

2014 年成人高等学校招生全国统一考试专升本

英语

本试卷分第 I 卷(选择题)和第 II 卷(非选择题)两部分。满分 150 分。考试时间 150 分

第 I 卷(选择题, 共 125 分)

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 underlined 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. <u>stage</u> | B. <u>passage</u> | C. <u>percentage</u> | D. <u>village</u> |
| 2. A. <u>pension</u> | B. <u>extension</u> | C. <u>collision</u> | D. <u>dimension</u> |
| 3. A. <u>move</u> | B. <u>joke</u> | C. <u>hope</u> | D. <u>zone</u> |
| 4. A. <u>wealthy</u> | B. <u>athlete</u> | C. <u>beneath</u> | D. <u>southern</u> |
| 5. A. <u>phrase</u> | B. <u>loose</u> | C. <u>expose</u> | D. <u>accuse</u> |

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. The relationship between parents and their children _____ a strong influence on the character of the children.

- A. have B. having C. to have D. has

7. Only by telling the truth _____ win the trust and support of your friends.

- A. you can B. can you C. you did D. did you

8. These apple trees, _____ I planted three years ago, have not borne any fruit.

- A. that B. what C. which D. when

9. Don't remind me of that awful day; I _____ such a fool of myself.

- A. made B. make C. will make D. am making

10. My daughter is quite well now _____ a slight headache.

- A. beside B. besides C. but for D. except for

11. She is treated _____ better than I was.

- A. much B. little C. many D. more

12. If it had not rained yesterday, they _____ work on time.

- A. will finish B. will have finished C. would finish D. would have finished

13. They are studying the Solar System's _____ planet, Saturn, and its moons.

- A. two largest B. largest two C. second largest D. largest second

14. I'd like to go with you; _____, my hands are full at the moment.

- A. however B. whatever C. whenever D. wherever

15. He entered the office hurriedly, _____ the door open.

- A. leaving B. left C. leave D. to leave

16. He had to quit the job _____ his ill health.

- A. as B. as for C. because D. because of

17. She needs more friends of her own _____.

- A. year B. age C. period D. stage

18. _____, the training will help you become better at what you do.

- A. In the season B. In the period C. In the long run D. In the long range

19. Sea levels are _____ to rise between 7 and 23 inches by the end of 21st century.

- A. inspected B. suspected C. expected D. detected

20. Smoking and drinking may _____ heart disease and cancer.

- A. result from B. lead to C. come from D. get to

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.

The Nobel Prizes are awards that are given each year for special things that people or groups of people have achieved. They are awarded in six 21: physics, chemistry, medicine, literature, peace and economics.

The prizes come from 22 that was created by the Swedish inventor Alfred Nobel. He wanted to use some of his money to help make the world a 23 place to live in.

Many organizations, chosen by Alfred Nobel himself, 24 who receives the prizes. Each award 25 a gold medal, a diploma and a lot of money. Prizes can only be given to 26 of all races, countries and religions. Only the Peace Prize can 27 be given to a group.

The first Nobel Prizes were handed out 28 December 10, 1901-five years after Alfred Nobel's death. Nobel was a chemist, engineer and inventor 29 most famous invention, dynamite (炸药) made him a 30 man. Although he gave the world such a 31 weapon, Nobel was always against wars and 32. He therefore left a lot of money that was to go to those who did a lot for the peace of 33.

Officials at first handed out only five prizes a year. The prize for economics was first awarded in 1969. In some 34 prizes were not awarded because there were no 35 candidates.

All prizes are presented in Stockholm, Sweden, with the exception of the Peace Prize, which is awarded in Oslo, Norway.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------|------------------|------------------|
| 21. A. parts | B. areas | C. regions | D. classes |
| 22. A. a bond | B. a fund | C. a scholarship | D. an investment |
| 23. A. cleaner | B. richer | C. better | D. larger |
| 24. A. declare | B. conclude | C. determine | D. announce |
| 25. A. makes up | B. focuses on | C. refers to | D. consists of |
| 26. A. organizations | B. singles | C. institutions | D. individuals |
| 27. A. yet | B. also | C. still | D. ever |
| 28. A. on | B. in | C. at | D. by |
| 29. A. who | B. that | C. whose | D. whom |
| 30. A. humorous | B. rich | C. serious | D. smart |
| 31. A. strange | B. mysterious | C. magic | D. deadly |
| 32. A. violence | B. hatred | C. confusion | D. jealousy |
| 33. A. races | B. regions | C. mind | D. mankind |
| 34. A. years | B. year | C. time | D. times |
| 35. A. valuable | B. invaluable | C. worthy | D. worthwhile |

