**Passage1**

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.

1.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.

2.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

3.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

4.The passage suggests that the present day problem with regard to computers is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. challenging B. psychological C. dramatic D. over-trusting

5.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

**Passage2**

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.

6.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.

7.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.

8.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.

9.What is the author‘s attitude?

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

10.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

Passage3

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.

11. 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

12. 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

13. 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

14. 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

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

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

Passage4

Interact use appears to cause a drop in psychological health, according to research at Carnegie Mellon University.

　　Even people who spent just a few hours a week on the Internet experienced more bad feelings and loneliness than those who was online less frequently, the two-year study showed. Researchers are puzzling over the results, which were completely contrary to their expectations. They expected that the Net would prove socially healthier than television, since the Net allows users to choose their information and to communicate with others.

　　The fact that Internet use reduces time available for family and friends may account for the drop in psychological health, researchers hypothesized （推测）. Faceless, bodiless"virtual" （虚的）communication may be less psychologically satisfying than actual conversation, and the relationships formed through it may be shallower. Another possibility is that exposure to the wider world through the Net makes users less satisfied with their lives.

　　"But it's important to remember this is not about the technology, it' s about how it is used，" says psychologist Christine Riley of Intel, one of the study's sponsors （发起人）. "It really points to the need for considering social factors in terms of how you design applications and services for technology."

1. What's the finding of the research undertaken at Carnegie Mellon University?

　　A）People spend more time on the Internet now.

　　B）People spend less time with their families and friends now.

　　C）The Net proves socially healthier than television.

　　D）Internet use may cause a drop in psychological health.

2. What had the researchers expected before the research?

　　A）The Net may account for the drop in psychological health.

　　B）Internet use may improve social health.

　　C）Internet use has nothing to do with social health.

D）Spending much time on the Internet makes people feel bad and lonely.

3. Which is not true according to the passage?

　　A）The Net allows users to choose their information and to communicate with others.

　　B）Internet communication may be less psychologically satisfying than actual conversation.

　　C）Undeveloped Internet technology causes the drop in psychological health.

　　D）The wider world through the Net makes users less satisfied with their lives.

4. What does Christine Riley, the psychologist, suggest?

　　A）It's necessary to take social factors into account in designing applications and services for technology.

　　B）It's important to tell the users how to design and apply the technology.

　　C）Compared with social factors, the technology itself has more influence on the Internet users.

　　D）No social factors should be considered in applications and services for technology.

5. Which of the following would be the most appropriate title for the passage?

　　A）How to Use the Internet

　　B）Disadvantages of the Internet

　　C）Social Factors and the Internet

　　D）Internet May Cause Bad Feelings

Passage5

Persons who are overweight should watch their diet carefully in order to lose pounds. The, best way to do this is to start a weight control program. At first it is wise to talk with your doctor. He can advise you of the number of calories（卡路里） you should have in your meals each day. He can tell you about exercising while on your diet. A good rule is to lose slowly. A loss of a pound or two is plenty.

　　Plan meals around foods you know. This means that it is wise to include foods that you are used to and that are part of your regular eating habits. When you have lost the weight you wish, simple items can be added to your diet so that you can maintain the weight you want. While you are dieting, try to build a pattern of eating that you can follow later to maintain your desired weight.

　　When dieting, choose low-calorie foods. Avoid such items as fats, fried food, sweets, cakes, cream and soft drinks. Try to take coffee and tea without sugar or cream. Snacks can be part of your diet. For example, a piece of fruit or a simple dessert saved from mealtime can be eaten between meals.

　　Keep busy! This way you will not be tempted to go off the diet. Make full use of opportunities to exercise. Try walking instead of riding whenever possible. Happy dieting！

6. What is the main idea of the passage？

　　A） How to diet.

　　B） Why we should diet.

　　C） What we should diet.

　　D） Where we should diet.

7. While dieting you should \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

　　A） choose fried foods

　　B） choose low-calorie food

　　C） choose snack as hamburger in McDonalds

　　D） talk to your doctor

8. When you have lost the weight you wish, you can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

　　A） have some more simple items in your diet

　　B） eat more and more foods you like

　　C） stop dieting

　　D） tell the doctor what you‘ve done

9. According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true？

　　A） While dieting, you should ask the doctor so that you can lose your weight quickly.

　　B） Plan meals means to have some foods you like and take them as your daily eating habits.

　　C） When you have lost your weight, you can have some coffee and tea without sugar or cream.

　　D） As you are dieting, don‘t forget exercise.

10. If you want to start a weight control program, you should \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

　　A） ask your doctor

　　B） plan meals and choose low-calorie foods

　　C） do some exercise

　　D） all of the above

Passage6

A fire drill is, to put it mildly, an inconvenient exercise at the best of times. A fire drill at 2: 00 in the morning in terrible weather conditions, like the one we had on Thursday night and Friday morning last, is incomparably more inconvenient. This is why writing this note to thank you all most sincerely for your excellent co-operation and the spirit with which you endured the inconvenience.

　　A fire drill is not an idle exercise. It is an extremely serious one and can, in fact, save lives in the long run. Last week fire drill has already reyealed a number of important things regarding fire precautions in the Hall. For instance, there seem to exit a number of "deaf spots" in the Hall, namely, the two rooms in Purser House and some rooms in the Bottom corridor. I have no reason to doubt that residents from these areas could not hear the alarm. I shall request an immediate examination of this problem.

