

常见英语完形填空--独家整理复习笔记知识点

Music produces profound and lasting changes in the brain. Schools should add music classes, not cut them. Nearly 20 years ago, a small study advanced the 62 that listening to Mozart's Sonata for Two Pianos in D Major could boost mental functioning. It was not long 63 trademarked "Mozart effect" products began to appeal to anxious parents aiming to put toddlers (刚学步的孩子) 64 the fast track to prestigious universities like Harvard and Yale. Georgia's governor even 65 giving every newborn there a classical CD or cassette.

The 66 for Mozart therapy turned out to be weak, perhaps nonexistent, although the 67 study never claimed anything more than a temporary and limited effect. In recent years, 68, scientists have examined the benefits of a concerted 69 to study and practice music, as 70 to playing a Mozart CD or a computer-based "brain fitness" game 71 in a while.

Advanced monitoring 72 have enabled scientists to see what happens 73 your head when you listen to your mother and actually practice the violin for an hour every afternoon. And they have found that music 74 can produce profound and lasting changes that 75 the general ability to learn. These results should 76 public officials that music classes are not a mere decoration, ripe for discarding in the budget crises that constantly 77 public schools.

Studies have shown that 78 instrument training from an early age can help the brain to 79 sounds better, making it easier to stay focused when absorbing other subjects, from literature to mathematics. The musically adept (擅长的) are better able to 80 on a biology lesson despite the noise in the classroom 81, a few years later, to finish a call with a client when a colleague in the next office starts screaming a subordinate. They can attend to several things at once in the mental scratch pad called working memory, an essential skill in this era of multitasking.

62. A) notice B) note C) notion D) notification

63. A) that B) until C) since D) Before

64. A) up B) by C) on D) at

65. A) propelled B) proposed C) submitted D) subjected

66. A) witness B) evidence C) symptom D) context

67. A) subtle B) elementary C) sensitive D) original

68. A) however B) moreover C) then D) therefore

69. A) effort B) impulse C) object D) attention

70. A) opposed B) accustomed C) related D) devoted

71. A) quite B) once C) often D) much

72. A) organisms B) techniques

C) mechanisms D) mechanics

73. A) upon B) amid C) among D) inside

74. A) subjects B) models C) causes D) lessons

75. A) enhance B) introduce C) accelerate D) elaborate

76. A) contend B) convey C) conceive D) convince

77. A) trouble B) transform C) distract D) disclose

78. A) urgent B) casual C) diligent D) solemn

79. A) proceed B) process C) prefer D) predict

80. A) count B) concentrate C) insist D) depend

81. A) but B) or C) for D) so

If you know where to find a good plastic-free shampoo, can you tell Jeanne Haegel? Last September, the 28-year-old Chicago resident 62 to cut plastics out of her life. The marketing coordinator was concerned about 63 the chemicals coming out of some common types of plastic might be doing to her body. She was also worried about the damage all the plastic 64 was doing to the environment. So she 65 on her bike and rode to the nearest grocery store to see what she could find that didn't 66 plastic. "I went in and 67 bought anything," Haegel says. She did 68 some canned food and a carton (纸盒) of milk – 69 to discover later that both containers were 70 with plastic resin (树脂). "Plastic," she says, "just seemed like it was in everything."

She's right. Back in the 1960s, plastic was well 71 its way to becoming a staple of American life. The U.S. produced 28 million tons of plastic waste in 2005 – 27 million tons of which 72 in landfills (垃圾填埋场). Our food and water come 73 in plastic. It's used in our phones and our computers, the cars we drive and the planes we ride in. But the 74 adaptable substance has its dark side. Environmentalists feel worried about the petroleum needed to make it. Parents worry about the possibility of 75 chemicals making their way from 76 plastic into children's bloodstreams. Which means Haegel isn't the only person trying to cut plastic out of her life – she isn't 77 the only one blogging about this kind of 78. But those who've tried know it's 79 from easy to go plastic-free. "These things seem to be so common 80 it is practically impossible to avoid coming into 81 with them," says Frederick vom Saal, a biologist at the University of Missouri.

