**2025年成人高等学校专升本招生全国统一考试英语模拟卷（一）**

**Ⅰ. Phonetics(5 points)**

Directions：In each of the following groups of words，there are four underlined letters or letter combinations marked A, B, C and D. Compare the underline parts and identify the one that is different from the others in pronunciation . Mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet .

1.

A. sweat

B. leap

C. feature

D. cheat

答案：A

解析：sweat发音为/e/，leap、feature、cheat发音为/i:/

2.

A. forgot

B. lost

C. pot

D. hot

答案：A

解析：forgot发音为/ə/，lost、pot、hot发音为/ɒ/

3.

A. uncle

B. product

C. rural

D. ugly

答案：C

解析：uncle、product、ugly发音为/ʌ/，rural发音为/u/

4.

A. music

B. plastic

C. ocean

D. public

答案：C

解析：music、plastic、public发音为/k/，ocean发音为/ʃ/

5.

A. knee

B. know

C. kick

D. knife

答案：C

解析：knee、know、knife中k不发音，kick中k发音为/k/

**Ⅱ. Vocabulary and Structure(15 points)**

Directions：There are 15 incomplete sentences in this section．For each sentence there are four choices marked A ，B ，C and D ．Choose one answer that best completes the sentence and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet .

6. Not only \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ very well, but also \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ well.

A. she cooks; does she dance

B. she cooks; she dances

C. does she cook; she dances

D. does she cook; does she dance

答案：C

解析：考查not only…but also的用法。句意：她不仅善于烹调，而且善于跳舞。not only放在句首时，句子要倒装，但but also后的句子不必倒装。

7. She advised that I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my oral English by doing a lot of practice.

A. will improve

B. improved

C. improves

D. improve

答案：D

解析：advise引导的从句用虚拟语气，动词用should do，should可省。

8. The two parties have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ an agreement on the date of talk.

A. come across

B. come down

C. come up

D. come to

答案：D

解析：考查词组词义辨析句意：两党就会话的日期已经达成一致意见：come across偶然碰上；come down下来，衰落；come up出现，发生；come to达成某种情况或状态，come to an agreement达成一致意见，符合题意。

9. You should have been more patient \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that customer; I’m sure that selling him the watch was a possibility.

A. of

B. with

C. for

D. at

答案：B

解析：考查固定搭配。句意：你应该对那位顾客更耐心些的，我相信他有可能买这块表。be patient with sb.对……有耐心。

10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at such a time, his work attracted much attention.

A. Publishing

B. Being published

C. Published

D. When published

答案：C

解析：考查非谓语动词。句意：他的作品在这样一个时刻出版，受到了很大关注。his work与publish之间为被动关系，故用过去分词形式。

11. My room gets very cold at night. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. So is mine

B. So does mine

C. So mine is

D. So mine does

答案：B

解析：考查倒装语序。句意：——我的房间到晚上就变得很冷。——我的也是。由so，neither，nor开头的句子，表示重复前面句子的部分意思，但前后两句的主语不同，且句子应用倒装结构。

12. She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ crying very helpful to express her sadness.

A. considers

B. confirms

C. believes

D. pretends

答案：A

解析：考查动词词义辨析。句意：她认为哭泣非常有助于表达她的哀伤：consider认为，其后可以接形容词作宾语补足语，符合题意。confirm确信；believe相信；pretend装作。

13. There is no specific rule \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ what we should wear to a dinner party.

A. because of

B. as to

C. as of

D. but for

答案：B

解析：考查词组词义辨析。句意：至于出席宴会我们应该穿什么样的服装并没有具体的规定。because of因为；as to关于，至于；as of从……开始；but for若不是。

14. These are the pictures of the house \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ we have lived for many years.

A. where

B. which

C. that

D. when

答案：A

解析：考查定语从句，先行词是the house，表示地点，用关系副词where，或in which.

15. He is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ nervous \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he moved about the room all the time.

