

# 目录

大学英语 B 学习指南..... 2

第一部分 交际英语（精编题库）全真翻译版..... 4

第二部分 阅读理解（1）全真翻译版..... 14

第二部分 阅读理解（2）全真翻译版..... 56

第三部分 词汇与结构全真翻译版..... 99

第四部分 选词全真翻译版..... 107

第五部分 英译汉全真翻译版..... 138

第六部分 作文全新版..... 149

## 大学英语 B 备考指南

马上又统考了，你知道怎么备考吗？你对英语统考的考试情况了解吗？无论你听多少人说过：“英语统考特别简单……”、“英语统考特别难……”、“统考通过率为百分之多少……”，具体到我们每个学员，是没有百分比可言的。通过了，值得庆贺；没通过，只有从头再来。所以，请学员们一定要踏踏实实做好考前复习，积极备战英语统考。

为了帮助更多的学员们通过英语统考，我们结合了授课老师多年的教学经验和学员提供的考试经验，特制订了此**学习指南**，供大家参考，为学员们备战英语统考助力！更为学员们加油!!!

**考试的态度问题：**首先需要高度的重视，积极的对待。只有通过这个考试，才能顺利毕业。考试其实很简单，重视了，复习了，就能通过，在态度上，要一鼓作气把它拿下。只要报名了就好好复习一次，通过考试。只要有了这个信念，学习才会有动力，只要通过考试，就可以一劳永逸，今后也就再没有英语网络统考负担了，不要还没有考试，就给自己找各种借口。

### 试卷结构解析及备考策略：

试卷结构

部分	项目	内容	题型	题量	分值	总分
I	交际英语	5 个简短对话	单项选择	5	3	15
II	阅读理解	2 篇短文， 每篇 5 题	单项选择	10	2	20
III	词汇与结构	5 个单句	单项选择	5	2	10
IV	完形填空	1 篇短文	单项选择	5	3	15
V	英译汉	6 个单句	翻译	6	5	30
VI	写作	1 篇作文	命题作文	1	10	10
总计				32		100

### 第一部分 交际英语

- 1.-Is there a table for 4, please? 请问有四个人坐的桌子吗?  
 -\_\_\_\_\_, please. Is the one near the backdoor OK? 请这边来, 有一个靠近后门的可以吗?  
 A. Take your time    B. This way    C. You are welcome    D. After you
- 2.-\_\_\_\_\_clever boy Billy is! 比利时一个多么聪明的孩子!  
 A. What a    B. How a    C. What    D. How
- 3.-Do you feel like going jogging with me? 你喜欢跟我一起跑步吗?  
 -\_\_\_\_\_我很乐意。  
 A. I want to.    B. It doesn't matter.    C. Let's enjoy it.    D. I'd love to.
- 4.-Hello, may I talk to the director now? 你好, 我现在可以和导演谈谈吗?  
 -\_\_\_\_\_很抱歉, 他现在很忙。  
 A. Sorry, he is busy at the moment.    B. No, you can't  
 C. Sorry, you can't    D. I don't know.
5. -Would you mind changing seats with me?你介意和我换个位置吗? -\_\_\_\_\_.不介意。  
 A. Yes, you can    B. Of course, I like to    C. No, I don't mind    D. Certainly, please do

**KEY: BADAC**

- 6.-We are going to have a singing party tonight. Would you like to join us? 今晚我们有个歌唱聚会, 你想来吗?  
 -\_\_\_\_\_. 恐怕不行, 因为我得参加一个重要会议。  
 A. I'm afraid not, because I have to go to an important meeting    B. Of course not. I have no idea  
 C. No, I can't    D. That's all set
- 7.-How was your trip to London, Jane?简, 你在伦敦的旅行如何?  
 -\_\_\_\_\_.哦, 真的好极了  
 A. Oh, wonderful indeed    B. I went there alone  
 C. The guide showed me the way    D. By plane and by bus
- 8.-Hey, Tom, what's up? 嗨, 汤姆, 你在忙什么? -\_\_\_\_\_.哦, 没忙什么  
 A. Yes, definitely!    B. Oh, not much.  
 C. What is happening in your life?    D. You are lucky.
- 9.-This box is too heavy for me to carry it upstairs. 这个箱子对我来说太重了, 搬不到楼上去。  
 -\_\_\_\_\_让我帮你吧  
 A. You may ask for help    B. I'll give you a hand  
 C. Please do me a favor    D. I'd come to help
- 10.-I wonder if I could use your computer tonight? 我在想是否今晚可以用你的电脑?  
 -\_\_\_\_\_I'm not using it right now. 行, 拿去用吧, 今晚我不用了。  
 A. Sure, here you are.    B. I don't know.    C. It doesn't matter    D. Who cares?

**KEY: AABBA**

- 11.-Is it possible for you to work late tonight? 今晚你可以加班吗? -\_\_\_D\_\_\_我认为可以  
 A. I like it    B. I'll do that    C. I'd love to    D. I think so
- 12.-Unbelievable! I have failed the driving test again! 难以置信! 我的驾照考试又没通过!  
 -\_\_\_B\_\_\_. This is not the end of the world. 振作点。这不是世界末日。

A. Good luck      B. Cheer up      C. Go ahead      D. No problem

13.-Are you feeling better today, Jack? 你今天感觉好些了, 杰克?

- C 好点了, 谢谢你, 但是我仍然有点不舒服。

A. There must be something wrong.      B. Just have a good rest.  
C. Yes, thank you, doctor. But I still don't feel good.      D. Don't worry about me.

14.-Thank you so much for your lovely gift. 谢谢你可爱的礼物。

- B 我非常喜欢它。

A. Never mind.      B. I'm glad you like it.  
C. Please don't say so.      D. No, It's not so good.

15.-Would you like something to drink? What about a cup of tea? 请问你想喝点什么? 一杯茶怎么样?

- A 不, 谢谢。

A. No, thanks.      B. No, I wouldn't.      C. Yes, I want.      D. Yes, I like.

**KEY: DBCBA**

16.-What's the problem with your bike? 你的自行车出了什么问题?

- C 没事

A. Not at all.      B. Good, thank you.      C. Nothing serious.      D. Sure

17.-Good morning, John. How are you doing? 早晨好, 约翰。近来怎么样?

- C 还可以, 还不错

A. I'm pleased.      B. Good night.  
C. Not so bad. And you?      D. How do you do?

18.-How do you do? 见到你很高兴?

- B 见到你也很高兴 (初次见面问候、打招呼常用语)

A. Fine, thank you.      B. How do you do?      C. Not too bad.      D. Very well.

19.-Good-bye for now. 再见吧。

- C 再见

A. The same to you.      B. That's OK.      C. See you.      D. Long time no see.

20.-Hello, how are you? 嗨, 你好吗?

- C 我很好, 谢谢。

A. Hello, how are you?      B. How do you do?      C. Fine, thank you.      D. That's OK.

**KEY: CCBCC**

21.-I didn't mean to do that. Please forgive me. 我不是故意那么做的, 请原谅我。

- B 没关系

A. Not too bad.      B. That's all right.      C. It's a pleasure.      D. Thank you.

22.-Thank you for your invitation. 多谢您的邀请。

- B 我很荣幸

A. It doesn't matter.      B. It's a pleasure.      C. It's a small thing.      D. I'll appreciate it.

23.-What's the matter, dear? 亲爱的, 怎么了?

- B 我头很痛

A. I didn't go to school.      B. I have a terrible headache.

C. I took the kids shopping today.                      D. It is a beautiful dress.

24.-let me introduce myself. I am Steward. 自我介绍下，我是斯图尔德。

- B .很高兴认识你

A. What a pleasure      B. Pleased to meet you      C. I don't know      D. Thanks a lot.

25.-Let's go to the library this afternoon. 咱们一起下午去图书馆？

- D .好主意。

A. Yes, that's right.      B. No. I can't.      C. What about you?      D. That's a good idea.

**KEY: BBBBD**

26.-How much is this necklace? 这条项链多少钱？

- C 五十英镑。

A. It's very nice.                                      B. It's a birthday present from my parents.

C. It costs fifty pounds.                              D. It's a bargain.

27.-How can I get to the cinema? 请问电影院怎么走？

- D 沿着这条街走然后左拐。

A. It's very far.                                      B. Yes, there is a cinema near here.

C. It's well known.                                      D. Go down this street and turn left.

28.-What's the matter, John? 怎么了，约翰？

- A 我的法语考试考砸了。

A. I failed my French test.                              B. It doesn't matter.

C. Nothing's wrong with him.                              D. I don't think I can.

29.-What are you majoring in? 你是学什么专业的？

- C 数学

A. In a university.                      B. Very hard.                      C. Mathematics.                      D. At nine in the morning.

30.-What day is today? 今天是星期几？

- D .今天是周一。

A. It's March 6.                      B. It's a fine day today.                      C. It's March.                      D. It's Monday.

**KEY: CDACD**

31.-Is that seat taken? 这个座位有人吗？

- B 没有

A. Please don't worry.                      B. I don't think so.                      C. Why not?                      D. It's very nice.

32.-Thank you for calling. 谢谢你打电话来。

- C .很高兴能同你交谈。

A. Don't mention it.                      B. That's fine.                      C. Nice talking to you.                      D. Call back again.

33.- A ? 你爸爸是从事什么工作的？

-He teaches physics in a school. 他在一所学校教物理。

A. What does your father do?                              B. Who is your father

C. What is your father doing?                              D. Where is your father now

34.-May I move your bag a little and take this seat? -我能把你的包稍微移开一点，坐在这里吗？

- D . -当然可以。

A. I don't mind      B. It doesn't matter      C. You do it please      D. Go ahead

35.-This is Mr. Green and this is Mr. Brown. -这是格林先生，这是布朗先生。

- A . -你好。

A. How do you do      B. How are you      C. Fine, thank you      D. Hi, how are you getting on

**KEY: BCADA**

36.-I'm sorry. Bob is not in his office. -抱歉。鲍勃不在办公室。

- A ? -你能帮我传个话吗？

A. Can you take a message for me      B. Are you sure for that  
C. Would you like to leave a message      D. Can you phone me-I haven't seen Belly for 10 years.

37.-Hello, I'm David Chen. Nice to meet you. -你好，我是 David Chen。很高兴见到你。

- B -我也很高兴见到你。

A. Are you?      B. Nice to meet you too.      C. Yes.      D. Very nice.

38.-Our class won the girls' relay race in our school's sports meeting.

-我们班在我们学校运动会上赢得了女子接力赛。

- C -恭喜！

A. That's right.      B. Thanks a lot.      C. Congratulations!      D. It's a pleasure.

39.-I was worried about my math, but Mr. Brown gave me an A.

-我很担心我的数学，但是布朗先生给了我 A。

- B 恭喜你啊！那可是很难的课程。

A. Don't worry about it.      B. Congratulations! That's a difficult course.

C. Mr. Brown is very good.      D. Good luck to you!

40-I think he is a good lecturer. 我认为他是一个好讲师。

- B 我也这样认为。

A. Sorry, it doesn't matter.      B. So do I.  
C. Yes. It's a good idea.      D. I don't mind.

**KEY: ABCBB**

41.-May I use your bike for a moment? 你的自行车我可以用一会吗？

- C .当然可以。

A. It's well.      B. It doesn't matter.      C. By all means.      D. I have no idea.

42.-Is John there? 约翰在吗？

- A 请说。

A. Speaking.      B. I'm not Mary.      C. Who are you?      D. Mary is well today.

43.-Does No.20 bus stop at our school? 我们学校有 20 路公交车站吗？

- B 恐怕没有。

A. I go to school by bus.      B. I'm afraid not.  
C. You are welcome.      D. I'll not take No.20 bus.

44.-Thanks, you saved my life!-谢谢你，你救了我的命啊！

- B -不用谢。

A. Oh, I'm afraid I didn't do well enough      B. I'm glad I could help

C. No problem

D. It's not necessary for you to say so.

45.-Thanks for your help. - A. 感谢您的帮助 --这是我的荣幸。

A. My pleasure

B. Never mind

C. Quite right

D. Don't thank me

**KEY: CABBA**

46.-Good morning, may I speak to Mark, please?早上好，我可以跟马克说话吗？

- B 请讲（我就是）

A. Who's there?

B. Who's that speaking?

C. Who are you?

D. Who wants to speak to Mark?

47.-It's rather cold in here. Do you mind if I close the window? - B.

这里相当冷，你介意我把窗关上吗？ --不介意，去关上吧。

A. Yes, please

B. No, please.

C. Sure, please

D. I don't like it

48.-How are you, Bob?你好吗，鲍勃？ - B, Ted.我很好，谢谢。

A. How are you?

B. I'm fine. Thank you.

C. How do you do?

D. Nice to meet you.

49.-What a beautiful dress you have on today!你今天穿的裙子非常漂亮！

- D.谢谢

A. It is suitable for me.

B. No, it isn't.

C. You want to have one, too?

D. Thank you.

50.- Would you like to go to the concert with us this evening?今晚你愿意跟我一起听演唱会吗？

- B 我很想去，但是今天晚上我很忙。

A. No, I already have plans.

B. I'd love to, but I'm busy tonight.

C. No, I really don't like being with you.

D. I'm ill, so I shouldn't go out.

**KEY: BBBDB**

51.-Wow!This is a marvelous room! I've never known you're so artistic. - C.

哇！多么漂亮的房间啊，我从来不知道你如此有艺术品位啊！ --谢谢你的赞扬

A. Great, I am very art-conscious

B. Don't mention it

C. Thanks for your compliments

D. It's fine

52.-Who's speaking?你是谁？

-This is Tom C.我是汤姆。

A. speaks

B. spoken

C. speaking

D. saying

53.-Are you going on holiday for a long time? 你度假很长时间吗？

- C. 不是，只是几天。

A. It was a long time

B. Two weeks ago.

C. No. Only a couple of days.

D. Not long time ago.

54.-Could you help me with my physics, please? 请问你能帮我做物理课作业吗？

- D 很抱歉不行。我马上要去开会。（表示歉意要婉转，不能直接说 NO 还应加理由）

A. No, no way

B. No, I couldn't

C. No, I can't

D. Sorry I can't. I have to go to a meeting right now

55.-Could I speak to Don Watkins, please? 我能和 Don Watkins 说话吗？

- A 我就是。

A. Speaking, please.    B. Oh, how are you?    C. I'm listening.    D. I'm Don.

**KEY: CCCDA**

56.-Could I borrow your car for a few day? 我能借你的车用几天吗?

- \_\_C\_\_ 当然可以。给你。祝你旅途愉快。

A. Yes, you may borrow

B. Yes, go on

C. Sure, here is the key. Enjoy your journey

D. It doesn't matter

57.-Congratulations! You won the first prize in today's speech contest. - \_\_C\_\_.

祝贺你在今天的演讲比赛中获得冠军。 --谢谢你。

A. Yes, I beat the others

B. No, no, I didn't do it well

C. Thank you

D. It's pleasure

58.-Do you mind my smoking here? 你介意我在这吸烟吗? (介意询问时, YES 是表示介意)

- \_\_B\_\_ 是的, 我介意

A. No, thanks

B. Yes, I do

C. Yes, I'd rather not

D. Good idea

59.-Did you know that David injured his leg yesterday? 你知道戴维昨天弄伤了他的腿吗?

- Really? \_\_C\_\_ 真的吗? 发生了什么事?

A. Who did that?

B. What's wrong with him?

C. How did that happen?

D. Why was he so careless?

60.-Excuse me, how much is the jacket? 请问, 这件夹克衫多少钱?

-It's 499 Yuan. \_\_D\_\_ 499 元。你想试一下吗?

A. Oh, no. That's OK!

B. How do you like it?

C. Which do you prefer?

D. Would you like to try it on?

**KEY: CCBCD**

61.-Excuse me, could you show me the way to the nearest post office?

打扰下, 你能告诉我最近的邮局怎么走吗?

- \_\_D\_\_ Oh yes! Two blocks away from here at the Green Avenue. You can't miss it.

噢可以啊! 从这里过两个街区, 在格林大街, 你不会错过的。

A. I beg your pardon?

B. What do you mean?

C. You're welcome.

D. Um, let me think.

62.-How are you getting on today? 你今天感觉怎么样?

- \_\_A\_\_ 非常好

A. Very well.

B. How do you do?

C. I'm a doctor.

D. Nice to have known you.

63.-How's your family? 你家人好吗?

- \_\_C\_\_ 马马虎虎/还可以。

A. Thanks all the same.

B. Thanks for calling.

C. Not too bad.

D. Don't mention it.

64.-Hello, I'm Harry Potter. 你好, 我是 Harry Potter.

-Hello, my name is Charles Green, but \_\_C\_\_ 你好, 查尔斯·格林, 不过叫我查尔斯

A. call my Charles

B. call me at Charles

C. call me Charles

D. call Charles me

65.-Hi, Tom, how's everything with you? 你好, 汤姆, 近来都好吗?

- \_\_B\_\_, and how are you? 还不错, 你呢?

A. Don't mention it

B. Hm, not too bad

C. Thanks

D. Pretty fast

**KEY: DACCB**

66.-Is Mary there? 是玛丽吗?

- A 我就是。

A. Speaking.                      B. I'm not Mary.                      C. Who are you?                      D. Mary is well today.

67- I'm sorry. I am late due to the heavy traffic. 对不起，由于交通拥挤我迟到了。

- A 好吧。

A. Well, it's OK.                      B. No, it's all right.                      C. You are welcome.                      D. You are wrong.

68.-May I see your tickets, please? 可以看一下你的票吗?

- A 当然可以。

A. Sure                      B. No, you can't                      C. No, they are mine                      D. Yes, you can

69.-Thanks you for inviting me.感谢您的邀请。 - C 谢谢光临

A. I really had a happy time.                      B. Oh, it's too late.

C. Thank you for coming.                      D. Oh, so slowly

70.-Paul, B? 鲍，那边在说话的人是谁?

-Oh, that's my father! And beside him, my mother.哦，那是我的爸爸，在他旁边的是我妈妈。

A. what is the person over there?                      B. who's talking over there.

C. what are they doing.                      D. which is that.

**KEY: AAACB**

71.-What does Tom's wife do for a living? 汤姆的妻子是做什么的?

- A 她是一位医生。

A. She is a doctor.                      B. Tom loves his wife.

C. She has a happy life.                      D. She lives far from here.

72.-How tall is your sister? 你姐姐有多高?

- D 和我一样高。

A. She is not very well.                      B. She is 28 years old.                      C. She is very nice.                      D. She is as tall as I am.

73.-What do you think of this novel? 你觉得这部小说怎么样?

- B 写的非常好。

A. I've read it.                      B. It's well-written.

C. It was written by my uncle.                      D. I bought it yesterday.

74.-Please help yourself to the seafood.请吃点海鲜。

- D 谢谢，但我不喜欢吃海鲜。

A. No, I can't.                      B. Sorry, I can't help

C. well, seafood don't suit for                      D. Thanks, but I don't like the seafood

75.-Must I take a taxi? 我必须坐出租车吗?

-No, you D. You can take a car. 不必。你可以坐我的车。

A. had better to                      B. don't                      C. must not                      D. don't have to

**KEY: ADBDD**

76. -What's the weather forecast A tomorrow? 明天天气怎么样?

A. for                      B. to                      C. with                      D. of

77. -Oh dear! I've just broken a window. 哦，亲爱的！我刚刚打破了一扇窗户。



- A .It can't be helped. 没关系，那不是故意的。

A. Never mind B. All right C. That's fine D. Not at all

78. -Can I help you?能为您效劳吗?

- C 是的，我想要一件毛衣。

A.OK,I'll take it. B.That's good. C. Yes,I'd like a sweater D.It's too dear

79. -Could you pass me the salt and pepper?你可以把盐和胡椒给我吗?

- B 好的，给你。

A.Sorry,I didn't know what you mean. B.OK,here you are. C.No,I won't. D.I don't know.

80. -Do you like to play basketball?你喜欢打篮球吗?

- C 我非常痴迷。

A. Perhaps B.NoXiaowang does not like it. C. I am crazy about it. D.I am pleased about it.

**KEY: AACBC**

81. -Happy Teacher's Day to you,Mr Wang!祝你教师节快乐，王老师!

- A 谢谢。

A. Thank you B.All the same. C.Me,too. D.The same to you.

82. -Hello.Is Jim there? 您好，杰姆在吗?

- A (电话用语) 我是杰姆，您是哪位?

A.This is Jim.Who's speaking,please? B.I'm afraid I won't be free.

C.This is the right number. D.There's no hurry.

83. -Hi,welcome back !Had a nice trip? 欢迎回来，旅行还不错吧?

- A 噢，太棒了！每天都有新鲜的空气和温暖的阳光。

A.Oh,fantastic!Fresh air,and sunshine every day. B.Come on,I've got lots of fun.

C.By the way,I don't like Saturdays. D.Well,I'll look forward to your phone call.

84. -How about going to dinner at the Mexican restaurant tonight? 今晚去墨西哥餐厅吃饭怎么样?

- C 太好了!

A. Forget it. B.Sorry,I like Mexican food. C.That's great! D.Glad you like it.

85. -How are you going on with your English? 你最近英语学得怎么样?

- C 我准备考英语 4 级。

A.I am very well. B.I am going to the library.

C.I am going to take College English Test Band Four. D.That's good question.

**KEY: AAACC**

86. -How often do you go dancing? 你多久去跳一次舞?

- C 每隔一天去一次。

A. I will go dancing tomorrow. B.Yesterday. C.Every other day D.I've been dancing for a year.

87. -I believe we've met somewhere before.No, C 我相信我们以前在哪儿见过。不，我不这么认为。

A. it isn't the same. B.it can't be right. C.I don't think so. D.I'd rather not.

88. -I have an **appointment** with Dr.Edward. 我和爱德华医生有预约。

- A 请稍等。

A. Please wait for a minute. B.Are you sick?

C. Tell me about your appointment. D. Dr. Edward didn't tell me.

89. -I have passed the English exam. 我已经通过英语考试。

- D. Congratulations! 真棒。祝贺你!

A. Sorry B. Good luck. C. Come on. D. Well done.

90. -I really don't know how to thank you enough. 我真的不知道如何感谢你。

- B 这没什么。

A. No problem. B. Think nothing of it. C. Not at all. D. It doesn't matter.

**KEY: CCADB**

91. -I'd like to book a room, please. 麻烦你, 我想预定一个房间。

- A ? 单间还是双人间?

A. Single or double B. Good or bad C. Which room D. We don't have books here

92. -I'm sorry I broke your mirror. 对不起, 我把你的镜子摔坏了。

- B 没关系。

A. It's OK with me. B. It doesn't matter C. You are welcome. D. I don't care.

93. -I'm sorry. I lost the key. 对不起, 我的钥匙丢了。

- A 没关系。

A. Well, it's OK. B. No, it's all right. C. You are welcome. D. You are wrong.

94. -Is it OK if I take this seat? Sorry, C 我可以坐这个座位吗? 不好意思, 有人了。

A. here you are B. take it C. it's taken D. never mind

95. - Is Julie's husband wearing a suit? 朱莉的丈夫穿着西装?

- B 是的

A. He has just come back from the office. B. Yes, he is.

C. Yes, he wears. D. He went swimming yesterday.

**KEY: ABACB**

96. -Marilyn, I'm afraid I have to be leaving now. 马琳, 我恐怕现在不得不走了。

- B 噢, 那么早?

A. That sounds wonderful. B. Oh, so early? C. Not at all. D. Good luck!

97. - May I use your dictionary? 我可以用下你的字典吗?

- A 当然, 给你。

A. Yes, here you are. B. No, you won't. C. Never mind. D. Sorry here it is.

98. - Shall we sit up here on the grass or down there near the water? 我们在这儿的草地上坐呢还是去那儿的河边坐?

- A 如果你不介意, 我想在这儿坐。

A. I'd rather stay here if you don't mind. B. Sorry, I don't like neither.

C. Certainly, why not? D. Yes, we like these two places.

99. -Thank you for the wonderful meal, Mrs. Hanson. 谢谢您的美餐, 汉森夫人。

- D 我很高兴您满意。

A. Oh, I don't think you ate well. B. I'm not a good cook in fact.

C. Be careful next time. D. I'm glad you enjoyed it.

100. -Thank you so much for the coat you bought me. 非常感谢你帮我买的那件外套。

- **B** 我很高兴你喜欢它。

A.No thanks. B.I'm glad you like it. C.Please don't say so. D.No,It's not so good.

**KEY: BAADB**

101. -That's a beautiful dress you have on! 你穿的这件裙子很漂亮!

- **A** 噢, 谢谢, 我昨天买的。

A.Oh,thanks.I got it yesterday. B.Sorry,it's too cheap. C.You can have it. D.See you later.

102. -What are you going to do? 你准备做什么?

- **A** 我打算跟我的朋友去看电影。

A.I'm planning to go to the cinema with my friend. B.No,I'm not going to do it.

C.Thank you for asking me about it. D.Yes,I'll go.

103. -What can I do for you,sir? 请问我有什么可以帮助您吗?

- **C** 我要汇些钱到美国。

A.Thank you. B.What's the matter?

C.I'd like to have some money sent to the USA. D.Sorry,I have no idea.

104. -What's the date today? 今天是什么日子?

- **D** 七月二日

A.It's October. B.It's Monday. C.It's not the right time. D.The second of July.

105. -Where is the Loan Department,please?

- **B**

A.Who are you? B.This way,please. C.I don't want to say anything. D.What can I do for you?

**KEY: AACDB**

106. - Why didn't you come to my birthday party yesterday? 昨天为什么不来参加我的生日晚会?

- **D** 不好意思, 我太太出了个交通事故。

A.Excuse me,my friend sent me a flower. B.Fine,I never go to birthday parties.

C.Well,I don't like birthday parties. D.Sorry,but my wife had a car accident.

107. - Would you like to see a film?你想去看电影吗?

- **A** 是的, 我乐意去。

A.Yes,I'd love to. B.Do it,please. C.No,you like it? D.How do you do?

**KEY: DA**

## 第二部分 阅读理解【1】

### Passage 1

Our family is trying to decide where to go for a vacation this summer. Our son Tom wants to go to Yellow Stone Park again to see the bears. We did that last summer and what an experience it was! When we got there, we put up our tent and went to explore. As we returned, we heard our daughter Susie cry out and then we saw a bear enter our camp. Tom wanted his father to chase him away. His father said, "No, it's dangerous to chase a bear. And don't let him chase you." Susie said: "What shall we do?" "Maybe we ought to climb a tree." Tom said: "No, we've got to get him out of there. He might go to sleep in our tent." "Maybe we could make him leave if we put some honey outside for him to eat." Susie suggested. Then I said: "How

are you going to get the honey? It's in the tent." We watched the bear enter the tent and heard him upset everything inside. "It's foolish for us to try to catch him." Said my husband. "Leave him alone and wait for him to come out." We waited but the bear stayed inside. We had to sleep in the car.

我们的家正试图决定今年夏天去哪里度假。我们儿子汤姆想再去黄石公园看熊。去年夏天我们有过一次这样的经历！当我们到达那里时，我们搭起了帐篷然后去探索。当我们回来时，我们听到我们的女儿苏茜哭了，然后我们看见一只熊进入我们的营地。汤姆想让父亲把他带走。他的父亲说：“不，去追熊是危险的。不要`让他来追你。”苏茜说：“我们怎么办？”也许我们应该爬上一棵树。”汤姆说：“不，我们得把他弄出来。他会睡在我们的帐篷。”“也许我们可以让他离开，如果我们拿一些蜂蜜给他吃。”苏茜建议。然后我说：“你怎么能得到蜂蜜？它在帐篷里，我们看着熊进了帐篷，听到他在里面翻东西。”我们试图抓住他是愚蠢的，”我的丈夫说。“留下他独自一人，等他出来。”我们等了一会儿，但熊呆在里面。我们不得不在车里睡觉。

6. The family have decide to go camping in the vacation this summer. **B**

A:T                  B:F

7. Susie saw the bear first. **A**

A:T                  B:F

8. They chased the bear away when they saw a bear enter their tent. **B**

A:T                  B:F

9. The bear drank the beer in the tent. **B**

A:T                  B:F

10. Tom wanted to go to Yellow Stone Park to see wolves. **B**

A:T                  B:F

**KEY: BABBB**

## Passage 2

Uncle Li and Uncle Wang are good friends. They live next to each other and their farms are both at the foot of the mountain. So they can help each other. But neither of them likes to use his head. They're both poor though they work hard. Most villagers have built new houses, but they still live in the low and broken houses. They never find out why.

Once Uncle Li went to town to buy some medicine for his wife. In the town he heard the apples in a city were expensive. He told Uncle Wang about it as soon as he went back. They decided to carry some apples to the city. They borrowed some money from their friends and bought nearly 1,000 kilograms of apples in the villages and carried them to the city on a tractor. Bad luck! A lot of apples have already been carried there when they arrived. A few days later they had to sell them at a low price (价格). They felt unhappy and returned to their village.

"I can't understand why we sustained (蒙受) losses in business while others always profit (盈利)" Uncle Li asked one day.

"The tractor was too small" Uncle Wang said without thinking. "We'll carry more apples on a truck next time!"

"I agree!" said Uncle Li. "How foolish we were!"

李叔叔和王叔叔是好朋友。他们是邻居，而且他们的农场都在山下。所以他们可以互相帮忙。但

是他们两都不愿意用自己的脑袋。尽管他们俩工作很努力，但都很贫穷。许多村民已经盖了新房子，只有他们还住在低矮的破房子里。他们一直都不知道这是为什么。

一次，李叔叔去城里给自己的妻子买药。在镇里，他听到有一个城市的苹果很贵。他一回到家，就把这件事情告诉了王叔叔。他们决定带一些苹果去这个城市。他们从朋友那里借来了一些钱，而且从村里买了将近一千公斤的苹果，用拖拉机把它们运到了城里。很不幸，当他们去的时候，已经有很多苹果被运到了那儿。几天以后，他们不得不以低价将苹果出售。他们十分不开心的回到了村里。

李叔叔一天问道：“我不能理解为什么咱们在蒙受损失的时候，别人却在盈利？”

“因为拖拉机太小了”王叔叔不假思索地说，“下一次我们用大卡车多拉一些苹果。”

“我同意！”李叔叔说：“咱们可真够蠢的。”

6、Uncle Li and Uncle Wang live in the low and broken houses because their farms are at the foot of the mountain.

A:T                      B:F

7、The two farmers carried the apples to the city to make a profit (盈利).

A:T                      B:F

8、The two farmers had to sell their apples at a low price because a lot of apples were in the city.

A:T                      B:F

9、Uncle Li and Uncle Wang were unhappy because they had lost some money in the city.

A:T                      B:F

10、Neither of the farmers is clever.

A:T                      B:F

**KEY: BAABA**

### Passage 3

A couple of months ago, I went to a department store to buy a few things for the house. I needed a set of curtains for the living room, two table lamps, a rug and several cushions. I asked them to deliver the things as soon as possible, but they said they were unable to send them out until 20 days later. After about 3 weeks, I received only the curtains and table lamps. I was a little disappointed when I didn't receive all the items I had bought. But nevertheless, I was eager to see what the curtains and lamps looked like. I first opened the package with the curtains. I had bought a lovely light blue, and instead they had sent me a horrible dark purple. Well, you can just imagine how angry I was. Then I opened the boxes with the lamps. They were exactly what I'd ordered. But one of the lampshades was damaged. The next I did was to telephone them to complain. They promised to come and pick them up immediately and also to replace them with the correct order. It has been two weeks since my complaint. They have neither picked up the wrong items nor sent me the rest of my order.

几个月前，我去百货公司买些居家用品。我需要一套卧室窗帘、两个台灯、一块地毯和几个垫子。我让他们尽快送货，但是他们说他们得 20 天之后才能送货。大约三周后，我只收到了窗帘和台灯。因为没有收到我买的全部商品，所以我有点失望。尽管如此，但我很想看看窗帘和台灯的样子。我先打开了窗帘的包装。我本来买了一个可爱的浅蓝色窗帘，但是他们给我送了一个很难看的深紫色。好吧，你应该能想象我有多生气。然后我打开了装台灯的盒子。台灯确实和我预定的一样。但是有一个灯罩坏了。然后我就打电话投诉。他们保证马上过来把这些拿走，而且会用正确的商品将其代替。现

在离我投诉已经两个星期了。但他们既没有拿走送错的商品，也没有送来剩下的商品。

1. The woman want the store to deliver the items was in a couple of weeks. 这位女士希望商店能在几周内送货。

A.T                      B.F

2. The woman was pleased when she saw the items they had delivered. 当这位女士看到送来的商品时，她很满意。

A.T                      B.F

3. Her complaint was ignored in the end. 最后她的投诉无人理会。

A.T                      B.F

4. After three weeks, the woman received only the curtains and table lamps. 三周之后，这位女士只收到了窗帘和台灯。

A.T                      B.F

5. Besides curtains, table lamps, the woman bought a cushion.除了窗帘、台灯，这位女士还买了一个垫子。

A.T                      B.F

**KEY: BBAAB**

#### **Passage 4**

Young people have a new shape these days. They are about 20 pounds heavier than people of their age were 60 years ago. They are about four inches taller, too. These facts come from J. M. Tanner, a professor in England.

J. M. Tanner has been measuring people from all over the world for a long time. He has also studied people's growth records of the past 100 years.

"Children today are bigger than ever before," he says. "Today's nine-year-olds look like eleven-year-olds looked back in 1900."

According to Tanner, adults are also taller than ever before.

But the biggest change can be seen in young people. That's because boys used to keep on growing until they reached age 26. But today they stop growing at 18 or 19. Most girls stop growing even earlier. So today's teenagers are bigger than 26-year-olds were 60 years ago.

What is causing this change? Professor Tanner says it's proper food. Good food alone cannot make you grow beyond your natural limits. Your final height is partly caused by the height of your parents and grandparents. But eating proper food can help you reach your final height, and reach it early in life.

Will people keep on getting bigger? Will we have a race of giants? No - at least not if the US is an example. Tanner says that we have eaten proper food for years, and our growth rate has already begun to level off.

当今的年轻人有了新体型。他们比 60 年前的同龄人重约 20 磅，而且高了约 4 英寸。这些事实来自英国一位教授 J. M. Tanner 的数据。

J. M. Tanner 长时间以来都在测量世界各地的人们。他还研究了过去十年人们的生长记录。

“现在的儿童比以前体型更大，”他说，“现在 9 岁的孩子看起来像 1900 年的 11 岁的孩子。”

根据 Tanner 的研究，成人也比以前更高大了。

但是年轻人的改变最大。那是银因为男孩们过去一直到 26 岁都在长大。如今他们十八九岁就停

止生长了。大部分女孩甚至更早就停止了生长。所以当今的青少年比 60 年前的人更高大。

是什么导致这一改变呢？Tanner 教授说是因为合理的饮食。光有良好的饮食并不能使你的生长超出自然极限。你最终的身高一部分是由父母和祖父母的身高决定的。但是合理的饮食能帮你长到最终的身高，并提早实现。

人们会继续变得高大吗？我们会进行一场巨人竞赛吗？不会——至少美国就是一个例子。Tanner 说我们多年来的饮食都很合理，而且我们的生长速度也已开始下降。

1. This article mainly talks about the change of teenagers' behavior. 本文主要谈论了青少年行为的变化。

A.T                      B.F

2. A nine-year-old child today is heavier than a child of the same age a century ago. 当今九岁的儿童比 100 年前的同龄儿童要重。

A.T                      B.F

3. Today's adults keep growing taller than ever before. 现在的成人比以前长得更高。

A.T                      B.F

4. According to Professor Tanner, the right food has caused the change in height difference between young people now and those of 60 years ago. 根据 Tanner 的说法，合理的饮食导致了现在的年轻人和 60 年前的年轻人之间的身高差异。

A.T                      B.F

5. The word "giants" in the text probably means people of huge size. 文中的单词“巨人”可能指的是大块头的人。

A.T                      B.F

**KEY: BABAA**

### Passage 5

Mr. Tom Forester lived by himself a long way from town. He hardly ever left his home, but one day he went into town to buy some things in the market. After he had bought them, he went into a restaurant and sat down at a table by himself. When he looked around, he saw several old people put glasses on before reading their newspapers, so after lunch he decided to go to a shop to buy himself some glasses too. He walked along the road, and soon found a shop.

The man in the shop made him try on a lot of glasses, but Tom always said. "No, I can't read with these."

The man became more and more puzzled (迷惑不解), until finally he said. "Excuse me. but can you read at all?"

"No. of course I can't!" Tom said angrily. "If I was already able to read, do you think I would have come here to buy glasses?"

汤姆·福斯特先生独自住在离城镇很远的地方。他几乎从来不离开他的家，但是有一天他进城去市场上买东西。买完之后，他去了一家饭馆，独自在桌子旁坐下。当他环顾四周的时候，他看到几位老人在读报纸时会戴上眼镜，所以吃完午饭后，他决定去店里也给自己买几副眼镜。他沿着路一直走，很快就找到一家店。

店里的人让他试戴了好多副眼镜，但是汤姆总说，“不行啊，我戴上这些眼镜没法阅读啊。”

那个人越来越迷惑，最后他说，“抱歉，你一点都不能阅读吗？”

“是啊，当然不能啊！”汤姆生气地说。“如果我已经能阅读了，你觉得我还会来这里买眼镜吗？”

1. Mr. Forester lived alone in the city. 福斯特先生独自坐在城市里。

A.T                      B.F

2. Tom almost never went into town. 汤姆几乎从不进城。

A.T                      B.F

3. The old people in the restaurant read their newspapers with glasses off. 饭店里的老人们看报纸不戴眼镜。

A.T                      B.F

4. The shop Tom went into sold glasses for people who could not see well. 汤姆走进的那家店是向视力不好的人销售眼镜的。

A.T                      B.F

5. Tom make a mistake that he didn't try on all the glasses in the shop. 汤姆犯了个错误，他没有试戴店里的所有眼镜。

A.T                      B.F

**KEY: BABAB**

### Passage 6

Johnny Kelley is 86 years old. He has just run the last eleven kilometers of the Boston Marathon. It took him one hour and fifteen minutes to run the eleven kilometers. After his running, he went to the hospital center. The nurse was surprised and pleased to see his blood pressure was 139 over 84. She told him that his blood pressure was very good. Then she said, "I wish mine were good like yours."

Johnny Kelley is known as the great grandfather of the Boston Marathon. He ran all the 42 kilometers of the marathon 61 times. This year was the second time that he has cut back and run only part of it. Kelley holds the record (保持纪录) for running more Boston Marathons than anyone else.

Thousands of people cry "Come on" to him as he runs. Today an 11-year-old boy called out to Kelley, "Hey, Mr Kelley. You are a great man." Kelley smiles and thanks people as he runs. "It's a wonderful." He said, "People come out to shake my hand. I am welcomed by thousands of people. I think many of them thought I ran the whole race. And maybe they congratulate because they know me after all these years and they don't know the other runners."

Johnny Kelley 现年 86 岁，他刚刚跑完波士顿马拉松最后 11 千米，用时 1 小时 15 分钟。他跑完之后去了医院，护士很惊讶也很欣喜的看到他的血压是 139/84, 护士告诉他血压很正常，然后护士说：“我希望我的血压也像您一样好”。

Johnny Kelley 被认为是波士顿马拉松之父。他有 61 次跑完 42 千米马拉松记录。今年仅仅是他第二次完成赛程的一部分。Johnny Kelley 保持着跑波士顿马拉松最多次的记录。

当他在跑的时候，上千人为他喊“加油”。今天一个 11 岁的小男孩对 Johnny Kelley 说“你是一个伟大的人” Johnny Kelley 微笑着在奔跑中感谢人们。“这种感觉很奇妙。”他说“人民到我面前和我握手。我被上千人欢迎。我想他们当中有许多为我跑完了全程。我想他们祝贺我可能是因为了解我，不了解其他的运动员。”

1. Kelley is known as the great grandfather of the Boston Marathon because Kelley ran all the 42 kilometers of the Boston Marathon 61 times.



A.T                      B.F

2. When Kelley said it was wonderful, he meant that his blood pressure was so good.

A.T                      B.F

3. Kelley holds the record for running more Boston Marathon than anyone else.

A.T                      B.F

4. Kelley went to the hospital center after the race to see if his blood pressure was good.

A.T                      B.F

5. Johnny Kelley was very old but quite healthy.

A.T                      B.F

**KEY: ABAAA**

### Passage 7

I began to smoke when I was in high school. My parents didn't care much. They both smoked, and my elder brother did, too. In school, the teachers talked against smoking, but the cigarette advertisements were so exciting. The men in the ads were so good-looking and so successful, and the women were well, they were beautiful and sophisticated.

I read a book called how to stop smoking. The writer said that smoking wastes time, and that cigarettes costs lot of money. Ten years later, everyone began to hear about the negative effects of cigarette smoke: lung disease, cancer, and heart problems. After that, there was a health warning on every pack of cigarettes.

Then two events made me think of giving up smoking. First, I started to cough. I thought it was just a cold, but it didn't get better. Second, my brother got lung cancer. He got sicker and sicker. My brother and I used to smoke cigarettes together over twenty years, and we smoked our last cigarettes together the day before he died. I sat with him in his hospital room, and I decided to quit. "No more cigarettes, ever." I said to myself.

However, it was very hard to stop. I tried several times to quit on my own--without success. Finally, I ran out of excuses--I might say my excuses went up in smoke. I joined the stop smoking program at the local hospital, which also ended up in failure.

当我高中的时候，我开始吸烟，我父母并不是很关心。他们也都吸烟，我哥哥也吸烟。在学校，老师反对吸烟，但香烟广告是如此让人兴奋。广告里的男人是如此好看有成就，女性是如此好看迷人。

我看到一本书，教人如何戒烟。作者说，吸烟浪费时间，还会花费很多钱。很多年后，每个人都看到了香烟的有害一面，肺癌、心脏病等。之后，每个香烟都印上了吸烟有害身体健康的话语。

后来，两件事情，让我开始戒烟。一是，我开始咳嗽，我以为是因为着凉了，但后来并没有转好。另一件，我哥哥得了肺癌，他越来越严重，我哥哥比我抽烟超过 20 年，在他临死前，我们一起抽了最后一支烟。我在病房里看望他时，决定戒烟，我对自己说，我不再抽烟了。

然而，这是很难停止的事情，我很多次都想放弃，最后，我找到了放弃的理由，我在当地的医院加入了一个戒烟项目，也以失败而告终。

1. The cigarette advertisements did not tell the audience that smoking is dangerous.

香烟广告没有告诉人们，吸烟是危险的

A. T                      B. F

2. The author's main problem is that he tried to give up smoking but failed.

作者的主要问题是他想戒烟，却失败了

A. T                      B. F

3. The disadvantages of smoking in the book the author read do NOT include that it wastes time.

作者读的有关香烟的书中，不包括吸烟浪费时间

A. T                      B. F

4. The author did all he could to give up smoking EXCEPT joining the “Stop Smoking” program.

作者做了所有戒烟的努力，除了加入戒烟项目。

A. T                      B. F

5. The last paragraph indicates that smoking is hard to give up.

最后一段指出，戒烟是很困难的。

A. T                      B. F

**KEY: AABBA**

### Passage 8

High in the Swiss Alps many years ago, there lived a lonely shepherd (牧羊人) boy who longed for a friend to share his evenings. One night he saw three old men, each holding a glass.

The first old man said: “Drink this liquid and you shall be victorious in battle.”

The second old man said: “Drink this liquid and you shall have countless riches.”

The last old man said: “I offer you the happiness of music----the horn (号角).”

The boy chose the third glass, The next day, he came upon a great horn, ten feet in length, When he put his lips to it, a beautiful melody (旋律) floated across the valley. He had found a friend.

So goes the legend (传说) of the horn. First known in the ninth century, the horn was used by herdsmen to call cattle, for its deep tones echoed across the mountainsides. Even today, on a quiet summer evening, its music can be heard floating among the peaks.

很久以前，在瑞士高高的阿尔卑斯山上住着一个孤独的牧羊人，他希望能有一个朋友在夜晚与他相伴。一天晚上，他遇见三位老人，每人手里拿着一个杯子。

第一位老人说：“喝了这杯水，你将会在战争中获胜。”

第二位老人说：“喝了这杯水，你就会得到无穷的财富。”

最后一位老人说：“我可以让音乐带给你幸福 — 那就是号角。”

牧羊人选择了第三个杯子。第二天，他偶然发现了一个十英尺长的巨大号角。用嘴一吹，优美的旋律就飘荡在山谷之间。他已经找到了一个朋友。

这就是号角的传说。号角最早出现在 9 世纪，由于它深沉的音调可以回荡在群山之间，所以是牧羊人用来放牛的。直到今天，在静静的夏夜，仍能听到号角声飘荡在山峰之间。

6. The passage tells us his lonely job about the shepherd boy.

A: T                      B: F

7. The boy choose to drink the glass offered by the last old man because the boy was thirsty.

A: T                      B: F

8. After the shepherd boy found the horn, he discovered it was like a new-found friend.

A: T                      B: F

9. Today the horn is heard in the Swiss Alps when it rains.

A:T B:F

10. The Legend of the Horn would be the best title for the passage.

A:T B:F

**KEY: ABABA**

### Passage 9

In choosing a friend, one should be very careful. A good friend can help you study. You can have fun together and make each other happy. Sometimes you will meet fair weather friends. They will be with you as long as you have money or luck, but when you are down, they will run away. How do I know when I have found a good friend? I look for certain qualities of character, especially understanding, honesty and reliability (可靠).

A good friend, above all else, tries to understand how another person is feeling. He is not quick to judge. Instead, he tries to learn from others. He puts himself in the other person's place, and he tries to think of ways to be helpful. He is also a good listener.

At the same time, a good friend is honest. He does not look for faults in others. He notices their good points. In short, a friend will try to understand me and accept me.

Another quality of a friend is reliability. I can always depend on a good friend. If he tells me he will meet me somewhere at a certain time, I can be sure that he will be there. If I need a favor, he will do his best to help me. If I am in trouble, he will not run away from me.

When I meet someone who is reliable, honest, and understanding, I know I've found a friend!

选择朋友时要非常小心。一个好的朋友可以帮助你学习。你们可以快乐地一起玩，让彼此开心。有时你会遇到像天气一样的朋友。当你有钱或幸运的时候他们会与你在一起，但当你失意时，他们会离开。我如何知道我何时找到一个好朋友呢？我会寻找特定的性格品质，尤其是善解人意、诚实和可靠。

一个好朋友，最主要的是要试图了解另一个人的感觉。他不会快速的判断。相反，他试图向他人学习。他为别人考虑，并试图想办法去帮助别人。他也是一个很好的倾听者。

同时，好朋友是诚实的。他不看别人的缺点。他注意他们的优点。总之，一个朋友会试着理解我、接受我。

朋友是另一个质量的可靠性。我总是可以依靠一个好朋友。如果他告诉我，他会在某个特定的时间和我见面，我可以肯定他会在那里。如果我需要帮助，他会尽力帮我。如果我遇到麻烦，他不会离开我。

当我遇到一个可靠、诚实的、善解人意的人时，我知道我找到了一个朋友！

6. The writer thinks that one of the important qualities in choosing a friend is understanding. 作者认为选择朋友时，善解人意是重要的品质之一。

A: T B: F

7. If you have fair weather friends, you will be lucky. 如果你遇到像晴朗天气的朋友，你是幸运的。

A: T B: F

8. Good friends need to understand each other's feelings. 好朋友需要理解别人的感受。

A: T B: F

9. This passage is mainly discussing the qualities of a friend. 这篇文章主要讨论了朋友的品质。

A: T                      B: F

10. The meaning of the phrase 'a fair weather friend' underlined in the 1st paragraph is a friend who shares difficulties with you. 第一段“a fair weather friend”的意思是与你共度难关的朋友。

A: T                      B: F

**KEY: ABAAB**

### Passage 10

There was once an ant that was very thirsty. It ran here and there looking for some water but could not find any. Then suddenly, when the ant was almost ready to die of thirst, a large drop of water fell on it. The ant drank the water, which saved its life. The water was actually a tear from a young girl who was crying. Because of her sadness, the tear had magical qualities and suddenly the ant could speak the language of human beings.

The ant looked up and saw the young girl sitting in front of a huge pile of seeds.

"Why are you sad?" asked the ant.

"I'm the prisoner of a giant," the girl told the ant. "He won't let me go until I've made three separate heaps of grain, barley (大麦) and rye (黑麦) out of this huge pile of seeds in which they are all mixed together."

"That will take you a month!" the ant said, looking at the huge pile of seeds.

"I know," the girl cried, "and if I haven't finished by tomorrow, the giant will eat me for his supper!"

"Don't cry," the ant said, "my friends and I will help you."

Soon thousands of ants were at work, separating the three kinds of seeds.

The next morning, when the giant saw that the work had been done, he let the girl go.

Thus it was one of her tears that saved her life.

有一只蚂蚁口渴了。它到处找水喝，可就是找不着。突然，就在蚂蚁快要渴死的时候，一大滴水落了下来。蚂蚁喝了水，得了救。这滴水实际上是一个正在哭泣的年轻姑娘的泪水。

蚂蚁抬起头，看见一个年轻姑娘正坐在一大堆种子前。

“你为什么这么伤心啊？”蚂蚁问道。

“我是一个巨人的囚犯，”姑娘告诉蚂蚁，“这大堆种子里夹杂有谷子，大麦和黑麦的种子，我只有把它们分开，拣成三堆，他才肯放我走。”

“这需要你一个月的时间呢！”蚂蚁看了看这大堆的种子说道。

“我知道，”姑娘哭着说，“如果我明天还分不完，巨人就会把我当他的晚餐吃掉！”

“不要哭，”蚂蚁说，“我和我的朋友会帮助你的。”

很快，成千上万只蚂蚁忙碌起来，将这些种子按分类分成三堆。

第二天早晨，巨人看到分派给姑娘的活儿干完了，就把她给放了。

就这样，正是那个姑娘的一滴泪救了她自己的性命。

1. The ant was playing when it ran here and there. 蚂蚁在到处玩

A: T                      B: F

2. The drop of water fell on the ant when it was nearly dying. 当蚂蚁奄奄一息的时候，一滴水落了下来

A: T                      B: F

3. The young girl was crying because she wanted to have supper. 小女孩子在哭，因为她想吃晚饭。

A: T                      B: F

4. The giant would eat the girl if she failed to do the work. 如果小女孩没完成这个活儿就会被巨人吃掉。

A: T                      B: F

5. The ant's friends saved the girl's life. 蚂蚁的朋友们救了小女孩。

A: T                      B: F

**KEY: BABAA**

### Passage 11

Mr. White lived in a small village. His parents hadn't enough money to send him to school. He had to help them to do something in the fields. But he didn't like to live in the poor place. When he was sixteen, he got to the town and found work in a factory. Three years later he became tall and strong. So he was sent to Africa as a soldier. He stayed there for five years and got some money. Then he came back to England and bought a shop in a small town. No people in the town went to Africa except him. And he hoped they thought he was a famous man and that they could respect him. The children often asked him to tell them some stories and his life in Africa.