62. A) resolved B) recovered C) removed D) retreated

63. A) when B) what C) who D) why

64. A) essence B) unit C) crust D) rubbish

65. A) hinged B) hopped C) stretched D) dipped

66. A) include B) induce C) compose D) consist

67. A) slightly B) nearly C) roughly D) barely

68. A) pursue B) prescribe C) preserve D) purchase

69. A) rather B) ever C) merely D) only

70. A) probed B) coupled C) lined D) combined

71. A) by B) over C) on D) under

72. A) ended up B) pulled up C) put up D) set up
 73. A) trapped B) adapted C) wrapped D) adopted
 74. A) interactively B) remotely
C) infinitely D) resolutely
 75. A) sensible B) toxic C) attractive D) absurd
 76. A) household B) family C) internal D) civil

77. A) hardly B) largely C) even D) still
 78. A) endeavor B) recreation
 C) accomplishment D) diligence
 79. A) well B) little C) far D) much
 80. A) while B) which C) but D) that
 81. A) fashion B) approach C) contact D) agreement

Organised volunteering and work experience has long been a vital companion to university degree courses. Usually it is left to 62 to deduce the potential from a list of extracurricular adventures on a graduate's resume, 63 now the University of Bristol has launched an award to formalise the achievements of students who 64 time to activities outside their courses. Bristol PLuS aims to boost students in an increasingly 65 job market by helping them acquire work and life skills alongside 66 qualifications.

"Our students are a pretty active bunch, but we found that they didn't 67 appreciate the value of what they did 68 the lecture hall," says Jeff Goodman, director of careers and employability at the university. "Employers are much more 69 than they used to be. They used to look for 70 and saw it as part of their job to extract the value of an applicant's skills. Now they want students to be able to explain why those skills are 71 to the job."

Students who sign 72 for the award will be expected to complete 50 hours of work experience or 73 work, attend four workshops on employ-ability skills, take part in an intensive skills-related activity 74, crucially, write a summary of the skills they have gained. 75 efforts will gain an Outstanding Achievement Award. Those who 76 best on the sports field can take the Sporting PLuS Award which fosters employer-friendly sports accomplishments.

The experience does not have to be 77 organised. "We're not just interested in easily identifiable skills," says Goodman. "78, one student took the lead in dealing with a difficult landlord and so 79 negotiation skills. We try to make the experience relevant to individual lives."

Goodman hopes the 80 will enable active students to fill in any gaps in their experience and encourage their less-active 81 to take up activities outside their academic area of work.

62. A) advisors B) specialists C) critics D) employers
 63. A) which B) but C) unless D) since
 64. A) divide B) devote C) deliver D) donate
 65. A) harmonious B) competitive
 C) resourceful D) prosperous
 66. A) artistic B) technical
C) academic D) interactive
 67. A) dominantly B) earnestly
C) necessarily D) gracefully
 68. A) outside B) along C) over D) through
 69. A) generous B) considerate
 C) enlightening D) demanding
 70. A) origin B) initial C) popularity D) potential
 71. A) relevant B) responsive
 C) reluctant D) respective

72. A) out B) off C) away D) up
 73. A) casual B) elective C) domestic D) voluntary
 74. A) or B) thus C) so D) and
 75. A) Occasional B) Exceptional
 C) Informative D) Relative
 76. A) perform B) convey C) circulate D) formulate
 77. A) roughly B) randomly
C) formally D) fortunately
 78. A) For instance B) In essence
 C) In contrast D) Of course
 79. A) demonstrated B) determined
 C) operated D) involved
 80. A) device B) section C) scheme D) distraction
 81. A) attendants B) agents C) members D) peers

America's most popular newspaper website today announced that the era of free online journalism is drawing to a close. The New York Times has become the biggest publisher yet to 62 plans for a pay wall around its digital offering, 63 the accepted practice that internet users will not pay for news.

Struggling 64 an evaporation of advertising and a downward drift in street corner sales, The New York Times 65 to introduce a "metered" model at the beginning of 2011. Readers will be required to pay when they have 66 a set number of its online articles per month.

The decision puts the 159-year-old newspaper 67 the charging side of an increasingly wide chasm (鸿沟) in the media industry. But others, including the Guardian, have said they will not 68 internet readers, and certain papers, 69 London's Evening Standard, have gone further in abandoning readership revenue by making their print editions 70.

The New York Times's publisher, Arthur Sulzberger, 71 that the move is a gamble: "This is a 72, to a certain degree, in where we think the web is going."