　　I should, also, remind you that it is a requirement that fire drills should be regularly carried out （at least two in every one year）and each resident should be made fully aware of this and obliged to take part. All residents must take fire precautions with the seriousness they deserve. Failure to do so can result bin fines and expulsion（驱逐）from the Hall. Thank you again for your co-operation.

11. The last fire drill caused much more inconvenience because\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

　　A）it was in bad weather  B）there were "deaf spots"

　　C）a big fire started  D）it was at the weekend

12. The phrase "in the long run"（L.2, Part.2）means\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

　　A）effectively B）endlessly C）eventually D）efficiently

13. Some people did not make their appearance at the last drill because\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

　　A）they were deaf B）they could not hear the alarm

　　C）nobody waked them up D）they refused to leave their rooms

14. Afire drill is extremely important according to the writer for\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

　　A）it is a good physical exercise B）it cultivates people‘s endurance

　　C）it is a legal requirement D）it can save lives in case of a fire

15. Which of the following was NOT stated by the author?

　　A）A fire drill is very important and useful.

　　B）The last fire drill received inactive co-operation from the residents.

　　C）Those who do not take fire precautions will be fined and driven out.

　　D）It has been made a rule that fire drills will be performed regularly.

Passage7

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 exciting 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 families there are many advantages. One of the most important is simultaneous （同时的）access to both telephone lines and the Internet. No queses and no delay.

　　For businesses, broadband can impove customer relations and provide direct access to corporate e-malls and databases. Entire operations can go online.

1. The function that broadband technology has on the new digital economy is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

　　A） further

　　B） critical

　　C） costly

　　D） global

2. 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.

3. 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

4. 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.

5. 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

Passage8

Accidents are caused; they don't just happen. The reason may be easy to see: a shelf out of reach, a patch of ice on the misfortune—frustration, tiredness or just bad temper—that show what the accident really is, a sort of attack on oneself.

　　Road accidents, for example, happen frequently after a family quarrel, and we all know people who are accident-prone, so often at odds with themselves and the world that they seem to cause accidents for themselves and others.

　　By definition, an accident is something you can not predict or avoid, and the idea which used to be current, that the majority of road accidents are caused by a minority of criminally careless drivers, is not supported by insurance statistics. These show that most accidents involve ordinary motorists in a moments of carelessness or thoughtlessness.

　　It is not always clear, either, what sort of conditions make people more likely to have an accident. For instance, the law requires all factories to take safety precautions and most companies have safety committees to make sure the regulations are observed, but still, every day in Britain, some fifty thousand men and women are injured from work due to accidents. These accidents are largely the result of human error or misjudgment—noise and fatigue, boredom or worry are possible factors which contribute to this. Doctors who work in factories have found that those who drink too much, usually people who have a high anxiety level, run three times the normal risk of accidents at work.

6. The passage suggests that\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

　　A）Accidents are usually caused by psychological factors.

　　B）Accidents mostly result from slippery roads.

　　C）Drinkers run three times the normal risk of accidents in factories.

　　D）About 50 000people lose their lives at work in Britain every day.

7.Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a factor of accidents？

　　A）Mood. B）Tiredness. C）Carelessness D）Weather

8. The word “accidents-prone”（L.2 Para.2）means\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

　　A）likely to have accidents B）injured in accidents

　　C）possible to die in accidents D）responsible for road accidents

9. What can we infer about the author opinion of accidents？

　　A）Safety precautions are of little use in accidents.

　　B）Many accidents can and should be avoided.

　　C）Factory accidents , unlike road accidents, are inevitable.

　　D）Most road accidents are caused by just a few careless drivers.

10. The best title for the passage would be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

　　A）Accidents and Anxiety

　　B）How to Deal with Accidents on Road and in Factories

　　C）Human Factors in Accidents

　　D）How to Prevent Accidents on Road and in Factories

Passage9

Is language, like food, a basic human need? Judging from the result of the violent experiment by a German King, Frederick II, in the 13th century, it may be. Hoping to discover what language a child would speak if he heard no mother tongue, he told the nurses to keep silent.

　　All the infants died before the first year. But clearly there was more than language deprivation here. What was missing was good mothering. Without good mothering, in the first year of life especially, the capacity to survive is seriously affected.

　　Today no much violent deprivation exists as that by Frederick II. Nevertheless, some children are still backward in speaking. Most often the reason for this is that the mother is insensitive to the signals of the infant, whose brain is programmed to map up language rapidly. There are critical times, it seems, when children learn more readily. If these sensitive periods are neglected, the ideal time for acquiring language skills passes and they might never be learned so easily again.

　　Linguists（语言学家）suggest that speech stages are reached in a fixed sequence and at a constant age, but there are cases where speech has started late in a child who eventually turns out to be of high IQ.

　　Recent evidence suggests that an infant is born with the capacity to speak. What is special about Man's brain compared with that of the monkey, is the complex system which enables a child to connect the sight and feel of , say, a teddy-bear（玩具熊）with the sound pattern" teddy-bear" .

　　But speech has to be stimulated, and this depends on interaction between the mother and the child, where the mother recognizes the signals in the child's babbling（牙牙学语）, grasping, crying, smiling, and responds to them. Insensitivity of the mother to these signals dulls the interaction because the child gets discouraged and sends out only the obvious signals. Sensitivity to the child’s non-verbal signals is essential to the growth and development language.