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

At first glance, there hardly seems to be any comparison between Ravenna and Rome, but back in the 5th century, it was Ravenna that served as capital of the Western Roman Empire. In this city, Roman rulers built monuments which are famous, then and now, for their sweeping mosaics (镶嵌图案). Seven of Ravenna's eight buildings from the 5th and 6th centuries are spectacularly decorated with examples of this ancient art. "In the past, many people couldn't read or write," says tour guide and Ravenna native Silvia Giogoli. "Mosaics were a way to explain the religion and the political situation the people."

Visitors to Ravenna can look at pieces of art by ancient artists, listen to musicians, and learn to make their own masterpieces.

Travel Tips

When to Go: June-October; weather is pleasant in April and May but historic sites can get crowded with school groups.

Where to Stay: Walk through historic district sites from Albergo Cappello and stay at a modern Hotel Centrale Byron.

How to Get Around: Take the train from Bologna, and then walk, bike, or use taxis within the city.

Where to Eat or Drink: Housed in a former movie theater, two-story Ristorante Cinema Alexander blends 1940s Hollywood flavor with homemade Emilia Romagna courses and attentive service (helpful in translating the menu). For fresh seafood, try Osteria L'Accigua and Da Buco.

What to Buy: Watch the next generation of Emilia Romagna mosaic artists create contemporary and traditional pieces in local studios where modern artists use the same methods as their Byzantine forefathers.

What to Read Before You Go: *Ravenna in Late Antiquity*, by Deborah Mauskopf Deliyannis (2010) provides a wide-ranging look at the city's art, architecture, and history.

36. In ancient times, mosaics were used to _____ .
- A. display artistic achievements B. compete with Roman paintings
C. explain religion and politics D. teach reading and writing
37. Lots of schoolchildren visit historic sites such as Ravenna in _____ .
- A. May B. June
C. September D. October
38. If you want to try fresh seafood, you should go to _____ .
- A. Emilia Romagna B. Hotel Centrale Byron
C. Ristorante Cinema Alexander D. Osteria L'Accigua and Da Buco
39. Why is Ravenna in Late Antiquity recommended in this passage?
- A. Because it was written by a famous writer.
B. Because tourists get to learn a lot about the city from it.
C. Because tourists can get valuable tips for buying art pieces.
D. Because it provides useful information about the city's weather.

Passage Two

When you pat your pet dog, he wags (摆来摆去) his tail. That is his way of saying that he loves you. And if you pay attention, you will see that he uses his tail to say so many things. Every movement of the tail means a different thing. If the dog is wagging its tail, it is a sign of friendliness; if his tail is straight, it means he is getting ready for a fight; and if his tail is tucked (塞) behind his legs, it means he is giving up the fight.

Unlike dogs, cats' tail language is not so expressive. When a cat feels threatened, he puffs himself up to appear big and his tail shakes with tension. And when he is displeased with something, he lashes out (甩动) his tail.

The tail language of dogs and cats has a little story behind it. Earlier, when dogs and cats had not become friends with human beings, they were predators. They used to hunt other animals for their food. When dogs went out, they hunt with their facial expressions to talk. But, for long-distance communication, they used their tails. Unlike dogs, cats liked to hunt alone. So, they did not need to use tail language too often. As a result, their vocabulary in tail language is much smaller than that of dogs.

40. What does it mean when a dog's tail is straight?
- A. It has a lot to say to you. B. It wants to stop fighting.
C. It is going to fight. D. It likes to be patted.
41. A cat tries to appear big when it is _____ .
- A. facing a danger B. unhappy
C. ready to hunt D. hungry
42. Which of the following does the author intend to say?
- A. Dogs and cats are not good friends.
B. Dogs are much friendlier than cats.
C. Dogs and cats are usually good pets.
D. Dogs use tail language more than cats.
43. In the last paragraph, the underlined word "predators" refers to _____ .
- A. animals that follow and obey other animals
B. animals that kill and eat animals
C. animals that live in the wild
D. animals kept by people

Passage Three

Like any teenagers, the face of One Teen Story is changing fast. Just a year old, the monthly magazine of short fiction for young people is getting a new editor-in-chief: Patrick Ryan, 47, the associate editor of Granta from 2009 to 2013. He left the London-based literary journal last month.