A. such; that

B. that; that

C. so; that

D. so; as

答案：C

解析：考查such…that和So…that的用法。句意：他非常紧张，以至于他在房间里徘徊不停。So…that意为“如此……以至于”，So后接形容词、副词等。而such…that也意为“如此……以至于”，但such后应接名词。

16. A thief broke \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when I was leaving for my office.

A. in

B. up

C. out

D. off

答案：A

解析：考查词组词义辨析。句意：我正要动身去办公室的时候，一个窃贼突然闯了进来。break in打断，突然闯入；break up打碎，拆散；break out（战争、灾难、瘟疫）突然爆发；break off折断，中断。

17. We may think you know the answer，\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

A. don't you

B. may you

C. may not you

D. may not I

答案：A

解析：考察宾语从句的反意疑问句，第一人称，think，反从句，从句是肯定句。

18. I've worked here since I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Harvard Business School.

A. leave

B. left

C. have left

D. had left

答案：B

解析：since后用一般过去时。

19. If you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ yesterday, you would have met him.

A. come

B. came

C. have come

D. had come

答案：D

解析：if虚拟语气，对过去的虚拟，从句用过去完成时。

20. By my 50th birthday, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in my current profession for over 20 years.

A. would have been

B. would be

C. will be

D. will have been

答案：D

解析：By my 50th birthday将来完成时的时间标志词。

**Ⅲ.Cloze (30 points)**

Directions: For each blank in the following passage, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that is most suitable and mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Scientists who study the brain have found out a great deal about how we learn. They have \_\_21\_\_ that babies learn much more from the sights and sounds around them than we \_\_22\_\_ before. You can help your baby by taking advantage of her hunger to learn. From the \_\_23\_\_ beginning, babies try to imitate the \_\_24\_\_ they hear us make. They "read" the \_\_25\_\_ on our faces and our movements. That is \_\_26\_\_ it is so important to talk, sing and smile to your child. Hearing your talk is your baby′s first \_\_27\_\_ toward becoming a reader, because it \_\_28\_\_ her to love language and to learn words. As your child grows older, \_\_29\_\_ talking with her. Ask her about the things she does. Ask her about the events and people in the story you \_\_30\_\_ together. Let her know you are carefully \_\_31\_\_ what she says. By keeping her in \_\_32\_\_ and listening, you are \_\_33\_\_ encouraging your child to think as she speaks. \_\_34\_\_ , you are showing that you respect her knowledge and her ability to \_\_35\_\_ learning.

21.

A. discovered

B. heard

C. watched

D. written

答案：A

解析：理解推断题。前一句提到科学家们发现了大量的关于我们如何学习的情况。此句进一步介绍他们发现的婴儿的学习情况，故选discover发现。

22.

A. did

B. hoped

C. studied

D. thought

答案：D

解析：理解推断题。此句意为：他们发现婴儿从……学到的东西要远远多于我们原来所认为的（thought）。其他三项都不符合句意，故选D。

23.

A. very

B. suitable

C. right

D. early

答案：A

解析：理解推断题：from the very beginning是from the beginning的强调式，意为“从一开始”，故选A。

24.

A. efforts

B. faces

C. sounds

D. stories

答案：C

解析：理解推断题。由后面的hear可知，婴儿模仿的应该是他们所听到的声音。故选C。

25.

A. colors

B. eyes

C. lines

D. looks

答案：D

解析：理解推断题。根据上下文可知，这里应该说的是“婴儿模仿我们发出的声音，‘读’我们脸上的表情（looks on our faces）”。

26.

A. how

B. why

C. when

D. what

答案：B

解析：词义辨析题。此处应为why引出的表语从句。全句意为：那就是为什么跟你的孩子说话、唱歌、微笑是很重要的。故选B。

27.

A. way

B. time

C. step

D. set

答案：C

解析：词义辨析题。听你说话是你的孩子成为“读者”的第一步。step步骤，一步。way方法；time时间；set装置，均不合句意。故选C。

28.

A. allows

B. helps

C. moves

D. persuades

答案：B

解析：词义辨析题。句意：……因为这帮助（help）她去喜欢语言，学习单词。allow允许；move移动，感动；persuade劝说，均与句意不符。故选B。

29.

A. continue

B. remember

C. start

D. try

答案：A

解析：理解推断题。本句意为：当你的孩子长大一些了，要继续跟她说话。前文已提到要跟你的孩子说话，所以continue继续，符合句意。其他几个动词虽然都可以接动词的-ing形式，但不符合本句的意思。故选A。

30.

A. change

B. read

C. record

D. tell

答案：B

解析：理解推断题。根据上下文，可以判断此处应选read。…the story you read together意为“你们一起读的故事中的（事情和人物）”。故选B。

31.