One day a few children asked him to tell them something about the animals in Africa. He told them how he fought with the tigers and elephants. His stories surprised them all and some policemen and workers went to listen to him. It made him happier. Just a man who taught geography in a middle school passed there. He stopped to listen to him for a while and then said, "Could you please tell us a rare animal, sir?"

"Certainly," said Mr. Turner. "One day I met a rhinoceros (犀牛) by a river..."

"Please wait a minute, sir," said the man. "There aren't any rhinoceros in Africa at all!"

"It's rare just because there aren't any!"

怀特先生住在一个小村庄。他的父母没有足够的钱送他去上学。他不得不帮父母做一些事情在农场。但他不喜欢生活在贫穷的地方。当他十六岁的时候，他到了镇上，并找到了工作在一家工厂。三年后，他变得又高又壮。于是，他被派往非洲作为一个军人。他在那里呆了五年，并得到了一些钱。然后他回到了英格兰，并买了一个小镇的商店。这个小镇除了他没有人去过非洲。他希望他们认为他是一个著名的人以便他们尊重他。孩子们经常让他讲一些关于他在非洲生活的故事。

有一天几个孩子让他告诉他们一些关于非洲的动物。他告诉他们他如何同老虎和大象战斗。他的故事让他们所有的大人吃惊，然后一些警察和工人也去听他的故事。这让他更快乐。只是一个在中学教地理的老师经过那里的时候。他停下来听了一会他的故事，然后说：“你能告诉我们一个稀有动物吗，先生？”

“当然”特纳先生说。“有一天，我遇到了一只犀牛在河边...”

“请等一下，先生，”那人说。“在非洲根本就没有犀牛！”

“这是罕见的，就因为根本就没有！”

6. Mr. White was born in a farmer's family. 怀特先生出生在一个农民家庭。

A: T                      B: F

7. Mr. White hoped to be respected because he was the richest man in their town. 怀特先生希望得到尊敬，因为他是他们镇上最富有的人。

A: T                      B: F

8. The children often asked him to tell them something interesting because he knew more than any other

person in the town. 孩子们经常让他给他们讲一些有趣的事情，因为他知道的比这个镇上的任何人都多。

A: T                      B: F

9. All people believed Mr. White except the children. 除了孩子们所有人都相信怀特。

A: T                      B: F

10. Mr. White wouldn't like to admit that he was wrong. 怀特先生不喜欢承认自己的错误。

A: T                      B: F

**KEY: ABABA**

### Passage 12

No one is glad to hear that his body has to be cut open by a surgeon and part of it taken out. Today, however, we needn't worry about feeling pain during the operation. The sick person falls into a kind of sleep, and when he awakes, the operation is finished. But these happy conditions are fairly new. It is not many years since a man who had to have operation felt all its pain.

Long ago, operation had usually to be done while the sick man could feel everything. Soon after 1770, Joseph Priestley discovered a gas which is now called 'laughing gas'. Laughing gas became known in America. Young men and women went to parties to try it. Most of them spent their time laughing, but one man at a party, Horace Wells, noticed that people didn't seem to feel pain when they were using this gas. He decided to make an experiment on himself. He asked a friend to help him.

Wells took some of the gas, and his friend pulled out one of Well's teeth. Wells felt no pain at all.

As he didn't know enough about laughing gas, he gave a man less gas than he should have. The man cried out with pain when his tooth was being pulled out.

Wells tried again, but this time he gave too much of the gas, and the man died. Wells never forgot this terrible event.

听到他的身体被外科医生切开并取掉一部分时，没有一个人高兴。然而今天，我们不必担心手术期间会感到疼痛。病人会陷入一种睡眠，当他醒来时，手术已经完成了。但是这些快乐的条件是相当新的。一个不得不做手术的人感到所有疼痛并没有多少年。

很久以前，手术通常用于微弱的病人失去感觉的时候。1770年后不久，普莱斯利发现了一种气体，这种气体现在被命名为“笑气”。笑气闻名于美国。年轻的男人和女人去聚会上尝试。他们中的大多数人花时间欢笑，但在一个聚会上，贺拉斯威尔斯发现用这种气体人们似乎并没有感到疼痛。他决定亲自做一个实验。他让一个朋友帮助他。

威尔斯取出一些气体，他的朋友拔掉他的一颗牙。威尔斯根本没感到痛。

他不知道笑气的量，他给一个人比他少的笑气。这个人痛得喊叫起来时，他的牙齿被拔掉。

威尔斯再次尝试，但这一次他给了太多的气体，这个男人死了。威尔斯永远不会忘记这个可怕的事件。

6. It is not long since a man felt all the pain while being operated. 一个人手术时，不久就会感觉到所有疼痛。

A: T                      B: F

7. Long ago, when the sick man was operated on, he could feel nothing. 很久以前，病人手术时，他什么也感觉不到。

A: T                      B: F

8. Using the laughing gas, the people seemed to feel pain during the operation. 用这种笑气，人们在手术时似乎会感觉到疼痛。

A: T                      B: F

9. If a man took less laughing gas than he should have when an operation went on, he still felt pain. 如果一个人在手术时用的笑气少于应该使用的量，那么他仍然会感觉到疼痛。

A: T                      B: F

10. One who took too much of the laughing gas would die. 一个人使用太多的笑气会死。

A: T                      B: F

**KEY: ABBAA**

### Passage 13

I felt very sad not to be able to get the ticket for the film Titanic last Friday. I learned in the newspaper that ticket could be bought at the cinema box office (售票处) in Richland Hills any day between 10:00 and 4:00. Since I work from 9:00 to 5:30, the only time I could go to the cinema was during my 45-minute lunch time. It is a pity that the cinema is on the other side of the town, and the bus service between my office and Richland Hills is not very good. But if you are lucky, you can make the round trip in 45 minute.

Last Monday I stood at the bus stop for fifteen minutes, waiting for a bus. By the time I saw one come around the corner, there was not enough time left to make the trip so I had to go back to the office. The same thing happened on Tuesday. And same on Wednesday. On Thursday my luck changed, I got on a bus right away and arrived at the cinema in twenty minutes. But when I got there, I found a long line of people at the box office. I heard one man say that he had been waiting in line for over an hour. I found that I would not have enough time to wait in line; I caught the next bus and went back across the town.

By Friday I understood my only hope was to make the trip by car. It was expensive, but I felt it would be worth it to see the film. The trip by car only took 10 minutes, but it felt like an hour to me. When I reached the cinema, I was delighted to see that nobody was waiting in line. But I quickly found out that it was because they had already sold all the tickets.

上周五我没买到《泰坦尼克》的电影票，好难过。我从报纸得知，从 Richland Hills 影院售票处每天上午十点到下午四点都能买到票。因为我的上班时间是上午九点到下午五点半，所以我唯一能去电影院的时间就是我的 45 分钟的午餐时间。遗憾的是，电影院在城镇另一头，而且我办公室和 Richland Hills 影院之间的公交车服务不是太好。但是如果你足够幸运的话，你就能在 45 分钟内打个来回。

上周一，我站在公交车站等了 15 分钟的公交车。等到我看到拐角来了一辆车时，时间已经不够打来回了。所以我不得不返回办公室。星期二也是这样，星期三依然如此。星期四，我的运气来了。我立马上了一辆公交车，并在 20 分钟内到达电影院。但是当我到那的时候，我发现售票处排了好长的队。我还听到一个男人说他已经排队等了一个多小时了。我发现我没有足够的时间等待了，所以赶上下一班车就回去了。

等到周五，我知道我唯一的希望就是打车去买票。虽然贵，但是我觉得为了看电影也值了。打车去只要 10 分钟，但是对我就像一个小时一样漫长。当我到了电影院，我高兴地发现没人排队。但是我很快就知道那是因为票已经卖光了。

1. It seems that the writer of the story works in a small town. 本故事的作者似乎在一个小城镇工作。

A.T                      B.F

2. He tried to go to the cinema every day but he only got there three times. 他每天都尝试去电影院, 但是只到过三次。

A.T                      B.F

3. The underlined word “delighted” may be replaced (替换) by “surprised”. 划线词“高兴的”可以被“惊讶的”替换。

A.T                      B.F

4. The writer could buy the tickets neither before nor after work hours. 作者既不能在工作时间前买票, 也不能在工作时间后买票。

A.T                      B.F

5. The best title of the story is “Ticket sold out”. 故事的最佳标题是“票已售罄”。

A.T                      B.F

**KEY: ABBAA**

#### Passage 14

“Joe, you are a very old dog,” said policeman Fred. “Today is your birthday again. I remember you were 14 years old last year. But you are still the best police dog in the world!”

“ARF! ARF!” barked Joe.

“You are welcome,” said Fred. “Now let’s get your birthday dinner. Show me where you want to eat.”

Joe led Fred down the street. Good smells came from all the eating places. But Joe walked on. At last he stopped at a small place. He smelled around the door. Then he pushed the door open.

“Is this where you want to eat?” asked Fred. But Joe did not bark an answer. He put his nose to the floor and ran across the room. Then he jumped on a man at a table!

“Good boy, Joe!” said Fred. Joe and Fred have looked for the robber for ten years. “And now you have found him!”

Joe and Fred took the robber to the police station. Then Fred said, “All right, Joe, you have done your work. Well done! Congratulations. Now do you want that birthday dinner?” “ARF!” barked Joe, “ARF! ARF!” “Let’s go,” said Fred. “I’m hungry, too.”

“乔, 你年纪大了。”警察佛瑞德说。“今天又是你的生日。我记得你去年是 14 岁。但是你依旧是世界上最优秀的警犬!”

“汪, 汪!” 乔吠叫着。

“别客气,” 佛瑞德说, “现在我们去吃生日晚宴吧。告诉我你想去哪吃。”

乔领着佛瑞德沿街而下。所有的饭店都飘出美味佳肴的香气。但是乔还在往前走。最后它在一个小地方停了下来。它在门周围嗅了嗅, 然后推开了门。

“你想在这里吃饭吗?” 佛瑞德问道。但是乔没有回答。它的鼻子向门口嗅去, 跑过这个屋子。然后它跳在餐桌旁的一名男子身上!

“太棒了, 乔!” 佛瑞德说。乔和佛瑞德找这名强盗已经 10 年了。“现在你终于找到他了!”

乔和佛瑞德把这名强盗送到了警察局。然后佛瑞德说, “好了, 乔, 你已经完成了你的任务。干得漂亮! 祝贺你。现在你想吃生日晚餐了吗?” “汪!” 乔吠叫着, “汪! 汪!” “我们走吧,” 佛瑞德说, “我也饿了。”

1. The police and Joe have looked for the robber for 10 years. 这名警察和乔寻找这名强盗已经 10 年了。



- A. T                      B. F
2. Joe is fourteen this year. 乔今年 14 岁了。
- A. T                      B. F
3. In the story, Joe says “ARF! ARF!” twice. The first time he means “Thank you”. 在这个故事中，乔说了两次“汪！汪！”。第一次的意思是“谢谢”。
- A. T                      B. F
4. Fred wants to give Joe a dinner because today is Fred’s birthday. 佛瑞德想给乔吃顿晚餐，因为今天的佛瑞德的生日。
- A. T                      B. F
5. Joe is a great police dog. 乔是一条很了不起的警犬。
- A. T                      B. F

**KEY: ABABA**

### Passage 15

There were once many sheiks（阿拉伯的酋长）who wanted to marry Queen Maura, for she was one of the most beautiful and powerful queens of Arabia.

However, she did not like most of the sheiks, and soon there were only three left on her list of possible husbands.

These three sheiks were all equally young and handsome, rich and strong.

It was very hard for the Queen to choose the best one.

One evening, she disguised herself and went to where the three sheiks were having their evening meal.

She asked them to give her something to eat.

The first sheik gave her some stale（不新鲜的）food left over from the day before.

The second sheik gave her a tough piece of old camel's tail.

The third sheik, whose name was Hakim, gave her some of the most tender（嫩的）and tasty meat.

After the meal, Queen Maura left the sheiks' camp.

The next day, she invited the three sheiks to dinner at her palace.

She told her servants to give each sheik what he had given her the evening before.

Hakim, who received a plate of tender and tasty meat, would not eat it unless the other two sheiks could share it with him.

Queen Maura was now certain which of the sheiks she wanted to marry.

“Hakim is the most generous of you,” she told them, “so I want to marry him and he will become king.”

曾经有许多酋长（阿拉伯的酋长）想娶皇后毛拉，因为她是一个最美丽的和强有力的阿拉伯皇后。

然而，她并不喜欢大多数的酋长，并很快只剩三个人了在她选择的丈夫列表中。

这三位酋长都同样年轻英俊，富有和强大。

女王感到非常困难去选出一个最好的。

一天晚上，她伪装自己并去同三个酋长共进晚餐。

她要求他们给她东西吃。

第一个酋长给了她一些陈旧的（不新鲜的）前一天吃剩的食物。

第二酋长给了她一块啃不动的老骆驼尾巴。

第三位酋长，他的名字叫哈基姆，给她一些非常嫩并且美味的肉。

餐后，女王毛拉离开酋长的营地。

第二天，她邀请了三位酋长吃晚饭在她的宫殿。

她告诉她的仆人给每个酋长同样的食物。

哈基姆收到一盘鲜嫩可口的肉，不吃它除非其他两个酋长可以与他分享。

女王毛拉现在确定了她想嫁给哪位酋长。

“哈基姆是最慷慨的人，”她说，“所以我想嫁给他，他将成为国王。”

6. The queen was looking for a husband. 皇后毛拉在寻找一位丈夫。

A: T                      B: F

7. The Queen disguised herself because she didn't want to be recognized by the sheiks. 皇后毛拉伪装自己是为了不让酋长们认出她。

A: T                      B: F

8. She gave the sheiks some stale food to eat the next evening. 她给酋长一些不新鲜的食物以便在第二天晚上吃。

A: T                      B: F

9. Hakim wanted to eat his meal because it was very tasty. 哈基姆想去吃他的因为它非常可口。

A: T                      B: F

10. The Queen finally decided to marry Hakim the next evening after the meal. 第二天晚餐后女王决定嫁给哈基姆。

A: T                      B: F

**KEY: AABBA**

### **Passage 16**

Martin Luther King was a black minister, who became a great leader of the civil rights movement in the 1950s and 1960s.

King was born on January 15, 1929 in Atlanta, Georgia. When he was young, he was strongly influenced by Thoreau and Indian leader Mahatma Gandhi's idea of non-violent resistance. Having received a Ph. D (Doctor of Philosophy) from Boston University, he became a political and religious leader of the non-violent civil rights movement in 1955. On August 28, 1963, he led over 250,000 Americans on a march in Washington D.C. to fight for the Civil Rights Law to guarantee equality for all people, and delivered his best known speech "I Have a Dream" before the Lincoln Memorial. The "dream" is a dream of brotherly love and equality for the Black and White. Thus, he was awarded the Nobel Prize for peace in 1964, but he was murdered four years later.

Though he died, he was greatly respected and loved by the Americans, both the white and the black. By vote of Congress in 1968, the third Monday of every January is now a federal holiday in Luther King's honor. He lives in people's hearts forever.

马丁路德金是一个黑人牧师，并成为了 20 世纪 50 年代和 60 年代的民权运动的伟大领袖。

金 1929 年 1 月 15 日出生于佐治亚洲的亚特兰大，当他年轻的时候，他受到索罗的思想印度领导者甘地的非暴力抵抗的思想的强烈影响。从波士顿大学接受过博士的学习，他于 1955 年成为一个非

暴力组织人和宗教领袖。1963 年 8 月 28 日，他带领超过 25 万美国人在华盛顿游行，以争取民权法，以保证所有的人平等，并在林肯纪念堂前发表他最有名的演说“我有一个梦想”。“梦想”是一个黑色和白色的皮肤能友爱和平等的梦想。因此，他在 1964 年荣获诺贝尔和平奖，但四年后他被谋杀了。

虽然他去世了，但他很受人们的尊敬和爱戴，无论是美国白人和黑人。国会投票通过，1968 年，每年一月的第三个星期一是马丁路德金纪念日，作为联邦假日。他永远活在人们的心中。

1. Martin Luther King was murdered when he was 39 years old. 马丁路德金在他 39 岁的时候被谋杀了。

A. T                      B. F

2. Martin Luther King was a black minister only. 马丁路德金只是一个黑人牧师。

A. T                      B. F

3. Martin Luther King's Day has been a federal holiday for more than 40 years. 马丁路德金的纪念日被作为联邦假日已经有 40 多年的历史。

A. T                      B. F

4. The underlined word "delivered" in the second paragraph could be replaced by "gave". 第二段画线单词 delivered 可以被 gave 替换。

A. T                      B. F

5. The best title for this passage is "Civil Rights Law". 这篇文章的最佳标题是《民权法》。

A. T                      B. F

**KEY: ABAAB**

### **Passage 17**

If you travel by air across the center of Africa or South America, you fly over forests for thousands of kilometers. These great forests are the oceans of trees. There are thousands and thousands of different kinds of plants and animals.

However, the world's forests are getting smaller all the time. We are cutting down the trees because we need wood, and we need more farmland. Some people say that there will not be any forests like these in 20 or 30 years. What will happen if they disappear?

If we cut down our forests, a lot of plants and animals will disappear from the world. In a lot of places the new farmland will soon look like the old deserts. Crops will not grow there. It will not rain very often, and the weather will get very hot. Perhaps the climate of the world will change. This will be dangerous for everyone in the world. That is why we must take care of our forests.

如果你乘飞机旅行整个非洲或南美洲的中心，你会飞越数千公里的森林。这些伟大的森林是树木的海洋。这里有成千上万的不同种类的植物和动物。

然而，世界森林总是越来越小。由于我们需要木材，我们正在砍伐树木，而且我们需要更多的农田。有人说，这儿不会再有像 20 年或 30 年的森林。如果他们消失了会发生什么？

如果我们砍伐我们的森林，许多植物和动物将从世界上消失。在很多地方，新的农田很快就会看起来像旧沙漠。在那里作物不会再生。下雨不会很频繁，天气会变得非常热。或许世界的气候将发生变化。对世界上的每个人来说这将是危险的。这就是为什么我们必须照顾我们的森林。

6. The passage mainly tells us about the importance of taking care of plants. 该篇主要是告诉我们保护植物的重要性。

A: T                      B: F

7. Forests are homes for different kinds of animals. 森林是不同种类动物的家园。

A: T            B: F

8. The need for more wood and more land help to protect our forests. 需要更多的木材和陆地来帮助保护我们的森林。

A: T            B: F

9. We'll have more and greater forests in 20 or 30 years in some people's view. 很多人看来, 20 年或 30 年后会有更多更大的森林。

A: T            B: F

10. The writer thinks it necessary to protect the forests. 作者认为非常有必要保护森林。

A: T            B: F

**KEY: AABBA**

### Passage 18

The French Revolution broke out in 1789. At the time France was in a crisis. The government was badly run and people's lives were miserable. King Louis XIV tried to control the national parliament and raise more taxes. But his effort failed. He ordered his troops to Versailles. The people thought that Louis intended to put down the Revolution by force. On July 14, 1789, they stormed and took the Bastille, where political prisoners were kept. Ever since that day, July 14 has been the French National Day. Louis tried to flee the country in 1792, to get support from Austria and Prussia. However, he was caught and put in prison. In September 1792, the monarchy was abolished. In the same year, Louis was executed. A few months later his wife, Marie, also had her head cut off. The Revolution of France had frightened the other kings of Europe. Armies from Austria and Prussia began to march against France. The French raised republican armies to defend the nation. The Revolution went through a period of terror. Thousands of people lost their lives. In the end, power passed to Napoleon Bonaparte.

法国大革命爆发于 1789 年。当时法国处于危机。政府管理混乱, 人民的生活非常悲惨。国王路易十四试图控制国家议会并增加税收。但他的努力失败了。他命令他的部队去凡尔赛。人们以为路易斯打算用武力镇压革命。1789 年 7 月 14 日, 他们攻占了关押政治犯的巴士底狱。自从那一天, 七月十四日被法定为国庆节。1792 年路易斯试图逃离这个国家, 获得奥地利和普鲁士的支持。然而, 他被抓进了监狱。1792 年九月, 君主制被废除。同一年, 路易斯被处决。几个月后, 他的妻子, 玛丽, 也被砍头。法国大革命使欧洲的其他国王也吓坏了。来自奥地利和普鲁士的军队攻打法国。法国组织共和军保卫国家。革命进行的非常恐怖。成千上万的人失去了他们的生命。最后, 拿破仑波拿巴控制了权力。

6. This passage is about the French Revolution. 这篇文章是介绍关于法国革命的。

A: T            B: F

7. The national economy was developing rapidly in 1789. 在 1789 年国民经济迅速发展。

A: T            B: F

8. The political prisoners were kept in Prussia. 政治犯被关在普鲁士。

A: T            B: F

9. The underlined word "abolished" mean "ended". 划线词 abolished 的意思是结束的。

A: T            B: F

10. The effect of the Revolution was that the King tried to control the national parliament. 大革命的影响是，国王试图控制国会。

A: T                      B: F

**KEY: ABBAB**

### Passage 19

A foreigner's first impression of the U.S. is likely to be that everyone is in a rush-often under pressure. City people appear always to be hurrying to get where they are going restlessly, seeking attention in a store, and elbowing others as they try to complete their errands (任务). Racing through daytime meals is part of the pace of life in this country.

Working time is considered precious. Others in public eating places are waiting for you to finish so that they too can be served and get back to work within the time allowed. Each person hurries to make room for the next person. If you don't, waiters will hurry you.

You also find drivers will be abrupt and that people will push past you. You will miss smiles, brief conversations, and small courtesies with strangers. Don't take it personally. This is because people value time highly, and they resent someone else "wasting" it beyond a certain courtesy point.

The view of time affects the importance we attach to patience. In the American system of values, patience is not a high priority. Many of us have what might be called "a short fuse." We begin to move restlessly about if we feel time is slipping away without some return-be this in terms of pleasure, work value, or rest. Those coming from lands where time is looked upon differently may find this matter of pace to be one of their most difficult adjustments in both business and daily life.

Many newcomers to the States will miss the opening courtesy of a business call, for example, they will miss the ritual socializing that goes with a welcoming cup of tea or coffee that may be traditional in their own country. They may miss leisurely business chats in a café or coffeehouse. Normally, Americans do not assess their visitors in such relaxed surroundings over prolonged small talks. We seek out evidence of past performance rather than evaluate a business colleague through social courtesies. Since we generally assess and probe professionally rather than socially, we start talking business very quickly.

外国人对美国的第一印象很可能是：人们经常处于压力的冲击之下。城市的人们似乎总是匆匆地赶往他们要去的地方，在商店里寻找关注，并排挤别人试图完成自己的任务。在白天吃饭时间匆忙行事是这个国家生活节奏的一部分。

工作时间是宝贵的。其他人在公共吃饭的地方等你吃完，以便他们也可以得到在规定的时间内回去工作。每个人忙着为下一个人腾地方。如果你不，等待的人会催促你。

你也会发现司机们很匆忙，人们会超过你。你会错过微笑，简短的交谈，并与陌生人寒暄。不要在意这些。这是因为人们非常珍惜时间，他们讨厌别人“浪费”时间在礼貌上。

时间观影响了我们对耐心的重视。在美国人的价值体系中，耐心不是最优先的。我们中的许多人都有可能被称为“短保险丝”的东西。如果我们感觉时间飞逝，而没有得到回报，我们会不停的躁动。无论是为了娱乐，工作价值或休息。那些来自时间观念不同的国家的人可能会发现生活的节奏是他们在商业和日常生活中最难调整的。

许多刚到美国的人会想念商务电话的寒暄语，例如，他们将想念社交礼仪，送上一杯温热的茶或咖啡，而这可能是自己国家的传统。他们会想念在咖啡馆里悠闲的商务聊天。通常情况下，美国人不会

会在如此轻松的环境里通过长时间的小会谈评估他们的客人。我们寻找过去业绩的凭证，而不是通过社交礼仪评估业务的同事。由于我们是专业考察而不是社交评估，所以我们很快就开始谈正事。

6. The statement that Americans are impolite to their business colleagues is wrong. “美国人对他们的业务同事不礼貌”这句表述是错误的。

A: T                      B: F

7. In the fourth paragraph, “a high priority” means “a first concern”. 在第四段中 a high priority 的意思是关注

A: T                      B: F

8. Americans evaluate a business colleague by establishing business relations. 美国人通过与同事建立业务关系评估业务。

A: T                      B: F

9. This passage mainly talks about how Americans do business with foreigners. 这篇文章主要谈论美国人如何与外国人做生意。

A: T                      B: F

10. We can infer from the passage that the author’s tone in writing is praiseful. 从这篇文章我们可以推断作者的语气是赞扬性的。

A: T                      B: F

**KEY: AABBA**

### **Passage 20**

Sixteen-year-old Maria was waiting in line at the airport in Santo Domingo. She was leaving her native country to join her sister in the United States. She spoke English very well. Though she was very happy she could go abroad, she was feeling sad at leaving her family and friends. As she was thinking all about this, she suddenly heard the airline employee asking her to pick up her luggage and put it on the scales (称). Maria pulled and pulled. The bag was too heavy and she just couldn’t lift it up. The man behind her got very impatient. He, too, was waiting to check in his luggage.

“What’s wrong with this girl?” He said, “Why doesn’t she hurry up?” He moved forward and placed his bag on the counter, hoping to check in first. He was in a hurry to get a good seat.

Maria was very angry, but she was very polite. And in her best English she said, “Why are you so upset? There are enough seats for everyone on the plane. If you are in such a hurry, why can’t you give me a hand with my luggage?”

The man was surprised to hear Maria speak English. He quickly picked up her luggage and stepped back. Everyone was looking at him with disapproval.

十六岁的玛丽亚排队等候在圣多明戈机场。她要离开祖国去美国找她的姐姐。她英语说得很好。尽管她很高兴能出国，她为离开家人和朋友而感到难过。当她想这些的时候，她突然听到机场的工作人员叫她把行李放在秤上称。玛丽亚推了推他的行李，她根本抬不起来。她后面的男人很不耐烦了。他急着等待检查他的行李。“这女孩怎么了？”他说，“她为什么不快点？”他走到前面，把他的行李放在柜台上，希望能先登记。他急于找到一个好座位。玛丽亚很生气，但她很有礼貌。她用最流利的英语说道，“你为什么这么生气？飞机上的每个人都有足够的座位。如果你在这样的匆忙，你为什么不帮我拿行李吗？”

那个男人很惊讶玛丽亚说英语。他很快拿起自己的行李退了回去。每个人都在不赞成的看着他。  
6. Maria's story happened on her way back to Santo Domingo. 玛丽亚的故事发生在她回圣多明戈的路上。

A: T                      B: F

7. You believe that the work of the airline employee mentioned in the story is to check people's luggage at the airport. 你认为故事中提到的航空公司员工的工作是在机场检查行李的人。

A: T                      B: F

8. "Why are you so upset?" Maria said to the man. She wanted to tell him that he should not be unhappy and worried. "你为什么这么沮丧?" 玛丽亚对那个男人说。她想告诉他, 他不应该难过和担心。

A: T                      B: F

9. "Everyone was looking at him with disapproval." This sentence means that the people around felt sorry for Maria's manners. "每个人都很不赞成地看着他。" 这句话的意思是周围的对玛丽亚的举止感到难过。

A: T                      B: F

10. The author mentioned Maria's age at the beginning of the story in order to show that she was young but behaved properly. 作者在故事一开始就提到玛丽亚的年龄是为了显示她很年轻, 但行为得体。

A: T                      B: F

**KEY: BAABA**

### Passage 21

A driver stopped his car on a street side to have a rest. As he lay down in the seat and closed his eyes, a person came up and knocked at the window to ask the time. The driver opened his eyes and looked at his watch: "It's 8:05," he said. Then he went to sleep again. But soon he was waken up again because a second person was knocking at the window. "Sir, do you know the time?" he asked. The driver looked at his watch again, and told him it was half past eight.

In this way, the driver thought he could not have a good rest, so he wrote a short note (纸条) and stuck (贴) it on the window for all to see. It said, "I don't know the time."

Again, he lay down in the seat for his sleep. A few minutes later, a third person came and began to knock at the window, "Hey, sir," he said. "It's a quarter to nine."

一个司机把他的车停在路边休息。当他躺在座位上, 闭眼休息时, 过来一个人, 敲他的窗户, 问他几点了。司机睁开眼, 看看表, 告诉他八点零五分。然后接着睡, 没多久, 他又被吵醒来了, 因为又过来一个人敲他的车窗, 问他: "先生, 你知道几点了吗? 司机看看表, 告诉他八点半了"。

司机想, 如果老是这样, 他就没办法睡个好觉, 他写了一张纸条贴在窗户上, 说: "我不知道几点了"。然后, 他重新躺下, 接着睡觉, 几分钟后, 第三个人过来了, 敲他的窗户, 告诉他: "先生, 现在是八点三刻。"

1. He was woken up again by the second person a few minutes later. 他几分钟后被第二个人吵醒

A.T                      B.F

2. The drive stopped his car because he was very tired. 司机停下车, 因为很累了。

A.T                      B.F

3. The driver had a good rest in his car. 司机在车里睡了一个好觉

A.T                      B.F

4. Two persons asked the driver about the time. 两个人都问他几点了

A.T B.F

5. The third person knocked at the window to tell him what time it was. 第三个人敲司机窗户,是因为他想告诉司机,现在几点了。

A.T B.F

**KEY: AABAA**

### Passage 22

Mr. Hill arrives at London Airport, at the end of a three-week holiday in France. Usually he wears a beard(留胡须). Since it has been hot there, he has taken it off. But his passport photo shows him with his beard. An officer looks at the photo for a moment, and says, "Excuse me, and please sit down. I won't keep you long." With this, he walks away, shows the photo to a second officer and says, "I know that face." The second officer looks at the passport and asks where Mr. Hill has come from. When he hears that Mr. Hill has arrived back from Paris, the second officer smiles and says, "An Englishman with a beard stole a painting in Paris on Friday, and that man looks just the kind of man..."

Suddenly the first officer thinks of who Mr. Hill is. He returns to him, and asks, "Did you teach at the No. 2 High School?" When Mr. Hill answers, in surprise, that he did, the first officer smiles and says, "I thought so. I'm Jack Smith. You taught me French. You haven't changed a bit."

在结束了为期三周的发过假期后, 希尔先生到达了伦敦机场。他通常留着胡子。但由于这里很热, 他只得将胡子剃掉, 但他护照上的照片显示他有胡子。一个警官看了一会照片说, “对不起, 请坐下稍等片刻”。然后就走开了, 将照片给第二个警察看, 并说: “我认识这张脸”。第二军警察看了看护照并问希尔先生来自哪里? 当他听说希尔是从巴黎回来的, 第二警察笑着说: “周五的时候, 有一个留胡子的英国人在巴黎偷了一幅画, 看起来就是这个长相”,

突然第一个警察知道了希尔先生是谁。他回到希尔先生面前问道: “你是在第二高中教书吗?” 当希尔先生被问道的时候, 吃了一惊, 然后说是的。第一警察笑着说: “我想也是, 我是杰克史密斯。你教过我法语。你一点都没变。”

1. Mr. Hill has been in France for three weeks. 希尔先生在发过呆了三周。

A.T B.F

2. Mr. Hill has a beard on his face but not in his photo. 希尔先生脸上有胡子, 但不是在他的照片上。

A.T B.F

3. The first officer is sure a man without a beard stole the painting. 第一个警察确定没有胡子的偷了画。

A.T B.F

4. The second officer says that Mr. Hill stole the painting. 第二个警察说是希尔先生偷了画。

A.T B.F

5. Mr. Hill taught Jack Smith French at the No.2 High School. 希尔先生在第二高中教杰克史密斯法语。

A.T B.F

**KEY: ABBBA**

### Passage 23

When you take a walk in any of the cities in the West, you often see a lot of people walking with dogs. It is still true that a dog is the most useful and faithful animal in the world, but the reasons why people keep a



dog have changed.

In the old days people used to train dogs to protect themselves against attacks by other beasts. And later they came to realize that a dog was not only useful for protection but willing to obey his master. For example, when people used dogs for hunting, the dogs would not eat what was caught without permission. But now people in the city need not protect themselves against attacks of animals.

Why do they keep dogs, then? Some people keep dogs to protect themselves from robbery. But the most important reason is for companionship. For a child, a dog is his best friend when he has no friends to play with. For young couples, a dog is their child when they have no children. For old couples, a dog is also their child when their real children have grown up. So the main reason why people keep dogs has changed from protection to friendship.

当你想在西部城市漫步时，你常会看到一些人带着狗一起走。关于狗对人有用而且忠实于人类的说法是正确的。但关于人民为什么需要狗的原因却发生这变化。

在过去，人们常常用狗来保护自己，免受侵犯。后来人们发现狗不仅有用，而且能遵从人的意思。比如，人们用狗去打猎，狗在获得允许后，不会吃他们抓到的东西，但是现在城市里人民不再需要用狗来保护自己，免受动物的侵害了。

那么现在为什么还需要狗呢，人们用狗来避免被抢劫，但最大的用处，是获得情感的满足。对于年轻的夫妻而言，当他们没孩子的时候，狗就是他们的孩子，对于年老的人而言，当他们的孩子长大后，狗就是他们的孩子，所以，人们需要狗的最主要原因就是情感需要。

1. It is true that a dog is the most important animal in the world. 在世界上，狗是最重要的动物。

A.T                  B.F

2. According to the passage, dogs were trained for protection against other animals in the past.

从文中看出，狗可以保护人类，免受其他动物的伤害。

A.T                  B.F

3. Dogs were used for hunting because they always obeyed their masters.

狗被用来帮助打猎，是因为狗很听主人的话。

A.T                  B.F

4. The most important reason for people in the city to keep dogs now for companionship.

人类需要狗的最主要原因是情感需要。

A.T                  B.F

5. The main idea of the passage is that the dog is a useful and friendly animal.

文中的主要观点是，狗是有用的和友好的动物。

A.T                  B.F

**KEY: BAAAA**

#### **Passage 24**

Many years ago, there lived a very rich man who wanted to do something for the people of his town. But first he wanted to find out whether they deserved (值得) his help. So he placed a very large stone in the center of the main road into town. Then he hid behind a tree and waited. Soon an old man came along with his cow. "Who put this stone in the center of the road?" said the old man, but he did not try to remove the stone. Instead, with some difficulty he passed around the stone and continued on his way. Another man came

along and did the same thing; then another came, and another. All of them complained(抱怨)about the stone in the center of the road, but not one of them tried to remove (移开) it away. Late in the afternoon, a young man came along. He saw the stone and said, "The night will be very dark. Some neighbor will come along later in the dark and will fall against the stone."

The young man then began to move the stone. He pulled with all his strength to move it to one side. But imagine his surprise when under he found a bag full of money and this message: "This money is for the thoughtful person who removes this stone from the road. That person deserves help."

很多年以前，这里住着一个很有钱的人，他想为镇上的人们做点好事，但他首先想知道，这样做是否值得。所以，他在镇上主要街道的中心放了一个大石头，然后他躲在树后面，等待着。不一会，一个老人牵着一头奶牛路过。“是谁把石头放在路中间的？”，老人说道，然而，他并没有把石头搬开。他克服困难，绕过了石头，继续前行。另一个男人过来，他也做了同样的事情，接着一个又一个人，都是这么做的。所有人都抱怨是谁把石头放在路中间的，但都没有人愿意去挪开石头。到下午很晚的时候，过来一个很年轻的人，他看见了，然后说道：“晚上会很黑，一些邻居会很晚回来，会被石头绊倒的。”

这个年轻人开始移动石头，他用尽全身力气去移动石头，把石头移到边上去了。让他没有想到的是，他移开石头后，发现石头下有一个装满钱的包，还有一张纸条，纸条上写着：“这个钱给用力移开石头的人，这个人的行为值得帮助。”

1. The rich man placed a large stone in the road because he wanted to play a joke on other people.

有钱人放一个大石头在路中间，因为他想和人们开个玩笑。

A. T                      B. F

2. The rich man hid behind a tree while people passed by.

当人们走过时，这个有钱人躲在树后面。

A. T                      B. F

3. Most people tried their best to work out a plan when they found the stone.

大多数发现石头时，都想解决这个问题。

A. T                      B. F

4. The young man walked by without doing anything when he saw the stone.

这个年轻人路过这个石头时，没有做任何事情。

A. T                      B. F

5. The young man felt angry when he found a bag under the stone.

这个年轻人很生气，当他发现石头下的包

A. T                      B. F

**KEY: BABBB**

### Passage 25

Thanksgiving Day is always celebrated on the fourth Thursday of November. It is the most traditional American holidays. The first Thanksgiving was held in Massachusetts in 1621. After a year of great hardship, the Pilgrims(朝圣者)wanted to give thanks to God for their first harvest. They invited their Indian friends to join them in a big feast. Today the holiday is still celebrated as a day for giving thanks. It is a day of family reunion and it is customary (惯例的) to invite friends to share the meal.

All the family members gather together and celebrate Thanksgiving Day. Everyone is glad to see everyone else and there is a very busy exchange of small talk. Then people start to prepare the dinner. Finally the perfect moment comes. The grandfather gives thanks for the blessings (祝福) they have received and then he starts to carve (切开) the turkey. It is always difficult to leave after dinner because Thanksgiving Day is one of the few days of the year when the entire family gets together.

感恩节在11月的第四个星期二，这是美国人的传统节日。第一个感恩节开始于1621年的马萨诸塞州。经过一个困难的一年，朝圣者们想感谢上帝给他们一个收获，他们邀请他们的印第安人朋友加入他们，在一个盛大的宴会上，今天这个节日并用来纪念感恩。这个节日家庭团圆并邀请朋友们一起分享美食。

感恩节这天，所有的家庭成员都聚在一起，庆祝节日。每个人都能看到别人，同时进行愉快的简短交谈。然后开始准备晚餐，最后欢度时光。爷爷辈们会感谢他们收到的祝福，然后切开火鸡。晚饭后，大家都不愿意离开，因为感恩节是为数不多的，大家能聚在一起的节日。

1. Thanksgiving Day is a traditional holiday in the U.K. 感恩节是美国的传统节日

A. T                  B. F

2. According to the author, the first Pilgrims came to the U.S in 1622. 第一个感恩节开始于 1622 年当

A. T                  B. F

3. Thanksgiving Day was originally a day to give thanks to God. 感恩节最初感谢上帝大

A. T                  B. F

4. Life for the early Pilgrims was very hard. They want to see God.

朝圣者开始的生活不好，他们想拜见上帝。  
这

A. T                  B. F

5. From the passage, We know the whole family always gets together in America.

从文中可知，感恩节，一家人都会聚在一起。

A. T                  B. F

**KEY: ABAAA**

### Passage 26

To use it seems so natural to put up an umbrella to keep the water off when it rains, but actually the umbrella was not invented as protection against the rain, Its first use was as a shade against the sun!

下雨天打伞避雨似乎是一件很自然的事情，但实际上雨伞的发明并不是用于避雨，它第一次被使用是为了遮阳。

Nobody knows who first invented it, but the umbrella was used in very ancient times. Probably the first to use it were the Chinese in the 11th century BC.

谁也不知道谁先发明的它，但是雨伞在古代就被不断的使用，大概是公元前 11 世纪中国人第一次使用它。

We know that the umbrella was used in ancient Egypt and Babylon as a sunshade. And there was a strange thing connected with its use: it became a symbol of honor. In the Far East in ancient times, the

umbrella was allowed to be used only by those in high office.

我们知道在古埃及和巴比伦伞被用于遮阳。与他的使用有一个奇怪的事情：它成为一种荣誉的象征。在古代的东方，伞在高级办公场所被使用。

In Europe, the Greeks were the first to use the umbrella as a sunshade. And the umbrella was in commonly used in ancient Greece. But it is believed that the first persons in Europe to use the umbrella as protection against the rain were the ancient Romans.

在欧洲希腊人开始把伞用于遮阳。并且在古希腊伞是常用的。但它第一次被古罗马人用于避雨。

During the Middle Ages, the use of the umbrella practically disappeared. Then it appeared again in Italy in the late sixteenth century. And again it was considered as a symbol of power. By 1680, the umbrella appeared in France and later in England.

在中世纪，伞几乎消失了。然后在十六世纪它有出现在意大利。并且又被认为是权力的象征。在1680年，雨伞出现在法国，后来又在英国。

By the eighteenth century, the umbrella was used against rain throughout most of Europe. Umbrellas have not changed much in style during all this time, though they have become much lighter in weight. It wasn't until the twentieth century that women's umbrellas began to be made, in a whole variety of colors.

到了十八世纪，伞在整个欧洲国家都有。伞在这段时间里并没有太多的变化，只是它们重量轻了许多。直到二十世纪，妇女的伞开始被制成各种颜色。

1. according to this passage, the umbrellas was probably first invented in ancient China.

根据这篇文章，雨伞大概是中国古代发明的。

A:T                      B:F

2. In Europe the Greeks were the first to use the umbrella as protection against the rain.

在欧洲，希腊人是第一个用雨伞作为保护伞的人。

A:T                      B:F

3. A strange feature of the umbrella's use is that it was used as a symbol of honor and power.

伞的使用的一个奇怪的特点是，它被用来作为荣誉和权力的象征。

A:T                      B:F

4. In Europe, the umbrella was first used against the rain in Greece. 在欧洲，伞被第一次用来对付希腊的雨。

A:T                      B:F

5. This passage talks mainly about the history and use of the umbrella. 这篇文章主要讲述了雨伞的历史和用途。

A:T                      B:F

**KEY: ABABA**

### **Passage 27**

In the high mountain country outside the city of Toluker, there stands a prison. This prison is quite different from other orisons in the world. The guards. extent for two at the main gate, are not armed. There are many remarkable things about Toluker prison. For example, of the 15,000 individuals who have been in prison at Toluker, less than two percent have got into trouble again with the law. Men in the open prison are free to find work outside, but go back to prison each night. On weekends they are allowed to go home. When

most other prisons are still sending criminals back into society, Toluker is returning people who stand on their own feet and contribute to society. In 1974, a prisoner called Barb Crook moved to the open prison. A year later, he left Toluker for the last time. He was then nearly forty-six and had been in prison for fourteen years. He got a job as construction worker in the city, remarried and was regarded as a useful person of his community. If you ask Bob why Toluker works, he would say, "Because they believed in me when I was at my worst."

在城市Toluker外面，有个高山国家。那儿有一个监狱，这个监狱与世界上其他监狱不同。看守，除了两个在大门口，没有武装。有许多关于Toluker监狱了不起的事情。在监狱里的15000人，不足两成的人陷入法律麻烦中，在监狱中的男人，白天可以外出找工作，晚上需要回到监狱来，周末他们可以回家。当大多数其他监狱仍然在发罪犯回归社会，Toluker正在恢复的人让人们回归社会，为社会做出贡献。1974年，一个叫巴布克鲁克囚犯转移到开放式监狱。一年后，他离开Toluker最后一次。他近46岁了，在监狱呆了14年，他在城市里得到了建筑工人的工作，再婚，并被认为对他社区有用的人，如果你问巴布，Toluker怎么样时，他会回答：因为他们一直相信我，即使在我最糟糕的时候

1. Toluker prison stands in the high mountain country. Toluker 监狱在一个高山国家里

A.T B.F

2. Toluker prison is called an open prison because it has no armed guards.(Toluker 被认为是个开放监狱是因为它没有武装把门)

A.T B.F

3. On weekends the prisoners in the open prison are allowed to go home.(周末，在监狱里的人被允许回家)

A.T B.F

4. Bob Crook stayed in the Toluker prison for thirteen years.(巴布在 Toluker 监狱里呆 T 13 年)

A.T B.F

5. The speaker's attitude toward this type of prison is positive.(作者对这种监狱模式持积极态度)

A.T B.F

**KEY: ABABA**

### **Passage 28**

I was born in the late twenties on Auburn Avenue in Atlanta, Georgia. I went through the public schools of Atlanta for a period, and then I went to study at what was then known as the Atlanta University Lab High School for two years. After that school was closed, I went to Booker Washington High School. The neighborhood in which I was born was quite ordinary: no one was very rich. Most of the blacks in the neighborhood who had some money lived in a section of the town known as "Hunter Hills". It was a very nice area to be in.

二十年代末，我出生在亚特兰大，佐治亚州奥本大道。我在亚特兰大公立学校读一段时间，然后我就在当时被称为亚特兰大大学实验高中进行两年的研究。之后，学校被关闭，我去布克华盛顿高中。我周边的邻居们也很普通：没有人是很富有的。大多数有钱的黑人住在“猎人山”镇，这是一个非常好的地区。)

I have a wonderful mother and father. I can hardly remember a time that they ever argued. It is quite easy for me to think of love all over the world because I grew up in a family where love was central and where lovely relationships were ever present. It is quite easy for me to develop optimism(乐观主义)about

human nature mainly because of my experiences when I was a child.

我有个非常好的爸妈，他们几乎不吵架，因为我生活在一个充满爱的家庭中，所以我认为爱是联系的基础。当我是个孩子的时候，我对人类是抱着乐观主义态度的。

In my own life I have put together in my character both my father's and my mother's characters. My father has strong determination for good things and my mother is gentle and sweet. Because of the influence of my mother and father, I guess I always have a strong wish to serve the interests of people. I thought I could probably do it better as a lawyer or doctor, but I was slow to make up my mind. But six months of working with my father after graduation from college gave me all the determination for entering the missionary(牧师工作).

在我的生命中，我秉承爸妈的品质，我爸爸对事情很有毅力，妈妈很温柔，善良。因为爸妈的影响，我想我会为别人谋取利益，群殴可能会做一个好的医生或者律师，但没有下定决心到底做什么，但经过毕业后和爸爸一起工作六个月，我决定做牧师工作)

1. The writer most probably was born between 1925 and 1929.(作者可能出生在 1925 年到 1929 年之间)

A.T B.F

2. It seems that the writer liked the place in which he was born.(作者很喜欢他出生的地方)

A.T B.F

3. The writer's family was a center of love.(作者的家庭是爱的中心)

A.T B.F

4. The writer's experiences in his childhood taught him how to put together his parents' characters.(作者在青少年时期，学会秉承爸妈品质)

A.T B.F

5. The writer thought that being a lawyer or doctor was not an easy decision.(作者认为做一个律师还是医生，不是容易做的决定。)

A.T B.F

**KEY: AABBB**

### Passage 29

People show their love for their country when they honor the flag. The bright colors of the flag stand for the country, its people, and its ideas.

人们通过国旗表示他们对国家的爱，这个国家旗帜鲜明的颜色表示他们的观点)

The flag of the United States is red, white and blue. Red stands for courage. White stands for honor. And blue stands for justice(公正). The flag has 13 stripes(星条)of red and white. These stripes stand for the first 13 states. The top left corner of the flag is blue with 50 white stars. The stars stand for the 50 states in the United States today. We sometimes give the US flag a name, the stars and the stripes.

美国国旗是红色、白色和蓝色的，红色代表勇气，白色代表尊重，蓝色代表公正。红白相间的13个星条，这些代表着13个州，国旗的左上角为蓝色，50颗白星。星星代表美国50个州的今天。我们有时会给美国国旗的名称，星星和条纹。

A person carrying the flag marches at the head of the parade(游行). When your country's flag goes by, you should stand up and salute(敬礼). A man removes his hat. He salutes by placing his hand over his heart. A woman doesn't need to remove her hat. She salutes by placing her hand over her heart, too

有个人扛旗游行，当你的国家的国旗在移动时，你应该站起来行礼(敬礼)。男人去除他的帽子，把手放在胸口，女人不需要去帽子，也需要将她的手放在胸口

It is rude not to stand when the flag of any country goes by. It is rude not to salute the flag of your own country. It is rude for a man not to remove his hat for his country's flag.

当任何国家国旗通过时，不站起来是粗鲁的，不对国旗敬礼是粗鲁的，男士不去帽也是粗鲁的

Most countries have rules for honoring the flag. Here are a few rules that many countries follow:

大多数国家都有自己对国旗的要求，下面列出一些

1) You may fly the flag in the daytime. If there is a light on the flag, you may fly it at night, too. 你可以白天悬挂国旗，如果有光的话，晚上也可以

2) Do not fly the flag in the rain. 不要再下雨天把国旗挂在外边

3) Do not let the flag touch the floor. 不要把国旗扔在地上

4) Do not throw away an old flag. Burn it with care. 不要随意扔掉旧的国旗，好好保存

These rules will help you honor the flag and show love for your country. 这些规则会帮助你更好尊重国旗，并表达你对国家的爱

1. According to the passage, the colors of the flag of the United States are red, white and blue. (按照文章，美国国旗的颜色是红色，白色和蓝色)  
A.T B.F
2. The stripes on the flag of the United States stand for the first 13 states (美国国旗上的 13 个星条代表 13 个州)  
A.T B.F
3. When you see the flag of your country, you should not stand up and salute. (当你看到你国家国旗的时候，你不要站起来，不要敬礼)  
A.T B.F
4. When you see the flag of other country, you should not stand up and salute. (当你看到你国家国旗的时候，你需要鼓掌)  
A.T B.F
5. It is NOT rude to fly your country's flag in the rain. (下雨天挂国旗不是粗鲁的)  
A.T B.F

**KEY: AABBB**

### Passage 30

One day, Mr. Black went into a restaurant. He put his coat on a chair near the door. There was nothing in the pockets of his coat. After he had his meal, he went to take his coat back. He found there was much money in one of his pockets. "Whose is this?" he thought. He saw a waiter near the door, so Mr. Black said to him, "Somebody put a lot of money in my coat. I have no time to wait for him. I have to go. Take it, please. When he comes back, give it to him." The waiter took it and went away. At the moment, another man came with a coat just like Mr. Black's. "I'm sorry," said the man. "I took your coat and you got mine. Please give me my coat and the money." Mr. Black answered, "I gave the money to the waiter. He'll give it to you." Mr. Black called the manager, but the manager said, "We have no waiters here. We only have waitresses. He must be a thief!"





