**2017年12月大学英语B统考题库**

**（专业人士编辑）**

第一部分 交际英语（**2017** 年**12**月统考）全真翻译版（共65题）

----------------以下红色 1-45 必须掌握，得分值 9分 ------------------

本部分75个标红色的题目重点复习，新大纲常考题目，建议熟悉掌握交际用语回答习惯。

交际用语答题要领总结：讲礼貌，多委婉；受帮助，要感谢；遇坏事，先致歉；最长选项就是答案原则；有比较“恐怖”或者不认识的单词或者搞不清什么意思的选项就是答案的原则。

在统考中，考的题型主要分为三类：询问类，看法类，功能类，下面的题目按分类排列，总结每类交际用语的常用回答。

**1. - Do you mind if I switch off the radio?** 你介意我关闭收音机吗？

- \_\_\_\_\_\_C\_\_\_\_\_. Go ahead. 不，不介意，请便。

A. Never mind B. No way C.No, not at all D. No, you'd better not

**2. - Thanks for the lovely and delicious food.** 谢谢您提供的美味食物。

- \_\_\_\_\_\_D\_\_\_\_\_. 这是我的荣幸。

A. No thanks B. Never mind

C. All right D. My pleasure

**3.- Excuse me, I'm afraid you've overcharged me.** 不好意思，恐怕你多收我钱了

-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_A\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ? 噢.是吗？

A. Oh, really? B. That's all right. C. That's fine. D. You're welcome.

**4.- let me introduce myself. I am Tom.** 自我介绍下，我是汤姆。

- \_\_\_\_D\_\_\_.很高兴认识你

A. What a pleasure B. It's pleasure. C. I'm very pleased D. Pleased to meet you

**5 -Hi! George. How are you?** 你好，George，你好吗？

- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_D\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 很好，谢谢，你呢？

A. That's all right. B. Don't mention it. C. How are you? D. Fine, thanks. And you?

**Key: CDADD**

**6. -It’s rather cold in here. Do you mind if I close the window?** - \_.

这里相当冷，你介意我把窗关上吗？ **--**不介意，去关上吧。（问介意用 YES 表示介意或 NO）

A. Yes, please B. No, go ahead C. Sure, please D. I don’t like it

**7. -Medam,do all the buses go downtown?**女士，请问，是不是所有的公交车都开往市区？

- . 对不起，我也不是本地人

A. Wow, you got the idea B. No, never mind

C. pretty well, I guess D. Sorry, I’m new here

**8. -Could I speak to Don Watkins, please?** 我能和 Don Watkins 说话吗？

- 我就是。（电话用语）

A. I’m listening. B. Oh, how are you? C. Speaking, please. D. I’m Don.

**9. -Thanks for your help.** - .谢谢您的帮助 --这是我的荣幸。

A. My pleasure B. Never mind C. Quite right D. Don’t thank me

**10.- You haven't paid for it yet. 您还没有付款。**

**- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_哦，真的很抱歉。**

A. Oh, I'm really very sorry. B. Thank you. C. Not at all. D. Of course, I know.

**Key: BDCAA**

**11. -Hello, I’m Harry Potter.** 你好，我是 Harry Potter.

-Hello, my name is Charles Green, but . 你好，我叫 Charles Green，但是请叫我 Charles。

A. call my Charles B. call me at Charles C. call me Charles D. call Charles me

**12.-Our class won the girls' relay race in our school's sports meeting.**

在学校运动会上我们班赢得了女子接力比赛。

**-** . **\_\_ 祝贺你!**

A. That's right. B. Thanks a lot. C. Congratulations! D. It's a pleasure.

**13. -That’s a beautiful dress you have on!** 你穿的这件裙子很漂亮！

- .噢，谢谢，我昨天买的。

A. Oh, thanks. I got it yesterday B. Sorry, it’s too cheap

C. You can have it D. See you later

**14. -David injured his leg playing football yesterday.** 大卫昨天踢球时腿受伤了

-Really? ?真的吗？那怎么发生的啊？

A. Who did that B. What’s wrong with him

C. How did that happen D. Why was he so careless

**15. -Hi, is Mary there, please?**- 请问，Mary 在吗？--请别挂断，我去叫她

A. Hold on. I’ll get her. B. No, she isn’t here.

C. Yes, she lives here. D. Yes, what do you want?

**Key:CCACA**

**16.—Who’s that speaking?/ Who’s speaking?**你是谁？

--This is Tom .我是 TOM （电话用语）

A speaks B spoken C speaking D saying

**17.—How are you, Bob?** 你好吗，鲍勃？-- , Ted.我很好，谢谢，泰德。

A How are you? B I’m fine. Thank you. C How do you do? D Nice to meet you.

**18.-Paul, ?** 鲍，那边在说话的人是谁？

-Oh, that’s my father! And beside him, my mother.哦，那是我的爸爸，在他旁边的是我妈妈。

A. what is the person over there. B. who’s talking over there. C. what are they doing. D. which is that.

**19.-How often do you go dancing?**你多久去跳一次舞？

- \_. 每隔一天去一次。

A.I will go dancing tomorrow. B. Yesterday.

C. Every other day. D. I’ve been dancing for a year.

**20.-Hello, may I talk to the director now?**你好，我现在可以和导演谈谈吗？

- \_. 很抱歉，他现在很忙。

A. Sorry, he is busy at the moment. B. No, you can’t.

C. Sorry, you can’t. D.I don’t know.

**KEY:CBBCA**

**21.--I’m sorry. I lost the key.**对不起，我的钥匙丢了。

-- .没关系

A. Well, it’s OK B. No, it’s all right C. You are welcome D. You are wrong

**22.-- \_?**你爸爸是从事什么工作的？

--He teaches physics in a school. 他在一所学校教物理。

A. what does your father want to do B. who is your father

C. what is your father D. where is your father now

**23.-How was your trip to London, Jane?**简，你在伦敦的旅行如何啊？

- .哦，真的好极了。

A. Oh, wonderful indeed B. I went there alone

C. The guide showed me the way D. By plane and by bus

**24.-Thank you for inviting me.**感谢您的邀请。

- .谢谢光临

A.I really had a happy time. B. Oh, it’s too late.

C. Thank you for coming. D. Oh, so slowly

**25.-May I see your tickets, please?** 可以看一下你的票吗？ .当然可以。

A. No, they are mine B. No, you can’t C. Sure D. Yes, you can

**KEY:ACACC**

**26.--Please help yourself to the seafood.**请吃点海鲜。

-- \_.谢谢，但我不喜欢吃海鲜。

A. No, I can’t. B. Sorry, I can’t help

C. well, seafood don’t suit for D. Thanks, but I don’t like the seafood

**27.-Hey, Tom, what’s up?**嗨，汤姆，你在忙什么？- \_.哦，没忙什么。

A. Yes, definitely! B. Oh, not much. C. What is happening in your life? D. You are lucky.

**28.-Do you mind my smoking here?**你介意我在这吸烟吗？（介意询问时，YES 表示介意）

- .是的，我介意

A. No, thanks B. Yes, I do C. Yes, I’d rather not D. Good idea

**29.-I wonder if I could use your computer tonight?**我在想是否今晚可以用你的电脑？

- I’m not using it right now.行，拿去用吧，今晚我不用。

A. Sure, go ahead. B.I don't know. C. It doesn't matter. D. Who cares?

**30.-We are going to have a singing party tonight. Would you like to join us?**

今晚我们有个歌唱聚会，你想来吗？

- \_.恐怕不行，因为我得参加一个重要会议。

A. I’m afraid not, because I have to go to an important meeting

B. Of course not. I have no idea

C. No, I can’t

D. That’s all set

**Key: DBBAA**

**31.-How about going to dinner at the Mexican restaurant tonight?**今晚去墨西哥餐厅吃饭怎么样？

- \_ 太好了！

A. Forget it. B. Sorry, I like Mexican food.

C. That’s great! D. Glad you like it.

**32.-Shall we sit up here on the grass or down there near the water?**我们在这儿的草地上坐呢还是去 那儿的河边坐？

- 如果你不介意，我想在这儿坐。

A. I’d rather stay here if you don’t mind. B. Sorry, I don’t like neither.

C. Certainly, why not? D. Yes, we like these two places.

**33.-Is it possible for you to work late tonight?**今晚你可以加班吗？ - \_.我认为可以。

A. I like it B. I’ll do that C. I’d love to D. I think so

**34.-Must I take a taxi?** 我必须坐出租车吗？

-No, you . You can take a car. 不必。你可以坐我的车。

A. had better to B. don’t C. must not D. don’t have to

**35.-Would you mind changing seats with me?**你介意和我换个位置吗？- .不介意。

A. Yes, you can B. Of course, I like to C. No, I don’t mind D. Certainly, please do

**KEY:CADDC**

**36.-Wow!This is a marvelous room! I’ve never known you’re so artistic.** - .

哇呜！多么漂亮的房间啊，我从来不知道你如此有艺术品位啊！--谢谢你的赞扬

A. Great, I am very art-conscious B. Don’t mention it

C. Thanks for your compliments D. It’s fine

**37.- ?** 你父母到巴黎呆了多久了？

-Well, they got there last Wednesday. So about a week. 他们上星期三到那里的。差不多一星期了。

A. When did your parents arrive at Paris B. How long have your parents been in Paris

C. Did your parents arrive at Paris last Wednesday D. When will your parents go to Paris

**38.-Could I borrow your car for a few day?**我能借你的车用几天吗？

- ,当然可以。给你。祝你旅快。

A. Yes, you may borrow B. Yes, go on

C. Sure, here you are. Enjoy your journey D. It doesn’t matter

**39.-Congratulations!You won the first prize in today’s speech contest.** - .

祝贺你在今天的演讲比赛中获得冠军。 --谢谢你。

A Yes, I beat the others B No, no, I didn’t do it well C Thank you D It’s pleasure

**40.-Hi,Tom, how’s everything with you?** 你好，汤姆，近来都好吗？

- , and how are you? 还不错，你呢?

A. Don’t mention it B. Hm, not too bad C. Thanks D. Pretty fast

**Key: CBCCB**

**41.-Can you go to the concert with us this evening?** 今晚你能和我们一起去听音乐会吗？

- . 我很高兴去，但今晚我很忙。

A. No, I already have plans B. I’d love to, but I’m busy tonight

C. No, I really don’t like being with you D. I’m ill, so I shouldn’t go out

**42.-Marilyn, I’m afraid I have to be leaving now.**玛琳，我恐怕现在不得不走了。

- 噢，那么早？

A. That sounds wonderful. B. Oh, so early?

C. Not at all. D. Good luck!

**43. Hi, welcome back! Had a nice trip?** 欢迎回来，旅行还不错吧？

— 噢，太棒了！每天都有新鲜的空气和温暖的阳光。

A. Oh, fantastic! Fresh air, and sunshine every day.

B. Come on, I’ve got lots of fun.

C. By the way, I don’t like Saturdays.

D. Well, I’ll look forward to your phone call.

**44.** —**Excuse me, how much is the jacket?** 请问，这件夹克衫多少钱？

—It’s 499 Yuan. . 499 元。你想试一下吗？

A. Oh, no. That’s OK! B. How do you like it?

C. Which do you prefer? D. Would you like to try it on?

**45.** — **May I use your bike for a moment?** 你的自行车我可以用一会吗？

— 当然可以。

A. It’s well. B. It doesn’t matter. C. By all means. D. I have no idea.

**Key: BBADC**

----------------以下1 – 20 需重点掌握，得分值 6分 ------------------

**1.-Hey, Tom, what’s up?**嗨，汤姆，你在忙什么？-\_\_\_\_\_\_B\_\_\_\_\_.哦，没忙什么

A. Yes, definitely! B. Oh, not much.

C. What is happening in your life? D. You are lucky.

**2.-This box is too heavy for me to carry it upstairs.** 这个盒子对我来说太重了，搬不到楼上去

-\_\_\_\_B\_\_\_--让我帮你吧

A. You may ask for help B. I’ll give you a hand

C. Please do me a favor D. I’d come to help

**3.-I wonder if I could use your computer tonight?** 我在想是否今晚可以用你的电脑？

-\_\_\_\_A\_\_\_I’m not using it right now.行，拿去用吧，今晚我不用。

A. Sure, here you are. B. I don't know. C. It doesn't matter D. Who cares?

**4.-Wow!This is a marvelous room! I’ve never known you’re so artistic. -\_\_\_C\_\_\_.**

哇！多么漂亮的房间啊，我从来不知道你如此有艺术品位啊！--谢谢你的赞扬

A. Great, I am very art-conscious B. Don’t mention it

C. Thanks for your compliments D. It’s fine

**5.-Is it possible for you to work late tonight?** 今晚你可以加班吗？ -\_\_\_D\_\_\_.我认为可以。

A. I like it B. I’ll do that C. I’d love to D. I think so

**KEY BBACD**

**6. –Thank you for your invitation.**  谢谢你的邀请。

- . 我很荣幸（能邀请你）

A． It doesn’t matter B. It’s pleasure. C. It’s a small thing. D. I’ll appreciate it.

**7. – Let me introduce myself. I’m Steward.** 请允许我介绍我自己。我叫斯图亚特。

- . 很荣幸认识你。

A．What a pleasure. B. Pleased to meet you. C. I don’t know. D. Thanks a lot.

**8. Let’s go to the library this afternoon.** 今天下午我们去图书馆吧。

- . 好主意。

A. Yes, that’s right. B. No, I can’t. C. What about you? D. That’s a good idea.

**9. –How tall is your sister?** 你妹妹有多高？

- . 和我一样高

A．She is not very tall. B. She is 28 years old. C. She is very nice. D. She is as tall as I am.

**10.- What do you think of this novel？** 你认为这部小说怎么样呢？

- . 这部小说写的很好

A．I’ve read it. B. It’s well-written.

C. It’s was written by my uncle D. I bought it yesterday.

**KEY:BBDDB**

**11. — Excuse me, could you show me the way to the nearest post office?**

打扰下，你能告诉我最近的邮局怎么走吗？

**— \_\_\_\_\_\_ Oh, yes! Two blocks away from here at the Green Avenue. You can’t miss it.**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_噢，对！从这里过两个街区，在格林大街，你不会错过。

A. I beg your pardon? B. What do you mean?

C. You’re welcome. D. Mm, let me think. **恩， 让我想想。**

**12.--Unbelievable! I have failed the driving test again!**难以置信！我的驾照考试又没通过！

-- . This is not the end of the world. 振作点。这不是世界末日。

A. Good luck B. Cheer up C. Go ahead D. No problem

**13.--Could you help me with my physics, please?**请问你能帮我做物理课作业吗？

-- .很抱歉不行。我马上要去开会。（表示歉意要婉转，不能直接说 NO 还应加理由）

A. No, no way B No, I couldn’t

C No, I can’t D Sorry I can’t. I have to go to a meeting right now

**14.—Haven’t seen you for ages! What are you busy doing now?**好几年不见了，最近都在忙什么？

-- .我现在在一家书店兼职。

A. I have the weather here B My hair is getting a bit longer

C Yeah, thanks for coming D I am working part time in a bookshop, you know

**15.—How do you do? Glad to meet you.**你好，很高兴认识你。

-- .你好，我也很高兴认识你。

A. Fine. How are you? B How do you do? Glad to meet you, too. C How are you? Thank you! D Nice. How are you?

**Key: DBDDB**

**16.- What day is today?** 今天星期几？

- . 星期一。

A．It’s March 6. B. It’s a fine day today. C. It’s March D. It’s Monday.