Editing One Teen Story—the younger sibling (姐妹篇) of One story magazine—will offer Ryan a chance to reach a whole new audience. “It’s really the only magazine for young adult short fiction,” he says from his office in New York. “It’s tremendously exciting that there are younger people out there who have subscriptions and look forward to getting these stories once a month. That form is usually only presented when it’s forced upon them in schools.”

Designed for readers 14 and up, one Teen Story publishes nine issues a year. Like its sibling magazine, it doesn’t carry photographs or advertising. It’s just exactly what it says: one story per issue.

Ryan says young people are “looking for engaging reads about people whom they can identify with. It’s not about having a message or positive spin (说教). It always starts on a character level, and it has to have an interesting story. If you look at the “Twilight characters and the ‘Harry Potter’ characters, they feel very contemporary.”

Ryan also sees the magazine as a way to encourage talented authors. “I would love to make One Teen Story the first publication for writers who then go on and keep at this business. I just really love the idea that this magazine would be the starting point for somebody—would be the push to make a talented writer feel that it was worth keeping at this.”

44. Who is Patrick Ryan?

- A. He is the editor-in-chief of Granta.
- B. He is the editor-in-chief of One Story.
- C. He is the editor-in-chief of “Twilight”.
- D. He is the editor-in-chief of One Teen Story.

45. What is One Teen Story?

- A. It is a story magazine for teenagers.
- B. It is a London-based literary journal.
- C. It is a column of a newspaper.
- D. It is a magazine of science fiction.

46. According to Ryan, what attracts young readers most?

- A. Photographs and illustration.
- B. Chances and practices in business.
- C. Characters and stories close to their life.
- D. Political teachings and moral messages.

47. In the last paragraph, the underlined phrase “this business” means ____.

- A. reading stories
- B. writing stories
- C. editing magazines
- D. making money

Passage Four

Couples are restricting the size of their families in the UK because of cash worries brought on by the financial crisis and the subsequent decline. We’re now up to nearly 3.7 million families where there is an only child, a rise from about 3.3 million in 2005. That means nearly half of all parents have only one child.

Financial worries aren’t the only driver. The trend towards later motherhood has been mentioned as a cause, as have soaring costs of raising a child, which have been calculated as £ 222, 5000 from birth to 21 years of age. This is an increase of nearly 40% in 10 years.

The increasing availability of IVF (试管婴儿) is also a factor and an interesting one. Couples who might have remained childless in the past now invest in IVF and get pregnant. And because of the cost they stop after one child.

It may not be a bad thing: there are outstanding examples of talented only children. Some argue that being an only child promoted their success. There include actors Natalie Portman and Al Pacino, golfer Tiger Woods and even Queen Victoria. A study from the Institute for Social and Economic Research at the University of Essex also showed that the fewer brothers and sisters a child has, the happier they are. It seems fighting for parental attention and affection—which sometimes descends into physical fights—is more stressful than any adult had previously thought. And it’s not compensated (弥补) by having a playmate.

48. The smaller size of UK families is mainly related to ____ .

- A. financial problem
- B. technical problems
- C. health problem
- D. cultural problem

49. The passage shows the IVF is _____.

- A. safer than natural pregnancy
- B. very popular in UK
- C. very expensive
- D. a risky investment

50. What is a proved advantage of one-child family?

- A. Improved family life.
- B. Higher number of sports stars.
- C. Efficient family education.
- D. Promotion of children's success.

51. The findings of the institute at the University of Essex might mean that_____.

- A. the only children's lack of playmates causes problems
- B. the only children are much happier than others
- C. parents-children relationship is off balance
- D. children have to struggle for parental love

Passage Five

About 79 million Americans have pre-diabetes (糖尿病前期). That means they have blood sugar that's higher than normal but not high enough to be diagnosed (诊断) with type 2—at least not yet. One long-term study reported by the American Diabetes Association found that 11% of people with pre-diabetes develop the full-blown disease each year. Another study shows that pre-diabetes will probably become type 2 in 10 years or less.