A. T                                      B. F

2. According to the passage, we should believe the English are mostly friendly. (按照这篇文章,我们要相信大多数英国人都是友好的)

A. T                                      B. F

3. We can talk about anything with English except their dogs. (我们可以和英国人谈任何事情,除了他们的狗)

A. T                                      B. F

4. According to the passage, if you want to talk with the English, usually you have to talk to them first.(按照文章,如果你要和英国人说话,你最好主动开口)

A. T                                      B. F

5. The best place to talk to the English is in a restaurant.(最好的聊天的地方是饭店)

A. T                                      B. F

**KEY: BABAB**

### Passage 32

A bag is useful and the word "bag" is useful, too. It reminds us of an interesting phrase, i.e. "to let the cat out of the bag". In meaning it is the same as "to tell the secret". And there is an old interesting story about it.

包很有用,这个单词也很有用.,它构成了一些有意思的短语,如“让猫从口袋里出来”意思就是,把秘密说出来。这儿有个有意思的故事

Long ago, when farmers wanted to sell chickens at the market, most of the time they would just throw the chickens in cloth bags. But cats were cheaper than chickens, so many farmers would put cats into the cloth bags instead of chickens. One day, a woman asked a man for a chicken. The man gave her a cloth bag in which there was a cat. The woman begged to see the chicken. When the man opened the cloth bag, a big black cat ran out. Not a chicken! The man's secret was out and everyone knew it.

很久以前,当农场主在集市上卖小鸡的时候,很多时候,他们把小鸡装在布袋子里,但是猫比鸡要便宜,所以有很多农场主把猫装在袋子里,假装成鸡。有一天,有个妇女要买鸡,男卖主就给她一个袋子,其实袋子里装的是猫,当妇女提出要看看鸡时,那个男的打开袋子,一只大黑猫从袋子里跑出来,不是鸡,这个男的秘密就被发现了,大家也就知道了)

Now when someone lets out (泄露) a secret, he "let the cat out of the bag". And that is the story where the interesting phrase comes from.

现在当某个人泄露秘密时,他就“让猫从口袋里跑出来了”这也是这个短语的出处)

1. The phrase "to let the cat out of the bag" came from an interesting story.(让猫从口袋里出来来自一个有趣的故事)"

A. T                                      B. F

2. The woman wanted to buy a black cat.(那个妇女想买一个黑色的猫)

A. T                                      B. F

3. The farmers put cats into their cloth bags instead of chickens because cats were cheaper than chickens.(农场主把猫放在布袋里用来代替鸡,是以为猫比鸡便宜)

A. T                                      B. F

4. In...everyone knew it at the end of the second paragraph, "it" refers to "the cloth bag"(每个人都知道了这个事情, 这里的 "it" 指的是布袋子)
- A. T                                      B. F
5. John "lets the cat out of the bag" means that he makes everyone know a secret. (约翰让猫从布袋里出来, 意味着他泄露了秘密)
- A. T                                      B. F

### Passage 33

A dolphin (海豚) is always well-known as a clever and friendly animal. Recently another amazing (令人惊奇的) discovery made by the British marine (海洋的) biologist(生物学家) Alexis shows that dolphins, to our surprise, keep in touch with each other by calling each other's names among themselves something like human beings.

海豚被认为是个聪明的，友善的动物。最近另一个令人惊讶的发现，海豚能够像人类一样通过呼叫别人的名字来保持彼此的联系。这个发现来自海洋生物学家Alexis)

Alexis recorded over 1700 different kinds of dolphins' calls and made a careful analysis of them. The analysis shows each dolphin has his own sound signal referring specially to himself and used all the time when he gets in touch with others. What's more, one dolphin is even able to imitate another's cry in more or less the same way as sometimes human beings do while talking with birds, which is believed to be an important step towards language from animals' calls.

Alexis发现，1700个不同类型的海豚，并对他们做了细致的分析，这个分析显示，每个海豚都有自己独特的声音，当它想和别人联系时，它会使用这种声音。更重要的是，一只海豚甚至能够模仿其他人的叫声，就像有时人类在与鸟类说话时做的一样，而这被认为是从动物的叫声中迈出的重要一步。

1. Alexis's new discovery about dolphins is that they are famous. (Alexis's 的发现时他们很著名)  
A.T B.F
2. A dolphin is able to talk with birds.(海豚能够和鸟说话)  
A.T B.F
3. Imagining others' cries is thought to be a step from animals' calls to language.(模仿别的哭声，被认为是动物叫声向语言迈进的重要一步)  
A.T B.F
4. A dolphin is like a human being by speaking in a certain language.(海豚能够像人类一样使用一种特定的语言)  
A.T B.F
5. The main idea of the text is a new discovery about the dolphin.(本文的题目是，关于海豚的重大发现)  
A.T B.F

### Passage 34

One day a businessman was going to another town to sell his goods. He decided to take ten servants with him. They would carry his goods, and also some food to eat on the way. He said to one of the servants,

“You are the smallest and shortest one. You may carry the lightest load.” The servant thanked him but took the biggest load. This was the bread to eat on the way.

The man said, “You are foolish. That is the heaviest load.” But the servant took up the load happily, and so they set off. After four hours they stopped for a rest. They all ate some of the bread. Then there was less bread for the servant to carry. Every time they ate some bread, the load became smaller and lighter. At the end of the trip, the servant had nothing to carry, and all the other servants still had a lot of things to carry.

一天，一个商人到另外一个城镇去卖他的货物。他决定带上十个仆人随行，跟他一起搬那些货物和路上要吃的食物。他对其中的一个仆人说，“你是仆人中身材最小、最瘦弱的。你可以拿最轻的东西。”这个仆人谢过主人，却拿了最大的包裹，这个包裹里装的是路上要吃的面包。

商人说：“你真愚蠢，这是最重的包裹。”但是这个仆人还是高兴的拿起了这个包裹，随后大家就出发了。走了四个小时之后，他们停下来休息，大家都吃了一些面包。这个仆人只需背更少的面包了。每当他们吃掉一些面包，这个仆人的包裹就小一些、轻一些。在旅途结束时，这个仆人什么都不用拿了，而其他仆人依然要背很多东西。

6. The businessman lived in a town.

A:T                      B:F

7. One day they went to do some shopping.

A:T                      B:F

8. On the way, the clever servant carried food.

A:T                      B:F

9. On the way they stopped to have a rest and eat some bread only once.

A:T                      B:F

10. At last the smallest servant had the lightest load to carry.

A:T                      B:F

**KEY: ABABA**

### **Passage 35**

The word “day” has two meanings. When we talk about the number of days in a year, we are using “day” to mean 24 hours. But when we talk about day and night, we are using “day” to mean the time between sunrise and sunset. Since the earth looks like a ball, the sun can shine on only half of it at a time. Always one half of the earth is having day and the other half night. A place is moved from day into night and from night into day over and over by the spinning(旋转) of the earth. At the equator(赤道) day and night are sometimes the same length. They are each twelve hours long. The sun rises at 6 o'clock in the morning and sets at 6 o'clock in the evening. For six months the North Pole is tilted(倾斜) toward the sun. In those months the Northern Hemisphere(半球) gets more hours of sunlight than the Southern Hemisphere. Days are longer than nights. South of the equator nights are longer than days. For the other six months the North Pole is tilted away from the sun. Then the Southern Hemisphere gets more sunlight. Days are longer than nights. North of the equator nights are longer than days. Winter is the season of long nights. Summer is the season of long days.

“天”这个词有两层含义。当我们说一年有多少天的时候，我们用“天”来表示24小时。但当我们谈到白天和夜晚时，我们用“天”表示从日出到日落这段时间。由于地球是球状的，太阳一次只能

照到它的一半。所以地球上总是一个半球是白天，另一个半球是夜晚。地球自转使一个地方周而复始地从白天变成夜晚，再从夜晚变成白天。赤道地区有时白天和夜晚一样长，各 12 小时。太阳清晨 6 点升起，傍晚 6 点降落。北极每年有六个月的时间朝太阳倾斜。在这六个月期间，北半球日照时间比南半球长，日长夜短。赤道以南夜长日短。另外的六个月北极远离太阳，南半球日照时间比北半球长，日长夜短。赤道以北夜长日短。冬天指的是夜晚长的季节。夏天则指白天长的季节。

6. When the Western Hemisphere is having day, the Eastern Hemisphere is having night.

A:T                      B:F

7. A place is moved from day into night and from night into day over and over by the pushing of the earth.

A:T                      B:F

8. At the equator day is as long as night sometimes.

A:T                      B:F

9. When the North Pole is tilted toward the sun, the Northern Hemisphere gets less sunlight.

A:T                      B:F

10. When it is winter in China, the North Pole is tilted away from the sun.

A:T                      B:F

**KEY: ABABA**

### Passage 36

What makes one person more intelligent than another? What makes one person a genius, like the brilliant Albert Einstein, and another person a fool? Are people born intelligent or stupid, or is intelligence the result of where and how you live? These are very old questions and the answers to them are still not clear.

什么让一个人比别人聪明?是什么让一个人是天才，像灿烂的爱因斯坦，另外一个人是傻瓜?人是天生就聪明还是愚蠢，或者是因为生活在不同地方的结果?或者不同生活的结果?这是个很老的但却没有准确答案的问题

We know, however, that just being born with a good mind is not enough. In some ways, the mind is like a leg or an arm muscle. It needs exercise. Mental exercise is particularly important for young children. Many child psychologists(心理学家)think that parents should play with their children more often and give them problems to think about. The children are then more likely to grow up bright and intelligent. If, on the other hand, children are left alone a great deal with nothing to do, they are more likely to become dull and unintelligent.

然而我们知道，出生时仅有一个好的大脑是不够的，在某些方面，想法就像一条大腿或者胳膊的肌肉，需要训练。物理训练对于年轻的孩子是十分必要的。心里学家指出，父母需要更多陪伴孩子，并且给他们很多问题让他们去思考，这样孩子就会越来越聪明，智商也会越来越高，相反，如果孩子一个人，没有事情去做，去想，那么他就会越来越不聪明，越来越笨

Parents should also be careful with what they say to young children. According to some psychologists, if parents are always telling a child that he or she is a fool or an idiot, then the child is more likely to keep doing silly and foolish things. So it is probably better for parents to say, very positive things to their children, such as "That was a very clever thing you did." or "You are such a smart child."

父母还需要知道如何小心地和年轻的孩子说话.按照心里学家的说法，如果父母告诉孩子他不聪

明，很笨，那么孩子也就越来越不聪明，且会做愚蠢的事情，如果父母多和孩子说积极的话，比如，称做了一件很聪明的事情，或者你是一个聪明的孩子。

1. The word "intelligent" in the 1st paragraph probably mean bright.(第一段中的“智商”意味着聪明的意思)  
A.T B.F
2. According to the context we can guess that a genius is a normal person while an idiot is a funny person.(根据上下文我们可以猜测，天才是一个正常的人，而白痴是一个有趣的人)  
A.T B.F
3. A person bom with a good brain and putting it into active use is more likely to become a genius.(出生时有个好的大脑，并且行为积极的人，容易成为聪明的人)  
A.T B.F
4. It is better for parents to praise and encourage their children more often.(父母的表扬和鼓励对孩子而言是很好的)  
A.T B.F
5. Intelligence is obviously the result of where and how you live.(智商很显然和你在够出生,如何成长很有关系)  
A.T B.F

**KEY: ABAAB**

### Passage 37

If you are like most people, your intelligence varies from season to season. You are probably a lot sharper in the spring than you are at any other time of the year. A noted scientist Ellsworth Huntington(1876-1937)concluded from other men's work and his own among peoples in different climates that climate and temperature have a definite effect on our mental abilities.

He found that cool weather is much more favorable for creative thinking than summer heat is. This does not mean that all people are less intelligent in the summer than they are during the rest of the year. It does mean, however, that the mental abilities of large numbers of people tend to be lowest in the summer.

Spring appears to be the best period of the year for thinking. One reason may be that in the spring man's mental abilities are affected by the same factors that bring about great changes in all nature.

Fall is the next-best season, then winter. As for summer, it seems to be a good time to take a long vacation from thinking!

大多数人的智力随着季节变化会有些变化的，在四季中，你的大脑可能在春季更加清晰。一个著名的科学家，埃尔斯沃思亨廷顿通过研究他自己及其他人在不同的气候下的工作表现，得出结论:气候变化对我们的精神能力有一定的影响。

他发现，凉爽的天气比夏天的炎热更利于创造性思维。这并不意味着所有的人都是在夏天比他们在一年的其他季节智力要低，然而，这确实意味着大量的人的精神能力在夏天往往是最低的。

春天往往是一年中最值得思考的时候，重要原因可能是因为在春天人们的精神能力受到同样因素的影响(指气候)，然后在各方而带来了巨大的变化。

秋天是下一个最好的季节，然后冬天。至于夏天，这似乎是一个很好的时间，让思维能够好好的休个假

1. Huntington based his conclusion on work with peoples in different climates.(亨廷顿的结论是建立在对人们在不同气候下的表现的研究上的)  
A.T B.F
2. Ellsworth Huntington decided that climate and temperature have a great effect on everyone's intelligence.(亨廷顿认为气候和温度对人的智力影响很大)  
A.T B.F
3. One possible reason why spring is the best season for thinking is that all nature, including man, is growing then.(关于春天为什么是思考的最好季节的原因，可能是因为春天是个生长的季节)  
A.T B.F
4. The two best seasons for thinking seem to be winter and summer.(思考最好的季节是冬天和夏天)  
A.T B.F
5. According to the selection, vacations from thinking should be taken during summer.(按照这个结论，夏天人们的思维能力会发生变化)  
A.T B.F

**KEY: ABABA**

### Passage38

Let's watch the weather forecast on television. We may go to Scotland, we may go to Wales or London. We can decide after the forecast.

"Good morning, and here is the weather forecast for tomorrow. Northern Scotland will be cold, and there may be snow over High Ground. In the north of England it will be a wet day and rain will move into Wales and the Midlands during the afternoon. East Anglia (英国) will be generally dry, and it will be a bright clear day with sunshine, but it may rain during the evening. In the southwest it may be foggy during the morning, but the afternoon will be clear. It may be windy later in the day."

让我们看电视上的天气预报。我们可以去苏格兰，我们可以去威尔士或伦敦。我们可以在天气预报之后再作决定。

"早上好，这里是明天的天气预报。苏格兰北部将是寒冷的，可能在高地上有雪。在英国北部，这将是一个下雨天，雨水将进入威尔士和中部地区，在下午。东部（英国）将普遍干燥，它会转晴有阳光，但它可能下雨晚上。在西南地区，它可能在上午有雾，但下午是晴朗的。当天晚点可能会刮风。"

1. The speaker is planning to go traveling within the country.发言者计划是在国内旅行。  
A:T B:F
2. The speaker can fly to Northern Scotland tomorrow morning, because it won't be foggy there tomorrow.发言者明天上午可以飞往苏格兰北部，因为明天不会有雾。  
A:T B:F
3. It will be a bright clear day in East Anglia tomorrow.明天英国是晴朗的一天。  
A:T B:F
4. The forecast mainly tells us the whole country will have fine weather tomorrow.预测主要告诉我们，整个国家明天将有好天气。  
A:T B:F
5. You can infer from the passage that none of the places offers ideal weather tomorrow for travel.

你可以从这篇文章中推断，没有一个地方能通过理想的天气。

A:T B:F

**KEY: AABBA**

### Passage39

The climate of any place is the kind of weather it usually has over a long period of time. The kind of homes we live in, the clothes we wear,even the food we eat depend on the climate of the place where we live.Climate is a complicated;it is affected by many things.If you live near one of the poles,you live in a cold climate,for you do not get much direct sunshine as you would get farther from the poles.If you live near the equator(赤道),you live in a warm or very hot climate,for this is the region where the sun shines almost straight down.

How much rain or snow falls makes a great difference to the climate.You may live in a hot,dry land,where little rain falls.This will be a desert.Its climate is quite different from that of a rain forest,where rain falls almost every day.The amount of rain or snow in a cold land depends upon the winds,upon the nearby mountains,and upon the currents in nearby seas.Rainfall depends on many different things.

气候指的是一个地方较长一段时期的天气类型。人们的房屋特点，服饰特点、甚至饮食都受我们的居住地气候的影响。气候是很复杂的；受多种因素的影响。如果你住在极地附近，气候会很冷，因为你得不到像离极地远的地区可以得到的足够的太阳直射。如果你住在赤道附近，气候会很暖和或很热，因为这些地区的太阳经常是直射的。多少降雨或降雪会对气候有明显影响？你可能住在又热又干的地方，很少下雨，那可能是沙漠。这与雨林气候完全不一样，雨林几乎每天都下雨，寒冷地区的降雨和降雪取决于风、附近的山、附近的海洋洋流，而降雨则取决于很多不同的因素。

1. Climate means the weather of a certain place over a long period of time.

气候指的是一个地方较长一段时期的天气类型。

A. T B. F

2. "...even the foods we eat depend on the climate of the place where we live."means we eat different foods according to the weather.甚至我们所吃的食物都会根据所居住的地方的天气而定。

A. T B. F

3. People living near the poles tend to get more sunlight than those near the equator.住在极地的人们常常比住在赤道附近的人们得到更多的太阳光。

A. T B. F

4. Rainfalls depend on many things except the winds.降雨取决于很多因素，但不包括风。

A. T B. F

5. The best title for the passage is Climate.本文最佳的标题是：气候。

A. T B. F

**KEY: AABBA**

### Passage40

Three man travelling on a train began a conversation about the world's greatest wonders.

"In my opinion," the first man said, "the Egyptian (埃及的) pyramids (金字塔) are the world's greatest wonder. Although they were built thousands of years ago, they are still standing. And remember: the people who built them had only simple tools. They did not have the kind of machinery that builders and engineers

have today. "

"I agree that the pyramids in Egypt are wonderful," the second man said, "But I don't think they are the greatest wonder. I believe computers are more wonderful than the pyramids. They are taken people to the moon and brought them back safely. In seconds, they carry out mathematical calculations that would take a person a hundred years to do. "

He turned to the third man and asked, "What do you think is the greatest wonder in the world?"

The third man thought for a long time, and then he said. "Well, I agree that the pyramids are wonderful, and I agree that computers are wonderful, too. However, in my opinion, the most wonderful thing in the world is this thermos."

And he took a thermos out of his bag and held it up.

The other two men were very surprised. "A thermos?" they exclaimed. "But that's a simple thing."

"Oh, no, it's not," the third man said. "In the winter you put in a hot drink and it stays hot. In the summer you put in a cold drink and it stays cold. How does the thermos know whether it's winter or summer?"

三个坐火车旅行的人开始谈论世界上最伟大的奇迹。

“在我看来，”第一个人说，“埃及（埃及的）金字塔（金字塔）是世界上最伟大的奇迹。虽然他们是几千年前建造的，但他们仍然屹立。记住：建造它们的人只有简单的工具。他们没有建筑工人和工程师今天拥有的那种机器。”

“我同意埃及的金字塔很好，”第二个人说，“但我认为他们不是最伟大的奇迹。我相信电脑比金字塔更奇妙。他们被带到月球，安全地带他们回来。在几秒钟内，他们进行数学计算，将需要一个人一百年的时间。”

他转向第三个人问：“你认为世界上最伟大的奇迹是什么？”

第三个人想了很久，然后说。嗯，我同意金字塔是美妙的，我同意电脑也很奇妙。然而，在我看来，世界上最美妙的东西就是这个热水瓶。”

他把一个热水瓶从他的袋子里拿了起来。

另外两个人非常惊讶。”保温瓶？”他们喊道。”但那是一件简单的事。”

“哦，不，不是，”第三个人说。冬天你放了一杯热饮料，热。在夏天，你放了一杯冷饮，它会冷。热水瓶怎么知道是冬天还是夏天？”

1. The underlined word “thermos” in Chinese means “保温瓶”. 有下划线的单词在中文意思是保温瓶。  
A. T                      B. F
2. That the three men could not agree on what the world's greatest wonder was because they all had different ideas. 这三个人对什么是世界上最伟大的奇迹有不同的看法。  
A. T                      B. F
3. The first man thought the pyramids were the most wonderful things in the world because they had been built with very simple tools. 第一个人认为金字塔是世界上最伟大的奇迹，因为它们是用很简单的工具建造的。  
A. T                      B. F
4. The third man thought a thermos was the most wonderful thing in the world because it cost less than a computer. 第三个人认为保温瓶是世界上最伟大的奇迹，因为它的成本比电脑少。



A. T                      B. F

5. The third man was not very clever because he could not think of anything to say. 第三个人不够聪明，因为他没什么好说的。

A. T                      B. F

**KEY: AAABB**

#### Passage41

Today the official language of the United States and most of Canada is English. However, French almost became the official language because of a war.

The French and Indian War was fought between 1754 and 1763. The name of this war is not accurate because the war was actually between England and France. The Indians fought on the side of the French.

France and England were trying to gain control of North America. France held Canada, and England held part of what is now the United States. However, France tried to expand its land by moving southward into New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Virginia. When the French built a fort on the Ohio River, the residents in Virginia sent George Washington to attack the fort in 1754. However, the French defeated Washington.

The French, aided by the Indians, outsmarted the English and won many early battles. Later, the British began to do well against the French. In the final battle in Quebec, Canada, General Wolfe of England faced General Montcalm from France. Both generals died in this battle, but the English outlasted the French and won the battle. Thus, most of North America today has the English culture and language.

今天美国和加拿大大部分地区的官方语言是英语。但是，法语曾经因为一场战争几乎成了官方语言。法兰西和印第安战争发生在 1754 到 1763 年。但是，这场战争的命名并不正确，因为这场战争事实上发生在英法两国间。印第安人和法国人结盟。英法两国企图取得北美的主要控制权。法国控制加拿大，英国控制今日美国的部分领土。然而，法国想要想南方扩大领土到纽约，宾夕法尼亚，俄亥俄，弗吉尼亚。当 1754 年法国人在俄亥俄河建立据点的时候，弗吉尼亚人让乔治·华盛顿去攻打这个据点。然而，法国人打败了华盛顿。法国人得到了印第安人的帮助，战胜了英国人赢得了早期的许多战斗。之后英国人对法国人取得了优势。最后的战役发生在加拿大魁北克，来自英国的乌尔夫将军和来自法国的蒙卡尔将军对决战场，并且都在战斗中死亡，不过英国人最后坚持了下来并且赢得了最后的战斗。因此，今天绝大多数北美地区传承英国文化和英语。

1. The best title for this passage is “the French and Indian War”. 这篇文章的最佳标题是“法国和印度战争”。

A. T                      B. F

2. The word “gain” in the 3<sup>rd</sup> paragraph is closest in meaning to “buy”. “第三段”一词的意思是“买”。

A. T                      B. F

3. We may conclude that George Washington preferred the English. 我们可以得出结论，乔治·华盛顿喜欢英语。

A. T                      B. F

4. General Wolfe died in Canada. 沃尔夫将军在加拿大逝世。

A. T                      B. F

5. Washington won his battle at the fort on the Ohio River. 华盛顿在河上的堡垒中赢得了他的战斗。

A. T                      B. F

**KEY: ABAAB**

#### Passage42

In 1933 an unknown American called Clarence Nash went to see the filmmaker Walt Disney. He had

an unusual voice and he wanted to work in Disney's cartoon (动画片) film for children. When Walt Disney heard Nash's voice, he said, "Stop! That's our duck!"

The duck was the now-famous Donald Duck, who first appeared in 1934 in the film The Wise Little Hen. Donald lived in an old houseboat and wore his sailor jacket and hat. Later that year he became a star after an eight-minute Mickey Mouse film. The cinema audience liked him because he was lazy and greedy, and because he lost his temper very quickly. And they loved his voice when he became angry with Mickey's eight nephews. Soon Donald was more popular than Mickey Mouse himself, probably because he wasn't a goody-goody, like Mickey.

In the 1930s, 1940s, and 1950s, Donald and his friends Mickey, Goofy and Pluto made hundreds of Disney cartoons. He also made educational films about the place of the USA in the world, and safety in the home. Then in 1966 Donald Duck and his voice disappeared—there were no more new cartoons.

Clarence Nash died in February, 1985. But today's children can still see the old cartoons on television and hear that famous voice.

1933 年，一个名叫纳什\*克拉伦斯的普通美国人去拜访电影制作人迪斯尼\*沃尔特。他拥有与众不同的声音，想在迪斯尼卡通电影公司工作。迪斯尼\*沃尔特在听纳什的声音的时候，说：“停！他就是我们需要的鸭子！”

这只鸭子就是现在著名的唐老鸭，它第一次出现在影片“聪明的小母鸡”中。唐老鸭住在一艘破旧的船上，它穿着海员服，戴着水手帽。第二年，在一部八分钟的电影“米老鼠”上映之后，纳什成为了明星。观众喜欢唐老鸭的懒惰和贪婪，也因为很容易发脾气。观众喜欢它的声音，特别是当它和米老鼠的八个侄子生气的时候。很快，唐老鸭变得比米老鼠还要受欢迎，可能是因为它不像米老鼠那样虚伪。

在二十世纪三十，四十和五十年代，唐老鸭和它的朋友米老鼠，Goofy 和 Pluto 演绎了几百部卡通片。他还制作了关于美国在世界上地位以及关于家庭安全问题的教育影片。1996 年后，唐老鸭和它的声音从荧屏上消失了，再也没有演绎新的卡通片。

纳什\*克拉伦斯在 1985 年 2 月去世了，但是现在的孩子仍能在电视上看到他以前的卡通片，听到他那著名的声音。

1. Walt Disney made Donald Duck film. 华特\*迪斯尼制作了《唐老鸭》这部电影。

A. T                      B. F

2. The first Donald Duck film was made in 1934. 第一部唐老鸭电影是在 1934。

A. T                      B. F

3. Clarence Nash was a film-maker. Clarence Nash 是个电影制作人。

A. T                      B. F

4. The underlined word “audience” in the second paragraph means readers. 第二段下划线的单词“观众”指读者。

A. T                      B. F

5. The underlined word “goody-goody” in the second paragraph means a person who likes to appear to be faultless in behavior. 下划线的单词“伪善”第二段是谁似乎是完美无缺的行为的人。

A. T                      B. F

**KEY: AABBA**

### Passage43

Modern life is impossible without traveling. The fastest way of traveling is by plane. With a modern airliner you can travel in one day places which it took a month or more to get to a hundred years ago.

Traveling by train is slower than by plane, but it has its advantages. You can see the country you are traveling through. Modern trains have comfortable seats and dining-cars. They make even the longest journey enjoyable.

Some people prefer to travel by sea when possible. There are large liners and river boats. You can visit many other countries and different parts of your country on them. Ships are not so fast as trains or planes, but traveling by sea is a very pleasant way to spend a holiday.

Many people like to travel by car. You can make your own timetable. You can travel three or four hundred miles or only fifty or one hundred miles a day, just as you like. You can stop where ever you wish-where there is something interesting to see, at good restaurant where you can enjoy a good meal, or at a hotel to spend the night. That is why traveling by car is a popular for pleasure trips, while people usually take a train or a plane when they are traveling on business.

现代生活不旅行是不可能的。最快的旅行方式是搭乘飞机，坐飞机的话，你可以在任意时间去任何地方旅行，这在以前是要花费一个月或者更长时间甚至一百年。

坐火车旅行比坐飞机稍慢，但是它有它的优点，你可以浏览沿途经过的国家。现代火车有舒适的座椅和餐车，使得再漫长的旅途也变得有趣。

如果可以的话，一些人喜欢乘船旅行。那有很大的轮船和河内船只，这样，你可以发现许多其他的国家和你的国家不同的地方。

船舶不像火车或飞机那么快，但是在海上乘船旅行是非常美妙的度假方式。许多人喜欢开车去旅行，又可以安排自己的时间，你一天可以去三四百英里或者仅仅五十或一百英里外旅行。就像你喜欢的那样，你可以停留在任何你有兴趣浏览的地方。在好的餐馆里，你可以享受到美味佳肴，或者找个宾馆度过夜晚的时光，这就是开车旅行流行的原因——旅途愉快。同时，商业旅行的话，人们通常乘坐火车或者飞机。

1. From the passage, we know the fastest way of traveling is by plane. 从文章中，我们知道最快的旅行方式是乘飞机。  
A. T                      B. F
2. The underlined word "They" in the passage refers to comfortable seats and dining-cars. 在文章当中划线的单词“他们”指的是舒适的座位和餐车。  
A. T                      B. F
3. If we travel by car, we can make our own timetable. 如果我们乘汽车旅行，我们可以安排自己的时间。  
A. T                      B. F
4. When people travel on business, they usually take a plane or a car. 当人们出差时，他们通常坐飞机或者汽车。  
A. T                      B. F
5. Four ways of traveling are mentioned in the passage. 在文章中提到了四种旅行方式。  
A. T                      B. F

**KEY: AAABA**

### Passage44

Mark was walking home from school one day when he noticed a boy ahead of him. He had tripped (绊倒) and dropped all of the books he was carrying, along with some clothes, a baseball bat and a glove.

Mark knelt down and helped the boy pick up the things. Since they were going the same way, he

offered to carry some things for the boy.

As they walked, Mark discovered the boy's name was Bill. He loved video games, baseball and history, but he was having trouble with some of his subjects.

They arrived at Bill's home first. Mark was invited in for a Coke and to watch some television. The afternoon passed pleasantly with some laughs and talk. Then Mark went home.

They continued to see each other around school, had lunch together once or twice, then both graduated from junior school.

Three days before graduation, Bill asked Mark if they could talk.

Bill reminded Mark of the day years ago when they had first met. "Did you ever wonder why I was carrying so many things home that day?" asked Bill.

"You see, I took away all my things from school. I had stored away some of my mother's sleeping pills (安眠药). I was going home to kill myself. But after we spent some time talking and laughing, I realized that if I had died, I would have missed so many good times. So you see, Mark, when you picked up those books that day, you did a lot more. You saved my life."

有一天, 马克从学校走回家, 发现他前面有个男孩。他绊倒了, 他背着的所有的书, 连同一些衣服, 球棒和手套掉在了地上。

马克跪下来帮他收拾东西。因为他们要走同样的路, 他主动提出要帮男孩背些东西。

当他们一边走的时候交谈中了解到男孩的名字是比尔。他喜欢玩电子游戏, 棒球和历史, 但他学习成绩不是很好。

他们先到比尔的家。马克被邀请去喝饮料和看电视。下午大家一起愉快的聊天。然后马克回家了。

他们继续在学校周围见面, 一起吃了一两次午饭, 然后都从初中毕业了。

毕业前三天, 比尔想跟马克谈一谈。

比尔提醒马克几年前他们第一次见面的那一天。“你有没有想过我那天为什么搬这么多东西回家?”

“你看, 我把我所有的东西都从学校拿走了。我已经储存了一些我母亲的安眠药。我想要回家自杀。但是, 我们一起有说有笑了一个下午, 我意识到, 如果我死了, 我会错过这么多好时光。所以你看, 马克, 当你拿起那些书那天, 你做了很多。你救了我的命。”

1. When Bill fell down on his way home, Mark helped him pick up the things. 比尔在回家的路上摔倒了, 马克帮他收拾东西。

A. T                      B. F

2. Bill was good at all of his subjects. 比尔擅长他的所有科目

A. T                      B. F

3. At Bill's home, they didn't have a pleasant talk. 在比尔家里, 他们谈得不愉快。

A. T                      B. F

4. Three days before graduation, Bill asked Mark to talk because he wanted to tell him his story. 毕业前三天, 比尔要求马克谈话, 因为他想告诉他他的故事。

A. T                      B. F

5. Bill would have been dead without Mark's help. 没有马克的帮助, 比尔就会死了。

A. T                      B. F

**KEY: ABBAA**

## 第二部分 阅读理解【2】

### Passage 1

Today Newton is a very clean place. Many years ago, however, there were millions of rats in it. They attacked the cats and dogs. Sometimes a great number of them knocked down a man or woman walking home at night. The rats were very large in size and they harmed many people.

The Government ordered everybody to kill rats. Most people were lazy, so they didn't kill many. The Government promised to pay some money for each dead rat. That made the people very happy. They killed thousands of rats everyday. A Government officer put all the dead rats in a big pile. Sometimes a man brought hundreds in one day.

After two weeks there were not many rats in the city, but people still brought many rats to the Government office. The Government officer thought that people were stealing dead rats from the pile. He ordered his men to dig a deep hole and put the rats in it. Soon there were no more rats, and the Government didn't pay any more money.

如今的牛顿是个很干净的地方。然而，许多年前，有数成千上万的大老鼠在这儿。他们袭击猫和狗。有时大量的大老鼠袭击晚上走在回家路上的男人或女人。大老鼠的规模非常大以至于它们伤害了很多。

政府下令所有的人去杀大老鼠。大多数人是懒惰的，所以他们没有杀很多大老鼠。政府承诺为每个死的大老鼠支付一些钱。这使得人们非常高兴。他们每天杀成千上万的大老鼠。政府官员把死老鼠放了一大堆。有时一个人一天带来数百只。

两个星期后城市没有那么多大老鼠了，但人们仍然带来了许多大老鼠到政府办公室。政府官员认为人们是从一大堆死了的大老鼠那里拿来的。他命令他的部下挖一个深洞，并把它们埋了。不久这儿再没有许多的大老鼠了，并且政府不需要支付更多的钱。

1. Newton is a place which \_\_\_\_\_. 牛顿是个很干净的地方。  
A. used to be very clean                      B. is no longer a city  
C. is very clean                                  D. will be very clean
2. When the Government first ordered the people to kill rats, the people \_\_\_\_\_. 当政府首先下令人们杀大老鼠的时候，人们懒得去杀大老鼠。  
A. asked for some money for each dead rat                      B. stole dead rats from the pile  
C. were too lazy to kill many rats                                  D. killed nearly all the rats quickly
3. The people killed rats \_\_\_\_\_. 人们杀大老鼠是为了从政府赚钱。  
A. to get money from the Government                                  B. to help the Government make the city clean  
C. to make the Government officer happy                                  D. to protect (保护) their cats and dogs
4. A deep hole was dug so that \_\_\_\_\_. 挖一个很深的洞是为了防止人们带走老鼠。  
A. the rats couldn't come out to attack people at night  
B. people could take rats from it easily  
C. people would kill more rats  
D. nobody could take any rats from the pile
5. What is the best topic for this passage? 这篇文章的最佳题目是？  
A. How to Kill Rats    B. Newton-- A City of Rats

正确答案: CCADC

### Passage 2

Morgan Rees has always been a good businessman. He used to own three petrol stations and was busy most of the time. When he was 65, the normal retirement age, he decided that he didn't want to stop, so he carried on working for another two years. Eventually, when he was nearly 68. His wife, Dolly, asked him to retire because she wanted to enjoy their old age together. Reluctantly, he handed over the business to his son.

But he was unhappy. He didn't know what to do with himself. Although he read a lot of books and he went on holiday to interesting places with his wife, he was bored and began to get depressed because he hated being retired.

Then one day he saw an advertisement in the newspaper and, without telling his wife, he bought a small crockery (陶器) factory. The next week he told his family. They were horrified and worried. They thought he was too old at 71 to start work again.

He is now 76 and he has expanded the company considerably. He has increased the number of staff from 6 to 24 and he has found many new customers for the products. He has developed the export market and has improved profits by 200%. He has opened a new design office and employed three young designers. They have been all over the world to get new ideas, and one of them has gone to France this week to a major trade fair. Most importantly, he hasn't been bored since he bought the factory.

摩根·雷斯一直是一个很好的商人。他经营着三个加油站，大部分时间都很忙。当他 65 岁时，到了正常退休年龄，他决定他不想停下来，所以他又继续工作了两年。最终，当他将近 68 岁的时候。他的妻子，多莉让他退休，因为她想一起享受他们的晚年。他不情愿地把业务交给儿子。

但他不高兴。他不知道自己该做些什么。尽管他读了很多书，并且和他的妻子去有趣的地方度假，他感觉厌烦了，开始变得抑郁，他们认为他 71 岁再去工作已经老了。

然后有一天，他在报纸上看到一则广告。没有告诉他的妻子，他买了一个小的陶器厂。接下来的一周，他告诉他的家人。他们都吓坏了并且担心。他们认为他 71 岁太老了再开始工作。

他现在 76 岁了，他把公司扩的相当大。他已经把员工人数从 6 增加到 24，他找到了许多新客户。他开发了出口市场，并且提高了 200% 的利润。他打开了一个新的办公室设计和采用三位年轻的设计师。他们已经在全世界有了新想法，其中一个这周已经去了法国参加主要贸易博览会。最重要的是，自从他买了工厂不在厌倦。

1. The topic sentence of Para. 1 is \_\_\_\_\_. 第一段的主旨句是摩根·雷斯一直是一个很好的商人。

- A. Morgan Rees has always been a good businessman
- B. he used to own three petrol stations and was busy most of the time
- C. when Morgan Rees was 65, he got retired
- D. reluctantly, he handed over the business to his son

2. The topic sentence of Para. 2 is \_\_\_\_\_. 第二段的主旨是说明摩根·雷斯退休后很不高兴。

- A. he didn't know what to do with himself
- B. he went on holiday to interesting places with his wife
- C. he was unhappy after he got retired
- D. none of them

3. Which of the following statements can best express the main idea of Para.3?  
下面哪句表述能最好地概括第三段的大意?
- A. One day he saw an advertisement in the newspaper.  
B. He bought a small crockery factory in secret and started work again.  
C. He told his family he bought a small crockery factory.  
D. His family was horrified and worried when they learned he bought the small factory.
4. What is the central idea of the last paragraph? 最后一段的主旨是什么?
- A. Morgan Rees has worked until he is 76.  
B. Morgan Rees has developed the export market and improved the profits by 200%.  
C. Morgan Rees hasn't been bored since he bought the factory.  
D. Since he started working again, Morgan Rees has expanded the company considerably, which has enriched his retired life.
5. The passage mainly deals with \_\_\_\_\_.  
这篇文章主要表达摩根.雷斯如何通过继续工作度过他的退休生活。
- A. why Morgan Rees bought a small crockery factory  
B. how Morgan Rees lived his retired life more happily by turning to work again  
C. how Moran Rees became a good businessman  
D. how Moran Rees expanded the company considerably

正确答案: ACBDB

### Passage 3

The residents of 24 Acacia Grove were dissatisfied with the condition of the property, so John Preston called a meeting to discuss things last week. At the meeting John suggested setting up a residents' committee. Everyone was so worried and angry about the agent's inactivity that they agreed, and they elected John as Chairman of the committee. Many residents said that they were tired of telephoning the agent and tired of complaining about the flats. Although the agent was responsible for the flats, they thought that he didn't do enough. Therefore John was asked to write to the agent and say that they were disappointed with the management of the flats.

The next service payment was due at the end of the month. However, they agreed not to pay it until they were happy with the plans to improve the property. They decided to tell the agent that he must start the work within one month. They all went away very pleased with themselves.

24 位 Acacia Grove 居民不满财产状况, 所以最后一周约翰普莱斯顿召开会议来讨论一些事情。在会议上, 约翰提议建立一个居民委员会。每个人都很担心和愤怒代理人的活动, 他们同意, 并且选约翰为委员会主席。许多居民说, 他们厌倦了打电话给代理和抱怨公寓。虽然代理负责公寓, 他们认为他没有做足够的负责。因此, 约翰被要求写代理管理的公寓很失望。

下一个服务费是在本月底结算。然而, 他们不愿意支付它直到他们满意计划得到改善。他们决定告诉代理人, 他必须在一个月内开始工作。他们都走了, 对自己很满意。

1. Why did John Preston call a meeting last week? 最后一周为什么约翰组织开会?
- A. Because the residents were dissatisfied with the present residents' committee.  
B. Because the residents were dissatisfied with the bad management of the flats.

- C. Because some residents requested to change the present residents' committee.  
D. Because he wanted to become Chairman of the committee.
2. Who elected John as Chairman of the committee? 谁选约翰为委员会主席?  
A. The agent.      B. The residents.      C. The committee.      D. Acacia Grove.
3. What does the word 'inactivity' mean in the third sentence in Para.1? 第一段第三句的"inactivity"是什么意思?  
A. Weakness      B. Progress      C. State      D. Lack of actions
4. What does the word 'due' mean in the first sentence of Para.2? 第二段的第一个"due"是什么意思?  
A. to be paid      B. proper      C. owed      D. large
5. When did they agree to pay the next service payment? 他们同意什么时间支付下一次服务费?  
A. At the end of the month.      B. Within one month.  
C. When they were happy with the plans to improve the property.      D. The agent would tell them.
- 正确答案: BBDAC**

#### Passage 4

When I was a little girl, my brothers and I collected stamps for many years. My mother didn't use to work during the week, but she worked in the post office near our house on Saturdays, and she used to bring home all the new stamps as soon as they were issued (发行).

On the day of the World Cup football final in London in 1966, we were very excited because England were playing West Germany in the final. When we were having lunch, my mother told us to go to the post office straightaway after the match if England won. but she didn't tell us why. At 2 o'clock my mother went back to work as usual, while the rest of the family were watching the football on TV at home. Although she wasn't watching the match, she was listening to it on the radio.

England won 4:2 and so my brothers and I ran to the post office. As we burst in, my mother was standing behind the counter. She was waiting to sell us a very special limited edition with ENGLAND WINNERS on each stamp. We were over the moon.

We still have it today, and perhaps it is worth a lot of money.

当我还是一个小女孩的时候, 兄弟和我已经集邮多年。一周我的母亲没有去工作, 但她星期六在我家附近的邮局上班, 并且她经常把所有新发行的邮票带回家。

1966年在伦敦世界杯足球赛决赛。我们都很激动, 因为在决赛中英格兰队对决西德队。当我们吃午饭的时候, 妈妈告诉我们比赛后如果英格兰队赢了让我们去邮局。但是她并没有告诉我们为什么。在二点的时候, 我妈妈去像往常一样回去上班了, 而家里的其他人都在家看电视上的足球比赛。虽然她没看比赛, 但她在听收音机。

英格兰以 4:2 赢了比赛, 所以兄弟和我跑到邮局。当我们冲进来的时候。我的母亲正站在柜台后面。她正等待卖给我们一个非常特殊的限量版英格兰获奖者邮票。我们欣喜若狂。

直到今天我们仍然保存着它, 也许值得很多钱。

1. This passage mainly tells us \_\_\_\_\_. 这篇文章主要告诉我们作者和她兄弟难忘的一次集邮经历。  
A. the author and her brother used to like stamps very much  
B. the author had a very kind mother  
C. the author and her brothers had an unforgettable experience in collecting stamps





that they decided to keep renting it instead of buying new things. But usually people don't like to tell others about it. The idea of renting home furnishings is still quite new, and they are not sure what their neighbors might think.

有个家庭，他们有属于自己的大而漂亮的房子，可是他们太喜欢租来的家具了以至于他们决定继续租用而不买新的家具。但是人们通常不喜欢告诉别人这些。租家具的想法还是很新的，他们不能确定邻居们对此会怎么想。

1. Which of the following has become one of America's fastest growing businesses? \_\_\_\_\_

以下哪个行业已成为美国发展最快的行业之一？

- A. Selling home furnishings.
- B. Renting furnished apartments.
- C. Selling used furniture.
- D. Renting home furnishings. 租用家具。

2. Why do some people prefer to rent furniture? \_\_\_\_\_ 为什么人们更喜欢租用家具？

- A. Because the furniture they get in this way is new.
- B. Because it saves them a lot of money.
- C. Because it saves them much trouble and money. 因为这样可以省去很多麻烦和钱。
- D. Because they can always get better quality furniture in this way.

3. What can you infer from the passage? \_\_\_\_\_ 从本文你能推断出什么？

- A. The idea of renting furniture is not acceptable.
- B. Renting furniture is not popular in the couple's home town. 在这对夫妇的家乡，租用家具并不流行。
- C. Only those who don't have enough money to rent furniture.
- D. People usually grow to like the furniture they have rented.

4. Which of the following can best serve as the title of the passage? \_\_\_\_\_

下面哪个作为本段的题目最好？

- A. Rent or Buy?
- B. A New Way of Getting Home Furnishings. 一种新的获得家具的方法。
- C. Furnished Apartments.
- D. A New Idea.

5. Young people liked renting home furniture in that \_\_\_\_\_.

年轻人喜欢租用家具是由于什么？ 他们没有钱而且不想买便宜的家具。

- A. They have less money
- B. They don't want to buy old furniture
- C. The new furniture is of good quality
- D. They don't have much money and don't want to buy the cheap furniture

**正确答案：DCBBD**

### Passage 6

A characteristic of American culture that has become almost a tradition is to respect the self-made man — the man who has risen to the top through his own efforts, usually beginning by working with his hands. While the leader in business or industry or the college professor occupies a higher social position and commands greater respect in the community than the common laborer or even the skilled factory worker, he

may take pains to point out that his father started life in America as a farmer or laborer of some sort.

美国文化的一个特点，并且几乎成为美国的一项传统的是对自我奋斗的人的尊敬——通过自己的努力到达顶峰，通常是白手起家。然而公司，企业的领导，社会地位很高，在社区中获得比一般工人或工厂技术人员更多的尊敬的大学教授，都不愿说出自己的父亲在美国是从一个农民，工人这类人开始奋斗的。

This attitude toward manual (体力的) labor is now still seen many aspects of American life. One is invited to dinner at a home that is not only comfortably but even luxuriously (豪华地) furnished and in which there is every evidence of the fact the family has been able to afford foreign travel, expensive hobbies, and college education for the children; yet the hostess probably will cook the dinner herself, will serve it herself and will wash dishes afterward, furthermore the dinner will not consist merely of something quickly and easily assembled from contents of various cans and a cake or a pie bought at the nearby bakery. On the contrary, the hostess usually takes pride in careful preparation of special dishes. A professional may talk about washing the car, digging in his flowerbeds, painting the house. His wife may even help with these things, just as he often helps her with the dishwashing. The son who is away at college may wait on table and wash dishes for his living, or during the summer he may work with a construction gang on a highway in order to pay for his education.

这种对体力劳动的尊敬在美国生活的很多地方都能看到。一个人被邀请到一户家庭赴宴，这户家庭装潢不只舒适，可以说是豪华，处处可证明这家人支付的起国外旅行，奢侈的爱好和孩子的大学教育。但是这样的女主人很有可能自己做饭招待客人，然后洗刷餐具，并且这样的宴会不会仅仅提供快餐式的罐头食品，从附近面包房买的蛋糕或派。相反的，女主人通常为精心准备特别的菜肴而感到自豪。男主人会谈论自己如何洗车，在花房劳作，粉刷房子，他的儿子在外地上大学，做餐厅侍应生，洗盘子来供自己生活花费，或者暑假的时候为建筑队在高速公路工作赚钱付学费。

1. From Para 1, we know that in America \_\_\_\_\_. 从第一段我们可以知道在美国\_\_\_\_\_?

- A. people tend to have a high opinion of the self-made man 人们对自我奋斗的人评价很高
- B. people can always rise to the top through their own efforts
- C. college professors win great respect from common workers
- D. people feel painful to mention their fathers as labors

2. According to the passage, the hostess cooks dinner herself mainly because \_\_\_\_\_.

从这篇文章来看，女主人自己做饭主要是因为\_\_\_\_\_?

- A. servants in American are hard to get
- B. she takes pride in what she can do herself 她对自己可以做的事情感到自豪
- C. she can hardly afford servants
- D. It is easy to prepare a meal with canned food

3. The underlined expression “wait on table” in Para.2 means “\_\_\_\_\_”.

第二段中，词组“等在桌旁”的意思是什么? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. work in a furniture shop                      B. keep accounts for a bar
- C. wait to lay the table                              D. serve customers in a restaurant 在餐厅为客人服务

4. The author's attitude towards manual labor is \_\_\_\_\_. 作者对体力劳动者的态度如何?

- A. positive      积极的      B. negative                      C. humorous                      D. critical

5. Which of the following could be the best title of the passage? 下面哪项最适合作这篇文章的题目?

- A. A Respectable Self-made Family.
- B. American Attitude toward Manual Labor. 美国人对体力劳动者的态度
- C. Characteristics of American Culture.
- D. The Development of Manual Labor.

正确答案: ABDAB

### Passage 7

How men first learnt to invent words is unknown; in other words, the origin of language is a mystery. All we really know is that men, unlike animals, somehow invented certain sounds to express thought and feelings, actions and things, so that they could communicate with each other; and that later they agreed upon certain signs, called letters, which could be combined to present those sounds, and which could be written down. Those sounds, whether spoken or written in letters, we call words.

人们最初是如何发明单词的不得而知, 换句话说, 语言的起源是个秘密。所有我们所知道的只是, 人, 不同于动物, 不知怎么发明了某些声音来表达思想、情感、行为和物质, 以便相互交流; 后来统一了某些被称为字母的符号, 这些字母可以连起来代表那些声音, 可以写下来。我们把那些声音叫做单词, 不管他们是口语还是书面语。

The power of words, then, lies in their associations-the thing they bring up before our minds. Words become filled with meaning for us by experience; and the longer we live, the more certain words recall to us the glad and sad events of our past; and the more we read and learn, the more the number of words that mean something increases.

文字的力量在于其联系性—它们把这些联系性带到我们的头脑中。通过经历, 单词对我们充满了意义。我们活得越久, 某些单词就越能使我们回忆起过去的喜怒哀乐; 我们越是阅读和学习, 有意义的单词数量就越增加。

Great writers are those who not only have great thoughts but also express these thoughts in words which appeal powerfully to our minds and emotions. This charming and telling use of words is what we call literary style. Above all, the real poet is a master of words. He can convey his meaning in words which sing like music and which by their position and association can move men to tears. We should therefore learn to choose our words carefully and use them accurately, or they will make our speech silly and vulgar.

