

常见的态度词-----

A	B	opposition 反对的
approval 赞成的	disapproval 不赞成的	opposition 反对的
pessimistic 悲观的	subjective 主观的	objective 客观的
negative 消极的	biased 有偏见的	impartial 偏心的
indifference 漠不关心的	suspicion 怀疑的	critical 批评的
neutral 中立的	sarcastic 讽刺的	sensitive 敏感的
positive 积极的	optimistic 乐观的	
emotional 感情的		
Entertaining 娱乐的、有趣的		

第一部分 短文写作（本部分满分为30分，考试时间为40分钟）

本部分可要求考生写一篇常见的应用文，也可用提纲、情景或图表做提示，要求考生说明或者论述一个一般性话题，文章长度不低于120个英文单词。

第二部分 完成对话（本部分满分为10分，每题1分，考试时间为15分钟）

- 确定对话者的角色和场景，看空格是谁的话。
- 先读答案abcd，了解意思，最好能判断是谁说的话，
- 通读对话，掌握含义中
- 依据上下文作出选择

第三部分 阅读理解（本部分满分为40分，每题2分，答题时间为40分钟）

- 标段落
- 带着问题去看文章
- 第一遍略读，找关键词
- 第二遍细读关键词上下文

第四部分 词汇和语法（本部分满分为20分，每题1分，考试时间为25分钟）

真题——Dialogue Completion

## Dialogue one

**Husband:** Honey, please don't leave.

**Wife:** I can't put up with you **anymore**. \_ I'm **divorcing** you. 再也、离婚

**Husband:** Don't do that to me, honey. \_

**Wife:** How many chances should I give you? I've **given up** on you! 放弃

**Husband:** **Have a heart**, honey. \_ 发发善心吧

**Wife:** **Save it**. \_ 省省吧

A. You know I'm trying hard to **quit drinking**, don't you? 戒酒

B. Give me a chance, please!

C. See you in **court**. 法院

D. I'm **sick and tired** of your drinking. 十分厌烦

## Dialogue two

**Sue:** Is it true that your car was **stolen**? 偷 (steal的过去式)

**George:** Yes, it was stolen yesterday.

**Sue:** \_ How did it happen?

**George:** I **parked** it at the **back lane** near my office. When I went to get it after work, it was gone.

我把车**停**在办公室附近的**后巷**。当我下班后去拿的时候，它不见了。

**Sue:** \_

**George:** Yes, I did. I hope it will be **recovered** soon. 找回

**Sue:** \_ The police have a good **track record** against car **theft**.

警方在打击汽车**盗窃**方面有着良好的**记录**。

A. Don't worry.

B. Did you feel better? 你感觉好点了吗?

C. Did you make a **police report**? 你向**警方报告**了吗?

D. I'm sorry to **hear that**. **听到这个**我很难过

## Dialogue three

**Teddy:** **Gravity** is very important. 重力

**Bob:** What do you mean?

**Teddy:** Gravity is the **force** that pulls everything down.

重力是把一切东西拉下来的**力**。

**Bob:** \_

**Teddy:** If you pour water into a glass, the water goes down into the glass.

**Bob:** \_

**Teddy:** Without gravity, the water would go up. Without gravity, we would go up, too. 没有重力

**Bob:** We would float into the sky like a balloon? \_ 浮动、气球

A. I'm not sure.

B. Of course it does. 当然是这样。

C. That would be fun! 那会很有趣

D. Give some examples. 举几个例子

## 常用句型

### 1、用餐

Could you show us the menu? 你能给我们看菜单吗?

Would you like to see the menu? 您要看一下菜单吗?

Are you ready to order? 你准备好点菜了吗?

What would you like to drink, tea or coffee? 你想喝点什么, 茶还是咖啡?

I prefer to drink coffee without sugar. 我喜欢喝不加糖的咖啡。

What about having western food today? 今天吃西餐怎么样?

It is very delicious, but I can't eat any more. 它非常美味, 但我再也吃不下了。

Tonight's on me. 今晚我请客。

May I have the bill? 可以给我帐单吗?