A. accepting

B. enjoying

C. carrying out

D. listening to

答案：D

解析：词义辨析题。accept接受；enjoy喜爱；carry out完成，执行，不符合句意。listen to what she says听她所说的事，符合题意，故选D。

32.

A. talking

B. singing

C. smiling

D. playing

答案：A

解析：理解推断题。本段都是在讲述让孩子听他人说话和自己说话，所以talking符合句意，故选A。

33.

A. then

B. already

C. even

D. also

答案：D

解析：理解推断题。此处意为：通过让孩子不停地说话和听他人说话，你也是在鼓励你的孩子在说话时进行思考。also是“也，同时”的意思，符合句意，故选D。

34.

A. However

B. Besides

C. Otherwise

D. Again

答案：B

解析：理解推断题。besides除……之外，还……，符合题意。however尽管如此；otherwise否则；again再，又，均不符合句意。故选B。

35.

A. begin

B. depend on

C. keep

D. turn to

答案：C

解析：词义辨析题。keep learning继续学习。begin开始；depend on依靠；turn to转向，均不符合句意。故选C。

**Ⅳ. Reading Comprehension (60 points)**

Directions: There are five reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by four questions. For each question there are four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. Choose one best answer and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

**Passage One**

There is a popular belief among parents that schools are no longer interested in spelling. No school I have taught in has ever ignored spelling or considered it unimportant as a basic skill.There are,however,vastly different ideas about how to teach it,or how much priority it must be given over general language development and writing ability.The problem is, how to encourage a child to express himself freely and confidently in writing without holding him back with the complexities of spelling.If spelling becomes the only focal point of his teacher′s interest, clearly a bright child will be likely to"play safe".He will tend to write only words within his spelling range,choosing to avoid adventurous language.That′s why teachers often encourage the early use of dictionaries and pay attention to content rather than technical ability.I was once shocked to read on the bottom of a sensitive piece of writing about a personal experience:"This work is terrible!There are far too many spelling errors and your writing is illegible(难以辨认的)."It may have been a sharp criticism of the pupil′s technical abilities in writing,but it was also a sad reflection on the teacher who had omitted to read the essay,which contained some beautiful expressions of the child′s deep feelings.The teacher was not wrong to draw attention to the errors,but if his priorities had centred on the child′s idea,an expression of his disappointment with the presentation would have given the pupil more motivation to seek improvement.

36. Teachers are different in their opinions about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

A. the difficulties in teaching spelling

B. the role of spelling in general language development

C. the complexities of the basic writing skills

D. the necessity of teaching spelling

答案：B

解析：推理判断题。文章第一段第三句指出，至于怎样教孩子们拼写，拼写在孩子总体语言发展和写作能力中被重视的程度，看法却大不相同。故选B。

37. The expression"play safe"probably means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. to write carefully

B. to do as teachers say

C. to use dictionaries frequently

D. to avoid using words one is not sure of

答案：D

解析：词语理解题。文章第二段第一句指出，如果教师们过分关注拼写问题，聪明的孩子就可能“做得安全些”，随后又解释到，那就是只用自己有把握拼写正确的词语。

38. The writer seems to think that the teacher′s judgement on that sensitive piece of writing is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. reasonable

B. unfair

C. foolish

D. careless

答案：B

解析：推理判断题。在文章第三段中，作者见到教师对一个孩子习作的评语时，认为这种批评太尖刻，而且这位教师并没有注意到这篇习作的内容，所以这种批评是不公平的。

39. The major point discussed in the passage is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the importance of developing writing skills

B. the complexities of spelling

C. the correct way of marking compositions

D. the relationship between spelling and the content of a composition

答案：D

解析：文章围绕拼写展开，探讨了教师在拼写教学上的不同观点，分析了过分强调拼写可能导致学生不敢使用不确定的词汇，也通过具体例子说明教师应平衡对拼写和作文内容的关注。核心讨论的是拼写与作文内容之间的关系，而非单纯强调写作技能的重要性、拼写的复杂性或批改作文的正确方式。因此，本文主要探讨的是拼写和作文内容之间的关系。

**Passage Two**

Spending almost a full day in the car with a 70-year-old woman could be boring. However, for a 15-year-old girl. it was a great memory for many reasons. During the trip, we discussed anything we had wondered about in life. And I learned a lot I had never expected to.