Yet, that process is not inevitable. Last year, scientists in Colorado found that people with pre-diabetes who lowered their blood sugar to normal levels—even briefly—were 56% less likely to reach type 2 levels.

If you have pre-diabetes, here are four steps to help prevent or delay a diabetes diagnosis.

Lose 7% of your body weight. That is about 15 pounds for the person who weight 200. Dropping that small percentage has been shown to lower the risk of developing type 2 by close to 60%

Exercise 30 minutes five days a week. Whether you do the 30 minutes in one shot or in three 10-minute sessions, the benefit is the same, Choose certain exercises, such as fast walking, playing tennis or lifting weights, Physical such as sweeping floors works, too.

Turn to your doctor. In some cases, pre-diabetes raises the risk of heart disease and stroke by 50%. Your doctor may use some medicine to control your glucose (葡萄糖) levels and keep your blood pressure in check.

Know your numbers. To see if your pre-diabetes is improving, have your blood sugar checked regularly. A fasting blood sugar of 100 to 125 mg/dl suggests pre-diabetes; 126 mg/dl or above is diabetes; and below 100 is normal. Other tests, including glucose tolerance and A1C, also are used to monitor blood sugar.

52. What do we learn from the two studies mentioned in Paragraph 1?

- A. Pre-diabetes will surely become type 2 diabetes.
- B. Pre-diabetes is likely to become diabetes within years.
- C. Enough attention should be paid to the treatment of type 2.
- D. Pre-diabetes is ranked NO.1 danger threatening Americans' health.

53. To prevent or delay a diabetes diagnosis, people with pre-diabetes should pay most attention to _____.

- A. glucose levels
- B. exercises
- C. heart disease
- D. stroke

54. Which of the following suggests that you have pre-diabetes?

- A. 70 mg/dl
- B. 90 mg/dl
- C. 110 mg/dl
- D. 130mg/dl

55. What column of a newspaper is most likely to have this article?

- A. Technology
- B. Entertainment
- C. Education
- D. Health

V. Daily Conversation (15 points)

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

A. Thanks, Daddy	B. I'm proud of you
C. You can't believe it	D. Congratulations
E. What makes the day so important	F. Cheer up
G. It's a wonderful day	H. Is that true

Father: How are your day at school, Costa?

Costa: 56, Daddy! It's a day I will never forget.

Father: Oh, is it? 57, my son?

Costa: I have been made the chairman of the Students' Association.

Father: That's great, 58!

Costa: 59.

Father: That's really nice. You stood first in the examination and now you have won the chairmanship. 60, my son.

Costa: Thank you, Daddy.

VI. Writing (25 points)

Directions: For this part, you are supposed to write an essay in English in 100~120 words based on the following information. Remember to write it clearly.

你(Li Yuan)的班级即将组织一次郊游(picnic), 请你给你的外籍教师(Steve)写封信, 内容包括:

邀请他参加此项活动;

介绍活动的具体安排和内容(如时间、地点等);

告知需要做的准备(如着装、自备午餐等);

希望他参加并尽快给予回复。

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I. Phonetics (5points, one point each)