Could I have the bill? 请给我账单好吗?

Bring me the bill, please. 请给我帐单。

Bring me the check, please. 请把账单给我。

What do you recommend? 你有什么推荐吗?

How would you like that prepared? 你想怎么准备?

How would you like that done? 你想怎么做?

I prefer noodles to rice. 我喜欢面条相比米饭。

What is your favorite? 你最喜欢的是什么?

Let's grab something to eat! 我们去找点吃的吧!

Let's go Dutch. 我们各付各的吧。

I'll take care of the check. 我来处理账单。

I'll take care of the bill. 我来处理账单。

We'd like the bill, please. 请给我们账单

### 2、生病

What's the matter? 怎么回事?

What's wrong with you? 你怎么了?

Can you tell me what is the problem with you? 你能告诉我你有什么问题吗?

Are you all right? 你还好吗?

Your nose is bleeding. 你的鼻子在流血。

I don't feel well with my stomach. 我的胃不舒服。

I think there is something wrong with my heart. 我想我的心脏有问题。

My whole body feels weak. 我的全身感觉很虚弱。

What's the trouble with you? 你怎么了?

What seems to be the trouble? 有什么不舒服吗?

Is there anything wrong? 有什么问题吗?

You look pale. 你脸色苍白。

Shall I go with you to the hospital? 我和你一起去医院好吗?

I have a headache. 我头疼。

I'm feeling so sick. 我觉得很不舒服。

I'm not feeling quite myself. 我觉得不太舒服。

### 3、购物

May/Can I help you?

We have a clearance sale today. 我们今天清仓大甩卖。

Please try it on. 请试穿一下。

Could you bring the price down? 你能把价格降一点吗?

I'd buy this if it were cheaper. 再便宜一点我就买。

I'm afraid we're out of that item. 恐怕那种产品我们没有货了。

I'm afraid we don't have it in stock. 恐怕我们没有现货了。

Where is the men's shop? 男士商店在哪里?

Do you have this in blue? 这件有蓝色的吗?

What a deal! 多么划算!

Are you looking for something particular? 你在找什么特别的东西吗?

The price will go down. 价格会下降。

I've seen this cheaper in other places. 我在其他地方见过这种便宜的。

That is a steal. 真便宜。

It's a little overpriced. 价格有点高。

Do you have this in stock? 这个你们有现货吗?

How will you pay for this? 你将如何支付这笔费用?

#### 4、问路

The ... is in this **direction**. ...在这个**方向**。

Is there a bus going there? 这里有公共汽车去那里的吗?

Excuse me, can you tell me where ... is? 对不起, 你能告诉我...在哪里吗?

The bus stop is at the **corner** over there. 公共汽车站在那边的**拐角处**。

It's quite close. Just a few minutes 'walk. 非常接近。走几分钟就到了。

Excuse me, how can I get to ... ? 打扰一下, 去...怎么走?

**Turn right** at the **traffic lights**. 在**红绿灯**处向**右转**。

Am I in the right direction? 我的方向对吗?

Excuse me, which direction is it to ... ? 对不起, 请问去...的方向是哪个?

It is the tall building there, across from the **stadium**. 就是**体育馆**对面的那座高楼。

Excuse me, would you please tell me the way to ... ? 对不起, 你能告诉我去...的路吗?

Sorry to bother/trouble you, but can you direct me to ... ? 很抱歉打扰你, 你能给我指一下吗?

The shop is in the middle of the second **block**, on the **right side**. 这家商店在第二个**街区**的中间, 在**右边**。

#### 5、天气

Have you heard the weather **forecast**? 你听到天气**预报**了吗?

What does the weather forecast say? 天气预报说什么?

We'll have fine weather for the next few days. 接下来的几天天气会很好。

What will it be after the **clear weather**? **晴朗的天气**过后会是什么样子?

It says a **storm** may come soon. 据说**暴风雨**可能很快就会来临

I hope it stays nice for the whole month. 我希望整个月天气都很好。

It's hot like **oven** now in this part of the country. 现在这个地区热得像**烤箱**一样。

**How long** will this hot weather last? 这种炎热的天气会**持续多久**?

It's wonderful after the rain. 雨后天气好极了。

**Autumn** is the best season here. **秋天**是这里最好的季节。

#### 6、愿望和祝福

Wish you every success! 祝你成功!