I learned that we shouldn't take ourselves seriously and that not everyone has to get "old and boring". She is probably one of the coolest, funniest and most down-to-earth people l've ever met. In boring moments （时刻）, she never fails to tell one of her famous jokes. But when you need a shoulder to cry on, she is there to comfort you. She taught me that laughter is the best medicine.She never brings her phone, and she is okay with it. That hasn't stopped her from shopping and talking with her family online. She doesn't take pictures of everything she sees.

From now on, I plan on accepting the fact that I don't need to stay connected with social media（社交媒体）all the time. Even though I don't use a mobile phone, I can also be better at communicating with people.

There are so many things you can learn from someone older and wiser than you. You don't need to ask for advice, just slow down and enjoy the conversation. You'll be surprised at how amazing it is.

40. The writer spent a full day with\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. a young girl

B. a bus driver

C. an old woman

D. a woman guide

答案：C

解析：文章开头明确提到 “Spending almost a full day in the car with a 70-year-old woman”，即作者和一位 70 岁的老妇人共度了一整天。

41. We can know\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_from the second paragraph.

A. the old woman often cries

B. the old woman likes telling jokes

C. the writer learned nothing

D. everyone gets "old and boring"

答案：B

解析：第二段中提到 “In boring moments, she never fails to tell one of her famous jokes”，意思是在无聊的时刻，这位老妇人总会讲她那些有名的笑话，由此可推断出她喜欢讲笑话。

42. The writer thinks that\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the old woman is the coolest

B. she needs to ask the old for advice

C. she must stop using a mobile phone

D. we can learn from older and wiser people

答案：D

解析：文章最后一段指出 “There are so many things you can learn from someone older and wiser than you”，即作者认为我们可以从比自己年长、更有智慧的人身上学到很多东西。

43. The best title of the passage is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. The Best Medicine

B. Learning Along the Way

C. A Boring Trip

D. Life Without a Mobile Phone

答案：B

解析：全文围绕作者和一位老妇人共度一天的经历展开，重点讲述了作者从这次经历以及与老妇人的交流中学到了很多东西，“Learning Along the Way”（一路学习）能够很好地概括文章主旨。

**Passage Three**

People often speak of fire as though it were a living creature--It grows, dances, needs oxygen, feeds on whatever it can find, and then dies. And when a forest fire rages out of control, threatening human lives and homes, it must be fought like a "wild animal. " The fight is often desperate, since firefighters' hest efforts may be dwarfed by the fury of a large fire. But the fire's own traits can be used against it.

The heated air above a fire rises in a pillar of smoke and burnt gases, pulling fresh air

in from the sides to replace it. Firefighters use this fact when they "fight fire with fire. " They start a fire well in front of the one which they are fighting. Instead of traveling on in front of the huge fire, the smaller fire is pulled back toward it by the updrafts of the larger blaze. As it travels back to meet the large fire, the smaller backfire burns away the fuel that the forest fire needs to survive. Even when a backfire has been well set, however, the fire may still win the struggle. The wind which the firefighters used to help them may now become their enemy.

When the backfire meets the main fire, before both die for lack of fuel, there is tremendous flame, great heat and wild winds. A strong gust may blow the fire into the treetops beyond the area, giving the fire new fuel and a new life.

44. This passage focuses on\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. how fires start

B. damage caused by fire

C. the fascination of fire

D. fighting forest fires

答案：D

解析：第一段就提到了森林大火，接着谈及一种救森林大火的方法，继而提到彻底灭火的难度。选项D是正确的。其他选项都只是文中涉及的某个部分，过于具体。

45. A backfire is started\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. behind a forest fire

B. ahead of a forest fire

C. on the sides of a forest fire

D. all around a forest fire

答案：B

解析：第二段。In front of the huge fire表明在森林大火的前面。选项B是正确的。

46. This passage suggests that a fire will travel\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. faster than a horse can run

B. in all directions at the same speed

C. in whatever direction the wind is blowing

D. toward the nearest source of fuel

答案：C

解析：第三段。人们可以借助风来灭火，而风也可助长火势。所以火肯定会受风的影响。选项C是正确的。

47. In the last paragraph, the writer again refers to the fire as a living creature by saying that it\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. can be blown around by the wind