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

II. Vocabulary and Structure (15points, one point each)

6. D.此题考查主谓一致。注意此题的主语为 The relationship 为第三人称所以用 has.

7. B.此题考查倒装句。Only +介词短语放于句首, 句子用部分倒装, 即: be/情态动词/助动词+主语+...。本句句意——仅仅通过讲实话你能赢得信任和支持。可知应选 B。

8. C.此题考查非限定性定语从句。非限定性定语从句中不能用关系词 that, 且先行词 These apple trees 指物, 所以选 C

9. A.此题句意——不要提醒我想起那糟糕的一天, 我出丑了由前一句可知事情发生在过去, 所以用过去时。选 A.

10. D.选项 A. beside 在...旁边; B. besides 除了...还有; 另外 C. but for 还不是; D. except for 除...之外。句意——我的女儿除了有点头疼之外其他都很好。可知选 D.

11. A.此题考查 much 修饰比较级 better. 选项 BCD 都不可以修饰比较级。

12. D.此题考查 if 引导条件状语从句中的虚拟语气。从句: If 主语+had+done, 主句: 主语+should/would/could/might+have done 表示与过去事实相反的情况。所以选 D

13. C.此题句意——他们正在研究太阳系的第二大行星..., (the)+序数词+最高级表示 “第几最...”

14. A.选项 A. however 然而; 不管怎样; B. whatever 无论什么; C. whenever 无论什么时候; D. wherever 无论哪里。句意——我想和你一起去; 然而我现在很忙。

15. A.此题现在分词 leaving...作结果状语。句意——他匆忙进入办公室, 留下门还开着。

16. D.句意——他不得不放弃工作因为他身体健康不太好。选项 A. as 和 C. because 表“因为”后接从句; B. as for 至于; D. because of 表“因为”后接 n./pron./动名词等, 所有选 D.

17. B.句意——她需要更多的和她一样大年龄的朋友。选项 A. year 年; B. age 年龄; C. period 时期; D. stage 阶段。

18. C.选项 A. In the season 在这个季节中; 在这个赛季中; B. In the period 在这个时期; C. In the long run 从长远来看; D. In the long range 在远的范围中。根据句意可知选 C 最合适。

19. C.选项 A. inspected 视察; B. suspected 怀疑; C. expected 预期、盼望; D. detected 侦查。句意——海平面被预期到 21 世纪末会上升 7 到 23 英寸。

20. B.此题考查短语动词 A. result from 由...造成; B. lead to 导致; C. come from 来自; D. get to 到达。句意——吸烟和喝酒可能导致心脏病和癌症。可知应选 B.

III. Cloze (30points, two points each)

21. B.选项 A. parts 部分; B. areas 领域; C. regions 地区; D. classes 级别。根据 physics, chemistry, medicine, literature, peace and economics, 可知是学科领域, 所以选 B.

22. B.选项 A. bond 债券; B. fund 基金; C. scholarship 奖学金; D. investment 投资。根据常识可知这些奖来源于诺贝尔所创立的诺贝尔基金会。
23. C.根据语境可知——他想用他的一些钱帮助社会成为一个更好的地方...所以选 C. better.
24. C.选项 A. declare 宣称; B. conclude 推断, 作结论; C. determine 决定, 确定; D. announce 宣布。根据语境——被诺贝尔所选出的很多组织决定谁接受这些奖。
25. D.此题考查短语辨析 A. makes up 组成; B. focuses on 集中于; C. refers to 涉及, 参考, 指的是; D. consists of 由...组成。根据语境可知选 D.
26. D.此题考查名词辨析 A. organizations 组织; B. single 单身; C. institutions 机构; D. individuals 个人。根据常识可知诺贝尔仅仅颁给所有种族, 国家, 宗教的人们。可知选 D.
27. B.根据常识可知——仅仅诺贝尔和平奖也能颁给组织。A. yet 然而, 但是; B. also 也; C. still 仍然; D. ever 曾经。
28. A.考查表示时间的介词的辨析。具体的某一天前有 on.
29. C.此题考查定语从句关系代词的选用。A. who 指人, 在从句中作主语; B. that 可指人也可指物, 在从句中可作主语, 宾语; C. whose 指人的或物的, 在从句中作定语; D. whom 指人, 在从句中作宾语。句意——诺贝尔是一个发明家, 他的最著名的发明炸药使他成为了一个富人。从句缺定语, 选用 whose.
30. B.根据上一题可知选 rich, 而 A. humorous 幽默的; C. serious 严肃的; D. smart 聪明的。
31. D.选项 A. strange 奇怪的, 陌生的; B. mysterious 神秘的; C. magic 有魔力的; D. deadly 致命的。句意——尽管他给了世界如此致命的武器...
32. A.此题考查名词辨析。选项 A. violence 暴力; B. hatred 憎恨; C. confusion 混淆, 困惑; D. jealousy 嫉妒。句意——诺贝尔总是反对战争和暴力。
33. D.选项 A. races 种族; B. regions 地区; C. mind 思想; D. mankind 人类。句意——他为人类的和平做了很多。
34. A.选项 A. years 和 B. year 年; C. time; 时间; D. times 次数。In some years “在数年中”
35. C.选项 A. valuable 有价值的; B. invaluable 无价的; C. worthy 可有价值的, 可敬的, 配得上的; D. worthwhile 值得的。句意——...因为没有可敬的候选人。

