第二部分 阅读理解【2】

考试中阅读理解第2篇，答案是4选1，以下30读理解必考一篇，共10分，本部分不做红色标注，全部为重点内容，好好跟着视频讲解去熟悉，同时结合在线模拟考试系统加强练习，即可轻松掌握，会以原题出现，10分一定不要丢分。

如果英语基础差，建议看下中文意思，把答案熟悉下，能记住最好。

Passage 1

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.Newton is a place which \_\_\_\_\_\_. 牛顿是个很干净的地方。

A. used to be very clean B. is no longer a city

C. is very clean D. will be very clean

2.When the Government first ordered the people to kill rats, the people \_\_\_\_\_\_. 当政府首先下令人们杀大老鼠的时候，人们懒得去杀大老鼠。

A. asked for some money for each dead rat B. stole dead rats from the pile

C. were too lazy to kill many rats D. killed nearly all the rats quickly

3.The people killed rats \_\_\_\_\_\_. 人们杀大老鼠是为了从政府赚钱。

A. to get money from the Government B. to help the Government make the city clean

C. to make the Government officer happy D. to protect（保护）their cats and dogs

4.A deep hole was dug so that \_\_\_\_\_\_. 挖一个很深的洞是为了防止人们带走老鼠。

A. the rats couldn't come out to attack people at night

B. people could take rats from it easily

C. people would kill more rats

D. nobody could take any rats from the pile

5.What is the best topic for this passage? 这篇文章的最佳题目是？

A. How to Kill Rats B. Newton-- A City of Rats

C. How Newton Became a Very Clean Place D. How Newton Became a Famous City

正确答案：CCADC

Passage 2

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A. Morgan Rees has always been a good businessman

B. he used to own three petrol stations and was busy most of the time

C. when Morgan Rees was 65, he got retired

D. reluctantly, he handed over the business to his son

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

A. he didn't know what to do with himself

B. he went on holiday to interesting places with his wife

C. he was unhappy after he got retired

D、none of them

3.Which of the following statements can best express the main idea of Para.3?

下面哪句表述能最好地概括第三段的大意？

A. One day he saw an advertisement in the newspaper.

B. He bought a small crockery factory in secret and started work again.

C. He told his family he bought a small crockery factory.

D. His family was horrified and worried when they learned he bought the small factory.

4.What is the central idea of the last paragraph? 最后一段的主旨是什么？

A. Morgan Rees has worked until he is 76.

B. Morgan Rees has developed the export market and improved the profits by 200%.

C. Morgan Rees hasn't been bored since he bought the factory.

D. Since he started working again, Morgan Rees has expanded the company considerably, which has enriched his retired life.

5.The passage mainly deals with \_\_\_\_\_\_.

这篇文章主要表达摩根.雷斯怎样通过继续工作度过他的退休生活。

A. why Morgan Rees bought a small crockery factory

B. how Morgan Rees lived his retired life more happily by turning to work again

C. how Moran Rees became a good businessman

D. how Moran Rees expanded the company considerably

正确答案：ACBDB

Passage 3

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

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

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

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

1.Why did John Preston call a meeting last week? 最后一周为什么约翰组织开会。

A. Because the residents were dissatisfied with the present residents' committee.

B. Because the residents were dissatisfied with the bad management of the flats.

C. Because some residents requested to change the present residents' committee.

D. Because he wanted to become Chairman of the committee.

2.Who elected John as Chairman of the committee? 谁选约翰为委员会主席？

A. The agent. B. The residents. C. The committee. D. Acacia Grove.

3.What does the word 'inactivity' mean in the third sentence in Para.1? 第一段第三句的”inactivity”是什么意思？

A. Weakness B. Progress C. State D. Lack of actions

4.What does the word 'due' mean in the first sentence of Para.2？ 第二段的第一个”due”是什么意思？

A. to be paid B. proper C. owed D. large

5.When did they agree to pay the next service payment? 他们同意什么时间支付下一次服务费？

A. At the end of the month. B. Within one month.

C. When they were happy with the plans to improve the property. D. The agent would tell them.

正确答案：BBDAC

Passage 4

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

直到今天我们仍然保存着它，也许值得很多钱。

1.This passage mainly tells us \_\_\_\_\_\_. 这篇文章主要告诉我们作者和她兄弟难忘的一次集邮经历。

A. the author and her brother used to like stamps very much

B. the author had a very kind mother

C. the author and her brothers had an unforgettable experience in collecting stamps

D. their mother used to support them by working in the post office

2.According to the passage, her mother worked in the post office \_\_\_\_\_\_. 通过这篇文章我们知道，他的母亲在周六到邮局工作。

A. during the week B. on Saturdays C. on Sundays D. for six days

3.Their mother told them to go to the post office straightaway after the match if England won, but she didn't tell them why. Why do you think she did that? 他的母亲告诉他们如果英格兰队赢了去邮局，但是没有告诉他们为什么。你认为她为什么这样做？

A. She wanted to give them a surprise.

B. She doubted if she would get the stamps.

C. She forgot to do that.

D. She thought it unnecessary to tell them the reason.

4.What does the sentence 'We were over the moon.' mean? “我们在月球上”是什么意思？

A. We jumped high. B. We were extremely happy about it.

C. We watched the moon for a long time. D. We couldn't sleep the whole night.

5.What is the best title for this passage? 这篇文章最好的标题是？

A. My Childhood B. My Mother

C. A Precious Stamp D. A Memorable Experience in Collecting Stamps

正确答案：CBABD

Passage 5

When John and Victoria Falls arrived in New York City for one-year stay, they did not bring very many things with them. They had planned either to live in a furnished apartment or to buy used furniture. But they soon learned about a new system that more and more people are using. The renting of home furnishings (bed, tables, dishes, and so on) has become one of America’s fastest growing businesses.

当John和Victoria Falls到达纽约开始他们的一年生活时，他们没有随身带很多东西。他们计划要么住在装修好的公寓里，要么买些旧家具。但是他们很快了解到越来越多的人正在采用的一种新的方式。租用家具（如窗，桌子，盘子等等）已经成为美国发展最快的行业之一。

What kinds of people rent their home furnishings instead of buying them? People who are international business or government officials, foreign students, airline workers, young married couple – people whose job or business may force them to move frequently from one city to another. They save a lot of trouble and the cost of moving their furniture each time. They simply rent new furniture when they reach their new homes. Young people with little money do not want to buy cheap furniture that they may soon dislike. They prefer to wait until they have enough money to buy furniture that they really like. Meanwhile, they find they can rent better quality furniture than they could afford to buy.

什么样的人是租用家具而不是买家具的呢？从事国际商务的人，政府官员，外国学生，航空公司工作人员，刚结婚的年轻夫妇---- 那些由于工作而被迫频繁来往不同的城市的人。他们可以省去每次搬家具的麻烦和费用。他们到一个新家的时候，只需租新的家具就好了。收入少的年轻人不想买那些他们可能很快就不喜欢的便宜家具。他们宁愿等到有钱时买他们真正喜欢的家具。同时，他们发现他们可以租比他们买得起的质量更好的家具。

One family, who now have a large, beautiful home of their own, liked their rented furniture so much that they decided to keep renting it instead of buying new things. But usually people don’t like to tell others about it. The idea of renting home furnishings is still quite new, and they are not sure what their neighbors might think.

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

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

以下哪个行业已成为美国发展最快的行业之一？

A. Selling home furnishings. B. Renting furnished apartments.

C. Selling used furniture. D. Renting home furnishings. 租用家具。

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

A. Because the furniture they get in this way is new.

B. Because it saves them a lot of money.

C. Because it saves them much trouble and money. 因为这样可以省去很多麻烦和钱。

D. Because they can always get better quality furniture in this way.

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

A. The idea of renting furniture is not acceptable.

B. Renting furniture is not popular in the couple’s home town. 在这对夫妇的家乡，租用家具并不流行。

C. Only those who don’t have enough money to rent furniture.

D. People usually grow to like the furniture they have rented.

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

下面哪个作为本段的题目最好？

A. Rent or Buy?

B. A New Way of Getting Home Furnishings. 一种新的获得家具的方法。

C. Furnished Apartments.

D. A New Idea.

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

年轻人喜欢租用家具是由于什么？ 他们没有钱而且不想买便宜的家具。

A. They have less money

B. They don’t want to buy old furniture

C. The new furniture is of good quality

D. They don’t have much money and don’t want to buy the cheap furniture

正确答案：DCBBD

Passage 6

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

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

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

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

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

A. people tend to have a high opinion of the self-made man人们对自我奋斗的人评价很高

B. people can always rise to the top through their own efforts

C. college professors win great respect from common workers

D. people feel painful to mention their fathers as labors

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

从这篇文章来看，女主人自己做饭主要是因为\_\_\_\_\_\_？

A. servants in American are hard to get

B. she takes pride in what she can do herself 她对自己可以做的事情感到自豪

C. she can hardly afford servants

D. It is easy to prepare a meal with canned food

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

第二段中，词组“等在桌旁”的意思是什么？\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. work in a furniture shop B. keep accounts for a bar

C. wait to lay the table D. serve customers in a restaurant在餐厅为客人服务

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

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

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

A. A Respectable Self-made Family.

B. American Attitude toward Manual Labor. 美国人对体力劳动者的态度

C. Characteristics of American Culture.

D. The Development of Manual Labor.

正确答案：ABDAB

Passage 7

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A. a legend handed down from the past B. a matter that is hidden or secret

C. a question difficult to answer D. a problem not yet solved一个还未解决的问题

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

A. They are used to express feelings only. B. They can not be written down.

C. They are simply sounds. 他们是简单的声音 D. They are mysterious.

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

A. properties B. characteristics

C. peculiarity D. representative function 代表功能

4.By “association”, in the last paragraph, the author means \_\_\_\_\_\_.

最后一段，作者用“联系性”这个词指\_\_\_\_\_\_。

A. a special quality B. a joining of ideas in the mind头脑中思想的联接

C. an appearance which is puzzling D. a strange feature

5.Which of the following statements about the real poet is NOT true?

关于真正的诗人，下列哪项不正确？

A. He is no more than a master of words. 他只不过是一个文字的掌握者。

B. He can convey his ideas in words which sing like music.

C. He can move men to tears.

D. His style is always charming.

正确答案：DCDBA

Passage 8

What makes a person a scientist? Does he have ways or tools of learning that are different from those of others? The answer is “no”. It is not the tools a scientist uses but how he uses these tools that make him a scientist. You will probably agree that knowing how to use a power is important to a carpenter. You will probably agree, too, that knowing how to investigate, how to discover information, is important to everyone. The scientist, however, goes one step further, he must be sure that he has a reasonable answer to his questions and that his answer can be confirmed by other persons. He also works to fit the answer he gets to many questions into a large set of ideas about how the world works.

是什么使一个普通人成为科学家？他有与从不同的学习方法和工具吗？答案是否定的。不是因为科学家使用的工具，而是因为他使用工具的方法使他成为科学家。你也许认同怎么用力对一名木匠来说很重要。你也许也认同怎么研究调查，发现信息对每个人来说都很重要。然而，科学家比这更进一步，他必须确定他对自己的问题得出了一个合理的答案，并且他的答案通过别人也可以得到证实。他同时把自己得出的许多答案归结为一个系统的关于世界如何运作的观点。

The scientist’s knowledge must be exact. There is no room for half right or right just half the time. He must be as nearly right as the conditions permit. What works under one set of conditions at one time must work under the same conditions at other times. If the conditions are different, any changes the scientist observes in a demonstration must be explained by the changes in the conditions. This is one reason that investigations are important in science. Albert Einstein, who developed the theory of relativity, arrived at this theory through mathematics. The accuracy of this mathematics was later tested through investigations, Einstein’s ideas were shown to be correct. A scientist uses many tools for measurements. Then the measurements are used to make mathematical calculations that may test his investigations.

科学家的知识必须很确切。不能给半错半对或者只有一半机会对的情况留任何空间。他必须在条件允许的情况下尽可能正确。在一种条件下成功一次的话必须在同样的条件下都能成功。如果条件不同，科学家在证明过程中观察到的任何变化都必须解释他的条件是如何变化的。这是关于调查研究在科学研究中十分重要的其中一个理由。爱因斯坦通过数学方法提出了相对论。他的数学运用的正确性被后人通过调查研究的方法证实该理论是正确的。一个科学家会用很多工具来测量。测量的结果用来进行数学计算，再进行调查研究的测试。

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

A. The tools he uses. B. The way he uses his tools. 他使用工具的方法

C. His way of learning. D. The various tools he uses.

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

A. the importance of information

B. the importance of thinking

C. the difference between scientists and ordinary people科学家与普通人的区别

D. the difference between carpenters and people with other jobs

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

一项伟大的科学理论应该是怎么样的？\_\_\_\_\_\_

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

B. does not allow any changes even under different conditions

C. can be used for many purposes

D. leave no room for improvement

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

A. that measurements are keys to success in science.

B. that accuracy of mathematics.

C. that the investigations are important in science调查研究在科学领域十分重要。

D. that the mathematical calculations may test his investigations.

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

  A. The theory of relativity.

B. Exactness is the core of science.

C. Scientists are different from ordinary people.

D. Exactness and ways of using tools are the keys to the making of a scientist.

确切性和使用工具的方法是成为科学家的重要因素。

正确答案：BCACD

Passage 9

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

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

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

住在伦敦郊外的一个好处就是房子便宜。在伦敦即使是没有花园的小公寓也需要一笔不菲的租金，用同样的钱，你可以在郊区买一个带花园的小房子了。

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

用同样的钱\_\_\_\_\_\_,他可以在乡村买到一套有花园的小房子。

A. getting a small flat with a garden B. having a small flat with a garden

C. renting a small flat without a garden D. buying a small flat without a garden

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

当花园里开满鲜花的时候，那个\_\_\_\_\_\_的人就得到了奖赏。

A. living in the country B. having spent time working in the garden

C. having a garden of his own D. having been digging, planting and watering

4.People who think happiness lies in the city life would feel that \_\_\_\_\_\_ if they had to live outside London.那些认为幸福就在城市里人会感到\_\_\_\_\_\_如果他们不得不住在郊外。

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

C. they didn’t deserve a happy life D. they were not worthy of their happy life

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

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

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

正确答案：BCBAC

Passage 10

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A. America is the largest country in the world

B. The United States lies next to Canada and Mexico.美国邻近加拿大和墨西哥

C. America covers most part of the North American continent.

D. Mexico is to the north of Canada.

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

A. had nothing to do with England B. made India part of its land.

C. mainly developed westward D. took over parts of Canada and Mexico.

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

A. thirteen; 1959 B. fifty; 1959

C. fifty; this land first became a nation D. fifty;1964

9.Why is English the language of America? 为什么美国的国语为英语？

A. Because English is the native language of the Indians.

B. Because most Americans come from all over the world.

D. Because Canada is America’s nearest neighbor.

C. Because most of the people who first settled in America were from England.

10.The best title for the passage is “\_\_\_\_\_\_”. 这篇文章最好的标题是美利坚合众国

A. The States of America B. The Language of America

C. The United States of America D. The Culture and Customs of America

正确答案：BCBDC

Passage 11

Shyness is the cause of much unhappiness for a great many people. Shy people are anxious and self-conscious; that is, they are excessively concerned with their own appearance and actions. Worrisome thoughts are constantly occurring in their minds: what kind of impression am I making? Do they like me? Do I sound stupid? Am I wearing unattractive clothes?

害羞是许多人不快乐的原因。害羞的人焦虑不安，自我意识强，也就是说，他们过分在意自己的形象和行为。焦虑时常萦绕在他们的脑海中：我给人留下了什么印象?他们喜欢我吗?我让人觉得很傻吗?我的穿着是否不吸引人?

It is obvious that such uncomfortable feelings must negatively affect people. A person’s conception of himself or herself is reflected in the way he or she behaves, and the way a person behaves affects other people’s reactions. In general, the way people think about themselves has a profound effect on all areas of their lives.

显而易见，这种不舒适的感觉必然给人们带来了不利的影响。一个人的自我意识反映在他或她的行为上，而一个人的行为会影响他人的反应。一般而言，人们认识自己的方式对他们的生活的方方面面有深远的影响。

Shy people, having low self-esteem, are likely to be passive and easily influenced by others. They need reassurance that they are doing “the right thing.” Shy people are very sensitive to criticism; they feel it confirms their feelings of inferiority. They also find it difficult to be pleased by compliment with a statement like this one, “You’re just saying that to make me feel good. I know it’s not true.” It is clear that while self-awareness is a healthy quality, overdoing it is harmful.

羞怯的人非常自卑，他们可能很被动，容易受他人的影响。他们需要得到他人的再次确认：他们所做的是“正确的事情”。羞怯的人对批评很敏感，他们认为批评使得他们更低人一等。他们也发现自己很难因为受到类似的表扬而高兴，如：你刚才所说的使我感觉很好。我知道那不是真的。很明显，尽管具有自知之明是件好事，但过度自谦则是有害的。

Can shyness be completely eliminated, or at least reduced? Fortunately, people can overcome shyness with determined and patient efforts in building self-confidence. Since shyness goes hand in hand with a lack of self-esteems, it is important for people to accept their weakness as well as their strengths.

羞怯能根除吗?或至少能减少些吗?幸运的是，许多人能通过坚决而有耐心地建立自信来克服羞怯。既然羞怯与自卑天生相伴，那么人们能看见他们的优缺点是很重要的。

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

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

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

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

B. People’s shyness made them care too much about their appearance and actions. 羞怯使他们过分关注他们的形象和行为。

C. It’s natural that shy people don’t believe other’s compliments.

D. Shy people think they are different from others.

2.According to the writer, self-awareness is \_\_\_\_\_\_. 根据作者的观点，自知之明是一件\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. a good quality好事 B. the cause of unhappiness

C. harmful to people D. a weak point of shy people

3.That shy people react to a compliment in such a way is \_\_\_\_\_\_.

当被赞扬的时候，羞怯的人感到这是\_\_\_\_\_\_。

A. good B. unreal C. very reasonable D. harmful

4.Which of the following statements is true, according to the passage?

根据文章含义，下列表述哪一个是正确的？

A. Shyness helps us to develop our potential.

B. Shyness enables us to understand ourselves better.

C. Shyness can block our chances for a rich life. 害羞会阻碍我们实现富裕人生的机会。

D. Shyness has nothing to do with lack of self-esteem.

5.It can be inferred from the passage that shy people \_\_\_\_\_\_. 从文章中可以推断出害羞的人\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. should find more of their weakness.

B. should understand themselves in the right way. 应当以正确的方式看待自己

C. had better ignore their weakness.

D. can get rid of their shyness while maintaining low self-esteem.

正确答案：BABCB

Passage 12

In the United States, it is not customary to telephone someone very early in the morning. If you telephone him early in the day, while he is shaving or having breakfast, the time of the call shows that the matter is very important and requires immediate attention. The same meaning is attached to telephone calls made after 11:00 p.m. If someone receives a call during sleeping hours, he assumes it’s a matter of life or death. The time chosen for the call communicates its importance.

In social life, time plays a very important part. In the U.S.A. guests tend to feel they are not highly regarded if the invitation to a dinner party is extended only three or four days before the party date. But it is not true in all countries. In other areas of the world, it may be considered foolish to make an appointment too far in advance because plans which are made for a date more than a week away tend to be forgotten. The meaning of time differs in different parts of the world. Thus, misunderstandings arise between people from different cultures that treat time differently. Promptness is valued highly in American life, for example. If people are not prompt, they may be regarded as impolite or not fully responsible. In the U.S. no one would think of keeping a business associate waiting for an hour, it would be too impolite. A person who is 5 minutes late, will say a few words of explanation, though perhaps he will not complete the sentence.

在美国，一般不习惯每天很早打电话给某个人。如果你很早打电话给他，在他刮胡子或吃早饭的时候，那就说明这件事情非常重要，需要立刻处理。晚上十一点以后打电话也是同样的意思。如果一个人在睡觉的时候接到电话，那他肯定觉得这是一件事关生死的大事。打电话的时间也显示事情的重要程度。

在社会生活中，时间是一个非常重要的角色。在美国，如果在宴会三四天前才受到邀请，那受邀者就会认为自己不是很受重视。但并不是在所有的国家都如此。在世界上的其它地方，提前很多时候做约定被认为是很愚蠢的，因为约好一个星期以后的事情很容易忘记。所以时间的意义在不同的地方是不一样的。因此，来自不同文化背景的人之间就会产生误会。举个例子，准时在美国社会是受到高度认可的。如果某些人不准时，就会被认为不礼貌或不够负责任。在美国，没有一个人会把一次商务活动和等待一小时联系起来，这太不礼貌了。一个人如果迟到五分钟，就要做出解释，也许这还不够。

1.What is the main idea of this passage? \_\_\_\_\_\_ 以下哪项表达了本文的中心思想？

A. It is not customary to telephone someone in the morning and in sleeping hours in the U.S.

B. The role of time in social life over the world. 世界各地时间在社会生活中扮演的角色。

C. If people are not prompt, they may be regarded as impolite or not fully responsible in the U.S.

D. Not every country treats the concept of time as the same.

2.What does it mean in the passage if you call someone during his or her sleeping hours? \_\_\_\_\_\_

根据本文，如果你在某人睡觉时间打电话给他，意味着什么？

A. A matter of work.

B. A matter of life or death. 这是一件事关生死的大事

C. You want to see him or her.

D. You want to make an appointment with him or her.

3.Which of the following time is proper if you want to make an appointment with your friend in the U.S.A?如果你想约你的朋友，以下哪个时间是比较恰当的？

A. at 7: 00 am. B. at 4:00 pm. 下午4点 C. at the midnight. D. at 4:00 am.

4.Which of the following statements is true according to the passage? \_\_\_\_\_\_

根据本文，以下哪项表述是正确的？

A. In the U.S.A guests tend to feel they are highly regarded if the invitation to a dinner party is extended only three or four days before the party date.

B. There is no misunderstanding arising between people from different cultures about the concept of time.

C. It may be considered foolish to make an appointment well in advance in the U.S.A..

D. Promptness is valued highly in American life. 准时在美国社会是受到高度认可的。

5.From the passage we can safely infer that \_\_\_\_\_\_. 从本文我们可以推断出\_\_\_\_\_\_。

A. it’s a matter of life or death if you call someone in day time

B. the meaning of time differs in different parts of the world 世界各地的时间观念是不同的

C. it makes no difference in the U.S. whether you are early or late for a business party

D. if a person is late for a date, he needn’t make some explanation

正确答案：BBBDB

Passage 13

There are three kinds of goals: short-term, medium-range and long-term goals.

目标有三种：短期目标，中期目标和长期目标。

Short-term goals are those that usually deal with current activities, which we can apply on a daily basis. Such goals can be achieved in a week or less, or two weeks, or possibly, months. It should be remembered that just as a building is no stronger than its foundation, long-term goals cannot amount to very much without the achievement of solid short-term goals. Upon completing our short-term goals, we should date the occasion and then add new short-term goals that will build on those that have been completed.

短期目标是根据每日制定的为了处理当前事物的目标。短期目标可以以少于一个星期，一个星期，两个星期，或者可能的话一个月来完成。我们必须记住，正如只有地基牢靠，建筑物才坚固一样，长期目标脱离了扎实的短期目标的实现是不能实现的。短期目标的实现是以以前完成的目标为前提的。

The intermediate goals build on the foundation of the short-term goals. They might deal with just one term of school or the entire school year, or they could even extend for several years. Any time you move a step at a time, you should never allow yourself to become discouraged or overwhelmed. As you complete each step, you will enforce the belief in your ability to grow and succeed. And as your list of completion dates grow, your motivation and desire will increase.

中期目标是在短期目标的基础上指定的。可以以一个学期或整个学年为周期指定，或者延长至几年。每次你根据目标前进了一步，都不要让自己感到没有信心或者压力重重。当你完成了一个目标，你都会增加成功的信心。并且当你完成目标的日期越来越近，你的动力和希望都会增加。

Long-term goals may be related to our dreams of the future. They might cover five years or more. Life is not a static thing. We should never allow a long-term goal to limit us or our course of action.

长期目标可以和我们未来的梦想相关联。可以是五年或五年以上的目标。生活不是一成不变的。我们不能让长期目标制约了我们或我们的行为。

1.Our long-term goals mean a lot \_\_\_\_\_\_.