Wish you good luck(forever). 祝你好运 (永远)。

May you succeed at whatever you try. 愿你无论做什么都能成功。

Wish you **peace and happiness**(during the holidays). 祝你 (节日期间) **平安快乐**。

May your **Christmas** be filled with joy and **warmth**! 愿你的**圣诞**充满欢乐和**温馨**!

Good luck to you. 祝你好运。

Let me wish you the best of everything. 让我祝你一切顺利。

May all your wishes come true. 愿你所有的愿望都能实现。（心想事成）

I wish you every fortune and every success. 祝你财运亨通，万事如意。

## 7、抱怨

I want to **make a complaint** about.. 我想**投诉**。。

I've just had enough of that! 我受够了!

wish you would come here **earlier** next time. 希望你下次**早点**来。

Couldn't you speak a bit slowly/turn down the bit? 你说话不能慢一点吗?

What's the **point** of talking about it? 谈论它有什么**意义**?

She is all talking. 她一直在说话。

You should have seen the **mess**. 你应该看到这一**团糟**。

# 真题——Reading Comprehension

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## 命题形式

1. What is the main idea (subject) of this passage?
  - o 这篇文章的大意（主题）是什么?
2. What does this passage mainly (primarily) **concern**?
  - o 这段话主要（主要）**关心**什么?
3. The main **theme** of this passage \_.
  - o 这段话的**主题**是。
4. The main point of the passage \_.
  - o 这篇文章的要点是.....
5. **Sum up** the main idea of the passage?
  - o **总结**文章的主旨?
6. Which of the following statements best expresses the main idea of the passage?
  - o 以下哪句话最能表达文章的大意?
7. Which of the following statements can best **summarize**?
  - o 下面哪一种说法可以最好地**概括**?
8. Which of the following titles best **summarizes** the main idea of the passage?
  1. 下面哪个标题最好地**概括**了文章的主要思想?
9. The purpose of the writer in writing this passage is to \_ . The passage is meant to \_ .
  1. 作者写这篇文章的目的是为了。这段话的意思是。

10. The authors **purpose** is to show \_.
1. 作者的**意图**是展示\_。
11. The purpose of the **article** is to \_.
1. 这篇**文章**的意图是。
12. According to the passage, when (where, why, how, who, what, which...) \_.
1. 根据短文, when (where, why, how, who, what, which...)
13. In this passage, how many (how much, how often, how long) \_?
1. 在这篇文章中, 有多少(多少, 多久, 多长) \_?
14. Which of the following is NOT true according to the information in the passage?
1. 根据文章中的信息, 以下哪一项不正确?
15. Which of the following is **mentioned**
1. **提到**了以下哪一项
16. **Not mentioned** in the passage?
1. 文章中**没有提到**?
17. The author mentions all of the following **except** \_.
1. 作者提到了以下所有内容, **除了** \_
18. The reason for \_ is \_.
1. ....的原因是.....
19. The author states that \_.
1. 作者表示。
20. What does the author say about \_?
1. 关于\_, 作者说了些什么?
21. Which of the following is (not) true?
1. 以下哪个选项是正确的?
22. The writer **implies** but not directly **states** that \_.
1. 作者**暗示**但不是直接**陈述**。
23. It can be **inferred** from the passage that \_.
1. 从这段话中可以**推断**出。
24. It is **implied** but not openly stated that \_.
1. 这是**隐含**的, 但不是公开的。
25. It can be **concluded** from the passage that \_.
1. 从这段话可以得出**结论**。
26. The passage is **intended** to \_.
1. 这段话的**用意**是。
27. The writer **indicates** that \_.
1. 作者表示。
28. What can be **inferred** from the statement \_.
1. 从语句\_可以**推断**出什么?
29. What's the writers **attitude** to...?