伟大的作家是那些不仅具有伟大思想而且能用词汇来表达这些思想的人, 他们的思想强烈地震撼着我们的心灵和情感。单词的这种美妙和寓意用法就是我们所谓的文学性。总之, 真正的诗人是文字的掌握着。他可以用音乐般的词汇来表达自己的意思, 这些词汇凭借其所用环境和联系性能让人感动得流泪。因此, 我们应该学会仔细选择所用词汇并准确使用, 否则会使我们说的话可笑又粗俗。

1. The origin of language is \_\_\_\_\_. 语言的起源是:

- A. a legend handed down from the past      B. a matter that is hidden or secret
- C. a question difficult to answer      D. a problem not yet solved 一个还未解决的问题

2. What is true about words? 关于词汇哪一项是对的?

- A. They are used to express feelings only.      B. They can not be written down.
- C. They are simply sounds. 他们是简单的声音      D. They are mysterious.

3. The real power of words lies in their \_\_\_\_\_. 文字的真正力量在于其\_\_\_\_\_



进行数学计算，再进行调查研究的测试。

1. What makes a scientist according to the passage? 根据这篇文章的观点，科学家是如何来的？

- A. The tools he uses. B. The way he uses his tools. 他使用工具的方法  
C. His way of learning. D. The various tools he uses.

2. The underlined part in the passage shows \_\_\_\_\_. 文章的划线部分表明了\_\_\_\_\_。

- A. the importance of information  
B. the importance of thinking  
C. the difference between scientists and ordinary people 科学家与普通人的区别  
D. the difference between carpenters and people with other jobs

3. A sound scientific theory should be one that \_\_\_\_\_.

一项伟大的科学理论应该是怎么样的？\_\_\_\_\_

A. works not only under one set of conditions at one time, but also under the same conditions at other times 不仅只在一种条件下一次可行，而是要在同样的条件下一直可行。

- B. does not allow any changes even under different conditions  
C. can be used for many purposes  
D. leave no room for improvement

4. The author quotes the case of Albert Einstein to illustrate \_\_\_\_\_. 作者引用爱因斯坦的例子是为了证明什么？\_\_\_\_\_

- A. that measurements are keys to success in science.  
B. that accuracy of mathematics.  
C. that the investigations are important in science 调查研究在科学领域十分重要。  
D. that the mathematical calculations may test his investigations.

5. What is the main idea of the passage? 这篇文章的中心意思是\_\_\_\_\_

- A. The theory of relativity.  
B. Exactness is the core of science.  
C. Scientists are different from ordinary people.  
D. Exactness and ways of using tools are the keys to the making of a scientist.

确切性和使用工具的方法是成为科学家的重要因素。

**正确答案：BCACD**

### Passage 9

Many people who work in London prefer to live outside it, and to go in to their offices or schools every day by train, car or bus, even though this means they have to get up early in the morning and reach home late in the evening.

很多在伦敦工作的人喜欢住在伦敦郊外，然后每天乘火车、汽车和公交车去上班或上学。这也就意味着他们不得不早出晚归。

One advantage of living outside London is that houses are cheaper. Even a small flat in London without a garden costs quite a lot to rent. With the same money, one can get a little house in the country with a garden of one's own.

住在伦敦郊外的一个好处就是房子便宜。在伦敦即使是没有花园的小公寓也需要一笔不菲的租

金，用同样的钱，你可以在郊区买一个带花园的小房子了。

Then, in the country one can really get away from the noise and hurry of busy working lives. Even though one has to get up earlier and spend more time in trains or buses, one can sleep better at night and during weekends and on summer evenings, one can enjoy the fresh, clean air of the country. If one likes gardens, one can spend one's free time digging, planting, watering and doing the hundred and one other jobs which are needed in a garden. Then, when the flowers and vegetables come up, one has got the reward together with those who have shared the secret of Nature.

然后，他在乡村就可以远离喧嚣和忙碌的工作生活。即使他不得不起得更早，花更多的时间乘火车或公交车，但他晚上可以睡得更好。在周末和夏季的夜晚，他可以享受乡村清新干净的空气。要是他喜欢花园，在花园里干一些想挖土、种植、浇水等许多园艺的活，那么当鲜花和蔬菜生长起来的时候，他就与其他分享大自然秘密的人们一样得到奖赏。

Some people, however, take no interest in country things: for them, happiness lies in the town, with its cinemas and theatres, beautiful shops and busy streets, dance-halls and restaurants. Such people would feel that their life was not worth living if they had to live it outside London. An occasional walk in one of the parks and a fortnight's (two weeks) visit to the sea every summer is all the country they want: the rest they are quite prepared to leave to those who are glad to get away from London every night.

然而有些人对乡村并不感兴趣。对他们来说，幸福就在市区里，那里有电影院、剧院、漂亮的商店、繁忙的街道、舞厅和饭店。如果不得不住在伦敦郊外的话，这些人就觉得生活没意义了。（对于那些热爱都市生活的人来说）他们所需要的乡村生活，就是偶尔去公园散步，每个夏天去海边过上两个星期，其他跟乡村有关的东西，让那些每天晚上都急于离开伦敦的人们（住在郊外的人们）去享受吧。

1. Which of the following statements is NOT true? 下列哪个表述是不对的？

A. People who love Nature prefer to live outside the city.

B. All the people who work in London prefer to live in the country. 所有在伦敦工作的人都喜欢住在伦敦市郊

C. Some people enjoying city life prefer to work and live inside London.

D. Many nature lovers, though working in London, prefer to live outside the city.

2. With the same money\_\_\_\_\_, one can buy a little house with a garden in the country.

用同样的钱\_\_\_\_\_,他可以在乡村买到一套有花园的小房子。

A. getting a small flat with a garden

B. having a small flat with a garden

C. renting a small flat without a garden

D. buying a small flat without a garden

3. When the garden is in blossom, it means the one\_\_\_\_\_has been rewarded.

当花园里开满鲜花的时候，那个\_\_\_\_\_的人就得到了奖赏。

A. living in the country

B. having spent time working in the garden

C. having a garden of his own

D. having been digging, planting and watering

4. People who think happiness lies in the city life would feel that \_\_\_\_\_ if they had to live outside London.

那些认为幸福就在城市里人会感到\_\_\_\_\_如果他们不得不住在郊外。

A. their life was meaningless 他们的生活毫无意义

B. their life was invaluable

C. they didn't deserve a happy life

D. they were not worthy of their happy life

5. The underlined phrase get away from in the 3rd paragraph refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

在第 3 段中，划线的词组 get away from 指\_\_\_\_\_。

- A. deal with      B. do away with      C. escape from 逃脱某个地方      D. prevent from

正确答案：BCBAC

### Passage 10

The United States covers a large part of the North American continent. Its neighbors are Canada to the north and Mexico to the south. Although the United States is a big country, it is not the largest in the world. In 2000, its population was over 222million.

When this land first became a nation, after winning its independence from England, it had thirteen states. Each of the states was represented on the American flag by a star. All these states were in the eastern part of the continent. As the nation grew toward the west, new states were added and new stars appeared on the flag. For a long time, there were 48 stars. In 1959, however, two more stars were added to the flag, representing the new states of Alaska and Hawaii.

Indians were the first people of the land which is now the United States. There are still many thousands of Indians now living in all parts of the country. Sometimes it is said that the Indians are “the only real Americans”. Most Americans come from all over the world. Those who came first in greatest numbers to make their homes on the eastern coast of North America were mostly from England. It is for that reason that the language of the United States is English and that its culture and customs are more like those of England than those of any other country in the world.

美国占去北美大陆很大一部分土地。它北邻加拿大，南接墨西哥。虽然美国是一个大国，但它不是世界上最大的。在 2000 年，它的人口超过 2.22 亿。

这片土地刚从英国独立出来，第一次成为一个国家的时候，只有十三个州，每个州在美国国旗上由一颗星来代表。这些州都在东部。当这个国家不断向西扩大，就增加了新的州，同时它们也出现在国旗上。很长一段时间，美国有 48 个州，可是，到 1959 年，国旗上又多了两颗星，分别代表阿拉斯加和夏威夷。

印地安人是如今叫做美国的这块土地上的最初居民。现在在全国各地仍然居住着许多这些原始居民的后裔。有时人们说印安人才是“真正的美国人”。不过，大部分美国人是来自世界各地。那些最早大批来到北美东海岸建立家园的人大部来自英格兰，也是由于这个原因，美国的国语为英语，而它的文化习俗也与英国的更为相像。

6. Which of the following is TRUE? 以下选项哪个是正确的？

- A. America is the largest country in the world  
B. The United States lies next to Canada and Mexico. 美国邻近加拿大和墨西哥  
C. America covers most part of the North American continent.  
D. Mexico is to the north of Canada.

7. After winning is independence, the United States mainly developed westward. 在赢得了独立之后，美国向西发展

- A. had nothing to do with England      B. made India part of its land.  
C. mainly developed westward      D. took over parts of Canada and Mexico.

8. The United States didn't have \_\_\_\_\_ states until \_\_\_\_\_. 美国在 1959 年前没有 50 个星星



- 正确答案: BCBDC

怯。既然羞怯与自卑天生相伴，那么人们能看见他们的优缺点是很重要的。

Each one of us is a unique, worthwhile individual, interested in our own personal ways. The better we understand ourselves, the easier it becomes to live up to our full potential. Let's not allow shyness to block our chances for a rich and fulfilling life.

每一个人都是独一无二的，都有其价值所在。我们对我们自己个人的方式感兴趣。我们了解自己越多，我们就越容易充分发挥自己的潜能。不要让羞怯妨碍我们实现富裕而有成效的人生。

1. What does the author try to prove by citing "what kind of impression am I making?" 作者通过引用“我给人留下了什么印象？”来试图说明什么？

A. Shy people benefit from their caring about their appearance.

B. People's shyness made them care too much about their appearance and actions. 羞怯使他们过分关注他们的形象和行为。

C. It's natural that shy people don't believe other's compliments.

D. Shy people think they are different from others.

2. According to the writer, self-awareness is \_\_\_\_\_. 根据作者的观点，自知之明是一件\_\_\_\_\_

A. a good quality 好事

B. the cause of unhappiness

C. harmful to people

D. a weak point of shy people

3. That shy people react to a compliment in such a way is \_\_\_\_\_.

当被赞扬的时候，羞怯的人感到这是\_\_\_\_\_。

A. good

B. unreal

C. very reasonable

D. harmful

4. Which of the following statements is true, according to the passage?

根据文章含义，下列表述哪一个是正确的？

A. Shyness helps us to develop our potential.

B. Shyness enables us to understand ourselves better.

C. Shyness can block our chances for a rich life. 害羞会阻碍我们实现富裕人生的机会。

D. Shyness has nothing to do with lack of self-esteem.

5. It can be inferred from the passage that shy people \_\_\_\_\_. 从文章中可以推断出害羞的人\_\_\_\_\_

A. should find more of their weakness.

B. should understand themselves in the right way. 应当以正确的方式看待自己

C. had better ignore their weakness.

D. can get rid of their shyness while maintaining low self-esteem.

**正确答案：BABCB**

### Passage 12

In the United States, it is not customary to telephone someone very early in the morning. If you telephone him early in the day, while he is shaving or having breakfast, the time of the call shows that the matter is very important and requires immediate attention. The same meaning is attached to telephone calls made after 11:00 p.m. If someone receives a call during sleeping hours, he assumes it's a matter of life or death. The time chosen for the call communicates its importance.

In social life, time plays a very important part. In the U.S.A. guests tend to feel they are not highly regarded if the invitation to a dinner party is extended only three or four days before the party date. But it is

not true in all countries. In other areas of the world, it may be considered foolish to make an appointment too far in advance because plans which are made for a date more than a week away tend to be forgotten. The meaning of time differs in different parts of the world. Thus, misunderstandings arise between people from different cultures that treat time differently. Promptness is valued highly in American life, for example. If people are not prompt, they may be regarded as impolite or not fully responsible. In the U.S. no one would think of keeping a business associate waiting for an hour, it would be too impolite. A person who is 5 minutes late, will say a few words of explanation, though perhaps he will not complete the sentence.

在美国，一般不习惯每天很早打电话给某个人。如果你很早打电话给他，在他刮胡子或吃早饭的时候，那就说明这件事情非常重要，需要立刻处理。晚上十一点以后打电话也是同样的意思。如果一个人在睡觉的时候接到电话，那他肯定觉得这是一件事关生死的大事。打电话的时间也显示事情的重要程度。

在社会生活中，时间是一个非常重要的角色。在美国，如果在宴会三四天前才受到邀请，那受邀者就会认为自己不是很受重视。但并不是在所有的国家都如此。在世界上的其它地方，提前很多时候做约定被认为是很愚蠢的，因为约好一个星期以后的事情很容易忘记。所以时间的意义在不同的地方是不一样的。因此，来自不同文化背景的人之间就会产生误会。举个例子，准时在美国社会是受到高度认可的。如果某些人不准时，就会被认为不礼貌或不够负责任。在美国，没有一个人会把一次商务活动和等待一小时联系起来，这太不礼貌了。一个人如果迟到五分钟，就要做出解释，也许这还不够。

1. What is the main idea of this passage? \_\_\_\_\_ 以下哪项表达了本文的中心思想？

- A. It is not customary to telephone someone in the morning and in sleeping hours in the U.S.
- B. The role of time in social life over the world. 世界各地时间在社会生活中扮演的角色。
- C. If people are not prompt, they may be regarded as impolite or not fully responsible in the U.S.
- D. Not every country treats the concept of time as the same.

2. What does it mean in the passage if you call someone during his or her sleeping hours? \_\_\_\_\_

根据本文，如果你在某人睡觉时间打电话给他，意味着什么？

- A. A matter of work.
- B. A matter of life or death. 这是一件事关生死的大事
- C. You want to see him or her.
- D. You want to make an appointment with him or her.

3. Which of the following time is proper if you want to make an appointment with your friend in the U.S.A?

如果你想约你的朋友，以下哪个时间是比较恰当的？

- A. at 7: 00 am.
- B. at 4:00 pm. 下午 4 点
- C. at the midnight.
- D. at 4:00 am.

4. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage? \_\_\_\_\_

根据本文，以下哪项表述是正确的？

A. In the U.S.A guests tend to feel they are highly regarded if the invitation to a dinner party is extended only three or four days before the party date.

B. There is no misunderstanding arising between people from different cultures about the concept of time.

C. It may be considered foolish to make an appointment well in advance in the U.S.A..

D. Promptness is valued highly in American life. 准时在美国社会是受到高度认可的。

5. From the passage we can safely infer that \_\_\_\_\_. 从本文我们可以推断出\_\_\_\_\_。
- A. it's a matter of life or death if you call someone in day time  
B. the meaning of time differs in different parts of the world 世界各地的时间观念是不同的  
C. it makes no difference in the U.S. whether you are early or late for a business party  
D. if a person is late for a date, he needn't make some explanation

正确答案: BBBDB

### Passage 13

There are three kinds of goals: short-term, medium-range and long-term goals.

目标有三种: 短期目标, 中期目标和长期目标。

Short-term goals are those that usually deal with current activities, which we can apply on a daily basis. Such goals can be achieved in a week or less, or two weeks, or possibly, months. It should be remembered that just as a building is no stronger than its foundation, long-term goals cannot amount to very much without the achievement of solid short-term goals. Upon completing our short-term goals, we should date the occasion and then add new short-term goals that will build on those that have been completed.

短期目标是根据每日制定的为了处理当前事物的目标。短期目标可以以少于一个星期, 一个星期, 两个星期, 或者可能的话一个月来完成。我们必须记住, 正如只有地基牢靠, 建筑物才坚固一样, 长期目标脱离了扎实的短期目标的实现是不能实现的。短期目标的实现是以以前完成的目标为前提的。

The intermediate goals build on the foundation of the short-term goals. They might deal with just one term of school or the entire school year, or they could even extend for several years. Any time you move a step at a time, you should never allow yourself to become discouraged or overwhelmed. As you complete each step, you will enforce the belief in your ability to grow and succeed. And as your list of completion dates grow, your motivation and desire will increase.

中期目标是在短期目标的基础上指定的。可以以一个学期或整个学年为周期指定, 或者延长至几年。每次你根据目标前进了一步, 都不要让自己感到没有信心或者压力重重。当你完成了一个目标, 你都会增加成功的信心。并且当你完成目标的日期越来越近, 你的动力和希望都会增加。

Long-term goals may be related to our dreams of the future. They might cover five years or more. Life is not a static thing. We should never allow a long-term goal to limit us or our course of action.

长期目标可以和我们未来的梦想相关联。可以是五年或五年以上的目标。生活不是一成不变的。我们不能让长期目标制约了我们或我们的行为。

1. Our long-term goals mean a lot \_\_\_\_\_.

如果我们能完成各个短期目标, 那么我们的长期目标将意义深远。

- A. If we cannot reach solid short-term goals      B. If we complete the short-term goals  
C. If we have dreams of the future      D. If we put forward some plans
2. New short-term goals are built upon \_\_\_\_\_. 短期目标是以以前完成的目标为前提的。  
A. a daily basis      B. your achievement in a week  
C. current activities      D. the goals that have been completed
3. When we complete each step of our goals, \_\_\_\_\_. 每完成一个目标, 将会增加我们成功的信心。  
A. we will win final success      B. we are overwhelmed  
C. we should build up confidence of success      D. we should have strong desire for setting new goals

4. What is the main idea of this passage? \_\_\_\_\_ 这篇短文的中心思想是什么?  
A Life is a dynamic thing. B. we should set up long-term goals  
C. Different kinds of goals in life. 目标的不同种类。 D. The limitation of long-term goals.

5. Which of the following statements is wrong according to the passage? \_\_\_\_\_

根据短文，下面哪种说法是错误的？

- A. The long-term goals cannot amount to very much without the achievement of solid short-term goals  
B. The intermediate goals build on the foundation of the short-term goals.  
C. Life is a static thing, thus we should never allow a long-term goal to limit us or our course of action.  
生活是一成不变的，所以我们不能让长期目标制约我们的生活和我们的行为。  
D. We should often add new short-term goals to those which have been completed.

正确答案：BDCCC

#### Passage 14

Mr. Tom Forester lived by himself a long way from town. He hardly ever left his home, but one day he went into town to buy some things in the market. After he had bought them, he went into a restaurant and sat down at a table by himself. When he looked around, he saw several old people put glasses on before reading their newspapers, so after lunch he decided to go to a shop to buy himself some glasses too. He walked along the road, and soon found a shop.

The man in the shop made him try on a lot of glasses, but Tom always said. "No, I can't read with these."

The man became more and more puzzled (迷惑不解), until finally he said. "Excuse me. but can you read at all?"

"No. of course I can't!" Tom said angrily. "If I was already able to read, do you think I would have come here to buy glasses?"

汤姆福雷斯特先生独自一人居住在离镇很远的地方。他从未离开过家，但是有一天他去镇上的市场买一些东西。在他买完东西后，他来到一家饭店，独自坐在桌子旁。他向四周看了看，他看见一些老人戴着眼镜读报纸，所以饭后他决定去商店给自己买一副眼镜。他沿着路走，很快就找到一家商店。

店员让汤姆在商店里试了很多眼镜，但汤姆总是说。“不，戴上眼镜我还是不能读懂。”

店员越来越迷惑不解，最后他说。“打扰您一下。您认识字吗？”

“我当然不能！”汤姆生气地说。“如果我已经能读，你认为我会到这里来买眼镜吗？”

6. Mr. Forester lived \_\_\_\_\_. 福雷斯特独自一人居住在村边。  
A. with his family in a city B. with his family in the countryside  
C. alone in a city D. alone in the countryside
7. Tom \_\_\_\_\_ went into town. 汤姆从来不去镇上。  
A. often B. always C. almost never D. everyday
8. The old people in the restaurant read their newspapers \_\_\_\_\_. 饭店的老人们戴着眼镜读报纸。  
A. with glasses on B. with glasses off  
C. with glasses of beer in front of them D. with glass pipes in their mouths
9. The shop Tom went into sold \_\_\_\_\_. 汤姆走进为视力不好的人提供眼镜的商店。

- A. drinking glasses and cups                      B. glass for windows and doors  
C. glasses for people who could not read      D. glasses for people who could not see well
10. What kind of mistake did Tom make? 汤姆犯了什么样的错误?
- A. He went to the wrong kind of shop.  
B. He didn't try on all the glasses in the shop.  
C. He thought that a person who had not learned to read would be able to do so if he wore glasses.  
D. He left his money in the restaurant.

正确答案: DCADC

### Passage 15

Once James Thornhill, a famous English painter, was asked to paint some pictures on the walls of the king's palace in England.

Then workers were sent for and a big platform (台子) was made.

With the help of a worker, Thornhill started painting on the platform. They worked for a whole year and at last the pictures were ready.

Thornhill was happy when he looked at the pictures, for they were really beautiful. He looked at them for a long time, and then took one step back and looked again. Now the pictures were even more beautiful. He took another step, then another. Finally he was at the very edge of the platform, but he didn't know it because he was thinking of his pictures.

The worker saw everything. "What should I do?" he thought. "Thornhill was at the very edge of the platform. If I cry out, he will take another step, fall off it and surely be killed. "So the worker quickly took some paint (漆) and threw it at the pictures.

"What are you doing?" cried the painter, running quickly forward to his pictures.

曾经英国著名画家詹姆斯桑希尔, 被要求在英国国王宫殿的墙壁上作一些画。

然后工人们被送到大台子去工作。

在一个工人的帮助下, 詹姆斯桑希尔开始在平台上画。他们工作了整整一年, 最后画完成了。

詹姆斯桑希尔看着这些画非常高兴, 因为他们真的很漂亮。他看了很长一段时间, 然后退后一步又看了看。现在所有的画更美丽了。他后退了一步又一步。最后他站在了平台的边缘, 但他不知道因为他全神贯注于他的画中。

工人看到了这些。“那么我能做些什么呢?” 他思索。“詹姆斯桑希尔在平台的边缘。如果我大声叫他。他将又后退一步, 摔下去并摔死。” 所以工人迅速取出一些油漆涂抹在画上。

“你在做什么?” 画家哭着说, 并快步跑了过来。

1. James Thornhill was an English \_\_\_\_\_. 詹姆斯桑希尔是一个英国画家。  
A. worker              B. artist              C. king              D. writer
2. He was ordered to \_\_\_\_\_. 他被要求在宫殿的墙壁上作一些画。  
A. paint the wall of the king's palace in England  
B. paint some pictures on the wall of the palace  
C. build a big platform in front of the palace  
D. put up some new pictures on the old wall
3. It took them \_\_\_\_\_ to finish the pictures. 完成这些画花费了他一年的时间。

- A. a month      B. a week      C. twelve months      D. half a month
4. James Thornhill felt that the \_\_\_\_\_ he was from the pictures, the \_\_\_\_\_ they were. 姆斯桑希尔感觉离画越远越漂亮。
- A. nearer...more beautiful      B. farther...more ugly  
C. farther...more beautiful      D. higher above...more good-looking
5. The worker threw some paint at the pictures in order to \_\_\_\_\_. 工人涂油漆到画上是為了挽救姆斯桑希尔的生命。
- A. save James' life      B. destroy the picture  
C. make the picture more beautiful      D. make the king angry

正确答案: BBCCA

### Passage 16

One day a bookseller(书商) let a big box of books fall on his foot. "Go to see the doctor," said his wife. "No," he said. "I'll wait until the doctor comes into the shop next time. Then I'll ask him about my foot. If I go to see him, I'll have to pay him."

On the next day the doctor came into the shop for some books. When the bookseller was getting them ready, he told the doctor about his bad foot. The doctor looked at it.

"You must put that foot in hot water every night. Then you must put something on it," said the doctor.

He took out a piece of paper and wrote on it. "Buy this and put it on the foot before you go to bed every night," he said.

"Thank you," said the bookseller. "And now, sir, here are your books."

"How much?" said the doctor.

"Two pounds."

"Good," said the doctor. "I shall not have to pay you anything."

"Why?" asked the bookseller.

"I told you about your foot. I want two pounds for that. If people come to my house. I ask them to pay one pound for a small thing like that. But when I go to their houses. I want two pounds. And I came here, didn't I?"

一天，一位书商让一大箱书砸到了他脚上。“去看医生，”他的妻子说。“不行，”他说。“我会一直等到医生下次来书店。然后，我会问他关于我的脚。如果我去看他，我得付他钱。”

第二天，医生来到了这个书店准备买书。书商已经准备好了，他告诉医生他的脚受伤了。医生帮他看了看。

“你必须把它每天晚上用热水泡脚。然后你必须放一些东西在它上面”医生说。

他拿出一张纸记了下来。“买这个并且在你每晚睡觉前把它放到你的脚上。”他说。

“谢谢你。”书商说。“现在，先生，这是你想要的书。”

“多少钱？”医生说。

“两磅。”

“好，”医生说。“我将不需要支付任何东西。”

“为什么呢？”店主问。

“我帮看你的脚。需要两磅。如果有人来我家。像这样的小事我会让他们支付一英镑。但是当我

去他们的家。我需要两磅。我来你这里了，不是吗？”

1. What happened to the bookseller one day? 一天这个书商发生了什么?  
A. He lost a box of books.                      B. His foot was wounded by a box of books.  
C. He lent the doctor a box of books.        D. He sold out all his books.
  2. The bookseller's wife asked him \_\_\_\_\_. 这个书商的妻子让他去看医生。  
A. to go out for some medicine                B. to send somebody for a doctor  
C. to go to see the doctor                      D. to wait for the doctor to come
  3. The bookseller didn't take his wife's advice because \_\_\_\_\_. 这个书商没有听取他妻子的建议，因为他不想支付医疗费。  
A. he was afraid of the doctor                B. he didn't like to take medicine  
C. he couldn't walk by himself                D. he didn't want to pay the doctor
  4. The doctor paid \_\_\_\_\_ for the books. 这个医生买书没有付钱。  
A. one pound              B. two pounds              C. nothing                      D. something
  5. The bookseller paid \_\_\_\_\_ money for seeing the doctor in the end. 最后这个书商看医生支付了更多的钱。  
A. more                      B. less                      C. the same amount of              D. no
- 正确答案：BCDCA

### Passage17

The French Revolution broke out in 1789. At the time France was in a crisis. The government was badly run and people's lives were miserable. King Louis XIV tried to control the national parliament and raise more taxes. But his effort failed. He ordered his troops to Versailles. The people thought that Louis intended to put down the Revolution by force. On July 14, 1789, they stormed and took the Bastille, where political prisoners were kept. Ever since that day, July 14 has been the French National Day. Louis tried to flee the country in 1792, to get support from Austria and Prussia. However, he was caught and put in prison. In September 1792, the monarchy was abolished. In the same year, Louis was executed. A few months later his wife, Marie, also had her head cut off. The Revolution of France had frightened the other kings of Europe. Armies from Austria and Prussia began to march against France. The French raised republican armies to defend the nation. The Revolution went through a period of terror. Thousands of people lost their lives. In the end, power passed to Napoleon Bonaparte.

法国大革命爆发于 1789 年。当时法国处于危机。政府管理混乱，人民的生活非常悲惨。国王路易十四试图控制国家议会并增加税收。但他的努力失败了。他命令他的部队去凡尔赛。人们以为路易斯打算用武力镇压革命。1789 年 7 月 14 日，他们攻占了关押政治犯的巴士底狱。自从那一天，七月十四日被法定为国庆节。1792 年路易斯试图逃离这个国家，获得奥地利和普鲁士的支持。然而， he 被抓进了监狱。1792 年九月，君主制被废除。同一年，路易斯被处决。几个月后，他的妻子，玛丽，也被砍头。法国大革命使欧洲的其他国王也吓坏了。来自奥地利和普鲁士的军队攻打法国。法国组织共和军保卫国家。革命进行的非常恐怖。成千上万的人失去了他们的生命。最后，拿破仑波拿巴掌控了权力。

1. What's this passage about? 这篇文章主要讲了什么?  
A. France              B. King Louis              C. The French Revolution 法国大革命              D. Europe



2. Which did not happen in 1798? 以下哪件事不是发生在 1789 年?
- A. The French Revolution broke out.  
B. The national economy was developing rapidly. 国家经济快速发展。  
C. The government wasn't well run. D. King Louis XIV was in power.
3. Where were the political prisoners kept? 那些政治犯被关押在哪里?
- A. In Versailles B. In Austria C. In Prussia D. In Bastille 巴士底狱
4. What does the underlined word "abolished" mean? 划了以下划线的"abolished"这个词是什么意思?
- A. Put off B. Established C. United D. Ended 废除
5. What was NOT the effect of the Revolution? 以下哪个不是法国大革命产生的效果?
- A. July 14 has become the French National Day.  
B. It brought some impact on the other European Kings.  
C. Louis's wife, Marie was killed.  
D. The king tried to control the national parliament. 国王试图控制议会。

正确答案: CBDDD

### Passage 18

A foreigner's first impression of the U.S. is likely to be that everyone is in a rush—often under pressure. City people appear always to be hurrying to get where they are going restlessly, seeking attention in a store, and elbowing others as they try to complete their errands (任务). Racing through daytime meals is part of the pace of life in this country.

Working time is considered precious. Others in public eating places are waiting for you to finish so that they too can be served and get back to work within the time allowed. Each person hurries to make room for the next person. If you don't, waiters will hurry you.

You also find drivers will be abrupt and that people will push past you. You will miss smiles, brief conversations, and small courtesies with strangers. Don't take it personally. This is because people value time highly, and they resent someone else "wasting" it beyond a certain courtesy point.

The view of time affects the importance we attach to patience. In the American system of values, patience is not a high priority. Many of us have what might be called "a short fuse." We begin to move restlessly about if we feel time is slipping away without some return—be this in terms of pleasure, work value, or rest. Those coming from lands where time is looked upon differently may find this matter of pace to be one of their most difficult adjustments in both business and daily life.

Many newcomers to the States will miss the opening courtesy of a business call, for example, they will miss the ritual socializing that goes with a welcoming cup of tea or coffee that may be traditional in their own country. They may miss leisurely business chats in a café or coffeehouse. Normally, Americans do not assess their visitors in such relaxed surroundings over prolonged small talks. We seek out evidence of past performance rather than evaluate a business colleague through social courtesies. Since we generally assess and probe professionally rather than socially, we start talking business very quickly.

外国人对美国的第一印象很可能是：人们经常处于压力的冲击之下。城市的人们似乎总是匆匆地赶往他们要去的地方，在商店里寻找关注，并排挤别人试图完成自己的任务。在白天吃饭时间匆忙行事是这个国家生活节奏的一部分。

工作时间是宝贵的。其他人在公共吃饭的地方等你吃完，以便他们也可以得到在规定的时间内回去工作。每个人忙着为下一个人腾地方。如果你不，等待的人会催促你。

你也会发现司机们很匆忙，人们会超过你。你会错过微笑，简短的交谈，并与陌生人寒暄。不要在意这些。这是因为人们非常珍惜时间，他们讨厌别人“浪费”时间在礼貌上。

时间观影响了我们对耐心的重视。在美国人的价值体系中，耐心不是最优先的。我们中的许多人都有可能被称为“短保险丝”的东西。如果我们感觉时间飞逝，而没有得到回报，我们会不停的躁动。无论是为了娱乐，工作价值或休息。那些来自时间观念不同的国家的人可能会发现生活的节奏是他们在商业和日常生活中最难调整的。

许多刚到美国的人会想念商务电话的寒暄语，例如，他们将想念社交礼仪，送上一杯温热的茶或咖啡，而这可能是自己国家的传统。他们会想念在咖啡馆里悠闲的商务聊天。通常情况下，美国人不会在如此轻松的环境里通过长时间的小会谈评估他们的客人。我们寻找过去业绩的凭证，而不是通过社交礼仪评估业务的同事。由于我们是专业考察而不是社交评估，所以我们很快就开始谈正事。

1. Which of the following statements is wrong? \_\_\_\_\_ 以下哪项陈述是错误的？

- A. Americans seem to be always under pressure.
- B. Americans attach less importance to patience.
- C. Americans don't care much about ritual socializing.
- D. Americans are impolite to their business colleagues. 美国人对他们的同事不礼貌。

2. In the fourth paragraph, "a high priority" means \_\_\_\_\_. 第四段中的"a high priority"是什么意思？

- A. a less important thing
- B. a first concern 要首要考虑的
- C. a good business
- D. an attractive gift

3. Americans evaluate a business colleague \_\_\_\_\_. 美国人评价他们的同事是根据\_\_\_\_\_。

- A. through social courtesy
- B. through prolonged business talks
- C. by establishing business relations
- D. by learning about their past performance 他们过去的表现。

4. This passage mainly talks about \_\_\_\_\_. 本文主要讲了\_\_\_\_\_。

- A. how Americans treasure their time 美国人是怎样珍惜时间的。
- B. how busy Americans are every day
- C. how Americans do business with foreigners
- D. what American way of life is like

5. We can infer from the passage that the author's tone in writing is \_\_\_\_\_. 从本文我们可以看出作者写作的口吻是\_\_\_\_\_。

- A. critical
- B. ironical
- C. appreciative 欣赏的
- D. objective

正确答案：DBDAC

### Passage19

Sixteen-year-old Maria was waiting in line at the airport in Santo Domingo. She was leaving her native country to join her sister in the United States. She spoke English very well. Though she was very happy she could go abroad, she was feeling sad at leaving her family and friends. As she was thinking all about this, she suddenly heard the airline employee asking her to pick up her luggage and put it on the scales (称). Maria pulled and pulled. The bag was too heavy and she just couldn't lift it up. The man behind her got very impatient. He, too, was waiting to check in his luggage.

“What’s wrong with this girl?” He said, “Why doesn’t she hurry up?” He moved forward and placed his bag on the counter, hoping to check in first. He was in a hurry to get a good seat.

Maria was very angry, but she was very polite. And in her best English she said, “Why are you so upset? There are enough seats for everyone on the plane. If you are in such a hurry, why can’t you give me a hand with my luggage?”

The man was surprised to hear Maria speak English. He quickly picked up her luggage and stepped back. Everyone was looking at him with disapproval.

十六岁的玛丽亚排队等候在圣多明戈机场。她要离开祖国去美国找她的姐姐。她英语说得很好。尽管她很高兴能出国，她为离开家人和朋友而感到难过。当她想这些的时候，她突然听到机场的工作人员叫她把行李放在秤上称。玛丽亚推了推他的行李，她根本抬不起来。她后面的男人很不耐烦了。他急着等待检查他的行李。“这女孩怎么了？”他说，“她为什么不快点？”他走到前面，把他的行李放在柜台上，希望能先登记。他急于找到一个好座位。玛丽亚很生气，但她很有礼貌。她用最流利的英语说道，“你为什么这么生气？飞机上的每个人都有足够的座位。如果你在这样的匆忙，你为什么不帮我拿行李吗？”

那个男人很惊讶玛丽亚说英语。他很快拿起自己的行李退了回去。每个人都在不赞成的看着他。

1. Maria’s story happened \_\_\_\_\_. Maria 的故事发生在什么时候？

- A. when she was leaving America      B. on her way back to Santo Domingo  
C. before she left the USA      D. when she arrived at the airport 她到达机场后

2. You believe that the work of the airline employee mentioned in the story is to \_\_\_\_\_ at the airport.

你认为故事中提到的机场工作人员的工作是什么？

- A. help carry people's luggage      B. ask people to pick up the luggage  
C. check people's luggage 检查旅客的行李      D. take care of people's luggage

3. "Why are you so upset?" Maria said to the man. She wanted to tell him that he should not be \_\_\_\_\_.

“为什么你如此不耐烦？” Maria 对那个男人说。她这么说是想告诉他不要不高兴。

- A. surprised      B. sad      C. unhappy      D. sorry

4. "Everyone was looking at him with disapproval." This sentence means that the people around felt \_\_\_\_\_.

“每个人都很不赞成地看着他”这句话的意思是周围的人为这男人的行为感到很遗憾。

- A. worried about Maria      B. worried about the man  
C. sorry for Maria's manners      D. sorry for the man's manners

5. The author mentioned Maria's age at the beginning of the story in order to show that \_\_\_\_\_.

作者在故事的开头就提到 Maria 的年龄是为了表达什么？

- A. she was young but behaved proper 她很小，但行为很得体。  
B. she would not have left home alone  
C. everyone around her was wrong  
D. it was not good that nobody offered to help her

正确答案：DCCDA

### Passage20

Britain and France are separated by the English Channel, a body of water that can be crossed in as few as 20 minutes. But the cultures of the two countries sometimes seem to be miles apart.

英吉利海峡和法国被英吉利海峡阻隔，游泳穿越该海峡只要不到20分钟的时间。但这两个国家的文化有时相差十万八千里。

Last Thursday Britain and France celebrated the 100th anniversary(周年纪念)of the signing of a friendship agreement called the Entente Cordiality.The agreement marked a new beginning for the countries following centuries of wars and love-hate partnership.

上星期四,英国和法国庆祝了《友好协议》签订100周年的纪念活动。该协议标志着两个国家在经历了几个世纪的战争和爱恨交织的关系后的新篇章。

But their relationship has been ups and downs over the past century. Just last year, there were fierce disagreements over the Iraq war-which British Prime Minister Tony Blair supported despite French President Jacques Chirac speaking out against it. This discomfort is expressed in Blair and Chirac's body language at international meetings. While the French leader often greets German Chancellor Gerhard Schroeder with a hug(拥抱), Blair just receives a handshake.However, some political experts say the war in Iraq could in fact have helped ties.

但他们的关系在上个世纪也经历了几番起落。仅去年，对伊拉克战争问题进行了激烈的争论·英国首相布莱尔支持而法国总统希拉克反对。国际会议中，这种别扭在布莱尔和希拉克的身体语言中表现得很明显。当法国领导人频频与德国总理格哈特·施罗德拥抱时。布莱尔只得到了握手，然而。有些政治专家说正是伊拉克战争促进了两国的关系。

The history of divisions may well be because of the very different ways in which the two sides see the world. But this doesn't stop 12 million Britons taking holidays in France each year. However, only 3 million French come in the opposite direction. Surveys (调查) show that most French people feel closer to the Germans than they do to the British.

And the research carried out in Britain has found that only a third of the population believes the French can be trusted.

Perhaps this bad feeling comes because the British dislike France's close relationship with Germany, or because the French are not happy with Britain's close links with the US.

这种历来的分离也许是好的，因为这两个国家对世界的看法完全不同。但是这并没有阻隔 1200 万的英国人每年到法国度假。而法国仅有 300 万的人民去英国度假。调查显示大多数法国人对德国人比对英国人亲切。并且在英国进行的调查显示仅有 1/3 的英国人信任法国人。也许这种坏的感觉是因为英国人不喜欢法国跟德国的亲密关系，或者因为法国对英国和美国的亲密关系感到不悦。

Whatever the answer is, as both sides celebrate 100 years of "doubtful friendship", they are at least able to make jokes about each other.Here's one: What's the best thing about Britain's relationship with France?The English Channel.

不论答案是什么，双方能在一起庆祝这种“不确定的友好关系”100周年，至少证明他们会相互开玩笑。其中一条就是:英国与法国的关系的最好见证是什么?是英吉利海峡。

1. For centuries,the relationship between Britain and France is\_\_\_\_\_.

几世纪以来.英国与法国的关系是一种的爱恨交织的关系。

A. friendly                      B. impolite                      C. brotherly                      D. a mixture of love and hate

2. The war in Iraq does\_\_\_\_\_to the relationship between France and Britain.

伊拉克战争对英国和法国的关系起到既好又坏的作用。

A. good      B. harm      C. neither good nor harm      D. both good and harm

3. The British are not so friendly to \_\_\_\_\_ and the French are not so friendly to \_\_\_\_\_.

英国对德国不是那么友好，法国对美国也不是那么友好。

A. Germany; America      B. America; Germany  
C. Germany; Germany      D. America; America

4. \_\_\_\_\_ are more interested in having holidays in \_\_\_\_\_. 英国人更喜欢到法国度假。

A. American people... Britain      B. British people...Germany  
C. French people...Britain      D. British people...France

5. What does the last sentence mean? 文章的最后一句的意思是什么?

A. As long as the English Channel exists, no further disagreement will form between France and Britain.  
B. The English Channel can prevent anything unfriendly happening in both France and Britain.  
C. France and Britain are near neighbors, and this will help balance the relationship between them.  
D. The English Channel is the largest enemy between France and Britain.

正确答案: DDADC

### Passage21

Community service is an important component of education here at our university. We encourage all students to volunteer for at least one community activity before they graduate. A new community program called "One On One" helps elementary students who've fallen behind. Your education majors might be especially interested in it because it offers the opportunity to do some teaching, that is, tutoring in math and English.

社区服务是我们大学教育的一个重要的部分。我们鼓励所有的学生在毕业前至少从事一项社区活动。一项新的叫做“一对一”的社区计划是用于帮助那些落后的小学生的。教育专业的学生也许对这项计划尤其感兴趣，因为它为你提供了教学(教数学和英语)的机会。

You'd have to volunteer two hours a week for one semester. You can choose to help a child with math, English, or both. Half-hour lessons are fine, so you could do a half hour of each subject two days a week.

你在一个学期内每周得自愿工作两小时。你可以选择教小孩数学，英语，或两者都教。一节课半小时比较好，因此你可以每周教两天。每次每门课半小时。

Professor Dodge will act as a mentor to the tutors-he'll be available to help you with lesson plans or to offer suggestions for activities. He has office hours every Tuesday and Thursday afternoon. You can sign up for the program with him and begin the tutoring next week.

道奇教授将担任这些家庭教师的顾问。他会帮你制定教学计划或提供活动的建议。他的办公时间是每周二和周四下午。你可以在他那签约参与这个计划并于下周开始工作。

I'm sure you'll enjoy this community service ...and you'll gain valuable experience at the same time. It looks good on your resume, too, showing that you've had experience with children and that you care about your community. If you'd like to sign up, or if you have any questions, stop by Professor Dodge's office this week.

我确信你会喜欢这项社区服务。同时你也能获得宝贵的经验。能在你的简历上表明你有教孩子的经验而且你能关心你的社区，应该是很不错的一件事。如果你愿意签约或如果你有任何问题，于本周前

往道奇教授的办公室。

1. What is the purpose of the talk? \_\_\_\_\_这段话的目的是什么?
  - A. To explain a new requirement for graduation.
  - B. To interest students in a new community program.是为了使学生们对一项新的社区计划感兴趣。
  - C. To discuss the problems of elementary school students.
  - D. To recruit elementary school teachers for a special program.
2. What is the purpose of the program that the speaker describes? \_\_\_\_\_  
讲话人所说的这项计划的目的是什么?
  - A. To find jobs for graduating students.
  - B. To help education majors prepare for final exams.
  - C. To offer tutorials to elementary school students.为小学生提供家教服务。
  - D. To provide funding for a community service project.
3. What does Professor Dodge do? \_\_\_\_\_道奇教授是干什么的?
  - A. He advises students to participate in certain program.他为学生参加某项计划提供建议。
  - B. He teaches part-time in an elementary school.
  - C. He observes elementary school students in the classroom.
  - D. He helps students prepare their resumes.
4. What should students who are interested in the tutorials do? \_\_\_\_\_  
对家教有兴趣的学生应该怎么做?
  - A. Contact the elementary school.
  - B. Sign up for a special class.
  - C. Submit a resume to the dean.
  - D. Talk to Professor Dodge.和道奇教授谈谈。
5. Whom do you think the speaker addresses? \_\_\_\_\_  
你认为说话者是在对谁说这些话的。学生。
  - A. Faculty.    B. Students.    C. Residents    D. Graduated students.

正确答案: BCADB

### Passage22

Paper is one of the most important products ever invented by man. Wide spread use of written language would not have been possible without some cheap and practical material to write on. The invention of paper meant that more people could be educated because more books could be printed and distributed. Together with the printing press, paper provided an extremely important way to communicate knowledge.

纸是人类发明的最重要的产品之一。没有一些便宜而又实用的材料来写的话，书面语也不可能广泛传播。纸的发明意味着更多的人可以接受教育，因为更多的书可以印出来并分发出去。纸和印刷一起为知识的交流提供了极其重要的途径。

How much paper do you use every year? Probably you cannot answer that question quickly. In 1990 the world's use of paper was about one kilogram for each person a year. Now some countries use as much as 50 kilograms of paper for each person a year. Countries like the United States, England and Sweden use more paper than other countries.

我们每年用多少纸呢?也许你无法很快回答出这个问题。在1900年,全世界的用纸量是每年人均一公斤左右。现在有些国家的用量达到每年人均50公斤。像美国,英国和瑞典这样的国家的用量远超其他各国。

Paper, like many other things that we use today, was first made in China. In Egypt and the West, paper was not very commonly used before the year 1400. The Egyptians wrote on a kind of material made of a water plant. Europeans used parchment for many hundreds of year. Parchment was very strong; it was made from the skin of certain young animals. We have learnt of the most important facts of European history from records that were kept on parchment.

像许多其他我们用的东西一样,纸最早发明于中国。在埃及和西方,十五世纪前纸并没有广泛使用。埃及人写字写在一种水生植物做成的材料上。欧洲人用羊皮纸用了好几百年。羊皮纸很牢固,它是用某些幼年动物的皮做成的。从羊皮纸上保存的记录中我们了解到关于欧洲历史的最重要的事情。

1. What's the meaning for the word "parchment"? \_\_\_\_\_ "parchment" 的意思是什么?

- A. The skin of young animals.
- B. A kind of paper made from the skin of certain young animals.  
一种用某些幼年动物的皮做成的纸。
- C. The paper used by European countries.
- D. The paper of Egypt.

2. Which of the following is not mentioned about the invention of paper? \_\_\_\_\_

关于纸的发明下面哪项没有被提到?

- A. More jobs could be provided than before. 工作机会比以前更多了。
- B. More people could be educated than before.
- C. More books could be printed and distributed.
- D. More ways could be used to exchange knowledge.

3. When did the Egyptians begin to use paper widely? \_\_\_\_\_

埃及人什么时候开始广泛地使用纸?大约在 1400 年。

- A. Around 1400.      B. Around 1900.      C. Around 400.      D. Around 900.

4. Which of the following countries uses more paper for each person a year? \_\_\_\_\_

以下哪个国家每年人均用纸最更大?瑞典。

- A. China      B. Sweden      C. Egypt      D. Japan

5. What is the main idea of this short talk? \_\_\_\_\_

这篇文章的主要内容是什么?

- A. More and more paper is being consumed nowadays.
- B. Paper enables people to receive education more easily.
- C. The invention of paper is of great significance to man. 纸的发明对人类非常重要 •
- D. Paper contributes a lot to the keeping of historical records.

正确答案: BAABC

### Passage23

Laws have been written to govern the use of American National Flag, and to ensure proper respect for the flag. Custom has also governed the common practice in regard to its use. All the anned services have

precise regulations on how to display the national flag. This may vary somewhat from the general rules. The national flag should be raised and lowered by hand. Do not raise the flag while it is folded. Unfold the flag first, and then hoist it quickly to the top of the flagpole. Lower it slowly and with dignity. Place no objects on or over the flag. Do not use the flag as part of a costume or athletic uniform. Do not print it upon cushions, handkerchief, paper napkins or boxes. A federal law provides that the trademark cannot be registered if it comprises the flag, or badgers of the US. When the flag is used to unveil a statue or monument, it shouldn't serve as a covering of the object to be unveiled. If it is displayed on such occasions, do not allow the flag to the ground, but let it be carried high up in the air to form a feature of the ceremony. Take every precaution to prevent the flag from soiled. It should not be allowed to touch the ground or floor, nor to brush against objects.

已经制定了法律来规定美国国旗的使用.并确保对国旗应有的尊敬。关于国旗的使用也早已有了惯例。全军就国旗的展开方法有明确的规定，这与常规有点不同。国旗的升降应由手工完成。国旗未展开时不能升起。应先使它展开，然后快速把它升至旗杆顶部。缓慢、庄严地降下。旗上不可以放东西。不要把国旗镶嵌在衣服或运动装上。也不要将国旗印在垫子、手帕、纸巾或盒子上。联邦法律规定如果某个商标含有美国国旗或国徽，这个商标就不能被注册。当国旗被用来为雕像或纪念碑揭幕时，不可以盖在被揭幕物上。如果国旗被用在这种场合，则不能让它掉到地上而应悬在空中作为这个仪式的象征。特别注意不要沾污国旗，不允许触到地面或擦着物体。

1. How do Americans ensure proper respect for the national flag?

美国人是如何确保对国旗应有的尊敬的？

- A. By making laws. 通过制定法律。
- B. By enforcing discipline.
- C. By educating the public.
- D. By holding ceremonies.

2. What is the regulation regarding the raising of the American National Flag? 升美国国旗有何规定？

- A. It should be raised by soldiers.
- B. It should be raised quickly by hand. 应该快速用手升起
- C. It should be raised only by Americans.
- D. It should be raised by mechanical means.

3. How should the American National Flag be displayed at an unveiling ceremony?

揭幕仪式上应该如何使用国旗？

- A. It should be attached to the status.
- B. It should be hung from the top of the monument
- C. It should be spread over the object to be unveiled.
- D. It should be carried high up in the air. 应该悬挂在空中。

4. What do we learn about the use of the American National Flag?

对于美国国旗的使用我们知道了什么？

- A. There has been a lot of controversy over the use of flag.
- B. The best athletes can wear uniforms with the design of the flag.
- C. There are precise regulations and customs to be followed. 要严格遵守规定和习惯。
- D. Americans can print the flag on their cushions or handkerchiefs.

5. What is Americans' attitude towards their National Flag? 美国人对于自己的国旗是什么态度？

- A. Arbitrary
- B. Respect. 尊敬
- C. Happy.
- D. Brave.

正确答案：ABDCB



## Passage24

It has been reported that in colleges across the United States, the daytime serial drama known as the soap opera has suddenly become "in". Between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4:30 p.m., college television lounges are filled with soap opera fans who can't wait to see the next episode in the lives of their favorite characters.

