dear Xiao Hua,

I have just come back from a trip to the United States. I had a very good time there.

I first went to New York. It is really a very big city. I saw quite many skyscrapers there. But the Twin Towers of the World Trade Center are no more to be seen. Two days later I went to Los Angeles. I visited Hollywood on the day I got there. After that I spent a whole day in Disneyland. It is really a wonderful place you shouldn't miss. I also went to Reno, Nevada. There is a beautiful lake named Dahu. The scenery there is attractive!

I hope you will take a trip to the United States some day.

Love,

Xiao Ming