Boasting a print 73 of 995,000 on weekdays and 1.4 million on Sundays, The New York Times is the third bestselling American newspaper, 74 the Wall Street Journal and USA Today. 75 most US papers

focus on a single city, The New York Times is among the few that can 76 national scope—as well as 16 bureaus in the New York area, it has 11 offices around the US and 77 26 bureaus elsewhere in the world.

But 78 many in the publishing industry, the paper is in the grip of a 79 financial crisis. Its parent company, the New York Times Company, has 15 papers, but 80 a loss of \$70 million in the nine months to September and recently accepted a \$250 million 81 from a Mexican billionaire, Carlos Slim, to strengthen its balance sheet.

62. A set in B. set out C] carry over D] carry away
63. A abusing B deducting
C] developing D. abandoning
64. A. with B beside C] along D] by
65. A engages B intends C] deliberates D] signifies
66. A. exceeded B multiplied C] assumed D] revealed
67. A. on B of C] over D] up
68. A cost B consume C] expend D. charge
69. A as for B far from C. such as D] by far
70. A reliable B free C] applicable D] easy
71. A resisted B certified
C. acknowledged D] appealed
72. A net B] kit C. bet D] pit

73. A evaluation B] expansion
C. circulation D] dimension
74. A. behind B] against C] before D] within
75. A If B. While C] Hence D] Because
76. A ascend B] announce C] lengthen D. claim
77. A contributes B] disposes
C. maintains D] encounters
78. A. like B] beyond C] from D] through
79. A heavy B] crude C] rough D. serious
80. A targeted B] suspended
C] suffered D] tolerated
81. A asset B] bill C] account D. loan

A new study found that inner-city kids living in neighborhoods with more green space gained about 13% less weight over a two-year period than kids living amid more concrete and fewer trees. Such 62 tell a powerful story. The obesity epidemic began in the 1980s, and many people 63 it to increased portion sizes and inactivity, but that can't be everything. Fast foods and TVs have been 64 us for a long time. "Most experts agree that the changes were 65 to something in the environment," says social epidemiologist Thomas Glass of The Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health. That something could be a 66 of the green.

The new research, 67 in the American Journal of Preventive Medicine, isn't the first to associate greenery with better health, but it does get us closer 68 identifying what works and why. At its most straightforward, a green neighborhood 69 means more places for kids to play – which is 70 since time spent outdoors is one of the strongest correlates of children's activity levels. But green space is good for the mind 71: research by environmental psychologists has shown that it has cognitive 72 for children with attention-deficit disorder. In one study, just reading 73 in a green setting improved kids' symptoms.

74 to grassy areas has also been linked to 75 stress and a lower body mass index (体重指数) among adults. And an 76 of 3,000 Tokyo residents associated walkable green spaces with greater longevity (长寿) among senior citizens.

Glass cautions that most studies don't 77 prove a causal link between greenness and health, but they're nonetheless helping spur action. In September the U. S. House of Representatives 78 the delightfully named No Child Left Inside Act to encourage public initiatives aimed at exposing kids to the outdoors.

Finding green space is not 79 easy, and you may have to work a bit to get your family a little grass and trees. If you live in a suburb or a city with good parks, take 80 of what's there. Your children in particular will love it – and their bodies and minds will be 81 to you.

62. A) findings B) theses C) hypotheses D) abstracts
63. A) adapt B) attribute C) allocate D) alternate
64. A) amongst B) along C) beside D) with
65. A) glued B) related C) tracked D) appointed
66. A) scraping B) denying C) depressing D) shrinking
67. A) published B) simulated
C) illuminated D) circulated
68. A) at B) to C) for D) over
69. A) fully B) simply C) seriously D) uniquely
70. A) vital B) casual C) fatal D) subtle
71. A) still B) already C) too D) yet
72. A) benefits B) profits C) revenues D) awards

73. A) outward B) apart C) aside D) outside
74. A) Immunity B) Reaction
C) Exposure D) Addiction
75. A) much B) less C) more D) little
76. A) installment B) expedition C) analysis D) option
77. A) curiously B) negatively
C) necessarily D) comfortably
78. A) relieved B) delegated
C) approved D) performed
79. A) merely B) always C) mainly D) almost
80. A) advantage B) exception C) measure D) charge
81. A) elevated B) merciful C) contented D) grateful

McDonald's, Greggs, KFC and Subway are today named as the most littered brands in England as Keep Britain Tidy called on fast food companies to do more to tackle customers who drop their wrappers and drinks cartons (盒子)

) in the streets.