如果我们能完成各个短期目标，那么我们的长期目标将意义深远。

A. If we cannot reach solid short-term goals B. If we complete the short-term goals

C. If we have dreams of the future D. If we put forward some plans

2.New short-term goals are built upon \_\_\_\_\_\_. 短期目标是以以前完成的目标为前提的。

A. a daily basis B. your achievement in a week

C. current activities D. the goals that have been completed

3.When we complete each step of our goals, \_\_\_\_\_\_. 每完成一个目标，将会增加我们成功的信心。

A. we will win final success B. we are overwhelmed

C. we should build up confidence of success D. we should have strong desire for setting new goals

4.What is the main idea of this passage? \_\_\_\_\_\_ 这篇短文的中心思想是什么？

A Life is a dynamic thing. B. we should set up long-term goals

C. Different kinds of goals in life. 目标的不同种类。 D. The limitation of long-term goals.

5.Which of the following statements is wrong according to the passage? \_\_\_\_\_\_

根据短文，下面哪种说法是错误的？

A. The long-term goals cannot amount to very much without the achievement of solid short-term goals

B. The intermediate goals build on the foundation of the short-term goals.

C. Life is a static thing, thus we should never allow a long-term goal to limit us or our course of action. 生活是一成不变的，所以我们不能让长期目标制约我们的生活和我们的行为。

D. We should often add new short-term goals to those which have been completed.

正确答案：BDCCC

Passage 14

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

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

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

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

汤姆福雷斯特先生人独自一人居住在离镇很远的地方。他从未离开过家，但是有一天他去镇上的市场买一些东西。在他买完东西后，他来到一家饭店，独自坐在桌子旁。他向四周看了看，他看见一些老人戴着眼镜读报纸，所以饭后他决定去商店给自己买一副眼镜。他沿着路走，很快就找到一家商店。

店员让汤姆在商店里试了很多眼镜，但汤姆总是说。“不，戴上眼镜我还是不能读懂。”

店员越来越迷惑不解，最后他说。“打扰您一下。您认识字吗？”

“我当然不能！”汤姆生气地说。“如果我已经能读，你认为我会到这里来买眼镜吗？”

6.Mr. Forester lived \_\_\_\_\_\_. 福雷斯特独自一人居住在村边。

A. with his family in a city B. with his family in the countryside

C. alone in a city D. alone in the countryside

7.Tom \_\_\_\_\_\_ went into town. 汤姆从来不去镇上。

A. often B. always C. almost never D. everyday

8.The old people in the restaurant read their newspapers \_\_\_\_\_\_. 饭店的老人们戴着眼镜读报纸。

A. with glasses on B. with glasses off

C. with glasses of beer in front of them D. with glass pipes in their mouths

9.The shop Tom went into sold \_\_\_\_\_\_. 汤姆走进为视力不好的人提供眼镜的商店。

A. drinking glasses and cups B. glass for windows and doors

C. glasses for people who could not read D. glasses for people who could not see well

10.What kind of mistake did Tom make? 汤姆犯了什么样的错误？

A. He went to the wrong kind of shop.

B. He didn't try on all the glasses in the shop.

C. He thought that a person who had not learned to read would be able to do so if he wore glasses.

D. He left his money in the restaurant.

正确答案：DCADC

Passage 15

Once James Thornhill, a famous English painter, was asked to paint some pictures on the walls of the king's palace in England.

Then workers were sent for and a big platform（台子）was made.

With the help of a worker. Thornhill started painting on the platform. They worked for a whole year and at last the pictures were ready.

Thornhill was happy when he looked at the pictures, for they were really beautiful. He looked at them for a long time, and then took one step back and looked again. Now the pictures were even more beautiful. He took another step, then another. Finally he was at the very edge of the platform, but he didn't know it because he was thinking of his pictures.

The worker saw everything. “What should I do?” he thought. “Thornhill was at the very edge of the platform. If I cry out. he will take another step, fall off it and surely be killed. “So the worker quickly took some paint (漆)and threw it at the pictures.

"What are you doing?” cried the painter, running quickly forward to his pictures.

曾经英国著名画家杰姆斯桑希尔，被要求在英国国王宫殿的墙壁上作一些画。

然后工人们被送到一个大台子去工作。

在一个工人的帮助下。杰姆斯桑希尔开始在平台上画。他们工作了整整一年，最后画完成了。

杰姆斯桑希尔看着这些画非常高兴，因为他们真的很漂亮。他看了很长一段时间，然后退后一步又看了看。现在所有的画更美丽了。他后退了一步又一步。最后他站在了平台的边缘，但他不知道因为他全神贯注于他的画中。

工人看到了这些。“那么我能做点什么呢？”他思索。“杰姆斯桑希尔在平台的边缘。如果我大声叫他。他将又后退一步，摔下去并摔死。”所以工人迅速取出一些油漆涂抹在画上。

“你在做什么？”画家哭着说，并快步跑了过来。

1.James Thornhill was an English \_\_\_\_\_\_. 姆斯桑希尔是一个英国画家。

A. worker B. artist C. king D. writer

2.He was ordered to \_\_\_\_\_\_. 他被要求在宫殿的墙壁上作一些画。

A. paint the wall of the king's palace in England

B. paint some pictures on the wall of the palace

C. build a big platform in front of the palace

D. put up some new pictures on the old wall

3.It took them \_\_\_\_\_\_ to finish the pictures. 完成这些画花费了他一年的时间。

A. a month B. a week C. twelve months D. half a month

4.James Thornhill felt that the \_\_\_\_\_\_ he was from the pictures, the \_\_\_\_\_\_ they were. 姆斯桑希尔感觉离画越远越漂亮。

A. nearer…more beautiful B. farther…more ugly

C. farther…more beautiful D. higher above…more good-looking

5.The worker threw some paint at the pictures in order to \_\_\_\_\_\_. 工人涂油漆到画上是为了挽救姆斯桑希尔的生命。

A. save James' life B. destroy the picture

C. make the picture more beautiful D. make the king angry

正确答案：BBCCA

Passage 16

One day a bookseller（书商） let a big box of books fall on his foot. “Go to see the doctor,” said his wife. “No.” he said. “ I’ll wait until the doctor comes into the shop next time. Then I’ll ask him about my foot. If I go to see him, I’ll have to pay him.”

On the next day the doctor came into the shop for some books. When the bookseller was getting them ready, he told the doctor about his bad foot. The doctor looked at it.

“You must put that foot in hot water every night. Then you must put something on it,” said the doctor.

He took out a piece of paper and wrote on it. “Buy this and put it on the foot before you go to bed every night.” he said.

“Thank you.” said the bookseller. “And now, sir, here are your books.”

“How much?” said the doctor.

“Two pounds.”

“Good,” said the doctor. “I shall not have to pay you anything.”

“Why?” asked the bookseller.

“I told you about your foot. I want two pounds for that. If people come to my house. I ask them to pay one pound for a small thing like that. But when I go to their houses. I want two pounds. And I came here, didn't I?”

一天，一位书商让一大箱书砸到了他脚上。“去看医生，”他的妻子说。“不行，”他说。“我会一直等到医生下次来书店。然后，我会问他关于我的脚。如果我去看他，我得付他钱。”

第二天，医生来到了这个书店准备买书。书商已经准备好了，他告诉医生他的脚受伤了。医生帮他看了看。

“你必须把它每天晚上用热水泡脚。然后你必须放一些东西在它上面”医生说。

他拿出一张纸记了下来。“买这个并且在你每晚睡觉前把它放到你的脚上。”他说。

“谢谢你。”书商说。“现在，先生，这是你想要的书。”

“多少钱？”医生说。

“两磅。”

“好，”医生说。“我将不需要支付任何东西。”

“为什么呢？”店主问。

“我帮看你的脚。需要两磅。如果有人来我家。像这样的小事我会让他们支付一英镑。但是当我去他们的家。我需要两磅。我来你这里了，不是吗？”

1.What happened to the bookseller one day? 一天这个书商发生了什么？

A. He lost a box of books. B. His foot was wounded by a box of books.

C. He lent the doctor a box of books. D. He sold out all his books.

2.The bookseller's wife asked him \_\_\_\_\_\_. 这个书商的妻子让他去看医生。

A. to go out for some medicine B. to send somebody for a doctor

C. to go to see the doctor D. to wait for the doctor to come

3.The bookseller didn't take his wife's advice because \_\_\_\_\_\_. 这个书商没有听取他妻子的建议，因为他不想支付医疗费。

A. he was afraid of the doctor B. he didn't like to take medicine

C. he couldn't walk by himself D. he didn't want to pay the doctor

4.The doctor paid \_\_\_\_\_\_ for the books. 这个医生买书没有付钱。

A. one pound B. two pounds C. nothing D. something

5.The bookseller paid \_\_\_\_\_\_ money for seeing the doctor in the end. 最后这个书商看医生支付了更多的钱。

A. more B. less C. the same amount of D. no

正确答案：BCDCA

Passage17

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

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

1.What’s this passage about?这篇文章主要讲了什么？

A．France B.King Louis C.The French Revolution法国大革命 D.Europe

2.Which did not happen in 1798? 以下哪件事不是发生在1789年？

A．The French Revolution broke out.

B.The national economy was developing rapidly. 国家经济快速发展。

C.The government wasn’t well run. D.King Louis XIV was in power.

3.Where were the political prisoners kept?那些政治犯被关押在哪里？

A．In Versailles B.In Austria C.In Prussia D.In Bastille 巴士底狱

4.What does the underlined word “abolished” mean? 划了下划线的“abolished”这个词是什么意思？

A．Put off B. Established C.United D.Ended 废除

5.What was NOT the effect of the Revolution?以下哪个不是法国大革命产生的效果？

A. July 14 has become the French National Day.

B. It brought some impact on the other European Kings.

C. Louis’s wife, Marie was killed.

D. The king tried to control the national parliament. 国王试图控制议会。

正确答案：CBDDD

Passage18

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

许多刚到美国的人会想念商务电话的寒暄语，例如，他们将想念社交礼仪，送上一杯温热的茶或咖啡，而这可能是自己国家的传统。他们会想念在咖啡馆里悠闲的商务聊天。通常情况下，美国人不会在如此轻松的环境里通过长时间的小会谈评估他们的客人。我们寻找过去业绩的凭证，而不是通过社交礼仪评估业务的同事。由于我们是专业考察而不是社交评估，所以我们很快就开始谈正事。

1.Which of the following statements is wrong?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 以下哪项陈述是错误的？

A. Americans seem to be always under pressure.

B. Americans attach less importance to patience.

C. Americans don’t care much about ritual socializing.

D. Americans are impolite to their business colleagues.美国人对他们的同事不礼貌。

2.In the fourth paragraph,”a high priority”means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.第四段中的”a high priority”是什么意思？

A. a less important thing B. a first concern要首要考虑的

C. a good business D. an attractive gift

3. Americans evaluate a business colleague\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. 美国人评价他们的同事是根据\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_。

A. through social courtesy B. through prolonged business talks

C.by establishing business relations D. by learning about their past performance 他们过去的表现。

4.This passage mainly talks about\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.本文主要讲了\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_。

A.how Americans treasure their time美国人是怎样珍惜时间的。

B.how busy Americans are every day

C.how Americans do business with foreigners

D.what American way of life is like

5.We can infer from the passage that the author’s tone in writing is\_\_\_\_\_\_.从本文我们可以看出作者写作的口吻是\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_。

A.critical B.ironical C.appreciative欣赏的 D.objective

正确答案：DBDAC

Passage19

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

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

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

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

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

那个男人很惊讶玛丽亚说英语。他很快拿起自己的行李退了回去。每个人都在不赞成的看着他。

1.Maria’s story happened\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Maria的故事发生在什么时候？

A.when she was leaving America B. on her way back to Santo Domingo

C. before she left the USA D. when she arrived at the airport她到达机场后

2.You believer that the work of the airline employee mentioned in the story is to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_at the airport.

你认为故事中提到的机场工作人员的工作是什么?

A. help carry people's luggage B. ask people to pick up the luggage

C.check people' s luggage检查旅客的行李 D. take care of people' s luggage

3. "Why ate you so upset?" Maria said to the man. She wanted to tell him that he should not be\_\_\_\_\_.

“为什么你如此不耐烦?”Maria对那个男人说。她这么说是要告诉他不要不高兴。

A. surprised B. sad C. unhappy D. sorry

4. "Everyone was looking at him with disapproval." This sentence means that the people around felt\_\_\_\_\_.

“每个人祁很不赞成地看着他”这句话的意思是周围的人为这男人的行为感到很遗憾。

A. worried about Maria B. worried about the man

C. sorry for Maria's manners D. sorry for the man's manners

5. The author mentioned Maria's age at the beginning of the story in order to show that\_\_\_\_\_.

作者在故事的开头就提到Maria的年龄是为了表达什么?

A. she was young but behaved proper 她很小，但行为很得体。

B. she would not have left home alone

C. everyone around her was wrong

D. it was not good that nobody offered to help her

正确答案：DCCDA

Passage20

Britain and France are separated by the English Channel, a body of water that can be crossed in as few as 20minutes. But the cultures of the two countries sometimes seem to he miles apart.

英旧和法国被英吉利海峡阻隔，游泳穿越该海峡只要不到20分钟的时间。但这两个国家的文化有时相差十万八千里。

Last Thursday Britain and France celebrated the 100th anniversary(周年纪念)of the signing of a friendship agreement called the Entente Cordiality.The agreement marked a new beginning for the countries following centuries of wars and love-hate partnership.

上星期四,英国和法国庆祝了《友好协议》签订100周年的纪念活动。该协议标志着两个国家在经历了几个世纪的战争和爱恨交织的关系后的新篇章。

But their relationship has been ups and downs over the past century. Just last year, there were fierce disagreements over the Iraq war-which British Prime Minister Tony Blair supported despite French President Jacques Chnac speaking out against it. This discomfort is expressed in Blair and Chirac's body language at international meetings. While the French leader often greets German Chancellor Gerhard Schroeder with a hug(拥抱), Blair just receives a handshake.However, some political experts say the war in Iraq could in fact have helped ties.

但他们的关系在上个世纪也经历了几番起落。仅去年，对伊拉克战争问题进行了激烈的争论·英国首相布莱尔支持而法国总统希拉克反对。国际会议中，这种别扭在布莱尔和希拉克的身体语言中表现得很明显。当法国领导人频频与德国总理格哈特·施罗德拥抱时。布莱尔只得到了握手，然而。有些政治专家说正是伊拉克战争促进了两国的关系。

The history of divisions may well be because of the very different ways in which the two sides see the world. But this doesn't stop 12 million Britons taking holidays in France each year. However, only 3 illion French come in the opposite direction. Surveys (调查) show that most French people feel closer to the Germans than they do to the British.

And the research carried out in Britain has found that only a third of the population believes the French can be trusted.

Perhaps this bad feeling comes because the British dislike France's close relationship with Germany, or because the French are not happy with Britain's close links with the US.

这种历来的分离也许是好的，因为这两个国家对世界的看法完全不同。但是这并没有阻隔1200万的英国人每年到法国度假。而法国仅有300万的人民去英国度假。调查显示大多数法国人对德国人比对英国人亲切。并且在英国进行的调查显示仅有1/3的英国人信任法国人。也许这种坏的感觉是因为英国人不喜欢法国跟德国的亲密关系，或者因为法国对英国和美国的亲密关系感到不悦。

Whatever the answer is, as both sides celebrate 100 years of "doubtful friendship", they are at least able to make jokes about each other.Here's one: What's the best thing about Britain's relationship with France?The English Channel.

不论答案是什么，双方能在一起庆祝这种“不确定的友好关系“100周年，至少证明他们会相互开玩笑了。其中一条就是:英国与法国的关系的最好见证是什么?是英吉利海峡。

1. For centuries,the relationship between Britain and France is\_\_\_\_\_\_.

几世纪以来.英国与法国的关系是一种的爱恨交织的关系。

A. friendly B. impolite C. brotherly D. a mixture of love and hate

2. The war in Iraq does\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to the relationship between France and Britain.

伊拉克战争对英国和法国的关系起到既好又坏的作用。

A.good B.harm C. neither good nor harm D. both good and harm

3. The British are not so friendly to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and the French are not so friendly to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_·

英国对德国不是那么友好，法国对美国也不是那么友好。

A. Germany; America B. America; Germany

C. Germany; Germany D. America; America

4.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_are more interested in having holidays in\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.英国人更喜欢到法国度假。

A. American people... Britain B. British people...Germany

C. French people...Britain D. British people...France

5. What does the last sentence mean?文章的最后一句的意思是什么?

A. As long as the English Channel exists, no further disagreement will form between France and Britain.

B. The English Channel can prevent anything unfriendly happening in both France and Britain.

C. France and Britain are near neighbors, and this will help balance the relationship between them.

法国和英国是一衣带水的邻邦，这会帮助两国平衡他们之间的关系。

D. The English Channel is the largest enemy between France and Britain.

正确答案: DDADC

Passage21

Community service is an important component of education here at our university. We encourage all students to volunteer for at least one community activity before they graduate. A new community program called "One On One"helps elementary students who've fallen behind. Your education majors might be especially interested in it because it offers the opportunity to do some teaching, that is, tutoring in math and English.

社区服务是我们大学教育的一个重要的部分。我们鼓励所有的学生在毕业前至少从事一项社区活动。一项新的叫做“一对一”的社区计划是用于帮助那些落后的小学生的。教育专业的学生也许对这项计划尤其感兴趣，因为它为你提供了教学(教数学和英语)的机会。

You'd have to volunteer two hours a week for one semester. You can choose to help a child with math, English, or both. Half-hour lessons are fine, so you could do a half hour of each subject two days a week.

你在一个学期内每周得自愿工作两小时。你可以选择教小孩数学，英语，或两者都教。一节课半小时比较好，因此你可以每周教两天.每次每门课半小时。

Professor Dodge will act as a mentor to the tutors-he'll be available to help you with lesson plans or to offer suggestions for activities. He has office hours every Tuesday and Thursday afternoon. You can sign up for the program with him and begin the tutoring next week.

道奇教授将担任这些家庭教师的顾问。他会帮你制定教学计划或提供活动的建议。他的办公时间是每周二和周四下午。你可以在他那签约参与这个计划并于下周开始工作。

I'm sure you'll enjoy this community service ...and you'll gain valuable experience at the same time. It looks good on your resume, too, showing that you've had experience with children and that you care about your community. If you'd like to sign up, or if you have any questions, stop by Professor Dodge's office this week.

我确信你会喜欢这项社区服务.同时你也能获得宝贵的经验。能在你的简历上表明你有教孩子的经验而且你能关心你的社区，应该是很不错的一件事。如果你愿意签约或如果你有任何问题，于本周前往道奇教授的办公室。

1. What is the purpose of the talk? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_这段话的目的是什么?

A. To explain a new requirement for graduation.

B. To interest students in a new community program.是为了使学生们对一项新的社区计划感兴趣。

C. To discuss the problems of elementary school students.

D. To recruit elementary school teachers for a special program.

2. What is the purpose of the program that the speaker describes?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

讲话人所说的这项计划的目的是什么?

A. To find jobs for graduating students.

B. To help education majors prepare for final exams.

C. To offer tutorials to elementary school students.为小学生提供家教服务。

D. To provide funding for a community service project.

3. What does Professor Dodge do?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_道奇教授是干什么的?

A. He advises students to participate in certain program.他为学生参加某项计划提供建议。

B. He teaches part-time in an elementary school.

C. He observes elementary school students in the classroom.

D. He helps students prepare their resumes.

4. What should students who are interested in the tutorials do?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

对家教有兴趣的学生应该怎么做?

A. Contact the elementary school.

B. Sign up for a special class.

C. Submit a resume to the dean.

D. Talk to Professor Dodge.和道奇教授谈谈。

5. Whom do you think the speaker addresses?\_\_\_\_\_\_

你认为说话者是在对谁说这些话的。学生。

A. Faculty. B. Students. C. Residents D. Graduated students.

正确答案: BCADB

Passage22

Paper is one of the most important products ever invented by man. Wide spread use of written language would not have been possible without some cheap and practical material to write on. The invention of paper meant that more people could be educated because more books could be printed and distributed. Together with the printing press, paper provided an extremely important way to communicate knowledge.

纸是人类发明的最重要的产品之一。没有一些便宜而又实用的材料来写的话，书面语也不可能广泛传播。纸的发明意味着更多的人可以接受教育，因为更多的书可以印出来并分发出去。纸和印刷一起为知识的交流提供了极其重要的途径。

How much paper do you use every year? Probably you cannot answer that question quickly. In 1990 the world's use of paper was about one kilogram for each person a year. Now some countries use as much as 50 kilograms of paper for each person a year. Countries like the United States, England and Sweden use more paper than other countries.

我们每年用多少纸呢?也许你无法很快回答出这个问题。在1900年，全世界的用纸量是每年人均一公斤左右。现在有些国家的用量达到每年人均50公斤。像美国，英国和瑞典这样的国家的用量远超其他各国。

Paper, like many other things that we use today, was first made in China. In Egypt and the West, paper was not very commonly used before the year 1400. The Egyptians wrote on a kind of material made of a water plant. Europeans used parchment for many hundreds of year. Parchment was very strong; it was made from the skin of certain young animals. We have learnt of the most important facts of European history from records that were kept on parchment.

像许多其他我们用的东西一样，纸最早发明于中国。在埃及和西方，十五世纪前纸并没有广泛使用。埃及人写字写在一种水生植物做成的材料上。欧洲人用羊皮纸用了好几百年。羊皮纸很牢固，它是用某些幼年动物的皮做成的。从羊皮纸上保存的记录中我们了解到关于欧洲历史的最重要的事情。

1. What' s the meaning for the word "parchment"?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_"parchment”的意思是什么?

A. The skin of young animals.

B. A kind of paper made from the skin of certain young animals.

一种用某些幼年动物的皮做成的纸。

C. The paper used by European countries.

D. The paper of Egypt.

2. Which of the following is not mentioned about the invention of paper?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

关于纸的发明下面哪项没有被提到?

A. More jobs could be provided than before.工作机会比以前更多了。

B. More people could be educated than before.

C. More books could be printed and distributed.

D. More ways could be used to exchange knowledge.

3. When did the Egyptians begin to use paper widely?\_\_\_\_\_\_

埃及人什么时候开始广泛地使用纸?大约在1400年。

A. Around 1400. B. Around 1900. C. Around 400. D. Around 900.

4. Which of the following countries uses more paper for each person a year?\_\_\_\_\_\_

以下哪个国家每年人均用纸最更大?瑞典。

A. China B. Sweden C. Egypt D. Japan

5. What is the main idea of this short talk?\_\_\_\_\_\_

这篇文章的主要内容是什么?

A. More and more paper is being consumed nowadays.

B. Paper enables people to receive education more easily.

C. The invention of paper is of great significance to man.纸的发明对人类非常重要·

D. Paper contributes a lot to the keeping of historical records.

正确答案: BAABC

Passage23

Laws have been written to govern the use of American National Flag, and to ensure proper respect for the flag.Custom has also governed the common practice in regard to its use. All the anned services have precise regulations on how to display the national flag. This may vary somewhat from the general rules. The national flag should be raised and lowered by hand. Do not raise the flag while it is folded.Unfolded the flag first, and then hoist it quickly to the top of the flagpole. Lower it slowly and with dignity. Place no objects on or over the flag. Do not use the flag as part of a costume or athletic uniform. Do not print it upon cushions, handkerchief, paper napkins or boxes. A federal law provides that the trademark cannot be registered if it comprises the flag, or badgers of the US. When the flag is used to unveil a statue or monument, it shouldn't serve as a covering of the object to be unveiled. If it is displayed on such occasions, do not allow the flag to the ground, but let it be carried high up in the air to form a feature of the ceremony.Take every precaution to prevent the flag from soiled. It should not be allowed to touch the ground or floor, nor to brush against objects.

己经制定了法律来规定美国国旗的使用.并确保对国旗应有的尊敬。关于国旗的使用也早己有了惯例。全军就国旗的展开方法有明确的规定，这与常规有点不同。国旗的升降应由手工完成。国旗未展开时不能升起。应先使它展开，然后快速把它升至旗杆顶部。缓慢、庄严地降下。旗上不可以放东西。不要把国旗镶嵌在衣服或运动装上。也不要把国旗印在垫子、手帕、纸巾或盒子上。联邦法律规定如果某个商标含有美国国旗或国徽，这个商标就不能被注册。当国旗被用来为雕像或纪念碑揭幕时，不可以盖在被揭幕物上。如果国旗被用在这种场合，则不能让它掉到地上而应悬在空中作为这个仪式的象征。特别注惫不要沾污国旗，不允许触到地面或擦着物体。

1. How do Americans ensure proper respect for the national flag?

美国人是如何确保对国旗应有的尊敬的?

A.By making laws.通过制定法律。 B. By enforcing discipline.

C.By educating the public. D. By holding ceremonies.

2. What is the regulation regarding the raising of the American National Flag? 升美田国旗有何规定?

A. It should be raised by soldiers. B.It should be raised quickly by hand.应该快速用手升起

C. It should be raised only by Americans. D. It should be raised by mechanical means.

3. How should the American National Flag be displayed at an unveiling ceremony?

揭幕仪式上应该如何使用国旗?

A. It should be attached to the status.

B. It should be hung from the top of the monument

C. It should be spread over the object to be unveiled.

D. It should be carried high up in the air. 应该悬挂在空中。

4. What do we learn about the use of the American National Flag?

对于美国国旗的使用我们知道了什么?

A. There has been a lot of controversy over the use of flag.

B. The best athletes can wear u niforms with the design of the flag.

C. There are precise regulations and customs to be followed.要严格遵守规定和习惯。

D. Americans can print the flag on their cushions or handkerchiefs.

5. What is Americans'attitude towards their National Flag?美国人对于自己的国旗是什么态度?

A.Arbitrary B.Respect.尊敬 C. Happy. D. Brave.

