1. 《阅读理解》专项练习试题
2. Passage 1

Today anyone will accept money in exchange for goods and services. People use money to buy food, furniture, books, bicycles and hundreds of others they need or want. When they work，they usually get paid in money.  
　　Most of the money today is made of metal or paper. But people used to use all kinds of things as money. One of the first kinds of money was shells.  
　　Shells were not the only things used as money. In China, cloth and knives were used. In the Philippine Islands, rice was used as money. In some parts of Africa, cattle were one of the earliest kinds of money. Other animals were used as money, too.  
　　The first metal coins were made in China. They were round and had a square hole in the center. People strung them together and carried them from place to place.  
　　Different countries have used different metals and designs for their money. The first coins in England were made of tin. Sweden and Russia used copper to make their money. Later, other countries began to make coins of gold and silver.  
　　But even gold and silver were inconvenient if you had to buy something expensive. Again the Chinese thought of a way to improve money. They began to use paper money. The first paper money looked more like a note from one person to another than paper money used today.  
　　Money has had an interesting history from the days of shell money until today.  
1. Which of the following can be cited as an example of the use of money in exchange for services?  
　　A. To sell a bicycle for $20.  
　　B. To get some money for old books at a garage sale.  
　　C. To buy things you need or want.  
　　D. To get paid for your work.  
2. Where were shells used as money in history?  
　　A. In the Philippines.　　B. In China.　　C. In Africa.　　D. We don’t know.  
3. Why, according to the passage, did ancient Chinese coins have a square hole in the center?  
　　A. Because it would be easier to put them together and carry them around.  
　　B. Because it would be lighter for people to carry them from place to place.  
　　C. Because people wanted to make it look nicer.  
　　D. Because people wanted to save the expensive metal they were made from.  
4. Why does the author say that even gold and silver were inconvenient if you had to buy something expensive?  
　　A. Because they are easy to steal.  
　　B. Because they are difficult for people to obtain.  
　　C. Because they are not easy to carry around.  
　　D. Because they themselves are expensive, too.  
5. Which do you choose as the best title for this passage?  
　　A. Money and Its Uses  
　　B. Different Things Used as Money  
　　C. Different Countries, Different Money  
　　D. The History of Money

1. Passage 2

It is difficult to imagine what life would be like without memory. The meanings of. thousands of everyday perceptions , the bases for the decisions we make, and the roots of our habits and skills are to be found in our past experiences, which are brought into the present by memory.  
　　Memory can be defined as the capacity to keep information available for later use. It includes not only “remembering” things like arithmetic or historical facts, but also involving any change in the way an animal typically behaves. Memory is involved when a rat gives up eating grain because he has sniffed something suspicious in the grain pile. Memory is also involved when a six-year-old child learns to swing a baseball bat.  
　　Memory exists not only in humans and animals but also in some physical objects and machines. Computers, for example, contain devices for storing data for later use. It is interesting to compare the memory-storage capacity of a computer with that of a human being. The instant-access memory of a large computer may hold up to 100，000 “ words” ——ready for instant use. An average U.S. teenager probably recognizes the meaning of about 100，000 words of English. However, this is but a fraction of the total amount of information which the teenager has stored. Consider, for example, the number of faces and places that the teenager can recognize on sight.  
　　The use of words is the basis of the advanced problem-solving intelligence of human beings.  
　　A large part of a person‘ s memory is in terms of words and combinations of words.  
6. According to the passage, memory is considered to be  
　　A. the basis for decision making and problem solving  
　　B. an ability to store experiences for future use  
　　C. an intelligence typically possessed by human beings  
　　D. the data mainly consisting of words and combinations of words  
7. The comparison made between the memory capacity of a large computer and that of a human being shows that  
　　A. the computer‘ s memory has a little bigger capacity than a teenager’ s  
　　B. the computer‘ s memory capacity is much smaller that an adult human being’ s  
　　C. the computer‘ s memory capacity is much smaller even than a teenager’ s  
　　D. both A and B  
8. The whole passage implies that  
　　A. only human beings have problem-solving intelligence  
　　B. a person‘ s memory is different from a computer’ s in every respect  
　　C. animals are able to solve only very simple problems  
　　D. animals solve problems by instincts rather than intelligence  
9. The phrase “in terms of” in the last sentence can best be replaced by  
　　A. “in connection with”　　 B. “expressed by”  
　　C. “consisting”　　 D. “by means of”  
10. The topic of the passage is：  
　　A. What would life be like without memory ?  
　　B. Memory is of vital importance to life.  
　　C. How is a person‘ s memory different from an animal’ s or a computer‘ s?  
　　D. What is contained in memory ?

1. Passage 3

The young people who talk of the village as being" dead" are talking nothing but nonsense,as in their hearts they must surely know.  
　　No, the village is not dead.There is more life in it now than there ever was.But it seems that"village life"is dead.Gone for ever.It began to decline about a hundred years ago.When many girls left home to go into service in town many miles away, and men also left home in increasing numbers in search of work, and home was where work was.There are still a number of people alive today who can remember what" village life"meant in the early years of the present century.It meant finding your entertainment in the village of within walking distance of it.It meant housewives tied to the home all day and every day.It meant going to bed early to save lamp-oil and coal.  
　　Then came the First World War and the Second World War.(54) After each war, new ideas,new attitudes, new trades and occupations were revealed to villagers.The long-established order of society was no longer taken for granted.Electricity and the motorcar were steadily operating to make"village life" and "town life" almost alike.Now with the highly-developed science and technology and high-level social welfare for all, there is no point whatever in talking any longer about "village  
　　life."It is just a life, and a better life.  
　　Finally, if we have any doubts about the future, or about the many changes which we have seen in our lives, we have only to look in at the school playground any mid-morning; or see the children as they walk homeward in little groups.Obviously the children are better fed, better clothed, better educated, healthier, prettier and happier than any generation of children that ever before walked the village street.  
11.By saying that village is not dead, but "village life"is dead, the writer suggests that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
　　A.those young people who talk of the village as being" dead" are wrong  
　　B.the two statements are against each otherC."village life" today is rather uninteresting  
　　D."village life" today is no longer like what it used to be  
12.It was\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_that" village life"began to take a sharp turn.  
　　A.about a century ago  
　　B.during the two world wars  
　　C.with electricity and motorcars introduced into the village  
　　D.only recently  
13.As is suggested in paragraph 2, villagers in the past\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
　　A.lived a simpler life than villagers today  
　　B.knew fewer people than villagers today  
　　C.found it difficult to enjoy themselves  
　　D.liked to wash themselves with cold water  
14.The expression "...there is no point whatever in talking about..." in paragraph 3 means that\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
　　A.there is no end to the talking about...  
　　B.it is harmful to talk about...  
　　C.it is not meaningless to talk about...  
　　D.there is no reason for talking about...  
35.From the passage we can see that the writer's attitude toward" village life" is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
　　A.positive　　 B.negative　　 C.neutral　　 D.unclear

1. Passage 4

Hillary Rodham Clinton released the first television spot of her Senate campaign this morning, a 30-minute commercial that will begin airing statewide on Thursday.The spot, titled "First", uses numerous still photos to highlight landmarks in Mrs.Clinton's career, while the voiceover says she is "more than a first lady."  
　　There is no mention of Mrs.Clinton's rival forNew York's Senate seat, New York Mayor Rudolph Giuliani.  
　　Clinton campaign spokesman Howard Wolfson said the ad was" positive" and "biographical", instead of focusing on the first lady's opponent.  
　　Mrs.Clinton has previously aired radio ads, but has generally stayed with a strategy of making extensive campaign appearances instead of using television spots, while Giuliani has already run statewide TV ads.  
　　Text of Hillary Commercial:  
　　First she became a lawyer, named one of the top hundred inAmerica.  
　　Her first cause was children, fighting abuse and chairing the board of the Children's Defense Fund.  
　　(55) Her first priority was public schools, helping to establish teacher testing.  
　　More than a first lady.For 30 years, she's fought for children and families.  
　　AsNew York's senator, she'l 1 fight for better schools and heath care for children.  
　　Hillary.Put her to work for all of us.

16.What does the word "air" in the first sentence mean?  
　　A.Dry　　 B.Express　　 C.Breathe　　 D.Broadcast  
17.What does" more than a first lady"in the first paragraph suggest?  
　　A.Hillary is not a first lady  
　　B.Hillary does much more than what a first lady is expected to do  
　　C.There are more women inAmerica who does better than Hillary does  
　　D.Hillary is doing better than her husband.  
18.Which of the following statement is TRUE regarding the Senator campaign according the passage?  
　　A.Hillary has appeared on TV shot for numerous times  
　　B.Hillary rarely makes her public appearance  
　　C.Giuliani has made TV advertisement for himself  
　　D.Hillary has a bigger chance to win the campaign  
19.Hillary's campaign focuses on all the following except  
　　A.children's health care  
　　B.school education for children  
　　C.combating child abuse  
　　D.family planning pohcy  
20.Which of the following can best serve as the tide of this passage?  
　　A.First Lady's Senator Campaign  
　　B.Hillary's.TV Advertisement  
　　C.A Rivalry forNew York's Senate Seat  
　　D.The Focuses of Hillary Campaign

1. Passage 5

When a consumer finds that an item she or he bought is faulty or in some other way does not live up to the manufacturer' s claim for it, the first step is to present the warranty(保单), or any other records which might help, at the store of purchase. In most cases, this action will produce results. However, if it does not, there are various means the consumer may use to gain satisfaction.  
　　A simple and common method used by many consumers is to complain directly to the store manager. In general, the “higher up” the consumer takes his or her complaint, the faster he or she can expect it to be settled. In such a case, it is usually settled in the consumer' s favour, assuming he or she has a just claim.  
　　Consumers shoud complain in person whenever possible, but if they cannot get to the place of purchase, it is acceptable to phone or write the complaint in a letter.  
　　Complaining is usually most effective when it is done politely but firmly, and especially when the consumer can demonstrate what is wrong with the item in question. If this cannot be done, the consumer will succeed best by presenting specific information as to what is wrong, rather than by making general statements. For example, “The left speaker does not work at all and the sound coming out of the right one is unclear” is better than “This stereo(立体声音响)does not work.”  
　　The store manager may advise the consumer to write to the manufacturer. If so, the consumer should do this, stating the complaint as politely and as firmly as possible. But if a polite complaint does not achieve the desired result, the consumer can go a step further. She or he can threaten to take the seller to court or report the seller to a private or public organization responsible for protecting consumers' rights.  
21.When a consumer finds that his purchase has a fault in it, the first thing he should do is to \_\_\_\_\_\_.  
　　A. complain personally to the manager  
　　B. threaten to take the matter to court  
　　C. write a firm letter of complaint to the store of purchase  
　　D. show some written proof of the purchase to the store  
22.If a consumer wants a quick settlement of his problem, it' s better to complain to \_\_\_\_\_\_.  
　　A. a shop assistant　　 B. the store manager  
　　C. the manufacturer　　 D. a public organization  
23. The most effective complaint can be made by \_\_\_\_\_\_.  
　　A. showing the faulty item to the manufacturer  
　　B. explaining exactly what is wrong with the item  
　　C. saying firmly that the item is of poor quality  
　　D. asking politely to change the item  
24. The phrase “live up to” (Para. 1, Line 2)in the context means \_\_\_\_\_\_.  
　　A. meet the standard of　　 B. realize the purpose of  
　　C. fulfil the demands of　　 D. keep the promise of

25. Tthe passage tells us \_\_\_\_\_\_.  
　　A. how to settle a consumer' s complaint about a faulty item  
　　B. how to make an effective complaint about a faulty item  
　　C. how to avoid buying a faulty item  
　　D. how to deal with complaints from customers

1. Passage 6

In the United States,30 percent of the adult population has a "weight problem". To many people, the cause is obvious: they eat too much. But scientific evidence does little to support this idea. Going back to the America of the 1910s,we find that people were thinner than today,yet they ate more food. In those days people worked harder physically, walked more, used machines much less and didn′t watch television. Several modern studies, moreo-ver,have shown that fatter people do not eat more on the average than thinner people. In fact, some investigations, such as the study of 3,545 London office workers, report that, on balance, fat people eat less than slimmer people.  
　　Studies show that slim people are more active than fat people. A study by a research group at Stanford University School of Medicine found the following interesting facts:  
　　The more the men ran, the more body fat they lost.  
　　The more they ran, the greater amount of food they ate.  
　　Thus, those who ran the most ate the most, yet lost the greatest amount of body fat.  
26.The physical problem that many adult Americans have is that\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
　　A.they are too slim　　 B.they work too hard  
　　C.they are too fat　　 D.they lose too much body fat  
27.According to the article,given 500 adult Americans, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people will have a "weight problem".  
　　A.30　 B.50　　 C.100　　 D.150  
28.Is there any scientific evidence to support that eating too much is the cause of a " weight problem" ?  
　　A.Yes,there is plenty of evidence.  
　　B.Of course,there is some evidence to show this is true.  
　　C.There is hardly any scientific evidence to support this.  
　　D.We don't know because the information is not given.  
29.In comparison with the adult American population today, the Americans of the 1910s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
　　A.ate more food and had more physical activities  
　　B.ate less food but had more activities  
　　C.ate less food and had less physical exercise  
　　D.had more weight problems  
30.Modern scientific researches have reported to us that\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
　　A.fat people eat less food and are less active  
　　B.fat people eat more food than slim people and are more active  
　　C.fat people eat more food than slim people but are less active  
　　D.thin people run less,but have greater increase in food intake

1. Passage 7

The more time scientists spend designing computers, the more they wonder at human  
　　brain. Tasks that puzzle the most advanced supercomputer--recognizing a face, reading a handwritten note--are child′ s play. Most important, unlike any ordinary computer, the brain can learn from its mistakes. Researchers have tried for years to program computers to imi-tate the brain′s abilities, but without success. Now a growing number of designers believe they have the answer: if a computer is to work more like a person and less like an over-grown calculator it must be built more like a brain, which distributes information across a vast interconnected web of nerve cells or neurons.  
　　Ordinary computers work by following a chainlike sequence of detailed instructions.  
　　Although very fast, their processors can perform only one task at a time. This approach works best in solving problems that can be broken down into simpler logical pieces. The pro-cessors in a neural-network computer,by contrast,form a network much like the nerve :cells in the brain. Since these artificial (人造的) neurons are interconnected, they can share infor-mation and perform tasks at the same time. This two-dimensional approach works best at rec-ognizing patterns.  
　　Instead of programming a neural-network computer to make decisions,its maker trains it to recognize patterns in any solution to a problem by repeatedly feeding examples to the machine.  
　　Neural networks come in all shapes and sizes. Until now most existed as software simu-lations (模拟品) because redesigning computer chips took a lot of time and money. By exper-imenting with different approaches through software rather than hardware, scientists have been able to avoid costly mistakes.  
31.It can be inferred from the first paragraph that a computer\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
　　A.can recognize a face  
　　B.cannot learn from its mistakes  
　　C.cannot follow detailed instructions  
　　D.can read a handwritten note  
32.Which of the following is NOT true about an ordinary computer?  
　　A.It must be programmed before it works.  
　　B.It can only solve one problem at a time.  
　　C.It is good at solving problems that can be broken down into simpler logical pieces.  
　　D.It is trained to make decisions.  
33.The main feature of a neural-network computer is that\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
　　A.its processors act as an interconnected web of neurons  
　　B.it is programmed to make decisions  
　　C.its networks are of all shapes and sizes  
　　D.its neurons are artificial

34.The expression "this two-dimensional approach" in the second paragraph refers to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
　　A.the conventional computer and the neural computer  
　　B.making decisions and recognizing patterns  
　　C.sharing information and performing tasks  
　　D.the computer and the human brain  
35.Scientists use software rather than hardware in their experiments because\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
　　A.it can avoid redesigning computer chips  
　　B.it can save a lot of time and money  
　　C.it can avoid making mistakes  
　　D.it is more like the human brain

1. Passage 8

Most women in Ghana--the educated and illiterate, the urban and rural, the young and old--work to earn an income in addition to maintaining their roles as housewives and moth-ers. Their reputation for economic independence, self-reliance ,and hard work is well known and well deserved.  
　　Most of Ghana′s working women are farmers and traders. Only one woman in five, or even fewer, can be classified as simply housewives. Even these women often earn money by sewing or by baking and cooking things to sell. They also maintain vegetable gardens and chicken farms. Indeed, the woman who depends entirely upon her husband for support is looked upon with disfavor.  
　　Traditionally the tasks of motherhood have been shared. Mothers and sisters, grand-mothers and nieces all helped to raise the children and to carry out daily tasks. As the family grew,older brothers and sisters also helped to care for the younger ones and helped in the home. Now with more children going to school, with more people moving away from their traditional homes, not only must the mother continue her income-producing activities, but she must take on all the heavy, time-consuming housework.  
　　Ghana today is looking for new ways to meet the needs of women and their families, such as providing more day care centers, so women can continue to play their multiple roles in the home and in the economy.  
36.What is the role of most women in Ghana?  
　　A.Handling various housework at home.  
　　B.Taking care of children indoors.  
　　C.Farming and trading out of house.  
　　D.Working as well as maintaining families.  
37."Self-reliance" could be explained as “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”.  
　　A.making great wealth  
　　B.depending on oneself  
　　C.caring for one's own  
　　D.being a reliable person  
38.What kind of women do people in Ghana prefer?  
　　A.Beautiful and charming.  
　　B.Skillful at sewing or baking.  
　　C.Depending totally on husbands.  
　　D.Working hard to earn incomes.  
39.Paragraph 3 intends to tell us\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
　　A.how traditional extended families operate  
　　B.why women in Ghana have more burdens now  
　　C.how changes in life help the working women  
　　D.the new life style of Ghana's people  
40.The author of this article probably agrees that women in Ghana should\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
　　A.stay at home and focus on family life  
　　B.become as active as men in business  
　　C.try to maintain their original roles  
　　D.make a choice and stick to one role

1. Passage 9

Job letters and resumes must attract the attention of busy readers, who may spend only 60 seconds deciding whether to consider you further. This article gives you the tools to write a successful letter and resume. "Successful," of course, means a letter and resume that will get you an interview. After that, your interpersonal skills will help you land the job. The letter and resume only aim to get you to the next step--the personal interview.  
　　Most job letters and resumes still get sent through the mail. However,a growing num-ber of applicants use the Internet to apply for jobs. For example,on-line services can place resumes into a bank used by hundreds, perhaps thousands,of companies. The resumes will be scanned with the use of software ,which searches for key words that reflect abilities needed for specific jobs and then sends selected resumes to companies.  
　　Whether you use on-line techniques like e-mail and resume services or stick with the traditional approach (方式), the same basic writing principles apply. Your letter,no longer than one page, should be specific about the job you seek and your main selling points. The resume--one page or two at most--should simply, specifically, and neatly highlight (强调) your background.  
36.A successful letter and resume will help you\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
　　A.gain tools　　 B.get an interview　　C.make decision　　D.become attractive

37.The underlined word "land" in the first paragraph means“\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”.  
　　A.obtain　　 B.reach　　 C.plan　　 D.place  
38.According to the passage the purpose of writing a job letter and resume is to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
　　A.show you interpersonal skills  
　　B.get a chance of being interviewed  
　　C.attract the attention of busy readers  
　　D.let companies know about abilities  
39.Most people still send their letters and resumes through\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
　　A.e-mail　　 B.the Internet　　 C.the on-line service　　D.traditional mail  
40.Which of the following is TRUE according to the basic writing principles mentioned in this passage?  
　　A.The job letter should be longer than one page.  
　　B.The resume should be longer than two pages.  
　　C.The resume should be simple,specific and neat.  
　　D.The job letter should include the details of all the background.