**17. – It’s that seat taken?** 这个位子有人吗？

- . 没有。

A．Please don’t worry. B. I don’t think so. C. Why not? D. It’s very nice.

**18.- Thank you for calling.**  谢谢你打电话给我。

- . 很高兴能同你交谈。

A．Don’t mention it. B. That’s fine.

C. Nice talking to you. D. Call back again.

**19.- How are you getting on today?**  你今天过的怎么样？

- . 非常好。

A. Very well. B. How do you do? C. I am a doctor? D. Nice to have known you.

**20.- How’s is your family?**  你的家人都还好吧？

- . 都还行。

A．Thanks all the same. B. Thanks for calling. C. Not too bad. D. Don’t mention it.

**KEY:DBCAC**

**第二部分 阅读理解（1）（2017年12月统考）全真翻译版**

（判断对错题——A：T代表对；B：F代表错）

以下14篇正误判断题(实考题),考1题共10分,答案是二选一,即A货B。 相对来说难度较低,投机率大.根据出题几率大小精简,建议强记。

解题思路:正误判断题主要考学生对文章的理解能力。根据文章内容对所给句子即题干判断正误.难度相对较小。

此类题型往往依托短文内容进行发挥,或者给出意见相近或相反的几个句子要求辨别判断。或者变换词句结构来考察同意思的不同表达。做此类题目时,应先看问题,根据”问题中的关键词回归原文定位的方法”, 带着”问题”，寻找所需要的信息,两相对照，仔细辨别。 注意在对句子进行判断时,只有完全符合文章意思的句子才可判断为正确，那些基本意思相同，却仍然有某一点不符合的应判断为错误。

**Passage 1**

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 fiends. 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 fist. 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. (224 words)

Maria，十六岁，她正在圣多明各(多米尼加首都)的机场排队等候。她正要离开自己的祖国去美国和她的姐姐团聚。她的英语讲得很好。虽然她要出国了觉得很高兴，但此时要离开她的家人和朋友也很伤心。正在她想这些的时候，她突然听到机场的工作人员正在叫她把行李放到称上。Maria拉了又拉，包太重，她根本抬不起来。她后面的男人很不耐烦了。他也是等着托运行李的。

“这女孩怎么了？”他说道，“她为什么不快点？”他走到前面，把包放在台上，希望能先登记。他急着想要得到一个好的座位。

Maria很生气，但她很有礼貌。她用最优美的英语说，“你为什么如此不耐烦？飞机上的每个人都有座位。如果你真的很急，为什么不能帮我搬一下行李？”

这男人听到Maria会讲英语觉得很惊讶。他很快拿起自己的行李退了回去。每个人都很不赞成得看着他。

1. Maria’s story happened B. on her way back to Santo. Maria 的故事发生在他回圣多明各的路上。

A：T B：F

1. You believe that the work of the airline employee mentioned in the story is to check people's luggage the airport. 你认为故事中提到的机场工作人员的工作是检查人们的行李吗？

A：T B：F

3. “Why are you so upset?" Maria said to the man. She wanted to tell him that he should not be unhappy and worried. “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那么不高兴，那么烦躁。

A：T B：F

4. “Everyone was looking at him with disapproval." This sentence means that the people around felt sorry for Maria's manners. "每个人都不很不赞成的看着他。” 这句话的意思是周围的人为玛利亚的行为感到很遗憾。

A：T B：F

5. The author mentioned Maria's age at the beginning of the story in order to show that she was young but behaved properly. 作者在故事的开头就提到玛利亚的年龄是为了表达尽管她很小，但行为很得体。

A：T B：F

**答案： BAABA**

**Passage 2**

There was once a man in South America who had a parrot (鹦鹉)， a pet bird that could imitate (模拟)human speech. The parrot was unique. There was no other bird like him in the while world. He could lean to say any word except one. He could not say the name of his native town, Cotano. The man did everything he could to teach the parrot to say “Cotano” but he never succeeded. At first he was very gentle with the bird, but gradually he lost his temper. “You stupid bird! Why can’t you learn to say that one word! Say Cotano or I’ll like you!” But the parrot would not say it. Many times the man screamed (大声叫)，“Say Cotano or I’ll kill you!” But the bird would never repeat the name. Finally the man gave up. He picked up the parrot and threw him into the chicken house. “You are even more stupid than the chickens!”

In the chicken house, there were four old chickens waiting to be killed for Sunday’s dinner. The next morning, when he went out to the chicken house, the man opened the door. He was shocked by what he saw. He could not believe his eyes and ears. On the floor lay three dead chickens, the parrot was screaming at the fourth, “Say Catano or I’ll kill you!”.

曾经在南美洲有一个人有一只鹦鹉，一直可以模拟人生说话的宠物鸟。这只鹦鹉很特别。这个世界上没有像他一样的鸟儿。他可以学任何除了一个。他不会说他家乡的名字“Cotano”。这个人做了他能做的一切事去教他说“Cotano”但是他从未成功过。 起初，他对这只鸟很温柔，但是慢慢地就失去了耐心：“你这只笨鸟！为什么你就不会说“Cotano”？ 快说 “Cotano”，否则我宰了你！”但是鹦鹉就是不说。男人大声嘶叫很多次快说“Cotano，否则我宰了你！”

但是鸟儿就是不说。 那个人最后放弃了。 他抓起鹦鹉，扔到鸡舍。“你比鸡还笨！”

在鸡舍里，有四只老鸡将被宰杀，成为周日的晚餐。 次日早上，当他走到鸡舍，打开鸡舍门，他被所看到的震惊了。 他无法相信自己的眼睛和耳朵。地上躺着三只死鸡，鹦鹉朝第四只尖叫道：“快说 Cotano”,否则我宰了你！”

1. The reason why the parrot couldn’t say the name of his native town is not mentioned in the story. 鹦鹉不会说自己家乡名字的原因在故事里没有提及。

A：T B：F

1. The man lost his temper at the fact that the bird failed to say the name of the town. 男人对鹦鹉说不出自己家乡的名字感到很生气。

A：T B：F

1. The man in the kitchen killed the three chickens. 男人在厨房杀死了三只鸡。

A：T B：F

1. The bird managed to escape from the chicken house.这只鸟试图从鸡舍里逃走。

A：T B：F

1. The man loved his parrot very much and always treated it kindly. 那个男人非常喜欢他的鹦鹉并且对它很好。

A：T B：F

**KEY:AABBB**

**Passage 3**

Started in 1636, Harvard University is the oldest of all the many colleges and universities in the United States. Yale, Princeton, Columbia and Dartmouth were opened soon after Harvard.

In the early years, these schools were much alike. Only young men went to college. All the students studied the same subjects, and everyone learned Latin, Greek and Hebrew. Little was known about science then, and one kind of school could teach everything that was known about the world. When the students graduated, most of them become ministers or teachers.

In 1782, Harvard stared a medical school for young men who wanted to become doctors. Later lawyers could receive their training in Harvard’s low school. In 1825, besides Latin and Greek, Havard began teaching modern languages, such as French and German. Soon it began teaching American history.

As knowledge increased, Havard and other colleges began to teach many new subjects. Students were allowed to choose the subjects that interests them.

Today, there are many different kinds of colleges and universities. Most of them are made up of smaller schools that deal with special fields of learning. There’s so much to learn that one kind of school can’t offer it all.

哈佛大学是美国最古老的一所大学，它建于1636年。耶鲁，普林斯顿等大学也随之迅速创建起来了。它们都创办于美国革命之前。

早期，这些学校有很所相似之处。只有年轻男子上大学。所有学生都学相同的客户且每个人都必须学习拉丁语和希腊语。鲜少有关科学的知识， 也没有人意识到一所学习可以交给学生世界上所有的知识。当这些学生毕业之后，大部分就成为了教师。

1782年， 哈佛建立了医学院，服务于想成为医生的学生。之后，律师可以在哈佛大学法学院接受培训。1825年，哈佛开始教授现代语言如法语和德语，与拉丁语和希腊语并重。 很快，哈佛又开设了美国历史这门课程。

随着知识的增长吗，哈佛大学和其他大学相机开设了多门课程。学生可以选择他们感兴趣的课程学习。

现在，不同性质的大学与学员普遍存在。大部分学校划分成了不同的小学院，以便特殊专业的教学。现在有如此多的知识需要学习以至于一个单一的学院根本满足不了这类需求。

1. The oldest university in the US is Havard. 哈佛是美国最古老的大学

A：T B：F

1. From the second paragraph, we can see that in the early years, those colleges and universities were the same. 在最初的时候，这些大学都是一样的。

A：T B：F

1. Modern languages the Harvard taught in 1825 were French and German. 在1825年，哈佛大学开始较法语和德语。

A：T B：F

1. As knowledge increased, colleges began to teach everything that was known. 随着知识的增长，大学开始教那些大家都知道的。

A：T B：F

1. On the whole, the passage is about how colleges have changed. 文章主要讲述的是美国的大学的教学内容的变化。

A：T B：F

**KEY:AAABA**

**Passage 4**

The undersea world is very beautiful. Now more and more people want to dive in the water to find the secrets there. Scuba(戴水肺) diving is a new sport today. It can take you into a wonderful undersea world.

You will find many strange animals in the sea. Some are like a school bus. Many sea animals give out light in the dark and some have sharp teeth.

During the day, there is enough light. Here, under the sea, everything is blue and green. When fish swim nearby, you can catch them, with your hands. When you have bottles of air on your back, you can stay in deep water for a long time. However, you can’t dive too deep. And you must be very careful when you dive in deep water.

The deep sea is not an easy place to live in. It is cold, and it is dark, too. The deeper it is, the less sunlight there is. About 3000 feet, there is no light at all. It is very dark in the sea. Many fishes have no eyes. Some have big eyes. A few have eyes on one side.

Besides, the coldness and the darkness, deep-sea animals face a third danger-other animals.

Animals eat! They must find food to eat. Many animals eat plants. However, some animals eat meat. This means these sea animals have two big jobs. They need to find animals as food, and they have to try not to become other animal’s meal.

海底世界非常漂亮，现在越来越多的人想潜入水中发现那里的秘密。 戴水肺潜水是一项新的运动， 它可以带你进入一个奇妙的海底世界。

你会发现很多奇怪的海洋动物，有的像一辆校车， 许多海洋动物能在黑暗中发光，有尖锐的牙齿。

白天， 在这里有足够的光线，在海中， 一切都是蓝色和绿色，鱼游到身边的时候，你可以用手抓住他们。当你有瓶空气， 你可以在深水中呆很长时间。然而，你不能潜得太深， 在深水潜水，必须非常小心。

深海不是容易生活的地方，很深的地方没有光，又黑又冷。 在大约3000英尺，海里很黑。许多鱼没有眼睛。除了寒冷和黑暗，深海动物面临危险被三分之一的其他动物吃！他们必须找到吃的，很多动物吃植物。 然而有一些动物吃肉，这意味着这些海洋动物有两大工作，一是他们需要找到食物吃，二是要注意自己不会成为其他动物的每餐。

1. People want to dive in the sea because they want to find the secrets of the undersea world.

人们想潜水是因为他们想找到海底世界的秘密。

A：T B：F

1. In the daytime, when you dive in the sea, you can see everything green and blue. 在白天，当你潜入海底，你可以看到一切都是蓝色和绿色的。

A：T B：F

1. Animals will meet four types of danger under the deep sea. 深海下的动物们会遇到四种危险。

A：T B：F

1. When you do scuba diving, you can dive freely without any danger. 当你深海潜水，你可以很自由，没有任何危险。

A：T B：F

1. At the depth of 3,000 feet under the sea, all animals can find their way with the help of eyes.

在3000 英尺的深海里，所有的动物都能借助他们的眼睛找到帮助。

A：T B：F

**KEY:AABBB**

**Passage 5**

Three man traveling on a train began a conversation about the world’s greatest wonders.

“In my opinion,” the first man said, “the Egyptian pyramids” are the world’s greatest wonder. Although they were built thousands of years ago, they are still standing. And remember: the people who built them had only simple tools. They did not have the kind of machinery that builders and engineers have today.”

“ I agree that the pyramids in Egypt are wonderful,” the second man said,” But I don’t think they are the greatest wonder. I believe computers are more wonderful than the pyramids. They are taken people to the moon and brought them back safely. In seconds, they carry out mathematical calculations that would take a person a hundred years to do.”

He turned to the third man and asked, “What do you think is the greatest wonder in world?”

The third man thought for a long time, and then he said, “Well, I agree that the pyramids are wonderful, and I agree that computers are wonderful, too. However, in my opinion, the most wonderful thing in the world is this thermos.”

And he took a thermos out of his bag and held it up.

The other two men were very surprised. “A thermos?” they exclaimed. “But that’s a simple thing.”

“Oh, no, it’s not,” the third man said. “In the winter you put in a hot drink and it says hot. In the summer you put in a cold drink and it stays cold. How does the thermos know whether it’s winter or summer?”

三个人在谈论世界上的伟大的奇观。 其中一个人认为修建于几千年前的金字塔是最让人叹服的世界奇迹。其理由是：当时只有很简单的原始工具，并没有我们现代化的设备和技艺精湛的工程师。第二个人则认为电子计算机比金字塔更为奇妙。因为在它们的控制下人类已经登上月球并安全返回， 并且计算机的运算速度实在惊人。第三个人的观点非常独特，他认为暖水瓶是最让人不可思议的发明。其他两个岁他的话感到十分诧异。问其原因时， 那个人说：冬天，把热水倒进去，他就能保温；夏天把冷饮倒进去，它就能保持冰凉。它怎么知道是夏天还是冬天？”

1. The underlined word “thermos” in Chinese means “保温瓶”. 有下划线的单词“thermos” 在中文意思是保温瓶。

A：T B：F

1. That the three men could not agree on what the world’s greatest wonder was because they all had different ideas. 这三个人对什么是世界上最伟大的奇迹都有不同的看法。

A：T B：F

1. The first man thought the pyramids were the most wonderful things in the world because they had been built with very simple tools. 第一位男子认为金字塔是世界上最伟大的奇迹，因为它们是用很简单的工具建造的。

A：T B：F

1. The third man thought a thermos was the most wonderful thing in the world because it cost less than a computer. 第三个人认为热水瓶是世界上最伟大的奇迹，因为它的成本比电脑少。

A：T B：F

1. The third man was not very clever because he could not think of anything to say.

第三个人不够聪明，因为他没什么好说的。

A：T B：F

**KEY: AAABB**

**Passage 6**

There was once many sheiks (阿拉伯的酋长）who wanted to marry Queen Maura, for she was one of the most beautiful queens of Arabia.

However, she did not like most of the sheiks, and soon there were only three left on her list of possible husbands.

These three sheiks were all equally young and handsome, rich and strong.

It was very hard for the Queen to choose the best one.

One evening, she disguised herself and went to where the three sheiks were having there evening meal.

She asked them to give her something to eat.

The first sheik gave her some stale（不新鲜的）food left over from the day before.

The second sheik gave her a tough piece of old camel’s tail.

The third sheik, whose name was Hakim, gave her some of the most tender (嫩的）and tasty meat.

After the mean, Queen Maura left the sheik’s camp.

The next day, she invited the three sheiks to dinner at her palace.

She told her servants to give each sheik what he had given her the evening before.

Hakim, who received a plate of tender and tasty mean, would not eat in unless the other two sheiks could share it with him.