Phil Barton, chief executive of Keep Britain Tidy, 62 its new Dirty Pig campaign, said it was the first time it had investigated which 63 made up “littered England” and the same names appeared again and again. “We 64 litterers for dropping this fast food litter 65 the first place but also believe the results have pertinent (相关的) messages for the fast food 66. McDonald's, Greggs, KFC and Subway need to do more to 67 littering by their customers.”

He recognised efforts made by McDonald's, 68 placing litter bins and increasing litter patrols, but its litter remained “all too prevalent”. All fast food chains should reduce 69 packaging, he added. Companies could also reduce prices 70 those who stayed to eat food on their premises, offer money off vouchers (代金券) or other 71 for those who returned packaging and put more bins at 72 points in local streets, not just outside their premises. A 73 for McDonald's said: “We do our best. Obviously we ask all our customers to dispose of litter responsibly.” Trials of more extensive, all day litter patrols were 74 in Manchester and Birmingham. KFC said it took its 75 on litter management “very seriously”, and would introduce a programme to reduce packaging 76 many products. Subway said that it worked hard to 77 the impact of litter on communities, 78 it was “still down to the 79 customer to dispose of their litter responsibly”. Greggs said it recognised the “continuing challenge for us all”, 80 having already taken measures to help 81 the issue.

62. A) elevating B) convening
C) launching D) projecting
63. A) signals B) signs C) commercials D) brands
64. A) condemn B) refute C) uncover D) disregard
65. A) around B) toward C) in D) off
66. A) industry B) career C) profession D) vocation
67. A) exclude B) discourage C) suppress D) retreat
68. A) incorporating B) including
C) comprising D) containing
69. A) unreliable B) unrelated
C) unimportant D) unnecessary
70. A) for B) about C) with D) to
71. A) accessories B) merits C) incentives D) dividends
72. A) curious B) mysterious C) strange D) strategic
73. A) narrator B) spokesman C) mediator D) broker
74. A) in season B) at risk C) off hand D) under way
75. A) responsibility B) liability
C) commission D) administration
76. A) around B) by C) on D) above
77. A) divert B) minimize C) degrade D) suspend
78. A) if B) whether C) so D) but
79. A) individual B) concrete C) unique D) respective
80. A) except B) without C) despite D) via
81. A) deal B) tackle C) cope D) dispose

Some historians say that the most important contribution of Dwight Eisenhower's presidency (总统任期) in the 1950s was the U.S. interstate highway system. It was a 62 project, easily surpassing the scale of such previous human 63 as the Panama Canal. Eisenhower's interstate highways 64 the nation together in new ways and 65 major economic growth by making commerce less 66. Today, an information superhighway has been built—an electronic network that 67 libraries, corporations, government agencies and 68. This electronic superhighway is called the Internet, 69 it is the backbone (主干) of the World Wide Web.

The Internet had its 70 in a 1969 U.S. Defense Department computer network called ARPAnet, which 71 Advanced Research Projects Agency Network. The Pentagon built the network for military contractors and universities doing military research to 72 information. In 1983 the National Science Foundation (NSF), 73 mission is to promote science, took over.

This new NSF network 74 more and more institutional users, many of 75 had their own internal networks. For example, most universities that 76 the NSF network had intracampus computer networks. The NSF network 77 became a connector for thousands of other networks. 78 a backbone system that interconnects networks, internet was a name that fit.

So we can see that the Internet is the wired infrastructure (基础设施) on which web 79 move. It began as a military communication system, which expanded into a government-funded 80 research network.

Today, the Internet is a user-financed system tying intuitions of many sorts together 81 an “information superhighway.”