11. FrederickII's experiment was violent because \_\_\_\_\_.

　　A）he wanted to prove children are born with ability to speak

　　B）he ignored the importance of mothering to the infant

　　C）he was unkind to the nurse

　　D）he wanted his nurses to say no mother tongue

12. The reason some children are backward in speaking today that \_\_\_\_\_.

　　A）their mothers do not respond to their attempts to speak

　　B）their mothers are not intelligent enough to help them

　　C）they do not listen carefully to their mothers

　　D）their brains have to absorb too much language at once.

13. By" critical times” in Paragraph 3 the author means \_\_\_\_\_.

　　A）difficult periods in the child's life

　　B）moments when the child becomes critical to its mother

　　C）important stages in the child's development

　　D）times when mothers often neglect their children

14. Which of the following in NOT implied in the passage?

　　A）Ability to learn to speak a language is inborn in man

　　B）Children do not need to be encouraged to learn to speak

　　C）Early language starters are not necessarily highly intelligent

　　D）Most children learn their language in definite stages

15. If the mother does not respond to her child's signals \_\_\_\_\_.

　　A）the child will never be able to speak properly

　　B）the child will stop giving out signals

　　C）the child will invent a language of his own

　　D）the child will make little effort to speak

答案： passage1-3

1-5：**D A B D D；6-10：B A D C D;11-15:** **D B A B C**

Passage4-6

1-5：DBCAD；11-15： A C B D B

Passage5答案：肥胖人士要减肥的话，必须要密切关注自己的饮食。最好的方法就是开始一项体重控制计划。首先，与你的医生讨论这个问题，这是明智之举。他可以建议每天你应该食用的卡路里的数量，他可以告诉你在节食的时候要注意运动。一个很好的方法就是慢慢地减肥，一次减少一两磅就很多了。

　　用你熟悉的食物计划你的三餐。这就意味着，你的节食计划里应该包括那些你习惯了的、成为你通常饮食习惯一部分的食物。当你达到你希望的重量时，可以将一些简单的食物添加到你的饮食中，以便你能保持你想要的体重。当你节食的时候，试着养成一个以后你还能保持的饮食习惯，从而可以维持你的理想体重。

　　节食时，要食用低卡路里的食物，不要吃如肥肉、油炸食品、糖果、蛋糕、奶油和软饮料之类的东西。试着喝不带糖和奶油的咖啡或茶。小点心可以是你食谱的一部分。例如，可以在正餐之间吃一片水果或者一份饭后剩下的简单的甜点。

　　保持忙碌！这样的话你将可以脱离你的食物。充分利用各种锻炼的机会，只要有可能，就要尽量走路而不是开车。节食愉快！

**答案及精解**

　　6.[答案精解]A.主旨题。文章第一段第一、二句话Persons who are overweight should watch their diet carefully in order to lose pounds.The best way to do this is to start a weight control program点明了本文的主要内容是…the best way to do，即方法问题。

　　7.[答案精解]B.细节题。从原文第二段‘When dieting，choose low-calorie foods.可以找到答案。

　　8.[答案精解]A.细节题。原文第二段When you have lost the weight you wish，simple items can be added to your diet so that you can maintain the weight you want.减到理想体重以后，就可以吃一些简单的食物。

　　9.[答案精解]A.判断题。第一段末尾，作者建议A good rule is to lose slowly.A loss of a pound or two is plenty应该慢慢地减肥，选项A，医生会建议你迅速减肥是错误的。

　　10.[答案精解]D.判断题。文章说，要减肥的话，就要开始减肥计划，并与医生讨论这个问题，计划好三餐饮食，并要加强锻炼。所以A、B、C都是正确答案。

Passage7**参考译文**

　　宽带技术被视作新的数字经济的关键所在。

　　在高速发展的社会，像音乐、图表、商务信息或电影之类的传媒和技术信息可以通过电话和下载的方式进行传播。

　　信息越简单，下载包就越小，所需用以传输的带宽就越窄。

　　宽带每月收取固定的费用，提供网际间的高速连接。它将电话线转化为传输数据速度可达通常调解器40倍的高速数字接线。

　　因为拥有标准网络服务提供商，无需拨打电话号码，只需轻轻一点鼠标，各种下载即成可能。

　　对于居家用户和家庭有许多便利。最重要的是可以同时上网和使用电话，不用等候也不会延误。

　　对于商务来说，宽带能改进客户关系，并提供公司邮件和数据库的直接查询。整个操作都可在网上进行。

**答案及精解**

　　1.[答案精解]B.推理题。从文中Broadband technology is seen as the key to the new digital economy.宽带技术被看作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。

　　2.[答案精解]C.细节题。从文章第三段句首Broadband is used for high speed Internet 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 a fixed monthly rate.

　　3.[答案精解]A.细节题。从文章中……capable of carrying data up to 40 times conventional modem speeds得知新的传播方式是通常的四十倍。

　　4.[答案精解]C.推理题。文章倒数第二段介绍了宽带对家庭的好处，而文章倒数第一段介绍了宽带对商务的好处，从而可以推出宽带对家庭用户和商务用户都有利。

　　5.[答案精解]C.细节题。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。

Passage8: 6-10: A D A B C 11-15: B A C B D

1. 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. 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. 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. Mr.Wilson said that he did not want to any further responsibilities.

A.take on B.get on C.put up D.look up

1. I'd like to a special table for the coming Valentine's Day.

A.preserve B.deserve C.eonserve D.reserve

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. Expected noises are usually more (　)than unexpected ones of the like magnitude.

A. manageable B. controllable C. tolerable D. perceivable

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. The children will have to (　)their play-time hours when school opens.