Queen Maura was now certain which of the sheiks she wanted to marry.

“Hakim is the most generous of you,” she told them, “so i want to marry him ans he will become king.”

曾经有很多酋长都想去皇后毛拉，因为她是一个美丽和强大的阿拉伯皇后。

然而，大多数酋长她都不喜欢，最后选择下来，只有三位酋长肯能会成为她的丈夫。

这三位酋长都同样年轻英俊，富有和强大的，所以，这是个很艰难的选择。

一天晚上，她把自己伪装起来， 在吃饭的时候，到三个部落去找这三个酋长。

她要求他们给她一些东西吃。

第一个酋长给了她一些不新鲜的，前一天吃剩下的食物。

第二位酋长给了她很难吃的，像给动物吃的食物。

第三位酋长，他的名字叫Hakim, 给了她一些新鲜的，很好吃的肉。

餐后， 毛拉离开酋长们的营地。

第二天，她邀请了三位酋长去她的宫殿吃晚饭。

她告诉她的仆人，把昨天三个酋长给她的食物分别给三个酋长。

Hakim, 收到一盘新鲜，很好吃的肉。同时，其它两位酋长不能和她分享。

女王毛拉现在知道了她想结婚的对象就是Hakim.

“他是最慷慨的人，”她说，“所以我想嫁给他，他将成为国王。”

1. The queen was looking for a husband. 女王想寻找一位丈夫。

A：T B：F

1. The Queen disguised herself because she didn’t want to be recognized by the sheiks. 女王伪装自己是因为不想被三个酋长认出来。

A：T B：F

1. She gave the sheiks some stale food to eat the next evening. 她给酋长们吃一些前天晚上剩下的食物。

A：T B：F

1. Hakim wanted to eat his meal because it was very tasty. Hakim 想吃这个食物因为很美味。

A：T B：F

1. The Queen finally decided to marry Hakim the next evening after the meal. 在三位酋长就餐后的第二天晚上，女王终于决定嫁给Hakim.

A：T B：F

**KEY:AABBA**

**Passage 7**

There was once an ant that was very thirsty.It ran here and there looking for some water but could not find any.Then suddenly, when the ant was almost ready to die of thirst, a large drop of water fell on it. The ant drank the water, which saved its life.The water was actually a tear from a young girl who was crying. Because of her sadness, the tear had magical qualities and suddenly the ant could speak the language of human beings.

The ant looked up and saw the young girl sitting in front of a huge pile of seeds.

"Why are you sad?" asked the ant.

"I'm the prisoner of a giant." the girl told the ant. "He won't let me go until I've made three separate heaps of grain, barley（大麦）and rye（黑麦）out of this huge pile of seeds in which they are all　mixed together."

"That will take you a month!" the ant said, looking at the huge pile of seeds.

"I know," the girl cried, "and if I haven't finished by tomorrow, the giant will eat me for his

"Don't cry," the ant said, "my friends and I will help you."

Soon thousands of ants were at work, separating the three kinds of seeds.

The next morning, when the giant saw that the work had been done, he let the girl go.

Thus it was one of her tears that saved her life.

有只蚂蚁口渴了。它到处找水喝, 可就是找不着。突然, 就在蚂蚁快要渴死的时候, 一大滴水落了下来。 蚂蚁喝了水, 得救了。这滴水实际上是一个正在哭泣的年轻姑娘的泪水。

蚂蚁抬起头, 看见一个年轻姑娘正坐在一大堆种子前。

“你为什么这么伤心啊?”蚂蚁问道。

“我是一个巨大的囚犯,”姑娘告诉蚂蚁,"这大堆种子里夹杂有谷子, 大麦和黑麦的种子, 我只有把它们分开, 拣成三堆, 他才肯放我走。"

“这需要你一个月的时间呢!”蚂蚁看了看这大堆的种子说道。

“我知道,”姑娘哭着说,“如果我明天还分不完, 巨人就会把我当他的晚餐吃掉!"

“不要哭,"蚂蚁说,"我和我的朋友会帮助你的。”

很快, 成千上万只蚂蚁忙碌起来, 将这些种子按分类分成三堆。 第二天早晨, 巨人看到分派给姑娘的活儿干完了, 就把她给放了。

就这样, 正是那个姑娘的一滴泪救了她自己的性命。

1.The ant was playing when it ran here and there. 蚂蚁在到处玩。

A：T　 B：F

2.The drop of water fell on the ant when it was nearly dying.当蚂蚁奄奄一息时，一滴水落了下来。

A：T 　　B：F

3.The young girl was crying because she wanted to have supper.小女孩子在哭，因为她想吃晚饭。

A：T　 B：F

4.The giant would eat the girl if she failed to do the work.如果小女孩没完成这个活儿就会被巨人吃掉。

A：T 　　B：F

5.The ant's friends saved the girl's life. 蚂蚁和它的朋友们救了那个小女孩。

A：T 　　B：F

**KEY：BABAA**

**Passage 8**

In choosing a friend, one should be very careful. A good friend can help you study. You can have fun together and make each other happy. Sometimes you will meet fair weather friends. They will be with you as long as you have money or luck, but when you are down, they will run away. How do i know when i found a good friend? I look for certain qualities of character, especially understanding, honesty and reliability(可靠）.

A good friend, above all else, tries to understand how another person is feeling. He is not quick to judge. Instead , he tries to learn from others. He puts himself in the other person’s place, and the tries to think of ways to be helpful. He is also a good listener.

At the same time, a good friend is honest. He does not look for faults in others. He notices their good points. In short, a friend will try to understand me and accept me.

Another quality of a friend is reliability. I can always depend on a good friend. If he tells me he will meet me somewhere at a certain time. I can be sure that he will be there. If i need a favor, he will also do his best to help me. If i am in trouble, he will not run away from me.

When i meet someone who is reliable, honest, and understanding. I know I’ve found a friend.

一个人在选择朋友时，必须得小心。一个好朋友能帮助你学习。 你们在一起会很开心， 彼此都很快乐。 有时候，你会遇见一些酒肉朋友。他们在你有钱或走运的时候和你在一起，但是当你遭遇不幸的时候，他们就会溜走。那么我怎么知道我找到了一个好朋友呢？我主要是寻找一些品质特征，尤其是理解、诚实、可靠这些品质。

一个号朋友首先会倾心理解另一个人的感受。 他不会立刻给出判断。 相反，他会从别人那里感受到东西，他会置身于别人的位置， 尽力想出有用的办法。 同时，他也是一个好的倾听者。

与此同时，一个好朋友是诚实的。 他不会寻找别人的缺点。他会注意到别人的优点。总之，这个朋友会尽力理解我，接受我。

好朋友的另一个品质是可靠。我总是依赖我的好朋友。 如果他告诉我他再某个时间、某个地点会和见面，我敢保证他就在那里。如果我需要帮助，他会尽他所能来帮助我。如果我有麻烦，他不会离我而去。

当我遇见一个可靠、诚实、理解的人时，我知道我找到了一个好朋友！

1. The writer thinks that one of the important qualities in choosing a friend is understanding. 笔者认为，选择朋友的重要品质之一是理解。

A：T B：F

1. If you have fair weather friends, you will be lucky. 如果你有酒肉朋友，你将是幸运的。

A：T B：F

1. Good friends need to understand each other’s feelings. 好朋友需要了解对方的感受。

A：T B：F

1. This passage is mainly discussing the qualities of a friend.这篇文章主要是讨论一个朋友的品质。

A：T B：F

1. The meaning of the phrase “a fair weather friend” underlined in the 1st paragraph is a friend who shares difficulties with you. 本文第一段中划线的“酒肉朋友”指的是一个与你共患难的朋友。

A：T B：F

**KEY:ABAAB**

**Passage 9**

No one is glad to hear that his body has to be cut open by a surgeon and part of it taken out. Today, however, we needn’t worry about feeling pain during the operation. The sick person falls into a kind of sleep, and when he awakes, the operation is finished. But these happy conditions are fairly new. It is not many years since a man who had to have operation felt all in its pain.

Long ago, operation has usually to be done while the sick man could feel everything. Sooner after 1770, Joseph Priestley discovered a gas which is now called “laughing gas”. Laughing as became known in America. Young men and women went to parties to try it. Most of them spent their time laughing, but one man at a party, Horace Wells, noticed that people didn’t seem to feel pain when they were using this gas. He decided to make an experiment on himself. He asked a friend to help him.

Wells took some of the gas, and his friend pulled out one of Well’s teeth. Wells felt no pain at all.

As he didn’t know enough about laughing gas, he gave a man less gas than he should have. The man cried out with pain when his tooth was being pulled out.

Wells tried again, but this time he gave too much of the gas, and the man died. Wells never forgot this terrible event.

没有人愿意听见自己的身体被外科医生割开并切除某些部分。但是现在，我们在做手术期间不用担心感到疼痛。病人陷入睡眠中，当他醒来时手术已经结束了。但是这种令人愉悦的方式是相当新奇的。 就在不久前一个人在做手术时还会觉得疼。

很久以前，手术都是在病人完全清醒的时候做的。在1770过后不久，约瑟夫. 普利斯特发现了一种气体现在被称作“令人笑的气”。 笑气被美国人知道了。年轻人们都去舞会上体验这种气体。他们大部分人都哈哈大笑，但是一次一个宴会上的人，霍尔斯.威尔士发现当人们使用这种气体的时候就不会感觉到疼痛。他决定在自己身上做个试验。他邀请了一位朋友帮他。

威尔士取出一些气体，然后他的朋友拔出他的一颗牙。威尔士一点也没有感觉到痛。

因为他对笑气了解不多，他在另一个人身上试验时，用的笑气的量小于应用的量， 所以当这个人的牙齿被拔出时，他痛苦的大喊大叫。

威尔士又试了一次，但是这次他用的笑气的量太多，导致这个人死了威尔士永远也忘不了这个可怕的经历。

1. It is no long since a man felt all the pain while being operated. 就在不久前一个人在做手术时还会感觉到疼。

A：T B：F

1. Long ago, when the sick man was operated on, he could feel nothing. 很久以前，当病人做手术时，他就没什么感觉。

A：T B：F

1. Using the laughing gas, the people seemed to feel pain during the operation. 使用笑气之后，人们在做手术期间好像能感觉到疼痛。

A：T B：F

1. If a man took less laughing gas than he should have when an operation went on, he still felt pain. 如果一个人使用的笑气少于应用的量，那么在手术进行期间他仍然能感觉到疼。

A：T B：F

1. One who took too much of the laughing gas would die. 服用过量的笑气会导致人死亡。

A：T B：F

**KEY:ABBAA**

**Passage 10**

Mr. White lived in a small village. His parents hadn't enough money to send him to school. He had to help them to do something in the fields. But he didn't like to live in the poor place. When he was sixteen, he got to the town and found work in a factory. Three years later he became tall and strong. So he was sent to Africa as a soldier. He stayed there for five years and got some money. Then he came back to England and bought a shop in a small town. No people in the town went to Africa except him. And he hoped they thought he was a famous man and that they could respect him. The children often asked him to tell them some stories and his life in Africa.

One day a few children asked him to tell them something about the animals in Africa. He told them how he fought with the tigers and elephants. His stories surprised them all and some policemen and workers went to listen to him. It made him happier. Just a man who taught geography in a middle school passed there. He stopped to listen to him for a while and then said, "Could you please tell us a rare animal, sir?"

"Certainly," said Mr. Turner. "One day I met a rhinoceros（犀牛） by a river…"

"Please wait a minute, sir," said the man. "There aren't any rhinoceros in Africa at all!"

"It's rare just because there aren't any!"

怀特先生住在一个小村子里，父母以前没钱送他上学读书，他得帮父母干农活，但他不喜欢住在贫穷的地方。16岁的时候，他去了城里，在工厂里找了份工作，三年后长高了，变壮了，他参了军，被送到非洲。在那儿呆了5年，赚了些钱。然后他回到英格兰，在一个小镇上买了一家店。小镇上只有他去过非洲，他希望人们认为他是个名人并尊敬他，小孩子们经常要他讲讲非洲的故事以及他在非洲的生活。

一天，一些孩子要他讲讲非洲的动物。他说他曾经跟老虎和大象搏斗过，他的故事让人们很惊奇，一些警察和工人都来听他讲，这让他更开心了。刚好一个在中学教地理的老师经过，他停下来听了会然后说, 你能讲一种稀有动物吗？

“当然可以，”怀特先生说，“一天我看到河边有一头犀牛……”

“等一下，”那人说，“非洲根本就没有犀牛！”

“因为没有，所以稀有啊！”

1. Mr. White was born in a farmer's family. 怀特先生出生于农民家庭。

A：T B：F

2. Mr. White hoped to be respected because he was the richest man in their town. 怀特先生希望大家尊敬他，因为他是镇上最有钱的人。

A：T B：F

3. The children often asked him to tell them something interesting because he knew more than any other person in the town. 孩子们经常要他讲讲好玩的事，因为他比镇上的其他人知道的多。

A：T B：F

4. All people believed Mr. White except the children. 除了孩子，所有的人都相信怀特先生。

A：T B：F

5. Mr. White wouldn't like to admit that he was wrong. 怀特先生不想承认他错了。

A：T B：F

**答案：ABABA**

**Passage 11**

If you travel by air across the center of Africa or South America, you fly over forests for thousands of kilometers. These great forests are the oceans of trees. There are thousands and thousands of different kinds of plants and animals.

However, the world's forests are getting smaller all the time. We are cutting down the trees because we need wood, and we need more farmland. Some people say that there will not be any forests like these in 20 or 30 years. What will happen if they disappear?

If we cut down our forests, a lot of plants and animals will disappear from the world. In a lot of places the new farmland will soon look like the old deserts. Crops will not grow there. It will not rain very often, and the weather will get very hot. Perhaps the climate of the world will change. This will be dangerous for everyone in the world. That is why we must take care of our forests.

如果你乘飞机穿越非洲或是南美洲的中部，你就可以飞越延绵不绝的森林。这些大森林是树的海洋，里面生长了成千上万种动植物。

但是，一直以来，世界上的森林却在不断减少。因为我们需要木材，因为我们需要更多的农田，所以我们砍掉了一棵又一棵的树。有些人说20或是30年后将不再有森林了。如果森林消失了，将会发生什么呢？

如果我们砍掉了我们的森林，大量的动植物就会从这个世界上消失。很多地方很快就会沙化看起来像是沙漠。庄稼也长不起来。降雨也会变少，天气会变得异常炎热。或许世界气候自此就变了。这对世界上的每个人来说都是威胁。那就是为什么我们要保护好我们的森林。

1.The passage mainly tells us about the importance of taking care of plants.

这篇文章旨在告诉我们保护森林的重要性。

A. T B. F

2.Forests are homes for different kinds of animals. 森林是成千上万的动物的家。

A. T B. F

3.The need for more wood and more land help to protect our forests.

对更多木材和良田的需求有助于保护我们的森林。

A. T B. F

4.We'll have more and greater forestsn in 20 or 30 years in some people's view.

有些人认为，二三十年后我们会拥有更多更大的森林。

A. T B. F

5.The writer thinks it necessary to protect the forests. 作者认为有必要保护好森林。

A. T B. F

**答案：AABBA**

**Passage 12**

Martin Luther King was a black minister, who became a great leader of the civil rights movement in the 1950s and 1960s.