据报道,在美国大学里,被称为肥皂剧的日间系列剧突然“火”了起来。上午 11 点至下午 4:30,大学电视观看室里挤满了肥皂剧迷,他们急着想看自己所崇拜的偶像的下一集生活剧。

Actually, soaps are more than a college favorite; they're a youth favorite. When school is out, high-school students are in front of their TV sets. One young working woman admitted that she turned down a higher paying job rather than give up watching her favorite serials. During the 1960's, it was uncommon for young people to watch soap operas. The mood of the sixties was very different from now. It was a time of seriousness, and talk was about social issues of great importance.

其实,肥皂剧不仅仅是大学生最喜爱的节目,也是年轻人最喜爱的。放学后,中学生都挤在电视机前观看节目。有一个年轻的职业妇女坦诚说起曾经拒绝了一份薪水不错的工作而不愿放弃观看最喜爱的系列剧。20 世纪 60 年代年轻人很少看肥皂剧。那时的情况与现在很不相同。那是很严肃的时期,人们所谈的都是关于很重要的社会大事。

Now, seriousness has been replaced by fun. Young people want to be happy. It may seem strange that they should turn to soap opera, which is known for showing trouble in people's lives. But soap opera is enjoyment. Young people can identify with the soap opera character, who, like the college-age viewer, is looking for happy love, and probably not finding it. And soap opera gives young people a chance to feel close to people without having to bear any responsibility for their problems.

现在,严肃已被娱乐取代。年轻人想寻找快乐。如果他们想看表现生活烦恼的肥皂剧就会显得很奇怪。但肥皂剧是令人快乐的。年轻人可以模仿肥皂剧里的人物,这些人物像大学生观众一样,在寻找快乐的爱情,也许还没找到。肥皂剧给年轻人一个贴近人们的机会但对于他们的问题却不必承担责任。

1. What is soap opera? 什么是肥皂剧?

- A. Plays based on science fiction stories.
- B. Plays based on non-fiction stories.
- C. The daytime serial dramas on TV. 白天的电视系列剧。
- D. Popular documentary films on TV.

2. What can be the best title of the passage? 这篇文章的最佳题目是什么?

- A. College student viewers.
- B. Favorite TV serials.
- C. Soap opera fans. 肥皂剧迷
- D. College-age viewers.

3. Which is NOT the reason why the soap opera has suddenly become "in" among American young people?

根据这篇文章,哪一项不是肥皂剧突然火起来的原因?

- A. Because the viewers want to be happy and to enjoy themselves.
- B. Because the soap opera makes young people feel close to their people.
- C. Because the viewers can find themselves in the soap opera characters.
- D. Because the young people have to bear the responsibilities for their troubles. 因为年轻人得承担问题的责任。

4. What can we learn from the passage?这篇文章让我们知道了什么?

- A. College students like soap operas more than any other social groups.
- B. Young people of sixties like soap operas more than people today.
- C. Young viewers have turned themselves from the seriousness of sixties to enjoyment now.  
年轻人已经使自己从 60 年代人的严肃转向了现在的快乐。
- D. The young as a whole are trying to look for happy love but in vain.

5. What message does the author want to convey to us?作者想向我们表达什么信息?

- A. The people's favorites to drama works have been changed for a long time.
- B. The people's favorites to drama works change along with the times.  
人们对戏剧作品的喜爱随着时间而改变。
- C. The people's favorites to drama works is changed by the soap opera.
- D. The people's favorites have changed the drama works.

正确答案: CCDCB

### Passage25

By definition, heroes and heroines are men and women distinguished by uncommon courage, achievements, and self-sacrifice made most for the benefits of others—they are people against whom we measure others. They are men and women recognized for shaping our nation's consciousness and development as well as the lives of those who admire them. Yet, some people say that ours is an age where true heroes and heroines are hard to come by, where the very idea of heroism is something beyond us—an artifact of the past. Some maintain, that because the Cold War is over and because America is at peace, our age is essentially an unheroic one. Furthermore, the overall crime rate is down, poverty has been eased by a strong and growing economy, and advances continue to be made in medical science.

就定义而言,英雄之所以与众不同是因为他们有非凡的勇气、取得了卓越的成就、常常为他人的利益而做出牺牲——他们是我们评价别人的标准。他们是大家公认的对我们国家意识的形成和我们国家的发展,还有对他们的崇拜者的一生起了重大作用的人。可是,有人说,我们的时代是很难出现真正英雄的时代,英雄主义这一概念本身我们就难以理解——它已经成为历史。有些人坚持说,由于冷战的结束和美国对外的和睦,我们的时代本质上不是一个英勇豪壮的时代。更进一步地说,总体犯罪率正在降低,经济的发展与增长已经缓解了贫困,医疗科学也在不断的进步。

Cultural icons are hard to define, but we know them when we see them. They are people who manage to go beyond celebrity(明星), who are legendary, who somehow manage to become mythic. But what makes some figures icons and others mere celebrities? That's hard to answer. In part, their lives have the quality of a story to tell. For instance, the beautiful young Diana Spencer who at 19 married a prince, renounced marriage and the throne, and died at the moment she found true love. Good looks certainly help. So does a special indefinable charm, with the help of the media. But nothing confirms an icon more than a tragic death—such as Martin Luther King, Jr., John F. Kennedy, and Princess Diana.

给文化偶像下定义就更难了,但是我们看到他们就认识了他们。他们超越了名流,成为传奇式人物,甚至在某种程度上已是神话式的人物。但究竟是哪些因素使有些人成为偶像,另一些人仅成了名流呢?这就太难说了。部分原因是他们的生平带有传奇故事的色彩。比如说,年轻貌美的戴安娜·史宾塞,19岁时嫁给了王子,放弃了婚姻与王权,却在找到真爱的那一刻死去了。漂亮的长相当然有

用，另外，在媒体的妙作下某种难以描述的、特殊的个人魅力也起作用。然而悲剧性地过早离开这个世界，却是造成偶像最重要的因素——例如：小马丁·路德·金、约翰·F·肯尼迪和戴安娜王妃。

1. The passage mainly deals with .这段主要讲述

- A. life and death  
B. heroes and heroines  
C. heroes and icons 英雄与偶像  
D. icons and celebrities

2. Heroes and heroines are usually .英雄通常是

- A. courageous                                  B. good example to follow  
C. self-sacrificing                         D. all of the above 以上三个都是

3. Which of the following statements is wrong? 下列哪个陈述是错误的?

- A. Poverty in America has been eased with the economic growth.
- B. Superstars are famous for being famous.
- C. One's look can contribute to being famous.
- D. Heroes and heroines can only emerge in war times. 英雄只能出现在战争时代。

4. Beautiful young Diana Spencer found her genuine love .

年轻貌美的戴安娜·史宾塞找到了她的真爱。

- A. when she was 19  
B. when she became a princess  
C. just before her death 刚好在她死之前  
D. after she gave birth to a prince

5. What is more likely to set an icon's status? 有什么更能说明偶像的地位?

- A. Good looks. B. Tragic and early death.悲剧和英年早逝  
C. Personal attraction. D. The quality of one's story.

**正确答案： CDDCB**

## Passage26

Places to stay in Britain are as varied as the places you visit. Whatever your budget is the choice-from basic barn to small hotel, from tiny cottage to grand castle — is all part of fun.

在英国，可住宿的地方就如可参观的地方那么多。不论你的预算是多少，任何一种选择都是快乐的一部分——从谷仓到小旅馆，从小农舍到大城堡。

Hostels 旅社

Cheap, good-value hostels are aimed at all types of like-minded travelers, who prefer value over luxury and you don't have to be young or single to use them. Britain's independent hostels and backpackers hostels also offer a great welcome. Facilities and prices vary, especially in rural areas, where some hostels are a little more than a bunkhouse(临时住房) while others are remarkably comfortable — almost like bargain hotels.

廉价、超值的旅社定位在形形色色的趣味相投的重精神超过物质的这类游客群体，而且旅社没有规定游客必须是年轻人或者是单身汉。英国对自助旅行者和背包旅行者也十分欢迎。设施和价格也各不相同，特别是在乡村，有些旅社只比临时住房好一点点，而有些特别舒适——就像物美价廉的旅馆一样。

Youth Hotels 青年旅馆

Founded many years ago to "help all, especially young people of limited means, to a greater knowledge, love and care of the countryside", the Youth Hotels Association is still going strong in the 21st century. The network of 230 hotels is a perfect gateway for exploring Britain's towns and countryside.

(这种旅社的形式)很多年前就形成了,为了“帮助所有的,特别是资金有限的年轻人,深入了解、喜爱、关心农村。”青年旅行社组织在 21 世纪依然盛行。230 家的旅社网络是探索英国小镇和农村的最佳门户。

#### B&Bs 床位和早餐

The B&Bs (bed and breakfasts) is a great British institution. In essence you get a room in somebody's house, and small B&Bs may only have one guest room, so you'll really feel like part of the family. Larger B&Bs may have four or five rooms and more facilities, but just as warm as a welcome.

床位与早餐是英国的伟大创举。实际上就是某家的住户为你提供一个房间,小的 B&Bs 只有一间客房,所以你会觉得自己是这户人家的一份子。大一些的 B&Bs 可能有 4、5 个房间和更多设施,但一样的热情款待。

In country areas your B&Bs might be in a village or an isolated farm surrounded by fields. Prices reflect facilities and usually run from around £ 12 to £ 20 per person. City B&Bs charge about £ 25 to £ 30 per person, although they're often cheaper as you go further out to the suburbs.

在农村, B&B 可能在一个村庄或者四周都是田地的独立的农场里。价格反映了房间的设施:通常每人在 12 到 20 英镑左右。城市的 B&Bs 价格在每人 25 到 30 英镑左右,尽管越到郊区价格越便宜。

#### Pubs&Inns 酒吧和客栈

As well as selling drinks and meals, Britain's pubs and inns sometimes offer B&Bs, particularly in country areas. Staying a night or two can be great fun and puts you at the heart of local community.

除了卖酒和饭菜外,英国的酒吧和客栈有时也提供床位和早餐,特别在农村地区。在那里住一两个晚上会十分有趣,并且可以让你处在当地社区的中心。

Rates range from around £ 5 to £ 25 per person. Pubs are more likely to have single rooms.

价格在每人 15 到 25 英镑左右。酒吧更有可能拥有单人房。

1. In this passage the author mainly \_\_\_\_\_. 这篇文章作者的意图主要是什么?

- A. tells us where to stay while visiting Britain 告诉我们到英国旅游可以住在哪里
- B. advises readers to pay a visit to Britain
- C. introduces the wonderful public services in Britain
- D. gives us some information about British life

2. \_\_\_\_\_ are mainly built for young visitors. \_\_\_\_\_ 主要是为年轻人建的。

- A. Pubs & Inns
- B. Youth Hotels 青年旅社
- C. Hostels
- D. B&Bs

3. If you travel alone and want to know better family life in Britain, you'd better stay in \_\_\_\_\_.

如果你独自一个人旅游并且想更好地了解英国的居民生活,你可以住在 B & Bs。

- A. Pubs & Inns
- B. Youth Hotels
- C. Hostels
- D. B&Bs

4. If you are interested in traveling with your friends but only with limited means, where is the better place for you to stay?

如果你喜欢和明友一起旅行但资金有限.哪里是最佳住宿地点呢?

- A. Pubs & Inns
- B. Youth Hotels
- C. Hostels 旅社
- D. B&Bs

5. Which of the following is NOT true according to the last part of the passage?

根据文章的最后一段,以下哪句是错误的?

- A. Pubs and inns usually provide visitors bed and breakfast.

- B. All pubs and inns offer visitors bed and breakfast. 所有的酒吧和客栈都为旅客提供床位和早餐。  
 C. Pubs and inns charge a visitor £ 25 at the most.  
 D. If you want a single room, you are more likely to get one in pubs.

正确答案: **ABDCB**

### Passage27

Look at the instructions on the bottle of the medicine and then choose the right answers.

John is twelve years old. He had a bad cold and coughed day and night. He went to see a doctor. The doctor gave him some cough medicine.

Cough Medicine

Shake(摇动)it well before use.

Take it three times each day before meals.

Dose(药量):

Age: over14 2 teaspoonfuls(勺)

8——13 1 teaspoonful

4——7 1/2 teaspoonful

Not right for children below the age of three. Put it in a cold place. Use it before December 1st 2002.

约翰病了，咳嗽得很厉害。医生给他开了些药。咳嗽药上说明书的内容主要包括了药品的服用方法、药量、贮存条件以及保质期等。

- John should take \_\_\_\_\_ a day.  
 A. 2 teaspoonfuls      B. 3 teaspoonfuls      C. 4 teaspoonfuls      D. 1 teaspoonful
- The medicine should be kept in \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. a fridge      B. hot water      C. any place      D. the sun
- John should \_\_\_\_\_ before he takes it.  
 A. shake the medicine well      B. eat nothing  
 C. do some exercise      D. drink a cup of tea
- When people are \_\_\_\_\_ years old, they cannot take this medicine.  
 A. eighty      B. thirty      C. two      D. twelve
- John will \_\_\_\_\_ the medicine when it is left after Dec. 1st, 2002.  
 A. throw away      B. stop to take  
 C. take once      D. take six times more

正确答案: **BAACA**

### Passage28

In England, people often talk about the weather because they can experience four seasons in one day. In the morning the weather is warm just like spring. An hour later black clouds come and then it rains hard. The weather gets a little cold. In the late afternoon the sky will be sunny, the sun will begin to shine, and it will be summer at this time of a day.

In England, people can also have summer. So in winter they can swim sometimes, and in summer sometimes they should take warm clothes.

When you go to England, you will see that some English people usually take an umbrella or a raincoat

with them in the sunny morning, but you should not laugh at them.

If you don't take an umbrella or a raincoat, you will regret later in the day.

在英国，人们经常谈论天气，因为他们可以在一天之内经历四个季节。早上的天气就像春天一样温暖。一小时后，乌云密布，然后下起了大雨。天气开始变得有点冷。在傍晚的时候，天空将是晴朗的，太阳将开始闪耀，它将是夏天在这个时候的一天。

在英国，人们也有夏天。因此，在冬天，他们可以游泳，有时，在夏天，他们应该采取暖和的衣服。

当你去英国的时候，你会看到一些英国人在阳光明媚的早晨，通常会带上雨伞或雨衣，但你不应该嘲笑他们。

如果你不带雨伞或雨衣，你将会后悔。

1. Why do people in England often talk about the weather? 为什么在英国的人经常谈论天气？

A. Because they may have four seasons in one day. 因为他们有一天可能有四个季节。

B. Because they often have very good weather.

C. Because the weather is warm just like in spring.

D. Because the sky is sunny all day.

2. From the story we know that \_\_\_\_\_ come and then there is a heavy rain.

从这个故事中我们知道，什么东西来就会有大雨。

A. sunshine and snow

B. black clouds 乌云

C. summer and winter

D. spring and autumn

3. "People can also have summer in winter" means "It is sometimes \_\_\_\_\_ in winter."

人们在冬天也能拥有夏天的意思是这个有时候是什么时候在冬天？

A. warm 暖和的

B. cool

C. cold

D. rainy

4. In the sunny morning some English people usually take a raincoat or an umbrella with them because \_\_\_\_\_

在阳光明媚的早晨，一些英国人通常带雨衣或雨伞，因为

A. their friends ask them to do so.

B. it often rains in England 英国经常下雨

C. they are going to sell them

D. they are their favorite things

5. The best title for this passage is \_\_\_\_\_. 这段文章的最佳标题是？

A. Bad Season

B. Summer or Winter

C. The Weather in England 英国的天气

D. Strange English People

正确答案：ABABC

### Passage29

Long, long ago there was no zero. To write the number sixty-three people wrote 63. To write six hundred and three, people wrote 63. The space between six and three was there to mean "not any "tens. Sometimes people did not remember the space. It was hard to see and read.

Later people used a dot to hold the space. Six hundred and three looked like this 6.3. But the dot was hard to see. So people put a circle around it like this 6⊙3. Then people could see the dot. They remembered the space. At last, only the circle around the dot was used. It was like a zero. This is one story of how the

zero came to be used.

Now zero has many important uses. Zero tells how many. Can you tell some other ways of using zero?

很久很久以前。还没有 0。要写数字 63 人们只能写 63，要写 603，人们只能写 6 3，在 6 和 3 之间的空格表示“任何十位数”，有时人们又不记得空格，读起来和看起来都很用难，之后人们用斑点去代替空格，603 看起来像 6.3，但是斑点很难看出来，所以人们又用一个圈框着斑点来表示像 6⊙3，之后人们很容易就看见斑点了，最后，只有这种圆圈框着斑点的方法一直在用。它看起来像 0，这就是 0 是如何开始使用的故事。

现在 0 已经变得非常重要了，0 可以告诉我們有多少数，你能告诉一些其他用 0 的方法吗？

1. Long, long ago people didn't know how to \_\_\_\_\_. 很久很久以前,人们不知道如何写零。

A. write                      B. write zero                      C. write numbers                      D. write sixty-three

2. Long, long ago if they wrote two hundred-eight, people wrote \_\_\_\_\_.

很久很久以前，如果他们写了二百零八，人们写成 28。

A. 28                      B. 28                      C. 228                      D. 208

3. Later \_\_\_\_\_ was used to mean space. 后来人们在空格之间加了一点。

A. "not any"                      B. letter "0"                      C. zero                      D. a dot

4. People used circles \_\_\_\_\_ 人们用圆圈是为了不忘记空格

A. to remember ways                      B. to remember numbers  
C. not to forget the space                      D. to mean nothing

5. The story tells us \_\_\_\_\_. 本文主要介绍了

A. how zero came to be used 0 是如何产生的                      B. how to write zero  
C. what's the use of zero                      D. that zero means a dot, a circle or space

**正确答案：BBDCA**

### Passage 30

I often dreamed about Pisa when I was a boy. I read about the famous building called the Leaning Tower of Pisa. But when I read the word Pisa, I was thinking of pizza. I thought this tower was a place to buy pizza. It must be the best place to buy pizza in the world, I thought.

Many years later I finally saw the Leaning Tower. I knew then that it was Pisa and not pizza. But there was still something special about it for me. The tower got its name because it really does lean to one side. Some people want to try to fix it. They are afraid it may fall over and they don't like that it leans over the city.

I do not think it's a good idea to try to fix it. The tower probably will not fall down, it is 600 years old. Why should anything happen to it now? And, if you ask me, I like what it looks like. To me it is a very human kind of leaning. Nothing is perfect, it seems to say.

And who cares? Why do people want things to be perfect? Imperfect things may be more interesting. Let's take the tower in Pisa. Why is it so famous? There are many other older, more beautiful towers in Italy. But Pisa tower is the most famous. People come from all over the world to see it.

当我还是一个男孩时，我常常梦见比萨。我知道了那个叫做比萨斜塔的著名的建筑。但当我知道了单词 pisa(比萨)，我认为是 pizza(比萨饼)。我认为那是一个可以买到比萨饼的地方。它一定是全世界买到比萨饼的最好的地方，我想。

多年以后。终于看到了比萨斜塔。我当时就知道是在比萨没有比萨饼。但对我来讲还是有特别之处。比萨斜塔的得名，因为它确实往一边倾斜。一些人想尝试修复它。他们担心它可能往一边下降，而他們不喜欢它在城市倾斜。

我不认为尝试修复它这是一个好主意。比萨斜塔可能将不会倒下，它有 600 年的历史。为什么现在会发生这些事情？而且，如果你问我，我喜欢它的外形。对我来说是一个非常的经历。没有地方是完美的，它似乎说。

而且谁在乎呢？为什么人们想要完美的东西？不完美的东西可能更有趣。让我们去参观比萨斜塔。为什么他如此著名？还有很多其他的古老的塔，意大利有更美丽的塔。但是比萨斜塔是最著名的。来自世界各地的人来看它。

1. This passage is about \_\_\_\_\_. 由作者所叙述的内容，可知该塔之所以被叫做斜塔是因为它是倾斜的。

- A. Italian pizza
- B. Italy's problems
- C. how the Leaning Tower of Pisa got its name
- D. why the writer likes Pisa

2. The writer used to think Pisa \_\_\_\_\_. 笔者认为比萨是和比萨饼一样的。

- A. in Spain
- B. not very famous
- C. not the same as pizza
- D. the same as pizza

3. The Leaning Tower of Pisa is \_\_\_\_\_. 比萨斜塔有 600 年的历史。

- A. modern
- B. falling down
- C. 600 years old
- D. 60 years old

4. The writer \_\_\_\_\_. 笔者认为它是意大利最美丽的塔。

- A. doesn't like what the tower looks like
- B. likes what the tower looks like
- C. thinks it's the most beautiful tower in Italy
- D. doesn't like towers

5. The writer likes the Leaning Tower of Pisa because \_\_\_\_\_. 笔者喜欢比萨斜塔.因为它不完美。

- A. it's old
- B. it's perfect
- C. it sells pizza
- D. it's imperfect

**正确答案：CDCBD**

### Passage31

If you do not use your arms or your legs for some time, they will become weak, and when you start using them again, they slowly become strong again. Everybody knows that. Yet many people do not seem to know that memory works in the same way.

When someone says that he has a good memory, he really means that he keeps his memory in practice by using it. When someone else says that his memory is poor, he really means that he does not give it enough chance to become strong.

If a friend says that his arms and legs are weak, we know that it is his own fault. But if he tells us that he has a poor memory, many of us think that his parents may be blamed, and few of us know that it is just his



own fault. I have ever found that some people can't read or write but usually they have better memories? This is because they cannot read or write and when they have to remember things, they cannot write them down in a small notebook. As a result, they have to remember days, names, songs and stories, so their memory is being exercised the whole time.

So if you want to have a good memory, learn from the people: practice remembering things in a way as other people do.

如果你长时间不活动手臂和腿脚，它们就会变得比较脆弱；你再次开始活动它们的时候，它们就会慢慢恢复强壮。每个人都知道这个事实。然而很多人看上去并不知道我们的记忆力也是这样变化的。

当某人说他有很好的记忆力时，他实际在说他在练习记忆保持良好的记忆力。

当另外某人说他记忆力不好时，他实际在说他没有给记忆力足够的机会让他变得强壮。

如果一个朋友说他的手臂和腿脚不够强壮，我们知道这不是他的错；但是如果他说他的记忆力不好，大部分人都认为这是他的错了。

你曾经遇到过这样的人吗？他们不能读不能写，但他们有很好的记忆力。就是因为不能读不能写他们只能记忆，他们需要记忆很多日期，名字，歌曲和故事；所以他们的记忆力一直处于兴奋状态。

所以如果你想拥有良好的记忆力，向他们学习：练习记忆。

1. Someone can't have a good memory if \_\_\_\_\_. 一个人没有好的记忆力是因为
  - A. he can't read or write
  - B. his parents haven't a good memory
  - C. he doesn't make good use of his memory 他没有充分利用他的记忆
  - D. he doesn't use his arms or legs for some time
2. If you do not use your arms or legs for some time, \_\_\_\_\_. 如果你不使用你的胳膊或腿一段时间
  - A. they will become thin
  - B. they will become weak 他们会变得脆弱
  - C. they begin to ache all over
  - D. you can't use them any more
3. Which of the following statements is true? 下列哪一陈述是正确的？
  - A. Your memory needs chance for practice. 你的记忆需要练习的机会
  - B. A good memory is inherited from parents.
  - C. Your memory works in the different ways as your arms or legs.
  - D. Don't learn to read and write if you want to have a good memory.
4. Few people know that if someone has a poor memory it is \_\_\_\_\_.

很少有人知道，如果一个人拥有差劲的记忆是因为他自己的错误造成的。

  - A. his own fault
  - B. his parents' fault
  - C. his teachers' fault
  - D. his friends' fault
5. The writer wants to tell us \_\_\_\_\_. 笔者想要告诉我们
  - A. how to read and write well
  - B. how to have a good memory 如何有一个好的记忆
  - C. how to use our arms or legs better
  - D. how to learn from the people who can't read or write

正确答案：CBAAB

People used to say, "The hand that rocks (摇) the cradle(摇篮) rules the world, "and "Behind every successful man, there's a woman. "Both these sayings mean the same thing: Men rule the world, but their wives rule them.

Most of the American women like making their husbands and sons successful, but some of them want something for themselves. They want good jobs. When they work, they want to be better paid, they want to be as successful as men.

The American women's liberation movement was started by the women who don't want to stand behind successful men. They don't want to be told that certain jobs of offices are closed to them. They refuse to work side with men who do the same work for a higher pay.

A liberated woman must be proud of being a woman and confidence (信心) herself. If somebody says to her, "You've come a long way, baby. "She'll smile and answer. "Not nearly as far as I'm going to go, baby."

This movement is quite new, and many American women do not agree. But it has already made some important changes in women's lives-in men's lives, too.

人们常说:“摇动摇篮的手统治世界。”还说“每个成功的男人背后都有一个女人。”所有这些俗语都说了一个道理。男人统治世界,但他们的妻子统治男人。多数美国女人喜欢超越她们的丈夫并且取得成功。她们有的想自己亲自养活自己。她们想做工作。她们工作时想得到高报酬。她们想要和男人一样成功。美国的女权解放运动就是由那些不愿依附成功男人的女人发起的。她们想与男人地位平等,拥有成功的平等机会。他们不愿听她们只限于供职某些工作部门,他们拒绝男女同工不同酬。一个成功的女人不自卑,于是女人并且充满自信。倘若有人对她说“你差远了,宝贝!”她会笑着问答:“我要做的远不止如此,宝贝!”这是一个新兴的运动,不是所有的女人都赞成。但是,这场运动已经使得女人的生活和男人的生活发生了重要的改变。

1. "The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world." means \_\_\_\_\_. 摇动摇篮的手统治世界意思是?

- A. woman can not only give birth to children but rule a country
- B. women not only raise their children but support their husbands
- C. women do play an important part in men's lives and work 女人在男人的生活和工作中扮演着重要的部分
- D. a man can't be successful without being married

2. "You've come a long way, baby." means. 你差远了, 宝贝! 意思是?

- A. "you have walked far from your home"
- B. "she has done a lot and succeeded greatly in freeing herself" 她做了很多, 并成功地释放了自己
- C. "she has worked outside far from her home"
- D. "you really love me, dear"

3. "Not nearly as far as I'm going to go, baby." means \_\_\_\_\_. 我要做的远不止如此, 宝贝! 意思是?

- A. "the way isn't very far"
- B. "she must go even farther to work"
- C. "she isn't so satisfied with success" 她对成功不太满意
- D. "she is very much satisfied with her the way she covered"

4. According to the passage, the writer \_\_\_\_\_ the women's liberation.

根据文章的意思, 笔者是说所有妇女解放的事情。

- A. is all for  
B. doesn't tell us his idea on  
C. is strongly against  
D. isn't strongly against

5. The best title of this passage should be \_\_\_\_\_.这段文章的最佳标题应该是

- A. Something about Women  
B. Women and Their Husbands  
C. Men's Liberation in the USA  
D. Women's Liberation in the USA 美国的妇女解放运动

正确答案: CBCAD

### Passage33

When weather is hot, you go to a lake or an ocean. When you are near a lake or an ocean, you feel cool. Why? The sun makes the earth hot, but it cannot make the weather very hot. Although the air over the earth becomes hot, the air over the water stays cool. The hot air over the earth rises.

当天气热, 你去湖边或海边。当你靠近湖边海边, 你觉得凉快。为什么? 太阳使地球热, 但不能让天气热。虽然在地面的空气变热了, 但是水面的空气还是凉快的, 地面的热空气就会上升。

Then the cool air over the water moves in and takes the place of the hot air. When you are near a lake or an ocean, you feel the cool air when it moves in. You feel the wind, and the wind makes you feel cool.

然后, 水面的凉空气移动进入地面代替了热空气。当空气移入, 你靠近湖边或海边, 你就会觉得凉快。你感到有风, 风让你觉得凉快。

Of course, scientists cannot answer all of our questions. If we ask, "Why is the ocean full of salt?" scientists will say that the salt comes from rocks. When a rock gets very hot or very cold, it cracks. Rain falls into the cracks. The rain then carries the salt into the earth and into the rivers. The rivers carry the salt into the ocean. But then we ask, "What happens to the salt in the ocean? The ocean does not get more salty every year." Scientists are not sure about the answer to this question.

当然, 科学家不能回答所有的问题。如果我们问“为什么海洋充满盐?” 科学家可能说盐来自岩石。当岩石很热或很冷, 岩石就爆裂。雨水带着盐进入土地和河流。河流带着盐进入海洋。但是我们问海里的盐又会怎样呢? 每年海洋的盐份没有增加啊? 科学家对此问题的答案就不肯定了。

We know a lot about our world. But there are still many answers that we do not have, and we are curious.

1. The main idea of the passage is \_\_\_\_\_.这篇文章的主题是

- A. people feel cool when they are near a lake or an ocean 当靠近湖边海边时人们觉得凉快  
B. scientists can explain everything we want to know  
C. scientists can explain many things except one thing  
D. the salt in the ocean comes from rocks

2. You feel cool when you are near a lake or an ocean because \_\_\_\_\_.

当你靠近湖边或海边, 你就会觉得凉快, 是因为\_\_\_\_\_。

- A. the water is not so hot as the earth  
B. the earth is hot  
C. the water is colder than the earth  
D. cool air from the water moves towards the land 水的凉气向陆地移动

3. Now scientists know \_\_\_\_\_. 现在科学家知道。

A.what makes people feel cool near a lake or an ocean in summer 为什么夏天人们在湖边或海边会感到凉快

B.everything about the ocean

C.why the ocean does not get more and mote salty

D.what happens to the salt in the ocean

4. A rock cracks when \_\_\_\_\_. 当\_\_\_\_\_时，岩石会爆裂？

A. rain falls

B. it gets very hot

C. it gets very cold

D. either B or C

5. People are always curious about the world around them because \_\_\_\_\_.

人们对周围世界总是很好奇，因为\_\_\_\_\_？

A. they know nothing about it

B. they know little about it

C. there are answers they do not have 仍然有很多问题他们不知道。

D. there are a lot of interesting stories about it

**正确答案：CDABC**

#### **Passage34**

Linda and David have traveled by air from London to Sydney, Australia. Linda has promised her mother that she will ring her to let her know that they have arrived safely. This is something she had done ever since she was a child.David thinks it is not a good idea to ring so far,to spend too much, and to say so little.

"If there were an accident." He says, 'they'd know soon enough. Bad news travels fast."

But Linda has promised that she would ring. "However," she says," it doesn't cost much when you just think that it's the other side of the world. It's only six pence per second(每秒六便士). “

"If you're on that telephone for less than one minute, I'll eat my hat," David says, "And one minute's nearly four pounds(英镑)."

"That's no more than you'd pay for a new hat,"Linda answers.

She has asked the man at the hotel(旅馆) desk to get her the number. The telephone rings. Linda picks it up.

"Hello, Mum. Is that you?" She says.

"Six pence per second," David reminds (提醒) her.

"Hello, love." It is Mrs. Lee, Linda's mother, speaking from London. "I can hear you very clearly just like you are in the next room. It's a better line than when you called me from your office. Do you remember? I shouted at that time, and still you couldn't hear me sometimes."

"Yes, Mum." Linda puts in. "I just wanted to ring to....."

"I remember how you rang when you went to Betty's house to eat, when you were a little girl. And then when you ..." Mrs. Lee is a great talker

"Nearly four pounds." says David.

Linda tries to tell her mother that it is time to say goodbye.

"Yes, all right, "says Mrs. Lee," But you will write, won't you, as you did when you were at work ..."

Once again, Mrs. Lee talks about the pass and there is no stopping her.

"Four pounds fifty," says David.

At Last, Linda cuts her mother short, promises to write, and rings off.

"There! That wasn't long, was it?"

"Four pounds, ninety pence." David answers. "And you didn't even say that we've arrived."

注: Ring 不是戒指, 这里指的是打电话:

琳达和大卫旅行乘飞机从伦敦到澳大利亚的悉尼。琳达已经答应她的母亲, 她会打电话给她, 让她知道他们已经安全抵达。从她还是孩子的时候就一直这么做。大卫认为这(不)是一个好主意, 这么远的长途电话, 说这么少, 话费却恨贵。

“要有意外。”他说, “他们准知道, 坏事传千里嘛。”

但是琳达答应母亲会给她个电话, “可是”她说道, “这也不用花多少钱的, 不过是给世界的另一边通个话, 一分钟才入便士。”

“你要是能通话不超过一分钟, 我就把帽子这个帽子吃了”大卫说, “记住一分钟的可是近 4 英磅。”

“那你就随时准备新帽子吧”琳达的答道。

她问旅馆的服务生要了电话, 拨通了家里的电话。琳达的母亲拿起了电话。

“喂, 妈妈, 是你吗?” 琳达问道。

“六便士每秒”大卫在边上提醒道。

“噢, 亲爱的”, 琳达的妈妈从伦敦那边传来声音, “我可以从伦敦很清楚地听到你的声音, 就好像你在隔壁房间。你现在用的电话信号可比你办公室的好多了。你记得我每次都得冲着电话喊, 可有时候你还是没听到我说什么……”

“是的, 妈妈。”琳达放在。“我打电话就是想跟你…”

“我还记得小时候你到贝蒂家吃饭, 给我打过电话, 那时候你…”琳达的母亲谈的不亦乐乎。

“快 4 磅了。”大卫说道。

琳达试着告诉她的妈妈, 该是挂电话、说再见的时候了。

“好吧”那边说到, “你要记得写信给我, 就像你上班的时候一样写信…”

说完, 琳达的妈妈再次说起一些过去的事, 完全没有要挂掉的息思。

最后, 琳达没办法了, 只好打断对话, 答应会写信给她, 这才挂掉了电话

“那啥!也不是很久, 是吧?”

“4 磅 90 个便士。”大卫回答。“你甚至都没说, 我们到了。”!

1. Linda is telephoning home to \_\_\_\_\_.琳达打电话回家说, 她和大卫已经安全到达

- A. tell her mother some bad news
- B. say that she and David have arrived safely
- C. report an accident to her mother
- D. say that she and David have left London

2. Linda does not think it expensive to ring, because \_\_\_\_\_.琳达不认为这是一次昂贵的通话。

- A. it only costs four pounds and ninety pence
- B. it is even more expensive to buy a new hat
- C. she had telephoned home since her childhood
- D. she will speak from one side of the word to the other 她认为不过是给世界的另一边通个话

3. David says. "Nearly four pounds", because \_\_\_\_\_.大卫说, “近四磅”, 因为

- A. he wants to remind Linda of the cost of the cost of the call 他想提醒琳达通话费用的成本

- B. he wants to buy himself a new hat
- C. Linda has not told her mother they have arrived
- D. he wants Mrs. Lee to know how much the call costs

4. Mrs. Lee goes on talking for so long because \_\_\_\_\_. 李夫人去谈了这么长时间的原因

- A. she likes to hear all about the past
- B. she likes talking 她喜欢说话
- C. Linda had not told her that she has arrived
- D. she is going to pay for the telephone call

5. Linda tries to stop her mother by \_\_\_\_\_. 琳达试图阻止她的母亲。

- A. telling her how much the call is costing
- B. writing a letter as she has promised to do
- C. telling her that they have arrived safely
- D. promising to write, and ringing off 承诺写信并结束了电话

**正确答案:BDABD**

### 第三部分 词汇与结构

1. -I don't know **B** to deal with such matter. 我不知道如何处理这类问题。  
A. what      B. how      C. which      D. /
2. - **B** is your girlfriend like? 你的女朋友是什么样的人?  
- She is very kind and good-looking. 她很善良也很漂亮。  
A. How      B. What      C. Which      D. Who
3. -He **A** driving me home, even though I told him I lived nearby.  
尽管我告诉他我住在附近, 但是他执意要开车送我回家。  
A. insisted on      B. insisted at      C. insisted that      D. insisted in
4. -We came finally **C** the conclusion that she has been telling lies all the time.  
我们最终得出结论她一直在撒谎。  
A. of      B. into      C. to      D. at
5. -I won't make the **B** mistake next time. 下次我再也不会犯同样的错误。  
A. like      B. same      C. near      D. similar

**KEY: BBACB**

6. -He **C** lives in the house where he was born. 他仍然住在他出生的那间屋子。  
A. already      B. yet      C. still      D. ever
7. -I didn't know what to do, but then an idea suddenly **C** to me. 我不知道怎么办, 但是突然我有了一个主意。  
A. appeared      B. happened      C. occurred      D. emerged
8. -Measles (麻疹) **D** a long time to get over. 麻疹需要很长一段时间康复。  
A. spend      B. spends      C. take      D. takes
9. -A pair of spectacles **A** what I need at the moment. 此刻我需要的是一幅眼镜。  
A. is      B. are      C. has      D. have
10. - Do you want to wait? 您愿意等吗?  
- Five days **C** too long for me to wait. 五天等待的时间对于我来说太长了。  
A. was      B. were      C. is      D. are

**KEY: CCDAC**

11. -You had better **C** a doctor as soon as possible. 你最好尽快去看医生。  
A. seeing      B. saw      C. see      D. seen
12. -The boy is not happy at the new school. He has **A** friends there.  
这个男孩在新学校里不开心。他在那儿他几乎没有朋友。  
A. few      B. a few      C. little      D. a little
13. -I fell and hurt myself while I **A** basketball yesterday. 昨天我在打篮球的时候摔伤了。  
A. was playing      B. am playing      C. play      D. played
14. -Tom **A** more than twenty pounds on the novel. 汤姆花了 20 多英镑买了这本小说。  
A. spent      B. paid      C. cost      D. took

15. -Twenty people were **D** wounded in the air crash. 在这次飞机失事中, 20 人受重伤。

- A. quickly      B. wrongly      C. bitterly      D. seriously

**KEY: CAAAD**

16. -The top of the Great Wall is **C** for five horses to go side by side.

长城上面宽到足以能让五匹马并行。

- A. wide      B. so wide      C. wide enough      D. enough wide

17. -We've missed the last bus. I'm afraid we have no **B** but to take a taxi.

我们已经错过了最后一班公共汽车, 恐怕我们别无选择, 只有坐出租车了。

- A. way      B. choice      C. possibility      D. selection

18. -Nancy is considered to be **D** the other students in her class.

大家认为南希和他们班上其他同学一样聪明。

- A. less intelligent      B. the most intelligent  
C. intelligent as well      D. as intelligent as

19. -It's **C** that he was wrong. 很显然, 是他错了。

- A. clearly      B. clarity      C. clear      D. clearing

20. -There **A** a book and some magazines on the desk. 桌上有一本书和一些杂志。

- A. is      B. are      C. have      D. has

**KEY: CBDCA**

21. -She is not only my classmate **B** also my good friend. 她不仅是我的同学, 而且还是我的好朋友。

- A. or      B. but      C. and      D. too

22. -He asked the waiter **C** the bill. 他向服务员要账单。

- A. on      B. of      C. for      D. After

23. - **A** you are leaving tomorrow, we can have dinner together tonight.

既然你明天就要离开, 那么今晚我们一起吃晚饭吧。

- A. Since      B. While      C. For      D. Before

24. -I would like to do the job **D** you don't force me to study.

只要你不强迫我学习, 我就愿意做这项工作。

- A. in case      B. although      C. though      D. as long as

25. -The reason I did not go abroad was **C** a job in my home town.

我没出国的原因是我在家乡找到了一份工作。

- A. because      B. due to      C. that I got      D. because of getting

**KEY: BCADC**

26. - **B** she survived the accident is miracle. 她能够在这起事故中幸存是个奇迹。

- A. What      B. That      C. As      D. Which

27. -I often see **B** the road on his way home. 我经常看见他在回家路上穿过那条马路。

- A. he cross      B. him cross      C. him crossed      D. he crossing

28. -His mother **C** alone since his father died. 自从他父亲去世到现在, 他母亲一直独自一人生活。

- A. lived      B. lives      C. has lived      D. is living

29. -When Lily came home at 5 p.m. yesterday, her mother **B** dinner in the kitchen.



莉莉昨天五点钟回家时，她妈妈正在厨房里做晚饭。

- A. cooked      B. was cooking      C. cooks      D. has cooked

30. -I don't know the park, but it's A to be quite beautiful. 我不了解这公园，但据说很美。

- A. said      B. old      C. spoken      D. talked

**KEY: BBCBA**

31. -We offered him our congratulations B his passing the college exams.

他通过了大学入学考试，我们向他表示祝贺。

- A. at      B. on      C. for      D. of

32. -She's had her hair D really short, but she likes it off. 她的头发剪得很短，但是她很喜欢。

- A. being cut      B. cuts      C. having cut      D. cut

33. -I like the teacher C classes are very interesting and creative.

我喜欢那位老师，她的课非常有趣而且有创意。

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

34. -Don't forget B the window before leaving the room. 离开这个房间前，别忘了关窗户。

- A. to have closed      B. to close      C. having closed      D. closing

35. -C these honors he received a sum of money. 除了这些荣誉外，他还得到了一笔钱。

- A. Except      B. But      C. Besides      D. Outside

**KEY: BDCBC**

36. -I have been looking forward to D from my parents. 我一直盼望着收到父母的来信。

- A. hear      B. being heard      C. be heard      D. Hearing

37. -When Laura finally arrived she apologized C so late. 当劳拉最终到达时，她为迟到而道歉。

- A. for to come      B. that she was coming      C. for coming      D. to come

38. -Do you think you have talked too much? What you need now is more action and A talk.

你觉得你讲话太多了吗？你现在需要的是多行动，少说话。

- A. less      B. little      C. fewer      D. few

39. -How A you say that you really understand the whole story if you have covered only part of the article? 如果你只看了文章的一部分，你怎么能说你真正理解了整个故事呢？

- A. can      B. must      C. need      D. may

40. -Do you still remember B? 你还记得你父亲说过的话吗？

- A. that your father said      B. what your father said  
C. did your father say that      D. what did your father say

**KEY: DCAAB**

41. -He has D on his farm. 他的农场有 20 头牛。

- A. 20 head of castles      B. 20 heads of catties  
C. 20 heads of cattle      D. 20 head of cattle

42. -Small arms A often carried by the soldier. 那名士兵经常拿着小件武器。

- A. are      B. has      C. was      D. have

43. -Modern machinery A been installed in the newly-built factory. 那家新建工厂已经安装了新机器。

- A. has      B. have      C. is      D. are

44. -It is possible to tell the time in day light \_C\_ looking into a cat's eyes.

通过看猫的眼睛就有可能知道白天的时间。

A. with            B. for            C. by            D. from

45. -Nancy works in a shop and \_A\_. 南希在一家商店工作，艾伦也是。

A. so does Alan      B. so Alan too does      C. that does Alan too      D. that Alan too does

**KEY: DAACA**

46. -The workers are busy \_D\_ models for the exhibition. 那些工人在忙着为展览会做模型。

A. to make      B. with making      C. being making      D. making

47. -It was well known that Thomas Edison \_B\_ the electric lamp.

大家都知道托马斯·爱迪生发明了电灯。

A. discovered      B. invented      C. found      D. developed

48. -She wonders \_D\_ will happen to her private life in the future.

她不知道未来在她私人生活中会发生什么事。

A. that      B. it      C. this      D. what

49. -The higher the temperature, \_A\_ the liquid evaporates. 温度越高，液体蒸发得越快。

A. the faster      B. the more fast      C. the slower      D. the more slower

50. -Australia is one of the few countries \_C\_ people drive on the left of the road.

澳大利亚是少数几个沿左侧开车的国家之一。

A. which      B. that      C. where      D. on which

**KEY: DBDAC**

51. -Sunday is the day \_A\_ people usually don't go to work. 星期天是人们通常不上班的日子。

A. when      B. which      C. in which      D. that

52. -\_B\_ you know, David has been well lately. 正如你所知道的那样，大卫近来身体很好。

A. Which      B. As      C. What      D. When

53. -The harder you study, \_C\_ you will learn. 你学习越努力，学到的东西越多。

A. much      B. many      C. the more      D. much more

54. -They got there an hour \_D\_ than the others. 他们比别人早到一个小时。

A. early      B. much early      C. more early      D. earlier

55. -The grey building is the place where the workers live, and the white building is the place where the spare parts \_B\_. 那个灰色建筑是工人住的地方，而白色建筑是生产零件的地方。

A. are producing      B. are produced      C. produced      D. being produced

**KEY: ABCDB**

56. -Once environmental damage \_D\_, it takes many years for the system to recover.

一旦环境遭到破坏，需要很多年才能恢复过来。

A. is to do      B. does      C. had done      D. is done

57. -We worked hard and completed the task \_C\_. 我们努力工作并且提前完成了任务。

A. in the time      B. on the time      C. ahead of time      D. before time

58. -I didn't expect you to turn \_A\_ at the meeting yesterday. 昨天我没有想到你会出现在会议上。

A. up      B. to      C. out      D. over

59. -Write to me when you get home. 你到家就给我写封信。

- OK, I \_\_C\_\_好的, 我会的。

A. must            B. should        C. will            D. can

60. -Tom is so talkative. I'm sure you'll soon get tired \_\_A\_\_ him.

汤姆那么爱说话。我肯定, 你很快就会讨厌他。

A. of                B. with            C. at               D. on

**KEY: DCACA**

-----以下题号 1-60 次重点掌握, 考试出现 1-2 个可得分值 2-4 分-----

1. -It's bad \_\_A\_\_ for you to smoke in the public places where smoking is not allowed.

对你来说在禁止吸烟的公共场所吸烟是不好的举止行为。

A. behavior        B. action          C. manner          D. Movement

2. -It's a good idea. But who's going to \_\_A\_\_ the plan? 这是个好主意。但谁去执行这个计划呢?

-I think John and Peter will. 我认为约翰和比德可以去执行这个计划。

A. carry out        B. get through     C. take in          D. set aside

3. -The computer system \_\_A\_\_ suddenly while he was searching for information on the Internet.

在他上网查找资料的时候计算机系统突然瘫痪。

A. broke down      B. broke out        C. broke up          D. broke in

4. -If she wants to stay thin, she must make a \_\_A\_\_ in her diet.

如果她想保持身材苗条, 就必须在饮食上有所改变。

A. change          B. turn            C. run              D. Go

5. -\_\_A\_\_ the War of Independence, the United States was an English colony.

在独立战争以前, 美国是英国的一个殖民地。

A. Before          B. At              C. In                D. Between

**KEY: AAAAA**

6. -You shouldn't \_\_C\_\_ your time like that, Bob; you have to finish your school work tonight.

鲍勃, 你不该那样浪费时间; 你今晚得完成学校得作业。

A. cut            B. do              C. kill              D. kick

7. -Both the kids and their parents \_\_C\_\_ English, I think. I know it from their accent.

我想, 这些孩子和他们的父母都是英国人。从他们的口音我可以知道。

A. is            B. been            C. are              D. Was

8. -The young man was drunk \_\_B\_\_ two glasses of wine. 那个年轻人喝了两杯酒醉了。

A. on            B. with            C. at                D. against

9. -The teacher's lecture on pronunciation lasted for three hours. Many of us felt very \_\_B\_\_ and sleepy.

老师关于发音的演讲持续了三个小时。我们很多人都觉得非常无聊和犯困。

A. boring          B. bored          C. losing            D. interested

10. -All \_\_C\_\_ they have done is good for us all. We should understand them.

他们所做的一切都是为我们好。我们应该理解他们。

A. what            B. which            C. that              D. as

**KEY: CCBBC**

11. -We are glad that we finally managed to get into contact **D** them.

我们很高兴我们最终联系到了他们。

A. at      B. on      C. from      D. with

12. -I am not used to speaking **A** public. 我不习惯当众演说。

A. in      B. at      C. on      D. to

13. -Mike is better than Peter **B** swimming. 麦克比彼得更擅长游泳。

A. for      B. at      C. on      D. in

14. -The young lady coming over to us **A** our English teacher; the way she walks tells us that!

那个正朝我们走来的年轻女子肯定是我们的英语老师；从她走路的样子就可以知道。

A. must be      B. can be      C. would be      D. could be

15. -Eggs, though rich in nourishments, have **C** of fat. 尽管鸡蛋营养丰富，但它含有大量的脂肪。

A. a large number of      B. the large number      C. a large amount      D. the large amount

**KEY: DABAC**

16. -Neither John **A** his father was able to wake up early enough to catch the morning train.

约翰和他父亲都没能早点起来赶上早班火车。

A. nor      B. or      C. but      D. And

17. -Jane's dress is similar in design **C** her sister's. 简的裙子和她妹妹的在设计上很相似。

A. like      B. with      C. to      D. As

18. -His salary as a driver is much higher than **D**. 他当司机的薪水比当搬运工的薪水要高的多。

A. a porter      B. is a porter      C. as a porter      D. that of a porter

19. -Would you let **A** to the park with my classmate, Mum? 妈妈，让我和同学一起去公园好吗？

A. me go      B. me going      C. I go      D. I going

20. -The manager will not **D** us to use his car. 经理不准我们用他的车。

A. have      B. let      C. agree      D. Allow

**KEY: ACDAD**

21. - **D** her and then try to copy what she does. 留心观察，然后照她的样子做。

A. Mind      B. See      C. Stare at      D. Watch

22. -Will you **A** me a favor, please? 你愿意帮我个忙吗？

A. do      B. make      C. bring      D. Give

23. -Neither Bill nor his parents **C** at home. 比尔和他的父母都不在家。

A. is      B. has      C. are      D. was

24. -If you don't want to get wet, you had better **A** this umbrella 最好带上这把伞。想被弄湿

A. take      B. to take      C. taken      D. for taking

25. -Did you notice the guy **C** head looked like a big potato? 你注意到了那个脑袋看上去像个大土豆的家伙了吗？

A. who      B. which      C. whose      D. whom

**KEY: DACAC**

26. -I tried to put **D** a telephone call to him, but his line was always busy. 我想打电话给他，但他总是占线。

A. over                      B. into                      C. away                      D. through

27. -I hadn't seen him for years, but I B his voice on the telephone. 我多年没见他，但是在电话里听出了他的声音。

A. realized                      B. recognized                      C. discovered                      D. heard

28. -It was because of the heavy rain last night A I didn't go home before 10 o'clock. 因为昨晚下大雨，所以我没有十点以前回家。

A. that                      B. when                      C. which                      D. how

29. -He was drinking pop A the rest of us drank whisky. 我们都在喝威士忌的时候他在喝汽水。

A. while                      B. as                      C. since                      D. when

30. - A with you, I have a long way to go. 与你相比，我还有很长的路要走。

A. Compared                      B. Comparing                      C. To compare                      D. Compare

**KEY: DBAAA**

31. -“Let me D you,” said my boss, “you should call me immediately after you arrive at the airport.”  
“我提醒你，”我的老板说，“你到达机场后应该立即打电话给我。”

A. ask                      B. advise                      C. remember                      D. remind

32. -Not until the meeting was over B that he had made mistake in his speech. 直到会以结束他才意识到他在讲话中犯了一个错误。

A. he realized                      B. did he realize                      C. he has realized                      D. has he realized

33. -Farmers use water in many ways, B they use water to grow crops. 农民在许多方面使用水。例如，他们使用水来种植作物。

A. In fact                      B. For example                      C. Besides                      D. Because of this

34. It was well known that Thomas Edison B the electric lamp. 众所周知，托马斯·爱迪生发明了电灯。

A. discovered                      B. invented                      C. found                      D. developed

35. - It took me a long time to B the disappointment of failing the exam.