B. dwarfs man's best efforts

C. heats the air above it

D. may still win the struggle

答案：D

解析：在第一段，作者提到火如同有生命的造物，人类与火的战斗就如同与有生命的野兽作战。最后一段，作为文章的结尾，作者又提到与野兽般的大火之战，人类不一定就是胜者。火可能是赢家，似乎火是有生命的。选项D是正确的。

**Passage Four**

Shoes are outer coverings for the foot. They have soles, and most have heels. The upper part of most shoes extend no higher than the ankle. Boots are footwear that reach beyond the ankle. People wear shoes to protect their feet from harsh weather, sharp objects, and uncomfortable surfaces. Shoes are also an important part of people's clothing. As a result, fashion often determines the style of shoes that individuals wear. The desire to be fashionable has led to many unusual shoe styles. In the 1300's, many European men wore shoes called crackowes, which had an extremely long toe. From the 1300's to the 1700's, some European women wore shoes with really thick soles causing walking to be virtually impossible without support. Shoes once worn in the Orient were connected to a stilt(高跷) as high as six inches.

Traditionally, most shoes are made of leather. But many other materials are now used. Including canvas, velvet, and synthetic substances such as plastics. Footwear materials and style vary somewhat, depending on climate, custom, or other differences. Farmers in Netherlands often wear heavy wooden shoes that protect their feet from the damp environment while Japanese wear shoes outside their home but prefer soft slippers at home.

In fact, people in some regions often wear foot coverings other than shoes. Some wear sandals during the hot summer and switch to warm boots for the cold winter.

48. What is the main topic of the passage?

A. The history of the shoes.

B. Shoes around the world.

C. The definition of shoes.

D. Shoes and fashion.

答案：B

解析：虽然文章中提到14和18世纪人们穿的鞋，但并没有讲各个历史时期的鞋，排除选项A。同样，文中提到时装，但鞋与时装并不是文章的主要焦点，排除选项D。文章的确提到世界各地不同的人的鞋。选项B是正确的。

49. What can be inferred from the passage about different types of shoes?

A. Boots are defined to be higher than shoes.

B. People in the 1300's to 1700's like to wear uncomfortable shoes.

C. People in Japan do not like to wear shoes.

D. History has proven that the best shoes are made of leather.

答案：A

解析：第一段。靴子比鞋的帮高，高过脚腕儿。选项A是正确的。

50. According to the passage, what is the main reason for people to wear shoes?

A. To look fashionable.

B. To feel comfortable.

C. Because everyone else wears them.

D. To protect their feet.

答案：D

解析：第一段。人们穿鞋就是为了保护脚不受伤害。选项D是正确的。

51. What is a type of shoes that is mentioned in the passage?

A. Slippers.

B. Sandals.

C. Soles.

D. Crack owes

答案：D

解析：根据文章，拖鞋、凉鞋都不是鞋的一种款式。选项D是正确的。

**Passage Five**

Public goods are those commodities from whose enjoyment nobody can be effectively excluded. Everybody is free to enjoy the benefits of these commodities, and one person′s utilization does not reduce the possibilities of anybody else′s enjoying the same good. Examples of public goods are not as rare as one might expect.A flood control dam is a public goods. Once the dam is built,all persons living in the area will benefit--irrespective of their own contribution to the construction cost of the dam.The same holds tree for highway signs or aids to navigation.Once a lighthouse is built,no ship of any nationality can be effectively excluded from the utilization of the lighthouse for navigational purposes.National defense is another example. Even a person who voted against military expenditures or did not pay any taxes will benefit from the protection afforded.It is no easy task to determine the social costs and social benefits associated with public goods.There is no practicable way of charging drivers for looking at highway signs,sailors for watching a lighthouse,and citizens for the security provided to them through national defense.Because the market does not provide the necessary signals,economic analysis has to be substituted for the impersonal judgement of the marketplace.