King was born on January 15, 1929 in Atlanta, Georgia. When he was young, he was strongly influenced by Thoreau and Indian leader Mahatma Gandhi's idea of non-violent resistance. Having received a Ph. D (Doctor of Philosophy) from Boston University, he became a political and religious leader of the non-violent civil relights movement in 1955. On August 28, 1963, he led over 250,000 Americans on a march in Washington D.C. to fight for the Civil Rights Law to guarantee equality for all people, and delivered his best known speech "I Have a Dream" before the Lincoln Memorial. The "dream" is a dream of brotherly love and equality for the Black and White. Thus, he was awarded the Nobel Prize for peace in 1964, but he was murdered four years later.

Though he died, he was greatly respected and loved by the Americans, both the white and the black. By vote of Congress in 1968, the third Monday of every January is now a federal holiday in Luther King's honor. He lives in people's hearts forever.

马丁·路德·金是一个黑人牧师，并成为了20世纪50年代和60年代的民权运动的伟大领袖。

金1929年1月15日出生于佐治亚州的亚特兰大。当他年轻的时候,他受到梭罗的思想,印度领导者甘地的非暴力抵抗的思想的强烈影响。从波士顿大学接受过Ph. D(哲学博士)的学习,他于1955年成为一个非暴力组织人和宗教领袖。 1963年8月28日，他带领超过25万美国人在华盛顿游行，以争取民权法，以保证所有的人平等，并在林肯纪念堂前发表他最有名的演说“我有一个梦想”。 “梦想”是一个黑色和白色的皮肤能友爱和平等的梦想。因此,他在1964年荣获诺贝尔和平奖,但四年后他被谋杀了。

虽然他去世了,但他很受人们的尊敬和爱戴,无论是美国白人和黑人。国会投票通过,1968年,每年一月的第三个星期一是马丁路德金纪念日，作为联邦假日。他永远活在人们的心中。

1. Martin Luther King was murdered when he was 39 years old.马丁路德金在他39岁的时候被谋杀了

A：T B：F

2. Martin Luther King was a black minister only.马丁路德金只是一个黑人牧师。

A：T B：F

3. Martin Luther King's Day has been a federal holiday for more than 40 years.马丁路德金的纪念日被作为联邦假日已经有40多年的历史。

A：T B：F

4. The underlined word "delivered" in the second paragraph could be replaced by "gave".第二段画线单词delivered 可以被改为 gave。

A：T B：F

5. The best title for this passage is "Civil Rights Law".这篇文章的最佳标题是《民权法》。

A：T B：F

**KEY：ABAAB**

**Passage 13**

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. (190 words)

法国大革命于1789年爆发。当时法国正处在一片混乱中，政府腐败，人民生活凄惨。路易十六世企图控制议会并增加赋税，但最后失败了。他命令军队进入凡尔赛。人民都认为他企图用武力镇压革命。1789年7月14日，人民群众爆发了，攻占了关押政治犯的巴士底狱。从那天以后，7月14日就被定为法国的国庆日。1792年，路易十六企图逃离法国，并从奥地利和普鲁士获得支持，但他被捕了。1792年王室被废除，路易十六被处以死刑。几个月后，他的妻子，玛丽也被处以死刑。法国大革命令欧洲其它国家的国王感到害怕。奥地利和普鲁士的军队进入了法国。法国人民组织起了共和军来保卫祖国，革命陷入了一个艰苦阶段。成千上万的人失去了他们的生命。最后，权力落入了拿破仑﹒波拿巴手中。

1. The passage is about the French Revolution? 本篇主要内容是介绍关于法国革命的。

A：T B: F

2. The national economy was developing rapidly in 1789. 1789年法国经济发展迅速。

A：T B: F

3. The political prisoners kept in Prussia? 政治犯被关押在普鲁士。

A：T B: F

4. The underlined word "abolished" means "ended". 划线词汇“废除”意思是“终止”。

A：T B: F

5. The effect of the Revolution was that the King tried to control the national parliament.

法国大革命产生的影响是，国王试图控制会议。

A：T B: F

**答案：ABBAB**

**Passage 14**

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 returnbe 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 they 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. (348 words)

一个外国人对于美国的第一印象很有可能是每个人都在压力下匆匆忙忙。城市里的人总是表现得匆匆忙忙不知疲倦的，为了尽快做完一件事情，他们会在店里拼命引起店员的注意或者用胳膊肘推搡别人。白天匆忙就餐也是这个国家生活节奏的一个部分。

工作时间被认为是很珍贵的。在一些公共饮食场所，其他人会等在你旁边等你吃完，这样大家都可以得到服务，并赶在规定的时间内回去工作。每个人都会尽快给下一个人腾出地方。如果你不这样，侍者会催促你的。

你会发现司机也都很匆忙，人们从你身边匆匆走过。你会错过一些微笑，简短的交谈和一些与陌生人的小礼节。不要在意，这是因为他们非常珍惜时间，而且他们认为一旦太注重这些社交礼节就是浪费时间。

对时间的观念还会影响到我们对耐心的理解。在美国价值体系中，耐心并不是首要考虑的。我们中的很多人被称为“脾气火爆”。如果我们觉得时间在毫无意义的溜走，既没有娱乐价值，工作价值，也不在休息，那就会开始不停地徘徊。那些来自时间观念不同的国家的人发现他们在商业和日常生活中最困难的就是对时间节奏的适应。

许多刚到美国来的人都会想念他们在商业会谈中一些开场礼节。举个例子，他们会想念欢迎你到来而泡的一杯茶或咖啡这样的社交礼仪，这在他们国家是常规礼仪。他们会想念在咖啡屋悠闲的会谈。而通常，美国人不会与来访者在这么悠闲的环境中进行一些冗长的小会谈。对于同事，我们总是看他过去的表现而不是与他的社交礼仪。因为我们一般都是更注重专业性的，而不是社交性的，因此我们总是很快进入正题。

1. The statement that Americans are impolite to their business colleagues is wrong.

关于美国人对他们的同事不礼貌的观点是错误的。

A：T B: F

2. In the fourth paragraph, “a high priority" means a “first concern".

第四段中的“首要考虑”意思是“最先关注”。

A：T B: F

3. Americans evaluate a business colleague by establishing business relations.

美国人通过建立经济关系来评价他们的同事。

A：T B: F

4. This passage mainly talks about now Americans do business with foreigners.

本文主要讲了美国人是如何与外国人做生意的。

A：T B: F

5. We can infer from the passage that the author's tone is writing is praiseful.

从本文我们可以看出作者写作的口吻是赞赏的。

A：T B: F

**KEY: AABBA**

**第二部分 阅读理解(2)（2017年12月统考）全真翻译版**

**以下16篇阅读理解考试中100%考一篇， 答案是四个选项之一。**出现在考试中阅读部分的第二部分，简化或硬背，必须掌握，原题出现，答案位置不变，**考1题10分，一定不可以丢**。建议多看短文的中文意思，然后记下选项答案。 **最后附录为搭桥联想记忆法，适合10分钟内强化记忆。**

**Passage 1（羞怯不快乐原因）**

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?

羞怯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

13. When being praised, shy people feel that it is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.当被赞扬的时候，羞怯的人感到这是\_**\_\_\_\_\_\_**

A. good **B.** unreal 不真实的 C. very reasonable D. harmful

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

根据文章含义，下列陈述哪一个是正确的？

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. 羞怯能够阻碍我们实现富裕人生的机会。

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

15. It can be inferred from the passage that shy people \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.从文章中可以推断出羞怯的人\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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

**KEY：BABCB**

**Passage 2（英国画家）**

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 plastform. They worked for a whole yeara and at last the pictures were ready.

Thornhill was happy when he looked at the pictures, for they were really beautifu. 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 picture.

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 in and surely be killed.” So the worker quickly took some paint (漆)and threw iin at the pictures.

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

詹姆斯.桑希尔是一名英国画家。有一次，他奉命在皇宫的墙壁上作画。

之后派来了一些工匠，支起一个平台。

在一名工匠的帮助下， 桑希尔开始在平台上作画。他们工作了一整你，油画终于完成。

桑希尔望着油画很开心，因为那些油画是很美丽。他看了很长时间，然后退一步再看，现在感觉更美了。他又退一步，然后再退一步， 最后已经很靠近平台边缘了， 但是并不知道，因为他只想着自己的画。

工匠看到了一切。“我该怎么做呢？”他想到，“桑希尔已经在平台的边缘了，如果大声喊叫，他会再退一步，从平台上掉下来， 肯定会死。”于是工匠迅速拿油漆泼向油画。

“你在干吗？”画家喊道，飞快的向油画跑来。

1. James Thornhill was an English . 詹姆斯.桑希尔是一名英国 .

A．worker B. artist 艺术家 C. King D.writer

2. He was ordered to . 他奉命 .

A. paint the wall of king’s palace in England. 在英国皇宫的墙壁上作画。

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. 他们完成油画用了 。

A．a month B. a week C.tewelve months 十二个月 D. Half a month

4. James Thornhill felt that the he was from the pictures, the they were.

詹姆斯.桑希尔觉得他距离画 ， 那些画就 .

A．nearer... more beautiful B.father... more ugly

C.father... more beautiful 越远... 越美丽 D. Higher above... more good-looking

5.The worker threw some paint at the pictures in order no .

工匠向油画泼油漆的目的是 .

A．save Jame’s life 挽救詹姆斯的生命 B. destory the picture

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

**KEY：BBCCA**

**Passage 3 （牛顿市）**

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.

They goverment ordered everybody to kill rats. Most people were lazy, so they didn’t kill many. The goverment promised to pay some money for each dead rat. The made the people very happy. They killed thousands of rats everyday. A goverment 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 goverment office. The goverment officer thought that people were stealing dad rats from the pile. He ordered his mean to dig a deep hole and put the rats in it. Soon there were no mroe rats, and the goverment didn’t pay any more momey.

如今牛顿市是一个非常干净的地方。然而，很多年前，那里有上百万只老鼠。它们袭击猫狗。走夜路回家的人中，无论男女，也经常有人被一大群老鼠撞到。那些老鼠个头很大，是很多人受伤。

政府下令每个人都要灭鼠。大多数人很懒，所以灭掉的不多。政府许诺会为每只死老鼠付赏金，这让人们很兴奋。 每天人们灭掉成千上万只老鼠，一名政府工作人员将死老鼠堆成一大堆。有时一个人一天就带来百只死老鼠。

两周后，城里就没有很多老鼠了。但人们仍然将大量死老鼠带到政府工作人员那里。他认为有人在从老鼠堆里偷死老鼠，于是命令输下挖一个深坑，将死老鼠丢进坑里。很快那里就没有老鼠了，政府也不用再付赏金了。

1. Newton is a place which , 牛顿市是一个 的地方。

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

C is very clean很干净 D. Will be very clean

2. when the goverment first ordered the people to kill rats, the people .

当政府初次下令市民灭鼠，人们 .

A. Asked for some money for each dead rat B. Stole dead rats from the pile

C. Were too lazy to kill many rats 太懒所以没有大量灭鼠 D. Killed nearly all the rats quickly

3.The people killed rats . 人们灭鼠 .

1. To get money from the goverment 为了从政府领到赏金
2. To help the goverment make the city clean
3. Tomake the goverment officer happy
4. To protect(保护)their cats and dogs

4. A deep hole was dug so that . 挖深坑的目的是 .

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 没有人能从死老鼠堆里拿走老鼠

5. What is the best topic for this passage ? 本文最佳标题是什么？

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

C. How Newton Became a Very Clean Place 牛顿市如何成为一个干净的地方

D. How Newton Became a Famous City

**KEY: CCADC**

**Passage 4（书商）**

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跟多的钱。

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

**KEY：BCDCA**

**Passage 5（目标有三种）**

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.(221 words)

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.

**KEY：BDCCC**

**Passage 6（科学家）**

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 scientist, however, goes one step further…”. The author says this to show .

“然而，科学家比这更进一步……”作者这么说是为了说明什么？

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什么？

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。

**KEY：BCACD**

**Passage 7 （汤姆）**

Mr. Tom Froster lived by himself a long way form town. He hardly ever left his home, but one day he went iinto town to buy some things in the market. After he had bought them, he went into a restaurant ans sat down at a table by himself. When he looked around, he saw several old people put glasses on before reading their man 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 fianlly 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.福瑞斯特先生独自一人住在离城镇很远的地方。他几乎足不出户，但有一天，他到城里的市场上买点东西。 买完后，他走进一家餐馆，单独坐在桌边。 环顾四周， 他看到几位老人读报纸前都先戴上眼镜，所以午餐后， 他决定到商店去给自己也买副眼镜。沿街走着，很快就找到一家店。

店员让他试戴了好几副眼镜，单汤姆总是说：“不，我戴这副眼镜无法阅读。”

店员越来越感到迷惑不解，知道最后他问道：“恕我失礼，但请问您究竟会阅读吗？”

“当然不会啦！”汤姆生气地说：“如果我已经能够阅读的话，你以为我还会来这儿买眼镜吗？”

1. Mr. Forester lived . 福瑞斯特先生独自一人居住在村边。
2. with his family in a city B. with his family in the countryside

C. alone in a city D. alone in the countryside 独自一人在乡村

2.Tom went into town. 汤姆从来不去镇上。

A．often B.always C. Almost never 几乎从不 D. Everyday

3. The old people in the restaurant read their newspapers . 餐馆里的老人们戴着眼镜读报纸 。

A． with glasses on 戴着眼镜 B. with glasses off

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

4. 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 windowss and colors

C. glasses for people who could not read

D. Glasses for people who could not see well 眼镜给视力不好的人

5. what kind of mistake did Tom make？ 汤姆犯了什么错误？

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.他认为不会阅读的人戴上眼镜就能阅读了。

D.He left his money in the restaurant

**KEY：DCADC**

**Passage 8（好商人）**

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 the didn’t want to stop, so he carried on working for another two years. Eventually, when he was nearly 68, his wiefe, Dolly, asked him to retire because she wanted to enjoy their old age together. Reluctantaly, 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 befgan to get deperessed 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 enpolyed three young designers. They have been all over the world to ger 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 brought the factory.

摩根.里斯一直是一位不错的生意人。他曾经有过3个加油站， 而且一直都很忙。当他65岁时，也就是正常退休的年龄时， 他决定不想停止工作， 所以他又接着干了两年。结果在他快68岁的时候，他妻子多丽让他退休， 希望能和他一起共度晚年的时光。今天管他读了很多的书，而且也和妻子一起去一些好玩的地方去度假，但是他感到很无聊， 并且由于讨厌退休而开始变得压抑沮丧。

在这之后的一天，他在报纸上看到了一则广告，也没有告诉他的妻子，他就买下了一家小陶器厂。 一周后他才告诉家里人。他们为此刚到惊讶，而且有些担心。大家认为他不能以71岁高龄再重新开始工作了。

现在他76岁， 已经显著地扩大了公司的规模。公司的员工人数从6人增加到24人， 而且他还开发了很多新客户。 他也开拓了出口市场，利润增长200%。 他还开办了一家新的设计室， 并且聘用了三名年轻的设计师。他们一直世界各地四处发掘新的信息，其中一位本周已经去了法国参加一次重大的商铺交易会。最为重要的是，自从他收购了这家工厂后，他便不再感到没事可做。

1. The topic sentence of Para.1 is . 第一段的主题句是？
2. Morgan Rees has always been a good businessman 摩根.里斯一直是以为不错的生意人。
3. He used to own three petrol stations asn was busy most of the time
4. When Morgen Rees was 65, he got retired
5. Reluctantly, he handed over the business to his son
6. The topic sentence of Para.2 is . 第二段主题句是？

A．he didn’t what to do with himself B. he went on holiday to interesting places with his wife

C. he was unhappy after he got retired 退休后他并不高兴 D. None of them

3. Which of the following statements can best express the main idea of Para.3？ 以下哪一项陈述能最好地表达第三段的中心思想？

A．One day he saw an advertisement in the newspaper

B. He bought a small crockery factory in seceret and started work again. 他偷偷买下一家小陶器厂，并重新开始工作。

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

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

4. What is the central idea of the last paragraph？ 最后一段的中心思想是？

A．Morgan Rees has worked until he is 76.