IV. Reading Comprehension (60points, three points each)

36. C.事实细节题, 第一段最后一句话可知。
37. A.事实细节题, Travel tips 中第一条 when to go 中说道: 4、5 月间, 这些历史景点会因为学生群而变得拥挤。
38. D.事实细节题, Travel tips 中第四条 where to drink or eat 中最后一句。
39. B.事实推断题, 这本书从艺术, 建筑, 历史三个方面来介绍这座城市, 目的显然是为了让游客更了解它。
40. C.事实细节题, 第一段倒数第二句, get ready to fight 准备好进攻。
41. A.事实细节题, 第二段第二句, feel threatened 感觉受到威胁。即面临危险的时候。
42. D.选项 A, B, C 都没有提到, 另全文重点讲的是尾巴 (行为)语言。锁定答案。
43. B.通过后文的描述, 他们捕食其他动物以及如何捕食其他动物, 推算为 B。
44. D.第一段前两句, One Teen Story 就像青少年的脸一样, 它的形象一直发生着改变, 才一年的时间, 这个月刊就迎来了一位新的主编。
45. A.第二段前两句, the only magazine for young adult short fiction. 第一句里面的 the younger sibling of One Story 作为非限制性定语修饰 One Teen Story。
46. C.第四段开始: 青少年们正在寻找一些他们认同者的精彩的故事, 无关乎任何说教。Identify with 认为等同于, 认同。指的是那些跟他们生活相近的人。
47. B.最后一段, 第一句话, Ryan 认为这个杂志也是鼓励有才华的作家写作的一种渠道。希望 One Teen Story 成为那些一旦开始便将一直写作的作家们的第一本杂志。根据后文 I love the idea.....等对这 idea 的进一步阐述也可以推断出, 答案为 writing the story .
48. A.第一段第一句, 由于经融危机以及随之而来的经济萧条带来的资金担忧使得很多英国家庭开始限制孩子的数量。很明显是由于 financial problem 财政问题。B 技术问题; C 健康问题; D 文化问题。
49. C.第三段最后一句, 由于经费问题, 他们在拥有一个孩子后就会 stop. 当然不可能是因为费用便宜啊~肯定是因为 expensive (昂贵)。
50. D.注意审清题意, 作为独生家庭, 一个被证明的优势是什么? 第四段第二句话 promoted their success (促进孩子成功)。紧跟这句话后面举例了很多为独生子的成功人士。虽然本人觉得多子女家庭肯定可以出人才, 但是在文中确实只验证独生家庭的这个优势, 顺着文章走就对了。

51. B.第四段第四句, ...showed that the fewer brothers and sisters a child has, the happier they are. 兄弟姐妹越少, 他们就越开心。以此类推, 独生子肯定比其他兄弟姐妹几个的要幸福。(真的不这么认为, 但是题目这样。A, C, D 跟第四段后面内容都相悖。)

52. B.题目要求限制在第一段, 第一段最后一句。很多人会疑惑 type2 是什么, 是糖尿病的一种, 注意判断。

53. A.选项 A. 葡萄糖水平; B. 运动; C. 心脏病; D. 中风 (其实 B, C, D 都可以, 但是几者选其一, 还是葡萄糖值最核心。)

54. C.最后一段第二句, 100-125mg/dl 表示糖尿病前期。

55. D.选项 A. 科技; B. 娱乐; C. 教育; D. 健康。

V. Daily Conversation (15points, three points each)

56. G. 57. E. 58. D. 59. A. 60. B.

VI. Writing (25 points)

Dear Ms Steve,

I'm Li Yuan, Monitor of Class One, Grade Three. Our class will go for an outing to the National Forest Park next Tuesday. I'm writing to invite you to join us. We'll meet at the gate of our school at 8:00 a.m. to take a bus. After we reach the park, we are going to climb the mountain, go hiking and have a picnic in the forest. Also, we will take boats to enjoy its natural scenery. We will be back at school at about 5:00 p.m. I am sure that it will be a very wonderful trip and we all hope that you will accept our invitation.

Looking forward to your early reply.

Yours,

Li Yuan