1. Passage 10

Americans this year will swallow 15000 tons of aspirin,one of the safest and most effec-tive drugs invented by man. As the most popular medicine in the world today, it is an effec-tive pain reliever. Its bad effects are relatively mild,and it is cheap.  
　　Although aspirin was first sold by a German company in 1899,it has been around much longer than that. Hippocrates, in ancient Greece, understood the medical value of the leaves and tree bark which today are known to contain salicylates, the chemical in aspirin. During the 19th century there was a great deal of experimentation in Europe with this chemical,and it led to the introduction of aspirin. By 1915,aspirin tablets (片剂) were available in the United States.  
　　For millions of people suffering from arthritis,aspirin is the only thing that works. A small quantity of aspirin relieves .pain and inflammation. It also reduces fever by interfering with some of the body′s reactions. Aspirin,in short,is truly the 20th-century wonder drug.  
　　On the other hand, it is also the second largest suicide drug and is the leading cause of poi-soning among children. It has side effects that, although relatively mild, are largely unrecog-nized among users.  
　　Aspirin is very irritating to the stomach lining, and many aspirin takers complain about upset stomach. There is a right way and a wrong way to take aspirin. The best way is to chew the tablets before swallowing them with water, but few people can stand the bitter taste. Some people suggest crushing the tablets in milk or orange juice and drinking that.  
26.This article discusses\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
　　A.the multiple functions of aspirin  
　　B.how and why aspirin was invented  
　　C.the history and the features of aspirin  
　　D.how to take aspirin properly

27.According to the second paragraph,salicylates is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
　　A.leaves and tree barks  
　　B.the old name of aspirin  
　　C.the name of a US company  
　　D.a component of aspirin  
28.Which symptom can NOT be treated by aspirin?  
　　A.Fever.　　 B.Reactions.　　 C.Pain.　　 D.Inflammation.  
29.It can be inferred from the last paragraph that the best way to take aspirin is to take it\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
　　A.with bitter water　　 B.with orange juice  
　　C.in tablet form　　 D.in powder form  
30.The author of this article seems to be\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
　　A.against the use of aspirin  
　　B.in favour of aspirin  
　　C.doubtful about aspirin  
　　D.not interested in aspirin

1. Passage 11

Broadband technology is seen as the key to the new digital economy. In this rapidly changing world, media and technology information can be sent via phone calls and downloads like music, graphics, business information or films. The simpler the information, the smaller the package and the narrower the bandwidth needed to deliver it.  
　　Broadband is used for high speed Internet connections at a fixed monthly rate. It turns an existing telephone line into a high speed digital line capable of carrying data up to 40 times conventional modem speeds. Any download is available at the click of a mouse—there is no dial-up as there is with standard Internet Service Providers. For home owners and fam-ilies there are many advantages. One of the most important is simultaneous (同时的) access to both telephone lines and the Internet. No queues and no delay. For businesses,broadband can improve customer relations and provide direct access to corporate e-mails and databases.  
　　Entire operations can go online.  
　　21.The function that broadband technology has on the new digital economy is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
　　A.further 　　 B.critical　　 C.costly　　 D.global

22.How much does a user pay if he has broadband technology installed?  
　　A.It depends on the length of time.  
　　B.It depends on the times of dial-up.  
　　C.He pays at a fixed monthly rate.  
　　D.He pays a lot of money.  
23.Compared with the modem speed the broadband technology can transmit data\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
　 A.at up to forty times of ordinary speed B.much more faster

C.at a high speed D.within a second  
24.Who can take advantage of the broadband technology according to the passage?  
　　A.Family members. 　　 B.College students.  
　　C.Both home owners and businessmen.　　 D.Only businessmen and their partners.  
25.With the broadband technology companies can have all their operations done\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
　　A.during the work days.　　B.during the whole week　　C.online 　　D.offline

1. Passage 12

In what now seems like the prehistoric times of computer history, the e\_arly post-war era( 战后时期 ), there was a quite widespread concern that computers would take over the world from man one day. Already today, less than forty years later, as computers are relieving us of more and more of the routine tasks in business and in our personal lives, we are facing with a less dramatic but also less foreseen problem. People tend to be over-trusting (过分信任) of computers and are re- luctant to challenge their authority. Indeed, they behave as if they were hardly aware that wrong buttons may be pushed, or that a computer may simply malfunction(失灵).  
　　Obviously, there would be no point in investing(投入) in a computer if you had to check all its answers, but people should also rely on their own internal computers and check the machine when they have the feeling that something has gone wrong. Questioning and routine double checks must continue to be as much a part of good business as they were in pre-computer days. Maybe each computer should come with the following warning： for all the help this computer may provide, it should not be seen as a substitute for fundamental thinking and reasoning skills.  
36.What is the main purpose of this passage?  
　　A.To look back to the early days of computers.  
　　B.To explain what technical problems may occur with computers.  
　　C.To discourage unnecessary investment in computers.  
　　D.To warn against the blindness to the probable shortcomings of computers.

37.The passage recommends those dealing with computers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
　　A.be reasonably doubtful about them  
　　B.check all their answers  
　　C.substitute them for basic thinking  
　　D.use them for business purpose only

38.An “internal computer” ( Para. 2 ) is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
　　A.a computer used exclusively by one company for its own problems  
　　B.a person‘ s store of knowledge and the ability to process it  
　　C.the most up to date in home computer a company can buy  
　　D.a computer from the post-war era which is very reliable

39.The passage suggests that the present day problem with regard to computers is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
　　A.challenging　　B.psychological　　C.dramatic　　D.over-trusting

40.It can be inferred from the passage that the author would disapprove of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
　　A.computer science courses in high schools  
　　B.businessmen and women who use pocket calculators  
　　C.maintenance(连续不断) checks on computers  
　　D.companies which depend entirely on computers

1. Passage 13

Some psychologists(心理学家) maintain that mental acts such as thinking are not performed in the brain alone. but that one‘ s muscles also participate. (76) It may be said that we think with our muscles in somewhat the same way that we listen to music with our bodies.

　　You surely are not surprised to be told that you usually listen to music not only with your ears but with your whole body. Few people can listen to music without moving their body or. more specifically. some part of their body. Often when one listens to a symphonic concert on the radio. he is attracted to direct the orchestra (乐队) even though he knows there is a good conductor on the job.

　　Strange as this behavior may be. there is a very good reason for it. One cannot derive all possible enjoyment from music unless he participates. so to speak. in its performance. The listener"feels" himself into the music with more or less noticeable motions of his body.

　　The muscles of the body actually participate in the mental process of thinking in the same way. but this participation is less obvious because it is less noticeable.

31. Some psychologists think that thinking is

　　A. not a mental process

　　B. more of a physical process than a mental action

　　C. a process that involves our entire bodies

　　D. a process that involves the muscles as well as the brain

32. The process of thinking and that of listening to music are similar in that

　　A. both are mental acts

　　B. muscles participate in both processes

　　C. both processes are performed by the entire body

　　D. we derive equal enjoyment from them

33. Few people are able to listen to familiar music without

　　A. moving some part of their body

　　B. stopping what they are doing to listen

　　C. directing the orchestra playing it

　　D. wishing that they could conduct music properly

34. The listener‘s way of" feeling" the music is

　　A. the unnoticed motion of his muscles

　　B." participating" in the performance

　　C. bending an ear to the music

　　D. being the conductor of the orchestra

35. According to the passage. muscle participation in the process of thinking is

　　A. deliberate 　　B. Apparent　　C. indistinct　　D. impressive

1. Passage 14

How can we get rid of garbage? Do we have enough energy sources to meet our future energy needs?

　　These are two important questions that many people are asking today. Some people think that man might be able to solve both problems at the same time. They suggest using garbage as an energy source, and at the same time it can save the land to hold garbage.

　　For a long time, people buried garbage or dumped (倾倒) it on empty land. Now, empty land is scarce. But more and more garbage is produced each year. However, garbage can be a good fuel to use. The things in garbage do not look like coal, petroleum, or natural gas; but they are chemically similar to these fossil (化石) fuels. As we use up our fossil fuel supplies, we might be able to use garbage as an energy source.

　　Burning garbage is not a new idea. Some cities in Europe and the United States have been burning garbage for years. The heat that is produced by burning garbage is used to boil wa-

　　ter. The steam that is produced is used to make electricity or to heat nearby buildings. In Paris, France, some power plants burn almost 2 million metric tons of the cities garbage each year. The

　　amount of energy produced is about the same as would be produced by burning almost a half mil- lion barrels of oil.

　　Our fossil fuel supplies are limited. Burning garbage might be one kind of energy source that we can use to help meet our energy needs. This method could also reduce the amount of gar-bage piling up on the earth.

26.What two problems can man solve by burning garbage?

　　A.The shortage of energy and air pollution.

　　B.The shortage of energy and the land to hold garbage.

　　C.Air pollution and the shortage of fossil fuel.

　　D.Air pollution and the shortage of land to hold garbage.

27.Which of the following is not the result of burning garbage?

　 A.The garbage burned is turned into fossil fuels.

　　B.The heat produced is used to boil water.

　　C.The steam produced is used to make electricity.

　　D.The steam produced is used to heat buildings.

28.According to the passage which of the following is NOT true?

　　A.About 2 million metric tons of garbage is burned in some power plants in Pads, France each year.

　　B.In a modem society, more and more garbage is produced each year.

　　C.Using garbage is a good way to solve the problem of energy shortage.

　　D.It will be too expensive to use garbage as an energy source.

29.What is the author‘s attitude?

　　A.Delighted.　　 B.Sad.　　 C.Agreeing.　　 D.Disagreeing.

30.The best title for the passage may be

　　A.Garbage and the Earth

　　B.Fossil Fuel and Garbage

　　C.Land and Garbage

D.Garbage——Energy Source

1. Passage 15

A proud US father has named his son after a computer software term(术语). Jon Blake Cusack, from Mocjogam, told local newspapers the US traditional way of adding “Junior” or “Ⅱ” after a boy’s name was too common. So, when his son was born last week, he decided on the name Jon Blake Cusack 2.0, as if he were a software upgrade. Mr Cusack admitted that it took months to persuade his wife, Jamie, to accept the idea. Mrs Cusack said she asked several friends whether they can accept this name or not. All the men, she said, felt the name was “cool”. However, her women friends did not think so. “I think the women will end up liking it,” she said. Mr Cusack told the local newspaper he got the idea from a film called The Legend of 1900, in which an abandoned(被抛弃的)baby is given the name 1900 to remember the year of its birth.“I thought that if they can do it, why can‘t we?” he said. After little Jon Version 2.0 was born, Mr Cusack even sent a celebratory e-mail to the family and friends designed to look as though he and his wife had created new software.“I wrote things like ’there are a lot of new features from Version 1.0 with additional features from Jamie‘,” he said. And he is already planning for his son’s future. “If he has a child, he could name it 3.0,” he said.

1.From the passage we know that “Jon Black Cusack 2.0” .

　　A.shows the traditional way of American baby naming

　　B.is also the name of a computer software

　　C.has the same meaning as “Jon Black Cusack Junior”

　　D.tells something about the hope the father places on his baby

2.What do the names of “1900” and “Jon Version 2.0” have in common?

　　A.They‘re both connected with computer. B.They’re both untraditional.

　　C.They both tell about the births. D.They‘re to be equally popular.

3.What does “Version 1.0” refer to in the last paragraph?

　　A.A computer software. B.Mr Cusack.

C.Mr Cusack and his wife. D.Mr Cusack’s grandson.

1. Passage 16

S. H. E. is going to sing at the CCTV annual Spring Festival Evening Party, is that true? cried out Peng Weiye, a Senior 2 girl in Shanghai and die – hard (铁杆的)S. H. E. fan. After checking it on the Internet, Peng quickly phoned friends to spread the news. For fans like her, S. H. E.‘s performance is perhaps the only part of the old fashioned evening to get excited about. The Taiwanese band is made up of Selina, Hebe and Ella. Their name comes from the first letter of each of the singers’ English names. Last week S. H. E. announced they will perform in Las Vegas, US, over Christmas and then in Guangzhou on January 15. At their Shanghai show on October 30, hundreds of parents waited outside the Hongkou Stadium. Inside, thousands of teenagers sang, cried and shouted as the band performed.“I love their music, healthy image and everything related to them. Thank God that, although my parents don‘t understand why I love them so much, they still bought me a ticket for that show,” said Peng about the Shanghai performance. It is not just on the mainland that the three girls have thrilled (make sb. excited) audiences. In the past year the band has passed through Taiwan, Hong Kong and even Singapore and Malaysia. When the three high school girls entered a singing contest in Taiwan in 2000, none of them ever dreamed of being a superstar. “We had never met before, and we didn’t talk at all at the beginning,” recalled Ella. When asked about the secret of their success, she said, “Our average looks and not-so-expensive clothes keep us close to our fans. We are happy to be the girl next door, your singing sisters.”

　　“It‘s really a magical journey, from day-dreaming high school girls to singers performing on the same stage as our idols. Nothing but magical,” she said.

1.What makes Peng Weiye, a senior 2 girl, so excited?

　　A.She is the one who will be met by S. H. E.

　　B.S. H. E. will perform in Las Vegas over Christmas.

　　C.Her parents bought her a ticket for S. H. E. ’s Shanghai show.

　　D.S. H. E. will perform on the annual CCTV Spring Festival Evening.

2.How did the Taiwanese band get the name?

　　A.Their fans gave the name to them.

　　B.Their idols had a deep influence on them.

　　C.A singing contest gave their idea of the band name.

　　D.The first letter of each of the singers‘ English names.

3.What do you know about Peng Weiye?

　　A.She stayed outside the Hongkou Stadium to listen to S. H. E.

　　B.She will watch the performance in Guangzhou on January 15.

　　C.She pays close attention to everything about S. H. E.

　　D.She appreciates that her parents understood her well.

4.Which is true about S. H. E. ?

　　A.They caused a storm of excitement in Southeast Asia.

　　B.They have well prepared to perform with their idols.

　　C.They were close friends when they entered a singing contest.

　　D.Their secret to success is the pretty faces and expensive clothes.