B. Morgan Rees has developed the export market and improvedthe 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 retire life. 自从重新开始工作，摩根.里斯显著的扩大了公司的规模，这丰富了他的退休生活。

5. The passage mainly deals with . 这篇文章主要讲的是？

A．why Morgan Rees bought a small crockery factory

B. how Morgan Rees lived his retired like more happy by turning to work again.

摩根.里斯如何通过重新开始工作使他的退休生活更加快乐。

C.how Morgan Rees became a good businessman

D.how Morgan Rees expanded the company considerably.

**KEY：ACBDB**

**Passage 9（24号居民）**

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.

阿卡西亚格拉芙街24号的居民对公寓情况不满意, 因此上周约翰.普雷斯顿召开会议进行讨论。在会上约翰建议成立居民委员会，对房东代理的无所作为，大家既担心又气愤，所以，他们都同意成立委员会。 他们选举约约翰为委员会主席。许多居民说，他们憎恶在给房东代理打电话，向他们抱怨公寓的状况。尽管房东代理有责任管理公寓。但是他们认为房东代理做得不够。因此居民要求约翰写信给房东代理说明他们对公寓的管理很失望。

下期付费应该在月底，但是他们一致决定直到房东代理制定出令人满意的改善计划，他们才付服务费。 他们决定告诉房东代理必须在一个月内开始工作。然后他们都十分满意的离开了。

1. Why did John Preston call a meeting last week? 上周约翰.普雷斯特为什么召开会议？
2. Because the residents were dissatisfied with the presents’ committee.
3. Because the residents were dissatisfied with the bad management of the flats. 因为居民们对公寓的管理不满意。
4. Because some residents requested to change the present residents’ committee.
5. Because he wanted to become chairman of the committee.
6. Who elected John as chairman of the committee? 谁推选约翰为委员会主席？

A． The agent B. the residents 居民们 C. the committee D. Acacia Grove

3. What does the word “inactivity” mean in the thrid sentence in Para.1？ 第一段第三句中的“inactivity” 一词是什么意思？

A. weakness B. Progress C. State D. Lace of actions (缺乏行动)

4. What does the word “due” mean in the first sentence in Para.2？ 第二段第一句中的“due” 一词是什么意思？

A．to be paid 到期支付 B. Proper C. Owed D. large

5. When did they agree to pay the next service payment ? 他们一直同意什么时候付下一期的服务费？

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

C. When they were happy with the plans to improve the property. 直到房东代理制定出令人满意的改善计划时

D. The agent would tell them.

**KEY：BBDAC**

**Passage 10（集邮）**

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 World Cup football final in London in 1996, 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 straight way 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 readio.

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 WINNDERS on eah stamp. We were over the moon.

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

当我还是个小女孩， 我的哥哥们和我收集邮票多年。 我母亲通常周一至周五不工作，但周六在我们家附近的邮局上班。而且只要一发行最新的邮票，她就把它们都带回家。

1966年伦敦世界杯足球决赛那一天， 我们都非常兴奋， 因为在决赛中英格兰队对阵西德队。 吃午饭时，母亲告诉我们比赛后如果英格兰队获胜就直接去邮局， 但她没告诉我们为什么。两点整母亲像往常一样去上班，而家里其他成员都在电视上收看比赛。母亲虽然没有看，但是她从收音机里收听了比赛。

英格兰队以4比2获胜，于是我和哥哥就跑去邮局。 当我们跑进去时， 母亲正站在柜台后面。她正等着卖给我们特别限量版的邮票，每一枚邮票上都印着“英格兰获胜”的字样。 我们欣喜若狂。

我们直到今天还一直保存着它，或许现在她很值钱了。

1. This passage mainly tell us . 这篇文章主要告诉我们？
2. The auther and her brother used to like stamps very muhch
3. The auther had a very kind mother
4. The auther and her brother had an unforgetable experience in collecting stamps

作者和她的兄弟一次难忘的集邮精力

1. their mother used to support them by working in the post office.
2. Accordin to the passage, her mother worked in the post office . 根据文章的内容，作者的母亲在邮局工作 .
3. During the week B. on Saturdays 在周六 C. On Sundays D. For six days
4. Their mother told them to go to the post office straight away after the match if England won, but she didn’t tell them why. Why do you think she did that ? 母亲告诉他们比赛结束后如果英格兰队获胜了就直接去邮局但是她没告诉他们为什么。 你认为母亲为什么那样做？
5. She wanted to give them a surprise. 她想给他们一个惊喜。
6. She doubted if she would get the stamps
7. She forgot to do that. D. She thought is unneccessary to tell them the reason.
8. What does the sentence “We were over the moon” mean ? 本文中的“We were over the moon”是什么意思？

A．we jumped high B. We were extremly happy about it. 我们欣喜若狂

C．We watched the moon of a long time D. We couldn’t sleep the whole night

5. What is the best title for this passage ? 本文的最佳标题是什么？

A. My childhood B. My mother C. A precious Stamp

D. A memorable Experience in Collecting Stamps 一次难忘的集邮经历

**KEY： CBABD**

**Passage 11 （约翰和维多利亚）**

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. (248words)

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。

6. 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。

7. 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.

8. What can you infer from the passage? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

从段落中你能推断出什么？

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.

9. 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.

10. 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

**KEY：DCBBD**

**Passage 12 （美国文化特点）**

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。

11. From paragraph 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

12. 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

13. The expression “wait on table” in the second paragraph 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

14. The author’s attitude towards manual（体力的）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

15. Which of the following may serve as the best title of the passage?

下面那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.

**KEY：ABDAB**

**Passage 13 （如何发明单词/文字）**

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。

6. 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

7. 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.

8. 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

9. By “association”, the author means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. 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

10. 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.

**KEY：DCDBA**

**Passage 14 （美国打电话）**

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. (260 words)

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。

6. 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.

7. 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.

8. Which of the following time is proper if you want to make an appointment with your friend? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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.

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

根据本文，以下哪项陈述是正确的？

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。

10. From the passage we can safely infer that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. 从本文我们可以得出：

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

**KEY：BBBDB**

**Passage 15 (美国及美国人的由来)**

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 222 million.

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 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 of North America were mostly from England. It is for the 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， 每个州在美国国旗上由一颗星米代表。这些州都是在东部。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，国旗上有多了2颗星， 分别代表阿拉斯加和夏威夷。

印第安人是如今叫做美国的这块土地上的最初的居民。现在在各国各地仍然居住着许多这些原始居民的后裔。有时人们说印第安人才是“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分来自英格兰，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。

1. Which of the following is TURE? 以下选项哪个是正确的？
2. American is the largest country in the world.
3. The United States lies next to Canada and Mexico. 美国邻近加拿大和墨西哥。
4. America covers most part of the North American continent.

D. Mexico is to the north of Canada.

2. After winning its independence, the United States . 在赢得了独立之后，美国和英格兰就没什么关系了。

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

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

3. The United States didn’t have states until . 美国在1959年前没有50个州。

A． thirteen;1959 B. fifty;1959

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

4. Why is English the language of America? 为什么美国的国语是英语？

A．Because English is the native language of the Indians. 因为土著人的语言是英语。

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

C. Because Canada is America’s nearest neighbor.

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

5. The best title for the passage is “ ”. 这篇文章最好的标题是美国。

A. the States of America B. The language of America

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

**KEY: BABAC**

**Passage 16（在伦敦工作）**

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。

6. Which of the following statements is NOT true? 下列哪个陈述是不对的？

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.

7. With the same money needed for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, 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 租一套没有花园的小公寓

D. buying a small flat without a garden

8. When the garden is in blossom, 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花时间在花园里工作

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

9. 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

10. 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

**KEY：BCBAC**

**附录**

1. **美国及美国人的由来 BABAC （别爱别爱吹）**
2. **科学家 BCACD (不吃鹌鹑蛋)**
3. **书商 BCDCA （不差点财啊）**
4. **牛顿市 CCADC （出差爱打车）**
5. **汤姆 DCADC (倒车啊倒车)**
6. **英国画家 BBCCA (保本财产啊)**
7. **好商人 ACBDB （啊！才八点半）**
8. **24号居民 BBDAC （爸爸打阿才）**
9. **集邮 CBABD (成本低不得)**
10. **约翰和维多利亚 DCBBD （大草包笨蛋）**
11. **美国文化特点 ABDAB (阿宝的阿爸)**
12. **如何发明单词/文字 DCDBA (单词得背啊)**
13. **羞怯不快乐原因 BABCB （悲哀悲催吧）**
14. **美国打电话 BBBDB （宝宝拨打吧）**
15. **目标有三种 BDCCC （北大冲冲冲）**
16. **在伦敦工作 BCBAC (菠菜不爱吃)**

以第一篇文章举例说明：文章内容是美国及美国人的由来，答案是 BABAA， 怎么看到美国及美国人的由来就能想到BABAA 可以通过联想，美国人你不喜欢，所以不要爱，所以美国及美国人的由来=别爱啊别爱啊， 别爱啊别爱啊这五个字的拼音字母分别为 别=B 爱=A 别=B 爱=A 啊=A 所以美国及美国人的由来 BABAA=别爱别爱啊。 **这是没办法的办法，最好时能掌握内容再记答案。**

**第三部分：词汇与结构（2017年12月统考）翻译版**

1、55个标成红色的题目,重点复习,得分值6分。

2、次重点41个为除红色外12月出现频率较高的题目,分值为4分,重点掌握复习本资料无需看其他额外资料， 词汇结构虽然功在平时，但临考前的准备也必不可少，本部分考5题共10分，基础较差的先重点温习标注红色的55题。

-------- 以下红色 1-55 需重点掌握，得分值6分，每5小题后面KEY为答案--------

**1**．**He driving me home, even though I told him I lived nearby**． 尽管我告诉他我就住在附近，但他仍然执意开车送我回家。

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

**2**．**We came finally the conclusion that she has been telling lies all the time**．我们最终得出的结论是她一直以来都在撒谎。

A．of B．into C．to D．at

**3**．**I won’t make the mistake next time.** 下次我不会犯同样的错误了。

A．like B．same C．near D．similar

**4**．**He lives in the house where he was born.**

他仍然住在他出生的那间房子里。

A．already B．yet C．still D．ever

**5**．**I am not** **used to speaking public.** 我不习惯于当众演讲。

A．in B．at C．on D．to

**KEY: ACBCA**

**6．This kind of material expands the temperature increasing.** 这种材料随温度的升高而膨胀。

A．to B．for C．with D．at

**7．People at the party worried about him because 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儿了。

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

**8．A sudden noise of a fire-engine made him to the door.** 火警突然响起使他匆忙走到门口。

A．hurrying B．hurried C．hurry D．to hurry

**9．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养拢起来赶回了家。

A．it was snowing hard B．hard it was snowing

C．how it was snowing hard D．how hard it was snowing

**10．There’s lots of fruit the tree. Our little cat is also in the tree.** 树上长了许多果实，我们的小猫也在上面。

A．in B．at C．under D．On

**KEY: CACDD**

**11**．**Mike is better than Peter swimming**．Mike比Peter 更擅长游泳。

A．for B．at C．on D．in

**12**．**The young lady coming over to us our English teacher; the way she walks tell us that!** 那个证朝我们走来的年轻女子肯定是我们的英语老师，她走路的样子就告诉我们了。

A．must be B．can be C．would be D．could be

**13**．**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

**14**．**Neither John his father was able to wake up early enough to catch the morning train**． 约翰和他的父亲都没能早点起来赶上早班火车。

A．nor B．or C．but D．and

**15**．**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．like B．with C．to D．as

**KEY: BACAC**

**16**．**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 porter

**17**．**Write to me when you get home**．到家后给我写信。

**OK**, I  **.** 好的，我会的。

A．must B. should C．will D．can

**18**．**Tom is talkative. I’m sure you’ll soon get tired him.** 汤姆那么爱讲话，我肯定你很快就会讨厌他。

A．of B．with C．at D．on

**19**．**I don’t know to deal with such matter.** 我不知道如果处理这类的问题。

A．what B．how C．which D．/

**20**． **is your girl friend like?** 你女朋友是一个怎样的人？

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

A．How B．What C．Which D．Who

**KEY: DCABB**

**21．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．discovered B．invented C．found D．developed

**22**．**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

**23**．**Measles a long time to get over.** 麻疹需要很长一段时间才能治好.

A．spend B．spends C．take D．takes

**24**．**-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

**25**．**There a book and some magazines on the desk.** 桌子上有一本书和一些杂志。

A．is B．are C．have D．has

**KEY:BCDCA**

**26**．**I didn’t know what to do, but then an idea suddenly to me**． 我不知道该做什么，但突然间我有了一个主意。

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

**27**．**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

**28**．**You’d better a doctor as soon as possible**．你最好尽快去看医生。

A．seeing B．saw C．see D．seen

**29**． **These honors he received a sun 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

**30**．**Would you let to the park with my classmate, Mum?** 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

**KEY: CACCA**

**31**．**I have been looking forward to from my parents.** 我一直盼望着收到父母的的来信。

A．hear B．being heared C．be heared D．hearing

**32**．**The manager will not us to use his car.** 经理不会同意我们用他的车。

A．have B．let C．agree D．allow

**33**． **Her and then try to copy what she does**．留心观察，然后照着她的样子做。

A．Mind B．See C．Stare at D．Watch

**34**．**Will you me a favor, please?** 你愿意帮我个忙吗？

A．do B．make C．bring D．give

**35**．**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一个坏的举止行为。

A．behavior B．action C．manner D．movement

**KEY:DDDAA**

**36**．**-it’s a good idea. But who’s going to the plan?** 这是个好主意，但是谁去执行计划呢？

**- I think John and Peter will.** 我认为约翰和彼得可以去。

A．carry out B．get through C．take in D．set aside

**37**．**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

**38**．**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

**39**． **theWar of Independence, the United States was an England colony.**  在独立战争以前，美国是英国的殖民地。

A．Before B．At C．In D．Between

**40**．**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

**KEY:AAAAA**

**41**．**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

**42**．**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

**43．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

**44. You shouldn’t your time like that, Bob. You have to finish your school work** tonight. 鲍勃你不应该那样浪费时间， 你今晚得完成学校的作业。

A．cut B．do C．kill D．kick

**45**．**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格兰人。从他们的口音我可以知道。

A．is B．been C．are D．Was

类似：Neither Bill or his parents at home. 比尔和他的父母都不在家。

A．is B．has C．are D．was

**KEY：BDCCC**

**46**．**I tried to put a telephone call to him, but his line was always busy.** 我想给他打电话单总是占线。

A．over B．into C．away D. through

**47**．**I hadn’t seen him for years, but I his voice on the telephone.** 我多年没见到，但在电话里听出了他的声音。

A．realized B．recognized C．discovered D．heard

**48．She wonders will happen to her private life in the future.** 她不知道未来在她死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 most 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道路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.** 周日是人们通常不上班的日子。