正确答案：ABDCB

Passage24

It has been reported that in colleges across the United States, the daytime serial drama known as the soap opera has suddenly become "in". Between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4:30 p.m., college television lounges are filled with soap opera fans who can't wait to see the next episode in the lives of their favorite characters.

据报道，在美国大学里，被称为肥皂剧的日间系列剧突然“火”了起来。上午11点至下午4:30，大学电视观看室里挤满了肥皂剧迷，他们急着想看自己所崇拜的偶像的下一集生活剧。

Actually, soaps are more than a college favorite; they're a youth favorite. When school is out, high-school students are in front of their TV sets. One young working woman admitted that she turned down a higher paying job rather than give up watching her favorite serials. During the 1960's, it was uncommon for young people to watch soap operas. The mood of the sixties was very different from now. It was a time of seriousness, and talk was about social issues of great importance.

其实，肥皂剧不仅仅是大学生最喜爱的节目，也是年轻人最喜爱的。放学后，中学生都挤在电视机前观看节目。有一个年轻的职业妇女坦诚说起曾经拒绝了一份薪水不错的工作而不愿放弃观看最喜爱的系列剧。20世纪60年代年轻人很少看肥皂剧。那时的情况与现在很不相同。那是很严肃的时期，人们所淡的都是关于很重要的社会大事。

Now, seriousness has been replaced by fun. Young people want to be happy. It may seem strange that they should turn to soap opera, which is known for showing trouble in people's lives. But soap opera is enjoyment. Young people can identify with the soap opera character, who, like the college-age viewer, is looking for happy love, and probably not finding it. And soap opera gives young people a chance to feel close to people without having to bear any responsibility for their problems.

现在，严肃己被娱乐取代。年轻人想寻找快乐。如果他们想看表现生活烦恼的肥皂剧就会显得很奇怪。但肥皂剧是令人快乐的。年轻人可以模仿肥皂剧里的人物,这些人物像大学生观众一样，在寻找快乐的爱情，也许还没找到。肥皂剧给年轻人一个贴近人们的机会但对于他们的问题却不必承担责任。

1. What is soap opera? 什么是肥皂剧?

A. Plays based on science fiction stories.

B. Plays based on non-fiction stories.

C. The daytime serial dramas on TV. 白天的电视系列剧。

D. Popular documentary films on TV.

2.What can be the best title of the passage? 这篇文章的最佳题目是什么?

A. College student viewers. B. Favorite TV serials.

C.Soap opera fans.肥皂剧迷 D. College-age viewers.

3.Which is NOT the reason why die soap opera has suddenly become "in" among American young people?根据这篇文章，哪一项不是肥皂剧突然火起来的原因?

A. Because the viewers want to be happy and to enjoy themselves.

B. Because the soap opera makes young people feel close to their people.

C. Because the viewers can rind themselves in the soap opera characters.

D. Because the young people have to bear the responsibilities for their troubles.因为年轻人得承担问题的责任。

4. What can we learn from the passage?这篇文章让我们知道了什么?

A. College students like soap operas more than any other social groups.

B. Young people of sixties like soap operas more than people today.

C. Young viewers have turned themselves from the seriousness of sixties to enjoyment now.

年轻人己经使自己从60年代人的严肃转向了现在的快乐。

D. The young as a whole are trying to look for happy love but in vain.

5. What message does the author want to convey to us?作者想向我们表达什么信息?

A. The people's favorites to drama works have been changed for a long time.

B. The people's favorites to drama works change along with the times.

人们对戏剧作品的喜爱随着时间而改变。

C. The people's favorites to drama works is changed by the soap opera.

D. The people's favorites have changed the drama works.

正确答案：CCDCB

Passage25

By definition, heroes and heroines are men and women distinguished by uncommon courage, achievements, and self-sacrifice made most for the benefits of others-they are people against whom we measure others. They are men and women recognized for shaping our nation's consciousness and development as well as the lives of those who admire them. Yet, some people say that ours is an age where true heroes and heroines are hard to come by, where the very idea of heroism is something beyond us-an artifact of the past. Some maintain, that because the Cold War is over and because America is at peace, our age is essentially an unheroic one. Furthermore, the overall crime rate is down, poverty has been eased by a strong and growing economy, and advances continue to be made in medical science.

就定义而言，英雄之所以与众不同是因为他们有非凡的勇气、取得了卓著的成就、常常为他人的利益而做出牺牲——他们是我们评价别人的标准。他们是大家公认的对我们国家意识的形成和我们国家的发展，还有对他们的崇拜者的一生起了重大作用的人。可是，有人说，我们的时代是很难出现真正英雄的时代，英雄主义这一概念本身我们就难以理解——它己经成为历史。有些人坚持说，由于冷战的结束和美国对外的和睦，我们的时代本质上不是一个英勇豪壮的时代。更进一步地说，总体犯罪率正在降低，经济的发展与增长己经缓解了贫困，医疗科学也在不断的进步。

Cultural icons are hard to define, but we know them when we see them. They are people who manage to go beyond celebrity(明星) , who are legendary, who somehow manage to become mythic. But what makes some figures icons and others mere celebrities? That's hard to answer. In part, their lives have the quality of a story to tell. For instance, the beautiful young Diana Spencer who at 19 married a prince, renounced marriage and the throne, and died at the moment she found true love. Good looks certainly help. So does a special indefinable charm, with the help of the media. But nothing confirms an icon more than a tragic death-such as Martin Luther King, Jr.,John F. Kennedy, and Princess Diana.

给文化偶像下定义就更难了，但是我们看到他们就认识了他们。他们超越了名流，成为传奇式人物，甚至在某种程度上己是神话式的人物。但究竞是哪些因素使有些人成为偶像，另一些人仅成了名流呢?这就太难说了。部分原因是他们的生平带有传奇故事的色彩。比如说，年轻貌美的戴安娜·史宾塞，19岁时嫁给了王子，放弃了婚姻与王权，却在找到真爱的那一刻死去了。漂亮的长相当然有用，另外，在媒体的妙作下某种难以描述的、特殊的个人魅力也起作用。然而悲剧性地过早离开这个世界，却是造成偶像最重要的因素——例如:小马丁·路德·金、约翰·F·肯尼迪和戴安娜王妃。

1. The passage mainly deals with\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.这段主要讲述\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. life and death B. heroes and heroines

C. heroes and icons英雄与偶像 D. icons and celebrities

2. Heroes and heroines are usually\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.英雄通常是\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. courageous B. good example to follow

C. self-sacrificing D. all of the above以上三个都是

3. Which of the following statements is wrong? 下列哪个陈述是错误的?

A. Poverty in America has been cased with the economic growth.

B. Superstars are famous for being famous.

C. One's look can contribute to being famous.

D. Heroes and heroines can only emerge in war times. 英雄只能出现在战争时代。

4. Beautiful young Diana Spencer found her genuine love\_\_\_\_\_\_.

年轻貌美的戴安娜·史宾塞找到了她的真爱\_\_\_\_\_\_。

A. when she was 19 B. when she became a princess

C. just before her death刚好在她死之前 D. after she gave birth to a prince

5. What is more likely to set an icon's status? 有什么更能说明偶像的地位?

A. Good looks. B. Tragic and early death.悲剧和英年早逝

C. Personal attraction. D. The quality of one's story.

正确答案：CDDCB

Passage26

Places to stay in Britain are as varied as the places you visit. Whatever your budget is the choice-from basic barn to small hotel, from tiny cottage to grand castle一is all part of fun.

在英国，可住宿的地方就如可参观的地方那么多。不论你的预算是多少，任何一种选择都是快乐的一部分一一从谷仓到小旅馆，从小农舍到大城堡。

Hostels旅社

Cheap, good-value hostels are aimed at all types of like-minded travelers, who prefer value over luxury and you don't have to be young or single to use them. Britain's independent hostels and backpackers hostels also offer a great welcome. Facilities and prices vary, especially in rural areas,where some hostels are a little more than a bunkhouse(临时住房)while others are remarkably comfortable一almost like bargain hotels.

廉价、超值的旅社定位在形形色色的趣味相投的重精神超过物质的这类游客群体，而且旅社没有规定游客必须是年轻人或者是单身汉。英国对自助旅行者和背包旅行者也十分欢迎。设施和价格也各不相同，特别是在乡村，有些旅社只比临时住房好一点点，而有些特别舒适一一就像物美价廉的旅馆一样。

Youth Hotels青年旅馆

Founded many years ago to "help all, especially young people of limited means, to a greater knowledge, love and care of the countryside", the Youth Hotels Association is still going strong in the 21st century. The network of 230 hotels is a perfect gateway for exploring Britain's towns and countryside.

(这种旅社的形式)很多年前就形成了，为了“帮助所有的，特别是资金有限的年轻人，深入了解、喜爱、关心农村。”青年旅行社组织在21世纪依然盛行。230家的旅社网络是探索英国小镇和农村的最佳门户。

B&Bs床位和早餐

The B&Bs (bed and breakfasts) is a great British institutio.In essence you get a room in somebody's house, and small B&Bs may only have one guest room, so you'll really feel like part of the family.Larger B&Bs may have four or five rooms and more facilities, but just as warm as a welcome.

床位与早餐是英国的伟大创举。实际上就是某家的住户为你提供一个房间，小的B&Bs只有一间客房，所以你会觉得自己是这户人家的一份子。大一些的B&Bs可能有4、5个房间和更多是设施，但一样的热情款待。

In country areas your B&Bs might be in a village or an isolated farm surrounded by fields. Prices reflect facilities:and usually run from around ￡ 12 to ￡ 20 per person. City B&Bs charge about ￡ 25 to ￡30 per person, although they' re often cheaper as you go further out to the suburbs.

在农村，B&B可能在一个村庄或者四周都是田地的独立的农场里。价格反映了房间的设施:通常每人在12到20英镑左右。城市的B&Bs价格在每人25到30英镑左右，尽管越到郊区价格越便宜。

Pubs&Inns酒吧和客栈

As well as selling drinks and meals, Britain's pubs and inns sometimes offer B&Bs, particularly in country areas.Staying a night or two can be great fun and puts you at the heart of local community.

除了卖酒和饭菜外，英国的酒吧和客栈有时也提供床位和早餐，特别在农村地区。在那里住一两个晚上会十分有趣，并且可以让你处在当地社区的中心。

Rates range from around ￡5 to￡25 per person. Pubs are more likely to have single rooms.

价格在每人15到2 5英镑左右。酒吧更有可能拥有单人房.

1. In this passage the author mainly\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.这篇文章作者的意图主要是什么?

A. tells us where to stay while visiting Britain 告诉我们到英国旅游可以住在哪里

B. advises readers to pay a visit to Britain

C. introduces the wonderful public services in Britain

D. gives us some information about British life

2.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_are mainly built for young visitors.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_主要是为年轻人建的。

A. Pubs & Inns B. Youth Hotels青年旅社 C.Hostels D. B&Bs

3. If you travel alone and want to know better family life in Britain, you'd better stay in\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

如果你独自一个人旅游并且想更好地了解英国的居民生活，你可以住在B & Bs。

A.Pubs & Inns B.Youth Hotels C.Hostels D.B&Bs

4. If you are interested in traveling with your friends but only with limited means, where is the better place for you to stay?

如果你喜欢和明友一起旅行但资金有限.哪里是最佳住宿地点呢?

A.Pubs & Inns B.Youth Hotels C. Hostels旅社 D.B&Bs

5. Which of the following is NOT true according to the last part of the passage?

根据文章的最后一段，以下哪句是错误的?

A. Pubs and inns usually provide visitors bed and breakfast.

B. All pubs and inns offer visitors bed and breakfast. 所有的酒吧和客找都为旅客提供床位和早餐。

C. Pubs and inns charge a visitor￡25 at the most.

D. If you want a single room, you are more likely to get one in pubs.

正确答案：ABDCB

Passage27

Look at the instructions on the bottle of the medicine and then choose the right answers.

John is twelve years old. He had a bad cold and coughed day and night. He went to see a doctor. The doctor gave him some cough medicine.

Cough Medicine

Shake(摇动)it well before use.

Take it three times each day before meals.

Dose(药量):

Age: over14 2 teaspoonfuls(勺)

8——13 1 teaspoonful

4——7 1/2 teaspoonful

Not right for children below the age of three. Put it in a cold place. Use it before December Ist 2002.

约翰病了，咳嗽得很厉害。医生给他开了些药。咳嗽药上说明书的内容主要包括了药品的服用方法、药量、贮存条件以及保质期等。

1. John should take\_\_\_\_\_\_ a day.

A. 2 teaspoonfuls B. 3 teaspoonfuls C. 4 teaspoonfuls D. I teaspoonful

2. The medicine should be kept in\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. a fridge B. hot water C. any place D. the sun

3. John should\_\_\_\_\_\_before he takes it.

A. shake the medicine well B. eat nothing

C. do some exercise D. drink a cup of tea

4. When people are\_\_\_\_\_\_ years old, they cannot take this medicine.

A. eighty B. thirty C. two D.twelve

5. John will\_\_\_\_\_\_ the medicine when it is left after Dec. 1st, 2002.

A. throw away B. stop to take

C. take once D. take six times more

正确答案: BAACA

Passage28

In England, people often talk about the weather because they can experience four seasons in one day. In the morning the weather is warm just like spring. An hour later black clouds come and then it rain hard. The weather gets a little cold. In the late afternoon the sky will he sunny, the sun will begin to shine, and it will be summer at this time of a day.

In England, people can also have summer. So in winter they can swim sometimes, and in summer

sometimes they should take warns clothes.

When you go to England, you will see that some English people usually take an umbrella or a raincoat with them in the sunny morning, but you should not laugh at them.

If you don't take an umbrella or a raincoat,you will regret later in the day.

在英国，人们经常谈论天气，因为他们可以在一天之内经历四个季节。早上的天气就像春天一样温暖。一小时后，乌云密布，然后下起了大雨。天气开始变得有点冷。在傍晚的时候，天空将是晴朗的，太阳将开始闪耀，它将是夏天在这个时候的一天。

在英国，人们也有夏天。因此，在冬天，他们可以游泳，有时，在夏天，他们应该采取暖和的衣服。

当你去英国的时候，你会看到一些英国人在阳光明媚的早晨，通常会带上雨伞或雨衣，但你不应该嘲笑他们。

如果你不带雨伞或雨衣，你将会后悔。

1. Why do people in England often talk about the weather? 为什么在英国的人经常谈论天气？

A. Because they may have four seasons in one day. 因为他们有一天可能有四个季节。

B. Because they often have very good weather.

C. Because the weather is warm just like in spring.

D. Because the sky is sunny all day.

2. From the story we know that\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_come and then there is a heavy rain.

从这个故事中我们知道，什么东西来就会有大雨。

A. sunshine and snow B. black clouds乌云

C. summer and winter D. spring and autumn

3. "People can also have summer in winter" means "It is sometimes\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in winter."

人们在东西也能拥有夏天的意思是这个有时候是什么时候在冬天?

A. warm暖和的 B. cool C. cold D. rainy

4.In the sunny morning some English people usually take a raincoat or an umbrella with them because\_\_\_\_

在阳光明媚的早晨,一些英国人通常带雨衣或雨伞，因为

A. their friends ask them to do so.

B. it often rains in England英国经常下雨

C. they are going to sell them

D. they are their favorite things

5. The best title for this passage is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.这段文章的最佳标题是?

A. Bad Season B. Summer or Winter

C. The Weather in England英国的天气 D. Strange English People

正确答案：ABABC

Passage29

Long, long ago there was no zero. To write the number sixty-three people wrote 63. To write six hundred and three, peopl wrote 63. The space between six and three was there to mean."not any "tens. Sometimes people did not remember the space. It was hard to see and read.

Later people used a dot to hold the space. Six hundred and three looked like this 6.3. But the dot was hard to see.So people put a circle around it like this 6⊙3. Then people could see the dot. They remembered the space. At last, only the circle around the dot was used. It was like a zero. This is one story of how the zero came to be used.

Now zero has many important uses. Zero tells how many. Can you tell some other ways of using zero?

很久很久以前。还没有0. 要写数字63人们只能写63，要写603，人们R能写6 3,在6和3之间的空格表示“任何十位数”，有时人们又不记得空格，读起来和看起来都很用难，之后人们用斑点去代替空格，603看起来像6.3，但是斑点很难看出来，所以人们又用一个圈框着斑点来表示像6⊙3，之后人们很容易就看见斑点了，最后，只有这种圆圈框着斑点的方法一直在用.它看起来像0，这就是0是如何开始使用的故事。

现在0已经变得非常重要了，0可以告诉找们有多少数，你能告诉一些其他用0的方法吗?

1.Long, long ago people didn't know how to\_\_\_\_\_\_. 很久很久以前,人们不知道如何写零。

A. write B. write zero C. write numbers D. write sixty-three

2. Long, long ago if they wrote two hundred-eight, people wroteong\_\_\_\_\_\_.

很久很久以前，如果他们写了二百零八，人们写成2 8。

A. 28 B. 2 8 C. 228 D. 208

3. Later\_\_\_\_\_\_was used to mean space.后来人们在空格之间加了一点。

A, "not any" B. letter"0" C. zero D. adot

4. People used circles\_\_\_\_\_\_人们用圆圈是为了不忘记空格

A. to remember ways B. to remember numbers

C. not to forget the space D.to mean nothing

5. The story tells us\_\_\_\_\_\_.本文主要介绍了

A. how zero came to be used 0是如何产生的 B. how to write zero

C. what's die use of zero D. that zero means a dot,a circle or space

正确答案：BBDCA

Passage30

I often dreamed about Pisa when I was a boy. I read about the famous building called the Leaning Tower of Pisa . But when I read the word Pisa, I was thinking of pizza.I thought this tower was a place to buy pizza.It must be the best place to buy pizza in the world, I thought.

Many years later finally saw the Leaning Tower. I knew then that is was Pisa and no pizza. But there was still something special about it for me. The tower got its name because it really does lean to one side. Some people want to try to fix it. They are afraid it may fall over and they don't like that it leans over the city.

I do not think it's a good idea to try to fix it. The tower probably will not fall down, it is 600 years old. Why should anything happen to it now? And, if you ask me, I like what it looks like. To me it is a very human kind of leaning. Nothing is perfect, it seems to say.

And who cares? Why do people want things to be perfect? Imperfect things may be more interesting. Let's take the tower in Pisa. Why is it so famous? There are many other older, more beautiful towers in Italy. But Pisa tower is the most famous. People come from all over the world to see it.

当我还是一个男孩时，我常常梦见比萨。我知道了那个叫做比萨斜塔的著名的建筑。但当我知道了单词pisa(比萨)，我认为是pizza(比萨饼)。我认为那是一个可以买到比萨饼的地方。它一定是全世界买到比萨饼的最好的地方，我想。

多年以后。终干看到了比萨斜塔。我当时就知道是在比萨没有比萨饼。但对我来讲还是有特别之处。比萨斜塔的得名，因为它确实往一边倾斜。一些人想尝试修复它。他们担心它可能往一边下降，而他们不喜欢它在城市倾斜。

我不认为尝试修复它这是一个好主意。比萨斜塔可能将不会倒下，它有600年的历史。为什么现在会发生这些事情?而且，如果你问我，我喜欢它的外形。对我来说是一个非常的经历。没有地方是完美的，它似乎说。

而且谁在乎呢?为什么人们想要完美的东西?不完美的东西可能更有趣。让我们去参观比萨斜塔。为什么他如此著名?还有很多其他的古老的塔，意大利有更美丽的塔。但是比萨斜塔是最著名的。来自世界各地的人来看它。

1. This passage is about\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.由作者所叙述的内容，可知该塔之所以被叫做斜塔是因为它是倾斜的。

A. Italian pizza

B. Italy's problems

C. how the Leaning Tower of Pisa got its name

D. why the writer likes Pisa

2. The writer used to think Pisa\_\_\_\_\_.笔者认为比萨是和比萨饼一样的。

A. in Spain B. not very famous

C. not the same as pizza D. the same as pizza

3. The Leaning Tower of Pisa is\_\_\_\_\_.比萨斜塔有600年的历史。

A. modern B. falling down

C. 600 years old D. 60 years old

4. The writer\_\_\_\_\_.笔者认为它是意大利最关丽的塔。

A. doesn't like what the tower looks like

B. likes what the tower looks like

C. thinks it's the most beautiful tower in Italy

D. doesn't like towers

5. The writer likes the Leaning Tower of Pisa because\_\_\_\_\_.笔者喜欢比萨斜塔.因为它不完美。

A.it's old B.it's perfect

C.it sells pizza D.it's imperfect

正确答案：CDCBD

Passage31

If you do not use your arms or your legs for some time, they will become weak, and when you start using them again, they slowly become strong again. Everybody knows that. Yet many people do not seem to know that memory works in the same way.

When someone says that he has a good memory, he really means that he keeps his memory in practice byusing it. When someone else says that his memory is poor, he really means that he does not give it enough chance to become strong.

If a friend says that his arms and legs arc weak,we know that it is his own fault. But if he tells us that he has a poor memory, many of us think that his parents may be blamed, and few of us know that it is just his own fault. I lave you ever found that some people can't read or write but usually they have better memories? This is because they cannot read or write and when they have to remember things, they cannot write them down in a small notebook. As a result,they have to remember days, names, songs and stories, so their memory is being exercised the whole time.

So if you want to have a good memory, learn from the people: practice remembering things in a way as other people do.

如果你长时间不活动手臂和腿脚，它们就会变得比较脆弱；你再次开始活动它们的时候，它们就会慢慢恢复强壮。每个人都知道这个事实。然而很多人看上去并不知道我们的记忆力也是这样变化的。

当某人说他有很好的记忆力时，他实际在说他在练习记忆保特良好的记忆力。

当另外某人说他记忆力不好时，他实际在说他没有给记忆力足够的机会让他交得强壮。

如果一个朋友说他的手臂和腿脚不够强壮，我们知道这不是他的错；但是如果他说他的记忆力不好，大部分人都认为这是他的错了。

你曾经遇到过这样的人吗?他们不能读不能写，但他们有很好的记忆力。就是因为不能读不能写他们只能记忆，他们需要记忆很多日期，名字，歌曲和故事；所以他们的记忆力一直处于兴奋状态。

所以如果你想拥有良好的记忆力，向他们学习:练习记忆。

1. Someone can't have a good memory if\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.一个人没有好的记忆力是因为

A. he can't read or write

B. his parents haven't a good memory

C. he doesn't make good use of his memory他没有充分利用他的记忆

D. he doesn't use his arms or legs for some time

2. If you do not use your arms or legs for some time,\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.如果你不使用你的胳膊或腿一段时间

A. they will become thin B. they will become weak他们会变得脆弱

C. they begin to ache all over D. you can't use them any more

3. Which of the following statements is true?下列哪一陈述是正确的?

A. Your memory needs chance for practice.你的记忆需要练习的机会

B. A good memory is inherited from parents.

C. Your memory works in the different ways as your arms or legs.

D. Don't leam to read and write if you want to have a good memory.

4. Few people know that if someone has a poor memory it is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

很少有人知道，如果一个人拥有差劲的记忆是因为他自己的错误造成的。

A. his own fault B. his parents' fault

C. his teachers' fault D. his friends' fault

5. The writer wants to tell us\_\_\_\_\_\_.笔者想要告诉我们

A. how to read and write well

B. how to have a good memory如何有一个好的记忆

C. how to use our arms or legs better

D. how to learn from the people who can't read or write

正确答案：CBAAB

Passage32

People used to say, "The hand that rocks（摇)the cradle(摇篮)rules the world, "and "Behind every successful man, there's a woman. "Both these sayings mean the same thing: Men rule the world, but their wives rule them.

Most of the American women like making their husbands and sons successful, but some of them want something for themselves. They want good jobs. When they work, they want to be better paid, they want to be as successful as men.

The American women's liberation movement was started by the women who don't want to stand behind successful men. They don't want to be told that certain jobs of offices arc closed to them. They refuse to work side with men who do the same work for a higher pay.

A liberated woman must be proud of being a woman and confidence (信心) herself.If somebody says to her,"You' ve come a long way, baby. "She'll smile and answer. "Not nearly as far as I'm going to go, baby."

This movement is quite new, and many American women do not agree. But it has already made some important changes in women's lives-in men's lives, too.

人们常说:”摇动摇篮的手统治世界。“还说”每个成功的男人背后都有一个女人。“所有这些俗语都说的一个道理。男人统治世界，但他们的妻子统治男人。多数美国女人喜欢超越她们的丈人并且取得成功。她们有的想自己亲自养活自己。她们想做工作。她们工作时想得到高报酬。她们想要和男人一样成功。美国的女权解放运动就是由那些不愿依附成功男人的女人发起的。她们想与男人地位平等，拥有成功的平等机会。他们不愿听她们只限于供职某些工作部门，他们拒绝男女同工不同酬。一个成功的女人不自卑，于是女人并且充满自信。倘若有人对她说”你差远了.宝贝!“她会笑着问答:“我要做的远不止如此，宝贝！” 这是一个新兴的运动，不是所有的女人都赞成。但是，这场运动己经使得女人的生活和男人的生活发生了重要的改变。

1."The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world." means\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.摇动摇篮的手统治世界意思是?