1. 阅读理解答案

**Passage 1**：1-5 DD AC D

**Passage 2：**6-10 B C C B B

**Passage 3：**

11.D（本文二段对过去和现在的农村生活进行对比，由此得出现在的农村生活已经不再像过去的农村生活那样了。所以本题正确答案应该是D。而不是A那些谈论农村已经不存在的年轻人是错误的，B农村和农村生活相反，C今天的农村生活很乏味。）

12.C（本题问的是从什么时候起，农村生活有了一个转折点。从文章三段四句话：“电和机动车辆在拉近农村生活和城市生活的距离方面起着决定性的作用”，可知选项C正确）

13.A（二段最后四句话讲述的是：过去的村子里的每一个人都相互了解;不必走很远就可以娱乐;家庭主妇们每天都呆在家里;为了节省煤和灯油，人们很早就睡了。由此，我们可知，选项A是正确答案）

14.D (point在这里可以理解成“有道理，有理由”所以，答案应该是D)  
15.C (作者在文章中只讲农村生活的变化，并未对农村生活进行评价，所以作者的观点是中立的。因此答案是C)

16. D (由文章一段一句话我们可以得知，希拉里今天早晨发表了她竞选纽约议员的电视宣传;为时30分钟的电视宣传将于星期二开始进行全国播放。由该句的意思我们可以猜出“air”的意思是“播放”。所以答案为D)  
**Passage 4：**

17. B (在世界各地，一夫人作为国家元首的妻子，是一国之母，她的形象一般是一个帮助总统处理好家务，并且进行一些妇女活动和慈善事业，借此来提高元首的形象。但是，希拉里作为一夫人，她所做的超出了一夫人的职责。她不但在社会活动中经常露脸，而且直接参与政事，开始竞选起议员来了。所以，选项8应该是本题答案)

18.C (文章的四段告诉我们，希拉里以前曾经在广播上作过宣传;与她不同的是，Giuliani已作过全国电视宣传。由该段可知，选项C是正确答案。从文章的一句话我们可以得知。这是希拉里一次在电视上为自己作宣传，所以，选项A和B不符合原文;此次议员竞选，花落谁手尚未见分明，所以，选项D也不能人选)

19. D (希拉里的竞选广告在文章的最后几段里：它的重点是学校教育;作者评论道，在过去的30年里，希拉里一直都在为儿童和家庭幸福斗争。将来当了纽约的参议员，她会为孩子们的良好教育和健康保险而努力;由此我们可以得知，选项A(儿童健康保险)，B(儿童的学校教育)和C(打击虐待儿童现象)都是她的竞选重点，只有选项D(计划生育政策)与原文不合，所以D是本题答案)

20.A（本文从一夫人希拉里·克林顿为其入选纽约参议员拉开序幕讲起，对目前的竞选状况作了一个大概介绍，并且对希拉里的竞选内容作了一个介绍，同时，作者表达他自己的观点;整篇文章以介绍她的竞选情况为主，所以，选项A(一夫人竞选参议员)用以概括全文最为全面，为正确答案）

**Passage 5：21-25：DBBAB**

**Passage 6:26 C**

27. D (逻辑推理题。答案也在第一段第一句话：30 percent of the adult popula. tion has a“weight problem”(30%的成年人都有体重问题)。因此，如果有500人的话，那么150人就会有体重问题。D为正确答案。)  
28. C (解析：细节判断题。答案在第一段第三句话：But scientific evidence does little to support this ides(但几乎没有任何科学依据证明这一点)。C为正确答案)

29. A（答案在第一段：Going back to the America of the 1910s。we find that people were thinner than today，yet they ate more food.In those days people worked harder physically，walked more，used machines much less and didn't watch television(回顾十八世纪初，那时的人比现在的人瘦，然而却吃得多。那时候，他们工作比现在辛苦，走路比现在多，使用机器比现在少，也不看电视)。因此A为正确答案）

30. A（答案在第二段和第三段：Several modern studies have shown that fatter people do not eat more on the average than thinner people;Slim people are more active than fat people。因此胖人吃得少，活动少。A为正确答案）

**Passage 7：31.B**

32. D（从第二段开头这句，Ordinary computers work by following a chainlike sequence of detailed instructions(电脑的工作原理就是遵循一系列详细的指令)，可知选项A是正确的表达。从第二句，Although very fast，their processors can perform only one task at a time，可知B也是正确的表达。从第三句，This approach works best in solving problems that can be broken down into simpler logical pieces(在处理能够破解为更简单的逻辑编码的问题时，效果最好)，可知选项C也是正确的表达。另外第三段第一句Instead of program-ming a neural-network computer to make decisions，its maker trains it to…中的instead of就已经表明了没有给电脑编程去让它做决定，所以选项D是错误的表达）

33. A（本题问到神经网络计算机的主要特点，从第二段这句The processors in a neural—network computer，by contrast，form a network much like the nerve cells in the brain可以看出，神经网络计算机的处理器能够形成跟大脑神经细胞很相似的网络，也就是指interconnected web of neurons(互相交错的神经网)，这正是这种计算机不同于普通计算机最显著的特点。A为正确选项。）

34. C（从这个短语前面的这句话they can share information and perform tasks at the same time可知答案为C。）

35. B（从最后一句By experimenting with different approaches through software rather than hardware，scientists have been able to avoid costly mistakes可以得知，用软件能够避免一些会导致重大损失的错误。costly，“昂贵的，代价高的”，avoid costly mistakes也就是指能够节约钱和时间，而不是避免所有错误(故选项C错误)，答案选B）

**Passage 8：36.D**

37. B（从第一段可以得知加纳的女性既要承担家庭主妇的责任，又要工作赚钱，可以得知她们是靠自己的，所以选B。另外从单词本身来看，self-表示“自己的”，reliance来自动词rely(依靠)，也可以推断出表示“依靠自己”）

38. D（从第一段最后一句可以看出，自力更生又努力工作的女性是受到人们的认可和尊敬的;第二段最后一句，Indeed，the woman who depends entirely up-on her husband for support is looked upon with disfavor(完全依靠丈夫来养家的女性是不被人们赞同，并被人看不起的)，也表明本题答案应选D）

39. B（第三段的开头讲到了传统家庭的生活方式，但这并不是重点，只是为了引出后面的情况，现在孩子们也上学去了，不能帮忙照顾弟弟妹妹和做家务，家里的很多成员也都搬走了不住在一起，这就导致女性除了上班之外，还要担负起所有的家务琐事，压力更大，所以本题选B）

40. C（文章在开头两段就说到了加纳能够自力更生的女性是受到人们尊敬的，而完全依靠丈夫养家的则被看不起，所以作者也是尊敬这些工作的女性的。而且最后一段还提到政府也在采取措施来使得女性能继续在家庭和社会经济中扮演多重身份，所以本题答案选C）

**Passage 9：36.B**

37. A解析：语义词义题。考查land在文中的词义。我们知道人们参加面试的目的是获得工作，由此可以得出land做动词讲时与0btain同义。reach，到达;plan，计划;place，放置。

38. B 解析：逻辑推断题。从第一段末The letter and resume only aim to get you to the next step-the personal interview可以推知，写求职信和工作简历的目的是争得面试机会。

39. D解析：逻辑推断题。文章第二段给出了发送求职信和工作简历的两种方式：邮寄和因特网。由Most job letters and resumes still get sent through the mail可知，大多数求职信和工作简历仍然是通过传统方式邮寄的。

40. C 选项A，求职信长于一页，与文中要求“不要超过一页纸”相悖;选项B，工作简历长于两页纸，与文中要求“一页纸或最多两页纸”相悖;选项D，工作简历包括所有背景的详细信息，与文中要求“simply，specifically”相悖。故正确答案为C。

**Passage 10：**26.C

27. D解析：语义词义题。第二段中间有这句话，to contain salicylates，the chemical in aspirin，后面的这个短语是个插入语，是对前面单词的解释，即salicylates是阿司匹林里面的一种化学成分。component，组成部分，成分。

28. B 解析：细节判断题。从第三段这两句，A small quantity of aspirin relieves pain and inflammation;It also reduces fever by interfering with some of the body’s reactions，可以得知，阿司匹林对pain，inflammation和fever有疗效。介人人体某些反应(reaction)是阿司匹林在退烧时的工作原理。所以本题选B。

29. D 解析：逻辑推理题。最后一段讲到最好的服用方法是先嚼碎了再吃，所以以粉末的形式服用效果最好，选D。

30．B 解析：观点态度题。文章开头就讲到了阿司匹林的很多好处：one of the safest and most effective drugs;the most popular medicine;an effective pain reliever;Its bad effects are rela.tively mild，and it is cheap，等等。可以看出作者对阿司匹林是极为支持的，选B。

**Passage 11:**

21. B逻辑推理题。从文中Broadband technology is seen as the key to the new digital economy(宽带技术被看做新数字经济的关键所在)可推断出，宽带技术在新数字经济中发挥了至关重要的作用。

22. C解析：细节判断题。从文章第三段句首Broadband is used for high speed Inter. net connections at a fixed monthly rate可以得出，使用者每月所付宽带费是固定的，即at afixed monthly rate。

23. A 解析：细节判断题。从文章中…capable of carrying data up to40 times conven- tional modem speeds可得知，新的传播方式是通常的四十倍。

24. C解析：逻辑推理题。文章倒数第二段介绍了宽带对家庭的好处，而文章最后一段介绍了宽带对商务的好处，从而可以推断出宽带对家庭用户和商务用户都有利。

25. C 解析：细节判断题。从文章最后一句Entire operations can go online(整个操作都可在网上进行)一句即可得出答案。

**Passage 12: 36-40:DABDD**

**Passage 13: 31-35:DBABC**

**Passage 14: 26-30:BADCD**

**Passage 15: 1-3:CBB**

**Passage 16: 1-4:DDCA**

1. 《语法专项练习》
2. Part 1

1. Do what you think is right, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ they say.

A.however B. whatever　　 C. whichever D. if only  
2. The size of the audience, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ we had expected, was well over one thousand.  
　 A.whom B. who　　 C. as D. that  
3. I recognized John \_\_\_\_\_\_ he entered the room.  
　 A.hardly B. the minute　 C. no sooner D. at once  
4. The man said he would hit me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I told him where the money was.  
　 A.until B. unless　　 C. soon after D. as  
5. That’ the reason \_\_\_\_\_\_ Ann could not do her part of the job.  
　 A.that B. of　　 C. because D. why

6. They overcame all the difficulties and fulfilled the plan ten days ahead of schedule, \_\_\_\_\_\_ was something we had not expected.

A.that B. this　　 C. it D. which  
7. You can’t hear what I’m saying \_\_\_\_\_\_ you stop talking.  
　 A.only if B. unless　　 C. lest D. except that  
8. I know a number of occasions \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people died from water pollution.  
　 A.how B. as　　 C. when D. where  
9. They did not discover until later \_\_\_\_\_\_ the car had been destroyed.  
　 A.as B. than　　 C. which D. that  
10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ seems easy in theory seems difficult in practice.  
　 A.That B. With　　 C. What D. It

11. \_\_\_\_\_\_ is well known, light, like heat, is a form of energy.  
　 A.It B. What　　 C. Just as D. As  
12. You should turn off all the water tonight \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ water freezes and the pipes burst.  
　 A.in some cases B. in case　　 C. in that case D. in any case  
13. There was a teapot fashion like a China duck, out of \_\_\_\_\_\_ open mouth the tea was supposed to come.  
　 A.which B. its　　 C. that D. whose  
14. I’ll talk to him, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I don’t think it will do any good.  
　 A.although B. which　　 C. if D. unless  
15. John isn’t the same man \_\_\_\_\_ before.  
　 A.what he was B. that he was　 C. who he was D. as he was

16. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the book again, she discovered that she had missed a lot in her first reading.  
　 A.While reading B. When read　 C. As reading D. In reading  
17. I decided to buy a car because we had sold \_\_\_\_\_\_ we had in England before leaving.  
　 A.that B. the other　　 C. which D. the one  
18. The moon is a world that is completely still and \_\_\_\_\_ utter silence prevails.  
　 A.that B. where　　 C. which D. whenever  
19. The United States is composed of fifty states, two of \_\_\_\_\_\_ are separated from the others by land or water.  
　 A.them B. that　　 C. which D. those  
20. In fact he had done \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he could to help the poor.  
　 A.what B. which　　 C. as D. all which

21. \_\_\_\_\_\_ makes men different from the other animals is that they can think and speak.  
　 A.That B. The thing　　C. All D. What

22. We’ve tested three hundred types of boot, \_\_\_\_\_\_ is completely water-proof.  
　 A.no of which B. none of which　C. some of that D. neither of which

23. He has made another wonderful discovery, \_\_\_\_\_\_ of great importance to silence.  
　 A.which I think it is B. of which I think it is　　C. I think which is D. which I think is

24. My new glasses cost me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the last pair that I bought.  
　 A.three times B. three time as much as　 C. thee times as much D. thee times much as

25. The time will come \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ man can fly to outer space freely.  
　 A.that B. when　　 C. in that D. which

26. She believes in the principle \_\_\_\_\_\_ to love is to give, not to take.  
　 A.how B. which　　 C. that D. what

27. We an hardly avoid making any mistakes in our work \_\_\_\_\_ hard we try.  
　 A.whatever B. how　　 C. no matter D. however

28. \_\_\_\_\_\_ we need air and water, so we need criticism and self-criticism.  
　 A.Even though B. So long as　 C. Just as D. Now that

29. In 1990 he caught a serious illness from \_\_\_\_\_ effects he still suffers.  
　 A.that B. which　　 C. what D. whose

30. He found \_\_\_\_\_\_ everybody know what had happened.  
　 A.it necessary letting B. it necessary to let

C. necessary learning D. necessary to let

31. No one doubts \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it is true.  
　 A.whether B. if　　 C. that D. what

32. His brother had become a teacher, \_\_\_\_\_\_he wanted to be.  
　 A.who B. what　　 C. which D. that

33. In short, \_\_\_\_\_\_ believes, a man belongs to some society.  
　 A.whatever B. whenever　　C. whichever D. wherever

34. He walked across the meeting room \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ every one looking at her.  
　 A.where B. as　　 C. while D. when

35. No sooner had we sat down \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ we found it was time to go.  
　 A.than B. when　　 C. as D. while

1. Part 2

1. She apologized for \_\_\_\_\_ the party.

A. not her being able to attend B. her not being able to attend

C. her being able not to attend D. her being notable to attend

2. I advised \_\_\_\_\_ ， but he turned me a deaf ear.

A. him not to smoke again B. him to smoke not again

C. him to not smoke again D. not him to smoke again

3. Weighing five hundred pounds， \_\_\_\_\_.

A. the cupboard could not be moved.

B. she could not move the cupboard.

C. the cupboard was too heavy for one person to move.

D. the cupboard was unable to move.

4. Asked about the new play， \_\_\_\_.

A. his answer was confident B. he was confidently answered

C. he answered confidently D. his answers were confident

5. \_\_\_\_\_ black clouds covering the sky，he stopped his work and went home.

A. To see B. Having been seeing

C. Seeing D. having to see

6. \_\_\_\_\_ ， the inhabitants fled.

A. The city taken B. The city having been taken

C. Having taken the city D. The city being taken

7. \_\_\_\_\_ ， he works very late at nigh.

A. Having been choosing director B. Choosing director

C. Having chosen director D. Being chosen director

8. Does he have difficulty \_\_\_\_\_ English？

A. to speak B. speak C. speaking D. spoke

9. In winter we go \_\_\_\_\_ on the hill.

A. skiing B. to ski C. ski D. for ski

10. She \_\_\_\_\_ playing volley-ball very much.

A. has B. wants C. lets D. enjoys

11. The reason \_\_\_\_\_ I can‘t come is that I have to prepare for the coming exam.

A. for B. as C. because D. why

12. She studied hard at school when she was young； \_\_\_\_\_ contributes to her successin her career.

A. that B. so that C. so D. which

13. Sound waves travel in the air in much the same way \_\_\_\_\_ water waves spread onthe water.

A. as B. that C. where D. in which

14. I‘ve got a bottle of beer， but I haven’t got anything \_\_\_\_\_ I can open it with.

A. that B. what C. where D. which

15. Writers can accurately describe objects \_\_\_\_\_\_ have never seen.

A. who B. if they C. they D. That

16. It wasn‘t such a good present \_\_\_\_\_ he had promised me.

A. that B. as C. which D. what

17. Perhaps the day will come \_\_\_\_\_ people will be able to breathe clean air in cities.

A. when B. while C. as D. since

18. To make up an objective test， the teacher writes aseries of questions， \_\_\_\_\_ has only one correct answer.

A. each of which B. some of which C. which D. what

19. A higher crime rate exists in cities \_\_\_\_\_ a largepercentage of unemployment.

A. where have B. that have C. which they have D. that having

20. Scientists call Newton‘s idea \_\_\_\_\_ gravitationreaches throughout the universe the law of universalgravitation.

A. when B. which C. that D. where

21. The person \_\_\_\_\_ you were talking to was an American.

A. who B. whom C. which D. as

22. All \_\_\_\_ is a continuous supply of the basicnecessities of life.

A. what is needed B. that is needed C. for our needs D. thing needed

23. The goals \_\_\_\_\_ he had fought all his life no longerseemed important to him.

A. for that B. for which C. for what D. of them

24. Snowdonia is a seashore city \_\_\_\_\_ you can enjoyyourselves much by visiting the local scenic spots.

A. why B. which C. where D. so

25. The inflation made it hard for us to buy thenecessities \_\_\_\_.

A. which need us B. that we need C. what we need D. as we need

26. Those were the soldiers \_\_\_\_\_ to save the town.

A. whose responsibility was B. in whom there was a responsibility

C. whose was the responsibility D. from whom the responsibility

27. It won‘t be long \_\_\_\_\_ the modern communicationsspread over all the villages in china.

A. when B. before C. until D. as

28. The fact \_\_\_\_\_ doctors recommend that children withhypertension（过度紧张）drink coffee is surprising.

A. what B. is that C. that D. of

29. I can never forget the day \_\_\_\_\_ I first came tocollege.

A. when B. in which C. at which D. which

30. I can never forget the day \_\_\_\_\_ we spent together.

A. when B. in which C. at which D. which

31. The reason \_\_\_\_\_ he failed the exam was \_\_\_\_\_ he hadnot worked hard.

A. why……if B. why……that C. that……why D. why……what

32. When you called me this morning， I \_\_\_\_\_ thenewspaper.

A. read B. was reading C. reads D. have read

33. \_\_\_\_\_ to get there on time， we walked as fast as wecould.

A. hoping B. to hope C. hoped D. being hoped

34. Walking along the river， he heard someone \_\_\_\_\_ forhelp.

A. shouting B. shout C. shouted D. having shouted

35. \_\_\_\_\_ into many languages， the book is well known toall.

A. Being translated B. Having been translated

C. to be translated D. Having been translated

36. Most of the people \_\_\_\_\_ to her party were her oldfriends.

A. Invited B. to invited C. being invited D. inviting

37. \_\_\_\_\_ from the moon， the earth with water \_\_\_\_\_seventy percent of its surface.

A. See/covered B. Seeing/covering C. Seen/covering D. To see/to cover

38. \_\_\_\_\_ I saw was two men crossing the street.

A. What B. Whom C. Who D. That

39. The time will come \_\_\_\_\_ man can fly to outer spacefreely.

A. that B. when C. in that D. what

40. Before her marriage， she spent a considerable time in that very part of Shanghai，\_\_\_\_\_ she belonged.

A. which B. to where C. to which D. at which

41. The United States is composed of fifty states， two of\_\_\_\_\_ are separated from the others by land or water.

A. them B. that C. which D. those

42. They did not discover until later \_\_\_\_\_ the car hadbeen destroyed.

A. as B. than C. which D. that

43. They overcame all the difficulties and fulfilled theplan ten days ahead of schedule， \_\_\_\_\_ was something we hadnot expected.