62. A. concise B. radical C. massive D. trivial
63. A. behaviors B. endeavors
C. inventions D. elements
64. A. packed B. stuck
C. suppressed D. bound
65. A. facilitated B. modified
C. mobilized D. terminated
66. A. competitive B. Comparative
C. exclusive D. expensive
67. A. merges B. connects C. relays D. unifies
68. A. figures B. personalities C. individuals D. humans
69. A. And B. yet C. or D. while
70. A. samples B. sources C. origins D. precedents
71. A. stood by B. stood for
C. stood against D. stood over
72. A. exchange B. bypass C. switch D. interact
73. A. their B. that C. when D. whose
74. A. expanded B. Contracted

- C. attracted D. extended
 75. A. what B. which C. these D. them
 76. A. Joined B. attached C. participated D. involved
 77. A. moreover B. however C. likewise D. then
 78. A. With B. By C. In D. As

79. A. Contexts B. signs C. messages D. leaflets
 80. A. citizen B. civilian C. amateur D. resident
 81. A. into B. amid C. over D. Toward

Individuals and businesses have legal protection for intellectual property they create and own. Intellectual proper 62 from creative thinking and may include products, 63, processes, and ideas. Intellectual property is protected 64 misappropriation(盗用). Misappropriation is taking the Intellectual property of others with our 65 compensation and using it for monetary gain.

Legal protection is provided for the 66 of intellectual property. The three common types of legal protection are patents, copyrights, and trademarks.

Patents provide exclusive use of inventions. If the US patent office 67 a patent, it is confirming that the intellectual property is 68. The patent prevents others from making, using, or selling the invention without the owner's 69 for a period of 20 years.

Copyrights are similar to patents 70 that they are applied to artistic works. A copyright protects the creator of an 71 artistic or intellectual work, such as a song or a novel. A copyright gives the owner exclusive rights to copy, 72, display, or perform the work.. The copyright prevents others from using and selling the work, the 73 of a copyright is typically the lifetime of the author 74 an additional 70 years.

Trademarks are words, names, or symbols that identify the manufacturer of a product and 75 it from similar goods of others. A service mark is similar to a trademark 76 is used to identify services. A trademark prevents others from using the 77 or a similar word, name, or symbol to take advantage of the recognition and 78 of the brand or to create confusion in the market place. 79 registration, a trademark is usually granted for a period of ten years. It can be 80 for additional ten-year periods indefinitely as 81 as the mark's use continues.

62. [A]retrieves [B]deviates [C]results [D]departs
 63. [A]services [B]reserves [C]assumptions [D]motions
 64. [A]for [B] with [C]by [D]from
 65. [A] sound [B] partial [C] due [D] random
 66. [A] users [B] owners [C] masters [D] executives
 67. [A] affords [B] affiliates [C] funds [D] grants
 68. [A] solemn [B] sober [C] unique [D] universal
 69. [A] perspective [B] permission
 [C] conformity [D] consensus
 70. [A] except [B] besides [C] beyond [D] despite
 71. [A] absolute [B] alternative
[C] original [D] orthodox
 72. [A] presume [B] stimulate

- [C] nominate [D] distribute
 73. [A] range [B] length [C] scale [D] extent
 74. [A] plus [B] versus [C] via [D] until
 75. [A] distract [B] differ
[C] distinguish [D] disconnect
 76. [A] or [B] but [C] so [D] whereas
 77. [A] identical [B] analogical [C] literal [D] parallel
 78. [A] ambiguity [B] utility
[C] popularity [D] proximity
 79. [A] from [B] over [C] before [D] upon
 80. [A] recurred [B] renewed
 [C] recalled [D] recovered
 81. [A] long [B] soon [C] far [D] well

Seven years ago, when I was visiting Germany, I Met with an official who explained to me that the country had a perfect solution to its economic problems. Watching the U.S. economy 62 during the '90s, the Germans had decided that they, too, needed to go the high-technology 63. But how? In the late '90s, the answer schemed obvious. Indians. 64 all, Indian entrepreneurs accounted for one of every three Silicon Valley start-ups. So the German government decided that it would 65 Indians to Term any just as America does by 66 green cards. Officials created something called the German Green Card and 67 that they would issue 20,000 in the first year. 68, the Germans expected that tens of thousands more Indians would soon be begging to come, and perhaps the 69 would have to be increased. But the program was a failure. A year later 70 half of the 20,000 cards had been issued. After a few extensions, the program was 71.