1. 作者对.....的**态度**是什么?
30. What's the **tone** of the passage?
1. 这篇文章的**基调**是什么?
31. The author's view is \_ .
1. 作者的观点是.....
32. The writer's attitude of this passage is **apparently** \_ .
1. 作者对这篇文章的态度**显然是**.....
33. The author suggests that \_ .
1. 作者建议
34. According to author \_ .
1. 根据作者\_。
35. Which of the following statements would the writer agree to?
1. 作者同意下列哪一种说法?

## Passage One We Love Environment

I **recently** had the opportunity to go to my first ever music festival. We Love Green was **held** over a weekend in Parcd Bagatelle, Paris. While like most music festivals, it boasted (自豪) an **impressive** and **diverse** music, there was something extra special about this one. You see, this was a green festival!

我**最近**有机会去参加我的第一个音乐节。“我们爱绿色”活动于周末在巴黎巴加特尔广场**举行**。虽然像大多数音乐节一样，它以**令人印象深刻**和**多样化的**音乐而自豪，但这次音乐节有一些特别之处。你看，这是一个绿色的节日!

2. What is the special about the music festival? 这个音乐节有什么特别之处?

- A. It has a special **band** 它是一个特殊的**乐队**
- B. It has **a unique** program list 它有**独特的**节目单
- C. It is **held** every weekend 它每周末**举行** (**hold 过去式**)
- D. it is environmentally friendly. 它是环保的

From the food to the stalls(货摊), everything was as environmentally friendly as **possible**. Not only was the majority of the furniture/stalls/**toilet rooms hand-made** from wood, the festival was powered by **solar energy**. **Guests** were invited to dispose (把) of **rubbish** in specially labeled **dustbins** which, after the festival, were **sorted** so all of the **waste** could be recycled **appropriately**. **Fresh water** was made available freely to everyone so that **attendants** were not **encouraged** to buy drinks in plastic bottles which would have created a lot of **waste**.

从食物到摊位，一切都**尽可能地**环保。不仅大部分家具/摊位/**厕所**都是用木头**手工制作的**，而且节日是由**太阳能**供电的。**客人们**被邀请把**垃圾**扔进特殊标记的**垃圾箱**里，在节日结束后，这些垃圾箱被**分类**，以便所有的**垃圾**都能得到**适当的**回收。每个人都可以免费获得**淡水**，这样**服务员**就不会被**鼓励**去买塑料瓶装的饮料，那样会造成很多**浪费**。

3. At the music festival, **guests** were **encouraged** to \_ . 在音乐节上，**客人们**被**鼓励**

- A. make **furniture** form wood 用木材制作**家具**
- B. bring plastic-bottle **drinks** 带上塑料瓶**饮料**
- C. recycle **rubbishes** by themselves 自行回收**垃圾**
- D. drink free fresh water



I found the experience incredibly fun but also really interesting. Having never been to a music festival before, I was unsure of what to expect. However, I was happy to find myself sitting in a field eating a healthy, home-made fruit cake while drinking organic (有机) fruit juice. There were many stalls, art installations, and different areas, meaning there was something there for everyone, from small children to the elderly!

我觉得这次经历非常有趣，但也确实有趣。以前从未参加过音乐节，我不确定会发生什么。然而，我很高兴地发现自己坐在田野里，一边吃着健康的家里做的水果蛋糕，一边喝着有机果汁。这里有很多摊位、艺术装置和不同的区域，这意味着从小孩到老人，每个人都有适合自己的东西！

4. According to paragraph 3, the author \_ . 根据第三段，作者

- A. fully enjoyed the festival 充分享受这个节日
- B. expected much from the festival 对这个节日期望很高
- C. found the event very funny 觉得这个活动很有趣
- D. liked listening music at home

This seems like such a great idea, making something very fun and interesting, that does not cause great damage to the environment. I have since discovered that there are more events similar to this across the globe, which is great! can't imagine how much waste has been produced from such public events as festivals across the years before we realized (意识到) just how bad they were for the environment!