A. that B. this C. it D. which

44. That‘s the reason \_\_\_\_\_ Ann could not do her part ofthe job.

A. that B. of C. because D. why

45. The company official \_\_\_\_\_ I thought would be firedreceived a raise.

A. whom B. whoever C. who D. of whom

46. In 1990 he caught a serious illness from \_\_\_\_\_ effects he still suffers.

A. that B. which C. what D. whose

47. His brother had become a teacher， \_\_\_\_\_ he wanted to be.

A. who B. what C. which D. that

48. My vacation begins next Tuesday， \_\_\_\_\_ I will leave for Flofida.

A. which B. that C. while D. when

49. He has made another wonderful discovery， \_\_\_\_\_ of great importance to science.

A. which I think it is B. of which I think is

C. I think which is D. which I think is

50. I decided to buy a car because we had sold \_\_\_\_\_ we had in England before leaving.

A. that B. the other C.which D. the one

51. The investigation， \_\_\_\_\_ will soon be published， was made by John.

A. at which the results B. the results on which

C. whose results D. at whose results

52. Crude oil is refined in a refinery， \_\_\_\_\_ makes it possible to get many grades of oilsfor different uses.

A. as B. that C. this D. which

53. I am sure that \_\_\_\_\_ you said is wrong.

A. which B. all C. this D. how

54. He arrived late for the tea party， \_\_\_\_\_ made us all very disappointed.

A. which B. this C. it D. that

55. The people at the party were worried about John because no one was aware \_\_\_\_\_he had gone.

A. where that B. where C. of the place where D. the place

56. Is there anyone you can think of \_\_\_\_\_ may know her address？

A. which B. that C. who D. what

57. Perhaps the day will come \_\_\_\_\_ people will live 150 years.

A. which B. that C. who D. what

58. It was raining， \_\_\_\_\_ was a pity.

A. what B. that C. as D. which

59. This is the reason \_\_\_\_\_ an aeroplane can‘t fly in space.

A. which B. why C. where D. for that

60. We‘ve tested three hundred types of boot， \_\_\_\_\_ completely waterproof.

A. no of which B. none of which C. some of that D. neither of which

1. Part 3 一般现在时（魔方格试题）
2. —Tom wants to know if you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a picnic next Sunday. —Yes. But if it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_， we'll visit the museum instead.

A. will have; will rain B. have; rains C. have; will rain D. will have; rains

1. What \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow? —I have no idea.

A. is; going B. is; going to do C. are; going D. are; going to do

1. After the whistle rang, the coach appeared in the field. Behind him the team wearing black and white suits.

A．had B．walked C．was followed D．led

1. Ladies and gentlemen, please fasten your seat belts. The plane \_\_\_\_\_\_..

A．take off B．is taking off C．has taken off D．took off

1. We want to leave this hotel. Perhaps you can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ us another one

A．introduce B．remind C．recommend D．suggest

1. She set off at 9 a.m. and \_\_\_\_ the airport an hour later.

A．will reach B．would reach C．had reached D．reached

1. Although all of the apples \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, none of them \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ good.

A．have tasted; taste B．have been tasted; are tasted

C．have been tasted; taste D．have tasted; are tasted

1. Howard Carter is one of the most famous explorers the world \_\_\_\_\_.

A．ever know B．ever knew C．has ever known D．will ever know

1. Bob would have helped us yesterday, but he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A．was busy B．is busy C．had been busy D．will be busy

1. Since we \_\_\_\_ for almost two weeks, I’ll need to buy a large backpack in advance to carry my supplies of food and water.

A．have walked B．will be walking C．have been walking D．walked

1. I don't think she \_\_\_\_what happens to her children.

A．cares to B．cares about C．cares for D．takes care of

1. Some policemen were sent there to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the villagers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the trees

A．keep; cutting down B．prevent; cutting down

C．prevent; to cut up D．stop; to cut up

1. Our team leader told us more than one answer to the exercise \_\_\_\_\_ possible.

A．is B．be C．are D．were

1. Visitors              not to touch the exhibits.

A．will request B．request C．are requested D．are requesting

1. It's estimated that nearly 70% prisoners \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from the prison located in that coastal city.

A．got off B．got away C．got through D．got out

1. Part 4介词
2. the wealth of the country increases, more waste will be produced.

A．With B．As C．For D．Since

1. When the woman saw that her son was OK after the car accident, she said \_\_\_\_\_, “Well, dear, you are the most important for me, not the expensive car. ”

A．in peace B．in danger C．in surprise D．in relief

1. Li Ming is a student who is easy \_\_\_\_\_ though he has some trouble \_\_\_\_\_ his lessons.

A．to be got along with; in B．to get along with; with

C．to get along; in D．getting along with; with

1. He had his leg broken in the basketball match. \_\_ \_, he has to be away from school for a couple of weeks.

A．For example B．After all C．At first D．As a result

1. I'm sorry it's my power to make a final decision on the project.

A．over B．above C．off D．beyond

1. The home \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the lion is Africa while the koala bear is native \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Australia.

A．of；of B．to；to C．of；to D．to；of

1. Seeing the terrible scene, many problems crowded \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_my head.

A．about B．out C．up D．in

1. I guess we've already talked about this before but I'll ask you again just \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A．by nature　 B．in return C．in case D．by chance

1. Please remember to put everything \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ before leaving the room.

A．in the place B．in need C．in the order D．in order

1. You’d better let each student read his own tastes and choices.

A．in need of B．in favor of C．in terms of D．in spite of

1. Mr.Smith, there's a man at the front door who says he has news for you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ vital importance.

A．of B．with C．in D．from

1. It took a great deal of courage to admit that all their efforts had been \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A．in danger B．in vain C．in return D．in turn

1. She drove so fast at the turn that the car almost went \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the road.

A．on B．along C．from D．off

1. There’s no reason to be disappointed. \_\_\_\_\_\_, this could be rather amusing.

A．Above all B．As a result C．In addition D．As a matter of fact

1. I was tired \_\_\_\_\_ listening to classic music. Let’s listen to the pop songs.

A．with B．of C．to D．in

1. The discovery of these tombs is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for scholars’ studying the history of the Tang Dynasty.

A．of very important B．great importance C．of great significance D．great significant

1. It is generally considered to be of　　　 a person follow good examples.

A．importance B．importance that C．important D．important that

1. Shirley，a real book lover，often brings home many books to read \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the library.

A．in B．for C．by D．from

1. The economic plan announced by the government soon after the crisis was greeted enthusiastically \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A．in a row B．for a moment C．on all sides D．at first sight

1. Seeing the terrible scene, many problems crowded \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_my head.

A．about B．out C．up D．in

1. Part 5 将来进行时
2. Don’t call me up at this time tomorrow, for I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ an important test.

A．will take B．am taking C．have been taking D．will be taking

1. Many grown­ups \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ challenging conversations with their children later this month to help them recover from the panic.

A．have had B．have C．will be having D．will have had

1. If you plant watermelon seeds in the spring，you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fresh watermelon in the fall.

A．eat B．would eat C．have eaten D．will be eating

1. —Can we meet tomorrow morning? —Not in the morning, I’m afraid. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A．will be working B．will work C．am about to work D．am going to work

1. Daniel's family \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their holiday in Huangshan this time next week.

A．are enjoying B．are to enjoy C．will enjoy D．will be enjoying

1. I feel so excited！At this time tomorrow morning I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to Shanghai.

A．will be flying B．will fly C．have been flying D．have flown

1. Don't call me at eight o'clock tomorrow morning, for I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a meeting then.

A. will have B. will be having C. will have had D. am going to have

1. --Ring me at 5 am? No, better not so early! I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. ---I got it.

A. will sleep B. sleep C. am sleeping D. will be sleeping

1. You'd better not call Mr Green between 7 and 8 this evening，for he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ an important talk then.

A. will have B. would have C. will be having D. will have had

1. The students \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a video about Barack Obama's speech The Change We Need at 7:00 tomorrow evening in the classroom.

A. will watch B. would watch C. will be watching D. would be watching

1. Don't worry. When you arrive, I \_\_\_\_\_\_ for you at the exit of the airport.

A. am waiting B. wait C. am going to wait D. will be waiting

1. At this time tomorrow \_\_\_\_\_ over the Atlantic.

A. we're going to fly B. we'll be flying C. we'll fly D. we're to fly

1. — I will come to your lecture at 10:00 a.m. tomorrow. — I'm sorry. By then my lecture \_\_\_\_\_\_ and I \_\_\_\_\_\_ my guests in my office.

A. will end; am being met B. have ended; will meet

C. will have ended; will be meeting D. will have ended; will have met

1. Don't phone her between 8:00 and 10:00. She \_\_\_\_\_ classes then.

A . will have B. has had C. will be having D. was having

1. At this time next week we \_\_\_\_\_ a football match against Class 9.

A. are going to play B. will be playing C. will play D. are to play

1. Part 6 现在完成时
2. We complained to the travel agency about the horrible service during our trip，but no one has\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_by now.

A．responded B．deserved C．recovered　 D．survived

1. Mary has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ herself \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for the party.

A．held; up B．attended; to C．done; up D．turned; up

1. The wide popularity of the Korean music Gangnam Style has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ heated discussions about people’s tastes nowadays.

A．set about B．set aside C．set off D．set down

1. The famous reporter, who is said to go back to America next month, \_\_\_\_\_in China for almost twenty years.

A．lived B．was living C．has lived D．had lived

1. I know little about the accident because not much \_\_\_\_\_\_ about it up to now.

A．has said B．has been said C．had said D．had been said

1. The house is dirty because it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ since they moved out.

A．doesn't clean B．isn't cleaned C．hasn't cleaned D．hasn't been cleaned

1. Up to now, our society \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with limited living space and a shortage of natural resources.

A．has been challenged B．is being challenged

C．is challenging D．has challenged

1. It’s reported that in the past 50 years around 80 percent of Beijing’s courtyard houses \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A．had wiped out B．have wiped out　 C．have been wiped out　 D．had been wiped out

1. Tom \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the library every night over the last three months.

A．works B．worked C．has been working D．had been working

1. In the last few years thousands of films \_\_\_\_ all over the world.

A．have produced B．have been produced C．are producing D．are being produced

1. The final examination is coming up soon. It’s time for us to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ our studies.

A．get down to B．get out C．get back for D．get over

1. I want to buy that kind of cloth because I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the cloth\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ well.

A．have told; washed B．have been told; washes

C．have been told; is washed D．was told; is washed

1. To our surprise the stranger \_\_\_\_\_ to be an old friend of my mother’s.

A．turned out B．turned up C．set out D．set up

1. They \_\_\_\_\_\_Hong Kong twice.

A．have gone to B．have been to C．have been in D．have gone in

1. My study of biology has \_\_\_\_\_\_ much of my spare time, but it has given me a great deal of enjoyment.

A．taken off B．taken down C．taken up D．taken away

1. Part 7 过去完成时
2. Mr. Smith couldn’t open the door because his naughty boy \_\_\_\_\_\_ it from the inside.

A．would lock B．was locking C．has locked D．had locked

1. Their house \_\_\_\_\_ in the big fire, so they decided to build another one.

A．has been destroyed. B．had destroyed C．had been destroyed D．destroyed

1. As he approached the door, Mike looked into the room again to see if he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ anything behind.

A．left B．had left C．has left D．would leave

1. The \_\_\_ look on his face suggested that he \_\_\_\_ so.

A．surprised; hadn’t expected B．surprising; hasn’t expected

C．surprised; hasn’t expected D．surprising; hadn’t expected

1. We arrived at work in the morning and found that somebody \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ into the office during the night.

A．broke B．had broken C．has broken D．was breaking

1. john, a friend of mine, who got married only last week, spent $3,000 more than he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for the wedding.

A．will plan B．has planned C．would plan D．had planned

1. By the time Jack returned home from England，his son \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from college.

A．graduated B．has graduated C．had been graduating D．had graduated

1. What a woman! I just wonder how she managed to keep smiling after all that she had \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A．set out B．made up C．gone through D．turned down

1. Last month, the Japanese government expressed their thanks for the aid they \_\_\_ from China.

A．receive B．are receiving C．have received D．had received

1. If you go there alone after dark you might get \_\_\_\_\_.

A. attacked and robbed B. attacking and robbing

B. to attack and rob D. to be attacked and robbed

1. What I wanted to know was when and where the meeting \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A．was holding B．had held C．was to hold D．was to be held

1. If you go there alone after dark you might get \_\_\_\_\_.

A. attacked and robbed B. attacking and robbing

B. to attack and rob D. to be attacked and robbed

1. Your basketball team \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ our team yesterday, but we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the game this afternoon.

A．beat; beat B．beat; won C．won; won D．won; beat

1. On Sunday Jane has nothing to do but watch TV to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her time.

A．save B．cost C．spare D．kill

1. Part1答案

1-5 BCBBD；6-10 DBCDC；11-15 DBAAD； 16-20 ADBCA；

21-25 DBDBB；26-30 CDCDB ；31-35 CCDAA

1. Part4 答案

1-5：BDBDD；6-10：CDCDC；11-15：ABDDB；16-20：CBDCD

1. Part5 答案

1-5：DCDAD；6-10：ABDCC；11-15：DBCCB

1. Part 6 答案

1-5：ACCCB；6-10：DACCB；11-15：ABABC

1. Part 7 过去完成时

1-5：DCBAB；6-10：DDCDA；11-15：DABD

1. Part 3 答案

1-5：DDBBC；6-10：BCCAB

5. C recommend sb. sth. “向某人推荐某物”

6. B 根据and前动词set off可知本句使用过去时，再由an hour later.判断用过去将来时，表示一小时后就会到达

7. C 考查时态和语态。第一空的taste表示品尝，与apples构成被动关系，使用被动语态。第二空的taste是系动词，与形容词连用构成系表结构

8. C 根据句意可知此处是指到现在为止所知道的，应该用现在完成时，答案选C

9. A　[前句表示对过去的虚拟，而but之后表示过去的客观事实，故用一般过去时态。]

10.B 后句的时态可以判断walk是发生在将来的动作，应该用将来时

11.B Care to do sth 喜欢做某事；care about 在意，在乎；care for 照顾，喜欢，想要；take care of 照顾。根据句意判断选B

12.B Keep sb doing sth 让某人一直做某事；prevent /stop sb （from）doing sth阻止某人做某事；keep sb from doing sth 阻止某人做某事

13.A “more than one+名词单数”结构虽然表示复数意思，但是做主语时谓语动词用单数形式，答案选A。同样用法还有“many a +名词单数”

14. C句意：游客不被允许触摸展览品。分析语境可知为被动语态，故选C

15. B　[考查动词短语。get away from意为“从……逃跑”。]

1. Part2 答案

1. B 她为没能参加那次聚会而道歉。apologize for 为……而道歉；for 为介词，后跟名词或动名词，动名词的否定式是其前面直接加否定词not，故B正确。

2. A 我再次建议他不要再吸烟了，但他好像没有听到一样。turn sb a deaf ear 不听某人的话。advise sb （not） to do sth建议某人（不要）做某事。注意：不定式的否定式也是其前面直接加否定词not， 故A正确。

3. C cupboard 小橱，碗橱； 那个碗橱有五百磅重，要想移动对于个人来说是太重了。我们看B选项：she could not move the cupboard. 这句本身没有错误，但是分词Weighing five hundred pounds，的逻辑主语不是她（she），而是the cupboard.分词短语做状语时，其逻辑主语要和主句主语保持一致。

4.C 被问及这次新的演出时，他回答得很自信。Confidently 是副词，修饰动词answer，放在动词前面后面都可以。过去分词做状语，含被动意义，这里asked的逻辑主语是he， 而不是his answer. 故A， D排除，再看：B， C ， “他回答”是主动语态，所以B项被动形式错误，正确答案为：C.

5.C 看到乌云遮盖了天空，他就停下工作回家了。现在分词做伴随状语，其逻辑主语是主句主语：he. 主动语态，故Ｃ正确。Ｂ被动形式排除。选项A是不定式形式，表目的，将来要发生的动作，译为：为了要看乌云遮盖天空，他……显然不合题意。D.没有这种用法。

6. B fled 的原形是：flee ， 意思是＂逃走，逃避＂；这个城市被占领了，居民们就四处逃生了。这是一个独立主格结构，两句的主语不是一个。

7. D 由于被选为主任，他晚上工作到很晚。Being chosen director现在分词短语作原因状语，相当于原因状语从句：Because he was chosen director.

8. C 他在学习英语上有困难吗？have difficulty （in） doing 干什么有困难；其中in 可以省略。固定短语，故Ｃ正确。

9. A 冬季我们去山上滑雪。go skiing 去滑雪；

10.D 她非常喜欢打排球；enjoy doing sth 喜欢干什么事。

11. D 我不能来来的原因是我必须得为马上来临的考试做准备了。reason 原因，why 引导原因状语从句。

12. D 年轻时她在学样学习很用功，这对她在以后的职业生涯中取得成功有很大贡献。这是非限制性定语从句，前面整个句子做先行词，则定语从句只能用关系代词which，故选D.

13. A 声波在空气中的传播跟在水面的传播方式是一样的。As引导方式状语从句。引导方式状语从句的从属连词有：as， as if， as though， just as等。

14. D 我买了一瓶啤酒，但是我没有什么东西用来打开它。句子“I can open it with”中缺少宾语，关系代词前有介词时：指人就用whom，指物就用which，故选择：D.

15. C 作家们能准确地描述出他们曾见过的事物的特征。

16. B 这个礼物并不像他曾许诺我的那样好。such……as…… 如此……像什么一样；

17. A 或许这样的日子就会来临，人们在城市里能够呼吸到新鲜空气。When引导时间状语从句。

18. A 为了组织一场客观的测试，老师写了一系列问题，每个问题只有一个正确的答案。each of which 这些问题中的每一个，非限制性定语从句中“which”这个关系代词代指前面的“a series of questions”。形式也对，但句子谓语用的是has，是单数，故A正确。

19. B 更高的犯罪率存在于城市那些大量的无业游民中。分析：这个选项我们不要被空格前的in cities所迷惑了，否则一下就选用地点状语引导词where了，这样句子就不正确了，因为关系副词是不能做主语的，D排除；关系代词在句子中可以作主语，C选项，我们代入句子看看，主语重复了， which 和they都是充当主语，并列这样用，是根本生不通的。D选项谓语动词不能用分词形式，分词本身词性就是不动词，怎么能充当谓语。答案为：B.