A．when B．which C．in which D. on which

**52**． **you know，David has been well lately.** 我正如你所知，大卫最近身体很好。

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．that B．it C．this D．what

**54. They got here an hour than the others.**  你们比别人早到一小时。

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 .**

灰色建筑是工人们住的地方，白色建筑是生产零部件的地方。

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

**KEY：ABCDB**

-------------- 以下1-30需重点掌握，得分值4分，每5小题后面KEY为答案------------------

1．We have missed the last bus, I’m afraid we have no but to take taxi. 我们已经错过了最后一辆公共汽车，恐怕我们除了打车之外别无选择了。

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

2．Nancy is considered to be the other students in her class. 大家认为南希和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

3．It’s that he was wrong. 很明显，是他错了。

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

4． you are leaving tomorrow, we can have dinner together tonight.既然你明天要走，那我们今晚一起吃饭。

A．Since B．While C．For D．Before

5．I would like to do the job you don’t force me to study. 只要你不强迫我学习，我愿意做这项工作。

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

**KEY:BDCAD**

6．She is not only my classmate also my good friend. 她不仅是我的同学，还是我的好朋友。

A．or B．but C．and D．too

7．He asked the waiter the bill.他向服务员要账单。

A．on B．of C．for D．after

8．When Lily came home at 5 p.m. yesterday, her mother dinner in the kichen.莉莉昨天下午五点钟回家的时候，她妈妈正在厨房里做晚饭。

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

9．Di you noticed 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

10．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:BCBCA**

11．Professor smith promised to look my paper, that is, to read it carefully before the defence. 史密斯教授答应帮我看一下我的论文，也就是说，要在答辩之前仔细看一下。

A．after B．over C．on D．into

12．Our house is about a mile from the railway station and there are not many houses . 我们家离火车站大概一英里左右，而且两者之间房子不多。

A．in between B．far apart C．among them D．from each other

13．As the bus came around the corner, it ran a big tree by the roadside. 汽车开到转角时撞倒了路边的一棵大树。

A．into B．on C．over D．up

14．Had you come five minutes earlier, you the train to Birmingham. But now you missed it. 要是你早来五分钟，你就能赶上去伯明翰的火车了。但现在你错过了。

A. would catch B．would have caught C．could catch D．should catch

15．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**

16．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 start B．shall start C．start D．started

17．Therefore, other things equal, the member of workers that employers 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

18．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

19．The red flower goes from one to in the class. 在教室里，红花从一个人传到另一个人。

A．the other B．others C．another D．other

20．Once environmental damage , it takes many years for the system to recover. 环境一旦被破话，它将需要很多年才能恢复过来。

A．is to do B．does C．had done D．is done

**KEY: DCDCD**

21．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.

22. I didn’t expect you to turn at the meeting yesterday. 昨天我没想到你会出现在会议上。

A．up B．to C．out D．over

23．I’d like the teacher classes are very interesting and creative. 我喜欢那位上课既有趣又有创意的老师。

A．which B．who C．whose D．what

24．He is not seriously ill, only a headache. 他病得并不严重，只是有些轻微头痛。

A．obvious B．delicate C．slight D．temporary

25．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，因为他在那儿几乎没有朋友。

A．few B．a few C．little D．a little

**KEY:CACCA**

26．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

27．Tom more than twenty pounds on the novel. 汤姆花了20多镑买了这本小说。

A．spent B．paid C．cost D．took

28．Don’t forget the window before leaving the room. 出门前别忘了关窗户。

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

29．Twenty people were wounded in the air crash. 20人在这次飞机失事中受了重伤。

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

30．If you don’t want to get wet, you had better this umbrella with you.

如果你不想被淋湿，最好带上这把伞。

A．take B．to take C．taken D．for taking

**KEY: AABDA**

**第四部分 完形填空（2017年12月统考）**

简单说完形填空就是选词填空，给5个单词填写在不同的位置， **1篇短文5小题，每题3分，共15分.**

以下完形填空题（100%实考题）题目难度较低，根据预测考试出现几率总结**20**篇，建议强记，可以直接看内容后背答案，确保完型的**15**分不丢。

**解题思路：**一般是一篇150字左右的短文中间留5个空缺部分,5个选项中选出最佳答案填入相应的空格内,一个空格只能填一个选项。

做题前快速浏览短文，忽略空白，掌握文章大意，之后以巨资为单位仔细阅读，逐个填空， 根据上下文，常识和词语，根据文章内容判断选择。先易后难， 利用已选出的正确答案推测未知答案。比如说一段话的结尾是句号，接着是空格， 那么这个空格主要从下面的答案中找一个以大写字母开头的单词，因为句首需要大写；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，剩余不会做的题目，可以填还有选的选项， 不要填重复的答案。

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。

Passage 1

　　The Internet began more than thirty years ago, and its goal was to increase communication among universities, the government and some major American businesses by linking their computers together. The Internet makes it easy for them to send large of information quickly.

　　As time passed, more people began using the Internet. In 1981, the Internet linked 13 computers. Only nine years later, it more than 350,000 computers. Today experts say there are about 300 million computers connected to the Internet.

The Internet has changed the way people work. They can travel from place to place

getting in touch with their office all the time via the Internet. A recent report in the America magazine, Newsweek, said more than 89 million Americana now use the Internet at work. Companies around the world now use the Internet. One can hardly imagine how business could be done the Internet.

　　The Internet is becoming more important than any one had thought possible. And its importance is to increase more in the future.

　　因特网30年前开始多起来，它的目标在于提高大学间的联系。政府和一些主要的美国商业都是通过计算机来实现他们之间的联系。因特网让他们之间传递大量的信息变得很迅速。

　　随着时间的推移，越来越多的人开始使用因特网。1981年，因特网连接13台计算机。仅仅9年之后，它连接超过三万五千台计算机。今天专家们说，大约有3亿台的计算机通过因特网连接。

　　因特网改变了人们的工作。他们从一个地方到另一个地方旅行，然而能通过因特网实现他们工作的联系。美国《新闻周刊》杂志最新的报道，在美国大约有八千九百万的人使用电脑工作。电脑因为因特网遍布全国。无法想想，生意如果没有因特网该如何去做。

　　因特网变得越来越重要，这是任何人都无法想象的。它的重要性希望在将来能更大。

　　A. linked B. expected C. amount D. while E. without

**KEY：CADEB**

Passage 2

More and more teachers and parents have noticed another kind of pollution, which came from the printed papers sold on streets.

There printed things look like newspaper but have hardly anything to do with them. You can only find reading material badly there- some are too strange for anyone to believe,

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.

There sellers shout on streets selling their papers well. The writers, publishers and printers,

they are, we never know, are making their silent money. They 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 asked each other for more strict control of the young readers. Yet unfortunately, 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 travelled 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

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另一种污染，即随街叫卖的印刷品。

这些印刷品看起来像报纸，但又几乎跟报纸无关。 你只能看到这些阅读材料粗制滥造， 有些材料离奇得让人难以相信，其他的则是更糟糕的恐怖故事。然而，许多学生却迷上了这种有毒的读物， 他们把用于买早餐的钱拿来买这些，但带来的回报却是噩梦和不道德的思想。 家庭作业不做，整日沉迷于游戏。

这些卖家在街上叫卖他们的报纸，销量很好。 我们从来不知道作家，出版商和印刷商是谁，但他们正默默赚着钱。披着羊皮的狼的故事似乎又被遗忘了。

为什么学校不禁止这种事情呢? 是的，老师和家长都要求对方更加严格控制这些年轻的读者。 然而不幸的是， 你越是阻止，他们就越是想看。有时你甚至会发现好几个孩子争着看一张由于好奇心而穿来穿去的破报纸。

这些劣质读物确实对我们的社会造成了危害。 它已经形成了一种道德污染。忧心的老师和家长需要更有力的支持。同时，这些小读者更需要更多有趣的书来帮助他们摆脱这些不健康的读物。

1. others B. made up C. worried D. whoever E. the more

**KEY：BADEC**

Passage 3

One of the latest imports is acupuncture （针刺疗法）, the use of needles for disease. Although acupuncture has been practiced in China for 2000 years, it's in the Western world is still very . Several hospitals in the United States are now experimenting with acupuncture as a way of treating pains.

An American journalist descried the process its effects. To keep the patient feeling pain during the operation, four needles were used, each about an inch and a half long. The tops of the needles were attached to wires which led to a small electrical device.

最新引进的针刺疗法，被用来治疗疾病。 虽然针刺疗法在中国已经被用了2000年了，但它的用法在西方还算很新， 美国的一些医院现在开始把针刺疗法作为治疗疼痛的一种方法。

一个美国新闻记者描述了它的效果。 在手术中为了让病人感觉不到疼痛，要使用四根针，每根月一个半英尺长。 针的顶部连接着电线导向一个很小的仪器。

A. and B. treating C. from D. new E. use

**KEY：BEDAC**

Passage 4

Eagle has the longest life-span of its species. Eagle can up to 70 years, but to reach this age eagle must make a hard decision.

In it’s 40’s, its long and flexible talons (爪) can no longer grab prey(掠食) which serves as food, its long and sharp beak （鸟嘴，喙） become bent. Its old-aged and heavy wings, due to their thick feathers, become stuck to its chest and make it to fly. Then , the 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 its nest. There the eagle knocks its beak 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 eagles starts plucking its old-aged feathers and after five months, eagle an take its flight of rebirth and live for thirty years.

Many times, in order to survive, we have to start a change process. We sometimes need to

old memories, habits and other past traditions. Only freed from past burdens, can we take advantage of the present.

鹰是寿命最长的鸟类， 它可以活到70岁， 然而，为了活到70岁，鹰比粗做一个很艰难的选择。当鹰活到40岁， 它原本细长灵活的双爪无法再扑捉猎物，长而尖的喙变得弯曲。 由于厚重的羽毛， 鹰的又老又重的翅膀也贴在了胸前， 因为再也无法飞翔。 这个时候，鹰只有2个选择：要么静静等死， 要么通过150天漫长而痛苦的转变过程获得重生。

如果鹰选择重生，它必须飞到山崖的顶端，在那里筑巢。 然后，它要在岩石上敲打它的喙， 直到脱落，然后等待新的喙长出来。 当鹰的新爪子长出来后， 它开始拔掉老的羽毛， 五个月后，鹰可以获得30年的新生， 再次翱翔在天空。

很多时候，我们为了生存必须做出改变。有时候我们需要抛掉以前的记忆，习惯以及其它过去的惯例。只有摆脱过去的负担，我们才能把握当下。

A. against B. difficult C. get rid of D. live E. more

**KEY：DBAEC**

Passage 5

It’s always interesting to visit another country, especially for those who have never travelled a great deal. Foreign 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 traveller, the benefits of such an effort would become obvious immediately on his arrival. It may not seem important to him when he comfortably stay 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’s very difficult 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 traveller. To be sure, he can see places and things without the use of a language, but places and things not the heart of any country. To get the greatest benefit from a trip another country, it is how important for the visitor to have an understanding of the language.

出国旅行总是很有趣的， 尤其是对那些很少出门旅行的人。只要你兴致很高，提前做些准备，出国旅行对任何人老说都很有教育意义。学习一门新的语言对于旅行者来说会很难，但是一到达新国度， 这种努力学习语言的益处就会立竿见影。当他舒适地待在国内的时候这并不重要，但是在一个陌生的国家里，对于一个新来的人知道如何点餐货预定房间却是必须的。 如果不懂这个国家的语言，对陌生人而言，就很难理解这个国家的人文及风俗文化。

当然，在我们这个小世界里，很有可能找到一个懂我们语言的人，但是，这对旅行者来说是退而求其次的做法。可以肯定的是，在不适用语言的情况下，他可以参观许多地方并看到许多事物，但是这额都不是这个国家的核心。为了从国家旅行中获得最大的益处， 懂得这个国家的语言对旅行者来说是非常重要的。

A. travel B. are C. for D. but E. to

**KEY：ADCBE**

Passage 6

Man can not go on increasing his number at the present rate. In the 30 years man will face a period of crisis. 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 the of babies born. The need this is obvious, but it is not 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 7

A little boy wanted to meet God, so he started his trip with some cakes and orange juice. On his way he saw an old woman in the park. The boy sat down next to her. The old lady looked hungry, so he offered her a cake. She accepted it thankfully and smiled at him. Her smile was pretty that the boy wanted to see it again, so he gave her a bottle of orange juice. Once again she smiled at him. The boy was very happy! They sat there all afternoon eating and smiling, but they never say a word. As it grew dark, the boy got up to leave. he left, he gave her a kiss. She gave him her biggest smile ever.

When the boy got home, his mother saw the look of joy on his face. She asked him, “ made you so happy?” He replied, “ I had lunch with God. She’s got the most beautiful smile I’ve ever seen!” The old woman also returned to her home . Her son asked, “Mother, why are you so happy?” She answered, “I ate cakes in the park with God. You know, he’s much younger than I expected.

一个小男孩想见上帝一面，所以他带着一些糕点和橙汁就上路了。他走着走着看见了一个老妇人坐在公园里。男孩坐到了她的旁边。老妇人看上去很饿，所以男孩给了她一块蛋糕。老妇人感激地接过蛋糕，对男孩微笑了一下。她的微笑非常美，引得男孩想再看一次，所以他给了她一瓶橙汁。她对他又微笑了一次。男孩感到很开心，他们坐在那儿吃啊笑啊整整一下午，但并未交谈半个字。天渐渐黑了，男孩站起身来准备离开。他离开之前给了老妇人一个吻，老妇人回报了他一个最大的微笑。

当男孩回到家里，他妈妈看到他脸上愉快的表情，问道：“什么让你这么开心啊？”他回答:“我跟上帝一起吃了午餐，她拥有我曾见过最美的微笑。”

老妇人也快乐地回到家里，她儿子问她:"妈妈，你为什么这么开心？"她回答:"我跟上帝一起在公园里吃了点心，你知道吗，他比我想象得年轻多了。"

A. so B. What C. sitting D. happily E. Before

**KEY：CAEBD**

Passage 8

Did you sleep well last night? Maybe people will answer. No. in fact, in the world about one in three people don’t have good sleep. 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 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 that you 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 less visits to the toilet.

Set your body clock well by getting up and going to bed at the fixed time every day. You

take and 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 fast asleep.

Go for a daily walk. Natural light helps you to put your body clock into correct habit,

do exercise outdoor 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.