我花了很长时间才意识到考试不及格的失望。

A. get over                      B. get up                      C. get into                      D. get down

**KEY: DBBBB**

36. -Professor Smith promised to look B my paper. that is, to read it carefully before the defense.  
史密斯教授答应帮我看一下我的论文，也就是说，要在答辩前仔细看一下。

A. after                      B. over                      C. on                      D. into

37. -Our house is about a mile from the railway station and there are not many houses A. 在我家与火车站间有很少房子。

A. in between                      B. far apart                      C. among them                      D. from each other

38. -As the bus came round the corner, it ran A a big tree by the roadside. 汽车开到转角时撞到了路边的一颗大树。

A. into                      B. on                      C. over                      D. up

39. -Had you come five minutes earlier, you B the train to Birmingham. But now you missed.

要是你早来五分钟，你就能赶上那班去伯明翰的火车了。但现在你错过了。

A. Would catch      B. would have caught      C. Could catch      D. Should catch

40. -Never before \_\_\_D\_\_\_ see such a terrible car accident on the road!

我从来没有看到过这么恐怖的一起交通事故。

A. I have      B. Have I      C. I did      D. Did I

**KEY: BAABD**

41. -This kind of material expands \_\_\_C\_\_\_ the temperature increasing. 这种材料随温度的提高而膨胀。

A. to      B. for      C. with      D. at

42. -People at the party worried fuse no one was aware \_\_\_A\_\_\_ he had gone.

晚会上的人都为他担忧，因为没人知道他去哪了。

A. of where      B. Of the place where      C. where      D. the place

43. -A sudden noise of a rim -engine made him \_\_\_C\_\_\_ to the door. 火警突然响起是她匆忙走到门口。

A. hurrying      B. hurried      C. hurry      D. to hurry

44. -There's lots of fruit \_\_\_D\_\_\_ the tree. Our little cat is also in the tree.

树上长了许多果实。我们的小猫也在树上。

A. in      B. at      C. under      D. On

45. -No matter \_\_\_D\_\_\_, the little sisters managed to round the sheep up and drive them back home safely.

不管雪下的多大，两个小姐妹还是安全地把羊拢起来赶回了家。

A. it was snowing hard      B. hard it was snowing  
C. how it was snowing      D. how hard it was snowing

**KEY: CACDD**

46. -How can he \_\_\_B\_\_\_ if he is not \_\_\_\_\_ ?他不听怎么能听到呢?

A. listen; hearing      B. hear; listening

C. be listening; heard      D. be hearing; listened to

47. -The students were all entertained in a Mexican restaurant, at Professor Brian's \_\_\_C\_\_\_.

布朗教授在一家墨西哥餐厅请学生吃饭。

A. money      B. pay      C. expense      D. loss

48. -Tom, what did you do with my documents? I have never seen such a \_\_\_B\_\_\_ and disorder.

汤姆，你拿你的文件在干什么？我从来没见过这么乱过。

A. mass      B. mess      C. guess      D. bus

49. -The atmosphere \_\_\_C\_\_\_ certain gases mixed together in definite proportions.

大气是由多种气体以一定的比例混合而成的。

A. composes of      B. is made up      C. consists of      D. makes up of

50. -The girl is \_\_\_B\_\_\_ of a film star. 这个女孩有点像一位电影明星。

A. somebody      B. something      C. anybody      D. Anyone

**KEY: BCBCB**

51. -It's time we \_\_\_D\_\_\_ the lecture because everybody has arrived. 大家都到了，我们将开始讲课了。

A. will slant      B. shall start      C. start      D. Started

52. -Therefore, other things \_\_\_C\_\_\_ equal, the member of workers that a nployers want decreases.

因此，其他方面都平等，但雇主需要的工人减少了。

- A. is                      B. are                      C. being                      D. Having
53. -Two days is not enough for him to finish the work. He needs D day.  
两天时间他完成不了这项工作，还需要一天。
- A. other                      B. the other                      C. the third                      D. a third
54. -The red flower goes from one in C the class. 教室里，红花从一个人传到另一个人。
- A. the other                      B. Others                      C. another                      D. Other
55. -It is said that she will go abroad C this month. 据说这个月她就出国了。
- A. some time                      B. some times                      C. Sometime                      D. sometimes

**KEY: DCDCC**

56. -A police officer claimed that he had attempted to A paying his fare.  
警官说这个年轻人试图拒付费用。
- A. avoid                      B. reject                      C. refuse                      D. neglect
57. -While I was in the university, I learned taking a photo, B is very useful now for me.  
我在大学里学会了照相，现在对我很有用。
- A. it                      B. which                      C. that                      D. what
58. -He is not seriously ill, but only a C headache.  
他病得并不严重，只是轻微的头痛。
- A. obvious                      B. delicate                      C. slight                      D. temporary
59. -On average, a successful lawyer has to talk to several D a day.  
一般一个成功的律师一天要接待好几个委托人。
- A. customers                      B. supporters                      C. guests                      D. clients
60. -What is the train C to Birmingham?  
到伯明翰的火车票多少钱？
- A. fee                      B. tip                      C. fare                      D. cost

**KEY: ABCDC**

## 第四部分 选词填空

### Passage 1

Every morning, Steve goes to work by train. As he has a long way to go, he always buys a newspaper 21 helps make the time pass more quickly. One Thursday morning he turned to the sports game. He wanted to read the report (报道) 22 an important football match game. The report was so interesting that he forgot to get off. He realized this when he looked out of the window and saw the sea. He got off at the next station (站) and had to wait a long time 23 a train to go back. Of course, he arrived very late 24 the office. His boss was very angry when he told him 25 he was late.

"Work (工作) is more important than football!" he shouted.

每天早上, 史蒂夫乘火车去上班。由于他有很长的路要走, 他总是买一份报纸, 这有助于使时间过得更快。一个星期四的早晨, 他到了体育比赛场。他在读一场有趣的足球比赛的报道以至于他忘了下车了。当他向窗外看的时候, 看到了大海。他在下一站下车了不得不花很长时间等待火车回去。当然, 他到办公室很晚了。当听到他怎么迟到时, 他老板非常生气。

“工作比足球更重要吗!” 他喊道。

A. On      B. at      C. how      D. for      E. which

KEY: EADBC

### Passage 2

Mike was a small boy, and he hated soap and water. Three or four times every day his mother said to him, "Mike, your hands are very 21 again. Go and wash them. "But Mike never really washed them well. He only put his hands in the water for a few seconds and then took them 22 again. Mike's uncle and aunt lived in another city. One day they came to stay with Mike's parents, and they brought their small son, Ted, with them, Ted was a year 23 than Mike, and he didn't like soap and water either.

The boy sat with their parents 24 a few minutes, but then they went outside. When they were alone, Mike looked at Ted's hands and said loudly, "My hands are dirtier than 25."

"Of course they are," Ted answered angrily, "You're a year older than I am."

麦克是个小男孩, 他讨厌肥皂和水。每天他妈妈都会跟他说三四次, “麦克, 你的手又脏了, 快去洗干净。”但是麦克从来不会好好洗。他只把手在水里放几秒, 然后就又拿出来了。麦克的叔叔和婶婶住在另一个城市。有一天, 他们来看麦克的爸爸妈妈, 还带来了他们的小儿子泰德。泰德比麦克小一岁, 也不喜欢肥皂和水。

泰德和他爸爸妈妈坐了一会, 但是然后他们就出去了。当他们独自相处时, 麦克看着泰德的手大声说, “我的手比你的脏呢。”

“当然啦,” 泰德生气地回答, “你比我大一岁啊。”

A. yours      B. for      C. out      D. younger      E. dirty

KEY: ECDBA

### Passage 3

We know that trees are useful in our everyday life. They give us many things, such as wood, oxygen, rubber, medicines and many other things. They can 21 tell us a lot about our climate. The following are the reasons. If you cut down a tree, you can see that it has many rings. Most trees grow one new ring 22 year. Because of the reason, we know how old a tree is. A tree over a hundred years old means that it has



more than a hundred \_\_23\_\_. When the climate is dry or very cold, the trees do not grow very much and their rings are usually thin. When it is wet and warm, the rings are much thicker. If the rings are suddenly very thin or suddenly very thick, this means that the \_\_24\_\_ changed suddenly. If we look at the rings on this tree, we can learn about the climate for a hundred years. We can see \_\_25\_\_ our climate is changing today.

我们都知道树木对我们日常生活是非常有用的。它们给予我们很多东西，例如木材、氧气、橡胶、药品和许多其他东西。它们还能告诉我们很多气候方面的东西。原因如下。如果你砍倒一棵树，你会看到它有很多圈。大多数树每过一年都会长一个新圈。因此，我们可以知道树的年龄。100 多年的树意味着它有 100 多个圈。当气候非常干燥或非常寒冷时，树木生长较慢，而且年轮通常较细。当气候湿润温暖时，年轮会厚得多。如果年轮突然非常细或突然非常厚，这说明气候变化很突然。如果我们看看这棵树的年轮，我们会了解 100 年的气候状况。而且我们会看到气候是如何变更的。

A. climate      B. rings      C. every      D. also      E. how

KEY: DCBAE

#### Passage 4

Michel is a young girl who works for the police as a handwriting expert.. She has helped catch many criminals (罪犯) by using her special talents.

When she was fourteen, Michel was already \_\_21\_\_ interested in the differences in her friends' handwriting that she would spend hours studying them. After finishing college she went to France for a special two-year class \_\_22\_\_ handwriting at the School of Police Science.

Michel says that it is \_\_23\_\_ for people to hide their handwriting. She can discover most of what she needs to know simply by looking at the writing with her own eyes, but she also has machines that help her make out different kinds of paper and ink. This knowledge is often of great help to the police.

Michel believes that handwriting is a good \_\_24\_\_ of what kind of person the writer is. "I wouldn't go out with a fellow if I didn't like his handwriting." She says. But she adds she fell in love with her future husband, a young policeman, \_\_25\_\_ she studied his handwriting. It is later proved to be all right, however.

米歇尔是一个为警方工作的笔迹鉴别专家。她已经用自己的特殊才能帮忙抓获了很多罪犯。

当她 14 岁的时候，米歇尔就已经对她朋友笔迹的差异感兴趣，以至于她会花上几小时研究。大学毕业后，她去法国警察科学学校又学了两年特殊的笔迹课程。

米歇尔说，人们隐藏笔迹是不可能的。只需用她自己的眼睛看着笔迹，她就能发现大部分她需要了解的东西，但她还有能帮助制造不同种类的纸张和墨水的机器。这一知识对警方大有帮助。

米歇尔认为，笔迹是判断写字作者是何种人的一个很好的特征。“如果我不喜欢他的笔迹，那么我是不会跟他出去的。”她说。但是她补充道，在研究他的笔迹之前，她就爱上了她未来的丈夫——一位年轻的警官。不过，后来证明是对的。

A. in      B. so      C. impossible      D. sign      E. before

KEY: BACDE

#### Passage 5

English is widely used. It \_\_21\_\_ by people in England, Australia and the United States. In Sweden, France and many other countries, a lot of people understand English, too. It is one of the \_\_22\_\_ languages at international meetings. Most international business letters are \_\_23\_\_ in English. Many books and

magazines are printed in English, too. English \_\_24\_\_ be difficult, but it is very useful. It is a bridge to so much knowledge. If you know English, you'll find you can \_\_25\_\_ the world better, so we should study it hard.

英语使用很广泛，英国、澳大利亚和美国的人都说英语。在瑞典、法国和许多其他国家，很多人也懂英语。它是国际会议的工作语言之一。大部分国际商务信函也是用英语书写。许多书和杂志也是用英语印刷。英语可能会比较难，但却非常有用。它是很多知识的桥梁。如果你懂英语，你会发现，你能更好地了解世界，所以我们应该努力学习英语。

**A. written      B. may      C. is spoken      D. learn      E. working**

**KEY: CEABD**

#### **Passage 6**

Once there were three old men. They were rather forgetful. They always forgot what they were doing. One of \_\_21\_\_ said, "I often forget if I should put something in or \_\_22\_\_ something out of the fridge as soon as I open its door."

The second old man said, "I always wonder if I have just come up stairs or \_\_23\_\_ when I am standing at the landing."

"I am even \_\_24\_\_ forgetful than both of you." the third old man knocked at the table and said. Then, he turned to the other two men, "Who \_\_25\_\_ knocked at the table?"

曾经有三位老人。他们都很健忘。他们总是会忘记自己将要做什么。他们其中一个人说，“我打开冰箱门，就会经常忘记我是应该把东西放进冰箱里还是要拿出来。”

第二个人说，“当我站在楼梯平台上时，我总是疑惑我刚刚是在上楼还是下楼。”

“我比你们两个都健忘。”第三个人敲着桌子说道。然后，他转向那两位老人说，“刚刚是谁敲了桌子？”

**A. gone      B. more      C. them      D. just      E. take**

**KEY: CEABD**

#### **Passage 7**

One day there was an argument between the wind and the sun. "I'm much \_\_21\_\_ than you," said the wind. "No, I don't agree with you!" said the sun. While they were arguing, they saw a man \_\_22\_\_ along the road. He is wearing a heavy coat. The sun said to the wind, "Now, let us see who can make the man take \_\_23\_\_ his coat. Then we will know who is stronger."

First the wind tried. It began to blow very hard. It blew \_\_24\_\_ hard that the man pulled his coat around him. The wind was angry with the man. Then it said to the sun, "Now, it's your turn." The sun started to shine on the man. Soon it got very \_\_25\_\_! The man took off his coat. The argument was over. We know the sun was stronger now.

一天，风和太阳爆发了一场争论。风说：“我一定比你强！”“不。我不这样认为。”太阳说。在他们争论的时候，他们看见了一个穿着厚厚的外套的人在路上行走。太阳对风说：“现在，让我们看看能让那个人脱掉外套，那样我们就知道谁更强了。”

首先风尝试了一下。他很使劲地吹。风很大，使得那个人把衣服向上拉了一下，紧紧地包住自己。于是风对那个人很生气，对太阳说：“现在该你了”。太阳开始照耀着那个人。很快，空气变得热了。那个人终于脱掉了衣服。这次争论结束了。于是我们知道现在太阳更强了。

A. stronger      B. hot      C. walking      D. so      E. off

KEY: ACEDB

### Passage 8

Scientists hope that if we can discover \_\_21\_\_ the brain works, the better use we will be able to put it to. For example, how do we learn language? Man differs most from all the animals in his ability to learn and use language \_\_22\_\_ we still do not know exactly how this is done. Some children learn to speak and read and write when they are very young compared to \_\_23\_\_ average children. But scientists are not sure why this happens. They are trying to find out \_\_24\_\_ there is something about the way we teach language to children which in fact prevents children \_\_25\_\_ learning sooner.

科学家们希望发现我们的大脑是如何工作的，以及我们如何才能更好的运用它。例如，我们是怎样学习语言的呢？人跟其他动物的最大区别就在他的学习能力和使用语言，但我们仍然不知道这究竟是怎么回事。一些孩子学习说话、阅读和写就比一般的孩子要早，但科学家们并不知道为什么会这样。他们正试图找出是不是我们教儿童学习语言的方法，实际上，有时候反而阻碍孩子们学习东西。

A. but      B. how      C. from      D. whether      E. average

KEY: BAEDC

### Passage 9

Did you sleep well last night? Maybe many people will answer: No. In fact, in the world about one in three people do not have good sleep. \_\_21\_\_ you say you do not have good sleep, it means waking early and not getting back to sleep, often interrupted short period of sleep, or hours of wakefulness. You \_\_22\_\_ get tired, worried, and anxious. Your memory and ability to remember things will be affected.

Then what should you do when you have the trouble? Do not worry about it too much. First, let's see whether you can sleep yourself. The ways are as follows:

First, \_\_23\_\_ that your bedroom isn't too cold or too hot. Keep it dark and quiet.

Second, check your lifestyle:

Do not drink tea, coffee, cola or chocolate four hours before going to bed. Drink less liquid so that you can have no or fewer visits to the toilet.

Set your body clock well by getting up and going to bed at the fixed time every day. You \_\_24\_\_ take any daytime naps.

Develop a relaxing bedtime habit. Read or listen to music, then take a warm bath. If you really can not sleep, try some bread, rice or milk. They will help you fall asleep.

Go for a daily walk. Natural light helps you to put your body clock into correct habit, \_\_25\_\_ do exercise outdoors if you can.

Forget the worries of the day. Write down any worries, thoughts or questions before you go to bed. With these written down, you will have less to think about and your sleep will become easier.

你昨晚睡得好吗？也许很多人会回答：不好。实际上，世界上大约有三分之一的人没有好的睡眠，这意味着早醒后无法再入睡，睡觉的时间断断续续，或清醒数小时。你可能会很累，会担心，会焦虑。你的记忆力会受到影响。

然后当你碰到问题的时候你应该做什么呢？不要太担心。首先，让我们看看你是否可以自己入睡。方法如下：

首先，确保你的床不太冷或太热。保持黑暗和安静。

第二，检查你的生活方式：

睡前四小时不要喝浓茶、咖啡、可乐或巧克力。少摄入液体可以不去或少去厕所。

每天定时睡觉和起床，调整好生物钟。最好白天小睡。

养成睡前放松的习惯。看看书或者听听音乐，然后洗个热水澡。如果你真的不能入睡，吃点面包，米饭或喝点牛奶。这会帮助你入睡。

每天散步。自然光有助于你纠正你的生物钟。所以如果可以，试试户外运动。

忘掉一天的烦恼。睡觉前写下所有的担忧、想法或问题。把这些写下来，你思考的东西就会少些，睡眠也会容易些。

**A. make sure      B. may      C. If      D. had better      E. so**

**KEY: CBADE**

### Passage 10

Many people would agree that stress is a major problem in modern life. It is certainly true that worry and quarrel can cause all kinds of illnesses, \_\_21\_\_ backache to severe headaches, or even more serious complaints such as high blood pressure.

Many of us think of stress as something that other people \_\_22\_\_ on us. We often complain about how other people put us under pressure. But we should try not to let such pressure affect us. We should not forget that we are largely \_\_23\_\_ for some of the stress ourselves. We sometimes take \_\_24\_\_ more work than our bodies and our minds can handle. We should learn to accept our limitations. We should be aware of \_\_25\_\_ things are really important and which are not.

很多人认同压力是现代生活的一个主要问题。当然了，担忧和争吵会导致各种疾病，从背疼到严重的头痛，甚至是更严重的病患，比如高血压。

我们中有很多人认为压力是别人强加给我们的东西。我们经常抱怨别人如何给我们压力。但我们应该试图使这些压力不影响我们。我们不应忘记我们很大程度上自己在为自己制造压力。我们有时候接受了超过我们的身体和心理所能应付的工作。我们要学会接受自己的有限性。我们应该知晓什么东西真正重要，什么东西不重要。

**A. impose      B. responsible      C. which      D. from      E. on**

**KEY: DABEC**

### Passage 11

One day a woman got into her car and started driving home after work. Suddenly, she saw a yellow car behind her. The driver was a man. When she turned left, the yellow car turned left. When she turned right, the yellow car turned right, \_\_21\_\_. When she stopped at the traffic lights, the yellow car stopped \_\_22\_\_ her. The woman was afraid, so she drove quickly to the police station. She was very surprised when she found the car stopped behind her. At that time, a young man was standing outside the police station. The woman was very happy to see him. She knew that he was a policeman because he was \_\_23\_\_ a police uniform. She jumped out of her car and ran to the policeman. She asked him to arrest the man in the yellow car, so the policeman walked to the man.

The man didn't try to run \_\_24\_\_ when he saw the policeman. He just smiled and said to the woman, "I want to give this purse back to you, madam. I think you \_\_25\_\_ it on the street."

一天，一个女人下班回家。突然她看到有一辆黄色的车跟在她后面。司机是个男人。当她向左转，那辆黄色的车子也向左转。她向右转，那辆黄色的车子也转向右转。当她等红绿灯的时候，那辆黄色的车停在她身后。她很害怕，所以她迅速开车去警察局当她发现这辆车停在她身后，她很惊讶。在那个时候，一个年轻人站在警察局外面。这个女人非常高兴地看到他。她知道这是个警察，因为他穿着警察制服。她跳出车跑到警察跟前。让这个警察把黄色汽车的人逮捕，所以警察向黄色车走过去。看到警察后，开黄色车的人没有试图逃跑。他只是笑了笑，对女人说，“女士，我只是想把这个钱包还给你，我想这是你丢的。”

**A. wearing      B. behind      C. too      D. dropped      E. away**

**KEY: CBAED**

### **Passage 12**

Man has always wanted to fly. Even as long as eight hundred years ago, an Englishman had tried. He made a \_\_21\_\_ of wings from chicken feathers and fixed them to his shoulders. Then he jumped from a tall building. As you can imagine, he did not fly very far. \_\_22\_\_, he fell to the ground and broke several bones. The first real attempt at flying took place in France in 1783. The two Mongolian brothers knew that hot air rose. If they could fill a large balloon \_\_23\_\_ hot air, they thought it would rise into the air and fly. They were right. They made a very large hot air balloon of cloth and paper. It measured ten meters in diameter. They filled it with hot air and the balloon got two hundred meters into the air. It fell to earth about three kilometers away.

At the next attempt, they \_\_24\_\_ for a balloon to carry passengers. We do not know what the passengers felt about the trip as they were a cock, a duck, and a sheep. But we \_\_25\_\_ know that the trip lasted eight minutes and the animals landed safely.

人类一直渴望飞翔。甚至在 800 年前有一位英国人，用鸡毛做了一堆翅膀，然后安在自己的背后从高楼上跳下。你可以想象，他并没有飞得多远，相反，他摔倒在地上，并断了几根骨头。

在飞行史迈出真正意义上第一步的是 1783 年法国的蒙特戈夫兄弟，他们知道热气向上升，如果他们能把大气球填充热空气，气球就会升空，他们是对的，他们用布和纸做了一个非常大的热气球的，它测量直径十米，充满热空气的气球到了空中二百米。

下一次的尝试，他们安排了一些乘客乘坐热气球，我们不知道乘客此行的感受，因为这些乘客是一只鸡、一只鸭和一只羊。但是我们知道这次旅行持续了八分钟，动物安全降落。

**A. Instead      B. pair      C. do      D. arranged      E. with**

**KEY: BAEDC**

### **Passage 13**

“Mom, can I have some money?” Those are the words my mother used to hear all the time. In return, I heard, “Why don't you get a job? Not to make me happy. but so that you have your own money and gain a bit more responsibility.” So last year I got a job working about 25 hours a week. For \$5 an hour, working as a salesman in a photo studio.

After I got this job, I had to do football, homework and job \_\_21\_\_. It was really hard for me. I was burning out, falling asleep at school and failing in many courses. My teachers were mad \_\_22\_\_ me and yelled at me: why have a job? I missed a lot practice in football team and could only \_\_23\_\_ back down at the match. My coach was cold at me with an unasked question: why have a job? I told them it was for the

things I need, when actually it was for the things I wanted. Needing and wanting are different. Needing something is like your only shoes have holes in them. But wanting is to have every new brand sneaker just because you like it. I start to think about if I did a wrong thing. Slowly, I learnt to \_\_24\_\_ my money better so that I could have more time for school and football. I learnt to make a wise decision \_\_25\_\_ what I need and what I want.

“妈妈，能给我一些钱吗？”这是我母亲过去经常听到的话，作为回应，我听到的是，“你为什么不找个工作？虽然不快乐，但你可以有自己的钱，同时会获得一些尊重。”所以一年后，我找到工作。一周工作 25 小时。5 美元一小时，工作是一家影楼的推销员。

我得到这份工作后，我不得不同时踢足球、做作业和做工作，这对我来说真的很难。我太疲倦了，学习上耽误了，很多功课不及格，我的老师对我很生气，并责骂我，为什么找工作？足球队上，我也缺少很多训练，比赛垫底。我的教练很生气，又不禁问到，为什么我要工作？我告诉他们，这是我想要一些事情时，我需要做的。需要和想要是不同的。需要是不同的。需要的东西就像是，你只有一双鞋子，可这个鞋子上还有一些洞。想要就是你因为喜欢，就想要很多鞋子。我开始思考，我是不是错了，我学会更好管理钱，以便我有足够的时间做好学校的事情和踢足球。我学会了正确处理所需和所想之间的关系。

A. on      B. manage      C. sit      D. at      E. at the same time

KEY: EDCBA

#### Passage 14

Eagle has the longest life-span of it's species. Eagle can \_\_21\_\_ up to 70 years, but to reach this age, the eagle must make a hard decision.

In it's 40's, it's long and flexible talons (爪) can no longer grab prey (掠食) which serve as food, it's long and sharp beak (鸟嘴, 喙) becomes bent. it's old-aged and heavy wings, due to their thick feathers, become stuck to it's chest and make it \_\_22\_\_ to fly. Then eagle is left with only two options: die or go through a painful process of change which lasts 150 days for survival.

The process requires that eagle fly to a mountain top and sit on it's nest. There the eagle knocks it's beak \_\_23\_\_ a rock until it plucks (拔去) it out. After plucking it out, eagle will wait for a new beak to grow back. When its' new talons grow back, the eagle starts plucking it's old-aged feathers and after five months, eagle can take it's flight of rebirth and lives for thirty \_\_24\_\_ years.

Many times, in order to survive, we have to start a change process. We sometimes need to \_\_25\_\_ old memories, habits and other past traditions. Only freed from past burdens, can we take advantage of the present.

鹰是世界上寿命最长的鸟类，一生的年龄可达 70 岁。要活这么长的寿命，在其生命的中期必须做出艰难却重要的决定。

因为鹰活到 40 岁的时候，它的长而灵活爪子开始老化，无法有效地抓住猎物；它的长而尖喙变弯，翅膀也越加沉重，由于厚重的老羽毛，翅膀和胸粘在一起，使得飞翔十分吃力。这时，它只有两种选择：一是等待死亡；二是经历 150 天痛苦的重整后再生。

选择重整后再生的鹰，要经过一个痛苦更新的过程。它首先要努力地飞到山顶，在悬崖筑巢，这段时间，要用力将又长又弯的喙击打岩石，直到完全脱落，然后等候新的喙长出来；再用长出的新喙将老羽毛一片一片地拔掉。五个月后，待新的羽毛长出后，鹰得以重生，又可以翱翔于广阔的天空，

继续后 30 年的生命旅程。

许多次，为了生存，我们必须开始经历变化。有时，我们需要遗弃旧的记忆，习惯和一些老惯例。只有从过去烦恼的尘埃中解脱，我们才能更好地把握现在。

**A. against      B. difficult      C. get rid of      D. live      E. more**

**KEY: DBAEC**

### Passage 15

More and more teachers and parents have noticed another kind of pollution, which came from the printed papers sold on streets.

These printed things look like newspaper but have hardly anything to do with them. You can only find reading materials badly \_\_21\_\_ there. Some are too strange for anyone to believe, \_\_22\_\_ are frightening stories of something even worse. However, many of the young students are getting absorbed in such poisonous reading, which costs them what they should pay for their breakfast and bring them nightmares and immoral ideas in return. Homework is left undone, daily games lost.

These sellers shout on streets selling their papers well. The writers, publishers and printers, \_\_23\_\_ they are, we never know, are making their silent money. The sheep skinned wolf's stories seem to have been forgotten once again.

Why not forbid this kind of things at school? Yes, both teachers and parents have ask each other for more strict control of the young readers. Yet unfortunately, \_\_24\_\_ you want to forbid it, the more they want to have a look at it. Sometimes you may even find several children share one patched paper, which has traveled from one hand to another driven by the curious nature.

It really does harm to our society. It has already formed a sort of moral pollution. The \_\_25\_\_ teachers and parents need more powerful support. Meanwhile, the young readers need more interesting books to help them get rid of these ugly papers.

越来越多的老师和家长已经注意到了另一种污染，来自街道上出售的印刷报纸。

这些印刷品看起来像报纸，但几乎与他们无关。你能发现阅读材料的严重危害。有些人觉得太奇怪了简直不敢相信，其他更糟糕的恐怖事情。然而，许多学生却迷上了这种有毒的阅读，他们花费了他们正常的早餐，给他们带来的恶梦和不健康的思想。家庭作业不做，日常锻炼丧失。

这些小贩在街头叫卖报纸的好。作家，出版商和印刷者，不管他们是谁，我们都不知道，他们正在默默赚钱。披着羊皮的狼的故事似乎又一次被遗忘了。

为什么这种事情在学校不禁止呢？是的，老师和家长都对年轻读者严格控制。然而不幸的是，你越想禁止，他们就越想看一看。有时你甚至发现好几个孩子争着看，好奇心驱动他们从一个方面去了另一个方面。

它确实对我们的社会危害。它已经形成了一种道德污染。教师和家长的担心需要更有力的支持。与此同时，年轻的读者需要更多有趣的书来帮助他们摆脱这些丑陋的文章。

**A. others      B. made up      C. worried      D. whoever      E. the more**

**KEY: BADEC**

### Passage 16

It's very interesting to study names of different countries. Chinese names are different \_\_21\_\_ foreign names. Once an English lady came to visit me. When I was introduced to her, she said, "Glad to meet you,

Miss Ping.” Then she gave me her name card with three words on it: “Betty J. Black”. So I said, “Thank you, Miss Betty.” We looked at each other and laughed heartily. Later I found that the English people \_\_22\_\_ their family names last and the given names first, while their middles are not used very much. I explained to her that the Chinese family name comes first, the given names last, so she \_\_23\_\_ never call me Miss Ping. She asked if we Chinese had a middle name. I told her we didn’t. But people may often find three words on a Chinese name card. In this case the family name still comes first and the other words after it \_\_24\_\_ a two-word given name. It is quite usual in China. My sister is Li Xiaofang. She has two words in her given name instead of just one \_\_25\_\_ mine.

研究不同国家的姓名是件非常有趣的事情。中国姓名与外国姓名大相径庭。曾经有位英国女士来看我。当她介绍我时，她说，“很高兴见到你，平小姐。”然后她给了我她的名片，上面有三个字：“贝蒂 J. 布莱克”。所以我说，“谢谢，贝蒂小姐。”我们互相看着彼此，会心地笑了。后来我发现英国人的姓氏在最后面，名字在最前面，而他们的中间名不太常用。我跟她解释说，中国的姓氏在前面，名字在后面，所以她之后再没叫过我平小姐。她问我中国人有没有中间名，我说没有。但是中国人的名片上通常有三个字。在这种情况下，姓氏仍然在最前面，姓氏之后的其他字是个双字名字。这在中国是很常见的。我妹妹叫李晓芳。她的名字有两个字，而我的只有一个。

A. put      B. from      C. should      D. of      E. are

KEY: BACED

### Passage 17

Many students find the experience of attending university lectures to be a confusing and frustrating experience. The lecturer speaks for one or two hours, perhaps \_\_21\_\_ the talk with slides, writing up important information on the blackboard, distributing reading material and giving out assignment. The new student sees the other students continuously writing on notebooks and wonders what to write. Very often the student leaves the lecture with notes which do not catch the main points and \_\_22\_\_ become hard even for the students to understand.

Most institutions provide courses which assist new students to develop the skills they need to be effective listeners and note-takers. If these are unavailable, there are many useful study-skills guides which \_\_23\_\_ learners to practice these skills independently. In all cases it is important to \_\_24\_\_ the problem before actually starting your studies.

It is important to acknowledge that most students have difficulty in acquiring the language skills required in college study. One way of \_\_25\_\_ these difficulties is to attend the language and study-skills classes which most institutions provide throughout the academic year. Another basic strategy is to find a study partner with it is possible to identify difficulties, exchange ideas and provide support.

很多学生发现听大学的课程是一个很令人沮丧的经历。讲师连着讲一小时甚至是两小时，可能是配着幻灯片讲，写一些重要信息到黑板上，发一些阅读材料，布置一些作业。新生看见其他的学生不停地在笔记本上记着东西，很想知道他们到底在写什么。讲课结束后，学生经常是带着抓不到重点，无法理解的笔记离开教室。大多数学校都会提供一些课程，以帮助学生培养相关聆听和笔记技能。如果没有这些课的话，就会有很有用的学习技巧指南，以帮助学生独立训练这些技能。任何情况下，在真正开始学习之前，解决这类问题是至关重要的。不得不承认，大多数学生在掌握大学要求的语言技能上，存在一定的困难。其中克服这些困难的一种方式是一整年语言和技能学习培训课。另外



一种基本策略就是找一个学习同伴，可以互相指出困难，交流想法，互相帮助。

**A. which      B. enable      C. overcoming      D. tackle      E. illustrating**

**KEY: EABDC**

### Passage 18

It is always interesting to visit another country, especially for those who have never traveled a great deal. Foreign \_\_21\_\_ can be very educational for anyone if he is interested enough to make preparations beforehand. Learning the language of the new country would be difficult for the traveler, \_\_22\_\_ the benefits of such an effort would become obvious immediately on his arrival. It may not seem important to him when he comfortably stays at home, but knowing how to order a meal or book a room is necessary for the newcomer in a strange country. Without knowing the language, it is very difficult \_\_23\_\_ the stranger to understand the people of the new country and their customs.

Of course, in our small world it is often possible to find someone who understands our own, but this is only second-best for the traveler. To be sure, he can see places and things without the use of a language, but places and things \_\_24\_\_ not the heart of any country. To get the greatest benefit from a trip \_\_25\_\_ another country, it is how important for the visitor to have an understanding of the language.

到其他国家旅游总是一件有趣的事情，特别是对于那些从不旅游的人而言。如果有兴趣提前准备的话，出国旅行就会非常具有教育意义。学习一个新国家的语言对于旅行者而言会很难，但是当他一到那里，这种努力的益处就显而易见了。如果舒适地待在家里，这看起来可能没那么重要，但是对于初到陌生国家的人来说，知道如何订餐或订房间是很必要的。不懂语言的话，初来者是很难理解所到国家的人们及其风俗习惯的。

当然，在我们小小的世界里，经常会找到理解我们自己的人，但是这对于旅行者来说还不是最好的。可以确定的是，旅行者不用语言就能看到名胜和各种事物，但是这些并不是国家的核心所在。为了最大程度获得出国旅游的益处，旅游者理解语言是非常重要的。

**A. travel      B. are      C. for      D. but      E. to**

**KEY: ADCBE**

### Passage 19

Last night, a fire broke out in Ann's house in Manchester.

Ann's parents were out of town for the weekend when something wrong in the room caused the fire to start in the middle of the night. The girl was \_\_21\_\_ up by the family dog, Danny, who was barking loudly in the back garden. Ann smelled something burning. She \_\_22\_\_ up and at once ran through the smoke-filled house to wake her old brother, Frank.

When Frank would not wake up, Ann got some help from the dog. Frank's unconscious body was far \_\_23\_\_ heavy for the little girl to move alone, but the clever girl brought the dog inside and \_\_24\_\_ the dog's leash (牵狗的皮带) to Frank's left ankle. She then held her brother's right ankle, and together the girl and the dog \_\_25\_\_ Frank to safety.

The 10-year-old girl, Ann, saved her big brother from death.

昨晚，在曼彻斯特安的家发生了一场火灾。

周末安的父母出了远门，午夜房间有些不对劲，并引发了火灾。家里的狗丹尼在后花园狂吠，吵醒了女孩。安闻到东西烧焦的味道。她站了起来，马上穿过烟雾缭绕的房子去叫醒她哥哥弗兰克。

当时弗兰克没有醒来，安就去叫狗帮忙。弗兰克无意识的身体对于一个弱小的女孩而言太重，但是这个聪明的女孩把弗兰克的左脚踝拴在狗的皮带（牵狗的皮带）上。然后她抓着哥哥的右脚踝，和狗一起把弗兰克带到安全的地方。

10 岁的女孩安，将她哥哥从死亡线上拉了回来。

A. too      B. got      C. waken      D. pulled      E. tied

KEY: CBAED

### Passage 20

Mary was an English girl, but she lived in Paris. She was seven years old. Last year her mother said to her, "You are six years old, Mary, and you are going to begin \_\_1\_\_ to a school here. You are going to like it very much because it's a very nice school. "Is it a beautiful school?" Mary asked.. "Yes, it is." her mother said. Mary went to school, and enjoyed her lessons. Her mother always \_\_2\_\_ her to school in the morning and \_\_3\_\_ her home in the afternoon.

Last Monday her mother went to the school at 4 o'clock, and Mary ran out of her classroom. "We've got a new girl in our school today, Mummy," said she. "She's six years old, too, and she is very nice, but she isn't English. She's German." "Does she \_\_4\_\_ English?" Mary's mother asked. "No, she \_\_5\_\_ in English." Mary said happily.

玛丽是个英国女孩，但她住在巴黎。她七岁。去年她母亲对她说：“你已经六岁了，玛丽，你要开始上学了。你会非常喜欢那，因为那儿很漂亮。”“那儿是个漂亮的学校吗？”玛丽问到，是的，她妈妈回答。玛丽去了学校，很喜欢那里的功课，她妈妈每天早晨送她去学校，下去接她回家。

上个星期一她妈妈四点去学校，玛丽跑出了教室。“妈妈，今天我们学校有一个新女孩”她说“他已经六岁了，她很好，但她不是英国人。她是德国人。”她是不是也说英语，妈妈问到，不她不会，但她会用英语笑。玛丽开心的说。

A. brought      B. speak      C. laughs      D. to go      E. took

正确答案： DEABC

### Passage 21

Mr. Know-all was cutting a branch off a tree in his garden. While he was sawing, a man passed in the street. Seeing Mr. Know-all, he stopped and said, " \_\_1\_\_ , but if you keep on sawing that branch like that, you will fall down with it." He said this to Mr. Know-all sitting on the branch and cutting it at a place \_\_2\_\_ himself and the trunk of the tree.

Mr. Know-all said \_\_3\_\_ . He thought, "This is some foolish man who has no work to do and goes about \_\_4\_\_ other people what to do and what not to do."

The man went on his way.

Of course, after a few \_\_5\_\_ the branch fell and Mr. Know-all fell with it.

"My god!" he cried. "That man knows the future!" and he ran after him and asked how long he was going to live. But the man had gone.

Know-all 先生正在他公园里砍一棵树，他看见一个人从街上走过，这个人看见了 Know-all 先生，他停下来并说道，打扰了，如果你继续那样锯树枝，你会摔下来。他对 Know-all。Know-all 坐在树枝上，并且切割点在他自己和树枝之间。

Know-all 说没关系，并且 Know-all 先生认为这个男人是愚蠢的，他自己没有胆量做，还告诉别人什么能做，什么不能做。

那个男人走了。

当然，过了一会儿，树枝断了，Know-all 先生摔倒在地上。

天啊，那个男人未卜先知，Know-all 想追上那个男人问，准备问他，自己还能活多久，但是那个男人走远了。

**A. nothing      B. telling      C. between      D. minutes      E. Excuse me**

**正确答案：ECABD**

### **Passage 22**

From the earliest time it was well known to the Peruvians (秘鲁人) that when a cut was made in the thick skin of a rubber tree, a white liquid like milk came \_\_1\_\_. From this liquid a sticky mass of rubber might be made. This rubber is soft and wax-like when warm so that it is difficult to give any form.

The Peruvians made the discovery that it is very good for \_\_2\_\_ out water. Then in the early period of the century they made overshoes to keep their feet dry.

Then a certain Mr. Mackintosh developed selling coats of cloth which were lined with rubber. Today Mackintosh raincoats are still \_\_3\_\_ after him.

But these first rubber shoes and raincoat were unpleasantly soft and sticky in \_\_4\_\_. They were also stiff and very cold in water. They were like wax \_\_5\_\_ they felt a bit stronger.

很早以前，秘鲁人用厚厚的刀割橡胶皮的时候，一种白色的液体就会流出来。从这个液体中，可以制造一个粘粘的橡胶块。这橡胶柔软，蜡状，使它很难做成任何形状。

秘鲁人发现这个东西很容易用来保存水，然后再本世纪初期他们做成套鞋，保持脚干燥。

后来一个叫做 Mr. Mackintosh 的人，把这种橡胶制成雨衣，今天秘鲁的雨衣也是用他的名字命名的。

但是最初这些雨鞋和雨衣在夏天的时候，不是很柔软，而且很重，在冬天很硬，很冷。他们都像蜡，虽然他们很结实

**A. keeping      B. summer      C. although      D. out      E. named**

**正确答案：DAEBC**

### **Passage 23**

A rich American went into a shop in London. He wanted very much \_\_1\_\_ a nice-looking watch. He saw a watch and liked it so much that he decided to buy it. But the owner of the shop asked five hundred dollars for it. While the American was hesitating, a young man suddenly came into the shop, took the watch out of the owner's hand and ran out with it. It all happened in \_\_2\_\_ seconds. When the owner ran out into the street, the young man had already \_\_3\_\_ among the people. The American went on. At the next corner, he saw the young man with the stolen watch in his hand, "Do you want to buy a fine watch, sir?" he said in a low voice, "It's only a hundred dollars."

"The young man doesn't know I saw him \_\_4\_\_ the watch just now," he thought. The American paid at once and went happily back to his room with the watch. He told his friend about the fine watch. His friend \_\_5\_\_ a look at the watch and started to shout immediately. He said, "You are a fool. This watch is worth only ten dollars. I'm sure the shop owner and the young man planned all this together."

一个有钱的美国人进入伦敦的一家商店，他想买一块看起来很漂亮的表，他看着表，很喜欢，决定买下来。但是店主要卖 500 美元，正当那个美国人犹豫的时候，一个年轻人突然进来了，把表从卖主手里抢走了，事情瞬间发生，当卖主冲到马路上时，那个年轻人已经消失在人群中了，美国人走了，在街拐角处，他看到那个偷表的年轻人，年轻人很低声地问他，你想要买这款表吗？只需要 100 美元）

这个年轻人不知道我看到他拿走了这块表，他想到。美国人迅速付了钱，并把表带回房间了。他告诉他朋友这是一块好表，他朋友看了一眼，然后就笑了，朋友说，你个傻瓜，这表只值 10 美分，我敢肯定是店主和那个年轻人共同上演的好戏。

A. a few      B. disappeared      C. to get      D. took      E. stealing

正确答案: CABED

#### Passage 24

People in different parts of the world have very different ideas about what is good to eat. The people near the North Pole \_\_1\_\_ the raw meat of seals. People living in the desert prefer the roasted(烘烤的) meat of sheep or goats. Americans cook the meat of many different animals, but perhaps their favorite \_\_2\_\_ is steak. Americans also eat a lot of chicken, as well as fish and other foods from the sea. Some people in India do not eat meat or fish at all.

Even when people in different parts of the world eat the same food, they often prepare it very differently. If you were in Germany, you would find soup that is thick and heavy. If you were in China, you would find soup that is thin and clear. Many \_\_3\_\_ like butter that is fresh and firm; however, some people -in India, for example - like butter that it is melted into an oil.

People in different parts of the world also have different ideas about what is good to drink. The most popular hot drinks are coffee and tea. Coffee is very popular \_\_4\_\_ northern Europe and in the Middle East. Some people put cream and sugar in their coffee. But in the United States, many people make their coffee "black" - that is, \_\_5\_\_ cream or sugar. Tea is the national drink in China, Japan, and other east Asian countries. In these countries, people drink tea without sugar. But in England, where it is also a national drink, many people use sugar and hot or cold milk in their tea.

不同地方的人对东西是否好吃的看法是不一样的，北极附近的人喜欢吃海豹肉，生活在沙漠里的人喜欢烤（烘烤的）绵羊或山羊肉。美国人吃很多种动物的肉，但也许他们最喜欢的是牛排。美国人也吃了很多鸡，以及鱼和其他食物。印度的一些人不吃肉或鱼。

不同地方的人即使喜欢吃同样的食物，但他们烹饪的方法也不相同。如果你在德国的话，你会发现那是厚而重的汤。如果你在中国，你会发现汤是很薄很淡的。一些人喜欢黄油是新鲜和硬的，然而，一些人在印度，喜欢黄油，融化成油。

世界各地的人也有不同的想法，关于什么是好喝的。最受欢迎的热饮料是咖啡和茶。咖啡很普遍，在北欧和中东。有些人把奶油和糖放在咖啡里。但是在美国，更多人喜欢喝黑咖啡，咖啡里不放奶和糖，茶在中国、埃本和其他亚洲国家，是很普遍的饮品。在这些国家，人们喝茶是不放糖的，但在英国，喝茶也很普遍，很多人会把糖和热的、冷的奶放在茶里。

A. food      B. in      C. without      D. enjoy      E. people

正确答案: DAEB C

#### Passage 25

The hippopotamus(河马), or hippo, lives in the hot part of Africa. \_\_21\_\_ humans, dogs, and whales, it is a mammal (哺乳动物). That is, its babies are alive, and they drink milk from the mother's body.

The hippopotamus is a large grey animal with a big head and mouth. It \_\_22\_\_ four tons, or about 4,000 kilograms. Its stomach is seven meters long, and it eats only plants. It is a mammal, but it spends a lot of time in the water.

During the day, it sleeps beside a river or a lake. Sometimes it wakes up. Then it goes under the water to get some \_\_23\_\_ for food and never catches fish or hunts other animals. It can close its nose and stay under water for ten minutes. Its ears, eyes, and nose are high up on its head. It can stay with its body under the water and only its ears, eyes, and nose above the water. Then it can breathe the air.

At night, the hippo walks on the nearby land and looks for food. It never goes very \_\_24\_\_ the water.

A baby hippo often stands on its mother's \_\_25\_\_--the part of the body between the neck and legs. The mother looks for food underwater. The baby rides with a sure footing on her mother above the water.

河马生活在非洲热带地区。像人类、狗和鲸类一样，河马也是哺乳动物。也就是说，它们的幼崽生下来是活的，并且喝妈妈的奶。

河马是一种身躯庞大的灰色动物，头和嘴都很大。它的体重大概有四吨重，胃大概七米长，它只吃植物。虽说河马是哺乳动物，但是它长期待在水里。

白天，河马通常会睡在河边或湖边，有时候睡醒了，就会到水下觅食水草。但它从不捕食鱼或其他动物。河马可以屏住呼吸在水下待长达十分钟。河马的耳朵、眼睛和鼻子都长在头部上端。它可以把身体藏在水下，仅露出它的耳朵、眼睛和鼻子，以便在水面上呼吸空气。

夜晚，河马在附近的陆地上寻找食物。它从不去离水远的地方。

河马幼崽常常待在它妈妈的背上。河马在水下觅食时，幼崽稳稳地骑在妈妈背上，浮在水面上。

**A. far from      B. weighs      C. plants      D. like      E. back**

**KEY: DBCAE**

### Passage 26

Modern zoos are very different from zoos that were built fifty years ago. At that time, zoos were places \_\_21\_\_ people could go to see animals from many parts of the world. The animals lived in cages that were made \_\_22\_\_ concrete with iron bars, cages that were easy to keep clean.

Unfortunately for the animals, the cages were small and impossible to hide in. The zoo environment was anything \_\_23\_\_ natural. Although the zoo keepers took good care of the animals and fed them well, many of the animals did not thrive; they behaved in strange ways, and they often became ill.

In modern zoos, people can see animals in more natural habitats. The animals are \_\_24\_\_ more freedom in large areas so that they can live more comfortably as they would in nature. Even the appearance of zoos has changed, trees and grass grow in the cages, and streams of water flow \_\_25\_\_ the areas that animals live in.

现代动物园与50年前的很不一样。50年前，动物园是可以看到世界各地动物的一个地方。动物们住在钢筋混凝土建造的笼子里，笼子容易清理。

对于动物们很不幸的是，笼子太小无处可藏。动物园的环境一点也不天然。虽然动物园的员工照顾和喂养动物都很好，但动物们还是没有兴旺。他们行为怪异，常常生病。

在现代动物园中，人们能够看到动物表现出更多天然的习性。人们给动物提供广阔的场地和更多

的自由，所以动物们可以像在自然环境中一样舒适的生活。甚至连动物园的外观也进行了改善。笼子中种了树和草，小溪流过动物们居住的地方。

A. of      B. but      C. where      D. over      E. given

KEY: CABED

### Passage 27

John went into the small shop and saw a young man talking to the clerk. "How many roses can I get for Six dollars, madam?" the boy asked. The clerk was trying to \_\_21\_\_ that roses were expensive. Maybe the young man would be happy with carnations.

"No. I have to have roses," he said. "My Mom was \_\_22\_\_ so much last year and I didn't get to spend much time with her. I want to get something special. It has to be red roses, because that's her \_\_23\_\_."

Something inside of John was motivated by the boy's voice. He wanted to get those roses so badly. John had been blessed in his business, and he looked at the clerk and silently mouthed that he would pay for the boy's roses.

John ordered his own flowers and \_\_24\_\_. As he drove away from the shop, he was feeling very good. As he waited at the Light, he saw the young man walking down the sidewalk. He watched him cross the street and \_\_25\_\_ a park through two huge gates. Suddenly, he realized it wasn't a park. It was a cemetery (墓地). He could see the young man turn there by gate and walk along the fence.