A.cut in B.cut up C.cut on D.cut down

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

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

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. At first the institute refused to purchase the telescope, but this decision was (　)revised.

A. occasionally B. consequently C. successively D. subsequently

1. (　)student with a little common sense should be able to answer the question.

A. Each B. Either C. Any D. One

1. Expected noises are usually more (　)than unexpected ones of the like magnitude.

A. manageable B. controllable C. tolerable D. perceivable

1. It is said that he (　)a murder.

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

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. 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. It (　)me as an uphill battle, simply because it is an awkward and time-consuming process.

A. appears B. occurs C. strikes D. hits

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. 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. Faced with rapid inflation and \_\_\_\_\_ international and home markets, many firms have declared bankrupt.

A. lessening B. shortening C. shrinking D. withdrawing

1. There was a certain old man in the village \_\_\_\_\_ none of us liked.

A. who B. whom C. him D. that

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

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

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. 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. Some concepts may be difficult to grasp chiefly because they may be unfamiliar or \_\_\_\_\_ ideas, opinions which we already hold.

A. in accordance with B. in conflict with C. in favor of D. in response to

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. 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. 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. The meeting drew to a \_\_\_\_\_\_ late in the afternoon.

A. near B. close C. point D. tail

1. John regretted \_\_\_\_\_ to the meeting last week.

A. not going B. not to go C. not having been going D. not to be going

1. He preferred that nothing \_\_\_\_\_ be said about his generous gifts.

A. to B. would C. must D. should

1. As is known to all, color-blind people often find it difficult to \_\_\_\_\_ between red and green.

A. separate B. isolate C. contrast D. distinguish

1. The little girl was so frightened that she just wouldn't \_\_\_\_\_ her grip on my arm.

A）loose B）remove C）relieve D）dismiss

1. He never arrives on time and my \_\_\_\_\_ is that he feels the meetings are useless.

A）preference B）conference C）inference D）reference

1. Mary regretted (　)to John's birthday party last Sunday.

A.not going B.not to go C.not having been going D.not to be going

1. It's ten years since the scientist \_\_\_\_\_ on his life's work of discovering the valuable chemical.

A. made for B. set out C. took off D. turned up

1. The fisherman, (　)poor, could not buy another boat.

A.is B.was C.being D.been

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. They discussed the problem three or four times, but could come to no (　).

A. end B. conclusion C. result D.judgment

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. \_\_\_\_\_ 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. After writing poetry unsuccessfully for several years, he was not certain whether to quit or \_\_\_\_\_ with his art.

A. if he should continue B. he should continue C. to be continued D. to continue

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

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

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

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

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. Professor Black and professor Smith will \_\_\_\_\_ in giving the class lectures.

A. alter B. change C. alternate D. differ

1. In the 1850's Harriet Beecher Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin" became the best seller of the generation, \_\_\_\_\_ a host of imitators.

A. inspiring B. inspired C. inspired by D. to inspire

1. The current political \_\_\_\_\_ of our country is favorable for foreign investments.

A. climate B. weather C. temperature D. state

1. The talks involved too many parties and took \_\_\_\_\_.

A. longer B. the longest C. too much longer D. much too long

1. Although punctual himself, the professor was quite used \_\_\_\_\_ late for his lecture.

A) to have students B) for students' being C) for students to be D) to students' being