A. woman can not only give birth to children but rule a country

B. women not only raise their children but support their husbands

C. women do play an important pan in men's lives and work女人在男人的生活和工作中扮演着重耍的部分

D. a man can't be successful without being married

2. "You've come a lone way, baby." means.你差远了，宝贝！意思是?

A. "you have walked far from your home"

B. "she was done a lot and succeeded greatly in freeing herself" 她做了很多，并成功地释放了自己

C. "she has worked outside far from her home"

D. "you really love me, dear"

3. "Not nearly as far as I'm going to go, baby." means\_\_\_\_\_\_.我要做的远不止如此，宝贝!意思是?

A. "the way isn't very far"

B. "she must go even farther to work"

C. "she isn't so satisfied with success"她对成功不太满意

D. "she is very much satisfied with her the way she covered"

4. According to the passage, the writer\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the women's liberation.

根据文章的意思，笔者是说所有妇女解放的事情。

A. is all for B. doesn't tell us his idea on

C. is strongly against D. isn't strongly against

5. The best title of this passage should be\_\_\_\_\_\_.这段文章的最佳标题应该是

A. Something about Women B. Women and Their Husbands

C. Men's Liberation in the USA D. Women's Liberation in the USA美国的妇女解放运动

正确答案: CBCAD

Passage33

When weather is hot, you go to a lake or an ocean. When you are near a lake or an ocean, you feel cool. Why? The sun makes the earth hot, but it cannot make the weather very hot.Although the air over the earth becomes hot, the air over the water stays cool. The hot air over the earth rises.

当天气热，你去湖边或海边。当你靠近湖边海边，你觉得凉快。为什么?太阳使地球热，但不能让天气热。虽然在地面的空气变热了,但是水面的空气还是凉快的，地面的热空气就会上升。

Then the cool air over the water moves in and takes the place of the hot air. When you are near a lake or an ocean,you feel the cool air when it moves in. You feel the wind,and the wind makes you feel

cool.

然后，水面的凉空气移动进入地面代替了热空气。当空气移入，你靠近湖边或海边，你就会觉得凉快。你感到有风，风让你觉得凉快。

Of course, scientists cannot answer all of our questions. If we ask, "Why is the ocean full of salt?" scientists will say that the salt comes from rocks. When a rock gets very hot or very cold, it cracks. Rain falls into die cracks. The rain then carries the salt into the earth and into the rivers. The rivers carry the salt into the ocean. But then we ask,"What happens to die salt in the ocean? The ocean does not get more salty every year." Scientists are not sure about the answer to this question.

当然，科学家不能回答所有的问题。如果我们问“为什么海洋充满盐?”科学家可能说盐来自岩石。当岩石很热或很冷，岩石就爆裂。雨水带着盐进入土地和河流。河流带着盐进入海洋。但是我们问海里的盐又会怎样呢?每年海洋的盐份没有增加啊?科学家对此问题的答案就不肯定了。

We know a lot about our world. But there are still many answers that we do not have, and we are curious.

1. The main idea of the passage is\_\_\_\_\_\_.这篇文章的主题是

A. people feel cool when they are near a lake or an ocean 当靠近湖边海边时人们觉得凉快

B. scientists can explain everything we want to know

C. scientists can explain many things except onething

D. the salt in the ocean comes from rocks

2. You feel cool when you are near a lake or an ocean because\_\_\_\_\_\_.

当你靠近湖边或海边,你就会觉月凉快，是因为\_\_\_\_\_\_。

A.the water is not so hot as the earth

B.the earth is hot

C.the water is colder than the earth

D.cool air from the water moves towards the land水的凉气向陆地移动

3. Now scientists know\_\_\_\_\_\_.现在科学家知道。

A.what makes people feel cool near a lake or an ocean in summer为什么夏大人们在湖边或海边会感到凉快

B.everything about the ocean

C.why the ocean does not get more and mote salty

D.what happens to the salt in the ocean

4. A rock cracks when\_\_\_\_\_\_. 当\_\_\_\_\_\_时，岩石会爆裂?

A. rain falls B. it gets very hot

C. it gets very cold D. either B or C

5. People are always curious about the world around them because\_\_\_\_\_\_.

人们对周围世界总是很好奇，因为\_\_\_\_\_\_？

A. they know nothing about it

B. they know little about it

C. there are answers they do not have仍然有很多问题他们不知道。

D. there are a lot of interesting stories about it

正确答案：CDABC

Passage34

Linda and David have traveled by air from London to Sydney, Australia. Linda has promised her mother that she will ring her to let her know that they have arrived safely. This is something she had done ever since she was a child.David thinks it is not a good idea to ring so far,to spend too much, and to say so little.

"If there were an accident." He says,‘they’d know soon enough. Bad news travels fast.”

But Linda has promised that she would ring. "However," she says,"‘ it doesn't cost much when you just think that it's the other side of the world. It's only six pence per second(每秒六便士).“

"If you're on that telephone for less than one minute, I'll eat my hat," David says, "And one minute's nearly four pounds(英镑)."

"That's no more than you'd pay for a new hat,"Linda answers.

She has asked the man at the hotel(旅馆) desk to get her the number. The telephone rings. Linda picks it up.

"Hello, Mum. Is that you?" She says.

"Six pence per second," David reminds (提醒) her.

"Hello, love." It is Mrs. Lee, Linda's mother, speaking from London. "I can hear you very clearly just like you are in the next room. It's a better line than when you called me from your office. Do you remember? I shouted at that time, and still you couldn't hear me sometimes."

"Yes, Mum." Linda puts in. "I just wanted to ring to……"

"I remember how you rang when you went to Betty's house to eat, when you were a little girl. And

then when you ..." Mrs. Lee is a great talker

"Nearly four pounds." says David.

Linda tries to tell her mother that it is time to say goodbye.

"Yes, all right, "says Mrs. Lee," But you will write, won't you, as you did when you were at work

..."

Once again, Mrs. Lee talks about the pass and there is no stopping her.

"Four pounds fifty,"says David.

At Last, Linda cuts her mother short, promises to write, and rings off.

"There! That wasn't long, was it?"

"Four pounds, ninety pence." David answers. "And you didn't even say that we've arrived."

注:Ring不是戒指，这里指的是打电话:

琳达和大卫旅行乘飞机从伦敦到澳大利亚的悉尼。琳达己经答应她的母亲，她会打电话给她，让她知道他们已经安全抵达。从她还是个孩子的时候就一直这么做。大卫认为这(不)是一个好主意，这么远的长途电话，说这么少，话费却恨贵。

“要有意外。”他说，“他们准知道，坏事传千里嘛。”

但是琳达答应母亲会给她个电话，“可是”她说道，“这也不用花多少钱的，不过是给世界的另一边通个话，一分钟才入便士。”

“你要是能通话不超过一分钟，我就把帽子这个帽子吃了”大卫说，“记住一分钟的可是近4英磅。”

“那你就随时准备新帽子吧”琳达的答道。

她问旅馆的服务生要了电话，拨通了家里的电话。琳达的母亲拿起了电话。

“喂，妈妈，是你吗?”琳达问道。

“六便士每秒”大卫在边上提醒道。

“噢，亲爱的”，琳达的妈妈从伦敦那边传来声音，“我可以从伦敦很清楚地听到你的声音，就好像你在隔壁房间。你现在用的电话信号可比你办公室的好多了。你记得我每次都得冲着电话喊，可有时候你还是没听到我说什么……”

“是的，妈妈。”琳达放在。“我打电话就是想跟你…”

“我还记得小时候你到贝蒂家吃饭，给我打过电话，那时候你…” 琳达的母亲谈的不亦乐乎。

“快4磅了。”大卫说道。

琳达试着告诉她的妈妈，该是挂电话、说再见的时候了。

“好吧”那边说到，“你要记得写信给我，就像你上班的时候一样写信…”

说完，琳达的妈妈再次说起一些过去的事，完全没有要挂掉的息思。

最后，琳达没办法了，只好打断对话，答应会写信给她，这才挂掉了电话

“那啥!也不是很久，是吧?”

“4磅90个便士。”大卫回答。“你甚至都没说，我们到了。”！

1. Linda is telephoning home to\_\_B\_\_\_\_\_.琳达打电话回家说，她和大卫己经安全到达

A. tell her mother some bad news B. say that she and David have arrived safely

C. report an accident to her mother D. say that she and David have left London

2. Linda does not think it expensive to ring, because\_\_D\_\_\_\_\_.琳达不认为这是一次昂贵的通话。

A.it only costs four pounds and ninety pence

B.it is even more expensive to buy a new hat

C.she had telephoned home since her childhood

D.she will speak from one side of the word to the other她认为不过是给世界的另一边通个话

3. David says. "Nearly four pounds", because\_\_A\_\_\_\_\_.大卫说，“近四磅”，因为

A. he wants to remind Linda of the cost of the cost of the call他想提醒琳达通话费用的成本

B. he wants to buy himself a new hat

C. Linda has not told her mother they have arrived

D. he wants Mrs. Lee to know how much the call costs

4.Mrs.Lee goes on talking for so long because\_\_\_B\_\_\_\_.李夫人去谈了这么长时间的原因

A. she likes to hear all about the past

B. she likes talking她喜欢说话

C. Linda had not told her that she has arrived

D. she is going to pay for the telephone call

5. Linda tries to stop her mother by\_\_\_\_D\_\_\_.琳达试图阻止她的母亲。

A. telling her how much the call is costing

B. writing a letter as she has promised to do

C. telling her that they have arrived safely

D. promising to write, and ringing off 承诺写信并结束了电话

正确答案:BDABD

第三部分 词汇与结构

1.1-60题，重点复习。

2.根据预测考试出题频率高低，次重点65个，

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----------------以下1-60重点掌握，考试出现3-5个可得分值6-10分------------------

1. -I don’t know \_\_\_\_ to deal with such matter. 我不知道如何处理这类问题。

A. what B. how C. which D. /

2. - \_\_\_\_ is your girlfriend like? 你的女朋友是什么样的一个人？

- She is very kind and good-looking. 她很善良也很漂亮。

A. How B. What C. Which D. Who

3. -He \_\_\_\_ driving me home, even though I told him I lived nearby.

尽管我告诉他我住在附近，但是他执意要开车送我回家。

A. insisted on B. insisted at C. insisted that D. insisted in

4. -We came finally \_\_\_\_ the conclusion that she has been telling lies all the time.

我们最终得出结论她一直在撒谎。

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

5. -I won’t make the \_\_\_\_ mistake next time. 下次我再也不会犯同样的错误。

A. like B. same C. near D. similar

KEY：BBACB

6. -He \_\_\_\_ lives in the house where he was born. 他仍然住在他出生的那间屋子。

A. already B. yet C. still D. ever

7.-I didn't know what to do, but then an idea suddenly \_\_\_\_ to me. 我不知道怎么办，但是突然我有了一个主意。

A. appeared B. happened C. occurred D. emerged

8.-Measles（麻疹）\_\_\_\_ a long time to get over. 麻疹需要很长一段时间康复。

A. spend B. spends C. take D. takes

9. -A pair of spectacles \_\_\_\_ what I need at the moment. 此刻我需要的是一幅眼镜。

A. is B. are C. has D. have

10. - Do you want to wait? 您愿意等吗？

- Five days \_\_\_\_ too long for me to wait. 五天等待的时间对于我来说太长了。

A. was B. were C. is D. are

KEY：CCDAC

11. -You had better \_\_\_\_ a doctor as soon as possible. 你最好尽快去看医生。

A. seeing B. saw C. see D. seen

12. -The boy is not happy at the new school. He has \_\_\_\_ friends there.

这个男孩在新学校里不开心。他在那儿他几乎没有朋友。

A. few B. a few C. little D. a little

13. -I fell and hurt myself while I \_\_\_\_ basketball yesterday. 昨天我在打篮球的时候摔伤了。

A. was playing B. am playing C. play D. played

14. -Tom \_\_\_\_ more than twenty pounds on the novel. 汤姆花了20多英镑买了这本小说。

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

15. -Twenty people were \_\_\_\_ wounded in the air crash. 在这次飞机失事中，20人受重伤。

A. quickly B. wrongly C. bitterly D. seriously

KEY：CAAAD

16. -The top of the Great Wall is \_\_\_\_ for five horses to go side by side.

长城上面宽到足以能让五匹马并行。

A. wide B. so wide C. wide enough D. enough wide

17. -We’ve missed the last bus. I’m afraid we have no \_\_\_\_ but to take a taxi.

我们已经错过了最后一班公共汽车，恐怕我们别无选择，只有坐出租车了。

A. way B. choice C. possibility D. selection

18. -Nancy is considered to be \_\_\_\_ the other students in her class.

大家认为南希和他们班上其他同学一样聪明。

A. less intelligent B. the most intelligent

C. intelligent as well D. as intelligent as

19. -It’s \_\_\_\_ that he was wrong. 很显然，是他错了。

A. clearly B. clarity C. clear D. clearing

20. -There \_\_\_\_ a book and some magazines on the desk. 桌上有一本书和一些杂志。

A.is B. are C. have D. has

KEY：CBDCA

21. -She is not only my classmate \_\_\_\_ also my good friend. 她不仅是我的同学，而且还是我的好朋友。

A .or B. but C. and D. too

22. -He asked the waiter \_\_\_\_ the bill.他向服务员要账单。

A. on B. of C. for D. After

23. -\_\_\_\_ you are leaving tomorrow, we can have dinner together tonight.

既然你明天就要离开，那么今晚我们一起吃晚饭吧。

A. Since B. While C. For D. Before

24. -I would like to do the job \_\_\_\_ you don’t force me to study.

只要你不强迫我学习，我就愿意做这项工作。

A. in case B. although C. though D. as long as

25. -The reason I did not go abroad was \_\_\_\_ a job in my home town.

我没出国的原因是我在家乡找到了一份工作。

A. because B. due to C. that I got D. because of getting

KEY：BCADC

26. -\_\_\_\_ she survived the accident is miracle. 她能够在这起事故中幸存是个奇迹。

A. What B. That C. As D. Which

27. -I often see \_\_\_\_ the road on his way home. 我经常看见他在回家路上穿过那条马路。

A. he cross B. him cross C. him crossed D. he crossing

28. -His mother \_\_\_\_alone since his father died. 自从他父亲去世到现在，他母亲一直独自一人生活。

A. lived B. lives C. has lived D. is living

29. -When Lily came home at 5 p.m. yesterday, her mother \_\_\_\_dinner in the kitchen.

莉莉昨天五点钟回家时，她妈妈正在厨房里做晚饭。

A. cooked B. was cooking C. cooks D. has cooked

30. -I don’t know the park, but it’s \_\_\_\_ to be quite beautiful. 我不了解这公园，但据说很美。

A. said B. old C. spoken D. talked

KEY：BBCBA

31.-We offered him our congratulations \_\_\_\_\_\_ his passing the college exams.

他通过了大学入学考试，我们向他表示祝贺。

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

32.-She's had her hair \_\_\_\_\_\_ really short, but she likes it off. 她的头发剪得很短，但是她很喜欢。

A. being cut B. cuts C. having cut D. cut

33. -I like the teacher \_\_\_\_ classes are very interesting and creative.

我喜欢那位老师，她的课非常有趣而且有创意。

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

34. -Don’t forget \_\_\_\_ the window before leaving the room. 离开这个房间前，别忘了关窗户。

A. to have closed B. to close C. having closed D. closing

35. -\_\_\_\_these honors he received a sum of money. 除了这些荣誉外，他还得到了一笔钱。

A. Except B. But C. Besides D. Outside

KEY：BDCBC

36. -I have been looking forward to \_\_\_\_ from my parents. 我一直盼望着收到父母的来信。

A. hear B. being heard C. be heard D. Hearing

37. -When Laura finally arrived she apologized \_\_\_\_ so late. 当劳拉最终到达时，她为迟到而道歉。

A. for to come B. that she was coming C. for coming D. to come

38. -Do you think you have talked too much? What you need now is more action and \_\_\_\_ talk.

你觉得你讲话太多了吗？你现在需要的是多行动，少说话。

A. less B. little C. fewer D. few

39. –How \_\_\_\_ you say that you really understand the whole story if you have covered only part of the article? 如果你只看了文章的一部分，你怎么能说你真正理解了整个故事呢？

A. can B. must C. need D. may

40. -Do you still remember \_\_\_\_? 你还记得你父亲说过的话吗？

A. that your father said B. what your father said

C. did your father say that D. what did your father say

KEY：DCAAB

41.-He has\_\_\_\_ on his farm. 他的农场有20头牛。

A. 20 head of castles B. 20 heads of catties

C. 20 heads of cattle D. 20 head of cattle

42.-Small arms \_\_\_\_ often carried by the soldier. 那名士兵经常拿着小件武器。

A. are B. has C. was D. have

43. -Modern machinery \_\_\_\_ been installed in the newly-built factory.那家新建工厂已经安装了新机器。

A. has B. have C. is D. are

44. -It is possible to tell the time in day light\_\_\_\_ looking into a cat’s eyes.

通过看猫的眼睛就有可能知道白天的时间。

A. with B. for C. by D. from

45. -Nancy works in a shop and\_\_\_\_. 南希在一家商店工作，艾伦也是。

A. so does Alan B. so Alan too does C. that does Alan too D. that Alan too does

KEY：DAACA

46. -The workers are busy \_\_\_\_ models for the exhibition. 那些工人在忙着为展览会做模型。

A. to make B. with making C. being making D. making

47. -It was well known that Thomas Edison \_\_\_\_ the electric lamp.

大家都知道托马斯.爱迪生发明了电灯。

A. discovered B. invented C. found D. developed

48. -She wonders \_\_\_\_ will happen to her private life in the future.

她不知道未来在她私人生活中会发生什么事。

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

49. -The higher the temperature, \_\_\_\_ the liquid evaporates. 温度越高，液体蒸发得越快。

A. the faster B. the more fast C. the slower D. the more slower

50. -Australia is one of the few countries \_\_\_\_ people drive on the left of the road.

澳大利亚是少数几个沿左侧开车的国家之一。

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

KEY：DBDAC

51 -Sunday is the day \_\_\_\_ people usually don’t go to work. 星期天是人们通常不上班的日子。

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

52. -\_\_\_\_ you know, David has been well lately. 正如你所知道的那样，大卫近来身体很好。

A. Which B. As C. What D. When

53. -The harder you study, \_\_\_\_ you will learn. 你学习越努力，学到的东西越多。

A. much B. many C. the more D. much more

54. -They got there an hour \_\_\_\_ than the others. 他们比别人早到一个小时。

A. early B. much early C. more early D. earlier

55. -The grey building is the place where the workers live, and the white building is the place where the spare parts \_\_\_\_. 那个灰色建筑是工人住的地方，而白色建筑是生产零件的地方。

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

KEY：ABCDB

56. -Once environmental damage \_\_\_\_, it takes many years for the system to recover.

一旦环境遭到破坏，需要很多年才能恢复过来。

A. is to do B. does C. had done D. is done

57. -We worked hard and completed the task \_\_\_\_. 我们努力工作并且提前完成了任务。

A. in the time B. on the time C. ahead of time D. before time

58. -I didn’t expect you to turn \_\_\_\_ at the meeting yesterday. 昨天我没有想到你会出现在会议上。

A. up B. to C. out D. over

59. -Write to me when you get home. 你到家就给我写封信。

- OK, I \_\_\_\_.好的，我会的。

A. must B. should C. will D. can

60. -Tom is so talkative. I'm sure you'll soon get tired \_\_\_\_ him.

汤姆那么爱说话。我肯定，你很快就会讨厌他。

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

KEY：DCACA

----------------以下题号1-60次重点掌握，考试出现1-2个可得分值2-4分------------------

1. -It’s bad \_\_\_\_ for you to smoke in the public places where smoking is not allowed.

对你来说在禁止吸烟的公共场所吸烟是不良的举止行为。

A. behavior B. action C. manner D. Movement

2. -It’s a good idea. But who’s going to \_\_\_\_ the plan? 这是个好主意。但谁去执行这个计划呢？

-I think John and Peter will. 我认为约翰和比德可以去执行这个计划。

A. carry out B. get through C. take in D. set aside

3. -The computer system \_\_\_\_ suddenly while he was searching for information on the Internet.

在他上网查找资料的时候计算机系统突然瘫痪。

A. broke down B. broke out C. broke up D. broke in

4. -If she wants to stay thin, she must make a \_\_\_\_ in her diet.

如果她想保持身材苗条，就必须在饮食上有所改变。

A. change B. turn C. run D. Go

5. -\_\_\_\_the War of Independence, the United States was an English colony.

在独立战争以前，美国是英国的一个殖民地。

A. Before B. At C. In D. Between

KEY：AAAAA

6. -You shouldn’t \_\_\_\_ your time like that, Bob; you have to finish your school work tonight.

鲍勃，你不该那样浪费时间；你今晚得完成学校得作业。

A. cut B. do C. kill D. kick

7. -Both the kids and their parents \_\_\_\_ English, I think. I know it from their accent.

我想，这些孩子和他们的父母都是英国人。从他们的口音我可以知道。

A. is B. been C. are D. Was

8. -The young man was drunk \_\_\_\_ two glasses of wine. 那个年轻人喝了两杯酒醉了。

A. on B. with C. at D. against

9. -The teacher's lecture on pronunciation lasted for three hours. Many of us felt very \_\_\_\_ and sleepy.

老师关于发音的演讲持续了三个小时。我们很多人都觉得非常无聊和犯困。

A. boring B. bored C. losing D. interested

10. -All \_\_\_\_ they have done is good for us all. We should understand them.

他们所做的一切都是为我们好。我们应该理解他们。

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

KEY：CCBBC

11. -We are glad that we finally managed to get into contact \_\_\_\_ them.

我们很高兴我们最终联系到了他们。

A. at B. on C. from D. with

12. -I am not used to speaking \_\_\_\_ public. 我不习惯当众演说。

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

13. -Mike is better than Peter \_\_\_\_ swimming. 麦克比彼得更擅长游泳。

A. for B. at C. on D. in

14. -The young lady coming over to us \_\_\_\_ our English teacher; the way she walks tells us that!

那个正朝我们走来的年轻女子肯定是我们的英语老师；从她走路的样子就可以知道。

A. must be B. can be C. would be D. could be

15. -Eggs, though rich in nourishments, have \_\_\_\_ of fat. 尽管鸡蛋营养丰富，但它含有大量的脂肪。

A. a large number of B. the large number C. a large amount D. the large amount

KEY：DABAC

16. -Neither John \_\_\_\_ his father was able to wake up early enough to catch the morning train．

约翰和他父亲都没能早点起来赶上早班火车。

A. nor B. or C. but D. And

17. -Jane’s dress is similar in design \_\_\_\_ her sister’s. 简的裙子和她妹妹的在设计上很相似。

A. 1ike B. with C. to D. As

18. -His salary as a driver is much higher than \_\_\_\_. 他当司机的薪水比当搬运工的薪水要高的多。

A. a porter B. is a porter C. as a porter D. that of a porter

19. -Would you let \_\_\_\_ to the park with my classmate, Mum? 妈妈，让我和同学一起去公园好吗？

A. me go B. me going C. I go D. I going

20. -The manager will not \_\_\_\_ us to use his car. 经理不准我们用他的车。

A. have B. 1et C. agree D. Allow

KEY：ACDAD

21. -\_\_D\_\_ her and then try to copy what she does. 留心观察，然后照她的样子做。

A. Mind B. See C. Stare at D. Watch

22. -Will you \_\_A\_\_ me a favor，please? 你愿意帮我个忙吗？

A. do B. make C. bring D. Give

23. -Neither Bill nor his parents \_\_\_\_\_ at home. 比尔和他的父母都不在家.