昨天你睡得好吗？也许很多人会说：不。事实上， 全球有三分之一的人睡不好。如果你说你没有休息好，这意味着早醒后无法再入睡， 睡觉的时间断断续续， 或一连几小时无法入睡。 你可能总是感到疲劳、焦虑或易怒；你的记忆和记忆力都会受到影响。

那么出现这的问你题该如何做？ 不要太担心。 首先，我们来看你是否可以自己入睡。 方法如下：

首先， 确保你的卧室不是太冷也不是太热。保持黑暗和安静。

第二，检查你的生活方式：

睡觉前4小时不要喝茶、咖啡、可乐，也不要吃巧克力。尽量少喝点水这样晚上就可以不上或是少上厕所。

调整你的生物钟， 每天固定时间起床，睡觉。最好不要睡午觉。

培养睡前放松的好习惯。阅读或者听音乐，然后洗个热水澡。如果你真的不能入睡，吃点面包、米饭或者喝点牛奶。这些可以帮助你入睡。

每天散步。 自然光有助于调节你的生物钟。如果可能的话，到户外去运动。

忘掉一天的烦恼。上床之前可以把烦恼的事、思绪或者问题写下来。 把这些写下来之后你就可以少想些事了， 这样你入睡就更容易了。

A. make sure B. may C. if D. had better not E. so

**KEY：CBADE**

Passage 9

Without time to relax 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 more parents are pushing the 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 of outside activities will be left behind. Parents are in a panic because they know it’s \_\_\_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 the 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， 还是会像大人一样感到过分的紧张。 据说，每四个孩子中就有一盒有过于疲劳的症状。越来越多的父母让孩子整天在严格安排的活动中忙碌。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。

从小不不幸福、性格抑郁的孩子长达后会不幸福，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 10

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 \_\_\_22\_\_\_ what to write. Very often the student leaves the lecture with notes which do not catch the main points and which 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 whom 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. trackle E. illustrating

**KEY：EABDC**

Passage 11

There was a woman in Detroit, who had two sons. She was worried about them, especially the younger one, Ben, because he was not doing well in school. Boys in his class made jokes about him because he seemed so \_\_21\_\_.

The mother decided that she would herself have to get her sons to do better in school. She told them to go to the Detroit Public Library to read a book a week and do a book report for her.

One day, in Ben’s \_\_22\_\_, the teacher held up a rock and asked if anyone knew it. Ben put up his hand and the teacher let him \_\_23\_\_. “Why did Ben put up his hand?” his classmates wondered. “He never said anything. What could he possibly want to say?”

Well, Ben not only \_\_24\_\_ the rock, but also said a lot about it. He named other rocks in its group and even knew where the teacher had found it. The teacher and the students were surprised. Ben had learned all this from doing one of his book reports.

Ben later went on to the \_\_25\_\_ of his class. When he finished high school, he went to Yale University and at last became one of the best doctors in the United States.

　 有一位女士生活在底特律，她有两个儿子．她为他们感到担忧，尤其是对她叫本的小儿子，因为他在学校的功课不好．班上的男生因为他的迟钝而嘲笑他．

这位母亲决定靠自己的力量，把她的儿子们送到更好的学校．她让她的两个儿子每星期都去底特律的公共图书馆读一本书，并且写一篇报告给她．

有一天，在本上课的时候，老师拿出一块石头问有没有了解它的人．本举起了手，老师让他回答．＂为什么本会举手？＂大家都很疑惑，＂他从来不说话啊，他会想要说什么呢？＂

然而，本不仅了解这种石头，而且能说出很多关于它的知识．他说出了这块石头的种类，而且甚至知道老师是从哪里找到它的！老师和同学们都很惊讶．而本是因为做了一篇读书报告学到了所有这些知识的．

　 后来（渐渐地），本成为了班级里的优等生．在中学毕业后，本去了耶鲁大学；并且最终，他成为了美国最优秀的医生之一．当本长大之后，他才知道了一件关于他妈妈的，他小的时候并不知道的事情：她，本身，甚至都不识字．

A. top B. slow C. class D. answer E. knew

**KEY：BCDEA**

Passage 12

In the eighteenth century, cities became larger and larger. People moved from the countryside and small towns to the \_\_21\_\_ because there was more work for them to do in the cities.

On Sundays and holidays, they liked to leave the cities and have a good time in the countryside. But not every \_\_22\_\_had a horse or a wagon(四轮马车)。 People needed a simpler means of transportation. Inventors in many countries tied to solve this problem.

The first bicycle, which is very simple, \_\_23\_\_ in 1790. People called “the horse on wheel”. Then in 1861, after many improvements being made, the bicycle became a practical \_\_24\_\_ of transportation.

People liked bikes because they weren’t as expensive as horses and didn’t need to be fed. They could go anywhere and were easy to \_\_25\_\_.

在十八世纪，城市变得越来越大， 人们都从乡下到小镇到城市主要是因为在城市里有更所的工作。

在周末和假日，他们喜欢离开城市，在乡村里度假， 但并不是每一个家庭都能有马或者四轮马车。在很多国家人们需要更多的交通改革来解决他们的问题。

第一辆自行车，它非常简单， 出现在1790年， 人们叫它“在轮子上的马”， 然后通过许多改进，在1861年，自行车变成了常见的交通工具。

人们喜欢自行车，主要是因为它没有马那么贵，而且不需要喂养， 他们就能去任何地方，而且很容易骑。

A. appeared B. cities C. family D. means E. ride

**KEY：BCADE**

Passage 13

Man has always wanted to fly. Even as long as eight hundred years ago, an Englishman had tried. He made a pair of \_\_21\_\_ 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\_\_, the 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 with hot air, they thought it would rise into the air and \_\_23\_\_. 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 \_\_24\_\_.

At the next attempt, they arranged 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.

人类总想飞行。 甚至早在800年前， 就有一个英国人尝试过。他用鸡的羽毛做了一双翅膀， 把翅膀固定在肩膀上。 然后从一个很高的建筑物上跳下去。你能想象的到， 他没有飞多远。 相反， 他掉到了地上，摔断了几根骨头。 第一次真正意义上的试飞发生在1783年， 在法国。2个蒙古的兄弟了解到热的空气可以上升。如果他们能把一个大的气球装满热气，他们认为热气球就会飞到空中。他们是正确的， 他们用一些布料和纸做了一个很大的热气球， 直径有10米。他们把气球充满热气，气球就飞到了空中200 米的高度。在300米以外的地方着陆。

第二次试验的时候，他们装载了乘客。因为乘客是一只公鸡、一只鸭子和一只绵羊，所以我们不知道他们对于那次飞行有什么感受。 但是，我们知道的是那次旅游持续了8分钟并且动物都安全的着陆了。

A. Instead B. wings C. do D. away E. Fly

**KEY：BAEDC**

Passage 14

“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 the 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 \_\_21\_\_, I had to do football, homework and job at the same time. It was really hard for me. I was burning out, falling asleep at school and failing \_\_22\_\_ many courses. My teachers were mad at 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 is was for the things I need, when actually it was or the things I wanted. Needing and wanting are different. Needing something is like your only shoes have holes in them. But wanting us have every new brand sneaker just because you \_\_24\_\_ it. I start to think about if I did a wrong thing. Slowly, I learnt to manage my money better so that I could have more time for school and football. I learnt t make a wide \_\_25\_\_ on 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个小时。5美元一小时， 在一家影楼做推销员。

我得到这份工作后，我不得不同时踢足球，做作业和做工作， 这对我来水真的很难。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，我也缺少了很多训练， 比赛垫底。我的教练很生气，又不禁问到，你为什么要工作？ 我告诉他们， 这我是我想要一些事物时，我需要做的。需要和想要是不同的。需要的东西就像是你唯一的一双鞋子破了个洞。 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做错了。 最后我学会了更好地管理钱，以便我有足够的时间做好学习的事情和踢足球。我学会了在需要和想要之间做正确的决定。

A. decision B. like C. sit D. in E. Job

**KEY：EDCBA**

Passage 15

Memory is very important in our life. A good memory is great help for learning a language. Everybody learns \_\_21\_\_ own language by keeping in mind what he hears when he is small child. Some children like those who \_\_22\_\_ abroad with their \_\_23\_\_, seem to learn two languages easily as they do one. In school, it’s not easy for pupils \_\_24\_\_ a second language because they have very \_\_25\_\_time for it. Memory is like a diary that we keep every day.

记忆在我们的生命中非常重要。好的记忆对学习语言能提供很多帮助。每个人学习自己的语言就是通过记忆他听到的内容，当他还是的小孩子的时候。很多随父母住在国外的小孩，他们学两种语言就比较容易。在学校，对每个学生而言，学生学习第二种语言不那么容易， 因为他们对此语言的记忆很少。记忆就像日记，每天都保存着。

A. live B. little C. parents D. his E. to learn

**KEY：DACEB**

Passage 16

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 \_\_22\_\_ stress as something that other people impose on us. We often complain about how other people put us \_\_23\_\_ pressure. But we should try not to let such pressure affect us. We should not forget that we are largely responsible for some of the stress ourselves. We sometimes take \_\_24\_\_ more work than our bodies and our minds can handle. We should learn to \_\_25\_\_ our limitations. We should be aware of which 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。很明确，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. of B. under C. accept D. from E. on

**KEY：DABEC**

Passage 17

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 \_\_21\_\_ in the middle of the night. The girl was waken up by the family dog, Danny, who was barking loudly in the back garden. Ann smelled something \_\_22\_\_. She got up and 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 too \_\_23\_\_ for the little girl to more 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-years old girl, Ann, saved her big brothers from death.

昨天晚上，一场大货袭击了按在曼彻斯特的房子。

半夜里房间起火的时候，安的父母刚好出城过周末去了。 小狗丹尼在后花园中大声非叫， 把安吵醒了。安闻到着火的味道。 她立刻起床穿过满是烟雾的房子想去叫醒她的哥哥，弗兰克。

但是弗兰克醒不过来， 这时安得到了够的帮助。弗兰克没有意识的身体对于这个小女孩来说太重了， 所以她一个人没办法挪动哥哥的身体，但是这个聪明的小女孩把狗带了过来，并把牵狗的皮带帮到弗兰克的左脚踝上，自己拉住哥哥的右脚踝，最后在狗的帮助下她终于把哥哥挪到了安全的地方。

安，这个年仅10岁的小女孩，救了自己的大哥哥。

A. heavy B. burning C. start D. pulled E. tied

**KEY：CBAED**

Passage 18

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 but natural. 23 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 given more 24 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. Although C. where D. over E. freedom

**KEY：CABED**

Passage 19

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, said, “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，我将将一些笑话，而你，约翰，给我们唱一首歌；而你，彼得，给我们将一些有趣的故事。”

所以他们开始步行到他们的房间，汤姆将很多笑话，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，但是足够是人伤心。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 20

It’s very interesting to stud 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 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 name last and the given name first, while their middles are not used very much. I explained to her that the Chinese family name comes first, the given name 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 two 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 \_\_25\_\_ just one like mine.

学习不同国家认的名字其实是一件很有趣的事情。中国人的取名不同于外国人的取名。曾经， 有一个英国女士来访问我。 我做完自我介绍后，她打招呼道：“萍小姐，很高兴见到你。” 然后她给我她的名片，上面写着“Betty J.Black”。因此我同道“谢谢，贝蒂小姐。”我们看着彼此，不禁笑起来。之后，我发现原来英国人的姓氏都放在名字之后，而中间的名字并不常用。我向他解释道， 中国人的姓名都是姓氏在前，名字在后。所以她不应该叫我萍小姐。 她问我们中国人是否有中间名， 我告诉她我们没有。 但是人们通常会发现中国人的名片上有时候会出现三个字。 在这种情况下，姓氏放在首位， 后面的两个字都是名字。这在中国是很常见的，我姐姐的姓名就叫 李晓芳，名字有两个字，而不像我的只有一个。

A. put B. from C. should D. of E. Are

**KEY: BACED**

Passage 21

The world is not only hungry; it is also thirsty for water. This may seem strange to you, since nearly 75% of the earth's surface is covered with water. But about 97% of this huge 21 is seawater, or salt water. Man can only drink and use the other 3% of the fresh water that comes from rivers, lakes, underground, and other 22 . And we can't even use all of that, because some of it is in the form of icebergs and glaciers. Even worse, some of it has been polluted. However, as things stand today, this small amount of fresh water, 23 is constantly being replaced by rainfall; is still enough for us. But our need for water is increasing rapidly－almost day by day. We all have to learn how to stop wasting our 24 water. One of the first steps we should take is to develop ways of reusing it. Experiments have already been done in this 25 , but only on a small scale. The systems that have been worked out resemble those used in spacecraft.

世界不仅仅饥饿，还很渴。你可能觉得这很奇怪，因为近75%的地球表面都覆盖着水。但是96%的水都是海水或咸水。人们只能饮用和使用其他3%的来自河湖、地下与其他来源的淡水。我们甚至连这些也不能都利用，因为有的存在于冰山和冰川里。更糟糕的是，一些水还被污染了。但是，正如今天的情况一样，这些少量的淡水，在不停地由降雨循环，现在还够我们使用。但我们对水的需求在增加，几乎是每天都在增加。我们都必须学会如何不浪费宝贵的水。我们可做的第一步中，开发重复利用水的技术是一项。这一领域，已做了很多实验，但只是小规模的。开发的系统很像飞行器上的用的那种。

A.field B. sources C. which D. precious E. amount

**KEY: EBCDA**

-以下12篇有时间同学可以看下，没时间的不用看

Passage 1

One day a woman got into her car and start driving home after work. Suddeny, 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.”

一天一个女人下班开着回家。突然她看到一辆黄色的车跟在她后面。 司机是个男人。她左转，这辆黄色的车也跟着左转。她向右转， 这辆黄色的车也跟着右转。 她等红绿灯的时候，黄色的车在她后面停下了。她很害怕， 所以快速的把车开到了警察局。当她看到停在后面的黄车时， 她很吃惊。就在这时， 警察局外面站着一位年轻人。 这个女人看到他非常开心。她知道这是一个警察，因为他穿了一身警服。她跳下车跑到警察跟前，让这个警察把黄车里的男人抓起来。所以警察向黄车走过去。

看到警察后，开黄车的男人没有试图逃跑。 他笑了笑对这个女人说：“女士，我只是想把这个钱包还给你， 我觉得这个是你丢的。”

A. wearing B. behind C. too D. dropped E. Away

**KEY：CBAED**

Passage 2

Kelly is a clerk. She works in a town. She is busy from morning to \_\_\_21\_\_\_.

She gets up at six o'clock in the morning and goes to do morning exercise at half past six. Then she has breakfast \_\_\_22\_\_\_ the family at a quarter past seven. She goes to work at a quarter past eight.

She \_\_\_23\_\_\_ work at half past four and goes home. She arrives home at a quarter to five. At half past six she makes supper. After supper, she has a little rest. Sometimes she \_\_\_24\_\_\_ TV for a little while. She studies for about an hour \_\_\_25\_\_\_ she goes to bed.

凯莉是一个职员。她在镇里上班。她从早忙到晚。

她早上六点起床，六点半去晨练。七点十五和家人一起吃早餐。八点一刻去上班。

她四点半下班后回家，四点四十五到家。六点半做晚饭。吃过晚饭休息一会。有时她看会儿电视。学习一小时左右上床睡觉。

A. watches B. finishes C. with D. before E. night

**KEY：ECBAD**

Passage 3

Mumu is a Chinese boy. But now he\_\_\_21\_\_in the UK. He lives and \_\_\_22\_\_ with Mr and Mrs Green in London. They are very nice to him. But they like different food.

For breakfast, Mr and Mrs Green would like milk, eggs and some vegetables, sometimes they have fruits. Mumu would like milk and eggs, but he wouldn't like vegetables at the breakfast time.

Lunch is at one \_\_\_23\_\_\_. Mr and Mrs Green usually have large hamburgers. Mumu doesn't like them. He thinks they're \_\_\_24\_\_\_. He would like some rice. After that, he'd like some fruits. \_\_\_25\_\_\_ Mr and Mrs Green usually have afternoon tea.

For dinner, Mr and Mrs Green have soup, beef, vegetables and fruit. Mumu wouldn't like any beef, he'd like some noodles.