这看来好像是一个很棒的想法，让一些东西变得非常有趣，而且不会对环境造成很大的破坏。从那以后，我发现有更多类似的事件在全球范围内，这太棒了！无法想象，在我们意识到节日等公共活动对环境有多么糟糕之前，这些年来已经产生了多少废品！

1. Which of the following can be the title of the passage? 以下哪一项可以作为文章的标题？

- o A. We Love Green
- o B. We Love Environment
- o C. Music Festivals 音乐节
- o D. A Unique Public Event
  - 独一无二的公共事件

2. The purpose of this passage is to \_ . 这篇文章的目的是.....

- o A. raise funds for environment protection
  - 为环境保护筹集资金
- o B. highlight that being green can be fun
  - 强调环保可以很有趣
- o C. encourage people to go to music festival
  - 鼓励人们去参加音乐节
- o D. introduce the author's favorite musicians
  - 介绍作者最喜欢的音乐家

## Passage Two Anger and the Ways to Cope with it

Doctors say anger can be an extremely damaging emotion, unless you learn how to deal with it. They warn that anger can lead to heart disease, stomach problems, headaches, emotional problems and breast cancer.

- unless 除非、lead to 导致、heart disease 心脏病
- stomach problems 胃部问题、headaches 头痛

- emotional problems 情绪问题、breast cancer 乳腺癌

Anger is a normal emotion that we all feel **from time to time**. Some people **express** anger openly in a **calm and reasonable way**. Others **burst** with anger, **screaming and yelling**. But still others keep their anger inside. They cannot or will not express it. This is called repressing anger.

- from time to time 时不时地、express 表达
- calm and reasonable way 冷静和合理的方式
- burst 爆发、screaming and yelling 大喊大叫
- keep their anger inside 把他们的愤怒藏在心里
- called 叫做、repressing 压抑

1. In Paragraph 2, "repressing" means \_ .

- A. releasing 释放
- B. suppressing 抑制
- C. expressing
- D. reasoning 推理

For years some doctors **claim** that both repressing and expressing anger can be dangerous. They say that in both **situations** the brain of an angry person **releases** the same hormones(荷尔蒙) .

- claim 声称、situations 情况、releases 释放
2. According to some doctors, \_ .
- A. neither expressing nor repressing anger would produce hormones
  - B. expressing anger would produce lower level of hormones than repressing it
  - C. expressing anger would produce the same level of hormones as repressing it
  - D. expressing anger would produce higher level of hormones than repressing it

They **speed** the heart rate, raise blood pressure or sugar level in the blood. As a result, the angry person feels **excited** and is ready to react. The **violent reaction** may lead to high blood pressure. However, some other doctors argue that repressing anger more dangerous to a person's health than expressing it. They believe that those who keep their anger inside may face a greater danger of heart disease.

- speed (v 表示: 促进、加速)
- heart rate 心率、raise blood pressure or sugar level in the blood 升高血压或血糖水平
- excited 激动的、兴奋的
- violent reaction 剧烈反映

Most doctors agree that it is important to learn how to deal with anger. They say the first step is to **admit** that you are angry and **recognize** the real cause of the anger, then **decide** if the cause is **serious** enough to get angry about. **If so**, do not express your anger **immediately**. **Wait until** your anger has cooled down and you are able to express yourself calmly and **reasonably**. They also believe that a good way to deal with anger is to find **humor** in the situation that has made you angry. After all, it is much healthier to laugh than to get angry.

- admit 承认、允许
- recognize 识别、确认、认识
- recognize the real cause of the anger 认识到你生气的真正原因、decide 决定、serious 严重
- If so 如果是这样的话、immediately 立即、马上
- Wait until 直到、reasonably 合理
- humor 幽默

3. The best way to deal with anger is \_ .

- A. to scream and yell

- B.to keep anger inside
- C.to express anger calmly
- D.to joke about the annoying situation** 恼人的情况

4. What is the best title for this passage?

- A.Anger: A Normal Emotion
- B.The Ways to Express Anger
- C.Hormones: The Result of Anger
- D.Anger and the Ways to Cope with it**

5. What is the **tone** of this passage! 语气

- A.Neutral.**
- B.Negative.
- C.Emotional.
- D.Entertaining.