约翰走。进小花店，看见一个少年正在和店员说话。“小姐，6美元能买多少支玫瑰？”少年问道。店员努力解释说玫瑰花很贵，或许这位少年应该买些康乃馨。

“不，我就要玫瑰花，”他说。“我母亲去年病的厉害，而我没有花太多时间陪她。我想买点特别的东西。必须是玫瑰，因为那是她最喜欢的花。”

男孩的话触动了约翰的内心，他看着店员，嘴唇动了动，暗示他将为这个男孩付钱。

约翰定好自己的花，离开花店，他的感觉很好，在他等待红绿灯的时候，他看见刚才的少年在人行道上。他看见他穿过马路，通过两扇大门，走进了一个公园。突然，他意识到那不是公园，而是一个墓地。他看到那个少年拐进大门，沿着栅栏走着。

A. favorite      B. went out      C. sick      D. explain      E. enter

KEY: DCABE

### Passage 28

Mr Cross wanted to go to his hometown by air. He liked to sit beside a window when he was flying. So he \_\_21\_\_ a window seat when he got in the plane. He found that all of them were taken \_\_22\_\_ one. There was a soldier sitting in the seat beside this one, and Mr. Cross was happy that the soldier had not taken the one by the window. When he \_\_23\_\_ it, Mr. Cross saw that there was a piece of paper with some words on the seat. It said, "This seat is broken. You can't take it, Thank you."

"A broken seat in a plane? Is that possible?" Mr. Cross said \_\_24\_\_, but he walked on and found another empty seat, not beside a window, to sit in.

When the plane was quite \_\_25\_\_, a very beautiful girl got into the plane. As soon as he saw her, the soldier quickly took the paper off the seat beside his and let the girl sit in during the whole trip.

Cross 先生坐飞机去他的家乡。他喜欢靠窗坐。故而一登机，他就寻找一个靠窗的座位。他发现只有一个靠窗的座位是空着。在那空座位边坐着一名士兵。令 Cross 先生纳闷的是，这位士兵没有坐

靠窗的位置。然而，等到那儿，他看见座位上有则启事，是用钢笔写的：“这个座位坏了。你不能坐，谢谢。”

“坏了的座位在飞机上？这有可能吗？”“Cross 先生对自己说，不过他找了个空的座位，而不是靠窗的位置坐下。”

当快满座时，一个非常美丽的姑娘进入飞机。一直在注意进舱旅客的那个士兵赶紧拿掉他旁边空白座位上的启事。士兵用这种办法，成功地找了一位姑娘一路作伴。

A. looked for      B. full      C. reached      D. except      E. to himself

KEY: ADCEB

### Passage 29

Being not far from the sea, London is famous \_\_21\_\_ its fogs. The worst of them happened on December 4, 1952. All movement in the town came to a stop. It was almost impossible to drive or ride in anything. The streets which led into the center were filled with \_\_22\_\_ that moved two miles an hour. Soon, however, the traffic was stopped. Being left by their drivers, the buses and cars stood empty in the streets. Many who usually travel by bus took underground (地铁). But there were \_\_23\_\_ many people there that the gates had to be closed. Being caught in the fog, people felt their way along the walls of houses with one hand, while they put out \_\_24\_\_ in front of them so as not to knock against something or somebody.

At the Opera House (大歌剧院) they got through the first act of La Traviata before so much fog had spread into the building that the \_\_25\_\_ could not see the conductor (乐队指挥).

It was a terrible fog, indeed, and as many as 4,000 people in London lost their lives.

因为离海不远，所以伦敦的雾很有名。最糟糕的一次是在 1952 年 12 月 4 日。城镇中的所有交通都停止了。那天几乎不可能开或骑任何东西。通往镇中心的马路挤满了大小车辆，每小时只能移动两英里。然而很快，交通停止了。车中的人走了，大门不得不关上了。在大雾中的人只能用一只手沿着墙或房子摸索着，而另一只手伸向前方以防撞见什么东西或什么人。

在大歌剧院，La Traviata 刚演出没多久，一片雾就弥漫了整个建筑，歌手连乐队指挥都看不见了。

那真实一场可怕的大雾，在伦敦多达 4000 人失去了生命。

A. buses      B. the other      C. for      D. singers      E. so

KEY: CAEBD

### Passage 30

English names and Chinese are quite different in some other ways, but it's not hard for us to know.

Unlike Chinese, most English people have \_\_21\_\_ names. One is their family name, both of the other names are given names. Their family name is behind the given name. They use Mr, Mrs or Miss with the \_\_22\_\_ name, but they never use them with the first name. For example, we can \_\_23\_\_ a man named James Allan Green Mr Green, but we can't call him Mr James or Mr Allan. People usually use Jim instead of James. Jim is short for James because it's \_\_24\_\_ to remember. But Chinese names are the opposite. A girl with the name Han Limei \_\_25\_\_ her family name Han first. Of course, she can be called Ah Mei for short in China if you wish.

英文姓名和中文姓名有很多不同之处，但是我们理解起来并不难。

和中国人不一样，英国人有三个名字。其中之一是他们的家族姓氏，其他的是他们的名。他们的家族姓氏放在名之后。他们用先生、女士和小姐加上他们的家族姓氏称呼别人，但是他们从来不会用

先生、女士和小姐加上名来称呼别人。比如我们可以称呼一个詹姆士艾伦·格林的人为格林先生，我们不能称呼他詹姆士先生或者艾伦先生。人们通常用吉姆代替詹姆士。吉姆是詹姆士的简称因为容易记忆。但是中国姓名完全相反。一个女孩把她的姓“韩”放在首位。当然，如果你愿意，你可以叫她阿梅当简称。

A. call      B. three      C. easy      D. puts      E. last

KEY: BEACD

### Passage 31

What is a museum? A museum is a good place to keep \_\_21\_\_ and beautiful things. A museum may be a place to learn about science. A museum can be a place \_\_22\_\_ art of humans or animals. What is inside a museum? Some museums have old cars and airplanes. \_\_23\_\_ museums have pictures and statues (雕像). Others have rocks and old bones. One museum even has a coal mine inside! Many cities have museums. Some very small towns have museums, \_\_24\_\_. Indianapolis has a children's museum. Children do not have to pay to get in. Children go to the museum. They like to look at the dinosaur bones. They see a white bear ten feet tall. They go inside an old log cabin (小木屋). On Saturday, Indianapolis children can \_\_25\_\_ talk about animals and trees.

什么是博物馆？博物馆是保持古老而美丽的东西的好地方。博物馆可以了解科学。博物馆是展示人类和动物历史的地方。博物馆里有什么东西？博物馆里有一些陈旧汽车和飞机。许多博物馆有图画和雕像。有些岩石和老骨头。一个博物馆，甚至还有一个煤矿里！许多城市都有博物馆。一些小城市也有博物馆。印第安纳波利斯有一个儿童博物馆。孩子们不必付钱，就可以参观。孩子们经常去博物馆。他们想看看恐龙的骨头。他们看到一个有十英尺高的熊。他们进入一个旧木屋。在星期六，印第安纳波利斯的孩子还可以听到关于动物和植物的讲座及讨论。

A. about      B. hear      C. old      D. too      E. many

KEY: CAEDB

### Passage 32

Jody was ten years old when he decided he needed a job. He thought it might be lucky to keep worms (虫). He could sell them to farmers. So in \_\_21\_\_, he bought many worms. But that winter the cold weather killed all the worms because he had not put them in a warm place.

The next spring Jody \_\_22\_\_ again. He bought more worms. When winter came, he took them inside so they would stay warm. Many farmers bought his worms.

One day when Jody was twelve, he got a letter. It was from State of New York. The letter said, "Everyone who \_\_23\_\_ things has to pay taxes (税)!" Jody made only one dollar selling worms. But he still had to pay part of that money to the state. He told many people in his town what had \_\_24\_\_. A reporter reported Jody on TV. Many people saw it and they began to write letters to the state. The letters said that the law was \_\_25\_\_. Finally the law was moved. Children like Jody can now sell things without paying taxes to the state.

当 Jody 决定他需要一个工作的时候，他十岁。他认为收集蠕虫会是一件十分有趣的事。他可以把虫子卖给农场主和那些用它们来钓鱼的人们。所以在冬天时，他买了许多蠕虫。但是那个冬天，因为他没有把虫子放到一个温暖的地方，寒冷的天气杀死了所有的蠕虫。接下来的一个春天，他再次尝试这样做。他买了更多的虫子，并且好好照顾它们。春天来临时，他把它们带到室内，这样它们就能保持



温暖。很多人买他的虫子。一天，当 Jody 十二岁时，他收到一份信。这封信来自纽约市。信中说：“每个买东西的人都要缴纳税！”Jody 每卖一个虫子只赚一美元，但是他仍旧必须付一部分钱给纽约市。他把发生的事告诉很多镇上的人，很快，一些来自电视台的人和 Jody 进行交谈，很多人看到了 Jody 的事情后他们开始写信给纽约市。信中说这些法律是不平等的。最后，这个法律被更改了，想 Jody 这样的孩子现在可以不用交税给市政府就能卖东西了。

A. sells      B. tried      C. unfair      D. springs      E. happened

KEY: DBAEC

### Passage 33

As she walked round the large shop, Edith realized how difficult it was to choose a suitable Christmas gift for her father. She wished that he were as easy to please as her mother, who was \_\_21\_\_ satisfied with perfume. Besides, shopping at this time of the year was a most unhappy job. People stepped on your feet, pushed you with their shoulders and almost knocked you over in their hurry in order to \_\_22\_\_ something cheap ahead of you.

Partly to have a rest, Edith paused in front of a counter, where some beautiful ties were on show. "They are \_\_23\_\_ silk," the shop assistant told her with a smile trying to persuade her to buy one. But Edith knew from past experience that her choice of ties hardly ever pleased her father.

She moved on slowly and then, quite by chance, stopped where a small crowd of men had gathered round a counter. She found some fine pipes on sale and the shapes were very beautiful. Edith did not hesitate for long, although her father \_\_24\_\_ smoked a pipe once in a while, she believed this was certainly to please him.

When she got home, with her small but well-chosen present hidden in her handbag, it was time for supper and her parents were already at table. Her mother was in great \_\_25\_\_. "Your father has at last decided to stop smoking," she told her daughter happily. Edith was so surprised that she could not say a single word.

伊迪丝在大商店周围逛的时候，她才意识到给父亲挑选一份合适的圣诞礼物有多难。她希望父亲能够像母亲一样容易取悦，因为母亲对香水很满意。而且，在一年的这个时节购物是最不愉快的工作。为了在你之前买到便宜的东西，人们踩着你的脚，肩膀挤着你，匆匆忙忙地差点撞倒你。

为了休息一会，伊迪丝在一个柜台前面停下了，那里有些漂亮的领带。“这是真丝领带哦，”售货员微笑着告诉她，试图说服她买一条。但是伊迪丝从过去的经验得知，选择领带几乎从来没有让父亲满意过。

她慢慢地走着，然后无意停下，那里有一群男人聚集在柜台旁。她看到有些不错的烟斗，而且形状非常美观。伊迪丝没有犹豫太久，尽管父亲只抽一会儿烟斗，但她相信，这个礼物肯定会使父亲满意。

当她带着藏在包里的虽小但却精心挑选的礼物到家时，就该吃晚饭了，而且父母已经坐在饭桌旁。她母亲非常兴奋，“你爸终于决定戒烟了。”她开心地告诉女儿。伊迪丝太过惊讶，竟然语塞。

A. find      B. only      C. excitement      D. always      E. real

KEY: DAEBEC

### Passage 34

From Monday to Friday most people are busy working or studying. But in the evenings and weekends

they are free and \_\_21\_\_ themselves. Some watch television or go to the movies, others take part in sports. This is decided by their own interests.

There are many different ways to spend our free time. Almost everyone has some kind of \_\_22\_\_. It may be something from collecting stamps to making model planes. Some hobbies are very expensive, but others don't cost anything at all. Some collections are worth a lot of money, others are valuable only to their owners.

I know a man who has a coin collection worth several \_\_23\_\_ dollars. A short time ago he bought a rare fifty-cent piece which cost him \$250. He was very happy about this collection and thought the price was all right. On the other hand, my youngest brother collects match boxes. He has almost 600 kinds of them, but I wonder \_\_24\_\_ they are worth any money. However, to my brother they are quite valuable. \_\_25\_\_ makes him happier than to find a new match box for his collection.

That's what a hobby means, I think. It is something we like to do in our free time just for the fun of it. The value in dollars is not important, but the pleasure it gives us is.

从周一到周五，大部分人都忙着工作或学习。但是晚上和周末他们有空享受生活。有些人看电视或看电影，其他人进行运动。这由他们自己的兴趣决定。

有很多不同的方式来度过我们的闲暇时间。几乎每个人都有一些爱好。可能是从集邮到制作飞机模型的某些事，有些爱好非常费钱，但是其他爱好不需任何花费。有些收藏价值不菲，而其他仅对其主人有价值。

我认识一个人，他有一套硬币收藏，价值上千美元。不久之前，他花了 250 美元买了一个 50 美分的硬币。他对这次收藏非常满意，认为物有所值。另一方面，我最小的弟弟收藏火柴盒。他几乎有 600 种，但是我怀疑他们是否值钱。然而，对于我弟弟来说，他们相当珍贵。再没有什么比找到一个新火柴盒更快乐的事了。

我觉得这就是爱好的意义所在。爱好就是我们在闲暇时间仅为快乐而喜欢做的事情。金钱的价值不重要，重要的是它给予我们的快乐。

**A. thousand      B. of      C. nothing      D. enjoy      E. hobby**

**KEY: DEABC**

### Passage 35

A miser (守财奴) sold all that he had and bought a lump of gold, \_\_21\_\_ he buried in a hole in the ground by the side of an old wall and \_\_22\_\_ to look at daily. One of his workmen observed his frequent visits to the spot and decided to watch his movements. He soon discovered the secret of the hidden treasure, came to the lump of gold, and \_\_23\_\_ it. The Miser, on his next visit, found the hole empty and began to tear his hair and to cry. A neighbor, seeing him overcome with grief (悲伤) and learning the cause, said, "Go and take a stone, and place it in the \_\_24\_\_, and fancy that the gold is still lying there. It will do you quite the same service; for when the gold was there, you did not \_\_25\_\_ the slightest use of it."

有个守财奴变卖了他所有的家产，买了金块，并秘密地埋在一个地方。他每天走去看看他的宝藏。有个在附近放羊的牧人留心观察，知道了这个秘密，趁他走后，挖出金块拿走了。守财奴再来时，发现洞中的金块没有了，便捶胸痛哭。有个人见他如此悲痛，问明原因后，说道：“喂，朋友，别再难过了，那块金子虽是你买来的，但并不是你真正拥有的。去拿一块石头来，代替金块放在洞里，只要你心里想着那是块金子，你就会很高兴。这样与你拥有真正的金块效果没什么不同。依我之见，你

拥有那金块时，也从没用过。”

A. make                      B. which                      C. hole                      D. stole                      E. went

KEY: BEDCA

### Passage 36

A very new, young officer was at a railway station. He was on his way to visit his mother in \_\_21\_\_ town, and he wanted to telephone her to tell her the time of his train, so that she could meet him at the station in her car. He looked in all his pockets, but found that he did not have the right money for the telephone, so he went outside and looked \_\_22\_\_ for someone to help him.

At last an old soldier came by, and the young officer stopped him and said, “Can you change the money \_\_23\_\_ me?”

“Wait a moment,” the old soldier answered, and he began to put his hand in his \_\_24\_\_. “I’ll see whether I can help you.”

“Don’t you know how to speak to an officer?” the young officer said angrily. “Now let’s \_\_25\_\_ again. Have you got change for ten pence?”

“No, sir,” the old soldier answered quickly.

一位新上任的年轻官员在火车站。他要去探望住在另一个镇上的母亲，他想打电话告诉母亲火车到站的时间，这样母亲就能开车到车站来接他了。他翻遍了口袋，发现没有硬币打电话。所以他走到外面，环顾四周找人帮忙。

终于一名老士兵走过来了，这位年轻的官员拦下他说道：“你有零钱兑换 10 便士吗？”“你等一下”，老士兵回答道，开始把手伸进口袋。“我看看能不能帮到你”。

“难道你不知道该怎么跟一位官员说话吗？”年轻人生气地说道。“现在我们重新开始。你有零钱兑换 10 便士吗？”

“没有，先生”，老士兵快速答道。

A. another                      B. start                      C. around                      D. pocket                      E. for

KEY: ACEDB

### Passage 37

Our school has a big library. It has many books on different subjects. Students can read books and newspapers in the \_\_21\_\_ room. They can also borrow books from the library. But they must \_\_22\_\_ them on time. If they lose books, they must pay for them. Miss Susan works in the library. She is very helpful and \_\_23\_\_ to the students.

One morning she was working at the desk when Amy hurried in. She told Miss Susan that she couldn’t find the library book Red Star Over China \_\_24\_\_. At that moment Lucy came into the library with Amy’s book. She found it in the classroom. Amy was very \_\_25\_\_. She thanked Lucy and said that she would be more careful from then on.

我们学校有一个大图书馆。图书馆里有许多不同学科的书籍。学生们能在阅览室里读书看报，也可以从图书馆里借书，但是必须按时归还。如果把书弄丢了就必须赔偿。Susan 小姐在图书馆工作，她非常乐于助人，对学生也很好。

一天早晨，她正在图书馆的桌边工作，这时 Amy 匆忙的跑了进来。她告诉 Susan 她怎么也找不到《西行漫记》这本书了。这时 Lucy 拿着 Amy 要找的这本书进来了。她在教室找到了这本书。Amy

非常高兴。她谢过 Lucy 并且说今后她会更仔细。

A. reading      B. return      C. happy      D. anywhere      E. kind

KEY: ABEDC

### Passage 38

Susan Cleveland is the young president of a candy company in the city of Chicago. Her father began the company in the 1960's. He died three years ago. Now, the company belongs to Susan.

Susan, however, did not have any jobs before becoming head of the company. She just finished the college. The employees became even more concerned during Susan's first months on the job. Mr. Cleveland had been a 21 leader. But Susan permitted many employees to make their own 22. One employee said, "Old Mr. Cleveland always told us what to do. He kept people on a short leash. But the company did well." What does a "short leash" mean? A leash is a kind of rope. We use a leash to walk our pet dogs. The leash keeps the dog from 23 away or getting into trouble.

Keeping a person on a short leash means keeping him or her under close control. The person can't make many decisions for himself or herself. Ms. Cleveland does not keep her workers on a short leash. 24, she encourages them to get better ways to do business. For example, her secretary proposed an idea. She said the company should offer a sum of money as a prize to the best student in the high school near the factory. The winner could use the prize money to study at a university. Ms. Cleveland appreciated the idea. After the prize was announced, people who lived in the area of the factory began to buy 25 of the company's candy. Local newspapers wrote about the competition. Business improved.

Ms. Cleveland made her secretary the company's first Director of Public Relations. The former secretary was very pleased.

Susan Cleveland 是芝加哥一家糖果公司的年轻总裁。他的父亲于上世纪 60 年代开办了这家公司，三年前去逝了。现在公司归 Susan 所有。

然而，Susan 在成为这家公司的总裁之前没有任何工作。她刚刚大学毕业。在 Susan 工作的第一个月期间员工们感到很担心。Cleveland 先生曾经是一个非常强势的领导，但是 Susan 允许很多员工自己做决定。一名员工说：“Cleveland 先生总是会告诉我们做什么，他总是紧紧的控制着我们，但公司运行的很好。”那么，short leash 是什么意思？leash 是一种绳子。我们用皮带（leash）遛狗，可以防止狗跑丢或者惹麻烦。

Keeping a person on a short leash 是指将某人牢牢控制住。这个人自己不能做任何决定。Cleveland 女士则不控制她的员工。相反，她鼓励员工们创造更好的做生意的方法。例如，她的秘书提出了一个想法。他说，公司应该拿出一笔钱奖励工厂附近高中的尖子生。获奖学生可以用奖金支付大学学费。Cleveland 女士很赞赏这个想法。在宣布这项奖励之后，住在工厂附近的人开始更多的购买该公司的糖果了。当地报纸也对此进行了报道。公司的生意越来越好了。

Cleveland 女士任命这位秘书为公司的第一公共关系主管。这位前任秘书很高兴。

A. decisions      B. Instead      C. more      D. strong      E. running

KEY: DAEBC

### Passage 39

Bill and Fred were students at a university and they were friends. They didn't have much money, so when it was 21 for their summer vacation, Bill said, "Let's take our vacation in a trailer (活动住房).

Fred. It's cheaper than a hotel. I can borrow my father's trailer." Fred was very happy, so they got into the trailer and began their holidays.

They wanted to get up early the next day to go fishing, but they did not have an alarm clock.

"That's all right, Bill," said Fred. "I'll put these pieces of bread on the roof of the trailer tonight and they'll \_\_22\_\_ in the morning."

Bill was very surprised, but he \_\_23\_\_ anything.

Fred was right. as soon as it began to get light, small birds \_\_24\_\_ to eat the bread and their noise on the roof of the trailer woke Bill and Fred up \_\_25\_\_

Bill和Fred是朋友，他们在同一所大学上学。他们钱不多，所以到暑假的时候，Bill说：“暑假我们就住活动房吧，这样比住旅店便宜，而且我可以借我爸爸的活动房。”Fred很高兴，于是他们住进了活动房，开始了他们的暑期生活。

他们想第二天起早去钓鱼，但是却没有闹铃。

“这样吧，Bill”，Fred说：“我今晚放点面包屑在活动房顶上，它们会叫醒我们的”。

Bill感到很吃惊，但是什么都没说。

事实证明 Fred 是对的。天刚亮，一群小鸟就飞过来吃面包屑，它们唧唧喳喳的叫声很快就吵醒 Bill 和 Fred。

**A. wake us up      B. did not say      C. time      D. very quickly      E. came down**

**KEY: CABED**

#### Passage 40

Fire can help people in many ways. Fire can heat water, \_\_21\_\_ your house, give light and cook food. But fire can burn things too. Nobody knows \_\_22\_\_ people began to use fire. One story from Australia tells about a man a very long time ago. He went up to the sun by a rope and brought fire down.

Today people know how to \_\_23\_\_ a fire with matches. Children sometimes like to play with them. But matches can be very dangerous.

Fire kills people every year. So you must be careful about matches. You should also learn to \_\_24\_\_ fires. Fires need oxygen. Without oxygen they die. There is oxygen in the air. Cover a fire with water, sand, or in an emergency, with your coat or a blanket. This keeps the air \_\_25\_\_ a fire and kills it.

Be careful with fire, and it will help you. Be careless with fire, and it might hurt you.

火在很多方面都可以帮助到人类。火可以加热水，能使你的家变得温暖，提供光亮，还可以烹调食物。但是火也能烧坏东西。没有人知道人类是怎样开始使用火的。一个源于澳大利亚的传说讲述了很久以前一个人用绳索爬到太阳上，取回火种。

现在人们知道了如何用火柴生火。孩子们有时喜欢玩火。但是火柴是非常危险的。

每年都有人死于火灾。所以使用火柴必须谨慎。人们也应该学会如何灭火。火燃烧需要氧气，没有氧气火就会熄灭。空气中含有氧气。所以可以用水、沙子，浇盖火苗，紧急情况下也可以用外套或者毛毯把火覆盖住，这样可以把火与空气隔离开，从而使火熄灭。

小心火种，他会帮助你。不小心火种，他会灼伤你。

**A. make      B. warm      C. how      D. put out      E. from**

**KEY: BCADE**

#### Passage 41

Without time to relax and have fun, kids can suffer stress just like adults, warn experts—who say as many as one in four youngsters have symptoms of burnout(过度劳累). More and more parents are pushing their kids to be busy in structured activities all the time. Many of these activities for children aren't recreational (娱乐的)\_\_\_21\_\_\_ involve competition. The kids are pushed to win, not just participate, and this can cause stress. Today's parents have the\_\_\_22\_\_\_ that children who don't pursue a lot outside activities will be left behind. Parents are in a panic because they know it's a\_\_\_23\_\_\_ world out there. They are running scared to be sure their kids can go into the marketplace and compete as adults, but\_\_\_24\_\_\_ some cases they are missing the big picture.

Kids who are unhappy and depressed grow up to be unhappy, depressed adults who don't do well in their jobs or personal life. And these kids won't know as adults how to relax. Everyone needs time just to relax and refresh. When you're not stressed, you can be\_\_\_25\_\_\_ productive. That's why it's important to help your child find a balance.

专家警告说，如果没有时间放松，没有娱乐，孩子会像大人一样感到过分的紧张。据说，每四个孩子中就有一个有过于疲劳的症状。越来越多的父母让孩子整天在严格安排的活动中忙碌。而这些孩子们的活动许多都富有竞争性，而不是娱乐性的。孩子们不光被迫去参加，还要被迫去“取胜”，这就会造成过分的紧张。如今的父母认为，孩子如果不参加许多课外活动就会落后。父母很恐慌，因为他们知道现实生活是很残酷的。他们十分紧张，想让孩子长大后能够进入市场竞争。但是在这种情况下，他们会因小失大。

从小不幸福、性格抑郁的孩子长大后不会幸福，性格也会抑郁。这样的成人工作也干不好，生活也过不好。这类孩子不知道如何像成人那样放松自己。人人都需要时间放松、调整。只有在你不紧张的时候才会有创造力。因此帮助孩子保持身心平衡是很重要的。

**A. in      B. idea      C. but      D. more      E. tough**

**KEY: CBEAD**

#### **Passage 42**

A hot dog is one of the most popular American foods. It was, named after Frankfurter, a German food.

You may hear "hot dog" used in other ways. People sometimes say "hot dog" to express\_\_\_21\_\_\_. For example, a friend may ask\_\_\_22\_\_\_ you would like to go to the cinema. You might say, "Great! I would love to go." Or, you could say, "Hot dog! I would love to go."

People\_\_\_23\_\_\_ use the expression to describe someone who is a "show-off", who tries to show everyone else how great he is. You often hear such\_\_\_24\_\_\_ called a "hot dog". He may be a baseball player for example, who catches the ball with one hand, making a(n)\_\_\_25\_\_\_ catch seem more difficult. You know he is a hot dog because when he makes such a catch, he bows to the crowd, hoping to win their cheers.

热狗是最受人欢迎的种美国食物。它是根据法兰克福香肠(一种德国食品)命名的。你可能听到"hot dog"在其他方面的使用。为了表示高兴，人们也说"hot dog"。例如，朋友可能问你是否愿意去看电影，你可以说：“太棒了，我愿意去”，或者，你可以说：“Hot dog!我愿意去。”人们也用"hot dog"来描述爱“表现”的人---设法在他人面前展示自己多么伟大的人。你经常听到人们这样叫一个人，一只手接球，把很容易的接球动作变得很难。你可以知道，他是一个"hot dog"，因为他做这样的接球动作，向观众鞠躬，目的是赢得观众的欢呼。

**A. also      B. a person      C. if      D. easy      E. pleasure**

**KEY:ECABD**

**Passage 43**

Blood is very important.when doctors understand how blood goes around inside the body,they try ways of giving blood to people who need it. They take blood from the healthy people and give it to the patient in need of blood. This course is \_\_21\_\_ "blood transfusion(输血)" .

But there are two problems. First, it does not always work. Sometimes people die when they \_\_22\_\_ blood transfusion. Later, doctors find that we do not all have the same kind of blood. There are four groups---O, A, B and AB. We all have blood of one of these groups. They also find that they can give any kind of blood to people of group AB. But they find that they \_\_23\_\_ give A-group blood to A-group people and B-group blood to B-group people. If a person has O-group blood and the doctor could give his blood to anyone else safely.

There is another problem. To give blood of the right kind, doctors have to find a person of the right blood group.Often they cannot find a person in time. At first they find they can keep the blood in bottles for fifteen to twenty days.They do this by \_\_24\_\_ it very cold. They find how to keep it longer in the end.

One day, when you grow up, you may decide to give blood to a "blood bank". In this way, you may stop \_\_25\_\_ dying. Or perhaps one day you may become ill and need some blood with the same kind as yours. Then the "blood bank" will give it back to you.

血液十分重要，这一点人们是一直知道的。有一段时期，一些人甚至为了强壮而喝血。当医生了解血液是如何在人体中运行时，他们用各种办法给需要的人输血。他们把血液从一个人身上移到另一个需要的人体内。这叫做“输血”。血液从健康人的手臂流淌到病人的手臂。

但有两个问题，首先，输血不一定成功。有些人输血后就死了。后来，医生发现认得血液是不同的。有四种—O,A,B和AB型。我们都拥有四种中的一种血型。他们还发现任何血都可以输给AB型血的人。但他们发现，A型必须输A型，B型必须输B型。我是O型血所以医生告诉我我的血可以安全地输给任何血型的人。

还有一个问题。为了输对血，医生必须查出这个人的正确血型。有时不能及时找到输血者。如果他们能把血液保存至需要的时候，那就能保证有能配对的血型了。刚开始，他们发现他们能把血液保存进瓶子里长达15至20天。那是在冷冻的情况下。接着他们研究出能保存更长久的办法。最后，找到了能保存很久很久办法。我们把存钱的地方叫做“银行”。把存血液的地方叫做“血库”。有一天，当你长大了，你会决定给血库捐血。这样，你就可以挽救一个人的生命。或者也许有一天你生病了，你可能需要输血治疗。血库就会给你提供血液。

**A. have      B. from    C. must      D. making    E. called**

**KEY:EACDB**

**Passage 44**

For many people today, reading is no longer relaxation. To keep up their work they must read letters, reports, trade publications, inter-office communications , not to mention newspapers and magazines: a never-ending flood of words.In \_\_21\_\_ a job or advancing in one, the ability to read and comprehend quickly can mean the difference between success and failure. Yet the unfortunate fact is that most of us are \_\_22\_\_ readers. Most of us develop poor reading habits at an early age, and never get over them. The main problem \_\_23\_\_ in the actual stuff of language itself-words. Taken individually, words have little

meaning until they are strung (连成)together into phrased,sentences and paragraphs.\_\_24\_\_\_\_,however,the untrained reader does not read groups of words. He laboriously reads one word at a time, often regressing(倒退)to reread words or passages. Regression, the tendency to look back over what you have just read, is a common bad habit in reading. Another habit which \_\_25\_\_\_\_ down the speed of reading is vocalization-sounding(用言语表达)each word either orally or mentally as one reads.

对于现在的人来说,阅读已不再是一种放松的方式了。整日忙碌在书信、报告、商业出版物、部门文件之间,人们已无暇顾及报纸杂志这些有大量语言涌入的介质。虽然阅读和快速理解的能力在求职应聘中起着至关重要的作用,但不幸的是我们都是阅读能力匮乏的阅读者。我们的绝大多数已经形成了不好的阅读习惯,而我们又无法去改变它们。最主要的缺陷存在于语言自身的组成要素---单词。单独展开来讲,单词在没有组成短语、句子、段落的时候自身有很少的含义。而不幸的是,没有经过专业训练的读者很少会读一组词。他们通常每次只读一个词,并且经常重读。重读这种返回去读刚刚读过的内容的方式是阅读中一种最常见的不良习惯。另一种不良习惯是唱读,即在阅读时放慢阅读的速度,不仅在口头上而且在内心里把单词逐个分开来读。

**A. getting      B. lies      C. poor      D. slows      E.Unfortunately**

**KEY: ACBED**

#### **Passage 45**

Nora was sixteen years old. She had a little brother.His brother's name was Jim. Jim was sometimes naughty(淘气的),but he made Nora laugh a lot, and she loved him and was always very nice \_\_21\_\_ him. One afternoon she was walking from her house to the store when she saw a small boy running along the street towards her, he was going very fast. When he came \_\_22\_\_ her, she was surprised to see it was Jim.

"Hi. Jim" Nora shouted at him, " \_\_23\_\_ are you running like that?"

Jim didn't stop, but he waved to his sister and shouted, "I'm trying to stop two boys \_\_24\_\_ fighting."

Nora was surprised again.She laughed and said, "That's an important job for a little boy,isn't it?You don't do things \_\_25\_\_ that very often. Who are the two boys?"

"They're Tom and me," answered Jun as he continued running down the street very quickly.

Nora十六岁的时候。她有一个弟弟。他哥哥的名字是吉姆。吉姆有时是淘气的,但他让Nora笑了很多,她爱他,对他一直很好。一天下午,她从家里走到商店,当她看到一个小男孩沿着街道向她跑来时,他走得很快。当他走近她时,她很惊讶地看到那是吉姆。

“嗨。吉姆”,“她对他喊道,“你为什么在跑呢?”

吉姆并没有停止,但他向他的妹妹挥手,并喊道:“我试图阻止两个男孩打架。”

Nora再次感到惊讶。她笑着说:“这是一个很重要的工作。男孩,不是吗?你不经常做这样的事情。这两个男孩是谁?”

“他们是我和汤姆,”吉姆回答道,他继续沿着街道很快的跑着。

**A.why      B. to      C. form      D. like      E. near**

**KEY: BEACD**

#### **Passage 46**

Glasses protect people's eyes from bright light. Microscopes make tiny things larger \_\_21\_\_ we can examine them.Telescopes make objects that are far away appear \_\_22\_\_ closer to us. However in recent years plastics have replaced glass \_\_23\_\_ conditions where glass might be easily broken there are new uses



to be developed for glass that were never imagined in the \_\_\_\_24\_\_\_\_. Perhaps the greatest \_\_\_\_25\_\_\_\_ of glass is that its constituent (构成的) parts are inexpensive and can be found all over the world.

眼镜能够保护人的眼睛因强光造成的伤害。显微镜可以使得微小的东西放大, 这样我们才能观测到这些微小的事物。望远镜能够缩短遥远的物体跟我们之间的距离。然而, 近些年, 塑料在某些条件下替代了较容易破碎的玻璃。玻璃的新用途被开发出来, 这在过去是无法想象的。也许玻璃最大的优点在于它的构成部分相对便宜, 并且在世界任何地方都可以得到。

A.much      B.so that      C.advantage      D.past      E.on

KEY: BAEDC

#### Passage 47

In the past, a city's major shopping district was in its downtown area. People could get downtown \_\_\_\_21\_\_\_\_ easily than they could get to other parts of the city. Before the 1960s, the best way to travel in a city was by a car, a subway, a railroa, or an elevated train. All of these ran on tracks that led downtown.

As our cities grew outward, people living far from the center of town needed a place they could drive to quickly. Driving downtown was difficulty. Finding a parking space downtown was \_\_\_\_22\_\_\_\_ impossible. People also needed a shopping place where they could park easily.

To \_\_\_\_23\_\_\_\_ the shopping needs of people living in the suburbs, groups of businesses moved farther out, too. Today, most suburbs have large shopping centers.

Modem and well-planned shopping centers are built on large areas of ground. They have even more space for parking than they \_\_\_\_24\_\_\_\_ for stores. The shopping centers have many different kinds of stores. Often, the shoppers can do all their shopping in one place.

The very large shopping centers have malls (购物街) which make shopping pleasant. The mall is an area between stores \_\_\_\_25\_\_\_\_ for walking. Shoppers can stroll from store to store and enjoy beautiful fountains, statues, and plants.

There are benches so that shoppers may rest. Some shopping centers have malls with roofs that protect shoppers from the weather outside.

过去, 一个城市的主要消费地区是在市区。比起城市的其他地方, 去市区的话更加方便。在 20 世纪 60 年代以前, 在城市中穿梭的最佳交通工具就是街道电车, 地铁, 铁路, 或者提速列车。而所有这些交通工具都是在通向市区的轨道上运行。

随着城区的扩张, 远离城区的人们需要一个可以快速抵达的场所。而想直接到达市区不是一件容易的事情。想在市区找个停车位更是比登天还难。人们也需要一个方便停车的购物点。

为了满足郊区市民的购物需要, 许多营业场所也转移到了郊区。现今, 大多数的郊区都有了购物中心。

现代化的, 设计合理的购物中心占地非常大。停车的空间甚至超出了商铺的面积。购物中心有着各种各样的商店。这些店主可以轻松地在 一个地方做他们所有的买卖。

特别大型的购物中心拥有商店街, 这使得购物变得更为愉快舒适。商店街的两旁是商店, 中间供顾客步行。顾客们可以一边逛商店, 一边欣赏喷泉, 雕塑和绿化。还有可供休息用的长椅。还有的购物中心装有天顶, 可以让顾客们不受天气的干扰, 尽情购物。

A.more      B.set      C.something      D.meet      E.do

KEY: ACDEB

### Passage 48

Man can not go on increasing his number at the present rate. In the \_\_\_21\_\_\_ 30 years man will face a period of crisis. \_\_\_22\_\_\_ experts believe that there will be a widespread food shortage. Other experts think this is too pessimistic, and that man can prevent things from getting worse than they are now. But remember that two thirds of the people in the world are under-nourished(有营养的) or starving now.

One thing that man can do is to limit the \_\_\_23\_\_\_ of babies born. The need \_\_\_24\_\_\_ this is obvious, but it is not \_\_\_25\_\_\_ to achieve. People have to be persuaded to limit their families.

人类不能继续按现在这样的增长速度增加人口了。否则接下来的30年人们将要面临一个危机期。有些专家认为,人类将会面临严重的粮食短缺。另一些专家认为这种观点太悲观了,觉得人类可以在情况变得更糟糕之前改变这种局面。但目前世界上有三分之二的人处于营养不良或是饥饿之中。

人们能做的一件事就是降低出生率。这种需要是显而易见的,但却很难做到。必须说服人们限制家庭规模。

A. for            B. easy            C. Some    D. number    E. next

KEY: ECDAB

### Passage 49

Three men came to London for a holiday. They came to a large hotel and took a room there. \_\_\_21\_\_\_ room was on the fiftieth floor.

In the evening the three men went to a cinema and came back very \_\_\_22\_\_\_.

"I'm sorry," said the assistant of the hotel. "Our lifts are not working at this time of night. If you don't want to walk up to your room, we shall make up a bed for you in the hall."

"No, no," Tom, one of the three men, said, "No, thank you. We do not want to sleep in the hall. We shall walk up to our room."

Then he turned to his two friends and said, "It is not easy to walk up to the fiftieth floor, but I know \_\_\_23\_\_\_ make it easier. On our way to the room, I shall tell you some jokes, then you, Andy, sing us some songs, then you, Peter, tell us some interesting stories."

"All right. That's a good idea," the friends both agreed.

They began to walk up to their room. Tom told many jokes. Andy sang some songs. \_\_\_24\_\_\_ they came to the thirty-eighth floor. They were tired and decided to have a rest.

"Well," said Tom, "Now it's your turn, Peter. After all those jokes and songs, tell us a long and interesting story with a sad ending." "All right," said Peter, "I shall tell you a story. It is not long, \_\_\_25\_\_\_ it is really sad: We left the key in our room in the hall."

有三个人来到英国去度假,他们来到一个非常大的旅馆,住在第四十五层。

一天,他们去看电影很晚才回来。“很抱歉”旅馆服务员说“我们的电梯今晚坏了。”三人中的一个对另外两个朋友说“我们可以步行到房间,它很困难,但我想我知道怎样使它变得简单。在我们去房间的路上,我将讲一些笑话,而你,约翰,给我们唱一首歌;而你,彼得,给我们讲一些有趣的故事。”

所以他们开始步行到他们的房间,汤姆讲很多笑话,约翰唱很多歌,最后,他们来到那一层。他们很累,决定休息一下。

“彼得你能不能告诉我们一个带着悲伤结局的真实故事?”汤姆说“我将告诉你一个悲伤的故事”

彼得说，“它很短，但是足够使人伤心。就在刚才我们将钥匙落在楼下我们将怎么做？

A. At last      B. late      C. Their      D. but      E. how to

KEY: CBEAD

#### Passage 50

An old man died and left his son a lot of money. But the son was a foolish young man, and he quickly spent \_\_\_21\_\_\_ money, so that he had nothing left. Of course, when that happened, all his friends \_\_\_22\_\_\_ him. When he was quite poor and alone, he went to see Nasreddin, who was a kind, clever old man and often helped people when they had troubles. "My money has finished and my friends have gone," said the young man. "What will \_\_\_23\_\_\_ to me now?" "Don't worry, young man," answered Nasreddin. "Everything will soon be all right again. Wait and you will soon feel \_\_\_24\_\_\_ happier. The young man was very glad. "Am I going to get rich again then?" "No, I \_\_\_25\_\_\_ mean that," said the old man. "I meant that you would soon get used to being poor and having no friends."

一个老人去世了，留给他的儿子很多钱。但这个儿子是个很傻的年轻人，他很快就花光了这些钱，什么也没有了。当然，他没钱后，他的朋友们离开了他。当他很穷又孤单时，他去见了 Nasreddin，一位善良、智慧的老人，经常帮助有麻烦的人。“我拍的钱花光了，我的朋友都离我而去了”，这个年轻人说。“我现在会怎么样呢？”“别担心，年轻人，” Nasreddin 说。“一切不久就会变好的。稍等你不久就会变幸福的。”年轻人很开心，“我是不是又要变富了？”“不，我不是指的那，”老人说。“我的意思是你不久就会习惯贫穷和没有朋友了。

A. left      B. all the      C. happen      D. much      E. didn't

KEY: BACDE

#### Passage 51

It seems quite clearly unjust to pay two people different amounts of money for doing the same work. But it is not as easy as it appears at first \_\_\_21\_\_\_ to introduce equal pay for equal work.

Two people may be working side by side in a factory and doing the same work, but one may be doing it twice as fast as the \_\_\_22\_\_\_; or one may be making no mistakes, while the other is making a lot. In some kinds of work, one can solve the problem of speed if one pays by the amount of work to be done and not by the hour: work paid for in this \_\_\_23\_\_\_ is called piece-work. But it is not always possible to do this, so it is sometimes useful to pay workers at different rates, which take differences in skill into \_\_\_24\_\_\_. This usually means that the younger and therefore less experienced worker gets less than the \_\_\_25\_\_\_ and more experienced one, which seems reasonable enough.

干同样活的两个人得到的却是不同的酬金，这看起来似乎很不公平。但是同劳同酬的引入起初并不是那么简单。

两个人可能在一个工厂里肩并肩做同样的工作，其中一个以同样的速度但要做两次，或是其中一个没有出错而另一个出了很多错。有些类型的工作，人们可以解决速度问题，如果是按工作总量算而不是按时间算。这种方式叫做计件工。但是并不是任何时候这种方式都行得通，有时还是需要按速度来算酬金，把技术的娴熟程度考虑进去。这就意味着越年轻、经历越少的工人比更年长的、经验丰富的工人挣得更少。这看起来很合理。

A. other      B. sight      C. older      D. way      E. account

KEY: BADEC

#### Passage 52

American people divide their days into several blocks of time, and plan different activities \_\_\_21\_\_\_

different times.

American time is "on the dot"(准确地). If something is supposed to happen at eight o'clock, it will begin at eight. Americans value promptness(准时) and may become angry if a person is more than 15 minutes late \_\_\_22\_\_\_ a good reason. If you know you are going to be late, call in advance and let someone know. \_\_\_23\_\_\_ you arrive late, you should apologize and explain why. Americans arrive \_\_\_24\_\_\_ time for doctors' appointments. The doctor may keep you \_\_\_25\_\_\_, but if you keep the doctor waiting, you may get a bill with the doctor's time!

美国人把每天分成很多时间段，在不同的时段安排不同的事情。

美国人的时间是精确的。如果某事安排在 8 点整，它就在 8 点整开始。美国人看重准时，如果一个人没有可信的原因而迟到超过 15 分钟他会很生气。如果你知道会迟到，提前打电话，让人知道。如果你到晚了，要道歉并解释原因。美国人会按医生的约定按时到达。医生可能让你等，但如果你让医生等，你需要为医生的时间买单。

A. for      B. waiting      C. on      D. if      E. without

KEY: AEDCB

### Passage 53

It was two weeks before Christmas, and Mrs Smith was very busy. She bought a lot of Christmas cards \_\_\_21\_\_\_ to her friends and to her husband's friends, and put them on the table in the living-room. Then, when her husband came home from work, she said to him, "here are the Christmas cards \_\_\_22\_\_\_ friends, and here are some stamps, a pen and our book of addresses. Will you please write the cards \_\_\_23\_\_\_ I am cooking the dinner?"

Mr Smith did not say anything, but walked out of the living-room and went to his study(书房). Mrs Smith was very angry \_\_\_24\_\_\_ him, but did not say anything either.

Then a minute later he came back with a box full of Christmas cards. All of them had addresses and stamps on them.

"These \_\_\_25\_\_\_ last year," he said. "I forgot to post them."

圣诞节两星期前，史密斯夫人非常忙。她买了许多圣诞卡要送给她的朋友和她丈夫的朋友。把它们放在客厅的桌子上。当她丈夫下班回家的时候，她对她丈夫说：“这些是要送给我们朋友的圣诞卡，这里有一些邮票，一支钢笔和一本通讯录。我做饭的时候你能写一下这些贺卡吗？”

史密斯先生没有作答，走出客厅回到自己的书房。史密斯夫人很生气，但是也没说什么。

一分钟后来，史密斯先生抱着满满一盒子圣诞和卡回来了。所有的贺卡都写上了地址并贴了邮票。

“这些是去年的”史密斯说：“我忘了寄。”

A. with      B. are from      C. while      D. to send      E. for our

KEY: DECAB

### Passage 54

Social customs and ways of behaving are changing. \_\_\_21\_\_\_ was considered impolite many years ago is now acceptable. Just a few years ago, it was thought to be impolite behavior for a man to smoke in the street. No man who thought of himself as being a gentleman \_\_\_22\_\_\_ a fool of himself by smoking when a woman was in the room.

Customs \_\_\_23\_\_\_ from country to country, but the important thing \_\_\_24\_\_\_ is not to do anything that might make other people feel \_\_\_25\_\_\_, especially if they are your guests. You are expected to find a way to keep them from feeling foolish.

社会习惯和行为的方式正在改变。有些社会习惯以前被认为不礼貌的，现在越来越被接受。仅仅在一些年前，男人在街上吸烟是不礼貌的行为。没有人会认为自己是绅士，当他吸烟时，有女士在房间里。

习惯在国家间是不同的,变化的.但最重要的事情是,不要做任何能让别人感觉不舒服的事情,特别是当他们是你们的客人的时候。你要做一些避免让他们觉得不明智的行为。

**A. uncomfortable    B. would make    C. to remember    D. what    E. vary**

**KEY:DBECA**

### **Passage 55**

Fruit is good for people. Many people eat some \_\_\_21\_\_\_ every day. Mr and Mrs Black like fruit very much and every Monday Mrs Black goes to buy some fruit in the \_\_\_22\_\_\_ near her house. The man in the shop know her well and helps a lot. She can buy all \_\_\_23\_\_\_ of fruit there, like apples, pears, oranges and bananas. In different time of the year the price of each kind of fruit is not the \_\_\_24\_\_\_, sometimes high, something low. Mrs Black \_\_\_25\_\_\_ to buy cheap fruit. But Mr Black likes bananas only. She buys bananas for him every week. She only buys cheap items for herself.

水果对人有好处。许多人每天都吃水果。格林先生和夫人很喜欢水果,每个周一格林太太去她家附近的商店买一些水果。商店里的人认识她,对她帮助很大。她在那里能买到各种各样的水果.苹果,梨,桔子和香蕉。在一年中不同的时间,每种水果的价格不一样,时高时低。格林太太想买便宜的水果。但格林先生只喜欢香蕉。她梅星期那给他买香蕉.她只给自己买便宜的水果。

**A. shop    B. same    C. likes    D. kinds    E. fruit**

**KEY: EADBC**

### **Passage 56**

There is an old saying that husbands and wives start to look and behave like each other after a time. I don't know if this was true of my mother and father.

Both of my parents had brown hair and brown eyes and low voices. My father, \_\_\_21\_\_\_, was eight years older than my mother and taller and thinner. He was built as straight as an arrow. My mother was shorter and had a rounder and fuller face and she looked as soft as a pillow.

My mother was quieter and talked less than my father did. She was also a much more patient person than my father. My father was more experienced in life. He was \_\_\_22\_\_\_ to doing everything quickly. My mother, on the other hand, worked and spoke more slowly.

They were fond of nature and sports, such as walking, gardening and swimtning. They were both \_\_\_23\_\_\_ in reading and music, but my father preferred history books, while my mother liked to read romantic novels. In music, their types were similar, and they were never proud of listening to it. Most of the time they were in agreement on bringing \_\_\_24\_\_\_ their children. They both believed in giving them love and neither one believed in punishing them physically. At times, their personalities were very much alike, but at other times, they seemed very \_\_\_25\_\_\_. Perhaps that is why none of their children knows which parent he looks or behaves like.