20. C 科学家们称牛顿的引力存在整个宇宙空间的理论思想为万有引力定律。“Call sth sth……” 意为：“称……为……”；我们把句子简化为：Scientists call Newton‘s idea the law of universal gravitation. 科学家们称牛顿的思想为万有引力定律；显然，先行词是idea， 而它充当的是宾语，用which或that来引导，在该类题中，如果既给出which又给出that供选择时，应以选that为正确答案。

21. B 那个你刚才跟他说话的那个人是个美国人。先行词是指人，在句子中充当的是宾语（通过：you were talking to，我们看出句子缺少宾语。），故用whom.

22. B 所有需要是基本生活资料的持续供应。句子缺少主语，关系代词在句子中充当主语。当有限定词all时，引导定语从句只能用that.

23. B 那个他曾经为之奋斗了终身的目标，看起来对他已经不再重要了。关系代词举代指The goals，在句子中充当宾语，句子中的谓语动词是：fought，“战斗，奋斗”的意思。是一个不及物动词，后面接宾语时要带上介词，fight for ，为……而奋斗；介词后面接宾语，表示物时只能用which来代替。

24. C Snowdonia是一个海滨城市，在哪儿你能通过参观当地风景点尽情地享受。先行词a seashore city是表地点的名词，句子主，谓，宾齐全，所以只需考虑用地点状语从句，用关系副词where来引导。

25. B 通货膨胀使得我们买生活用品变得困难了。关系代词指物，作宾语，所以我们考虑用which 或that，A选项中用的是which，但是语序不对，不是必须品需要我们，而是我们需要生活必须品。所以关系that代指the necessities，在句子中做we need的宾语。

26. A 那些士兵的责任是保卫那个城市。先行词the soldiers，指人，关系代在句子中又是做定语，故用关系代词whose.C选项显然不对，定语不能直接做句子主语。

27. A 现代化通讯将遍及中国广大山村地区这个时间不会太远了。先行词表示时间，用when这个表示时间的关系副词来引导从句。

28. C 事实上医生建议过度紧张的孩子们喝些咖啡是很有效的。关系代词that代指先行词“The fact”，在句子中充当主语，把这个从句

29. A 我永远忘不了第一次去上大学的那一天。从句主，谓，宾成分完整，只需要时间状语。先行词：the day是表示时间的词，用引导词when来引导，作为从句的时间状语。

30.Ｄ 我永远忘不了我们一起度过的那天。这句话中，从句缺少宾语，而that或者which在从句中作主语或宾语。

31. B 他考试失败的原因是他工作不够努力。名词reason后的定语从句由why引导，表语从句由that引导。

32. B 当你今天早上叫我的时候，我正在读报纸。一般过去进行时态，读报这个动作在你叫我时正在进行，而你叫我这个动作是过去式，故用一般过去进行式。

33. A 我们走得尽可能地快，希望能准时赶到哪儿。分词短语作伴随状语。

34. A 他沿着河边走时听到有人叫喊求助。分词短语shouting for help置于被修饰词someone的后面，做宾语补足语。Hear这个动词后面可以跟宾语再跟现在分词做宾语补足语，分词短语的动作是由宾语做的。

35. D 由于被翻释成了多种语言，那本书从而闻名于世。现在分词的完成式，表示的动作在句中谓语动词动作之前发生。这句话中：这本书先被翻释成多种语言，然后才闻名遐迩的，故用现在分词的完成式，另外书是被翻译的，要用被动语态，所以选Ｄ。

36. A 大多被邀请去她晚会的人都是她的老朋友。过去分词做定语，放在所修饰词的后面，具有被动的概念。

37. C 从月亮上看，地球有百分之七十被水覆盖。第一个空：主句主语是地球，那么从月球上看地球这个空，由于主语是地球，地球是被看的，故用过去分词形式，表被动。第二个空：现在分词短语放在所修饰词的后面，具有主动的含义，水覆盖地表的百分之七十，所以用covering，如果用covered就表示水被百分之七十的地面所覆盖，这显然不符合现实。故答案Ｃ正确。

38. A 我所看到的是两个男人穿过了那个街道。这是一个由what引导的主语从句，what做的是saw的宾语，What I saw，我所看到的，这部分做句子的主语。

39. B 我想这个时代将会来临，人类能够自由地飞出太空。这是一个由when引导的时间状语从句。

40. C 在她出嫁之前，她花了很多时间在上海，那个生她养她的地方。Belong to 属于……； 这是一个非限制性定语从句，从句缺少宾语，并且从句谓语belong是一个不及物动词，接宾语时要带上介词to， 所以由which来引导（当指物，并且关系代词前有介词时，要用which，而不能用that）。

41. C 美国由五十个州组成，其中两个州与其它州完全由陆地或水隔开。这个非限制性定语从句中，关系代词代指的是fifty states， 并且前面有介词，所以要用which； 42. D 至到最后，他们才发现车已经被毁坏了。that在这里引导宾语从句。that the car had been destroyed这个宾语从句做的是主句谓语动词discover的宾语。

43. D 他们克服了所有的困难并且提前十天完成了计划，这是我们不曾预料到的。这个非限制性定语从句中，从句缺少主语，用which或者 that来引导，但是我们注意到： 关系代词代指的是前面一句话， 故一定要用which来引导。

44. D 这就是Ann不愿意做兼职的原因。Why引导原因状语从句。

45. C 我认为将被解聘的那个公司经理升职了。先行词为人，关系代词在从句中充当主语，故用who来引导。

46. D 1990年他患过一场严重的疾病，他现在依然承受着那场病留下的后遗症带来的痛苦。引导词在句子中充当定语，能做定语的关系代词只有whose.

47. C 他的哥哥已经成为一名老师，这正是他所想要的。非限制性定语从句，关系代词在从句中充当宾语，只能用which.

48. D 我的假期从下一周二开始，那时我将去佛罗里德。非限制性定语从句，关系代词引导的是时间状语从句，故用when.

49. D 他实验出了另一项伟大的发明，我认为这对科学界有重大意义。非限制性定语从句，先行词是another wonderful discovery，关系代词在从句中充当宾语。所以用which.

50. D 我决定买一辆车，因为我们把在英国那辆在离开之前给卖了。我们注意这个句子主句还不完整，缺少宾语，用代词the one来做宾语，从句也少宾语，我们用引导词which来引导这个限制性定语从句，所以应该填补： the one which .但是我们在讲语法时讲过，在限制性定语从句中，引导词做宾语时可以省略。故D正确。

51. C 那个结果很快将被公布出来的调查是由John主做的。非限制性定语从句，关系代词在从句中做定语，只能用whose来引导，C正确。

52. D 原油在精炼厂被加工，这使得有可能得到不同等级的油而满足不同的需要。非限制性从句中，从句缺少主语，可以用which 或者that来引导，但是我们注意：这个关系代词代指的是前面的句子，这时就必须用which.

53. B 我确信你所说的一切是错误的。句子中的引导词是that， 从句中动词said缺少宾语，all you said 意思是：你所说的一切，然后，这句话由关系代that来引导做从句的主语。

54. A 他去参加晚荼会晚了，这件事让我们都很失望。非限制性定语从句中关系代词代指的是前面一句话，只能用which.

55. B 晚会上的人在担心约翰，因为没有人注意到他去哪儿了。where引导地点状语从句，从句he had gone中不缺少成分，所以只需要地点状语。答案为B.

56. C 你能想到有什么人知道她的地址吗？先行词是anyone，指人，关系代词又在从句中充当主语，故用who来引导。 57. B 也许这一天就会来临，那时人们将能活够150年。先行词指的是时间，由when来引导时间状语从句。

58. D 天在下雨，这真是遗憾。 非限制性定语从句，关系代词代指的是前面一句话，所以要用which.

59. B 这就是宇航员不能在太空飞的原因。先行词为reason，故why来引导原因状语从句。

60. B 我们试了三百种长统靴，没有一种是完全防水的。在这些靴子当中没有一种是防水的， 关系代词代指three hundred types of boot， 在这些靴子当中要用到of，而of 是介词，关系代词前面有介词时要用which。

1. 英语三级考试句子挑错专项练习
2. Today is Sunday, I have been studying all day long. On the 1. \_\_\_\_\_
3. morning, I had a dry breakfast. We have no water to drink because 2. \_\_\_\_\_
4. the water supply had cut off. The water had come back in 3.\_\_\_\_\_
5. the evening. I did math then. I didn't stop after 12 o'clock. After a 4. \_\_\_\_\_
6. short lunch I had the break. Then I went to my Sunday English Class.5.\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. After a long and tired class for more than two hours, I got 6. \_\_\_\_\_
8. to home. Some work had been done but some hadn't. I must 7. \_\_\_\_\_
9. review all my subject such as the Sciences, the Humanities, 8. \_\_\_\_\_
10. which include Chinese, English, Politics and History as 9. \_\_\_\_\_
11. well. That's terribly! Especially when there was no water. 10. \_\_\_\_\_
12. I have been planning to join in our college basketball team 11. \_\_\_\_\_\_
13. next year, so now I am spending as more time as I can 12. \_\_\_\_\_\_
14. with other people who likes to play. They are teaching 13. \_\_\_\_\_\_
15. me the most important rules and technologies of the game, 14. \_\_\_\_\_\_
16. and I am getting the better all the time. We have a 15. \_\_\_\_\_\_
17. neighborhood team that play against other teams in the area. 16. \_\_\_\_\_\_
18. One of my neighbors is helping rest of us 17. \_\_\_\_\_\_
19. improved our skills. Tonight we are playing against 18. \_\_\_\_\_\_
20. one of the best teams in the city, and I think we can 19. \_\_\_\_\_\_
21. beat them if we won't make any mistakes. 20. \_\_\_\_\_
22. I was recent told that listening to loud music is gradually 21. \_\_\_\_\_\_
23. making people hard of hearing. I'm sure it has already been 22. \_\_\_\_\_\_
24. happened to my neighbor. For years she has turned a deaf 23. \_\_\_\_\_\_
25. ear to my requests to turn her radio down. When she gave a 24. \_\_\_\_\_\_
26. party she isn't have to invite the rest of the street. Everyone 25. \_\_\_\_\_\_
27. can dance in her music in his own room. Now a scientist has 26. \_\_\_\_\_\_
28. discovered a certain electronic sounds have strange effects on 27. \_\_\_\_\_\_
29. rats. He declares they break down, almost paralyze(瘫) with 28. \_\_\_\_\_\_
30. legs trembled. Then it is simply a matter of throwing them 29. \_\_\_\_\_\_
31. out by their tail. I wonder if the same thing will happen to my neighbor someday. 30. \_\_\_\_\_
32. Today is Sunday, I have been studying all day long. On the 31. \_\_\_\_\_
33. morning, I had a dry breakfast. We have no water to drink because 32. \_\_\_\_\_
34. the water supply had cut off. The water had come back in 33.\_\_\_\_\_
35. the evening. I did math then. I didn't stop after 12 o'clock. After a 34. \_\_\_\_\_
36. short lunch I had the break. Then I went to my Sunday English Class3.5.\_\_\_\_\_\_
37. After a long and tired class for more than two hours, I got 36. \_\_\_\_\_
38. to home. Some work had been done but some hadn't. I must 37. \_\_\_\_\_
39. review all my subject such as the Sciences, the Humanities,3 8. \_\_\_\_\_
40. which include Chinese, English, Politics and History as 39. \_\_\_\_\_
41. well. That's terribly! Especially when there was no water. 40. \_\_\_\_\_
42. I'm a senior student. I have be in love with a boy for three 41. \_\_\_\_\_\_
43. years. But he is a shy boy, so I wrote him a letter firstly 42. \_\_\_\_\_\_
44. to express my feeling. And he wrote back. In his letter 43. \_\_\_\_\_\_
45. he said, "We are students. Our task is study. Let us wait 44. \_\_\_\_\_\_
46. to see until we have any chance after graduation." So 45. \_\_\_\_\_\_
47. after graduation I telephoned to him, asking him about 46. \_\_\_\_\_\_
48. go out . But he said he didn't want to. He just 47. \_\_\_\_\_\_
49. wanted to sleep and watched TV. 48. \_\_\_\_\_\_
50. What do you think I should do? Do you think 49. \_\_\_\_\_\_
51. I should continue to love him and give up Sheila? 50. \_\_\_\_\_\_
52. Cats are animals of habit. They like to go to sleep 51.\_\_\_\_\_
53. about same time every day and for a certain length of time. They 52.\_\_\_\_\_
54. seem to have natural clock inside them that tells them 53.\_\_\_\_\_
55. when sleeping. Besides their regular sleep, cats take naps(打盹). 54.\_\_\_\_\_
56. Some scientists think that people should also take cat nap. The 55.\_\_\_\_\_
57. habit would do good for people's health. 56.\_\_\_\_\_
58. Cat naps helped build up energy in the body. 57.\_\_\_\_\_
59. Since cats have moods(情绪) like these of people, 58.\_\_\_\_\_
60. scientists believe that people can improve their moods with 59.\_\_\_\_\_
61. cat-napping. People might become more happier and more active.60.\_\_\_\_
62. Today is Sunday, I didn't get up early as usually. In the 61.\_\_\_\_\_\_
63. morning after I finished my homework, I do some washing. 62.\_\_\_\_\_\_
64. Then I telephoned one of my classmate and invited him 63.\_\_\_\_\_\_
65. to see a film. And unfortunately, when we got to the cinema 64.\_\_\_\_\_\_
66. at 3:00 p.m. we found all the tickets had sold out. 65.\_\_\_\_\_\_
67. Then we went back to school and played the football. 66. \_\_\_\_\_\_
68. After this, when we were about to go home ,we saw our 67. \_\_\_\_\_\_
69. He told us we have made great progress in English. this term 68.\_\_\_\_\_\_
70. He also suggested that we should read more and wrote more. 69.\_\_\_\_\_\_
71. We promised him that we would listen his advice. 70.\_\_\_\_\_
72. In autumn of 1935,when I was a young man, I was 71.\_\_\_\_\_
73. traveling in the north of Indian. One evening,72.\_\_\_\_\_
74. after hunting in the forest all day, I was returning 73.\_\_\_\_\_
75. to the place which I had put up my tent. It was getting 74.\_\_\_\_\_
76. dark, but I was walking along a road. Suddenly I saw 75.\_\_\_\_\_
77. two eye glaring at me from among the trees. 76.\_\_\_\_\_
78. What can I do? Should I jump into the river77.\_\_\_\_\_
79. to save my life? Then I looked at the right. 78.\_\_\_\_\_
80. In the river there had a big crocodile waiting to 79.\_\_\_\_\_
81. welcome me with its mouth was wide open. 80.\_\_\_\_
82. At beginning of term I introduced 81.\_\_\_\_\_\_
83. my teacher for my parents. Our teacher 82.\_\_\_\_\_\_
84. Mr. Wang asked my parents of my 83.\_\_\_\_\_\_
85. summer holiday. To my parents' opinion 84.\_\_\_\_\_\_
86. I have a good time with my classmates. 85.\_\_\_\_\_\_
87. I told my teacher that I had finished 86.\_\_\_\_\_\_
88. homeworks at home. Then I helped 87.\_\_\_\_\_\_
89. my father in the farm. We went on 88.\_\_\_\_\_\_
90. work by the lights of the tractors. 89.\_\_\_\_\_\_
91. Father had only two and three young men 90.\_\_\_\_\_\_
92. 挑错答案

1. On→In 2. have→had 3. 在cut前加上been 4. after→until 5. the→a  
6. tired→tiring 7. 去掉to 8. subject→subjects 9. 正确 10. terribly→ terrible

11. 去掉in 12. more → much 13. likes → like 14. technologies → techniques 15. 去掉the  
16. play → plays 17. rest前加the 18. improved → improve 19. √ 20. won't → don't  
21.recently 22. 去掉been 23. 正确 24. gave---gives 25. isn't---doesn't  
26. in---to 27. 去掉a 28. with后加their 29. trembled---trembling 30. tail---tails  
31. On→In 32. have→had 33. 在cut前加上been 34. after→until 35. the→a  
36. tired→tiring 37. 去掉to 38. subject→subjects 39. 正确 40. terribly→ terrible

41. be--been 42. firstly--first 43. feeling-feelings 44. study前加to 45. until-- if / whether 46. 去掉to 47. go--going 48. watched--watch 49. 对 50. and-or

51. right 52. same-the same 53.have-have a 54. sleeping-to sleep 55. nap-naps 56. for –to 57. helped-help 58. these-those 59. with-by 60. 去掉more

61. usually---usual 62. do→did 63. classmate ---classmates 64. And ---But 65.had∧ been 66. the 去掉 67. correct 68. have---had 69. wrote---write 70. listen---take/follow

71. In-In the 72. Indian-India 73. right 74. in ∧which 或which改为where 75.but-and 76.eye –eyes 77. can –could 78. at –to 79. had-was 80.去掉was

81. At→ At the 82. for→ to 83. of→ about 84. To→ In 85. have→ had 86. √ 87. homeworks→ homework 88. in→ on 89. work→ working 90 and→ or

1. 单选练习
2. Part 1
3. the fog, we should have reached our destination.