1. An army spokesman stressed that all the soldiers had been ordered \_\_\_\_\_ clear warning before firing any shots.

A）to issue B）being issued C）to have issued D）to be issued

1. Her humorous remarks seemed \_\_\_\_\_\_, but were in fact carefully prepared beforehand.

A.precise B. blank C.spontaneous D. bold

1. Only those who can \_\_\_\_\_ to lose their money should make high-risk investments.

A) maintain B) sustain C) endure D) afford

1. His temper and personally show that he can become a soldier of the top \_\_\_\_\_.

A) circle B) rank C) category D) grade

1. The customer \_\_\_\_\_ whether the articles exhibited in the shop were for sale.

A.acquired B. required C.inquired D. requested

1. Retirement is obviously a very complex \_\_\_\_\_ period; and the sooner you start planning for it, the better.

A. transformation B. transmission C. transportation D. transition

1. How is it \_\_\_\_\_ your roommate's request and yours are identical?

A) if B) so C) what D) that

1. Britain ahs the highest \_\_\_\_\_ of road traffic in the world-over 60 cars for every mile of road.

A) popularity B) density C) intensity D) prosperity

1. He soon received promotion, for his superiors realized that he was a man of considerable \_\_\_\_\_.

A) ability B) future C) possibility D) opportunity

1. In fact, Peter would rather have left for San Francisco than \_\_\_\_\_ in New York.

A) to stay B) stayed C) staying D) having stayed

1. The European Union countries were once worried that they would not have \_\_\_\_\_ supplies of petroleum.

A) proficient B) efficient C) potential D) sufficient

## 答案

1. 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。
2. 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”。
3. 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。
4. D。本题考查定语从句。因为是“no part of the line”，因此用of which。
5. A。短语辨析。take on承担，开始雇佣;get on登上，与…相处;put up建造，张贴，投宿：look up查看，查阅。
6. D。同根词辨析。preserve维持，保护，保存;deserve值得，应受;conserve保护，保存;reserve预定.保留
7. 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。
8. 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。
9. 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。
10. 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。
11. 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”。
12. D。本题考查形容词辨析。perceivable“可感知的”;manageable“易处理的，易管理的”;controllable“可操纵的，可控制的”;tolerable“可容忍的”。
13. 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”。
14. D。本题考查动词短语辨析。cut down“砍倒，削减，减少”;cut in“打断”;cut up“切碎”。
15. 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。
16. 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。
17. 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。
18. D。本题考查副词辨析。subsequently“后来，随后”;0ccasionally“有时，偶尔”;consequently“从而，因此”;successively“接连地，连续地”
19. C。本题考查不定代词的用法。any强调“任何一个”;each“每一个”;either“两者之中任一”;one“一个”
20. D。本题考查形容词辨析。perceivable“可感知的”;manageable“易处理的，易管理的”;controllable“可操纵的，可控制的”;tolerable“可容忍的”。
21. 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”
22. 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”
23. 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”
24. 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。
25. 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
26. 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
27. 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。
28. 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?
29. C。单词用法。A和B都是不及物动词，如：it occurs to sb.(that)想起，想到，如：It had never occurred to him that he might be falling in love with her.他从未想过会爱上她。hit敲打，打击;strike给…留下印象，感动，固定搭配：it strikes sb.that给某人留下…印象，想起。
30. 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。
31. 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”
32. 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。
33. 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。
34. D详解：【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”
35. 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。
36. 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。
37. 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。
38. 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”。
39. 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。
40. C)。考查近义动词的语义辨析。各选项的意思及用法分别是：选项A) lessening减少，减轻，侧重指程度、重要性等的减轻。如：The defeat lessened our chances of winning the championship. 此次失败使我们夺冠的希望变得更加渺茫。lessen the burden of减轻负担；选项B) shortening缩短，变短，如The days are beginning to shorten. 天开始变短了。shorten the gap between缩小……之间的差距；选项C) shrinking使收缩，缩小，减少，侧重指尺寸、大小等的变小。如：The number of students attending the lecture has shrunk. 听讲座的学生人数减少了。Will this soap shrink woolen clothes? 这种肥皂会使羊毛衣服缩水吗？选项D) withdrawing收回，撤退，撤销，如：After awhile, he withdrew his proposal. 过了一会儿，他撤回了他的提议。根据题意可判断出选项C)应为正确答案。全句意思是“面对通货膨胀和日益缩小的国际国内市场，许多公司都已宜布破产”。
41. B。[考点]定语从句。本句中的引导词在从句中充当宾语，故用宾格whom。[译文]在村子里有那么一个老头，我们谁都不喜欢他。
42. 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”。
43. 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”
44. 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。
45. 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
46. 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”。
47. 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。
48. 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。
49. 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。
50. B详解：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”
51. 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.
52. C。in that表示“因为，既然”
53. B）。考查介词短语的语义。四个选项的意思分别是：选项A）in accordance with依照，根据；选项B）in conflict with与……相冲突；选项C）in favor of支持，赞同；选项D）in response to作为对……的反应。根据题意可判断出选项B）为正确答案。全句的意思为“一些观念很难让人领会主要是因为我们对其不熟悉或者是因为与我们原有的观点相矛盾”
54. 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”
55. 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”
56. 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”
57. 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。
58. B【译文】会议在下午结束。【注释】draw/come to a close/to an end“快要结束”，draw用一般过去时表示“结束”，用进行式表示“将近结束”。
59. A详解：【译文】John很后悔上星期没去参加那个会议。【注释】regret“懊悔、遗憾”，后面可跟动名词一般式或完成式，表示对已发生的事情感到“遗憾”或“懊悔”；也可跟动词不定式（主要是动词（say，tell，inform等），表示对将要谈的话“抱歉”。
60. D【译文】他更喜欢对他的厚礼什么也别说。【注释】prefer的宾语从句谓语需用虚拟语气should，也可用动词原形，但不用过去时或过去完成时。
61. D考查近义动词的语义及搭配用法。各选项的意思及用法是：选项A）separate使分开，区分，区别，常用结构是"separate A from B"。如：separate cause from effect区分因果关系；选项B）isolate使隔离，使孤立，常用于isolate…from结构中。如：Several towns have been isolated from the outside world by the flood.有好几个城镇因洪水与外界隔绝了。选项C）contrast对比，对照，常用于"contrast A with B"结构中。如：contrast Europe with America将欧美两洲做一番比较；选项D）distinguish区分，辨别，常用于"distinguish A from B/distinguish between A and B"结构中。如：distinguish between right and wrong/distinguish right from wrong明辨是非。根据题干中的介词及句意，可判断出选项D）应为正确答案。全句意思为“众所周知，色盲的人很难区分红色与绿色”。
62. A[译文] 这个小女孩非常害怕，她一直抓着我的胳膊不放。[解析] 本题有两个选项容易混淆：A）loosen和C）relieve.Relieve的意思是“减缓导致…的减轻或缓和；免于痛苦，脱离痛苦，焦虑或者苦恼；救济，为…提供帮助或援助”，不能和grip搭配；而loosen one's grip表示“放开手”。
63. C[译文] 他从没有准时到会，所以我的判断是他认为会议没有用。[解析] 本题的四个选项都有"ence"的后缀把一个动词变为名词，所以我们只要背了它们的动词词根的意思，这四个词的意思就容易找出来了。Preference表示“喜欢，喜好”；conference的意思是“会议，大会”；reference表示“参考，指出”；而inference表示“推断，推论”，符合题义
64. A。本题考查动名词用法。regret后面要跟动名词作宾语,regret(not)doing sth.
65. B. 句意：自从这位科学家开始从事发现有价值的化学品的工作以来，已经十年了。make for前往；take off起飞；脱下；匆匆离开；turn up出现；查（字典）；开大（声音）
66. C，本题考查分词短语作原因状语的用法。因为The man is poor.是主动关系，所以用现在分词。
67. 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”
68. B。come to conclusion得出结论，为固定搭配。come to no conclusion未得出结论
69. 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。
70. 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。
71. D项。to continue与to quit并列。
72. 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。
73. 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。
74. 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？
75. C。alternate指“交替”；alter指“改变”。
76. A项。分词短语做状语。句意为：19世纪50年代，斯托的《汤姆叔叔的小屋》成为30年来的畅销书，因而激起了一大群伪造者
77. A项。climate（可数名词）意为“（一个地区或一个时期总的）气候”；weather意为“（指每日每时的晴阴，温度）天气”；state意为“状况，状态”
78. D详解：【译文】讨论涉及许多参与者，持续时间很长。【注释】took much too long“花费的时间太长”。take为及物动词，后面要求名词做宾语。这里的long为名词。
79. D. [译文]尽管这位教授自己很守时，但他已经习惯了学生上课迟到 这是一道考察固定搭配的试题。be/become/get used to，此外to为介词，后面跟名词性成份，它有别于used to+不定式，（过去常常）。
80. A一位军队发言人强调说，所有士兵没被要求在开火射击之前都要发出清晰的警告 to issue发放
81. C项。spontaneous自发的；自然产生的，precise精确的；准确的，blank空白的；空着的，bold大胆的。句意为：她的幽默的评论看起来好像很自然，但是实际上是事先认真准备好的
82. D[译文] 只有那些输得起钱的人才能进行高风险的投资。[解析] 根据上下文，本题需要一个表示“能够承担什么代价或损失”的意思的词，而afford to表示“买的起，能够供应”，正好符合句子意思。其它几个词一般不和to do sth.搭配
83. B[译文] 他的气质和性格表明他能成为最高级军官。[解析] 在军队中军人的级别应该用rank，另外三个词只有D）grade有一定的迷惑性，但它表示“等级，级别：以尺寸，质量或密度衡量所处的位置；标准：被接受的标准或水平；阶级：在同一特定范围内的一组人或事物；一个班级”。
84. C详解：[考点]动词辨析：acquire“取得，获得；学到”；require“需要，要求；规定”；inquire“打听；询问”，后面可接after或into；request“请求，要求”。[译文]那位顾客打听商店内展出的那些物品卖不卖。
85. D详解：［考点］名词辨析transformation“改观；变革”；transmission“交换；转换”；transportation“运输，运送”；transition“过渡；转变”。［译文］退休显然是一个非常复杂的过渡期，越早开始计划就越好
86. D. 你室友的要求竟然和你的完全一样，这是怎么回事呀？A、B、C项均不是词组，只有B“究竟、到底”符合句意；所以正确答案为D.
87. B. 英国的道路交通是世界上最密集的——每英里有超过60辆车。本题为名词词义辨析题。Popularity意为“普及，流行，声望”；density 意为“稠密，浓密，密度”；intensity意为“（感情，光线的）强烈”；properity意为“繁荣”。根据题意，选项B为正确答案
88. A. 他很快就获得了提升，因为他的上司认为他是一个很有才干的人。本题为名词词义辨析题。ability意为“能力，潜力或聪明，才智”；future意为“前途，前程”常与bright连用；possibility意为“可能性”；opportunity意为“机会，机遇”。根据题意，选项A为正确答案
89. B。实际上，彼得宁愿离开圣？弗朗西斯科而不是留在纽约。本题考查would rather…than…的用法。would (had) rather…意为“宁愿……也不……”，也可颠倒为rather than…would，其中than前后部分的形式要一致，可以是从句、动词等。本题中的would rather后跟的是动词的完成式，故than后应为have stayed，但have可省略
90. D. 欧盟国家曾担心会没有足够的石油供应。本题为形近形容词辨析题。选项A、B、C、D拼写近似，但含义却有很大差别。proficient意为“精通的，熟练的”；potential意为“潜在的”；efficient意为“效率高的”；sufficient“足够的，充沛的”。根据题意，选项D为正确答案。