I told the German official at the time that I was sure the 72 would fail. It's not that I had any particular expertise in immigration policy, 73 I understood something about green cards, because I had one (the American 74). The German Green Card was mismand,I argued, 75 it never,under any circumstances,translated into German citizenship.The U.S.green card,by contrast,is an almost 76 path to becoming American (after five years and a clean record).The official 77 my objection,saying that there was no way Germany was going to offer these people citizenship." we need young tach workers," he said." that's what this pro-gram is all 78." so Germany was asking bright young 79 to leavetheir country,culture and families,move thousands of miles away,learn a new language and work in a strange land—but without any 80 of ever being part

of their new home. Germany was sending a signal, one that was 81 received in India and other countries, and also by Germany's own immigrant community.

62. A) soar B) hover C) amplify D) intensify
63. A) circuit B) strategy C) trait D) route
64. A) Of B) After C) In D) At
65. A) import B) kidnap C) convey D) lure
66. A) offering B) installing
C) evacuating D) formulating
67. A) conferred B) inferred C) announced D) verified
68. A) Specially B) Naturally
C) Particularly D) Consistently
69. A) quotas B) digits C) measures D) scales
70. A) invariably B) literally C) barely D) solely
71. A) repelled B) deleted C) combated D) abolished
72. A) adventure B) response C) initiative D) impulse
73. A) and B) but C) so D) or
74. A) heritage B) revision C) notion D) version
75. A) because B) unless C) if D) while
76. A) aggressive B) automatic C) vulnerable D) voluntary
77. A) overtook B) fascinated C) submitted D) dismissed
78. A) towards B) round C) about D) over
79. A) dwellers B) citizens C) professionals D) amateurs
80. A) prospect B) suspicion C) outcome D) destination
81. A) partially B) clearly C) brightly D) vividly

In 1915 Einstein made a trip to Göttingen to give some lectures at the invitation of the mathematical physicist David Hilbert. He was particularly eager—too eager, it would turn 62 —to explain all the intricacies of relativity to him. The visit was a triumph, and he said to a friend excitedly. “I was able to 63 Hilbert of the general theory of relativity.”

64 all of Einstein's personal turmoil (焦躁) at the time, a new scientific anxiety was about to 65. He was struggling to find the right equations that would 66 his new concept of gravity, 67 that would define how objects move 68 space and how space is curved by objects. By the end of the summer, he 69 the mathematical approach he had been 70 for almost three years was flawed. And now there was a 71 pressure. Einstein discovered to his 72 that Hilbert had taken what he had lectures and was racing to come up 73 the correct equations first.

It was an enormously complex task. Although Einstein was the better physicist. Hilbert was the better mathematician. So in October 1915 Einstein 74 himself into a month-long-frantic endeavor in 75 he returned to an earlier mathematical strategy and wrestled with equations, proofs, corrections and updates that he 76 to give as lectures to Berlin's Prussian Academy of Sciences on four 77 Thursdays.

His first lecture was delivered on Nov. 4, 1915, and it explained his new approach, 78 he admitted he did not yet have the precise mathematical formulation of it. Einstein also took time off from 79 revising his equations to engage in an awkward fandango (方丹戈双人舞) with his competitor Hilbert. Worried 80 being scooped (抢先), he sent Hilbert a copy of his Nov. 4 lecture. “I am 81 to know whether you will take kindly to this new solution,” Einstein noted with a touch of defensiveness.

62. A) up B) over C) out D) off
63. A) convince B) counsel C) persuade D) preach
64. A) Above B) Around C) Amid D) Along
65. A) emit B) emerge C) submit D) submerge
66. A) imitate B) ignite C) describe D) ascribe
67. A) ones B) those C) all D) none
68. A) into B) beyond C) among D) through
69. A) resolved B) realized C) accepted D) assured
70. A) pursuing B) protecting
C) contesting D) contending
71. A) complex B) compatible
C) comparative D) competitive
72. A) humor B) horror C) excitement D) extinction
73. A) to B) for C) with D) against
74. A) threw B) thrust C) huddled D) hopped
75. A) how B) that C) what D) which
76. A) dashed B) darted C) rushed D) reeled
77. A) successive B) progressive
C) extensive D) repetitive
78. A) so B) since C) though D) because
79. A) casually B) coarsely C) violently D) furiously
80. A) after B) about C) on D) in
81. A) curious B) conscious
C) ambitious D) ambiguous

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