A. is B. has C. are D. was

24. -If you don't want to get wet, you had better\_\_\_\_\_ this umbrella最好带上这把伞。想被弄湿

A. take B. to take C .taken D. for taking

25. -Did you notice the guy \_\_\_\_\_ head looked like a big potato? 你注意到了那个脑袋看上去像个大土豆的家伙了吗？

A．who B. which C. whose D. whom

KEY：DACAC

26. -I tried to put\_\_\_\_\_ a telephone call to him, but his line was always busy.我想打电话给他，但他总是占线。

A. over B. into C. away D. through

27. -I hadn't seen him for years, but I\_\_\_\_\_ his voice on the telephone.我多年没见他，但是在电话里听出了他的声音。

A. realized B. recognized C. discovered D. heard

28. -It was because of the heavy rain last night\_\_\_\_\_ I didn't go home before 10 o'clock.因为昨晚下大雨，所以我没有十点以前回家。

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

29. -He was drinking pop\_\_\_\_\_ the rest of us drank whisky. 我们都在喝威士忌的时候他在喝汽水。

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

30. -\_\_\_\_\_ with you, I have a long way to go.与你相比，我还有很长的路要走。

A. Compared B. Comparing C. To compare D. Compare

KEY：DBAAA

31. -“Let me\_\_\_\_\_ you, ” said my boss, “you should call me immediately after you arrive at the airport.”“我提醒你，”我的老板说，“你到达机场后应该立即打电话给我。”

A. ask B. advise C. remember D. remind

32. -Not until the meeting was over\_\_\_\_\_ that he had made mistake in his speech. 直到会以结束他才意识到他在讲话中犯了一个错误。

A. he realized B. did he realize C. he has realized D. has he realized

33. -Farmers use water in many ways, \_\_\_\_\_ they use water to grow crops. 农民在许多方面使用水。例如，他们使用水来种植作物。

A. In fact B. For example C. Besides D. Because of this

34. It was well known that Thomas Edison\_\_\_\_\_ the electric lamp. 众所周知，托马斯.爱迪生发明了电灯。

A. di covered B. invented C. found D. developed

35.- It took me a long time to \_\_\_\_\_ the disappointment of failing the exam.

我花了很长时间才意识到考试不及格的失望。

A.get ove B.get up C.ger into D.get down

KEY：DBBBB

36. -Professor smith promised to look\_\_\_\_\_ my paper. that is, to read it carefully before the defense.

史密斯教授答应帮我看一下我的论文，也就是说，要在答辩前仔细看一下。

A. after B. over C. on D. into

37. -Our house is about a mile from the railway station and there are not many houses\_\_\_\_\_.在我家与火车站间有很少房子。

A. in between B. far apart C. among them D. from each other

38. -As the bus came round the comer, it tan\_\_\_\_\_ a big free by the roadside. 汽车开到转角时撞到了路边的一颗大树。

A. into B. on C. over D. up

39. -Had you come five minutes earlier, you \_\_\_\_\_ the train to Birmingham. But now you missed.

要是你早来五分钟，你就能赶上那班去伯明翰的火车了。但现在你错过了。

A. Would catch B. would have caught C. Could catch D. Should catch

40. -Never before \_\_\_\_\_ see such a terrible car accident on the road!

我从来没有看到过这么恐怖的一起交通事故。

A. I have B. Have I C. I did D. Did I

KEY：BAABD

41. -This kind of material expands\_\_\_\_\_ the temperature increasing. 这种材料随温度的提高而膨胀。

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

42. -People at the party worried fuse no one was aware\_\_\_\_\_ he had gone.

晚会上的人都为他担忧，因为没人知道他去哪了。

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

43. -A sudden noise of a rim -engine made him\_\_\_\_\_ to the door. 火警突然响起是她匆忙走到门口。

A. hurrying B. hurried C. hurry D. to hurry

44. -There's lots of fruit\_\_\_\_\_ the tree. Our little cat is also in the tree.

树上长了许多果实。我们的小猫也在树上。

A. in B. at C. under D. On

45. -No matter\_\_\_\_\_, the little sisters managed to round the sheep up and drive them back home safely.

不管雪下的多大，两个小姐妹还是安全地把羊拢起来赶回了家。

A. it was snowing hard B. hard it was snowing

C. how it was snowing D. how hard it was snowing

KEY：CACDD

46. -How can he\_\_\_\_\_ if he is not\_\_\_\_\_ ?他不听怎么能听到呢？

A. listen; hearing B. hear; listening

C. be listening; heard D. be hearing; listened to

47. -The students were all entertained in a Mexican restaurant, at Professor Brian's\_\_\_\_\_.

布朗教授在一家墨西哥餐厅请学生吃饭。

A．money B. pay C. expense D. loss

48. -Tom, what did you do with my documents? I have never seen such a\_\_\_\_\_ and disorder.

汤姆，你拿你的文件在干什么？我从来没见过这么乱过。

A. mass B. mess C. guess D. bus

49. -The atmosphere\_\_\_\_\_ certain gases mixed together in definite proportions.

大气是由多种气体以一定的比例混合而成的。

A. composes of B. is made up C. consists of D. makes up of

50. -The girl is\_\_\_\_\_ of a film star. 这个女孩有点像一位电影明星。

A. somebody B. something C. anybody D. Anyone

KEY：BCBCB

51. -It's time we\_\_\_\_\_ the lecture because everybody has arrived. 大家都到了，我们将开始讲课了。

A. will slant B. shall start C. start D. Started

52. -Therefore, other things\_\_\_\_\_ equal, the member of workers that a nployers want decreases.

因此，其他方面都平等，但雇主需要的工人减少了。

A. is B. are C. being D. Having

53. -Two days is not enough for him to finish the work. He needs\_\_\_\_\_ day.

两天时间他完成不了这项工作，还需要一天。

A. other B. the other C. the third D. a third

54. -The red flower goes from one in\_\_\_\_\_ the class. 教室里，红花从一个人传到另一个人。

A. the other B. Others C. another D. Other

55. -It is said that she will go abroad\_\_\_\_\_ this month. 据说这个月她就出国了。

A. some time B. some times C. Sometime D. sometimes

KEY：DCDCC

56. -A police officer claimed that he had attempted to \_\_\_\_ paying his fare.

警官说这个年轻人试图拒付费用。

A. avoid B. reject C. refuse D. neglect

57. -While I was in the university, I learned taking a photo, \_\_\_\_ is very useful now for me.

我在大学里学会了照相，现在对我很有用。

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

58. -He is not seriously ill, but only a \_\_\_\_ headache.

他病得并不严重，只是轻微的头痛。

A. obvious B. delicate C. slight D. temporary

59. -On average, a successful lawyer has to talk to several \_\_\_\_ a day.

一般一个成功的律师一天要接待好几个委托人。

A. customers B. supporters C. guests D. clients

60. -What is the train \_\_\_\_ to Birmingham?

到伯明翰的火车票多少钱？

A. fee B. tip C. fare D. cost

KEY：ABCDC

第四部分 选词填空

选词填空一篇短文给5个单词，填写在不同的位置。1篇短文，5个小题，每题3分，共15分。根据新大纲考试出现几率总结50原题，建议跟着视频教程讲解，好好温习一遍，后期结合考前一月提供的在线模拟考试系统加强练习，即可轻松掌握。

解题思路：短文中共包含5个未完成的句子，针对每个句子中空缺部分，请从A、B、C、D、E五个选项中选出正确的选项，注意，5个小题中的ABCDE选项的单词都是一样的，分别填入不同位置。比如说一段话的结尾是句号。接着是空格，那么这个空格上要从下面的答案中找到一个以大写字母开头的单词，因为句首需要大写，再比如说the后面需要跟的是名词，你就从答案中找名词属性的单词，确定一个少一个。填错一个就很容易全错，所以利用排除法先找突破口，先把确定的答案定下来，剩下不确定的可以填没有选的选项，不要答案重复。本部分不做红色标注，建议有一定基础的同学进行温习掌握，如基础较差可考前突击复习。

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Passage 1

Every morning, Steve goes to work by train. As he has a long way to go, he always buys a newspaper 21 helps make the time pass more quickly. One Thursday morning he turned to the sports game. He wanted to read the report (报道) 22 an important football match game. The report was so interesting that he forgot to get off. He realized this when he looked out of the window and saw the sea. He got off at the next station (站)and had to wait a long time 23 a train to go back. Of course, he arrived very late 24 the office. His boss was very angry when he told him 25 he was late.

"Work (工作) is more important than football ! "he shouted.

每天早上，史提夫乘火车去上班。由于他有很长的路要走，他总是买一份报纸，这有助于使时间过得更快。一个星期四的早晨，他到了体育比赛场。他在读一场有趣的足球比赛的报道以至于他忘了下车了。当他向窗外看的时候，看到了大海。他在下一站下车了不得不花很长时间等待火车回去。当然，他到办公室很晚了。当听到他怎么迟到时，他老板非常生气。

“工作比足球更重要吗！”他喊道。

A.On B. at C. how D. for E. which

KEY：EADBC

Passage 2

Mike was a small boy, and he hated soap and water. Three or four times every day his mother said to him, "Mike, your hands are very \_\_21\_\_ again. Go and wash them. "But Mike never really washed them well. He only put his hands in the water for a few seconds and then took them \_\_22\_\_ again. Mike's uncle and aunt lived in another city. One day they came to stay with Mike's parents, and they brought their small son, Ted, with them, Ted was a year \_\_23\_\_ than Mike, and he didn't like soap and water either.

The boy sat with their parents \_\_24\_\_ a few minutes, but then they went outside. When they were alone, Mike looked at Ted’hands and said loudly, "My hands are dirtier than \_\_25\_\_."

"Of course they are," Ted answered angrily, "You're a year older than l am."

麦克是个小男孩，他讨厌肥皂和水。每天他妈妈都会跟他说三四次，“麦克，你的手又脏了，快去洗干净。”但是麦克从来不会好好洗。他只把手在水里放几秒，然后就又拿出来了。麦克的叔叔和婶婶住在另一个城市。有一天，他们来看麦克的爸爸妈妈，还带来了他们的小儿子泰德。泰德比麦克小一岁，也不喜欢肥皂和水。

泰德和他爸爸妈妈坐了一会，但是然后他们就出去了。当他们独自相处时，麦克看着泰德的手大声说，“我的手比你的脏呢。”

“当然啦，”泰德生气地回答，“你比我大一岁啊。”

A. yours B. for C. out D. younger E. dirty

KEY：ECDBA

Passage 3

We know that trees are useful in our everyday life. They give us many things, such as wood, oxygen, rubber, medicines and many other things. They can \_\_21\_\_ tell us a lot about our climate. The following are the reasons. If you cut down a tree, you can see that it has many rings. Most trees grow one new ring \_\_22\_\_ year. Because of the reason, we know how old a tree is. A tree over a hundred years old means that it has more than a hundred \_\_23\_\_. When the climate is dry or very cold, the trees do not grow very much and their rings are usually thin. When it is wet and warm, the rings are much thicker. If the rings are suddenly very thin or suddenly very thin or suddenly very thick, this means that the \_\_24\_\_ changed suddenly. If we look at the rings on this tree, we can learn about the climate for a hundred years. We can see \_\_25\_\_ our climate is changing today.

我们都知道树木对我们日常生活是非常有用的。它们给予我们很多东西，例如木材、氧气、橡胶、药品和许多其他东西。它们还能告诉我们很多气候方面的东西。原因如下。如果你砍倒一棵树，你会看到它有很多圈。大多数树每过一年都会长一个新圈。因此，我们可以知道树的年龄。100多年的树意味着它有100多个圈。当气候非常干燥活非常寒冷时，树木生长较慢，而且年轮通常较细。当气候湿润温暖时，年轮会厚得多。如果年轮突然非常细或突然非常厚，这说明气候变化很突然。如果我们看看这棵树的年轮，我们会了解100年的气候状况。而且我们会看到气候是如何变更的。

A. climate B. rings C. every D. also E. how

KEY：DCBAE

Passage 4

Michel is a young girl who works for the police as a handwriting expert.. She has helped catch many criminals (罪犯) by using her special talents.

When she was fourteen, Michel was already \_\_21\_\_ interested in the differences in her friends' handwriting that she would spend hours studying them. After finishing college she went to France for a special two-year class \_\_22\_\_ handwriting at the School of Police Science.

Michel says that it is \_\_23\_\_ for people to hide their handwriting. She can discover most of what she needs to know simply by looking at the writing with her own eyes, but she also has machines that help her make out different kinds of paper and ink. This knowledge is often of great help to the police.

Michel believes that handwriting is a good \_\_24\_\_ of what kind of person the writer is. "I wouldn't go out with a fellow if I didn't like his handwriting." She says. But she adds she fell in love with her future husband, a young policeman, \_\_25\_\_ she studied his handwriting. It is later proved to be all right, however.

米歇尔是一个为警方工作的笔迹鉴别专家。她已经用自己的特殊才能帮忙抓获了很多罪犯。

当她14岁的时候，米歇尔就已经对她朋友笔迹的差异感兴趣，以至于她会花上几小时研究。大学毕业后，她去法国警察科学学校又学了两年特殊的笔迹课程。

米歇尔说，人们隐藏笔迹是不可能的。只需用她自己的眼睛看着笔迹，她就能发现大部分她需要了解的东西，但她还有能帮助制造不同种类的纸张和墨水的机器。这一知识对警方大有帮助。

米歇尔认为，笔迹是判断写字作者是何种人的一个很好的特征。“如果我不喜欢他的笔迹，那么我是不会跟他出去的。”她说。但是她补充道，在研究他的笔迹之前，她就爱上了她未来的丈夫—一位年轻的警官。不过，后来证明是对的。

A. in B. so C. impossible D. sign E. before

KEY：BACDE

Passage 5

English is widely used. It \_\_21\_\_ by people in England, Australia and the United States. In Sweden, France and many other countries, a lot of people understand English, too. It is one of the \_\_22\_\_ languages at international meetings. Most international business letters are \_\_23\_\_ in English. Many books and magazines are printed in English, too. English \_\_24\_\_ be difficult, but it is very useful. It is a bridge to so much knowledge. If you know English, you'll find you can \_\_25\_\_ the world better, so we should study it hard.

英语使用很广泛，英国、澳大利亚和美国的人都说英语。在瑞典、法国和许多其他国家，很多人也懂英语。它是国际会议的工作语言之一。大部分国际商务信函也是用英语书写。许多书和杂志也是用英语印刷。英语可能会比较难，但却非常有用。它是很多知识的桥梁。如果你懂英语，你会发现，你能更好地了解世界，所以我们应该努力学习英语。

A. written B. may C. is spoken D. learn E. working

KEY：CEABD

Passage 6

Once there were three old men. They were rather forgetful. They always forgot what they were doing. One of \_\_21\_\_ said, “I often forget if I should put something in or \_\_22\_\_ something out of the fridge as soon as I open its door.”

The second old man said, “I always wonder if I have just come up stars or \_\_23\_\_ when I am standing at the landing.”

“I am even \_\_24\_\_ forgetful than both of you.” the third old man knocked at the table and said. Then, he turned to the other two men, “Who \_\_25\_\_ knocked at the table?”

曾经有三位老人。他们都很健忘。他们总是会忘记自己将要做什么。他们其中一个人说，“我一打开冰箱门，就会经常忘记我是应该把东西放进冰箱里还是要拿出来。”

第二个人说，“当我站在楼梯平台上时，我总是疑惑我刚刚是在上楼还是下楼。”

“我比你们两个都健忘。”第三个人敲着桌子说道。然后，他转向那两位老人说，“刚刚是谁敲了桌子？”

A. gone B. more C. them D. just E. take

KEY：CEABD

Passage 7

One day there was an argument between the wind and the sun. "I'm much \_\_21\_\_ than you," said the wind. "No, I don't agree with you!" said the sun. While they were arguing, they saw a man \_\_22\_\_along the road. He is wearing a heavy coat. The sun said to the wind, "Now, let us see who can make the man take \_\_23\_\_ his coat. Then we will know who is stronger."

First the wind tried. It began to blow very hard. It blew \_\_24\_\_ hard that the man pulled his coat around him. The wind was angry with the man. Then it said to the sun, "Now, it's your turn." The sun started to shine on the man. Soon it got very \_\_25\_\_! The man took off his coat. The argument was over. We know the sun was stronger now.

一天，风和太阳爆发了一场争论。风说：“我一定比你强！”“不。我不这样认为。”太阳说。在他们争论的时候，他们看见了一个穿着厚厚的外套的人在路上行走。太阳对风说：“现在，让我们看看能让那个人脱掉外套，那样我们就知道谁更强了。”

首先风尝试了一下。他很使劲地吹。风很大，使得那个人把衣服向上拉了一下，紧紧地包住自己。于是风对那个人很生气，对太阳说：“现在该你了”。太阳开始照耀着那个人。很快，空气变得热了。那个人终于脱掉了衣服。这次争论结束了。于是我们知道现在太阳更强了。

A. stronger B. hot C. walking D. so E. off

KEY：ACEDB

Passage 8

Scientists hope that if we can discover \_\_21\_\_ the brain works, the better use we will be able to put it to. For example, how do we learn language? Man differs most from all the animals in his ability to learn and use language \_\_22\_\_ we still do not know exactly how this is dine. Some children learn to speak and read and write when they are very young compared to\_\_\_23average\_\_\_children. But scientists are not sure why this happens. They are trying to find out \_\_24\_\_ there is something about the way we teach language to children which in fact prevents children \_\_25\_\_ learning sooner.

科学家们希望发现我们的大脑是如何工作的，以及我们如何才能更好的运用它。例如，我们是怎样学习语言的呢？人跟其他动物的最大区别就在他的学习能力和使用语言，但我们仍然不知道这究竟是怎么回事。一些孩子学习说话、阅读和写就比一般的孩子要早，但科学家们并不知道为什么会这样。他们正试图找出是不是我们教儿童学习语言的方法，实际上，有时候反而阻碍孩子们学习东西。

A. but B. how C. from D. whether E. average

KEY：BAEDC

Passage 9

Did you sleep well last night? Maybe many people will answer: No. In fact, in the world about one in three people do not have good sleep. \_\_21\_\_ you say you do not have good sleep, it means waking early and not getting back to sleep, often interrupted short period of sleep, or hours of wakefulness. You \_\_22\_\_ get tired, worried, and anxious. Your memory and ability to remember things will be affected.

Then what should you do when you have the trouble? Do not worry about it too much. First, let’s see whether you can sleep yourself. The ways are as follows:

First, \_\_23\_\_ that your bedroom isn’t too cold or too hot. Keep it dark and quiet.

Second, check your lifestyle:

Do not drink tea, coffee, cola or chocolate four hours before going to bed. Drink less liquid so that you can have no or fewer visits to the toilet.

Set your body clock well by getting up and going to bed at the fixed time every day. You \_\_24\_\_ take any daytime naps.

Develop a relaxing bedtime habit. Read or listen to music, then take a warm bath. If you really can not sleep, try some bread, rice or milk. They will help you fall asleep.

Go for a daily walk. Natural light helps you to put your body clock into correct habit, \_\_25\_\_ do exercise outdoors if you can.

Forget the worries of the day. Write down any worries, thoughts or questions before you go to bed. With these written down, you will have less to think about and your sleep will become easier.

你昨晚睡得好吗？也许很多人会回答：不好。实际上，世界上大约有三分之一的人没有好的睡眠，这意味着早醒后无法再入睡，睡觉的时间断断续续，或清醒数小时。你可能会很累，会担心，会焦虑。你的记忆力会受到影响。

然后当你碰到问题的时候你应该做什么呢？不要太担心。首先，让我们看看你是否可以自己入睡。方法如下：

首先，确保你的床不太冷或太热。保持黑暗和安静。

第二，检查你的生活方式：

睡前四小时不要喝浓茶、咖啡、可乐或巧克力。少摄入液体可以不去或少去厕所。

每天定时睡觉和起床，调整好生物钟。最好白天小睡。

养成睡前放松的习惯。看看书或者听听音乐，然后洗个热水澡。如果你真的不能入睡，吃点面包，米饭或喝点牛奶。这会帮助你入睡。

每天散步。自然光有助于你纠正你的生物钟。所以如果可以，试试户外运动。

忘掉一天的烦恼。睡觉前写下所有的担忧、想法或问题。把这些写下来，你思考的东西就会少些，睡眠也会容易些。

A. make sure B. may C. If D. had better E. so

KEY：CBADE

Passage 10

Many people would agree that stress is a major problem in modern life. It is certainly true that worry and quarrel can cause all kinds of illnesses, \_\_21\_\_ backache to severe headaches, or even more serious complaints such as high blood pressure.

Many of us think of stress as something that other people \_\_22\_\_ on us. We often complain about how other people put us under pressure. But we should try not to let such pressure affect us. We should not forget that we are largely \_\_23\_\_ for some of the stress ourselves. We sometimes take \_\_24\_\_ more work than our bodies and our minds can handle. We should learn to accept our limitations. We should be aware of \_\_25\_\_ things are really important and which are not.

很多人认同压力是现代生活的一个主要问题。当然了，担忧和争吵会导致各种疾病，从背疼到严重的头痛，甚至是更严重的病患，比如高血压。

我们中有很多人认为压力是别人强加给我们的东西。我们经常抱怨别人如何给我们压力。但我们应该试图使这些压力不影响我们。我们不应忘记我们很大程度上自己在为自己制造压力。我们有时候接受了超过我们的身体和心理所能应付的工作。我们要学会接受自己的有限性。我们应该知晓什么东西真正重要，什么东西不重要。

A. impose B. responsible C. which D. from E. on

KEY：DABEC

Passage 11

One day a woman got into her car and started driving home after work. Suddenly, she saw a yellow car behind her. The driver was a man. When she turned left, the yellow car turned left. When she turned right, the yellow car turned right, \_\_21\_\_. When she stopped at the traffic lights, the yellow car stopped \_\_22\_\_ her. The woman was afraid, so she drove quickly to the police station. She was very surprised when she found the car stopped behind her. At that time, a young man was standing outside the police station. The woman was very happy to see him. She knew that he was a policeman because he was \_\_23\_\_ a police uniform. She jumped out of her car and ran to the policeman. She asked him to arrest the man in the yellow car, so the policeman walked to the man.

The man didn't try to run \_\_24\_\_ when he saw the policeman. He just smiled and said to the woman, “I want to give this purse back to you, madam. I think you \_\_25\_\_ it on the street.”

一天，一个女人下班回家。突然她看到有一辆黄色的车跟在她后面。司机是个男人。当她向左转，那辆黄色的车子也向左转。她向右转，那辆黄色的车子也转向右转。当她等红绿灯的时候，那辆黄色的车停在她身后。她很害怕，所以她迅速开车去警察局当她发现这辆车停在她身后，她很惊讶。在那个时候，一个年轻人站在警察局外面。这个女人非常高兴地看到他。她知道这是个警察，因为他穿着警察制服。她跳出车跑到警察跟前。让这个警察把黄色汽车的人逮捕，所以警察向黄色车走过去。

看到警察后，开黄色车的人没有试图逃跑。他只是笑了笑，对女人说，“女士，我只是想把这个钱包还给你，我想这是你丢的。”

A. wearing B. behind C. too D. dropped E. away

KEY：CBAED

Passage 12

Man has always wanted to fly. Even as long as eight hundred years ago, an Englishman had tried. He made a \_\_21\_\_ of wings from chicken feathers and fixed them to his shoulders. Then he jumped from a tall building. As you can imagine, he did not fly very far. \_\_22\_\_, he fell to the ground and broke several bones. The first real attempt at flying took place in France in 1783. The two Mongolian brothers knew that hot air rose. If they could fill a large balloon \_\_23\_\_ hot air, they thought it would rise into the air and fly. They were right. They made a very large hot air balloon of cloth and paper. It measured ten meters in diameter. They filled it with hot air and the balloon got two hundred meters into the air. It fell to earth about three kilometers away.

At the next attempt, they \_\_24\_\_ for a balloon to carry passengers. We do not know what the passengers felt about the trip as they were a cock, a duck, and a sheep. But we \_\_25\_\_ know that the trip lasted eight minutes and the animals landed safely.

人类一直渴望飞翔。甚至在800年前有一位英国人，用鸡毛做了一堆翅膀，然后安在自己的背后从高楼上跳下。你可以想象，他并没有飞得多远，相反，他摔倒在地上，并断了几根骨头。

在飞行史迈出真正意义上第一步的是1783年法国的蒙特戈夫兄弟，他们知道热气向上升，如果他们能把大气球填充热空气，气球就会升空，他们是对的，他们用布和纸做了一个非常大的热气球的，它测量直径十米，充满热空气的气球到了空中二百米。

下一次的尝试，他们安排了一些乘客乘坐热气球，我们不知道乘客此行的感受，因为这些乘客是一只鸡、一只鸭和一只羊。但是我们知道这次旅行持续了八分钟，动物安全降落。

A. Instead B. pair C. do D. arranged E. with

KEY：BAEDC

Passage 13

“Mom, can I have some money?” Those are the words my mother used to hear all the time. In return, I heard, “Why don't you get a job? Not to make me happy. but so that you have your own money and gain a bit more responsibility.” So last year I got a job working about 25 hours a week. For $5 an hour, working as a salesman in a photo studio.

After I got this job, I had to do football, homework and job \_\_21\_\_. It was really hard for me. I was burning out, falling asleep at school and failing in many courses. My teachers were mad \_\_22\_\_ me and yelled at me: why have a job? I missed a lot practice in football team and could only \_\_23\_\_ back down at the match. My coach was cold at me with an unasked question: why have a job? I told them it was for the things I need, when actually it was for the things I wanted. Needing and wanting are different. Needing something is like your only shoes have holes in them. But wanting is to have every new brand sneaker just because you like it. I start to think about if I did a wrong thing. Slowly, I learnt to \_\_24\_\_ my money better so that I could have more time for school and football. I learnt to make a wise decision \_\_25\_\_ what I need and what I want.