## 完形填空

Are you carrying too much on your back at school? Lots of kids（孩子）at the same age as you are. Not only are students in China 1 from this problem, but kids in the United States are 2 fed up with（饱受……之苦）heavy school bags.

Experts are starting to 3 that more and more young students are having back and neck problems as a result of school bags 4 too heavy for them. "It's hard for me to get up the 5 with my bag because it's so heavy," said Rich Hammond, 6 11-year-old student in the US. Rick is among the students who have 7 backpacks（背包）with two straps（带子）to carry them, 8 a number of other students choose rolling backpacks. But even with rolling backpacks, 9 up stairs and buses with them is 10 a problem for kids. Many of them have hurt their knees, backs or necks because of heavy school bags.

But how much is too 11 ? Experts say students should carry 12 more than 10 to 15 per cent of their own body weight. Scott Bautch, a Wisconsin 13 doctor, said kids under 4th grade should 14 with 10 per cent. But it's also important that older kids don't go 15 15 percent, because their bones are still growing. Bautch explained that there are other injuries caused by backpacks. "Kids are 16 their balance and falling down with these backpacks," he said.

Parents and teachers are starting to tell the kids to only take 17 library books they will be reading that night. Some teachers are using worksheets（作业纸）or 18 workbooks for students to take home. One of the best answers is, as some 19 themselves suggested, to have no homework 20 !