有句古话说夫妻一起生活久了长相和行为会相似(夫妻相)。我不知道这句话对于我的父母来说是否如此。

我的父母都拥有棕色头发和棕色眼睛,声音都属低沉的。然而,我的父亲比母亲大八岁,个子比我母亲高,比我母亲还瘦。我父亲的身板笔直的如同一支箭。我母亲个子比较矮,还有一张圆圆的、胖胖的脸。她看上去软的就像个枕头。

我母亲比较文静,没我父亲爱说,也比我父亲有耐心.我父亲阅历很丰富,做事快。但我母亲说话做事都较慢。

他们都热爱大自然,喜欢运动,如散步、园艺及游泳。他们都对阅读和音乐感兴趣。但我父亲喜

欢有关历史方面的书籍，我母亲喜欢言情小说。对于音乐，他们的喜好相似，他们从不以此为荣。他们在养育儿女方面，在很大程度上是一致的。他们都坚信要给孩子爱，都不愿体罚孩子。有时他们的性格很相似，但有时他们似乎相差甚远。也许这就是为什么他们的孩子都不知道自己到底像父亲还是母亲。

**A. however      B. interested      C. up      D. used      E. different**

**KEY: ADBCE**

## 第五部分 英译汉

1. A friend of mine from high school is working in England now. 我高中的一个朋友目前在英格兰工作。
2. A lot of natural resources in the mountain area are to be exploited and used. 那个山区的许多自然资源都有待于开发利用。
3. Are you fond of music? 你喜欢音乐吗?
4. All that glitters is not gold. 闪光的东西, 未必都是金子。
5. Apples here like water and sunshine. 这里的苹果喜欢水和阳光。
6. As is known to all, China is a developing country. 众所周知, 中国是一个发展中国家。
7. By 1900, most states had laws against selling cigarettes to young people. 到了 1900 年, 大部分州的法律规定仍然禁止向年轻人销售香烟。
8. Both Ann and Mary are suitable for the job. 安妮和玛丽都适合干这项工作。
9. Bill hit his car into a wall last night. 昨晚比尔开车时车撞到了墙上。
10. Can I download this material without paying any money? 我可以免费下载这个材料吗?
11. Could you tell me where the post office is? 请问邮局在哪里?
12. Do you still have anything that you don't understand? 你还有什么不明白的吗?
13. Do you have access to the Internet? 你能上网吗?
14. Do you think you can do it by yourself? 你认为你自己可以独立完成这件事吗?
15. Each time history repeats itself, the price goes up. 历史每重演一次, 代价就增加一分。
16. Have you seen Tom recently? 最近你看见汤姆了吗?
17. How are you doing these days? 这些日子你过得怎么样?
18. He often went from town to town giving lectures. 他常常穿梭在各个城市做演讲。
19. He was very happy to hear from his old friend. 他很高兴收到老朋友的来信。
20. He has a foreign friend who lives in the United States. 他有一个住在美国的外国朋友。
21. He didn't need to attend the meeting. 他没必要参加那个会议。
22. He prefers coffee to tea. 与茶相比, 他更喜欢咖啡。
23. He has taught English in this university ever since he moved to this city. 自从移居到这座城市以来, 他就一直在这所大学教英语。
24. He called the doctor and made sure they would meet at five. 他给医生打电话确认他们将在五点见面。
25. He often went from town to town giving lectures. 他经常穿梭于各个城镇之间做讲座。
26. He's growing more like his father now. 他现在长得更像他父亲了。
27. He doesn't like the way you talk to him. 他不喜欢你跟他说话的方式。
28. He told me that he had lived in America for ten years before he came to China. 他跟我说, 在来中国之前, 他已经在美国居住了十年。
29. I rang your house last night but your mother answered the phone. 我昨夜给你家打电话, 但接电话的是你母亲。
30. I knocked on his door but nobody came to answer it. 我敲了他的门, 但没人来开门。
31. I'm thinking about a visit to Paris. 我在考虑去巴黎旅游。

32. I hurried to my office. 我匆忙赶到了办公室。
33. I slept soundly all night. 我整夜睡得很熟。
34. I read the local newspapers with great interest every evening. 每天晚上我都会饶有兴趣地阅读当地报纸。
35. I hope we can have some snow this winter. 我希望今年冬天会下点雪。
36. I've lost interest in my work. 我对这份工作已经失去了兴趣。
37. I was having a nap when suddenly the telephone rang. 我正小睡的时候，电话突然响了。
38. I would appreciate it if you would just let me deal with this case. 如果你能让我独自处理这桩案件，我将不胜感激。
39. I will make sure that every student has a copy of the book. 我确保每个学生都有那本书的复印版本。
40. I am looking forward to your visit to china. 我很期待你来中国旅游。
41. I promise you that I will do everything I can to help him. 我保证我会尽我所能帮他。
42. I used the bag to protect my face from the smoke and heat. 我把包捂在脸上，挡住烟和热。
43. In an age of plenty, we feel spiritual hunger. 在这个物欲横流的时代，我们感到精神上的饥渴。
44. In no other country in the world can you find such plants as this one. 像这种植物在世界上的其他任何一个国家中都找不到。
45. Is this the magazine which you want to borrow? 这就是你想要借的那本杂志吗？
46. I looked for the book on the desk but it was nowhere. 我找放在书桌上的书本，但就是找不到。
47. It's very important to maintain your current weight through exercise and healthy eating. 通过锻炼和健康饮食来保持你目前的体重是非常重要的。
48. It normally takes a semester for a college freshman to adjust to his college life. 大学新生一般需要花一个学期来适应大学生活。
49. If you decided to learn a new language, you would have to dedicate yourself wholeheartedly to the cause. 如果你决定学一门新的语言，你必须全身心地投入。
50. John and his brother differ in personality even if their differences in age are not significant. 尽管约翰和他哥哥在年纪上相差不大，但他们的个性却迥然不同。
51. Let's find a place to shelter from the rain or we'll get wet. 我们找个地方躲雨吧，不然就淋湿了。
52. Life is meaningless without a purpose. 没有目标的生活是毫无意义的。
53. Look out the window it's still raining today! 看窗外，今天还在下雨。
54. My classmate is much cleverer than I. 我的同学比我聪明多了。
55. Most students feel satisfied with the progress they've made. 大多数学生对自己所取得的进步感到满意。
57. Our textbooks are very different from theirs. 我们的教材与他们的教材差异很大。
58. On their way they came to a bread shop. 在途中，他们来到一家面包店。
59. On their way they came to a shop where bread was sold. 在途中，他们来到一家销售面包的商店。
60. People all over the world are trying to help the people in the quake-stricken areas. 全世界人民都在尽力帮助地震地区的人民。
61. Scientists think that there is no life on the Mars. 科学家认为火星上没有生命。
62. She likes to help anyone who is in difficulty. 她乐意帮助任何一个有困难的人。



63. she could not understand me when I spoke to her. 当我跟她讲话的时候,她根本听不懂我的话。
64. That team withdrew from the match as a protest against the unfair referee. 那个球队退出了比赛, 抗议那个不公平的裁判。
65. This box can hold more books than that one. 这个箱子比那个箱子能装更多的书。
66. This new country hopes to establish friendly relations with all its neighbors. 这个新成立的国家希望和所有邻国建立友好关系。
67. This place has plentiful material resources. 这个地方有丰富的物质资源。
68. The school therefore plans games and matches for its pupils. 因此, 学校为学生们安排游戏和比赛。
69. These two students from our school have been admitted to Beijing University. 我们学校这两个学生已经被北京大学录取了。
70. The price of vegetables are different from place to place. 蔬菜的价格不同的地方不同的价格。
71. The man-made satellite(卫星) made by China is working very well. 中国制造的人造卫星运行良好。
72. The doctor had no choice but reach out to their colleagues across the nation. 那个医生别无选择, 只能向全国的同行救助。
73. The doctor performed an operation on him as soon as he was sent to the hospital. 医生给他做了手术后他被送进了医院
74. The old man was knocked down by a taxi when he was crossing the street. 老人在过马路时被一辆出租车撞倒了
75. The People's Republic of China (PRC), founded on October 1, 1949, covers an area of 9.6 million square kilometers. 中华人民共和国成立于 1949 年 10 月 1 日, 国土面积约 960 万平方公里。
76. The Olympic Games is an international sports event that takes place every four years. 奥林匹克运动会是国际性的体育会, 每四年举办一次。
77. The friend saw everything but did not say a single word. 这位朋友目睹了一切, 却只字不提。
78. The doctor told me to have more water. 医生让我多喝些水。
79. The students are encouraged to do more listening, reading and writing by their teacher. 老师鼓励学生多听、多读、多写。
80. They thought that there must be something wrong with their TV set. 他们认为电视机一定出毛病了。
81. The more passions we have, the more happiness we are likely to experience. 我们越富有激情, 我们有可能体验到越多的快乐。
82. The traffic jams during morning and afternoon rush hours are a headache in big cities now. 上下班高峰期的交通拥挤问题是大城市目前的一个棘手问题。
83. The school plans games and matches for its students. 学校为学生们安排游戏和比赛。
84. Tom (人名有可能变化或 Fred) was such a hardworking student that he soon came out first in the class. 汤姆学习十分用功, 以至于很快他就在班里崭露头角了。
85. Trees need water to grow. 树木有水才能生长。
86. There is a large amount of energy wasted due to friction. 由于摩擦而损耗了大量的能量。
87. These five boys failed in their English exam last term. 这五个孩子上学期英语考试没及格。
88. There is only some old furniture in the room. 这间房里布置了几件旧家具。

89. Ted and William have lived under the same roof for five years. 泰德和威廉已经在同一个屋檐下生活了五年了。
90. Transistors are small in size and light in weight. 晶体管的体积小，重量轻。
91. Various substances differ widely in their magnetic characteristics. 各种材料的磁性有很大的不同。
92. What kind of life do most people enjoy? 多数人喜欢什么样的生活?
93. What time do you go swimming every day? 你每天何时去游泳?
94. What's your nationality, Sir? 先生,请问您是什么国籍?
95. Would you mind closing the window for me? 能帮我关一下窗户吗?
96. Would you please help me with this heavy box? 你能帮我抬一下这个很沉的箱子吗?
97. We must take some measures to control the pollution. 我们必须采取措施来控制污染。
98. Who can help me clean the room? 谁能帮我打扫房间?
99. "Why does the parrot(鹦鹉) cost so much?" the man asked. 这个人问道: "这只鹦鹉为什么这么贵?"
100. We cannot tell when an earthquake (地震) is coming. 我们不能预知地震什么时候来临。
101. We should encourage him to have confidence in himself. 我们应当鼓励他对自己要有信心。
102. We must read as much as possible to enlarge our vocabulary. 我们必须尽可能多地阅读来扩大我们的词汇量。
103. You and your team can discover the answers to problems together. 你和你的团队能够共同合作找到问题的答案。
104. Young persons under twenty-five make up nearly half of the American population. 25 岁以下的年轻人占美国人口的一半。
105. You needn't go there anymore. He already knows about it. 你不必再去那儿了。他已经知道那件事了。
106. I think everyone knows how to swim. 我认为人人都知道怎样游泳。
107. I don't know who broke the window. 我不知道是谁打破窗户的。
108. I was wondering who broke the window. 我想知道是谁打碎了窗户。
109. I'm sure we'll have a good time. 我确信我们会过得很愉快。
110. The doctor said there was nothing wrong with his eyes. 医生说他的眼睛没有问题。
111. The little boy wanted to exchange his toy for my cake. 这个小男孩想用他的玩具来换我的蛋糕。
112. Our teacher always encourages us to speak English bravely. 我们的老师总是鼓励我们大胆地讲英语。
113. You must always remember not to cheat in exams. 你必须永远记住考试不要作弊。
114. I plan to play football with my classmates. 我打算与我的同学踢足球。
115. Flight 220 is scheduled to arrive at 10:30 pm. 220 航班定于晚上 10 时 30 分到达。
116. The doctors decided to see this strange man themselves. 医生们决定亲自去看看这个奇怪的人。
117. A great many changes have taken place in China since the policy of reform and opening to the outside world. 自从对外改革开放以来, 中国已经发生了许多变化。
118. Jack and Tom have worked in the same company for ten years. 杰克和汤姆已经在同一家公司工作 10 年。
119. Li Ping's father has been an English teacher since he has graduated from Peking University. 李萍的父亲从北京大学毕业后就一直做英语老师。

120. Wang Li's father has taught English here since he has graduated from Peking University. 王丽的父亲从北京大学毕业后就一直在这里教英语。
121. I've just come back from Britain. 我刚从英国回来。
122. John has been teaching English here since he came to China in 2003. 约翰 2003 年来到中国后就一直在这里教英语。
123. It is known to all that exercises are good for health. 众所周知，运动对身体有利。
124. As is known to all, Beijing is the capital of China. 众所周知，北京是中国的首都。
125. It is indeed a most pressing problem. 这的确是一个非常棘手的问题。
126. It is no good hoping to read all these books. 指望能够读完所有这些书是毫无意义的。
127. It is certain that we shall produce this kind of engine. 我们应生产这种引擎，这点很明确。
128. Some people find it difficult to ask for help. 有些人发现求他人帮忙很难。
129. Traveling by train is slower than by plane, but it has its advantages. 乘火车旅行比乘飞机慢一些，但是它也有自己的优势。
130. My classmates are cleverer than I am. 我的同学比我聪明。
131. Inside, this large plane looks more like a high building than a plane. 从里面看，这架巨大的飞机看起来更像一座高大的建筑，而不像飞机。
132. Fires may do more damage than the earthquakes. 火灾所造成的损失可能比地震还严重。
133. The teacher came earlier than expected. 老师来得比预期的早。
134. Air pollution is more serious than water pollution. 空气污染比水污染严重。
135. Jack works harder than before. 杰克比以前更努力工作。
136. Paper is one of the most important products ever invented by man. 纸张是人类发明的最重要的产品之一。
137. He is one of the greatest writers in the world. 他是世界上最伟大的作家之一。
138. The greater amount of time you spent learning English, the greater progress you are likely to make. 你投入英语学习的时间越多，可能取得的进步就越大。
139. The more experiences we have, the more capable we are likely to be. 我们经历的越多，我们的能力就会越强。
140. The more you read the text, the easier you will find it to understand it. 你把课文读的越透，你会发现越容易理解它。
141. He is in the world a famous pop music star. 他是世界上著名的流行音乐明星。
142. From the East Coast to the West Coast it is about 3,000 miles wide. 东西海岸相距约 3000 英里。
143. Only on weekends, Central Park is closed to cars. 只有在周末，中央公园不许汽车入内。
144. But Little Smart is not really that smart. 小灵通不是真的那么灵通。
145. Give me your advice. 给我你的建议吧。
146. I sent him a Christmas card last year. 去年的圣诞，我送给他一张贺卡。
147. I'm having a headache now. 我现在头痛。
148. He was all sweating. 他当时全身都在出汗。
149. I am writing this letter to complain about the service in your hotel. 我写这封信的目的是要投诉你们酒店的服务。

150. He is always making excuses for being late.他总是给迟到找借口。
151. I'm finishing my secon year of studies.我即将完成第二年的学习。
152. Do you mind my smoking here?你介意我在这里吸烟吗？
153. Would you mind waiting outside? 请你在外面等，好吗？
154. I saw a man walking across the road with the obvious inention of talking to me. 我看见一个人穿过大街，很明显他想跟我交谈。
155. With all his saving gone,he started to look for a job.积蓄都用完以后，他就开始去找工作。
156. What's your nationality,sir?你是什么国籍，先生？
157. Would you please help me with my home work? 你能帮我做家庭作业吗？
158. "How did you write your advertisement",asked a businessman.一个商人问道：“你的广告是怎么写的”
159. Excuse me.Could you tell me how to get to the cinema (post office)?对不起，你能告诉我怎么去电影院（邮局）怎么走吗？
160. Hi. What can I get for your dinner,sir? 您好，先生，请问您晚餐点什么吃？
161. Why do you want me to change the channel?为什么你要我换频道？
162. Don't you see it was just for fun?You got it all wrong.你没看出那只不过是开开玩笑吗？你完全误解了。
163. All things are difficult before they are easy.凡事总是先难后易。
164. It's never too late to learn.活到老，学到老。
165. Think it over befor you speak.说话前要考虑仔细。
166. It's easy to say,but difficult to do.说时容易，做时难。
167. Even young people with little money do not want to buy cheap furniture that they may soon dislike.就连手里没有多少钱的年轻人也不想买便宜的家具，因为对这些便宜家具很快就会厌倦。
168. He wanted to help all the wounded people no matter which side they were fighting for.他想帮助所有受伤的人，不管他们是为了哪一方而战。
169. Can you answer a question which I want to ask and which is puzzling me?我有个问题弄不懂，想请教你，你能回答吗？
170. He is the very person who I'm looking for. 他正是我要找的人。
171. The only other people who knew the secret were his father and mother. 其他知道这个秘密就只有他的父母了。
172. A characteristic of American culture that has become almost a tradition is to respect the self-made man — the man who has risen to the top through his own efforts. 美国文化的一个特点就是尊重自我奋斗者，即通过自身努力成功的人。
173. My doctor advised that I write down any worries,thoughts or questions before I go to bed.我的医生建议我在上床睡觉之前写下所有担忧、想法与疑问。
174. Let me type in your address and then open the account.让我录入你的地址，然后给你开个账户。
175. Promise me never to be late again.答应我下次不再迟到。
176. Take this empty box away and bring me a full one.把这个空箱子按拿走，带一个满的给我。
177. My roommate,Tom, is also a graduate student like me. 我的室友汤姆和我一样也是研究生。

178. They requested both men but neither of them could speak English. 他们向那两个人求助，但两个人都不会英语。
179. Great writers are those who not only have great thoughts but also express these thoughts in powerful or moving words. 伟大的作家是那些不仅拥有伟大的思想，而且还能用有力、感人的语言表达这些思想的人。
180. Their parents don't know them as well as their friends do. 他们的父母不如他们朋友那么了解他们。
181. People usually hate mice, but one mouse won the hearts of the people all over the world. 人们通常厌恶老鼠，但有一只老鼠却赢得了全国人民的心。
182. But competitive swimming is just over one hundred years old. 但是游泳比赛只有一百多年的历史。
183. But I've got room for only two of you in the house. 但是我家里只能住下你们其中的两个人。
184. Jim was intelligent, but he hated hard work. 吉姆很聪明，但是他讨厌努力工作。
185. I look for the book on the desk but it was nowhere. 我寻找放在书桌上的书，但就是找不到。
186. Laptop computers are popular all over the world and give people easy access to the Internet. 手提电脑在世界都十分普及，为人们提供便利上网的途径。
187. Because there was heavy traffic, we were ten minutes late. 由于交通拥堵，我们迟到了十分钟。
188. Mark couldn't come to the party because he had to work. 马克因为不得不工作，不能来参加我们的晚会。
189. I'll move to another city because of my job. 由于工作关系，我将搬迁到另一座城市去。
190. Though it was beyond them, they tried their best to do it. 虽然这件事超出他们的能力范围，但他们还是尽全力去做。
191. Though this question is very difficult, if you keep on trying, you'll find the right answer. 尽管这个问题很难，但是如果你继续不断尝试，你会得到正确答案的。
192. Fred was such a hardworking student that he soon came out first in the class. 弗莱德是一个学习如此勤奋的学生，以至于不久他就成了班上学习最好的学生。
193. He was such a hardworking student that he achieved the first place in the final exam. 他是一个学习十分用功的学生，因此他在期末考试中考取第一名。
194. I was so bewildered by their conflicting advice that I didn't know how to act. 我被他们相互矛盾的意见搞糊涂了，不知道如何去做才是。
195. The little girl ran so fast that she was thrown off balance and fell over. 那个小女孩跑得太快，结果身体一下失去平衡，跌倒了。
196. When she got back home, she showed her new beautiful hat to her husband. 当他回到家时，她给她丈夫展示了她漂亮的新帽子。
197. They were brought up under the same roof when they were young. 他们小时候是在同一个屋檐下被抚养长大的。
198. We were having a party at school last night when the lights suddenly went out. 昨晚我们正在学校举行派对时，突然停电了。
199. When I was young, I'd listen to the radio, waiting for my favorite songs. 我年轻的时候，我总是听收音机，等候我最喜欢的歌曲。
200. When she left school, she went first to Britain. 在她毕业后，她先去了英国。

201. Some of her pictures were shown in an art exhibition in Shanghai when she was 4 years old.在她 4 岁的时候，她的一些画就在上海的一个艺术展览会上展出过。
202. When we praise the Chinese leadership and the people, we are not merely being polite.我们赞美中国领导人和中国人民时，不仅仅是出于礼貌。
203. When completed, this bridge will be the largest in Asia.这座桥一旦竣工，将是亚洲最大的桥。
204. The taxi driver often reminds passengers to take their belongings when they leave the car. 出租车司机经常在乘客们下车时会提醒他们携带好自己的物品。
205. The pub will not be closed until 9 o'clock. Now it is only 7 o'clock. 酒吧 9 点才关门，现在才 7 点钟。
206. Many schools will not open for lessons until the beginning of September. 很多学校到九月初才开学。
207. The shop is open till ten at night every day.商店每天营业到晚上 10 点。
208. As soon as he got home on Friday, his wife made him give her all his money.星期五他一回家，他的妻子就叫他交出所有的钱。
209. Since the earth looks like a ball, the sun can shine on only half of it at a time.由于地球看起来像个球，太阳在同一时刻只能照到它的一半。
210. If you travel by ship across the Pacific, you cross the International Date Line. 如果你乘坐轮船横渡太平洋，你就会穿越国际日期变更线。
211. I want to get back home by five o'clock if it is possible.如果可能的话，我想 5 点到家。
212. If you don't mind, please pass me the salt. 如果方便的话，请把盐递给我。
213. No matter what happens, I'll be your best friend. 无论发生什么事，我都是你的好朋友。
214. Economists study the way a society uses scarce resources such as land, labor and raw materials. 经济学家研究社会使用土地、劳力及原材料等稀有资源的方式。
215. I took Mr. John to the village where I had spent my carefree childhood. 我把约翰先生带到这个乡村，在这我度过了无忧无虑的童年。
216. The school management system must be improved. 学校的管理制度必须改进。
217. The Olympic Games will be held in Beijing. 奥运会将在北京举行。
218. Abundant natural resources in the island are to be exploited and used. 这个岛上丰富的自然资源有待开发和使用。
219. To mark students' test papers, a checking machine is used. 为批改学生的试卷，使用了阅卷机。
220. The students are encouraged to take part in the national English speaking contest. 学生们被鼓励去参加全国英语演讲比赛。
221. Not all the machines here are produced by our factory. 这里的机器并不都是我们工厂生产的。
222. Whoever disobeys the law will be punished. 谁违反了法律就要受到惩罚。
223. Each year some of his money is given to the best scientists and writers of the world. 每年他的一部分钱都会奖给世界上最优秀的科学家和作家。
224. When will the work be finished? 工作何时能完成?
225. The glass was broken into pieces. 玻璃杯摔成了碎片。
226. Karsh was praised as a master portraitist, often working in black and white, influenced by great painters of the past. 卡什被人们誉为人像大师，由于受到历史上一些著名画家的影响，他在拍摄中经常运用黑白摄影。

227. Beijing Olympic Games can make Chinese people work harder. 北京奥运会能让中国人更加努力工作。
228. Riding bicycles can save energy. 骑自行车可以节能。
229. Will you donate more money for the poor? 你愿意为穷人捐更多的钱吗?
230. He didn't need to attend the meeting. 他没有必要参加那个会议。
231. The library is to be closed because it needs redecorating. 图书馆要关闭, 因为它需要重新装修。
232. I need you to fill out the top portion of the form first. 我需要你先把表格的最上面部分填写好。
233. The national flags should be raised and lowered by hand. 国旗必须用手升降。
234. The new stadium should have been built by now. 这座新体育馆到现在为止本该已经建成了。
235. She said he shouldn't be lifting those heavy milk boxes. 她说他不应该举起这些沉重的牛奶箱子。
236. You should put part of your salary in the bank each month. 你应该每月把部分工资存入银行。
237. This pair of shoes cost me 260 yuan. 这双鞋花了我 260 元。
238. How did you spend your holiday? 你假期怎么过的?
239. She spends too much time on TV each day. 她每天花太多的时间看电视。
240. The farmer did not spend much time working on his farm. 这位农夫在农活上没花多少时间。
241. Some people take no interest in country things; for them, happiness lies in the town, with its cinemas, shops, dance halls and restaurants. 有些人对乡村事物不感兴趣, 对他们来说, 快乐存在于电影院、商店、舞厅、餐厅一应俱全的城镇。
242. I have no interest in what they say about me. 我对他们说我的话不感兴趣。
243. He shows a great interest in learning English. 他对英语表现出浓厚的兴趣。
244. He had to leave early yesterday. 他昨天必须早点离开。
245. I'll try not to take up too much of your time. 我会试着不占用你太多的时间。
246. Does the computer have instructions on it? 计算机自身有操作说明吗?
247. I have no idea about it. 我对此一无所知。
248. She has a perfect figure. 她的身材不错。
249. This TV channel has too many commercials. 这个电视频道有太多广告。
250. I had no choice. 我别无选择。
251. He was satisfied with his new car, and drove to work in it the very next day. 他对自己的新车很满意, 第二天就开着车去上班。
252. He was pleased with the fine weather. 天气很好, 这使他很高兴。
253. He lives in a small room with only one small window. 他住在一间小房间里, 只有一扇小窗户。
254. The man is easy to deal with. 这个男人容易对付。
255. The polluted air becomes poisonous and dangerous to health. 受污染的空气是有毒的, 对健康有害。
256. I don't care about others' opinions. 我不在乎别人的想法。
257. You'd better go quickly before I change my mind. 在我改变主意之前, 你最好快点走。
258. Crops grow well in the south. 庄稼在南方生长良好。
259. Luckily, the planes appear to be quite safe. 很幸运, 飞机似乎很安全。
260. Most of us can find 15 minutes or half an hour each day for some specific regular activity. 我们中的大多数人每天可以安排一刻钟或半个小时进行某项具体的常规性活动。
261. Then a waiter found out the reason. 后来, 有位服务员找出了原因。

262. Bob and Peter found out that they were twin brothers.鲍勃和皮特发现他们是双胞胎兄弟。
263. Semiconductor chips are small in size and light in weight.半导体芯片体积小而且重量轻。
264. The evolution theory explains the differences in sleep among animals. 进化论解释动物们睡眠上的差异。
265. It's not much different from that heavy metal music you like so much.这和你很喜欢听的重金属音乐没有很大的差别。
266. Shy people are anxious and self-conscious, excessively concerned with their appearance and actions. 腼腆的人容易焦虑、自我意识较强，过度关注自己的外表与行为。
267. These people moved from place to place.这些人四处迁徙。
268. I am busy studying for my exams.我忙于备考。
269. Some parents even stop their children from meeting their good friends.有些父母甚至不让自己的孩子去见他们的好朋友。
270. I met one of my old friends on my way home yesterday evening.昨晚我在回家路上遇到了我的一位老朋友。
271. Success in business depends on hard work.经营上的成功依靠努力工作。
272. I used to live in the countryside.我过去住在乡下。
273. We used to live near a big park.我们以前住在一个大公园旁边。
274. I came here at least once a month.我每月至少来这儿一次。
275. They sold the old house yesterday.他们昨天把老房子卖了。
276. You are clever enough to pass the exam.你够聪明，能通过这次考试。
277. I was too excited to say a word in front of him.我太激动，以至于在他面前说不出一句话。
278. The whole process required a great deal of effort, skill and a luck.整个过程需要很大的努力、技巧和运气。
279. I'm looking forward to your visit to China.我盼望你对中国的访问。
280. I'm going to visit a friend of mine this Sunday.这个周日我计划去看我的一个朋友。
281. MR. Lin assigned too much homework today.林老师今天布置了太多的家庭作业。
282. China will build up a space station in ten years.中国十年后将建造一个空间站。
283. She always laughs at a good joke.听到一个好的笑话，她总是会大笑。
284. Do you often do your washing in the evening?你经常在晚上洗衣服吗？
285. Everyone is in bed except me.除了我以外，大家都上床睡觉了。
286. The meal was very good except that the fish was a bit too salty.这顿饭很不错，除了鱼有一点咸。
- 以下 1-150 可以在掌握完上面的后熟悉，可能出 5-10 分-----
287. A teacher should have patience in his work. 当老师应当有耐心。
288. Although very important, intelligent is not necessarily the key to success. 虽然智力很重要,但未必是成功的关键。
289. A dog is always well-known as a clever and friendly animal. 在动物中,狗素以其聪明与和善而著称。
290. A good memory is a great help in learning a language. 好的记忆有助于语言的学习。
291. As long as there is water, plants won't die quickly. 只要有水,植物就不会很快死去。
292. As was expected, he passed the exam easily. 果然不出所料,他轻而易举地通过了考试。



293. But it looks like something I would never buy. 但它看起来就像是我绝不会买的东西。
394. Bob was such a hardworking man that he always worked late till night. 鲍勃是一个如此勤奋的人，以至于他总是工作到深夜。
295. Because of his carelessness, Jack hit his car into a big tree by the roadside. 由于大意，杰克开车撞到了路边的大树上。
296. Can you express yourself clearly in English? 你能用英语清楚地表达自己的意思吗？
297. Christmas is the most important festival in the west 圣诞节是西方最重要的节日
298. Don't you think smoking is harmful to your health? 难道你不觉得抽烟对你的身体有害吗？
299. Don't you mind my opening the window? 你不介意我打开窗户吧？
300. Do you think students should do a part-time job? 你认为学生应该做兼职吗？

## 第六部分 作文

第一类：征求意见类。是否赞成买私家车

### ★Are you in favor of buying private cars 是否赞成买私家车

nowadays more and more families own private cars. Private cars, as the product of modern civilization, have been playing a vital role in people's daily activities. First, private cars are a convenient means of transportation. You can go wherever you like. Secondly, there is no doubt that private cars will have a great impact on the economic growth. The rapid car industry growth will contribute much to keeping the country's economy growing at a higher rate in the near future. But every coin has two sides. The development of the private cars will bring about a series of problems. For example, the polluted air given off by cars will do great harm to our health, too many private cars will lead to traffic jams and a great deal of energy will be wasted and so on. So I think we should take advantages of private cars and make them serve us better. Meantime we hope that satisfactory solutions to these negative problems will be found soon.

第二类：我的某某人，如老师，妈妈，同学，朋友等。只需记忆一篇稍作改动，范文如下：

### ★ My teacher of English 我的英语老师

My English teacher is Miss Wang. She is a beautiful lady. She has a round face and bright eyes. She is always smiling.

我的英语老师是王老师。她很漂亮。她长着一张圆脸和一对明亮的眼睛。她总是在微笑着。

Miss Wang is a good teacher. She works very hard. Every day she comes to the school early and is always the last one to leave. She speaks very good English and she teaches well. She also tells us what are the right things to do. She is a motherly teacher. She treats us as her own children and takes good care of us. She is so kind that everyone loves her.

王老师是一位好老师。她工作非常努力。每天她都很早到学校，总是最后一个离开。她英语说得很棒，教得也很好。而且她还告诉我们如何明辨是非。她是慈母般的老师。她把我们当作自己孩子看待，细心照顾我们。她人很好，大家都喜欢她。

This is Miss Wang, my favorite teacher. I feel so lucky to have her as my teacher. I hope that someday I can be a teacher just like her.

这就是王老师，我最喜爱的老师。我为有她这样的老师而感到幸运。我希望有朝一日我也能成为像她这样的老师。

可套用题目：

- 1) My Teacher in High School;-我的高中老师；
- 2) My Teacher;-我的老师；
- 3) A (good) teacher to remember;-难忘的老师；
- 4) My Favorite Teacher;-我最喜欢的老师；

### ★My Best Friend 我最好的朋友

Li Xia is my best friend. She is an English teacher. She is a beautiful lady. She has a round face and bright eyes. She is always smiling.

李霞是我最好的朋友。她是位英语老师。她很漂亮。她长着一张圆脸和一对明亮的眼睛。她总是在微笑着。

Li Xia is a good teacher. She works very hard. Every day she comes to the school early and is always

the last one to leave. She speaks very good English and she teaches well. She also tells her students what are the right things to do. She is a motherly teacher. She treats her students as her own children and takes good care of them. She is so kind that everyone loves her.

李霞是一位好老师。她工作非常努力。每天她都很早到学校，总是最后一个离开。她英语说得很棒，教得也很好。而且她还告诉她的学生们如何明辨是非。她是慈母般的老师。她把学生当作自己孩子看待，细心照顾他们。她人很好，大家都喜欢她。

This is Li Xia, my best friend. I feel lucky to have her as my best friend. I hope that we will be best friends forever.

这就是李霞，我最好的朋友。我为有她这样的好朋友而感到幸运。我希望我们永远都是最好的朋友。

可套用题目：

- 1) My Close Friend; -我的好朋友;
- 2) My best schoolmate;-我的同学;
- 3) My Classmates;-我的同学;
- 4) My best workmate;-我最好的同事;

#### ★My mother 我的母亲

My mother is an English teacher. She is a beautiful lady. She has a round face and bright eyes. She is always smiling.

我的母亲是位英语老师。她很漂亮。她长着一张圆脸和一对明亮的眼睛。她总是在微笑着。

My mother is a good teacher. She works very hard. Every day she comes to the school early and is always the last one to leave. She speaks very good English and she teaches well. She also tells her students what are the right things to do. She is a motherly teacher. She treats her students as her own children and takes good care of them. She is so kind that everyone loves her.

我的母亲是一位好老师。她工作非常努力。每天她都很早到学校，总是最后一个离开。她英语说得很棒，教得也很好。而且她还告诉她的学生们如何明辨是非。她是慈母般的老师。她把学生当作自己孩子看待，细心照顾他们。她人很好，大家都喜欢她。

This is my mother. I feel so lucky to have her as my mother and I love her. I hope that someday I can be a mother just like her.

这就是我的母亲。我为有她这样的母亲而感到幸运，我也很爱她。我希望有朝一日我也能成为像她这样的母亲。

可套用题目：

- 1) The one I love most;-我最爱的人;
- 2) My Family;-我的家庭;
- 3) The man I love most in my life;-最爱的人;
- 4) My father;-我的父亲;
- 5) My beloved grandparents;-我的祖父母;

第三类：计划安排，如国庆计划安排，新年安排，假期安排等。只需记忆一篇稍作改动，范文如下：

#### ★My Plan for the National Day Holiday 我的国庆假期计划

The National Day Holiday is coming. It is a very important festival in China. Everybody has his or her

plan for the National Day Holiday. I have a plan, too. My plan is as follows:

国庆假期要到了。这是中国一个非常重要的节日。每个人对于国庆节都有自己的计划。我也有一个计划。我的计划如下:

First, I'll take a good rest, as I'm always busy with my work. Second, I want to stay with my parents. I'm not usually together with them. Third, I want to meet some of my friends and relatives, as these days we don't see each other often. Fourth, I want to give my room a good cleaning. Finally, I will study English for the coming examination.

首先,我要好好休息一下,因为我平时工作很忙。第二,我想陪陪父母。我并不是经常与他们在一起。第三,我想见见一些亲戚朋友,因为我们现在不怎么有机会见面。第四,我想好好打扫下房间。最后,我想为即将到来的考试学习下英语。

This is my plan for the coming National Day Holiday. 这就是我对即将到来的国庆假期的计划。  
可套用题目:

- 1) **The Chinese New Year;-中国新年;**
- 2) **My Plan for the Spring Festival;-我的春节计划;**
- 3) **My plan for summer vacation;-我的暑假计划;**
- 4) **My travel plan;-我的旅行计划;**

第四类: 英语学习类, 用于各类学习型文章, 只需记忆一篇稍作改动, 范文如下:

#### ★Why I study English? 我为什么学习英语?

English is an international language. It is very useful. I like English very much. And this is how I study English.

英语是一门国际性的语言。它非常有用。我非常喜欢英语。我就是这样学习英语的。

First, I remember 30 English words every day. Second, I go over the grammar points regularly. Third, I read articles in English newspapers and I read simple novels in English. Fourth, I listen to English radio programs and watch English TV programs. Finally, I listen to English music and watch English movies.

首先,我每天背30个英文单词。第二,我定期复习语法要点。第三,我阅读英文报纸的文章以及简单的英文小说。第四,我听英语的广播节目,看英语的电视节目。最后,我听英文音乐,看英文电影。

This is how I study English. As a result, I'm more and more interested in English and my English has improved greatly. Practice makes perfect. If I keep practicing, I believe that my English will be better and better.

我就是这样来学习英语的。结果,我现在对英语更感兴趣了,英语也有了很大的进步。如果我继续不断练习的话,我的英语将会变得越来越棒。熟能生巧。

可套用题目:

- 1) **Why do students like learning English? -为什么学生喜欢学习英语? ;**
- 2) **Why I Like Learning English;-为什么我喜欢学英语;**
- 3) **Self-study;-自学;**
- 4) **How to achieve success of distance learning;-如何在远程学习中获得成功;**
- 5) **My School life;-我的学校生活;**
- 6) **my first year in college;-大学生活的第一年;**

- 7) **My Study Plan;**-学习计划;
- 8) How to learn English well?-如何学好英语?
- 9) My english study; 我的英语学习;
- 10) **How to Overcome Difficulties in My English Studies;**-如何克服英语学习中的困难;
- 11) **Never Give Up;**-永远不要放弃;
- 12) My Study Plan;-我的学习计划;
- 13) **My Dream;**-我的理想;
- 14) My Hobbies;-我的爱好 ;

第五类：优点和缺点，应用于各类商品中，只需记忆一篇灵活改动，范文如下：

#### ★Television/About Television 电视

TV plays the vital role in ours life. TV can be seen everywhere in our daily life. Almost each family has one TV set. However, there is a good side and a bad side to everything, and TV is no exception.

电视在我们生活中扮演重要角色。电视在我们生活中随处可见。每个家庭都有电视。然而每件事都有他的两面性，电视也不例外。

TV has its advantages. TV is very important to help me to get information and knowledge. Various TV programs make me get to know the world and help me with my studies.

电视有它的优点。电视能帮我获取信息。丰富的电视节目让我不断的了解世界帮助我学习。

However, TV also has its disadvantages. Watching too much TV program can waste a lot of time. Some programs are boring and useless, and they can bring us bad information.

然而电视也有缺点。看太多电视浪费时间。有些节目无聊没用，并且会给我们带来坏的信息。

So, every coin has two sides, we should choose the right one.总之，一个硬币有它的两面，我们要选择好的那面。

可套用题目：

- 1) The Computer;电脑;
- 2) The Digital Products; 数码产品;
- 3) About Internet; 论因特网;
- 4) **My Favorite TV program;**最爱的电视节目;
- 5) On money; 关于金钱;
- 6) Money is not everything; 金钱不是万能的;
- 7) Can Money Buy Happiness? 钱能带来快乐吗;
- 8) Private Cars in China;中国私家车;
- 9) Buy a car or not? 买不买车?
- 10) On private cars; 关于私家车;
- 11) **Advantages and Disadvantages of the Mobile Phone;**手机的利与弊;
- 12) My Opinion on Cell Phones;我对于手机的想法;
- 13) On TV Ads; 论电视广告;
- 14) My view on the Negative Effects of Some Advertisements;广告的负面影响;

第六类：运动类。灵活应用，范文如下：

#### ★Do physical exercise 锻炼身体

Everyone hopes to live happily in the world. 每个人都想在这个世界上获得快乐。There is famous saying: "life lies on exercise".俗话说生命在于运动 So exercise can help you live longer and more healthily. 运动可以让你的生命延续活的更快乐。

First, exercise is good for us to build our bodies. 首先, 运动能够迁建身体。It makes the heart beat faster and make us stronger. 让心脏跳动加快促使我们强壮。Sports can also make us eat more than usual which contributes to our bodies.运动能让我们比平时吃的更多让身体强壮。

Second, exercise can make us happy. 第二, 运动能让我们快乐。Some sport like basketball is interesting.有些运动比如篮球很有意思 So playing basketball can bring us into happiness. 所以打篮球能带给我们快乐。

Third, exercise can help us get rid of our bad habits.第三, 运动可以帮我们改掉坏习惯。 We will not be lazy after a period of exercise.一段时间的運動之后我们就不再懒惰。

In a word, exercise is important, helpful and absolutely necessary.总之, 运动很重要, 很有用也绝对必要。

可套用题目:

- 1) About physical exercise;-体育锻炼;
- 2) **The Sports activities I like best;-我最喜欢体育活动;**
- 3) Sports;-运动;
- 4) **Health and Wealth;-健康与财富;**
- 5) **My Favorite Sport;-我最喜爱的运动;**
- 6) My favorite form of entertainment;-我最喜欢的娱乐形式;
- 7) My Favorite Hobby;-我喜欢的爱好;
- 8) Ways to keep fit ;-保持健康的方法;
- 9) How to keep healthy;-如何保持健康;
- 10) **Health and eating habits;-健康及饮食习惯;**
- 11) **My Hobbies;-我的爱好;**
- 12) My Interests;我的兴趣爱好;
- 13) How I spend my spare time;-我如何度过闲暇时光;
- 14) My Favorite Hobby;-我最喜欢的爱好;
- 15) My hobby;-我的爱好;
- 16) **My activities in leisure time;-我的休闲生活;**
- 17) My Favorite Food;-我最喜欢的食物;
- 18) My Favorite TV program;-最爱的电视节目;
- 19) **My Ideal Job;-我理想的工作;**
- 20) The Job I Like;-我喜欢的工作;
- 21) My Favorite Book;-我最喜爱的书;
- 22) The Book I Like Best;-我最爱的一本书;
- 23) My favorite means of getting information;我最喜爱的获取信息的手段;

第七类: 远程教育学习类。灵活应用, 范文如下:

★**My expectation of the long-distance education** 对远程教育的期望

Now, I am a student in Shanghai TV university, in other words, I am a distance learner. I have a lot of expectations on my distance education. Firstly, I hope to improve my spoken English. I work in a foreign invested company, My boss is a foreigner, I need to talk with him in English every day, So I would like to improve my spoken English very much. Secondly, I hope to improve my English writing ability. I need to receive and answer emails in English every day, but I don't know many English words.

现在我在上海电大学英语。换言之，我是一名远程学习者。对远程教育，我有许多期待。第一，我希望可以提高我的英语口语。我在外企上班，老板是外国人，每天我都需要和他用英语交谈，所以我非常想要提高英语口语。第二，我希望提高英语写作能力。每天我都需要收发英语邮件，我词汇量不大。

These above are my expectations of the long-distance education. 以上这些是我对远程教育的期望。  
可套用题目：

- 1) How to achieve success of distance learning;-如何在远程学习中获得成功;
- 2) The course I hate most of the long-distance education;-我最讨厌的远程教育课程;
- 3) Difficulty in Studying English;-英语学习的困难;
- 4) My Favorite course;-我最喜欢的课程;
- 5) The course I like best of the long-distance education ;;-我最喜欢的远程教育课程;

第八类：书信类。记住一篇，写信格式正确，学会灵活套用，范文如下：

**★A letter to friend 给朋友的一封信**

May 1st, 2015

2015 年 1 月 1 日

Dear Tom, 亲爱的汤姆.

Haven't heard from you for some time! How are you doing? Everything is fine with me except that the final examination is getting nearer and nearer and I'm busy preparing for it.

很久没收到你的来信了！你还好么？我一切都挺好，只是期末考试越来越近了，我现在忙着准备复习迎考。

I've got some problems in my English study, especially in grammar. My teacher recommended me a grammar book. The book is called Advanced English Grammar. But it is not sold here in my town. Since you are in Beijing, could I you buy one for me? I'd be very grateful if you could help me.

我英语学习有些问题，尤其是语法方面。我的老师向我推荐了一本语法书。这本书叫做《高级英语语法》。但我这里没有卖的。既然你在北京，不知我能不能麻烦你帮我购买一本呢？如果你能帮我这个忙的话，我将不胜感激。

We haven't seen each other since last time we met. I hope that you will visit my hometown again sometime if possible. So much has changed that you could barely recognize it! And it would be great to be together with you once again.

自从上次相逢，我们再也未曾相见。希望你如果有可能的话找个时间再来我家乡看看。它的变化很大，你几乎都认不出来了！而且，如果能与你再次相聚，真是太好了。

Looking forward to hearing from you soon. 期待你的回信。

Best wishes! 祝好！

Yours 此致

Alice 爱丽丝

可套用题目:

- 1) 选择一个你想旅游的地点, 并安排旅游计划。你应包括下列内容 1.说明你想旅游的地点; 2.说明你为什么选择这个地方; 3.描述你旅游计划
- 2) 假如你是李明, 遗失了一本书。你应该包括以下内容 1.书在哪里遗失的; 2.这本本书对你很重要; 3.拾到者应该如何和你联系。
- 3) 你的一位外国朋友给你来信, 打算到中国旅游。你给他回信, 提出旅游建议。你的回信应包括以下内容。1 已经收到朋友的来信; 2 你对旅游的安排计划及理由; 3 表达你希望见到朋友的心愿。
- 4) 一封信 (1).告诉对方你要从大学毕业。(2).询问对方近况。(3).问问能否在暑假聚会。
- 5) 了解对方毕业后的情况。(1).你的近况。(2).邀请对方方便时来访。
- 6) 了解对方近来的情况。(1).通知对方同学将在元旦举行聚会。(2).请对方参加。
- 7) 了解对方最近的学习情况。(1).你的学习情况。(2).请对方说说提高英语水平的经验。
- 8) 你的近况。(1). 请对方帮你购买英语语法书。(2). 邀请对方方便时来访。

第九类: 最喜爱的某某物。记住一篇, 学会灵活套用, 范文如下:

**★My Favorite Book 我最喜爱的一本书/The Book I like Best 我最喜欢的一本书**

My favorite book is My Childhood. The reasons are as follows. 我最喜欢的书是《童年》。原因如下。

Firstly, it brings me happiness. It always cheers me up when I am in a bad mood. 首先, 它给我带来快乐。在我忧郁时, 它总能让我舒展笑颜。

Secondly, I learn a lot from it. It contains a lot of information about life and the world. It teaches me many new things. 第二, 我从中学到了很多知识。它包含很多人生和世事的哲理。教会了我很多新知识。

Thirdly, it makes me stronger. It helps me find confidence in myself. With confidence I overcome all the difficulties I meet. 第三, 它让我更强大。它让我找到了自信。拥有了自信, 我克服了种种艰难困阻。

Fourthly, it helps me realize my self worth. It enables me to find my place in life. I learn how to set a goal, work continuously towards the goal and embrace the future. 第四, 它让我实现自我价值。它帮我找到了人生的位置。我学会了如何制定目标, 不断努力, 拥抱未来。

To sum up, I like My Childhood best. 总而言之, 我最喜欢《童年》。

可套用题目:

- 1) My Favorite Food;我最喜欢的食物
- 2) My Favorite Means of Transportation;最喜爱的交通方式
- 3) My Favorite Season;我最喜爱的季节
- 4) My Favorite TV Show;最喜爱的电视节目
- 5) My Favorite Way to Get Information;我最喜爱的获得信息的方式
- 6) My Favorite Job;我最喜爱的工作
- 7) My Favorite Long-distance Education Course;我最喜爱的远程教育课程
- 8) My Favorite Sport;我最喜欢的体育运动
- 9) Newspapers; 论新闻报纸



第十类：感谢信、通知、请假条、寻物启事等，可以直接背范文，各记一篇，格式正确，灵活套用，范文如下：

★你应邀到一位好友家吃晚饭。事后给朋友写信表示谢意。你的信应包括下列内容：1.表达谢意； 2.表达想回请的意愿； 3.期待朋友的光临。

Dear Amy,

Thanks for your invitation to your home last night. I enjoy the food very much. I will hold a small party to celebrate my birthday on November 12th, and I will invite a lot of friends to have dinner at my home, would you like to join us? Oh, there will also be a band to perform live music. I think it will be exciting to dance with the live music. Please be sure to come.

I am looking forward to your coming.

Yours, Cynthia

★明天（星期五）全班同学将去参观科学博物馆（the Science Museum），由你(班长)通知全体同学。（通知的开头和结尾已给出）。具体内容如下

Fellow students,

Tomorrow we are going to visit the Science Museum this Saturday. We will assemble at 8 o'clock at the front gate of the school. Since it is not far from our school, we will go there on foot. Make sure not to be late. During the visit, you'd better take some notes while listening to the guide and watch carefully to the things you are interested in. Therefore, you need to bring your pen and notebook. We need to write a report about the visit and hand in next Monday. Remember not to shout, talk loudly or take pictures in the museum.

Thank you.

★假如你叫张琳，你昨天在放学回家的路上发生了交通事故，你从自行车上摔了下来，被好心人及时送到了医院，医生叫你卧床休息三天，特此请假（ask for a sick leave）

Dear Teacher,

Thanks for reading my asking for a sick leave. I went home by bike after school yesterday. Unfortunately, I fell from my bike and got injured badly. Then, I was sent to hospital by a kind-hearted citizen in time. And the doctor suggested I stay in bed for three days and have a good rest in order to make my injury recover quickly. Therefore, please allow me to be absent from class. And after three days, I would go to school.

Yours sincerely

★假如你叫李华，你的同学正在开展一场讨论，主题是学生要不要参加体育锻炼。请根据下面所提供的信息，给某英语报社写一封信，介绍讨论情况。

Dear Editor,

I'm writing to tell you about a discussion we've had about whether the students should take physical exercise.

60% of the students think they should take all kinds of exercise every day, such as doing morning exercise, playing table tennis and playing basketball, but not spend too much time on them. Exercise builds their body and reduces lot of diseases.

On the other hand, 40% of the students believe taking exercise is a waste of time and it makes people feel tired. After having sports, they are too excited to study and it's possible to be hurt in sports.

Yours sincerely

Li Hua

### ★寻物启事

Lost and found

I lost my notebook in the library this afternoon. Its cover is blue and white. I wrote my name on the first paper. There are about two hundred papers. Many important notes and information are written on it. They are important to me. Will the finder please call me? My name is Xiang Yun and my telephone number is 5320147. Here are my

Sincere thanks.

第十一类：议论文。2 篇典型范文，可套用后面万能模板，范文如下：

### ★Newspapers 论报纸

I read newspapers every day. As a student, I have no time to watch news programs on TV. Besides, watching television takes up a lot of time. So reading the newspaper becomes the only way for me to learn about what's happening around the world. There is an old Chinese saying, "A scholar need not leave his home to know what's going on in the world." Thus, reading the newspaper is a must for those who wish to keep up with the times.

### ★Honesty is the Best Policy 诚实乃上策

There is an English proverb which says "Honesty is the best policy." It tells us the importance of honesty. What's the meaning of this saying? In my opinion, it means if you are honest to others, they will be honest to you. But if you lie to others, they will lie to you in return. For example, if you always lie to your friends, then you will have a habit of telling lies. When one day they know the truth, they will not trust you any longer. And you will lose all your friends in a near future.

**万能模板：适用所有作文类型，如果基础很差，就把以下 6 小段掌握，灵活应用。**

I think (此处抄写作文理目) is an interesting topic.

意思是：我认为（作文儿目）是一个有趣的话题

Many people around me are talking about this.

意思是：我周围的许多人都在谈论这个。

In my opinion, we should understand 此处抄写作文题目 like this.

意思是：在我看来，我们应该明白（作文题目）是这样的

First, 此处翻译题目的中文提示 1（如果实在不会写，可抄写阅读理解中的意义有关联的句子两到三个凑数，如能做适当修改更好）

Second, 此处翻译题目的中文提示 2（如果实在不会写，可抄写阅读理解中的意义有关联的句子两到三个凑数，如能做适当修改更好）

In conclusion, let's pay more and more attention to this together from now on.

意思是：总之，从现在开始，让我们越来越关注这个话题。