“妈妈，能给我一些钱吗？”这是我母亲过去经常听到的话，作为回应，我听到的是，“你为什么不找个工作？虽然不快乐，但你可以有自己的钱，同时会获得一些尊重。”所以一年后，我找到工作。一周工作25小时。5美元一小时，工作是一家影楼的推销员。

我得到这份工作后，我不得不同时踢足球、做作业和做工作，这对我来说真的很难。我太疲倦了，学习上耽误了，很多功课不及格，我的老师对我很生气，并责骂我，为什么找工作？足球队上，我也缺少很多训练，比赛垫底。我的教练很生气，又不禁问到，为什么我要工作？我告诉他们，这是我想要一些事情时，我需要做的。需要和想要是不同的。需要是不同的。需要的东西就像是，你只有一双鞋子，可这个鞋子上还有一些洞。想要就是你因为喜欢，就想要很多鞋子。我开始思考，我是不是错了，我学会更好管理钱，以便我有足够的时间做好学校的事情和踢足球。我学会了正确处理所需和所想之间的关系。

A. on B. manage C. sit D. at E. at the same time

KEY：EDCBA

Passage 14

Eagle has the longest life-span of it’s species. Eagle can \_\_21\_\_ up to 70 years, but to reach this age, the eagle must make a hard decision.

In it's 40’s, it’s long and flexible talons (爪) can no longer grab prey (掠食) which serve as food, it’s long and sharp beak (鸟嘴, 喙) becomes bent. it’s old-aged and heavy wings, due to their thick feathers, become stuck to it’s chest and make it \_\_22\_\_ to fly. Then eagle is left with only two options: die or go through a painful process of change which lasts 150 days for survival.

The process requires that eagle fly to a mountain top and sit on it’s nest. There the eagle knocks it’s beak \_\_23\_\_ a rock until it plucks (拔去) it out. After plucking it out, eagle will wait for a new beak to grow back. When its’ new talons grow back, the eagle starts plucking it’s old-aged feathers and after five months, eagle can take it’s flight of rebirth and lives for thirty \_\_24\_\_ years.

Many times, in order to survive, we have to start a change process. We sometimes need to \_\_25\_\_ old memories, habits and other past traditions. Only freed from past burdens, can we take advantage of the present.

鹰是世界上寿命最长的鸟类，一生的年龄可达70岁。要活这么长的寿命，在其生命的中期必须做出艰难却重要的决定。

因为鹰活到40岁的时候，它的长而灵活爪子开始老化，无法有效地抓住猎物；它的长而尖喙变弯，翅膀也越加沉重，由于厚重的老羽毛，翅膀和胸粘在一起，使得飞翔十分吃力。这时，它只有两种选择：一是等待死亡；二是经历150天痛苦的重整后再生。

选择重整后再生的鹰，要经过一个痛苦更新的过程。它首先要努力地飞到山顶，在悬崖筑巢，这段时间，要用力将又长又弯的喙击打岩石，直到完全脱落，然后等候新的喙长出来；再用长出的新喙将老羽毛一片一片地拔掉。五个月后，待新的羽毛长出后，鹰得以重生，又可以翱翔于广阔的天空，继续后30年的生命旅程。

许多次，为了生存，我们必须开始经历变化。有时，我们需要遗弃旧的记忆，习惯和一些老惯例。只有从过去烦恼的尘埃中解脱，我们才能更好地把握现在。

A. against B. difficult C. get rid of D. live E. more

KEY：DBAEC

Passage 15

More and more teachers and parents have noticed another kind of pollution, which came from the printed papers sold on streets.

These printed things look like newspaper but have hardly anything to do with them. You can only find reading materials badly \_\_21\_\_ there. Some are too strange for anyone to believe, \_\_22\_\_ are frightening stories of something even worse. However, many of the young students are getting absorbed in such poisonous reading, which costs them what they should pay for their breakfast and bring them nightmares and immoral ideas in return. Homework is left undone, daily games lost.

These sellers shout on streets selling their papers well. The writers, publishers and printers, \_\_23\_\_ they are, we never know, are making their silent money. The sheep skinned wolf’s stories seem to have been forgotten once again.

Why not forbid this kind of things at school? Yes, both teachers and parents have ask each other for more strict control of the young readers. Yet unfortunately, \_\_24\_\_ you want to forbid it, the more they want to have a look at it. Sometimes you may even find several children share one patched paper, which has traveled from one hand to another driven by the curious nature.

It really does harm to our society. It has already formed a sort of moral pollution. The \_\_25\_\_ teachers and parents need more powerful support. Meanwhile, the young readers need more interesting books to help them get rid of these ugly papers.

越来越多的老师和家长已经注意到了另一种污染，来自街道上出售的印刷报纸。

这些印刷品看起来像报纸，但几乎与他们无关。你能发现阅读材料的严重危害。有些人觉得太奇怪了简直不敢相信，其他更糟糕的恐怖事情。然而，许多学生却迷上了这种有毒的阅读，他们花费了他们正常的早餐，给他们带来的恶梦和不健康的思想。家庭作业不做，日常锻炼丧失。

这些小贩在街头叫卖报纸的好。作家，出版商和印刷者，不管他们是谁，我们都不知道，他们正在默默赚钱。披着羊皮的狼的故事似乎又一次被遗忘了。

为什么这种事情在学校不禁止呢？是的，老师和家长都对年轻读者严格控制。然而不幸的是，你越想禁止，他们就越想看一看。有时你甚至发现好几个孩子争着看，好奇心驱动他们从一个方面去了另一个方面。

它确实对我们的社会危害。它已经形成了一种道德污染。教师和家长的担心需要更有力的支持。与此同时，年轻的读者需要更多有趣的书来帮助他们摆脱这些丑陋的文章。

A. others B. made up C. worried D. whoever E. the more

KEY：BADEC

Passage 16

It’s very interesting to study names of different countries. Chinese names are different \_\_21\_\_ foreign names. Once an English lady came to visit me. When I was introduced to her, she said, “Glad to meet you, Miss Ping.” Then she gave me her name card with three words on it: “Betty J. Black”. So I said, “Thank you, Miss Betty.” We looked at each other and laughed heartily. Later I found that the English people \_\_22\_\_ their family names last and the given names first, while their middles are not used very much. I explained to her that the Chinese family name comes first, the given names last, so she \_\_23\_\_ never call me Miss Ping. She asked if we Chinese had a middle name. I told her we didn’t. But people may often find three words on a Chinese name card. In this case the family name still comes first and the other words after it \_\_24\_\_ a two-word given name. It is quite usual in China. My sister is Li Xiaofang. She has two words in her given name instead of just one \_\_25\_\_ mine.

研究不同国家的姓名是件非常有趣的事情。中国姓名与外国姓名大相径庭。曾经有位英国女士来看我。当她介绍我时，她说，“很高兴见到你，平小姐。”然后她给了我她的名片，上面有三个字：“贝蒂 J. 布莱克”。所以我说，“谢谢，贝蒂小姐。”我们互相看着彼此，会心地笑了。后来我发现英国人的姓氏在最后面，名字在最前面，而他们的中间名不太常用。我跟她解释说，中国的姓氏在前面，名字在后面，所以她之后再没叫过我平小姐。她问我中国人有没有中间名，我说没有。但是中国人的名片上通常有三个字。在这种情况下，姓氏仍然在最前面，姓氏之后的其他字是个双字名字。这在中国是很常见的。我妹妹叫李晓芳。她的名字有两个字，而我的只有一个。

A. put B. from C. should D. of E. are

KEY：BACED

Passage 17

Many students find the experience of attending university lectures to be a confusing and frustrating experience. The lecturer speaks for one or two hours, perhaps \_\_21\_\_ the talk with slides, writing up important information on the blackboard, distributing reading material and giving out assignment. The new student sees the other students continuously writing on notebooks and wonders what to write. Very often the student leaves the lecture with notes which do not catch the main points and \_\_22\_\_ become hard even for the students to understand.

Most institutions provide courses which assist new students to develop the skills they need to be effective listeners and note-takers. If these are unavailable, there are many useful study-skills guides which \_\_23\_\_ learners to practice these skills independently. In all cases it is important to \_\_24\_\_ the problem before actually starting your studies.

It is important to acknowledge that most students have difficulty in acquiring the language skills required in college study. One way of \_\_25\_\_ these difficulties is to attend the language and study-skills classes which most institutions provide throughout the academic year. Another basic strategy is to find a study partner with it is possible to identify difficulties, exchange ideas and provide support.

很多学生发现听大学的课程是一个很令人沮丧的经历。讲师连着讲一小时甚至是两小时，可能是配着幻灯片讲，写一些重要信息到黑板上，发一些阅读材料，布置一些作业。新生看见其他的学生不停地在笔记本上记着东西，很想知道他们到底在写什么。讲课结束后，学生经常是带着抓不到重点，无法理解的笔记离开教室。大多数学校都会提供一些课程，以帮助学生培养相关聆听和笔记技能。如果没有这些课的话，就会有很多有用的学习技巧指南，以帮助学生独立训练这些技能。任何情况下，在真正开始学习之前，解决这类问题是至关重要的。不得不承认，大多数学生在掌握大学要求的语言技能上，存在一定的困难。其中克服这些困难的一种方式是参加一整年语言和技能学习培训课。另外一种基本策略就是找一个学习同伴，可以互相指出困难，交流想法，互相帮助。

A. which B. enable C. overcoming D. tackle E. illustrating

KEY：EABDC

Passage 18

It is always interesting to visit another country, especially for those who have never traveled a great deal. Foreign \_\_21\_\_ can be very educational for anyone if he is interested enough to make preparations beforehand. Learning the language of the new country would be difficult for the traveler, \_\_22\_\_ the benefits of such an effort would become obvious immediately on his arrival. It may not seem important to him when he comfortably stays at home, but knowing how to order a meal or book a room is necessary for the newcomer in a strange country. Without knowing the language, it is very difficult \_\_23\_\_ the stranger to understand the people of the new country and their customs.

Of course, in our small world it is often possible to find someone who understands our own, but this is only second-best for the traveler. To be sure, he can see places and things without the use of a language, but places and things \_\_24\_\_ not the heart of any country. To get the greatest benefit from a trip \_\_25\_\_ another country, it is how important for the visitor to have an understanding of the language.

到其他国家旅游总是一件有趣的事情，特别是对于那些从不旅游的人而言。如果有兴趣提前准备的话，出国旅行就会非常具有教育意义。学习一个新国家的语言对于旅行者而言会很难，但是当他一到那里，这种努力的益处就显而易见了。如果舒适地待在家里，这看起来可能没那么重要，但是对于初到陌生国家的人来说，知道如何订餐或订房间是很必要的。不懂语言的话，初来者是很难理解所到国家的人们及其风俗习惯的。

当然，在我们小小的世界里，经常会找到理解我们自己的人，但是这对于旅行者来说还不是最好的。可以确定的是，旅行者不用语言就能看到名胜和各种事物，但是这些并不是国家的核心所在。为了最大程度获得出国旅游的益处，旅游者理解语言是非常重要的。

A. travel B. are C. for D. but E. to

KEY：ADCBE

Passage 19

Last night, a fire broke out in Ann's house in Manchester.

Ann's parents were out of town for the weekend when something wrong in the room caused the fire to start in the middle of the night. The girl was \_\_21\_\_ up by the family dog, Danny, who was barking loudly in the back garden. Ann smelled something burning. She \_\_22\_\_ up and at once ran through the smoke-filled house to wake her old brother, Frank.

When Frank would not wake up, Ann got some help from the dog. Frank's unconscious body was far \_\_23\_\_ heavy for the little girl to move alone , but the clever girl brought the dog inside and \_\_24\_\_ the dog's leash（牵狗的皮带）to Frank's left ankle. She then held her brother's right ankle, and together the girl and the dog \_\_25\_\_ Frank to safety.

The 10-year-old girl, Ann, saved her big brother from death.

昨晚，在曼彻斯特安的家里发生了一场火灾。

周末安的父母出了远门，午夜房间有些不对劲，并引发了火灾。家里的狗丹尼在后花园狂吠，吵醒了女孩。安闻到东西烧焦的味道。她站了起来，马上穿过烟雾缭绕的房子去叫醒她哥哥弗兰克。

当时弗兰克没有醒来，安就去叫狗帮忙。弗兰克无意识的身体对于一个弱小的女孩而言太重，但是这个聪明的女孩把弗兰克的左脚踝拴在狗的皮带（牵狗的皮带）上。然后她抓着哥哥的右脚踝，和狗一起把弗兰克带到安全的地方。

10岁的女孩安，将她哥哥从死亡线上拉了回来。

A. too B. got C. waken D. pulled E. tied

KEY：CBAED

Passage 20

Mary was an English girl, but she lived in Paris. She was seven years old. Last year her mother said to her, “You are six years old, Mary, and you are going to begin \_\_1\_\_ to a school here. You are going to like it very much because it’s a very nice school. “Is it a beautiful school?" Mary asked.. “Yes, it is.” her mother said. Mary went to school, and enjoyed her lessons. Her mother always\_\_2\_\_her to school in the morning and \_\_3\_\_ her home in the afternoon.

Last Monday her mother went to the school at 4 o’clock, and Mary ran out of her classroom. “We’ve got a new girl in our school today, Mummy,” said she. “She’s six years old, too, and she is very nice, but she isn’t English. She’s German.” “Does she\_\_4\_\_English?” Mary’s mother asked. “No, she \_\_5\_\_ in English.” Mary said happily.

玛丽是个英国女孩，但她住在巴黎。她七岁。去年她母亲对她说：“你已经六岁了，玛丽，你要开始上学了。你会非常喜欢那，因为那儿很漂亮。” “那儿是个漂亮的学校吗？”玛丽问到，是的，她妈妈回答。玛丽去了学校，很喜欢那里的功课，她妈妈每天早晨送她去学习，下去接她回家。

上个星期一她妈妈四点去学校，玛丽跑出了教室。“妈妈，今天我们学校有一个新女孩”她说“他已经六岁了，她很好，但她不是英国人。她是德国人。” 她是不是也说英语，妈妈问到，不她不会，但她会用英语笑。玛丽开心的说。

A. brought B. speak C. laughs D. to go E. took

正确答案： DEABC

Passage 21

Mr. Know-all was cutting a branch off a tree in his garden. While he was sawing, a man passed in the street. Seeing Mr. Know-all, he stopped and said, “\_\_1\_\_, but if you keep on sawing that branch like that, you will fall down with it.” He said this to Mr. Know-all sitting on the branch and cutting it at a place \_\_2\_\_ himself and the trunk of the tree.

Mr. Know-all said \_\_3\_\_. He thought, “This is some foolish man who has no work to do and goes about \_\_4\_\_ other people what to do and what not to do.”

The man went on his way.

Of course, after a few \_\_5\_\_ the branch fell and Mr. Know-all fell with it.

“My god!” he cried. “That man knows the future!” and he ran after him and asked how long he was going to live. But the man had gone.

Know-all先生正在他公园里砍一棵树，他看见一个人从街上走过，这个人看见了Know-all先生，他停下来并说道，打扰了，如果你继续那样锯树枝，你会摔下来。他对Know-all。Know-all坐在树枝上，并且切割点在他自己和树枝之间。

Know-all说没关系，并且Know-all先生认为这个男人是愚蠢的，他自己没有胆量做，还告诉别人什么能做，什么不能做。

那个男人走了。

当然，过了一会儿，树枝断了，Know-all先生摔倒在地上。

天啊，那个男人未卜先知，Know-all想追上那个男人问，准备问他，自己还能活多久，但是那个男人走远了。

A. nothing  B. telling  C. between  D. minutes  E. Excuse me

正确答案：ECABD

Passage 22

From the earliest time it was well known to the Peruvians （秘鲁人）that when a cut was made in the thick skin of a rubber tree, a white liquid like milk came \_\_1\_\_. From this liquid a sticky mass of rubber might be made. This rubber is soft and wax-like when warm so that it is difficult to give any form.

The Peruvians made the discovery that it is very good for \_\_2\_\_ out water. Then in the early period of the century they made overshoes to keep their feet dry.

Then a certain Mr. Mackintosh developed selling coats of cloth which were lined with rubber. Today Mackintosh raincoats are still \_\_3\_\_ after him.

But these first rubber shoes and raincoat were unpleasantly soft and sticky in \_\_4\_\_. They were also stiff and very cold in water. They were like wax \_\_5\_\_ they felt a bit stronger.

很早以前，秘鲁人用厚厚的刀割橡胶皮的时候，一种白色的液体就会流出来。从这个液体中，可以制造一个粘粘的橡胶块。这橡胶柔软，蜡状，使它很难做成任何形状。

秘鲁人发现这个东西很容易用来保存水，然后再本世纪初期他们做成套鞋，保持脚干燥。

后来一个叫做Mr. Mackintosh的人，把这种橡胶制成雨衣，今天秘鲁的雨衣也是用他的名字命名的。

但是最初这些雨鞋和雨衣在夏天的时候，不是很柔软，而且很重，在冬天很硬，很冷。他们都像蜡，虽然他们很结实

A. keeping B. summer C. although D. out E. named

正确答案：DAEBC

Passage 23

A rich American went into a shop in London. He wanted very much \_\_1\_\_ a nice-looking watch. He saw a watch and liked it so much that he decided to buy it. But the owner of the shop asked five hundred dollars for it. While the American was hesitating, a young man suddenly came into the shop, took the watch out of the owner's hand and ran out with it. It all happened in \_\_2\_\_ seconds. When the owner ran out into the street, the young man had already \_\_3\_\_ among the people. The American went on. At the next corner, he saw the young man with the stolen watch in his hand, "Do you want to buy a fine watch, sir?" he said in a low voice, "It's only a hundred dollars."

"The young man doesn't know I saw him \_\_4\_\_ the watch just now," he thought. The American paid at once and went happily back to his room with the watch. He told his friend about the fine watch. His friend \_\_5\_\_ a look at the watch and started to shout immediately. He said, "You are a fool. This watch is worth only ten dollars. I'm sure the shop owner and the young man planned all this together."

一个有钱的美国人进入伦敦的一家商店，他想买一块看起来很漂亮的表，他看着表，很喜欢，决定买下来。但是店主要卖500美元，正当那个美国人犹豫的时候，一个年轻人突然进来了，把表从卖主手里抢走了，事情瞬间发生，当卖主冲到马路上时，那个年轻人已经消失在人群中了，美国人走了，在街拐角处，他看到那个偷表的年轻人，年轻人很低声地问他，你想要买这款表吗？只需要100美元）

这个年轻人不知道我看到他拿走了这块表，他想到。美国人迅速付了钱，并把表带回房间了。他告诉他朋友这是一块好表，他朋友看了一眼，然后就笑了，朋友说，你个傻瓜，这表只值10美分，我敢肯定是店主和那个年轻人共同上演的好戏。

A. a few B. disappeared C. to get D. took E. stealing

正确答案：CABED

Passage 24

People in different parts of the world have very different ideas about what is good to eat. The people near the North Pole\_\_1\_\_ the raw meat of seals. People living in the desert prefer the roasted（烘烤的） meat of sheep or goats. Americans cook the meat of many different animals, but perhaps their favorite \_\_2\_\_ is steak. Americans also eat a lot of chicken, as well as fish and other foods from the sea. Some people in India do not eat meat or fish at all.

 Even when people in different parts of the world eat the same food, they often prepare it very differently. If you were in Germany, you would find soup that is thick and heavy. If you were in China, you would find soup that is thin and clear. Many \_\_3\_\_ like butter that is fresh and firm; however, some people -in India, for example - like butter that it is melted into an oil.

 People in different parts of the world also have different ideas about what is good to drink. The most popular hot drinks are coffee and tea. Coffee is very popular \_\_4\_\_ northern Europe and in the Middle East. Some people put cream and sugar in their coffee. But in the United States, many people make their coffee "black" - that is, \_\_5\_\_ cream or sugar. Tea is the national drink in China, Japan, and other east Asian countries. In these countries, people drink tea without sugar. But in England, where it is also a national drink, many people use sugar and hot or cold milk in their tea.

不同地方的人对东西是否好吃的看法是不一样的，北极附近的人喜欢吃海豹肉，生活在沙漠里的人喜欢烤（烘烤的）绵羊或山羊肉。美国人吃很多种动物的肉，但也许他们最喜欢的是牛排。美国人也吃了很多鸡，以及鱼和其他食物。印度的一些人不吃肉或鱼。

不同地方的人即使喜欢吃同样的食物，但他们烹饪的方法也不相同。如果你在德国的话，你会发现那是厚而重的汤。如果你在中国，你会发现汤是很薄很淡的。一些人喜欢黄油是新鲜和硬的，然而，一些人在印度，喜欢黄油，融化成油。

世界各地的人也有不同的想法，关于什么是好喝的。最受欢迎的热饮料是咖啡和茶。咖啡很普遍的享受，在北欧和中东。有些人把奶油和糖放在咖啡里。但是在美国，更多人喜欢喝黑咖啡，咖啡里不放奶和糖，茶在中国、埃本和其他亚洲国家，是很普遍的饮品。在这些国家，人们喝茶是不放糖的，但在英国，喝茶也很普遍，很多人会把糖和热的、冷的奶放在茶里。

A. food B. in C. without D. enjoy E. people

正确答案：DAEBC

Passage 25

The hippopotamus(河马) , or hippo, lives in the hot part of Africa. \_\_21\_\_humans, dogs, and whales, it is a mammal (哺乳动物). That is, its babies are alive, and they drink milk from the mother's body.

The hippopotamus is a large grey animal with a big head and mouth. It\_\_22\_\_four tons, or about 4,000 kilograms. Its stomach is seven meters long, and it eats only plants. It is a mammal, but it spends a lot of time in the water.

During the day, it sleeps beside a river or a lake. Sometimes it wakes up. Then it goes under the water to get some\_\_23\_\_for food and never catches fish or hunts other animals. It can close its nose and stay under water for ten minutes. Its ears, eyes, and nose are high up on its head. It can stay with its body under the water and only its ears, eyes, and nose above the water. Then it can breathe the air.

At night, the hippo walks on the nearby land and looks for food. It never goes very\_\_24\_\_the water.

A baby hippo often stands on its mother’s\_\_25\_\_--the part of the body between the neck and legs. The mother looks for food underwater. The baby rides with a sure footing on her mother above the water.

河马生活在非洲热带地区。像人类、狗和鲸类一样，河马也是哺乳动物。也就是说，它们的幼崽生下来是活的，并且喝妈妈的奶。

河马是一种身躯庞大的灰色动物，头和嘴都很大。它的体重大概有四吨重，胃大概七米长，它只吃植物。虽说河马是哺乳动物，但是它长期待在水里。

白天，河马通常会睡在河边或湖边，有时候睡醒了，就会到水下觅食水草。但它从不捕食鱼或其他动物。河马可以屏住呼吸在水下待长达十分钟。河马的耳朵、眼睛和鼻子都长在头部上端。它可以把身体藏在水下，仅露出它的耳朵、眼睛和鼻子，以便在水面上呼吸空气。

夜晚，河马在附近的陆地上寻找食物。它从不去离水远的地方。

河马幼崽常常待在它妈妈的背上。河马在水下觅食时，幼崽稳稳地骑在妈妈背上，浮在水面上。

A. far from B. weighs C. plants D. like E. back

KEY：DBCAE

Passage 26

Modern zoos are very different from zoos that were built fifty years ago. At that time, zoos were places \_\_21\_\_ people could go to see animals from many parts of the world. The animals lived in cages that were made \_\_22\_\_ concrete with iron bars, cages that were easy to keep clean.

Unfortunately for the animals, the cages were small and impossible to hide in. The zoo environment was anything \_\_23\_\_ natural. Although the zoo keepers took good care of the animals and fed them well, many of the animals did not thrive; they behaved in strange ways, and they often became ill.

In modern zoos, people can see animals in more natural habitats. The animals are \_\_24\_\_ more freedom in large areas so that they can live more comfortably as they would in nature. Even the appearance of zoos has changed, trees and grass grow in the cages, and streams of water flow \_\_25\_\_ the areas that animals live in.

现代动物园与50年前的很不一样。50年前，动物园是可以看到世界各地动物的一个地方。动物们住在钢筋混凝土建造的笼子里，笼子容易清理。

对于动物们很不幸的是，笼子太小无处可藏。动物园的环境一点也不天然。虽然动物园的员工照顾和喂养动物都很好，但动物们还是没有兴旺。他们行为怪异，常常生病。

在现代动物园中，人们能够能够看到动物表现出更多天然的习性。人们给动物提供广阔的场地和更多的自由，所以动物们可以像在自然环境中一样舒适的生活。甚至连动物园的外观也进行了改善。笼子中种了树和草，小溪流过动物们居住的地方。

A. of B. but C. where D. over E. given

KEY：CABED

Passage 27

John went into the small shop and saw a young man talking to the clerk. “How many roses can I get for Six dollars, madam?” the boy asked. The clerk was trying to \_\_21\_\_ that roses were expensive. Maybe the young man would be happy with carnations.

“No. I have to have roses,” he said. “My Mom was\_\_22\_\_so much last year and I didn't get to spend much time with her. I want to get something special. It has to be red roses, because that’s her\_\_23\_\_.”