1. A.meeting B.facing C.experiencing D.suffering

2. A.already B.always C.yet D.also

3. A.explain B.say C.worry D.announce

4. A.being B.be C.are D.is

5. A.schools B.stairs C.houses D.homes

6. A.this B.that C.a D.an

7. A.special B.unusual C.ordinary D.regular

8. A.when B.but C.then D.and

9. A.getting B.climbing C.going D.turning

10.A.only B.still C.even D.just

11.A.more B.very C.much D.many

12.A.no B.not C.any D.much

13.A.children B.student C.bag D.back

14.A.carry B.stay C.take D.bring

15.A.about B.under C.beyond D.before

16.A.keeping B.missing C.losing D.making

17.A.home B.class C.school D.city

18.A.valuable B.thin C.important D.interesting

19.A.reports B. teachers C.parents D.kids

20.A.at all B.after all C.in all D.for all

答案

1.选D.根据后面的also fed up with（也饱受……之苦）选定。

2.选D.not only…but also系习惯搭配。

3.选C.学生负担重，是一个人人皆知的现象，无需专家指出，故排除A、B、D三个选项。

4.选A.of后是一个介词短语，故选非谓语动词being。

5.选B.由副词up可排除另三个选项。

6.选D.此处表示泛指，故用不定冠词，又由于eleven以元音开头，所以选择an.

7.选D.这里的regular等于usual，意为“正常的、通常的”。

8.选B.前后意义在此形成转折。

9.选A.上文已呈现过这一说法，此外，另三个选项不能与bus搭配。

10.选B.根据even选定。

11.选C.由主语中的much推定。

12.选A.no more than意为“仅仅”。not more than意为“不超过”，须后接一个固定值，10 to 15 表示的是一个区间，数值并不固定。

13.选D.通过排除法选定。儿科医生用baby doctor，所以A是不能选用的。

14.选B.stay表示“坚持，承受”。另三词后面不能用with.

15.选C.beyond意为“超出”。前面已交待过学生背负的重量应在自身体重量的10%至15%之间，即不能“超出”15%.

16.选C.背着背包跌倒的原因就是身体“失去”平衡。

17.选A.第18空后再现了take home这一说法，此外，另三个词是名词，应排除。

18.选B.这里讨论的是作业的量，而不是质，故选thin.

19.选D.全文谈的是学生学习负担沉重的事，因此，由themselves，我们首先联想到的是kids.

20.选A.at all在否定句中表示强调。

When I was 16 years old, I made my first visit to the United States it wasn't the first time I had been  **1** Like most English children I learned French at school and I had often **2** to France, I so I was used **3** a foreign language to people who did not understand **4** . But when I went to America I was really looking forward to **5** a nice easy holiday without any **6** problems.

How wrong I was ! the misunderstanding began at the airport. I was looking for a **7** telephone to give my American friend Danny a **8** and tell her I had ar- rived. A friendly old man saw me **9** lost and asked **10** he could help me.

"Yes," I said, "I want to give my friend a ring. " "Well, that's **11** " he exclaimed.

"Are you getting. **13** ? But aren't you a bit **12** ?" "Who is talking about mar- riage?" I replied. "I **14** want to give a ring to tell he I've arrived. Can you tell me where there's a phone box? Oh!" he said, " There's a phone downstairs. "

When at last we **15** meet up, Danny **16** the misunderstandings to me. " Don't worry," she said to me. "I had so many. **17**  at first. There are lots of words words which the Americans **18** differently in meaning from **19 .** You'll soon get used to **20** things they say. Most of the time British and American people understand each other !"

1.A. out B. aboard C. away D. abroad

2.A. been B. gone C. got D. come

3.A. to speak B. for speaking C. to speaking D. to speaking of

4.A. Russian B. French C. English D. Latin

5.A. buying B. having C. giving D. receiving

6.A. time B. human C. money D. language

7.A. perfect B. popular C. public D. pleasant

8.A. ring B. letter C. word D. message

9.A. looking B. looking like C. to look D. feeling like

10.A. that B. if C. where D. when

11.A. well B. strange C. nice D. funny

12.A. to marry B. marrying C. to be married D. married

13.A. small B. smart C. little D. young

14.A. very B. just C. so D. just now

15.A. did B. could C. do D. can

16.A. described B. explained C. talked D. expressed

17.A. trouble B. difficulties C. fun D. things

18.A. write B. speak C. use D. read

19.A. British us B. us British C. us Britain D. we British

20.A. such B. these C. some D. all the

答案

1.D根据题意应该选在国外，abroad后置。选项B aboard为“在……上”的意思。

2.A应选完成时的状态。去过某地用have/had been to someplace.

3.C 根据题意应该为习惯于说外语，用be used to doing的结构。

4.C根据文章内容应该是给不懂英语的人说外语。

5.B have a holiday为度假的固定短语。B选项为买，C为给，D为收到，与题意不符。

6.D根据文章意思为没有语言问题。应选语言。A为时间；B为人类；C为金钱。

7.C 根据文章意思应该打公用电话。选项C为公共的。A为完美的；B为流行的；D为高兴的，愉快的。

8.A根据上下文作者是要打电话，只有ring有电话的意思。B为信件；C为单词，字；D为信息。

9.B根据文章内容应该是看上去的意思，同时see sb.doing sth.表状态。D为感觉像，与题意不符。

10.B根据文章意思应该是问是否需要帮忙。只有if有是否的意思。

11.B根据上下文，由于老人听错了意思，所以觉得奇怪。选项A.c都有好的意思，D为有趣的，这里选奇怪的最符合文意。

12.B结婚用get married.