52. What does the passage mainly discuss?

A. Mechanisms for safer navigation

B. The economic structure of the marketplace

C. A specific group of commodities

D. The advantages of lowering taxes

答案：C

解析：主旨大意题。本文讲述的是公共商品，如水坝、公路标志、灯塔、国防等，它也可以说是一种特殊的商品，故选C。

53. Which of the following would NOT be an example of public goods as described in the passage?

A. A taxi

B. A bridge

C. A fire truck

D. A stoplight

答案：A

解析：推理判断题。从文章第一、二段可知，公共商品是每个人都可免费享用的商品，如水坝，公路标志等。由此推知，四个选项中，桥梁、消防车、交通灯都是公共商品，只有A项不是公共商品。

54. According to the passage,finding out the social costs of a public good is a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. difficult procedure

B. daily administrative duty

C. matter of personal judgement

D. citizen's responsibility

答案：A

解析：事实细节题。文章第三段第一句指出，确定使用公共商品的社会成本和社会效益不是一件容易的事。故选A。

55. Which of the following statements best describes the organization of the first two paragraphs?

A. Suggestions for the application of an economic concept are offered

B. Several generalizations are presented from which various conclusions are drawn

C. Persuasive language is used to argue against a popular idea

D. A general concept is defined and then examples are given

答案：D

解析：推理判断题。文章第一段给出了公共商品的概念，接着第二段又列举了许多公共商品的实例。故选D。

**V. Daily Conversation (15 points)**

Directions: Pick out five appropriate expressions from the eight choices below and complete the following dialogue by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

A. I enjoy P.E.at school

B. I like basketball

C. What kind of movies do you like,then

D. Because it′s exciting

E. It′s an action movie and it′s interesting

F. Oh,I like comedies,too

G. Sorry.I don′t.I want to go to a movie

H. I don′t like watching movies

Dave:What sports do you like?

Rita:I like basketball.

Dave:Why do you like it?

Rita: \_\_\_\_\_\_56\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Dave:Do you want to play it now?

Rita: \_\_\_\_\_\_57\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Dave:What movie?

Rita: \_\_\_\_\_\_58\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Dave:But I don′t think so. Action movies are usually boring and scary.

Rita: \_\_\_\_\_\_59\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Dave:I like comedies.

Rita: \_\_\_\_\_\_60\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. 答案：D

解析：上句 Dave 询问 “Why do you like it?（你为什么喜欢篮球？）”，需要用表示原因的语句回答。选项 D“Because it′s exciting（因为它很刺激）” 符合语境，用 because 回应 why 的提问。

57. 答案：G

解析：上句 Dave 问 “Do you want to play it now?（你现在想打吗？）”，下句 Dave 接着问 “What movie?（什么电影？）”，说明 Rita 没有同意去打篮球，而是想去看电影。选项 G“Sorry.I don′t.I want to go to a movie（抱歉，我不想。我想去看电影）” 符合逻辑。

58. 答案：E

解析：上句 Dave 询问 “What movie?（什么电影？）”，需要回答电影的类型或特点。选项 E“It′s an action movie and it′s interesting（这是一部动作片，很有趣）” 直接描述了电影，符合语境。

59. 答案：C

解析：上句 Dave 表达了对动作片的不认同（“Action movies are usually boring and scary”），下句 Dave 回答 “I like comedies.（我喜欢喜剧片）”，说明 Rita 在此处询问了 Dave 喜欢的电影类型。选项 C“What kind of movies do you like,then（那你喜欢什么类型的电影？）” 符合对话衔接。

60. 答案：F

解析：上句 Dave 说 “I like comedies.（我喜欢喜剧片）”，Rita 需要对此做出回应。选项 F“Oh,I like comedies,too（哦，我也喜欢喜剧片）” 表示自己和 Dave 有相同的喜好，符合语境。

**Ⅵ. Writing (25 points)**

Directions: For this part, you are supposed to write a notice in English in 100-120 words based on the following situation. Remember to write it clearly.

61. 以“Failure and Success”为题写一篇短文，内容包括：

(1)人生中遭遇失败很常见；

(2)每个人都渴望成功；

(3)失败是走向成功的必经之路。

参考范文：

Failure and Success

Failure is a common thing in one's life. Almost everyone experiences failure in his life. When one fails in doing something, he often feels upset. Some people may move back facing failure. But others will stick on and achieve the final success.

Success is what everyone expects. It may lead to fame and glory. When one succeeds in doing something, he gets so excited that he often forgets all the attempts he has done. Failure is an important factor toward success. As the old saying goes, "Failure teaches success." The way to success is full of various difficulties. Many important inventions or discoveries were achieved after hundreds of failures.

And only those successes which have been achieved Many failures are really valuable and praiseworthy.