Something inside of John was motivated by the boy’s voice. He wanted to get those roses so badly. John had been blessed in his business, and he looked at the clerk and silently mouthed that he would pay for the boy’s roses.

John ordered his own flowers and\_\_24\_\_.As he drove away from the shop, he was feeling very good. As he waited at the Light, he saw the young man walking down the sidewalk. He watched him cross the street and \_\_25\_\_ a park through two huge gates. Suddenly, he realized it wasn't a park. It was a cemetery（墓地）. He could see the young man turn there by gate and walk along the fence.

约翰走。进小花店，看见一个少年正在和店员说话。“小姐，6美元能买多少支玫瑰？”少年问道。店员努力解释说玫瑰花很贵，或许这位少年应该买些康乃馨。

“不，我就要玫瑰花，”他说。“我母亲去年病的厉害，而我没有花太多时间陪她。我想买点特别的东西。必须是玫瑰，因为那是她最喜欢的花。”

男孩的话触动了约翰的内心，他看着店员，嘴唇动了动，暗示他将为这个男孩付钱。

约翰定好自己的花，离开花店，他的感觉很好，在他等待红绿灯的时候，他看见刚才的少年在人行道上。他看见他穿过马路，通过两扇大门，走进了一个公园。突然，他意识到那不是公园，而是一个墓地。他看到那个少年拐进大门，沿着栅栏走着。

A. favorite B. went out C. sick D. explain E. enter

KEY：DCABE

Passage 28

Mr Cross wanted to go to his hometown by air. He liked to sit beside a window when he was flying. So he \_\_21\_\_ a window seat when he got in the plane. He found that all of them were taken \_\_22\_\_ one. There was a soldier sitting in the seat beside this one, and Mr. Cross was happy that the soldier had not taken the one by the window. When he \_\_23\_\_ it, Mr. Cross saw that there was a piece of paper with some words on the seat. It said, "This seat is broken. You can't take it, Thank you."

"A broken seat in a plane? Is that possible?" Mr. Cross said \_\_24\_\_, but he walked on and found another empty seat, not beside a window, to sit in.

When the plane was quite \_\_25\_\_, a very beautiful girl got into the plane. As soon as he saw her, the soldier quickly took the paper off the seat beside his and let the girl sit in during the whole trip.

Cross先生坐飞机去他的家乡。他喜欢靠窗坐。故而一登机，他就寻找一个靠窗的座位。他发现只有一个靠窗的座位是空着。在那空座位边坐着一名士兵。令Cross先生纳闷的是，这位士兵没有坐靠窗的位置。然而，等到那儿，他看见座位上有则启事，是用钢笔写的：“这个座位坏了。你不能坐，谢谢。”

“坏了的座位在飞机上？这有可能吗？”“Cross先生对自己说，不过他找了个空的座位，而不是靠窗的位置坐下。”

当快满座时，一个非常美丽的女孩进入飞机。一直在注意进舱旅客的那个士兵赶紧拿掉他旁边空白座位上的启事。士兵用这种办法，成功地找了一位姑娘一路作伴。

A. looked for B. full C. reached D. except E. to himself

KEY：ADCEB

Passage 29

Being not far from the sea, London is famous \_\_21\_\_ its fogs. The worst of them happened on December 4,1952. All movement in the town came to a stop. It was almost impossible to drive or ride in anything. The streets which led into the center were filled with \_\_22\_\_ that moved two miles an hour. Soon, however, the traffic was stopped. Being left by their drivers, the buses and cars stood empty in the streets. Many who usually travel by bus took underground（地铁）. But there were \_\_23\_\_ many people there that the gates had to be closed. Being caught in the fog, people felt their way along the walls of houses with one hand, while they put out \_\_24\_\_ in front of them so as not to knock against something or somebody.

At the Opera House（大歌剧院）they got through the first act of La Traviata before so much fog had spread into the building that the \_\_25\_\_ could not see the conductor（乐队指挥）.

It was a terrible fog, indeed, and as many as 4,000 people in London lost their lives.

因为离海不远，所以伦敦的雾很有名。最糟糕的一次是在1952年12月4日。城镇中的所有交通都停止了。那天几乎不可能开或骑任何东西。通往镇中心的马路挤满了大小车辆，每小时只能移动两英里。然而很快，交通停止了。车中的人走了，大门不得不关上了。在大雾中的人只能用一只手沿着墙或房子摸索着，而另一只手伸向前方以防撞见什么东西或什么人。

在大歌剧院，La Traviata刚演出没多久，一片雾就弥漫了整个建筑，歌手连乐队指挥都看不见了。

那真实一场可怕的大雾，在伦敦多达4000人失去了生命。

A. buses B. the other C. for D. singers E. so

KEY：CAEBD

Passage 30

English names and Chinese are quite different in some other ways, but it's not hard for us to know.

Unlike Chinese, most English people have \_\_21\_\_ names. One is their family name, both of the other names are given names. Their family name is behind the given name. They use Mr, Mrs or Miss with the \_\_22\_\_ name, but they never use them with the first name. For example, we can \_\_23\_\_ a man named James Allan Green Mr Green, but we can't call him Mr James or Mr Allan. People usually use Jim instead of James. Jim is short for James because it's \_\_24\_\_ to remember. But Chinese names are the opposite. A girl with the name Han Limei \_\_25\_\_ her family name Han first. Of course, she can be called Ah Mei for short in China if you wish.

英文姓名和中文姓名有很多不同之处，但是我们理解起来并不难。

和中国人不一样，英国人有三个名字。其中之一是他们的家族姓氏，其他的是他们的名。他们的家族姓氏放在名之后。他们用先生、女士和小姐加上他们的家族姓氏称呼别人，但是他们从来不会用先生、女士和小姐加上名来称呼别人。比如我们可以称呼一个詹姆士艾伦.格林的人为格林先生，我们不能称呼他詹姆士先生或者艾伦先生。人们通常用吉姆代替詹姆士。吉姆是詹姆士的简称因为容易记忆。但是中国姓名完全相反。一个女孩把她的姓“韩”放在首位。当然，如果你愿意，你可以叫她阿梅当简称。

A. call B. three C. easy D. puts E. last

KEY：BEACD

Passage 31

What is a museum? A museum is a good place to keep \_\_21\_\_ and beautiful things. A museum may be a place to learn about science. A museum can be a place \_\_22\_\_ art of humans or animals. What is insidea museum? Some museums have old cars and airplanes. \_\_23\_\_ museums have pictures and statues（雕像）. Others have rocks and old bones. One museum even has a coal mine inside! Many cities have museums. Some very small towns have museums, \_\_24\_\_. Indianapolis has a children’s museum. Children do not have to pay to get in. Children go to the museum. They like to look at the dinosaur bones. They see a white bear ten feel tall. They go inside an old log cabin（小木屋）. On Saturday, Indianapolis children can \_\_25\_\_ talks about animals and trees.

什么是博物馆？博物馆是保持古老而美丽的东西的好地方。博物馆可以了解科学。博物馆是展示人类和动物历史的地方。博物馆里有什么东西？博物馆里有一些陈旧汽车和飞机。许多博物馆有图画和雕像。有些岩石和老骨头。一个博物馆，甚至还有一个煤矿里！许多城市都有博物馆。一些小城市也有博物馆。印第安纳波利斯有一个儿童博物馆。孩子们不必付钱，就可以参观。孩子们经常去博物馆。他们想看看恐龙的骨头。他们看到一个有十英尺高的熊。他们进入一个旧木屋。在星期六，印第安纳波利斯的孩子还可以听到关于动物和植物的讲座及讨论。

A. about B. hear C. old D. too E. many

KEY：CAEDB

Passage 32

Jody was ten years old when he decided he needed a job. He thought it might be lucky to keep worms（虫）. He could sell them to farmers. So in \_\_21\_\_, he bought many worms. But that winter the cold weather killed all the worms because he had not put them in a warm place.

The next spring Jody \_\_22\_\_ again. He bought more worms. When winter came, he took them inside so they would stay warm. Many farmers bought his worms.

One day when Jody was twelve, he got a letter. It was from State of New York. The letter said, “Everyone who \_\_23\_\_ things has to pay taxes（税）!” Jody made only one dollar selling worms. But he still had to pay part of that money to the state. He told many people in his town what had \_\_24\_\_. A reporter reported Jody on TV. Many people saw it and they began to write letters to the state. The letters said that the law was \_\_25\_\_. Finally the law was moved. Children like Jody can now sell things without paying taxes to the state.

当Jody决定他需要一个工作的时候，他十岁。他认为收集蠕虫会是一件十分有趣的事。他可以把虫子卖给农场主和那些用它们来钓鱼的人们。所以在冬天时，他买了许多蠕虫。但是那个冬天，因为他没有把虫子放到一个温暖的地方，寒冷的天气杀死了所有的蠕虫。接下来的一个春天，他再次尝试这样做。他买了更多的虫子，并且好好照顾它们。春天来临时，他把它们带到室内，这样它们就能保持温暖。很多人买他的虫子。一天，当Jody十二岁时，他收到一份信。这封信来自纽约市。信中说：“每个买东西的人都要缴纳税！”Jody每卖一个虫子只赚一美元，但是他仍旧必须付一部分钱给纽约市。他把发生的事告诉很多镇上的人，很快，一些来自电视台的人和Jody进行交谈，很多人看到了Jody的事情后他们开始写信给纽约市。信中说这些法律是不平等的。最后，这个法律被更改了，想Jody这样的孩子现在可以不用交税给市政府就能卖东西了。

A. sells B. tried C. unfair D. springs E. happened

KEY：DBAEC

Passage 33

As she walked round the large shop, Edith realized how difficult it was to choose a suitable Christmas gift for her father. She wished that he were as easy to please as her mother, who was \_\_21\_\_ satisfied with perfume. Besides, shopping at this time of the year was a most unhappy job. People stepped on your feet, pushed you with their shoulders and almost knocked you over in their hurry in order to \_\_22\_\_ something cheap ahead of you.

Partly to have a rest, Edith paused in front of a counter, where some beautiful ties were on show. "They are \_\_23\_\_ silk," the shop assistant told her with a smile trying to persuade her to buy one. But Edith knew from past experience that her choice of ties hardly ever pleased her father.

She moved on slowly and then, quite by chance, stopped where a small crowd of men had gathered round a counter. She found some fine pipes on sale and the shapes were very beautiful. Edith did not hesitate for long, although her father \_\_24\_\_ smoked a pipe once in a while, she believed this was certainly to please him.

When she got home, with her small but well-chosen present hidden in her handbag, it was time for supper and her parents were already at table. Her mother was in great \_\_25\_\_. "Your father has at last decided to stop smoking," she told her daughter happily. Edith was so surprised that she could not say a single word.

伊迪丝在大商店周围逛的时候，她才意识到给父亲挑选一份合适的圣诞礼物有多难。她希望父亲能够像母亲一样容易取悦，因为母亲对香水很满意。而且，在一年的这个时节购物是最不愉快的工作。为了在你之前买到便宜的东西，人们踩着你的脚，肩膀挤着你，匆匆忙忙地差点撞倒你。

为了休息一会，伊迪丝在一个柜台前面停下了，那里有些漂亮的领带。“这是真丝领带哦，”售货员微笑着告诉她，试图说服她买一条。但是伊迪丝从过去的经验得知，选择领带几乎从来没有让父亲满意过。

她慢慢地走着，然后无意停下，那里有一群男人聚集在柜台旁。她看到有些不错的烟斗，而且形状非常美观。伊迪丝没有犹豫太久，尽管父亲只抽一会儿烟斗，但她相信，这个礼物肯定会使父亲满意。

当她带着藏在包里的虽小但却精心挑选的礼物到家时，就该吃晚饭了，而且父母已经坐在饭桌旁。她母亲非常兴奋，“你爸终于决定戒烟了。”她开心地告诉女儿。伊迪丝太过惊讶，竟然语塞。

A. find B. only C. excitement D. always E. real

KEY：DAEBC

Passage 34

From Monday to Friday most people are busy working or studying. But in the evenings and weekends they are free and \_\_21\_\_ themselves. Some watch television or go to the movies, others take part in sports. This is decided by their own interests.

There are many different ways to spend our free time. Almost everyone has some kind of \_\_22\_\_. It may be something from collecting stamps to making model planes. Some hobbies are very expensive, but others don’t cost anything at all. Some collections are worth a lot of money, others are valuable only to their owners.

I know a man who has a coin collection worth several \_\_23\_\_ dollars. A short time ago he bought a rare fifty-cent piece which cost him $250. He was very happy about this collection and thought the price was all right. On the other hand, my youngest brother collects match boxes. He has almost 600 kinds of them, but I wonder \_\_24\_\_ they are worth any money. However, to my brother they are quite valuable. \_\_25\_\_ makes him happier than to find a new match box for his collection.

That’s what a hobby means, I think. It is something we like to do in our free time just for the fun of it. The value in dollars is not important, but the pleasure it gives us is.

从周一到周五，大部分人都忙着工作或学习。但是晚上和周末他们有空享受生活。有些人看电视或看电影，其他人进行运动。这由他们自己的兴趣决定。

有很多不同的方式来度过我们的闲暇时间。几乎每个人都有一些爱好。可能是从集邮到制作飞机模型的某些事，有些爱好非常费钱，但是其他爱好不需任何花费。有些收藏价值不菲，而其他仅对其主人有价值。

我认识一个人，他有一套硬币收藏，价值上千美元。不久之前，他花了250美元买了一个50美分的硬币。他对这次收藏非常满意，认为物有所值。另一方面，我最小的弟弟收藏火柴盒。他几乎有600种，但是我怀疑他们是否值钱。然而，对于我弟弟来说，他们相当珍贵。再没有什么比找到一个新火柴盒更快乐的事了。

我觉得这就是爱好的意义所在。爱好就是我们在闲暇时间仅为快乐而喜欢做的事情。金钱的价值不重要，重要的是它给予我们的快乐。

A. thousand B. of C. nothing D. enjoy E. hobby

KEY：DEABC

Passage 35

A miser（守财奴）sold all that he had and bought a lump of gold, \_\_21\_\_ he buried in a hole in the ground by the side of an old wall and \_\_22\_\_ to look at daily. One of his workmen observed his frequent visits to the spot and decided to watch his movements. He soon discovered the secret of the hidden treasure, came to the lump of gold, and \_\_23\_\_ it. The Miser, on his next visit, found the hole empty and began to tear his hair and to cry. A neighbor, seeing him overcome with grief（悲伤）and learning the cause, said, "Go and take a stone, and place it in the \_\_24\_\_, and fancy that the gold is still lying there. It will do you quite the same service; for when the gold was there, you did not \_\_25\_\_ the slightest use of it."

有个守财奴变卖了他所有的家产，买了金块，并秘密地埋在一个地方。他每天走去看看他的宝藏。有个在附近放羊的牧人留心观察，知道了这个秘密，趁他走后，挖出金块拿走了。 守财奴再来时，发现洞中的金块没有了，便捶胸痛哭。有个人见他如此悲痛，问明原因后， 说道：“喂，朋友，别再难过了，那块金子虽是你买来的，但并不是你真正拥有的。去拿一块石头来，代替金块放在洞里，只要你心里想着那是块金子，你就会很高兴。这样与你拥有真正的金块效果没什么不同。依我之见，你拥有那金块时，也从没用过。”

A. make B. which C. hole D. stole E. went

KEY：BEDCA

Passage 36

A very new, young officer was at a railway station. He was on his way to visit his mother in \_\_\_21\_\_\_ town, and he wanted to telephone her to tell her the time of his train, so that she could meet him at the station in her car. He looked in all his pockets, but found that he did not have the right money for the telephone, so he went outside and looked\_\_22\_\_for someone to help him.

At last an old soldier came by, and the young officer stopped him and said, “Can you change the money\_\_23\_\_me?'

“Wait a moment,” the old soldier answered, and he began to put his hand in his\_\_24\_\_. “I'll see whether I can help you.”

“Don't you know how to speak to an officer?” the young officer said angrily. “Now let's \_\_25\_\_ again. Have you got change for ten pence?'

“No, sir,” the old soldier answered quickly.

一位新上任的年轻官员在火车站。他要去探望住在另一个镇上的母亲，他想打电话告诉母亲火车到站的时间，这样母亲就能开车到车站来接他了。他翻遍了口袋，发现没有硬币打电话。所以他走到外面，环顾四周找人帮忙。

终于一名老士兵走过来了，这位年轻的官员拦下他说道：“你有零钱兑换10便士吗？”“你等一下”，老士兵回答道，开始把手伸进口袋。“我看看能不能帮到你”。

“难道你不知道该怎么跟一位官员说话吗？”年轻人生气地说道。“现在我们重新开始。你有零钱兑换10便士吗？”

“没有，先生”，老士兵快速答道。

A. another B. start C. around D. pocket E. for

KEY：ACEDB

Passage 37

Our school has a big library. It has many books on different subjects. Students can read books and newspapers in the\_\_21\_\_room. They can also borrow books from the library. But they must\_\_22\_\_them on time. If they lose books, they must pay for them. Miss Susan works in the library. She is very helpful and\_\_23\_\_to the students.

One morning she was working at the desk when Amy hurried in. She told Miss Susan that she couldn’t find the library book Red Star Over China\_\_24\_\_. At that moment Lucy came into the library with Amy’s book. She found it in the classroom. Amy was very\_\_25\_\_. She thanked Lucy and said that she would be more careful from then on.

我们学校有一个大图书馆。图书馆里有许多不同学科的书籍。学生们能在阅览室里读书看报，也可以从图书馆里借书，但是必须按时归还。如果把书弄丢了就必须赔偿。Susan小姐在图书馆工作，她非常乐于助人，对学生也很好。

一天早晨，她正在图书馆的桌边工作，这时Amy匆忙的跑了进来。她告诉Susan她怎么也找不到《西行漫记》这本书了。这时Lucy拿着Amy要找的这本书进来了。她在教室找到了这本书。Amy非常高兴。她谢过Lucy并且说今后她会更仔细。

A. reading B. return C. happy D. anywhere E. kind

KEY：ABEDC

Passage 38

Susan Cleveland is the young president of a candy company in the city of Chicago. Her father began the company in the 1960’s. He died three years ago. Now, the company belongs to Susan.

Susan, however, did not have any jobs before becoming head of the company. She just finished the college. The employees became even more concerned during Susan’s first months on the job. Mr. Cleveland had been a 21 leader. But Susan permitted many employees to make their own 22 . One employee said, “Old Mr. Cleveland always told us what to do. He kept people on a short leash. But the company did well.” What does a “short leash” mean? A leash is a kind of rope. We use a leash to walk our pet dogs. The leash keeps the dog from 23 away or getting into trouble.

Keeping a person on a short leash means keeping him or her under close control. The person can’t make many decisions for himself or herself. Ms. Cleveland does not keep her workers on a short leash. \_\_24\_\_, she encourages them to get better ways to do business. For example, her secretary proposed an idea. She said the company should offer a sum of money as a prize to the best student in the high school near the factory. The winner could use the prize money to study at a university. Ms. Cleveland appreciated the idea. After the prize was announced, people who lived in the area of the factory began to buy \_\_25\_\_ of the company's candy. Local newspapers wrote about the competition. Business improved.

Ms. Cleveland made her secretary the company’s first Director of Public Relations. The former secretary was very pleased.

Susan Cleveland是芝加哥一家糖果公司的年轻总裁。他的父亲于上世纪60年代开办了这家公司，三年前去世了。现在公司归Susan所有。

然而，Susan在成为这家公司的总裁之前没有任何工作。她刚刚大学毕业。在Susan工作的第一个月期间员工们感到很担心。Cleveland先生曾经是一个非常强势的领导，但是Susan允许很多员工自己做决定。一名员工说：“Cleveland先生总是会告诉我们做什么，他总是紧紧的控制着我们，但公司运行的很好。”那么，short leash是什么意思？leash是一种绳子。我们用皮带（leash）遛狗, 可以防止狗跑丢或者惹麻烦。

Keeping a person on a short leash是指将某人牢牢控制住。这个人自己不能做任何决定。Cleveland女士则不控制她的员工。相反，她鼓励员工们创造更好的做生意的方法。例如，她的秘书提出了一个想法。他说，公司应该拿出一笔钱奖励工厂附近高中的尖子生。获奖学生可以用奖金支付大学学费。Cleveland女士很赞赏这个想法。在宣布这项奖励之后，住在工厂附近的人开始更多的购买该公司的糖果了。当地报纸也对此进行了报道。公司的生意越来越好了。

Cleveland女士任命这位秘书为公司的第一公共关系主管。这位前任秘书很高兴。

A. decisions B. Instead C. more D. strong E. running

KEY：DAEBC

Passage 39

Bill and Fred were students at a university and they were friends. They didn't have much money, so when it was \_\_21\_\_ for their summer vacation, Bill said, "Let's take our vacation in a trailer (活动住房). Fred. It's cheaper than a hotel. I can borrow my father's trailer." Fred was very happy, so they got into the trailer and began their holidays.

They wanted to get up early the next day to go fishing, but they did not have an alarm clock.

"That's all right, Bill," said Fred. "I'll put these pieces of bread on the roof of the trailer tonight and they'll \_\_22\_\_ in the morning."

Bill was very surprised, but he \_\_23\_\_ anything.

Fred was right. as soon as it began to get light, small birds \_\_24\_\_ to eat the bread and their noise on the roof of the trailer woke Bill and Fred up \_\_25\_\_

Bill和Fred是朋友，他们在同一所大学上学。他们钱不多，所以到暑假的时候，Bill说：“暑假我们就住活动房吧，这样比住旅店便宜，而且我可以借我爸爸的活动房。”Fred很高兴，于是他们住进了活动房，开始了他们的暑期生活。

他们想第二天起早去钓鱼，但是却没有闹铃。

“这样吧，Bill”，Fred说：“我今晚放点面包屑在活动房顶上，它们会叫醒我们的”。

Bill感到很吃惊，但是什么都没说。

事实证明Fred是对的。天刚亮，一群小鸟就飞过来吃面包屑，它们唧唧喳喳的叫声很快就吵醒Bill和Fred。

A. wake us up B. did not say C. time D. very quickly E. came down

KEY：CABED

Passage 40

Fire can help people in many ways. Fire can heat water, \_\_21\_\_ your house, give light and cook food. But fire can burn things too. Nobody knows \_\_22\_\_ people began to use fire. One story from Australia tells about a man a very long time ago. He went up to the sun by a rope and brought fire down.

Today people know how to \_\_23\_\_ a fire with matches. Children sometimes like to play with them. But matches can be very dangerous.

Fire kills people every year. So you must be careful about matches. You should also learn to \_\_24\_\_ fires. Fires need oxygen. Without oxygen they die. There is oxygen in the air. Cover a fire with water, sand, or in an emergency, with your coat or a blanket. This keeps the air \_\_25\_\_ a fire and kills it.

Be careful with fire, and it will help you. Be careless with fire, and it might hurt you.

火在很多方面都可以帮助到人类。火可以加热水，能使你的家变得温暖，提供光亮，还可以烹调食物。但是火也能烧坏东西。没有人知道人类是怎样开始使用火的。一个源于澳大利亚的传说讲述了很久以前一个人用绳索爬到太阳上，取回火种。

现在人们知道了如何用火柴生火。孩子们有时喜欢玩火。但是火柴是非常危险的。

每年都有人死于火灾。所以使用火柴必须谨慎。人们也应该学会如何灭火。火燃烧需要氧气，没有氧气火就会熄灭。空气中含有氧气。所以可以用水、沙子，浇盖火苗，紧急情况下也可以用外套或者毛毯把火覆盖住，这样可以把火与空气隔离开，从而使火熄灭。

小心火种，他会帮助你。不小心火种，他会灼伤你。

A. make B. warm C. how D. put out E. from

KEY： BCADE

Passage 41

Without time to relex and have fine, kids can suffer stress just like adults,warn exports-who say as many as one in four youngsters have symptoms of burnout(过度劳累).More and morc parents are pushing their kids to be busy in structured activities all the time. Many of these activities for children aren't recreational (娱乐的)\_\_\_21\_\_\_ involve competition.The kids are pushed to win, not just participate, and this can cause stress.Today's parents have the\_\_\_22\_\_\_that children who don't pursue a lot outside activities will be left behind. Parents are in a panic because they know it's a\_\_\_23\_\_\_world out there. They are running scared to be sure their kids can go into the marketplace and compete as adults, but\_\_\_24\_\_\_some cases they are missing the big picture.

Kids who are unhappy and depressed grow up to be unhappy, depressed adults who don't do well in their jobs or personal life. And these kids won't know as adults how to relax. Everyone needs time just to relax and refresh. When you're not stressed, you can be\_\_\_25\_\_\_productive.That's why it's important to help your child find a balance.