A.Because of B.In spite of C.In case of D.But for

1. Lying in hospital, the patient (　)the outside world by watching news programs on TV every day.

A.kept in touch with B.faced up C.turned the clock back D.slowed down

1. A curve is a line (　)no part is straight and which has no angle.

A.that B.whose C.in which D.of which

1. Bill doesn't (　)what people say about him.

A. concern B. matter C. care D. disturb

1. When he was set free after twenty years in prison, he was amazed (　)the changed world he found.

A.at B.of C.on D.to

1. I didn't go to the party, but I do wish I (　)there.

A.were B.would be C.had been D.will be

1. I have taken many photos.I'm going to get the film (　).

A.being developed B.developing C.developed D.to be developed

1. According to the weather forecast, which is usually (　), it will snow this afternoon.

A. accurate B. precise C. exact D. perfect

1. The government placed (　)on the numbers of foreign cars that could be imported.

A.limitations B. restraint C. requirements D. restrictions

1. You will never guess whom I (　)on the street yesterday.

A.ran over B.ran out of C.ran into D.ran up to

1. We felt very sad when we heard the news that the ( )manager was killed in his office yesterday.

A. respectful B. respectable C. respective D. respecting

1. Please keep an eye on my luggage, and I'll be back (　).

A.in time B.in no time C.at one time D.at a time

1. Only residents here enjoy the (　)of using this parking lot.

A. privilege B. possibility C. favor D. right

1. Not a single word (　)all morning.

A.did he say B.he said C.said he D.does he say

1. She is such a (　)person, always asking how I'm feeling.

A. considerable B. considering C. considered D. considerate

1. There is an old saying which goes, "Never (　)until tomorrow what you can do today."

A.put aside B.put up C.put off D.put away

1. What he is ( )is neither money nor fame, but the satisfaction of seeing his students grow up as builders of socialism.

A.in pursuit of B.looking after C.trying to do D.advocating

1. The new English dictionary I bought yesterday (　)me almost twenty yuan.

A. spent B. paid C. cost D. took

1. Her suggestion that everybody (　)was not appreciated.

A.sing a song B.sang a song C.sung a song D.singing a song

1. Every year when the flu is (　)I'm bound to get sick.

A.getting around B.coming around C.hanging around D.going around

1. Three people, (　), were injured in the accident.

A.including a child B.include a child C.included a child D.includes a child

1. I believe you have (　)some important points in the report.

A.left alone B.left behind C.left off D.left out

1. The famous novel is said (　)into Chinese.

A.to have translated B.to be translate C.to have been translated D.to translate

1. He accidentally \_\_\_\_\_ he had quarreled with his wife and that he hadn't been home for a couple of weeks.

A. let out B. took care C. made sure D. made out

1. Hospital staff burst into cheers after doctors completed a 20-hour operation to have \_\_\_\_\_ one-year-old twins at the head.

A. isolated B. separated C. divided D. removed

1. John was late for the business meeting because his flight had been \_\_\_\_\_ by a heavy storm.

A. kept B. stopped C. slowed D. delayed

1. The above mentioned reactions are \_\_\_\_\_\_ to proceed smoothly.

A. bounded B. bounding C.being bounded D. bound

1. The great use of a school education is \_\_\_\_\_ to teach you things \_\_\_\_\_ teach you the art of learning.

A. as much…as B. much as…as C. not so much…as to D. much more…as

1. This is what you should bear in mind: Don't \_\_\_\_\_ a salary increase before you actually get it.

A）hang on B）draw on C）wait on D）count on

1. The ship's generator broke down, and the pumps had to be operated \_\_\_\_\_ instead of mechanically.

A) artificially B) automatically C) manually D) synthetically

1. Part 1 答案
2. D．本题考查虚拟语气的用法。but for+名词/代词，“要不是因为…”，提出与事实相反的假设，相当于一个条件状语从句，所在句子常用虚拟语气。其他的结构都不用虚拟语气。从主句“we should have reached our destination”可判断;该句使用了虚拟语气，所以选D。
3. A。本题考查动词短语辨析。keep in touch with‘‘与…保持联系”：face up往往和to搭配，表示“勇敢面对”;turn the clock back“把时间调回…”;slow down“慢下来”。
4. D。本题考查定语从句。因为是“no part of the line”，因此用of which。
5. C。词义辨析。concern关心，挂念;matter有关系，要紧;care在意，关心：disturb搅乱，扰乱。
6. A。单词用法。be alnazed at/by对…很惊讶，惊异，如：We were absolutely amazed at his rapid recovery".他身体恢复得如此快，这令我们很吃惊。be amazed to do sth.惊讶的…，如：When I looked at my watch I was amazed to see that it Was well after six.我看表时惊讶地发现早过了六点。并无B和C这种搭配。
7. C。本题考查虚拟语气的用法。wish后面的宾语从句要用虚拟语气，本题是与过去的事实相反的愿望，所以用过去完成时。
8. C。本题考查过去分词的用法。have/get sth.done常表示这个动作是由别人完成的，而不是自己完成的。
9. A。本题考查形容词辨析。accurate“正确无误的，可以提供正确的读数或度量的”，如an accurate scale精确的天平;precise“精确的，正确的”，如在实行、实施或数量上很准确的，如a precise measurement/a precise instrument精确的测量/精密仪器;exact“确切的，严格的”：perfect“完美的，理想的”。天气预报应属于accurate的范畴。
10. D。本题考查名词辨析。limitation“局限性”;restraint“抑制，克制”;requirement“要求;需求”;restriction“限制，约束”。政府能实施的应该是“restriction”。
11. C。本题考查动词短语辨析。run into=run across“偶然遇见…”;run over“(车辆)轧过，压过”;run out of“用完，用光”。
12. B。本题考查同根词辨析。四个词的词根都是respeet，但各有各的含义。respectable“可敬的，值得别人尊敬或尊重的”;respectful“尊重别人的;表示敬意的”;respective“分别的，各自的”;respecting(prep.)，“关系，说到”。根据句意，应选respectable。
13. B。本题考查介词短语辨析。in no time“立刻，马上”，可以和过去时、将来时搭配：in time“及时”;at one time“曾经”，用在过去时中;at a time“一次”，表频率。
14. A。本题考查名词辨析。privilege“特权，特别待遇”;possibility“可能性”;favor“好感，偏爱”;right“权利”。fight通常指每个人应具有的权利，与right相比，privilege常指仅少数人能享受的权利，即“特权”。
15. A。本题考查倒装句的用法。否定词放句首用部分倒装。
16. D。本题考查形容词辨析。considerate“考虑周到的，体贴的”;considerable“相当大(或多)的，值得考虑的，相当可观的”;considering(prep.)“鉴于，考虑到，顾及”;considered“考虑过的，被尊重的”。
17. C。4本题考查动词搭配。put off“推迟，拖延”;put aside“节省(钱、时间)，撇开，置之不理”;put up“举起，张贴”;put away“储存(钱);储存…备用”。
18. A。本题考查近义词组辨析。in pursuit of“追求，追逐”;look after“照顾，照料”;try to do“尽力做”;advocate“提倡，鼓吹”。
19. C。同义词辨析。spend花费(时间、金钱等)，主语是人，如：They spent the whole day playing computer games.他们一整天都在玩电脑游戏。pay付款，有利，值得，如：Can I pay by cheque?我可以用支票付吗?cost(使)花费，主语为物，如：The watch cost me RMB 3，000.这表花了我3，000元人民币。take花费(时间、金钱等)，主语为物，如：It took US five hours to repair the car.修车花了我们5个小时。
20. A。本题考查虚拟语气的用法。在suggestion、proposal、request等名词后面的表语从句和同位语从句中，用should+动词原形表示虚拟语气，should常常可以省略。
21. D。短语辨析。get around走动，游览;come around苏醒，复原;hang around闲荡，闲呆着;go around流传;如：If one child gets flu，it seems to go around the entire school within a week.如果一个学生得了流感，那么一周内这个学校的学生都有可能被感染。
22. A。本题考查分词短语的用法。include的现在分词或过去分词引导的短语，在句子中起解释说明的作用，若名词在后，用现在分词;若名词在前，用过去分词。
23. D。短语辨析。leave alone让…独自呆着;leave behind不带，忘了带;leave off停止，中断，如：It’s time to leave off worlk.该下班了。Leave out忽略，遗漏，如：But hang on a minute…Do you think I might have left anything out?请稍等会儿，你认为我遗漏了什么吗?
24. C。本题考查动词不定式的用法。当不定式的逻辑主语是不定式表示的动作的承受者时，不定式一般要用被动式，而不定式的完成时态所表示的动作发生在谓语的动作或状态之前。本题即是不定式的被动结构和完成时的结合，因此选择C。
25. A。let out意为“泄漏，说出”；take care意为“当心”；make sure意为“确保”；make out意为“识别，辨别”。
26. B. isolate使……孤立；separate把……分开（原来不是整体）；divide把整体分成部分；remove把……移开。
27. D【译文】上述反应会顺利进行。【注释】be bound to (do)“必定，一定，准会”。bounding“有约束力的”。
28. D. 考查动词delay的用法。be late for意为“迟到”，因此根据句意，航班应该是受到“耽搁，延误”，故选D项。
29. C详解：【译文】学校教育的作用与其说是教给你知识不如说是教给你学习的方法。【注释】not so much... as...“与其说……不如说……”。注意as前后的两个成分必须对等，可以是名词、不定式或介词短语，如His success is not so much by talent as by energy。
30. D [译文] 这是你应该记住的：在得到涨工资以前不要指望它。[解析] 本题考察四个带有on的动词词组。Hang on意思较多，有“纠缠，紧紧握住某物；坚持不放弃；坚持不懈；打电话时不挂断；稍待等待一会儿时间”；draw on穿上，戴上（靴子， 手套等）；吸收，利用；凭，靠；动用；向……支取；逗引（某人）开口说话；招来，招致；接近，靠近；wait on满足…的需要；服侍；count on表示“依赖，依靠”，符合上下文。
31. C [译文] 船的发电机坏了，所以需要手动操作水泵而不能机械操作。[解析] 这也更加要求我们要“温故而知新”。因为instead of后面是mechanically（机械地），所以我们只要找到它的反义词就行了，答案C）manually手动符合题义。
32. Part 2
33. Mrs. Smith was so \_\_\_\_\_ about everything that no servants could please her.

A）specific B）special C）precise D）particular

1. Last night he saw two dark \_\_\_\_\_ enter the building, and then there was the explosion.

A）features B）figures C）sketches D）images

1. We'd better eliminate junk foods from our kitchen and keep a variety of high-quality foods \_\_\_\_\_ at all times.

A. available B. desirable C. enormous D. numerous

1. In the New World as in Europe, each region developed its own \_\_\_\_\_ pattern of culture.

A. distant B. distinct C. distinctive D. dismissed

1. You should have put the milk in the ice-box; I expect it \_\_\_\_\_ undrinkable by now.

A. became B. had become C. has become D. becomes

1. The tendency to lie is perhaps \_\_\_\_\_ originally by imitations. It grows into a habit, unknown to its possessors.

A. taken to B. taken over C. taken in D. taken up

1. Don't \_\_\_\_\_ this news to the public until we give you the go-ahead.

A. release B. relieve C. relate D. retain

1. As a \_\_\_\_\_ president, his views are treated with respect when he is interviewed

A. prior B. previous C. late D. former

1. The angry teacher gave the order that nobody \_\_\_\_\_ the classroom before twelve.

A. would leave B. left C. had left D. leave

1. Are there any other factors that might affect the development of a child \_\_\_\_\_ education and innate inability?

A. apart from B. away from C. far from D. but for

1. \_\_\_\_\_ the financial means to remain independent, Thomas Edison was compelled to seek employment as a night telegraph operator.

A. He was deprived of B. Deprived of

C. That he was deprived of D. Although he was deprived of

1. The firm will have to step \_\_\_\_\_ production if it is to defeat its competitors.

A. off B. in C. out D. up

1. They have made a \_\_\_\_\_ plan to build a suspension bridge over the river.

A. bald B. bound C. bold D. bare

1. I would never have encouraged you to go into this field \_\_\_\_\_ it would be so hard for you.

A. had I known B. and I had known C. should I know D. but I knew

1. Reading is to the mind \_\_\_\_\_ food is to the body.

A. what B. that C. similar D. which

1. I would never have encouraged you to go into this field \_\_\_\_\_ it would be so hard for you.

A. had I known B. and I had known C. should I know D. but I knew

1. We drive our car fast and soon \_\_\_\_\_ other cars on the road.

A. oversee B. overtake C. overrun D. override

1. The time has come \_\_\_\_\_ we make extensive use of nuclear energy.

A. When B. while C. as D. since

1. Do you know the name of that \_\_\_\_\_ insect?

A. funny, little, red, mosquito-like

B. little, funny, mosquito-like, red

C. red, little, funny, mosquito-like

D. mosquito-like, red, little, funny

1. Human beings are superior to animals \_\_\_\_\_ they can use language as a tool to communicate.

A. for which B. in which C. in that D. for that

1. The city government has determined to get \_\_\_\_\_ with people who try to escape paying taxes.

A. rough B. tough C. rigid D. bold

1. We'd better eliminate junk foods from our kitchen and keep a variety of high-quality foods \_\_\_\_\_ at all times.

A. available B. desirable C. enormous D. numerous

1. Last night he saw two dark \_\_\_\_\_ enter the building, and then there was the explosion.

A) features B) figures C) sketches D) images

1. Not always (　)they want to.

A.people can do what B.people cannot do what

C.can people do what D.can't people do what

1. It is obvious that this new rule is applicable to everyone without \_\_\_\_\_.

A) exception B) exclusion C) modification D) substitution

1. The purpose of your resume is to \_\_\_\_\_ enough interest in you to have an employer contact you for an interview.

A. assemble B. generate C. yield D. gather

1. he will come or not is unknown.