13.D根据上下文应选年轻的意思，A：small：小的，B：smart：灵巧的，C：little：少的。

14.B jUSt用在这里表示仅仅的意思，very：非常的，so：所以，just now为刚才的意思。

15.C表示强调的时候，通常用do，由于本文用过去时态，所以选did.

16.B根据文章意思应该是向她解释。Describe：描写，形容；talk：谈话；express：表达。

17.B根据文章意思应该选困难，由于和many连用要用可数名词，trouble：困难，不可数，fun：趣事，things：事情。

18.C根据文章应该是在甩法上不同。write：写，speak：说，read：读。

19.C我们英国人在这里，US British，Britain为英国。

20.A这句话的意思是习惯他们所说的这些东西，特指这种用such.some：一些；all the：所有的。

One type of person that is common in many countries is the one who always tries to do as little as possible and to get as much 1 return as he can. His opposite, the man who has 2 for doing more than is strictly 3 and who is ready to accept 4 is offered in return, is 5 everywhere.

Both these types are entirely different 6 their behavior. The man who 7 effort is always talking about his “ 8 ”. He thinks that society should 9 him a pleasant, easy life. The man who is always doing more than his 10 talks of “duties”. He feels that the 11 is in debt to society.

The man who tries to do as 12 as he can is always full of 13 . For instance, if he has 14 to do something, it was because he was 15 by bad luck. His opposite is never 16 busy to take on a(n) 17 piece of work. So it is 18 that if you want something 19 in a hurry go to the busiest man whom you have 20 in.

1. A. in B. by C. as D. of

2. A. courage B. enthusiasm C. interest D. sense

3. A. essential B. elementary C. necessary D. principal

4. A. that B. which C. it D. what

5. A. short B. slight C. scarce D. rare

6. A. from B. in C. with D. for

7. A. drops B. withdraws C. avoids D. dislikes

8. A. favor B. advantages C. rights D. priority

9. A. let B. provide C. supply D. grant

10. A. share B. part C. offer D. piece

11. A. collective B. public C. individual D. private

12. A. more B. much C. less D. little

13. A. excuses B. causes C. words D. reasons

14. A. failed B. dropped C. fallen D. missed

15. A. prevented B. protected C. blocked D. refused

16. A. so B. too C. quite D. very

17. A. supplementary B. spare C. auxiliary D. extra

18. A. possible B. advisable C. acceptable D. desirable

19. A. made B. done C. finished D. performed

20. A. interest B. reliance C. faith D. taste

答案1. A【解析】短语in return作为对……的回报。

2. B【解析】 courage勇气；enthusiasm热情； interest兴趣；sense感觉。have enthusiasm for表示“对…有热情”，据上下文应选择B.

3. C【解析】essential基本的；必要的；elementary初级的，基础的；necessary必要的，必需的；principal主要的，最重要的。necessary强调必需性，强制性，而其它几词更多地强调重要性。

4. D【解析】只有what既可以做accept的宾语又可以引导后面的主语从句。

5. D【解析】short短的，矮的；slight轻微的；scarce缺乏的；稀有的；rare稀罕的；稀有的。在文中表示这种人稀少。

6. B【解析】in表示“在某一方面”，from表示“从…”，with表示“伴随或带有”，for表示“目的或朝向”，所以此处in符合题意。

7. C【解析】drop降落，下跌；withdraw撤退，撤消；avoid避免；逃避；dislike不喜欢。据上下文可知此处指的是不愿付出较多努力的人，所以选择C.

8. C【解析】favor善意，恩惠；偏好；advantage 益处，优点，优势；right权力；priority优先，优先权。

9. D【解析】let让；provide供给；装备；supply供给，供应（用品）；grant允许，授与，文中表示授与某种权力，所以选grant.

10. A.【解析】share分享；份额；part部分；零件；offer提议；提供；piece片，张，块，文中表示获得的东西，所以应选择share.

11.C.【解析】collective集体；集体事业；public公众，社会；individual个人，个体；private作形容词用时是“个人的，私人的”，作名词用时是“列兵，二等兵”，文中应选择一个与society相对的词，所以选individual.

12. D 【解析】据上下文此处接的是第一种“做的少，要求得到的多的人”，所以选择little.

13. A【解析】excuse借口；cause原因，理由；word词，言语；reason理由，原因，理智。文中表示找借口少做事，所以选择excuses.

14. A【解析】fail to do sth.没能成功做某事。

15. A【解析】prevent阻止；防止；protect保护，守卫；block妨碍，阻塞，封锁；refuse拒绝；推却；原文be prevented by可以与bad luck搭配，表示“由于坏运气没能做成某事”。

16. B【解析】too…to结构是 “太……而不……”的意思。

17. D【解析】supplementary 补充的；附录的；spare备用的；剩余的；auxiliary辅助的；补充的；extra额外的；特别的。extra piece of work表示“额外一份工作”。

18. B【解析】possible可能的；advisable合理的；适当的；acceptable可接受的，受欢迎的；desirable称心的；合意的。原文最后一句表示作者的建议，所以应用it is advisable that…句式。

19. B【解析】do something泛指做事情。perform表演、实施。

20. C【解析】interest兴趣，爱好；reliance依赖，信赖；taste味觉、味道、品味。have faith in sb. 表示“信任某人”。