专家警告说，如果没有时间放松，没有娱乐，孩子会像大人一样感到过分的紧张。据说，每四个孩了中就有一个有过于疲劳的症状。越来越多的父母让孩子整天在严格安排的话动中忙碌。而这些孩子们的活动许多都富有竞争性，而不是娱乐性的.孩子们不光被迫去参加，还要被迫去“取胜”，这就会造成过分的紧张。如今的父母认为，孩子如果不参加许多课外活动就会落后。父母很恐慌，因为他们知道现实生活是很残酷的。他们十分紧张，想让孩子长大后能够进入市场竞争。但是在这种情况下，他们会因小失大。

从小不幸福、性格抑郁的孩子长大后不会幸福，性格也会抑郁。这样的成人工作也干不好，生活也过不好。这类孩子不知道如何像成人那样放松自己。人人都需要时间放松、调整。只有在你不紧张的时候才会更有创造力。因此帮助你的孩子保持身心平衡是很重要的。

A. in B. idea C. but D. more E. tough

KEY: CBEAD

Passage 42

A hot dog is one of the most popular American foods. It was, named after Frankfimer,a German food.

You may hear "hot dog" used in other ways. People sometimes say "hot dog"to express\_\_\_21 E\_\_\_.For example,a friend may ask\_\_\_22\_C\_\_ you would like to go to the cinema. You might say, "Great!I would love to go."Or, you could say," Hot dog! I would love to go."

People\_\_\_23\_A\_\_use the expression to describe someone who is a "show-off",who tries to show everyone else how great he is. You often hear such\_\_B\_24\_\_\_ called a "hot dog". He may be a baseball player for example, who catches the ball with one hand, making a(n) \_\_D\_25\_\_\_ catch seem more difficult. You know he is a hot dog because when he makes such a catch, he bows to the crowd, hoping to win their cheers.

热狗是最受人欢迎的种美国食物。它是恨据法兰克福香肠(一种德国食品)命名的。你可能听到"hot dog"在其他方面的使用。为了表示高兴，人们也说"hot dog"。例如，朋友可能问你是否愿意去看电影，你可以说：“太棒了，我愿意去”，或者，你可以说：“Hot dog!我愿意去。”人们也用"hot dog"来描述爱“表现”的人---设法在他人面前展示自己多么伟大的人。你经常听到人们这样叫一个人，一只手接球，把很容易的接球动作变得很难。你可以知道，他是一个"hot dog"，因为他做这样的接球动作，向观众鞠躬，目的是赢得观众的欢呼。

A. also B. a person C. if D. easy E. pleasure

KEY:ECABD

Passage 43

Blood is very important.when doctors understand how blood goes around inside the body,they try ways of giving blood to people who need it. They take blood from the healthy people and give it to the patient in need of blood. This course is\_\_\_21\_\_\_"blood transfusion(输血)”.

But there are two problems. First, it does not always work. Sometimes people die when they\_\_\_22\_\_\_ blood transfusion. Later, doctors find that we do not all have the same kind of blood. There are four groups---O, A, B and AB. We all have blood of one of these groups. They also find that they can give any kind of blood to people of group AB. But they find that they\_\_\_23\_\_\_ give A-group blood to A-group people and B-group blood to B-group people. If a person has O-group blood and the doctor could give his blood to anyone else safely.

There is another problem. To give blood of the right kind, doctors have to find a person of the right blood group.Often they cannot find a person in time. At first they find they can keep the blood in bottles for fifteen to twenty days.They do this by\_\_\_24\_\_\_ it very cold. They find how to keep it longer in the end.

One day, when you grow up, you may decide to give blood to a "blood bank". In this way, you may stop \_\_\_25\_\_\_ dying. Or perhaps one day you may become ill and need some blood with the same kind as yours.

Then the "blood bank" will give it back to you.

血液十分重要，这一点人们是一直知道的。有一段时期，一些人甚至为了强壮而喝血。当医生了解血液是如何在人体中运行时，他们用各种办法给需要的人输血。他们把血液从一个人身上移到另一个需要的人体内。这叫做”输血”。血液从健康人的手臂流淌到病人的手臂。

但有两个问题，首先，输血不一定成功。有些人输血后就死了。后来，医生发现认得血液是不同的。有四种—O,A,B和AB型。我们都拥有四种中的一种血型。他们还发现任何血都可以输给AB型血的人。但他们发现，A型必须输A型，B型必须输B型。我是0型血所以医生告诉我我的血可以安全地愉给任何血型的人。

还有一个问题。为了输对血，医生必须查出这个人的正确血型。有时不能及时找到输血者。如果他们能把血液保存至需要的时候，那就能保证有能配对的血型了。刚开始，他们发现他们能把血液保存进瓶子里长达15至20天。那是在冷冻的情况下。接着他们研究出能保存更长久的办法。最后，找到了能保存很久很久的办法。我们把存钱的地方叫做“银行”。把存血液的地方叫做“血库”。有一天，当你长大了，你会决定给血库捐血。这样，你就可以挽救一个人的生命。或者也许有一天你生病了，你可能需要输血治疗。血库就会给你提供血液。

A. have B. from C. must D. making E. called

KEY:EACDB

Passage 44

For many people today, reading is no longer relaxation. To keep up their work they must read letters, reports, trade publications, inter-office communications，not to mention newspapers and magazines: a never-ending flood of words.In\_\_\_21\_\_\_ a job or advancing in one, the ability to read and comprehend quickly can mean the difference between success and failure. Yet the unfortunate fact is that most of us are\_\_\_22\_\_\_ readers. Most of us develop poor reading habits at an early age, and never get over them. The main problem\_\_\_23\_\_\_in the actual stuff of language itself-words. Taken individually, words have little meaning until they are strung (连成)together into phrased,sentences and paragraphs.\_\_24\_\_\_,however,the untrained reader does not read groups of words. He laboriously reads one word at a time, often regressing(倒退)to reread words or passages. Regression, the tendency to look back over what you have just read, is a conmon bad habit in reading. Another habit which \_\_25\_\_\_ down the speed of reading is vocalization-sounding(用言语表达)each word either orally or mentally as one reads.

对于现在的人来说，阅读己不再是一种放松的方式了。整日忙碌在书信、报告、商业出版物、部门文件之间，人们已无暇顾及报纸杂志这些有大量语言涌入的介质。虽然阅读和快速理解的能力在求职应聘中起着至关重要的作用，但不幸的是我们都是阅读能力匮乏的阅读者。我们的绝大多数已经形成了不好的阅读习惯，而我们又无法去改变它们。最主要的缺陷存在于语言自身的组成要素---单词。单独展开来讲，单词在没有组成短语、句子、段落的时候自身有很少的含义。而不幸的是，没有经过专业训练的阅读者很少会读一组词。他们通常悔次只读一个词，并且经常重读。重读这种返回去读刚刚读过的内容的方式是阅读中一种最常见的不良习惯。另一种不良习惯是唱读，即在阅读时放慢阅读的速度，不仅在口头上而且在内心里把单词逐个分开来读。

A. getting B. lies C. poor D. slows E.Unfortunately

KEY: ACBED

Passage 45

Nora was sixteen years old. She had a little brother.His brother's name was Jim. Jim was sometimes naughty(淘气的),but he made Nora laugh a lot, and she loved him and was always very nice\_\_\_21\_\_\_him. One afternoon she was walking from her house to the store when she saw a small boy running along the street towards her, he was going very fast. When he came\_\_\_22\_\_\_her, she was surprised to see it was Jim.

"Hi. Jim" Nora shouted at him, "\_\_\_23\_\_\_are you running like that?"

Jim did't stop, but he waved to his sister and shouted, "I'm trying to stop two boys\_\_\_24\_\_\_ fighting."

Nora was surprised agai.She laughed and said, "That's an important job for a little boy,isn't it?You don't do things\_\_\_25\_\_\_that very often. Who are the two boys?"

"They're Tom and me," answered Jun as he continued running down the street very quickly.

Nora十六岁的时候。她有一个弟弟。他哥哥的名字是吉姆。吉姆有时是淘气的，但他让Nora笑了很多，她爱他，对他一直很好。一天下午，她从家里走到商店，当她看到一个小男孩沿着街道向她跑来时，他走得很快。当他走近她时，她很惊讶地看到那是吉姆。

“嗨。吉姆”，“她对他喊道，“你为什么在跑昵?”

吉姆并没有停止，但他向他的妹妹挥手，并喊道:“我试图阻止两个男孩打架。”

Nora再次感到惊讶。她笑着说:“这是一个很重要的工作。男孩，不是吗?你不经常做这样的事情。这两个男孩是谁？”

“他们是我和汤姆，”吉姆回答道，他继续沿着街道很快的跑着。

A.why B. to C. form D. like E. near

KEY: BEACD

Passage 46

Glasses protect people's eyes from bright light. Microscopes make tiny things larger\_\_\_21\_\_\_we can examine them.Telescopes make objects that are far away appear\_\_\_22\_\_\_closer to us. However in recent years plastics have replaced glass\_\_\_23\_\_\_conditions where glass might be easily broken there are new uses to be developed for glass that were never imagined in the\_\_\_24\_\_\_.Perhaps the greatest\_\_\_25\_\_\_of glass is that its constituent(构成的）.parts are inexpensive and can be found all over the world.

眼镜能够保护人的眼睛因强光造成的伤害。显微镜可以使得微小的东西放大，这样我们才能观测到这些微小的事物。望远镜能够缩短遥远的物体跟我们之间的距离。然而，近些年，塑料在某些条件下替代了较容易破碎的玻璃。玻璃的新用途被开发出来，这在过去是无法想象的。也许玻璃最大的优点在于它的构成部分相对便宜，并且在世界任何地方都可以得到。

A.much B.so that C.advantage D.past E.on

KEY: BAEDC

Passage 47

In the past,a city's major shopping district was in its downtown area. People could get downtown \_\_\_21\_\_\_easily than they could get to other parts of the city. Before the 1960s, the best way to travel in a city was by a car, a subway,a railroa,or an elevated train. All of these ran on tracks that led downtown.

As our cities grew outward, people living far from the center of town needed a place they could drive to quickly.Driving downtown was difficulty. Finding a parking space downtown was \_\_\_22\_\_\_ impossible. People also needed a shopping place where they could park easily.

To\_\_\_23\_\_\_the shopping needs of people living in the suburbs, groups of businesses moved farther out, too. Today,most suburbs have large shopping centers.

Modem and well-planned shopping centers are built on large areas of ground. They have even more space for parking than they\_\_\_24\_\_\_for stores. The shopping centers have many different kinds of stores. Often, the shoppers can do all their shopping in one place.

The very large shopping centers have malls(购物街)which make shopping pleasant. The mall is an area

between stores\_\_\_25\_\_\_for walking. Shoppers can stroll from store to store and enjoy beautiful fountains, statues, and plants.

There are benches so that shoppers may rest. Some shopping centers have malls with roofs that protect shoppers from the weather outside.

过去，一个城市的主要消费地区是在市区。比起城市的其他地方，去市区的话更加方便。在20世纪60年代以前，在城市中穿梭的最佳交通工具就是街道电车，地铁，铁路，或者提速列车。而所有这些交通工具都是在通向市区的轨道上运行。

随着城区的扩张，远离城区的人们需要一个可以快速抵达的场所。而想直接到达市区不是一件容易的事情。想在市区找个停车位更是比登天还难。人们也需要一个方便停车的购物点。

为了满足郊区市民的购物需要，许多营业场所也转移到了郊区。现今，大多数的郊区都有了购物中心。

现代化的，设计合理的购物中心占地非常大。停车的空间甚至超出了商铺的面积。购物中心有着各种各样的商店。这些店主可以轻松地在一个地方做他们所有的买卖。

特别大型的购物中心拥有商店街，这使得购物变得更为愉快舒适。商店街的两旁是商店，中间供顾客步行。顾客们可以一边逛商店，一边欣赏喷泉，雕塑和绿化。还有可供休息用的长椅。还有的购物中心装有天顶，可以让顾客们不受天气的干扰，尽情购物。

A.more B.set C.something D.meet E.do

KEY:ACDEB

Passage 48

Man can not go on increasing his number at the present rate. In the\_\_\_21\_\_\_30 years man will face a period of crisis.\_\_\_22\_\_\_ experts believe that there will be a widespread food shortage. Other experts think this is too pessimistic,and that man can prevent things from getting worse than they are now. But remember that two thirds of the people in the world are under-nourished(有营养的)or starving now.

One thing that man can do is to limit theee\_\_\_23\_\_\_of babies born. The need\_\_\_24\_\_\_this is obvious, but it is not\_\_\_25\_\_ to achieve. People have to be persuaded to limit their families.

人类不能继续按现在这样的增长速度增加人口了。否则接下来的30年人们将要面临一个危机期。有些专家认为,人类将会面临严重的粮食短缺。另一些专家认为这种观点太悲观了，觉得人类可以在情况变得更糟糕之前改变这种局面。但目前世界上有三分之二的人处于营养不良或是饥饿之中。

人们能做的一件事就是降低出生率。这种需要是显而易见的，但却很难做到。必须说服人们限制家庭规模。

A. for B. easy C. Some D. number E. next

KEY: ECDAB

Passage 49

Three men came to London for a holiday. They came to a large hotel and took a room there.\_\_\_21\_\_\_ room was on the fiftieth floor.

In the evening the three men went to a cinema and came back very\_\_\_22\_\_\_.

"I'm sorry," said the assistant of the hotel. "Our lifts are not working at this time of night. If you don't want to walk up to your room, we shall make up a bed for you in the hall."

"No, no," Tom, one of the three men, sad,"No,thank you. We do not want to sleep in the hall. We shall walk up to our room."

Then he turned to his two friends and said, "It is not easy to walk up to the fiftieth floor, but I know \_\_\_23\_\_\_make it easier. On our way to the room, I shall tell you some jokes, then you, Andy, sing us some songs, then you,Peter, tell us some interesting stories."

"All right. That's a good idea," the friends both agreed.

They began to walk up to their room. Tom told many jokes. Andy sang some songs.\_\_\_24\_\_\_ they came to the thirty-eighth floor. They were tired and decided to have a rest.

" Well." said Tom, "Now it's your turn, Peter. After all those jokes and songs, tell us a long and interesting story with a sad ending." "All right," said Peter, "I shall tell you a story. It is not long,\_\_\_25\_\_\_it is really sad: We left the key in our room in the hall."

有三个人来到英国去度假，他们来到一个非常大的旅馆，住在第四十五层。

一天，他们去看电影很晚才回来。“很抱歉”旅馆服务员说“我们的电梯今晚坏了。”三人中的一个对另外两个朋友说“我们可以步行到房间，它很困难，但我想我知道怎样使它变得简单。在我们去房间的路上，我将讲一些笑话，而你，约翰，给我们唱一首歌:而你，彼得，给我们讲一些有趣的故事。”

所以他们开始步行到他们的房间，汤姆讲很多笑话，约翰唱很多歌，最后，他们来到那一层。他们很累，决定休息一下。

“彼得你能不能告诉我们一个带着悲伤结局的真实故事?”汤姆说“我将告诉你一个悲伤的故事”彼得说，“它很短，但是足够使人伤心。就在刚才我们将钥匙落在楼下我们将怎么做?

A. At last B. late C. Their D. but E. how to

KEY:CBEAD

Passage 50

An old man died and left his son a lot of money. But the son was a foolish young man, and he quickly spent\_\_\_21\_\_\_money, so that he had nothing left. Of course, when that happened, all his friends \_\_\_22\_\_\_ him. When he was quite poor and alone, he went to see Nasreddin, who was a kind, clever old man and often helped people when they had troubles. "My money has finished and my friends have gone," said the young man. "What will\_\_\_23\_\_\_to me now?" "Don't worry, young man," answered Nasreddin. "Everything will soon be all right again. Wait and you will soon feel\_\_\_24\_\_\_happier.The young man was very glad. "Am I going to get rich again then?" "No, I\_\_\_25\_\_\_mean that," said the old man. "I meant that you would soon get used to being poor and having no friends."

一个老人去世了，留给他的儿子很多钱。但这个儿子是个很傻的年轻人，他很快就花光了这些钱，什么也没有了。当然，他没钱后，他的朋友们离开了他。当他很穷又孤单时，他去见了Nasreddin，一位善良、智慧的老人，经常帮助有麻烦的人。“我拍的钱花光了，我的朋友都离我而去了”，这个年轻人说。“我现在会怎么样呢?”“别担心，年轻人，”Nasreddin说。”一切不久就会变好的。稍等你不久就会变幸福的。”年轻人很开心，“我是不是又要变富了?”“不，我不是指的那，”老人说。“我的意思是你不久就会习惯贫穷和没有朋友了。

A. left B. all the C. happen D. much E. didn't

KEY: BACDE

Passage 51

It seems quite clearly unjust to pay two people different amounts of money for doing the same work. But it is not as easy as it appeals at first\_\_\_21\_\_\_to introduce equal pay for equal work.

Two people may be working side by side in a factory and doing the same work, but one may be doing it twice as fast as the\_\_\_22\_\_\_; or one may be making no mistakes, while the other is making a lot. In some kinds of work, one can solve the problem of speed if one pays by the amount of work to be done and not by the hour: work paid for in this \_\_\_23\_\_\_ is called piece-work. But it is not always possible to do this, so it is sometimes useful to pay workers at differentrates, which take differences in skill into\_\_\_24\_\_\_. This usually means that the younger and therefore less experienced worker gets less than the\_\_\_25\_\_\_and more experienced one, which seems reasonable enough.

干同样活的两个人得到的却是不同的酬金，这看起来似乎很不公平。但是同劳同酬的引入起初并不是那么简单。

两个人可能在一个工厂里肩并肩做同样的工作，其中一个以同样的速度但要做两次，或是其中一个没有出错而另一个出了很多错。有些类型的工作，人们可以解决速度问题，如果是按工作总量算而不是按时间算。这种方式叫做计件工。但是并不是任何时候这种方式都行得通，有时还是需要按速度来算酬金，把技术的娴熟程度考虑进去。这就意味着越年轻、经历越少的工人比更年长的、经历丰富的工人挣得更少。这看起来很合理。

A. other B. sight C. older D. way E. account

KEY: BADEC

Passage 52

American people divide their days into several blocks of time, and plan different activities \_\_21\_\_ different times.

American time is "on the dot"(准确地). If something is supposed to happen at eight o'clock, it will begin at eight.Americans value promptness(准时)and may become angry if a person is more than 15 minutes late \_\_\_22\_\_\_a good reason. If you know you are going to be late, call in advance and let someone know. \_\_\_23\_\_\_you arrive late, you should apologize and explain why. Americans arrive\_\_\_24\_\_\_time for doctors' appointments. The doctor may keep you\_\_\_25\_\_\_，but if you keep the doctor waiting, you may get a bill with the doctor's time!

美国人把每天分成很多时间段，在不同的时段安排不同的事情。

美国人的时间是精确的。如果某事安排在8点整，它就在8点整开始。美国人看重准时，如果一个人没有可信的原因而迟到超过15分钟他会很生气。如果你知道会迟到，提前打电话，让人知道。如果你到晚了，要道歉并解释原因。美国人会按医生的约定按时到达。医生可能让你等，但如果你让医生等，你需要为医生的时间买单。

A. for B. waiting C. on D. if E. without

KEY: AEDCB

Passage 53

It was two weeks before Christmas, and Mrs Smith was very busy. She bought a lot of Christmas cards\_\_\_21\_\_\_to her friends and to her husband's friends, and put them on the table in the living-room.Then, when her husband came home from work, she said to him, "here are the Christmas cards\_\_\_22\_\_\_ friends, and here are some stamps, a pen and our book of addresses. Will you please write the cards \_\_\_23\_\_\_I am cooking the dinner?"

Mr Smith did not say anything, but walked out of the living-room and went to his study(书房).Mrs Smith was very angry\_\_\_24\_\_\_him, but did not say anything either.

Then a minute later he came back with a box full of Christmas cards. All of them had addresses and stamps on them.

"These\_\_\_25\_\_\_last year," he said. "I forgot to post them."

圣诞节两星期前，史密斯夫人非常忙。她买了许多圣诞卡要送给她的朋友和她丈夫的朋友。把它们放在客厅的桌子上。当她丈夫下班回家的时候，她对她丈夫说:“这些是要送给我们朋友的圣诞卡，这里有一些邮票，一支钢笔和一本通讯录。我做饭的时候你能写一下这些贺卡吗?”

史密斯先生没有做答，走出客厅回到自己的书房。史密斯夫人很生气，但是也没说什么。

一分种后，史密斯先生抱着满满一盒子圣诞和卡回来了。所有的贺卡都写上了地址并贴了邮票。

“这些是去年的"史密斯说:“我忘了寄。”

A. with B. are from C. while D. to send E. for our

KEY: DECAB

Passage 54

Social customs and ways of behaving are changing.\_\_\_21\_\_\_was considered impolite many years ago is now acceptable. Just a few years ago, it was thought to be impolite behavior for a man to smoke in the street. No man who thought of himself as being a gentleman\_\_\_22\_\_\_ a fool of himself by smoking when a woman was in the room.

Customs \_\_\_23\_\_\_ from country to country, but the important thing\_\_\_24\_\_\_ is not to do anything that might make other people feel\_\_\_25\_\_\_, especially if they are your guests. You are expected to find a way to keep them from feeling foolish.

社会习惯和行为的方式正在改变。有些社会习惯以前被认为不礼貌的，现在越来越被接受。仅仅在一些年前，男人在街上吸烟是不礼貌的行为。没有人会认为自己是绅士，当他吸烟时，有女士在房间里。

习惯在国家间是不同的，变化的.但最重要的事情是，不要做任何能让别人感觉不舒服的事情，特别是当他们是你们的客人的时候。你要做一些避免让他们觉得不明智的行为。

A. uncomfortable B. would make C. to remember D. what E. vary

KEY:DBECA

Passage 55

Fruit is good for people. Many people eat some\_\_\_21\_\_\_ every day. Mr and Mrs Black like fruit very much and every Monday Mrs Black goes to buy some fruit in the\_\_\_22\_\_\_near her house.The man in the shop know her well and helps a lot. She can buy all\_\_\_23\_\_\_of fruit there, like apples, pears, oranges and bananas. In different time of the year the price of each kind of fruit is not the\_\_\_24\_\_\_,sometimes high, something low. Mrs Black\_\_\_25\_\_\_to buy cheap fruit. But Mr Black likes bananas only. She buys

bananas for him every week. She only buys cheap items for herself.

水果对人有好处。许多人每天都吃水果。格林先生和夫人很喜欢水果，每个周一格林太太去她家附近的商店买一些水果。商店里的人认识她，对她帮助很大。她在那里能买到各种各样的水果.苹果，梨，桔子和香蕉。在一年中不同的时间，每种水果的价格不一样，时高时低。格林太太想买便宜的水果。但格林先生只喜欢香蕉。她梅星期那给他买香蕉.她只给自己买便宜的水果。

A. shop B. same C. likes D. kinds E. fruit

KEY: EADBC

Passage 56

There is an old saying that husbands and wives start to look and behave like each other after a time. I don't know if this was true of my mother and father.

Both of my parents had brown hair and brown eyes and low voices. My father,\_\_\_21\_\_\_, was eight years older than my mother and taller and thinner. He was built as straight as an arrow. My mother was shorter and had a rounder and fuller face and she looked as soft as a pillow.

My mother was quieter and talked less than my father did. She was also a much more patient person than my father. My father was more experienced in life. He was\_\_\_22\_\_\_to doing everything quickly. My

mother, on the other hand, worked and spoke more slowly.

They were fond of nature and sports, such as walking, gardening and swimtning. They were both \_\_23\_\_\_ in reading and music, but my father preferred history books, while my mother liked to read romantic novels. In music,their types were similar, and they were never proud of listening to it. Most of the time they were in agreement on bringing\_\_\_24\_\_\_their children. They both believed in giving them love and neither one believed in punishing them physically. At times, their personalities were very much alike, but at other times, they seemed very\_\_\_25\_\_\_.Perhaps that is why none of their children knows which parent he looks or behaves like.

有句古话说夫妻一起生活久了长相和行为会相似(夫妻相)。我不知道这句话对于我的父母来说是否如此。

我的父母都拥有棕色头发和棕色眼睛，声音都属低沉的。然而，我的父亲比母亲大八岁，个子比我母亲高，比我母亲还瘦。我父亲的身板笔直的如同一支箭。我母亲个子比较矮，还有一张圆圆的、胖胖的脸。她看上去软的就像个枕头。

我母亲比较文静，没我父亲爱说，也比我父亲有耐心.我父亲阅历很丰富，做事快。但我母亲说话做事都较慢。

他们都热爱大自然，喜欢运动，如散步、园艺及游泳。他们都对阅读和音乐感兴趣。但我父亲喜欢有关历史方面的书籍，我母亲喜欢言情小说。对于音乐，他们的喜好相似，他们从不以此为荣。他们在养育儿女方面，在很大程度上是一致的。他们都坚信要给孩子爱，都不愿体罚孩子。有时他们的性格很相似，但有时他们似乎相差甚远。也许这就是为什么他们的孩子都不知道自己到底像父亲还是母亲。

A. however B. interested C. up D. used E. different

KEY: ADBCE