A. If B. Whether C.That D.what

1. It is said that he (　)a murder.

A. committed B. conducted C. executed D. emitted

1. He has (　)the army for ten years and is now an officer.

A.gone into B.joined in C.been in D.come into

1. Jane's \_\_\_\_\_ for gardening is evident by all of these beautiful flowers.

A. acquaintance B. familiarity C. achievement D. enthusiasm

1. Part 2 答案
2. D [译文] Smith夫人对于所有事情都很挑剔，所以没有一个仆人能让她高兴。[解析] Be particular about sth.表示“对……挑剔，吹毛求疵”。
3. B[译文] 昨天晚上他看见两个黑影进了大楼，然后就发生了爆炸。[解析] Feature 表示“特征，特点”；sketch的意思是“素描，梗概，草图”；image表示“形象”；而figure表示“外形，轮廓，体型”，符合上下文。
4. A）。考查形容词语义环境。四个选项的意思分别是：选项A）available现成可使用的，在手边的，可利用的；选项B）desirable称心如意的，值得有的，如I envy Jane because her job is so desirable. 我很羡慕简，因为她有一份很称心的工作。选项C）enormous巨大的，极大的，庞大的；选项D）numerous许多的，很多的，如：This is a conclusion he has drawn from numerous facts. 这是他从很多事实当中得出的结论。根据题干可判断出选项A）应为正确答案。全句的意思为“我们应清除厨房里的垃圾食品，而使各种高质量的食物随手可及”。
5. C.[考点]形容词辨析。distinct“清楚的，清晰的；明显的，明确的；（～ from）种类不同的，分开的”；distinctive“特别的，有特色的”。[译文]在新世界如同在欧洲一样，每一地区都形成了其自身的独具特色的文化模式。
6. 答案为C。与by now, so far, tip to now这样的短语连用时，谓语动词用现在完成时。
7. D。take to表示“喜爱”；take over表示“接管”；take in表示“欺骗”；take up表示“接受，形成”。
8. A。词形辨析题。release news指“泄露消息。”其余不构成搭配。relieve 指“减轻、缓解”。relate指“叙述、连接”；retain指“保留、维持”。
9. D。词义辨析题。former指“前任的，前一个”，表示顺序上的前一个；prior指“较早的”，“优先的”是比较级形式，常和to连用，previous指“先前的，上文的”，表明时间和方位上的先后。late指“迟的，晚期的”，强调时间上的先后。
10. D项。that引导order（命令）的同位语从句，从句用(should)do表示虚拟语气。
11. A项。apart from 除……之外，away from 远离，far from 远非，but for 要不是。句意为：除了教育和先天的不足，还有什么其他因素会影响一个孩子的发展？
12. B项。过去分词表原因作状语，句意为：失去了保持独立经济来源，爱迪生不得不当夜间电报员。
13. D项。step up意为“提高，加快”；step off意为“开步走，步量（距离）”；step in意为“介入，干涉；参加进来（帮忙）”；step out意为“走出去”。
14. C项。bold大胆的，bald光秃的，bound被束缚了的，bare赤裸的；无遮盖的。句意为：他们已做出了一个大胆的计划要在这条河上建一所吊桥。
15. A项。此句为虚拟语气，如果条件从句中包含有一个助动词，可把if省略，这时助动词应放在主语前面。句意为：要是我知道这件事情对你如此之难，我就不会鼓励你进入这个领域。
16. A项。what是关系代词，A is to B what C is to D，A对于B之间的关系犹如C对于D。句意为：读书对于大脑来说就像食物对于身体一样。
17. A项。此句为虚拟语气，如果条件从句中包含有一个助动词，可把if省略，这时助动词应放在主语前面。句意为：要是我知道这件事情对你如此之难，我就不会鼓励你进入这个领域。
18. B详解：【译文】我们开得很快，一会儿就超越了公路上的其他汽车。【注释】overtake“追上，赶上，超过”。oversee“俯瞰；监督，监视”。overrun“溢出；（侵略军）横行于”。override“奔越过，践踏过；制服，压倒”。
19. A。when引导的定语从句修饰time，有时为了使句子平衡，也就是使主语不必过长，而把定语从句或同位语从句后置于谓语之后。如：The news came that our team won the match.
20. A。本题考核修饰语的排列顺序：限定词—数词—一般描绘性形容词—表示大小、形状的形容词—表示年龄、新旧的形容词—表示色彩的形容词—表示国籍、地区、出处的形容词—表示物质、材料的形容词—表示用途、类别的形容词—被修饰名词。了解个大概顺序，如果记不得，只有读几遍凭语感来选择。
21. C。in that表示“因为，既然”
22. B）。考查形容词语义及搭配。能与介词with搭配的只有选项B）tough，get tough with/on sb.意为“对……采取坚决态度；对……采用强硬手段”。其余选项的意思分别是：选项A）rough意为“粗糙的；粗野的，粗暴的；粗略的，大致的”；选项C）rigid（行为观点等）严格的，死板的，不易改变的；选项D）bold意为“勇敢的，无畏的；冒失的，鲁莽的”。全句的意思是“政府部门决心采取强硬手段来惩治偷税人员”。
23. A）。考查形容词语义环境。四个选项的意思分别是：选项A）available现成可使用的，在手边的，可利用的；选项B）desirable称心如意的，值得有的，如I envy Jane because her job is so desirable.我很羡慕简，因为她有一份很称心的工作。选项C）enormous巨大的，极大的，庞大的；选项D）numerous许多的，很多的，如：This is a conclusion he has drawn from numerous facts.这是他从很多事实当中得出的结论。根据题干可判断出选项A）应为正确答案。全句的意思为“我们应清除厨房里的垃圾食品，而使各种高质量的食物随手可及”。
24. B[译文] 昨天晚上他看见两个黑影进了大楼，然后就发生了爆炸。[解析] Feature 表示“特征，特点”；sketch的意思是“素描，梗概，草图”；image表示“形象”；而figure表示“外形，轮廓，体型”，符合上下文。
25. C。本题考查倒装结构。否定词放在句首时，句子要倒装，这类否定词有：hardly、scarcely、never、not、little等。
26. A[译文] 很明显，这条规定适用于任何人，没有例外。[解析] Without exception为固定搭配，表示“毫无例外，无一例外”。Exclusion表示“排除，排外”；modification的意思是“更改，修正”；substitution表示“替代”。
27. B。考查动词的语义辨析。各选项的意思分别是：选项Aassemble意为“集合，聚集，召集;装配”，如：The whole school assembled in the main hall.全校学生在大礼堂集合。Before you assemble the model plane, read the instructions.在你组装模型飞机前，先读说明书。选项Bgenerate意为“生成，产生光、热、电等；引起兴趣等”，如：News of the Queen's visit is generating a lot of excitement.女皇来访的消息使大家感到非常兴奋。选项Cyield意为“生产，产生利润、回报等；投降，屈服”，如：His business yields big profits.他的生意利润丰厚。选项Dgather意为“聚集，集合；收集，采集”，如：Many people gathered in the town square.很多人聚集在市政广场。该题需注意选项B和选项C在搭配上的区别。根据题意，选项B应为正确答案。全句意思为是“简历就是要充分引起雇主对你的兴趣，并达到进一步联系面试的目的”。
28. B。本题考查连词的用法。引导主语从句并和or not连用的是whether。
29. A。本题考查动词辨析。commit“犯(错误、罪);做(坏事);犯(法)”，如commit a murder“杀人”，commit a crime“犯罪”;conduct“引导;实施;表现;为人”;execute“执行，实行，完成，处死”;emit“发出，发射”。
30. C。本题考查动词短语和动词延续性。尽管join in the army也可表示“参军”，但它表示参军的动作，是短暂性的，不可以和一段时间连用。要与一段时间连用，就要采用“be+形容词或副词或介词短语”的形式。再如leave是短暂性动词，和一段时间连用要换成“be away”。
31. D项。enthusiasm热衷，狂热，acquaintance相识，familiarity熟悉，achievement成就，功绩。句意为：从这些漂亮的花可以明显看出简对园艺的热衷。
32. 北京学位英语考试模拟题（一）

Passage 1  
　　Modem mass·production methods lower the cost of making goods，and thus give US better values.At the same time，American ingenuity(独创性)and science are constantly at work improving the quality of products.(79)In this way better quality products at good Values are continually being brought to the people of all income groups.  
　　As an example of how this worked，when facial tissues(面巾纸)were first put on the market in 1924,they were made in limited quantities and sold 65 cents per box of 200. People like these facial tissues immediately and began asking for them when they went into different stores because there was such a demand for the product ,manufacturers began making tissues in larger and larger quantities because the manufacturers were making tissues in greater quantities,their  
　　production costs were lowered，SO that the price of tissues went down.(80)In the meanwhile,The quality of facial tissues was constantly improving, because more manufacturers went into the business of making tissues,and each manufacturer strove to make his product better than his competitors'.Today,instead of costing 65cents，a box of 200 tissues costs around one-third of  
　　that price，and they are both softer and stronger. When people are free to compete-when they are free to make more things and make them better-everyone benefits.  
1. In regard to the production of goods in greater quantities.the author states that\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
　　A.the price of the goods should drop  
　　B.the quality of the goods should improve  
　　C.the price and the quality should both rise  
　　D.the quality and the price should both drop

2 Ⅵmen the demand for facial tissues increased,\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .  
　　A.the supply was quickly exhausted  
　　B.its price went up  
　　C.the manufacturers tried to improve their quality  
　　D.more manufacturers went into the business of making tissues

3. Improved quality of facial tissues resulted from\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
　　A.mass-production methods  
　　B.popular demand for a better product  
　　C.a decrease in production costs  
　　D.competition among manufacturers

4. According to the passage,we can see that lower prices and better quality occur\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
　　A.as a result of the effect of one on the other  
　　B.always at the same time  
　　C.independently of each other  
　　D.when the demand exceeds the supply

5. The author believes that in a nation where free enterprise (自由企业制) exists, manufacturers will produce\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
　　A.as much as they like  
　　B.better quality merchandise (商品)  
　　C.more than they are able to sell  
　　D.both A and B

Passage 2

If you smoke--particularly cigarettes--you are far more likely than a non-smoker to suffer or die from several major diseases--notably lung cancer.  
　　One smoker in four dies prematurely (过早地) because of his smoking. The risk of dying for a heavy smoker (between the ages of 35 and 55) is roughly equal to the risk run by a non-smoker 10 years older.  
　　Cigarette smoking--and to a lesser degree pipe and cigar smoking-may aggravate(使恶化)or be partly responsible for the development of a wide variety of other diseases, which include  
　　cancers of the mouth and throat, peptic ulcers (胃溃疡), and loss of teeth.  
　　(78) Women who smoke during pregnancy produce babies on average about 5 to 8 ounces lighter than those who don't.  
　　Take lung cancer for example:  
　　Britain's lung cancer figures are the highest in the world, and still rising. Ninety people die every day, 33,000 in 1969. Almost all these deaths can be attributed directly to tobacco smoking.  
　　(79)The prospects of a cure for lung cancer are, at present, remoter ,and it is impossible to estimate when, if ever, someone will find one. You would be foolish to rely on someone finding a cure before you needed it.  
　　One man in eight who die between the ages of 35 and 64 is killed by lung cancer. The figures for women in this age group are lower, about 1 in 20. This is partly because women smoke less, and have not smoked as long. But the figures are still very high.  
6. According to the passage, lung cancer \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
　　A.is the major cause of death between the ages of 35 and 55  
　　B.is most often caused by smoking  
　　C.never affects non-smokers  
　　D.has nothing to do with smoking

7. Women who smoke during pregnancy produce ~  
　　A.lighter babies than those who don't  
　　B.heavier babies than those who don't  
　　C.babies who can't live long  
　　D.babies who suffer from heart diseases

8. The cure for lung cancer \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
　　A.can be found before long  
　　B.is available if one needs it  
　　C.is unknown at present  
　　D.will be found before you need it

9. The passage suggests that women \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
　　A.smoke as much as men  
　　B.react better than men to smoking  
　　C.are affected by smoking only during pregnancy  
　　D.run the same risks as men if they smoke

10. What is the main idea of the passage?  
　　A.Man-smokers live shorter than woman-smokers.  
　　B.All the deaths in Britain result directly from tobacco smoking.  
　　C.Smoking is the main killer of babies.  
　　D.Smoking can give rise to several major diseases.

Passage 3  
　　Industrial psychology is the application of various psychological techniques to the selection and training of industrial workers and to the promotion of efficient working conditions and techniques, as well as individual job satisfaction.  
　　The selection of workers for particular jobs is essentially a problem of discovering the special aptitudes and techniques, and personality characteristics needed for the job and of devising tests to determine whether candidates have such aptitudes and characteristics. The development of tests of this kind has long been a field of psychological research. Once the worker is on the job and has been trained, the fundamental aim of the industrial psychologist is to find ways in which a particular job can best be accomplished with a minimum of effort and a maximum of individual satisfaction. The psychologist's function, therefore, differs from that of the so-called efficiency expert, who places primary emphasis on increased production. (76) Psychological techniques used to lessen the effort involved in a given job include a detailed study of the motion required to do the job, the equipment used~ and the conditions under which the job is performed. After making such a study, the industrial psychologist often determines that the job in question may be accomplished with less effort by changing the routine motions of the work itself, changing or moving the tools, improving the working conditions, or a combination of several of these methods.  
　　(77) Industrial psychologists have also studied the effects of fatigue on workers to determine the length of working time that yields the greatest productivity. In some cases such studies have proven that total production on particular jobs could be increased by reducing the number of working hours or by increasing the number of rest periods, or "breaks", during the day. Industrial psychologists may also suggest less direct requirements for general improvement of job performance, such as establishing a better line of communication between employees and management.  
11. From the first sentence of the passage, we learn that the primary objective of industrial psychology is to study\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
　　A.working efficiency that leads to the highest output  
　　B.the working skills and the working environment  
　　C.the techniques leading to the highest productivity  
　　D.the use of workers to get the greatest profit

12. A test in industrial psychology is used to find out \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
　　A.a worker's achievements  
　　B.a worker's potential for a certain job  
　　C.a worker's psychological problem  
　　D.a worker's motivation for a certain job  
13. The industrial psychologist's function differs from that of the efficiency experts in that the former\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
　　A.places great emphasis on maximum production  
　　B.cares little about the increase of production  
　　C.is mainly concerned with workers' satisfaction  
　　D.worries a lot about those workers in poor working conditions

14. In an industrial psychologist's mind, all of the following is important EXCEPT\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
　　A.the steps in which work is done  
　　B.the state of mind of a worker when working  
　　C.the effect of working environment on a worker  
　　D.the value of the product a worker is making

15. Based on the results of the industrial psychologists' studies, it is certain that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
　　A.two breaks in a day lead to lower productivity than one  
　　B.working without breaks may not yield the highest efficiency  
　　C.communication is increasing between the employers and employees  
　　D.changing tools will help increase the production

单项选择

16. The fireman acted quickly because lives were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
　　A.out of danger　　 B.in despair　　 C.in danger　　 D.out of condition

17. The industrial processes, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, are based on man-made processes.  
　　A.in case　 B.in detail　　 C.in general　　 D.in brief

18. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, you must show your ticket to go into the cinemA.

A.No matter whoever you are　　 B.Whoever you are

C.Whomever you are　　 D.No matter who are you

19. On the end of his nose was a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of thick glasses.

　　A.pair　　 B.set　　 C.couple　　 D.suit

20. The couple were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to each other by their interest in classical music.  
　　A.pulled　　 B.drawn　　 C.moved　　 D.taken

21. When the whole area was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by the flood, the government sent food there by helicopter.  
　　A.cut away　　 B.cut up　　 C.cut down　　 D.cut off

22. He won the scholarship. He\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hard these terms.  
　　A.should have worked　　 B.must have worked

C.must have been working　　 D.could have worked

23. Both teams were in hard training; \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_was willing to lose the game.  
　　A.either　　 B.neither　　 C.another　　 D.the other

24. This watch is not worthy\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the gold belt.  
　　A.in　　 B.at　　 C.of　　 D.with

25. There were no tickets \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for Sunday's performance.  
　　A.possible　　 B.probable　　 C.available　　 D.feasible

26. He went to the west to seek wealth and\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
　　A.destiny　　 B.fortune　　 C.future　　 D.fate

27.Without a passport, leaving the country is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
　　A.in question　　 B.without question　　 C.out of the question　　 D.out of question

28. Finally, the thief handed everything\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he had stolen to the police.  
　　A.which　　 B.what　　 C.whatever　　 D.that

29. We could do nothing but \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_till he came back.  
　　A.to wait　　 B.waiting　　 C.wait　　 D.waited

30. I didn't know which was the better, so I took them\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
　　A.all　　 B.each　　 C.none　　 D.both

31. I was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to find his article on such an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_topic so \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
　　A.surprised...excited...bored　　 B.surprising...exciting...boring  
　　C.surprised...exciting...boring　　 D.surprising...excited...bored

32. If it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rain tomorrow, we'll have the party outside.  
　　A.wouldn't　　 B.didn't　　 C.doesn't　　 D.won't

33. It's reported by some scientists that physical surroundings\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people's emotional reactions.  
　　A.affect　　 B.infect　　 C.effect　　 D.defect

34. She told me that she was then living in a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
　　A.two-stories wooden house　　 B.wooden two-story house  
　　C.two-story wooden house　　 D.wooden house two storied

35. He asked Tom whether these islands\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to that country.  
　　A.belonged　　 B.belong　　 C.are belonged　　 D.have belonged

36. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a lot of money made the study abroad possible for him.  
　　A.Tom saved　　 B.Tom has saved　　C.Tom's having been saved　　D.Tom's having saved

37. If I could put back the clock, I'll give more thought to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_for a career.  
　　A.prepare　　 B.be prepared　　C.preparing　　 D.have prepared

38. As we know, physics \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the science of energy.  
　　A.was　　 B.were　　 C.is　　 D.are

39. I sometimes wish that my university \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
　　A.is as large as yours　　 B.was as large as yours  
　　C.be as large as yours　　 D.were as large as yours

40. The day \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I shall never forget is the one \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_I joined the army.  
　　A.that...where　　 B .when...in which　　 C.which...when　　 D.on which...why

41. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a wrong address, she could not find her friend's house.  
　　A.Giving　　 B.To be given　　 C.Having given　　 D.Having been given

42. Bravery is as rare in war as it is in peace. It isn't just a matter of facing danger from which you would\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to run.  
　　A.prefer　　 B.infer　　 C.Refer　　 D.offer

43. I couldn't understand why he pretended \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the bookstore.  
　　A.to see me not　　 B.not to see me　　 C.not see me　　 D.to see not me

44. They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_us since five o'clock this morning until now.  
　　A.are helping　　 B.help　　 C.have helped　　 D.have been helping

45. If you don't put the cheese in the refrigerator, it may\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
　　A.go off　　 B.go out　　 C.go over　　 D.go wrong

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage, and for each blank there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. at the end of the passage. You should choose ONE answer that best fit into the passage.Then blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.  
　　The Red Cross is an international organization, which cares for people who are in need of help. A man in a Paris 56 who needs blood, a woman in Mexico who was 57 in an accident, and 58 in India that lost their 59 in a storm may all be 60 by the Red Cross.The Red Cross 61 in almost every country around the 62 . The world Red Cross organizations are sometimes 63 the Sun or the Red Lion. All of these organizations 64 a common aim of 65 to help people in need.  
　　The idea of 66 an organization to help the sick and wounded during a war was 67by Joan Dunant.In 1859, he 68 how people were 69 on a battlefield in Italy. He wanted to help all the wounded people 70 which side they were fighting for. The most important 71 of his work was an international treaty (条约). It 72 prisoners of war, the sick and wounded, and other 73 during a war.The American Red Cross was 74 by Lara Barton in 1881.Today the Cross in the United States provides a number of 75 for the public.  
56. A.hospital　　 B.market　　 C.hotel　　 D.restaurant

57.　　A.Wound　　 B.injured　　 C.dangerous　　 D.destroyed   
58.　　A.a family　　 B.a child　　 C.families　　 D.the police   
59.　　A.parents　　 B.home　　 C.money　　 D.way   
60.　　A.helped　　 B.served　　 C.saved　　 D.treated   
61.　　A.sets up　　 B.appears　　 C.lies　　 D.exists

62.　　A.continents　　 B.cities　　 C.World　　 D.universe

63.　　A.told　　 B.considered　　 C.regarded　　 D.called

64.　　A.supply　　 B.support　　 C.share　　 D.spare

65.　　A.insisting　　 B.joining　　 C.Managing　　 D.trying

66.　　A.entering　　 B.joining　　 C.forming　　 D.making

67.　　A.started　　 B.put　　 C.Carried　　 D.brought

68.　　A.remembered　　 B.researched　　 C.Observed　　 D.watched

69.　　A.fighting　　 B.suffering　　 C.poor　　 D.ill

70.　　A.on　　 B.for　　 C.no matter　　 D.about

71.　　A.progress　　 B.result　　 C.Discovery　　 D.experience

72.　　A.offers　　 B.encourages　　 C.protects　　 D.inspires

73.　　A.patients　　 B.citizens　　 C.prisoners　　 D.laborers

74.　　A.raised　　 B.closed　　 C.set up　　 D.accepted

75.　　A.information　　 B.services　　 C.wealth　　 D.materials

Translation Section A(英译汉)  
76. It is natural to assume that as the Sun grows older, and uses up its hydrogen fuel—which it is now doing at the spanking rate of half a billion tons a second--it will become steadily colder and redder.  
77. Male students emit more heat than female students do, and the larger a student is, the more heat he produces.  
78. The force of an earthquake depends on how much rock breaks and how far it shifts.  
79. The Puritans (清教徒) regarded idleness (无所事事) as a sin, and believed that life in an underdeveloped country made it necessary that each member of the community perform an economic function.

80. When Chekhov entered the Moscow University Medical School in l 879，he started to publish hundreds of comic short stories to support his family.

Translation Section B(汉译英)  
81. 只要我们开动脑筋，一定会想出新点子。

82. 尽管有许多困难，我们仍决心执行我们的计划。

83. 我刚关上门就有人敲门。

84. 他虽然是个孩子，但他知道许多关于电脑的事。

85. 无论你走到哪里，都会看到车辆。

1. 模拟一答案

1-5：ADDBD；6-10：BACDD 11-15：CBBDB； 16-20：CCBAB；21-25：DCBCC；

26-30：BCDCD；31-35：CCACB；36-40：DCCDC；41-44：DABDA；56-60：ABABA；

61-65：DCDCD；66-70：CADBC；71-75：BCBCB

76.很自然会想到，随着太阳的老化及氢燃料的日益耗用(目前它上面的氢燃料正在以每秒5亿吨的惊人速度燃烧着)，太阳将会不断地变冷、变红。

77.男生散发的热量多于女生，并且身体体积越大，产生的热量就越多。

78.地震的能量取决于岩层破裂的数量和它们移动的距离。

79.清教徒把无所事事看做是一种罪过，并且认为在不发达的国家生活，社区的每一个成员都应当发挥经济作用。

80.当契诃夫1 879年进入莫斯科大学时，他就开始出版了上百个喜剧短篇小说来养家糊口。  
81. As long as we use our brains, we can certainly come up with new ideas.  
82. Although there are many difficulties, we are determined to carry out our plan.  
83. Hardly had I closed the door when I heard a knock on the door.  
84. Child as he is, he knows a lot about computers.  
85. Wherever you go, you can see cars.

1. 2018年下半年北京学位英语考前模拟试题二

Passage 1  
　　Telecommuting--substituting the computer for the trip to the job~has been hailed as a solution to all kinds of problems related to office work. (78) For workers it promises freedom from the officer less time wasted in traffic, and help with childcare conflicts. For management,  
　　telecommuting helps keep high performers on board, minimizes lateness and absenteeism by eliminating commuters (经常乘火车往返者), allows periods of solitude (独立) for high  
　　concentration tasks, and provides scheduling flexibility. In some areas, such as Southern California,Seattle, and Washington, local governments are encouraging companies to start  
　　telecommuting programs in order to reduce rush-hour traffic and improve air quality.  
　　But these benefits do not come easily. Making a telecommuting program work requires careful planning and an understanding of the differences between telecommuting realities  
　　and popular images. Many workers are seduced by rosy illusions of life as a telecommuter. A computer programmer from New York City moves to the quiet Adirondack Mountains and stays  
　　in contact with her office via computer. A manager comes in to his office three days a week and  
　　works at home the other two. An accountant stays home to care for her sick child; she hooks up her telephone modem connections and does office work between calls to the doctor.  
　　These are powerful images, but they are a limited reflection of reality. (79) Telecommuting  
　　workers soon learn that it is almost impossible to concentrate on work and care for a young child at the same time. Before a certain age, young children cannot recognize, much less respect, the  
　　necessary boundaries between work and family. Additional child support is necessary if the parent is to get any work done.  
　　Management, too, must separate the myth from the reality. Although the media has paid a great deal of attention to telecommuting, in most cases it is the employee's situation, not the availability of technology, that precipitates (加速。。。来临) a telecommuting arrangement.  
　　That is partly why, despite the widespread press coverage, the number of companies with work-at-home programs or policy guidelines remains small.  
1. What is the main subject of the passage ?  
　　A.Bussiness management policies.  
　　B.Driving to work.  
　　C.Extending the work place by means of computers.  
　　D.Computers for child-care purposes.  
2. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a problem for employers that is poten- tially solved by telecommuting ?  
　　A.Employees' lateness for work.  
　　B.Employees' absence from work.  
　　C.Employees' need for time alone to work intensively.  
　　D.Employees' conflicts with second jobs.  
3. In which area does the local government encourage telecommuting programs according to the passage?  
　　A.New York City.  
　　B.Adirondack Mountains.  
　　C.Washington.  
　　D.New York State.  
4. Which of the following does the author mention as a possible disadvantage of telecommuting ?  
　　A.Small children cannot understand the boundaries of work and play.  
　　B.Computer technology is never advanced enough to accommodate the needs of every situation.  
　　C.Electrical malfunctions can destroy a project.  
　　D.The worker often does not have all the needed resources at home.  
5. Which of the following is example oftelecommuting as described in the passage ?  
　　A.A scientist in a laboratory developing plans for a space station.  
　　B.A technical writer sending via computer documents created at home.  
　　C.A computer technician repairing an office computer network.  
　　D.A teacher directing computer-assisted leaming in a private school.  
Passage 2  
　　In the last 500 years, nothing about people--their clothes, ideas, or languages-has changed as much as what they eat.The original chocolate drink was made from the seeds of cocoa tree by South American Indians.The Spanish introduced it to the rest of the world during the 1500's. Although it was very expensive, it quickly became fashionable. In London,shops where chocolate drinks were served became important meeting places. Some still exist today.  
　　The potato is also from the New World.Around 1600, the Spanish brought it from Peru to Europe, where it soon was widely grown.The potato was the main food at Irish table. Thousands of Irish people starved when the crop failed during the"Potato Famine" (土豆饥荒) of 1845 ~ 1846, and thousands more were forced to move to America.  
　　There are many other foods that have traveled from South America to the old World. But some others went in the opposite direction. Brazil is now the world's largest grower of coffee,  
　　And coffee is an important crop in Colombia and other South American countries. But it is native to Ethiopia (埃塞俄比亚). It was first made into a drink by Arabs during the 1400's.  
　　(77) According to an Arabic story, coffee was discovered when a man named Kaldi noticed that his goats were attracted to the red fruits on a coffee bush. (78) He tried one and experienced the"wide-awake" feeling that one-third of the world's population now starts the day with.  
6. According to the passage, which of the following has changed the most in the last 500 years?  
　　A.Food.  
　　B.Chocolate drinks.  
　　C.Potato.  
　　D.Coffee.  
7. "Some" in the sentence"Some still exist today." refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
　　A.cocoa trees  
　　B.chocolate  
　　C.shops  
　　D.meeting places  
8. Thousands of Irish people starved because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
　　A.they depended on the potato  
　　B.they were forced to move to America  
　　C.the weather conditions in Ireland were not fit for growing the potato  
　　D.the potato harvest was bad  
9. Coffee originally came from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
　　A.Brazil  
　　B.Colombia  
　　C.Ethiopia  
　　D.Arabia  
10. The writer used an Arabic story to prove that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
　　A.coffee was first discovered by Kaldi  
　　B.coffee was first discovered by Kaldi's goats  
　　C.coffee was first discovered in South American countries  
　　D.coffee drinks were first made by Arabs

Passage 3

(76) Earthquake is a shaking of the ground caused by the sudden breaking and the shifting of large sections of the earth's rocky outer shell.Earthquakes are among the most powerful events on earth, and their results can be terrifying.A severe earthquake may release energy 10,000 times as great as that of the first atomic bomb.Rock movements during an earthquake can make rivers change their courses.Earthquakes can trigger landslides that cause great damage and loss of life.Large earthquakes beneath the ocean can create a series of huge, destructive waves called tsunamis that flood coasts for many miles.  
　　Earthquakes almost never kill people directly.Instead, many deaths and injuries in earthquakes result from falling objects and the collapse of buildings, bridges, and other structures.Fire resulting from broken gas or power lines is another major danger during a quake.Spills of hazardous chemicals are also a concern during an earthquake.  
　　(77) The force of an earthquake depends on how much rock breaks and how far it shifts.Powerful earthquakes can shake firm ground violently for great distances.During minor earthquakes, the vibration may be no greater than the vibration caused by a passing truck.On average, a powerful earthquake occurs less than once every two years.At least 40 moderate earthquakes cause damage somewhere in the world each year.About 40,000 to 50,000small earthquakes--large enough to be felt but not damaging-occur annually.  
11. The passage is mainly about\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
　　A.earthquakes and their effects  
　　B.the way of earthquakes taking place  
　　C.the classification of earthquakes  
　　D.the damaging results of earthquakes

12. When an earthquake occurs, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
　　A.people are killed and injured  
　　B.rocks are breaking and shifting  
　　C.destructive waves flood the coasts for miles  
　　D.large sections of the earth's rocky outer shell suddenly break and shift  
13. The earthquakes which may not be so destructive are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
　　A.those beneath the ocean  
　　B.those do not kill people directly  
　　C.moderate earthquakes  
　　D.minor earthquakes  
14. The intensity of an earthquake depends on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
　　A.the movements of the earth's shell  
　　B.where it takes place  
　　C.the injuries it causes  
　　D.how far away it is from a city  
15. It is implied that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
　　A.powerful earthquakes usually occur after minor ones  
　　B.modem facilities add to the danger of an earthquake  
　　C.passing trucks are as dangerous as minor earthquakes  
　　D.there is a powerful earthquake occurring every two years

Vocabulary and Structure  
16. There is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_that well-educated citizens should devote their knowledge and skills totheir own country and people.  
　　A.no deny　　 B.no denying　　 C.not deny　　 D.not denied

17. We met the old man\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ times on the way home.  
　　A.dozen of　　 B.dozen　　 C.dozens　　 D.dozens of

18. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as well leave here today.  
　　A.must　　 B.might　　 C.need　　 D.can

19. I'm not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to lift the heavy box.  
　　A.short enough　　 B.enough tall　　 C.health enough　　 D.strong enough

20. He will be sad when he\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the bad news.  
　　A.hear　　 B.is hearing　　 C.will hear　　 D.hears

21. Do \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_you think is right \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ difficulties you may have.  
　　A.what...however　 B.that...what　　 C.whatever...whoever D.what...whatever

22. He never let me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_when I need his support.  
　　A.in　　 B.down　　 C.off　　 D.out

23. The story you have just told \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_me of an experience I once had.  
　　A.informs　　 B.convinces　　 C.reminds　　 D.warps

24. We had to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a lot of noise when the children were at home.  
　　A.go in for　　 B.hold on to　　 C.put up with　　 D.keep pace with

25. It was because the applicant was too conceited (自负的) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_he failed in the　interview.  
　　A.that　　 B.so that　　 C.so　　 D.therefore

26. Because the United States is not surrounded by many other nations, some Americans tend to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the rest of the world.  
　　A.ignore　　 B.decline　　 C.neglect　　 D.overlook

27. It was not until the accident happened \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
　　A.when I became aware of my foolishness  
　　B.when my foolishness became obvious  
　　C.that did I realize my foolishness  
　　D.that I became aware of my foolishness

28. --What's the matter? Why\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_　　--The signal is against us.  
　　A.the train stopping　　B.does the train stop　　C.is the train stopping　　D.did the train stop

29. I will spend more time on English, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_it is possible.  
　　A.so that　　 B.provided　　 C.just as　　 D.for fear that

30. It is necessary that an efficient worker his work on time.  
　　A.accomplishes　　 B.can accomplish　　 C.accomplish　　 D.has accomplished

31. I am disappointed with the new officers elected in our club, but there is no point \_\_ about it.  
　　A.to worry　　 B.in worrying　　 C.for us worrying　 D.with us to worry

32. The police don't know who committed the crime, but they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Jones.  
　　A.doubt　　 B.suspect　　 C.regard　　 D.consider

33. Hardly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the TV\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the electricity was cut off.  
　　A.had I turned on...when　　 B.did I turn on...than

C.have I turned on...before 　　D.does I turn on...after

34. The new buildings here are all reinforced with steel, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_safety in case of an earthquake.  
　　A.for the sake of　　B.for good　　 C.for instance　　 D.for the better

35. The train\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of the station right on time.  
　　A.pulled　　 B.pulled down　　 C.pulled on　　 D.pulled out

36. That contract, about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ we had a disagreement last month, had now gone through.  
　　A.whom　　 B.which　　 C.what　　 D.that

37. The director recommended she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ English before going abroad.  
　　A.have to study　　 B.study　　 C.studies　　 D.will study

38. My new glasses cost me\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the last pair that I bought.  
　　A.three times　 B.three times as much as　　C.three times as much　　D.three times much as

39. The storm was\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I never saw before.  
　　A.such as　　 B.such which　　 C.as such　　 D.so much

40. There was no sense him to come early since everything was ready.  
　　A.to ask　　 B.to have asked　　 C.in asking　　 D.being asking

41. We have not decided which hotel\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
　　A.to stay at　　 B.to stay　　 C.staying at　　 D.for staying

42. You have to go to work on Sundays often, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?  
　　A.doesn't he　　 B.don't you　　 C.mustn't you　　 D.haven't you

43. She breathed a sigh of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_when she found out she had passed the exams.  
　　A.relief　　 B.belief　　 C.delight　　 D.relaxation

44. Fifteen minutes\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_I can spare to talk over this matter with you.  
　　A.are that　　 B.is that　　 C.are all　　 D.is all

45. I did not choose any of the three ways, because I found \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ satisfactory.  
　　A.neither of them　 B.either of them　　 C.none of them　　 D.none of it

根据材料，回答下面试题。  
　　Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage, and for each blank there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D at the end of the passage. You should choose ONE answer that best fit into the passage.Then blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.  
　　Enough sleep is important to health.The amount of sleep 56 depends on the age of the person and the conditions in which sleep 57 .The young may need more sleep than the old,but 58 eight hours are enough for the 59 of grownups.some can 60 with less than this amount but 61 may need more.Every person knows his own 62 .It is then a matter of how to 63 it.Sleep should always be 64 to make one relaxed and ready for 65 work. Fresh air is 66 to sound sleep.It is not 67 reason for some people to 68 that it is practical to sleep in the open air. 69 a person can keep himself warm, 70 sleeping probably gives the body 71 complete relaxation. Ability to sleep is largely a 72 .Out-of-door 73 , a good habit of regular 74 , the avoidance (避免) of late eating, and 75 are all helpful to sound sleep.  
56.　　A.wanted　　 B.expected　　 C.wished　　 D.needed

57.　　A.falls down　　 B.breaks out　　 C.wakes up　　 D.takes place

58.　　A.seldom　　 B.sometimes　　 C.always　　 D.generally

59.　　A.health　　 B.heads　　 C.night　　 D.work

60.　　A.wake　　 B.work　　 C.do　　 D.finish

61.　　A.children　　 B.women　　 C.others　　 D.few

62.　　A.need　　 B.enough　　 C.short　　 D.long

63.　　A.help　　 B.satisfy　　 C.demand　　 D.take

64.　　A.Deep　　 B.enough　　 C.short　　 D.long

65. 　A.hard　　 B.his own　　 C.a day's　　 D.good

66.　　A.necessary　　 B.able　　 C.no good　　 D.beat

67.　　A.the best　　 B.at all　　 C.without　　 D.a good

68.　　A.suggest　　 B.understand　　 C.insist　　 D.agree

69.　　A.As long as　　 B.Where　　 C.Unless　　 D.When

70.　　A.good　　 B.cold　　 C.out-of-door　　 D.inside

71.　　A.a strong　　 B.a most　　 C.a bad　　 D.an exciting

72.　　A.practice　　 B.pleasure　　 C.problem　　 D.habit

73.　　A.walks　　 B.exercise　　 C.trips　　 D.housework

74.　　A.hours　　 B.drinking　　 C.dreams　　 D.medicine

75.　　A.worry　　 B.fear　　 C.carelessness　　 D.hard work

Translation Section A(英译汉)  
76. Earthquake is a shaking of the ground caused by the sudden breaking and the shifting of large sections of the earth's rocky outer shell.  
77. He says there are several typical forms of this, such as covering part of the mouth with the fingers, touching the upper-lip or putting a finger of the hand at one side of the mouth.

78. But there are signs that the area is getting more tourists than it can handle.  
79. Psychological techniques used to lessen the effort involved in a given job include a detailed study of the motion required to do the job, the equipment used, and the conditions under which the job is performed.  
80. The prospects of a cure for lung cancer are, at present, remote, and it is impossible to estimate when, if ever, someone will find one.  
Translation Section B(汉译英)

81. 如果你能弄到这本书，请邮寄给我。  
82. 这位老人不仅征服了海洋，他还征服了癌症。  
83. 科学家们发现紧张会导致癌症。  
84. 一个人越是伟大，就越不会去炫耀自己的伟大。  
85. 我宁愿骑车而不是步行去上班。

1. 模拟二答案

1-5：CDCBB；6-10：ACDCD；11-15：ADDAB；16-20：BDBDD；21-25：DBCCA26-30：ADCBC；

31-35：BBAAD；36-40：BBBAC；41-45：ABADC；56-60：DDDAC；61-65：CABBC；

66-70：ACAAC；71-75：BABAD

76. 地震是地壳岩层大规模的猛烈破裂和移动所导致的地面晃动。  
77. 他说有几种典型的动作形式，例如用手指掩住嘴的一部分，摸上嘴唇或者一个手指支在嘴角。

78. 但是有迹象表明这一地区的游客数量已超出其能应对的限度。  
79. 心理学技术过去常常用于减少给定工作所需的努力，包括对做这项工作所需的动作进行的详细研究、使用的设备和做这项工作所需要的条件。  
80. 肺癌的疗方，就目前来说，还太遥远，也无法估测什么时候可以问世—如果有的话。  
81. If you can get this book, please mail it to me.  
82. The old man has conquered not only the sea, but also cancer.  
83. Scientists have found out that nervousness could lead to cancer.  
84. The greater a man is, the less he is disposed (准备) to show his greatness.  
85. I prefer going by bike to walking to the office.