木木是个中国男孩。但现在他在英国。他在伦敦和格林夫妇在一起生活。格林夫妇对他很好。但他们的饮食习惯不同。

格林夫妇早饭喜欢喝牛奶、吃鸡蛋及一些蔬菜，有时他们也吃点水果。木木喜欢喝牛奶吃鸡蛋，但他早餐不喜欢吃蔬菜。

午饭时间是一点。格林夫妇通常都吃个大汉堡。木木不喜欢吃汉堡。他认为汉堡不好。他喜欢吃米饭，吃完米饭吃些水果。但格林夫妇通常是喝下午茶。

格林夫妇晚饭喝汤，吃牛肉，蔬菜及水果。木木不喜欢吃牛肉，他喜欢吃面条。

A. eats B. is C. But D. o'clock E. bad

**KEY：BADEC**

Passage 4

Scientists have studied consumer behavior recently and found that the look of the package has a great effect\_\_\_21\_\_ the “quality” of the product and on how well it sells, because “consumers generally cannot tell between a product and its package. Many products are packages and many packages are products, ’’ as Louis Cheskin, the first social scientist studying consumers’ feeling for packaging, noticed.”

Colors are one of the best tools in packaging. Studies of eye movement have shown that colors draw human\_\_\_22\_\_ quickly. Take V8 for example. For many years, the bright red color of tomatoes and carrots on the thin bottle makes you feel that it is very good for your body. And the word “green” today can keep food prices\_\_\_23\_\_. Shapes are another attraction. Circles often suggest happiness and peacefulness, because these shapes are pleasing to both the eye and the heart. That’s\_\_\_24\_\_ the round yellow M signs of McDonald’s are inviting to both young and old.

This new consumer response to the colors and shapes of packages remains producers and sellers that people \_\_\_25\_\_ to satisfy both body and soul.

科学家们最近研究了顾客行为，发现包装的外观极大地影响了对商品质量的判断以及商品的销量，因为“顾客一般辨认不出商品与包装。很多商品是包装好了的，很多包装本身就是商品。”首个研究包装带给顾客感受的社会科学家路易斯•彻斯金发现。

颜色是商品包装的一个制胜法宝。对眼睛移动的研究显示，颜色能快速吸引人的注意力。以V8为例。很多年来，西红柿和胡萝卜的鲜艳的红色映在细小的瓶子上，让你感觉到这个对你身体很有好处。而今天“绿色“这个词可以是食物价格大幅度上涨。形状是另一个关键。圆形象征着幸福、和平，因为这些形状既对你的眼睛又对你的心脏有好处。那就是为什么麦当劳M是黄色的圆圆的字体既可以吸引年轻人又可以吸引老人。

顾客对包装的颜色以及形状的反应，依然是生产商和销售商来满足顾客身体和心灵需求的主要方式。

A. why B. going up C. on D. attention E. buy

**KEY：CDBAE**

Passage 5

“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，工作在一家影楼的推销员。

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。我学会了正确处理想要和需要之间的关系。

A、on B、manage C、sit D、at E、at the same time

**KEY：EDCBA**

Passage 6

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 nvironment was anything but natural.\_\_23\_\_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 given more \_\_24\_\_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. Although C. where D. over E. freedom

**KEY：CABED**

Passage 7

Eagle has the longest life-span of its’ 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, its’ long and flexible talons (爪) can no longer grab prey (掠食) which serve as food, its' long and sharp beak (鸟嘴, 喙) becomes bent. Its’ old-aged and heavy wings, due to their thick feathers, become stuck to its’ 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 its’ nest. There the Eagle knocks its' 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 its' old-aged feathers and after five months, eagle can take its' 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 8

　　The Internet began more than thirty years ago, and its goal was to increase communication among universities, the government and some major American businesses by linking their computers together. The Internet makes it easy for them to send large 21 of information quickly.

　　As time passed, more people began using the Internet. In 1981, the Internet linked 13 computers. Only nine years later, it 22 more than 350,000 computers. Today experts say there are about 300 million computers connected to the Internet.

　　The Internet has changed the way people work. They can travel from place to place 23 getting in touch with their office all the time via the Internet. A recent report in the America magazine, Newsweek, said more than 89 million Americana now use the Internet at work. Companies around the world now use the Internet. One can hardly imagine how business could be done 24 the Internet.

　　The Internet is becoming more important than any one had thought possible. And its importance is 25 to increase more in the future.

　　因特网30年前开始多起来，它的目标在于提高大学间的联系。政府和一些主要的美国商业都是通过计算机来实现他们之间的联系。因特网让他们之间传递大量的信息变得很迅速。

　　随着时间的推移，越来越多的人开始使用因特网。1981年，因特网连接13台计算机。仅仅9年之后，它连接超过三万五千台计算机。今天专家们说，大约有3亿台的计算机通过因特网连接。

　　因特网改变了人们的工作。他们从一个地方到另一个地方旅行，然而能通过因特网实现他们工作的联系。美国《新闻周刊》杂志最新的报道，在美国大约有八千九百万的人使用电脑工作。电脑因为因特网遍布全国。无法想想，生意如果没有因特网该如何去做。

　　因特网变得越来越重要，这是任何人都无法想象的。它的重要性希望在将来能更大。

　　　　A. linked B. expected C. amount D. while E. without

**KEY：CADEB**

Passage 9

It’s very interesting to study names of different countries. Chinese names are different from foreign names. Once an English lady came to \_\_\_21\_\_ 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．

学习不同的国家的取名是一件很有趣的事。中国人的取名不同于外国人的取名。曾经，有一个英国女士来访问我。我做完自我介绍后，她打招呼道：“萍小姐，很高兴见到你。”然后她给我她的名片，上面写着“Betty J.Black”。因此我回道：“谢谢，贝帝小姐。”我们看着彼此，不禁笑起来。之后，我发现了原来英国人的姓在名之后，而中间的名字并不常用。我向她解释道，中国人的名字姓在前，名在后，所以她不应该叫我萍小姐。她问我们中国人是否有中间名。我告诉她我们没有。但是人们通常会发现在中国人的名片上有时候会出现三个字。在这种情况下，姓放在首位，把具有两个汉字的名跟在后面。这在中国是很常见的。我的姐姐叫李晓芳。她姓李名晓芳，名有两个汉字，而不像我的只有一个。

A. visit B. should C. like D. put E. are

**KEY：ADBEC**

Passage 10

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 \_\_\_22\_\_\_ what to write. Very often the student leaves the lecture with notes which do not catch the main points and which 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 tackle 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 \_\_24\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_25\_\_\_ 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. overcoming B. wonders C. enable D. with whom E. illustrating

**KEY：EBCAD**

Passage 11

Do you know the story about the fox and the grapes? A fox is \_\_\_21\_\_\_ food. He is very hungry. Now, he stands near a wall. The wall is very \_\_\_22\_\_\_.

The fox is looking up. He sees a lot of fine grapes \_\_23\_\_\_ the wall. He smiles and says, "How nice they are! I want to eat them."The fox jumps and jumps, but the wall is too high. He \_\_\_24\_\_\_ get the grapes.The fox says, "I must go now. I don't like those grapes. They are green. They are not \_\_\_25\_\_\_ to eat."

你听过狐狸和葡萄的故事吗？一只狐狸非常饥饿，正在搜寻食物。它站在一面墙下。墙很高。狐狸抬头往上看。它看见了墙上挂了很多大葡萄。

它笑笑说道：“多好的葡萄啊！我想要吃。”狐狸跳啊跳啊，但是墙太高了。它摘不到葡萄。狐狸于是说，“我必须走了。我不喜欢这些葡萄。他们还是绿的。肯定不好吃。”

A. looking for B. good C. on D. high E. can't

**KEY：ADCEB**

Passage 12

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 different rates, 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.

两个做着同样工作的人，却得到不同的报酬，这似乎很不公平。采用同工同酬的薪酬制度似乎很容易，但实际上却没那么容易。

两个人可能在同一家工厂做着同样的工作。但是，其中一人的工作速度可能是另外一个人的两倍；或者，其中一个人的工作从不出错，而另外一个人却错误百出。对于有的工作，人们可以通过按工作量而不是按工时的方式来支付薪酬，以解决工作速度的问题。这种按量支付报酬的工作被称作计件工作。但是，并不是所有的工作都能这样做，因此，考虑到技能差异，按不同的报酬等级支付工资有时也是很有用的。这通常意味着，年轻一点的、经验也没那么多的人得到的报酬比年长的、更有经验的人要少。这样看起来相当合理。

A. other B. sight C. older D. way E. account

**KEY：BADEC**

**第五部分 英译汉全真翻译版（2017年12月统考题库）**

复习要点：本部分6小题共30分，是考试中较为简单的题型，分值也高，所以花多些精力和时间来掌握。复习中先看英语，尝试翻译，然后掌握不熟悉的单词意思，批改为人工批阅，没有标准答案，翻译句子中任何一个单词正确会给0.5分到1分，整句意思翻译正确，自然流畅就会给满分，所以，一定要答题，认识一个单词就写一个单词的意思，确定不会写的单词就不要写，只翻译自己会的单词内容。

----------------以下160必须掌握，可得分值20分------------------

**重点必须掌握以下160个，分值20分：**

1.A friend of mine from high school is working in England now.我高中的一个朋友目前在英格兰工作。

2.A lot of natural resources in the mountain area are to be exploited and used.那个山区有许多自然资源有待于开发利用。

3. As is known to all, China is a developing country. 众所周知，中国是一个发展中国家。

4. Are you fond of music?你喜欢音乐吗？

5. All that glitters is not gold. 闪光的东西，未必都是金子。

6. Apples here like water and sunshine. 这里的苹果喜欢水和阳光。

7. Both Ann and Mary are suitable for the job. 安妮和玛丽都适合干这项工作。

8. Bill hit his car into a wall last night. 昨晚比尔开车时车撞到了墙上。

9. Could you tell me where the post office is?请问邮局在哪里？

10. Do you have access to the Internet?你能上网吗？

11. Do you think you can do it by yourself?你认为你自己可以单独干完这件事吗?

12. Each time history repeats itself, the price goes up. 历史每重演一次，代价就增加一分。

13. Have you seen Tom recently?最近你看见汤姆了吗？

14. How are you doing these days?这些日子你怎么样？

15. He was very happy to hear from his old friend.他很高兴收到他的老朋友的信。

16. He has a foreign friend who lives in the United States.他有一个住在美国的外国朋友。

17. He didn't need to attend the meeting.他没必要参加那个会议。

18. He prefers coffee to tea.与茶相比，他更喜欢咖啡。

19.He has taught English in this university ever since he moved to this city．自从移居到这座城市以来，他就一直在这所大学教英语。

20. I rang your house last night but your mother answered the phone.我昨夜给你家打电话，但接电话的是你母亲。

21. I knocked on his door but nobody came to answer it.我敲了他的门，但没人来开门。

22. I'm thinking about a visit to Paris. 我在考虑去巴黎旅游。

23. I hurried to my office. 我匆忙赶到了办公室。

24. I slept soundly all night. 我整夜睡得很熟。

25. I read the local newspapers with great interest every evening.每晚我怀着极大的兴趣读当地报纸。

26. I hope we can have some snow this winter.我希望今年冬天会下点雪。

27. I've lost interest in my work.我对这份工作已经失去了兴趣。

28. I was having a nap when suddenly the telephone rang. 我在睡觉时，电话铃突然响了。

29. I would appreciate it if you would just let me deal with this case.如果你能让我独自处理这桩案件，我将不胜感激。

30. In an age of plenty, we feel spiritual hunger. 在这个物质财富充裕的时代，我们感到精神上的饥渴。

31. In no other country in the world can you find such plants as this one. 像这种植物在世界上的其他任何一个国家中都找不到。

32. It’s very important to maintain your current weight through exercise and healthy eating.通过锻炼和健康饮食来保持你目前的体重是非常重要的。

33. It normally takes a semester for a college freshman to adjust to his college life.大学新生一般需要花一个学期来适应大学生活。

34. If you decided to learn a new language, you would have to dedicate yourself wholeheartedly to the cause. 如果你决定学一门新的语言，你必须全身心地投入。

35. John and his brother differ in personality even if their differences in age are not significant.尽管约翰和他哥哥在年纪上相差不大，但他们的个性却不相同。

36. Life is meaningless without a purpose.没有目标的生活是毫无意义的。

37. Look out the window it's still raining today!看窗外，今天还在下雨。

38. My classmate is much cleverer than I.我的同学比我聪明多了。

39. Most students feel satisfied with the progress they’ve made.大多数学生对自己所取得的进步感到满意。

40. Our textbooks are very different from theirs.我们的教材与他们的教材很不一样。

41. People all over the world are trying to help the people in the quake-stricken areas.全世界人民都在尽力帮助遭受地震地区的人民。

42. She likes to help any one who is in difficulty.她乐意帮助任何一个有困难的人。

43. This box can hold more books than that one.这个箱子比那个箱子能装更多的书。

44. This new country hopes to establish friendly relations with all its neighbours.这个新成立的国家希望和所有邻国建立友好关系。

45.This place has plentiful material resources. 这个地方有丰富的物质资源。

46. The doctor had no choice but reach out to their colleagues across the nation.那个医生别无选择，只能向全国的同行救助。

47. The People's Republic of China (PRC), founded on October 1, 1949, covers an area of 9.6 million square kilometers.中华人民共和国成立于1949年10月1日，国土面积约960万平方公里。

48. The Olympic Games is an international sports event that takes place every four years.奥林匹克运动会是国际性的体育会，每四年主办一次。

49. The friend saw everything but did not say a single word.这位朋友看到了一切，却一言不发。

50. The doctor told me to have more water.医生让我多喝些水。

51. The students are encouraged to do more listening, reading and writing by their teacher.老师鼓励学生多听、多读、多写。

52. They thought that there must be something wrong with their TV set.他们认为电视机一定出了毛病了。

53.The more passions we have, the more happiness we are likely to experience. 我们的激情越多，我们有可能体验到的快乐就越多。

54. The traffic jams during morning and afternoon rush hours are a headache in big cities now.上下班高峰期的交通拥挤问题是大城市目前的一个棘手问题。

55.Tom（人名有可能变化或Fred）was such a hardworking student that he soon came out first in the class. 汤姆是一个学习十分用功的学生，以至于不久他就成了班里学习最好的学生。

56. Trees need water to grow.树木有水才能生长。

57.There is a large amount of energy wasted due to friction. 由于摩擦而损耗了大量的能量。

58.Ted and William have lived under the same roof for five years.泰德和威廉已经在同一个屋檐下生活了五年了。

59.Transistors are small in size and light in weight. 晶体管的体积小，重量轻。

60.Various substances differ widely in their magnetic characteristics.各种材料的磁性有很大的不同。

61. What kind of life do most people enjoy?多数人喜欢什么样的生活？

62. What time do you go swimming every day?你每天何时去游泳？

63. Would you mind closing the window for me?能帮我关一下窗户吗？

64. Would you please help me with this heavy box?你能帮我拾一下这个很沉的箱子吗？

65. We must take some measures to control the pollution.我们必须采取措施来控制污染。

66. Who can help me clean the room?谁能帮我打扫房间？

67. We should encourage him to have confidence in himself.我们应当鼓励他对自己要有信心。

68.You needn’t go there anymore. He already knows about it.你不必去了，他已经知道那件事

69. You and your team can discover the answers to problems together.你和你的团队能够一起找到问题的答案。

70. You'd better do that again.你最好再做一遍。

71. In the United States a lot of college students do not live at home.在美国，许多大学生不在家住。

72. In the world, soccer or football is the most popular sport.足球是一项风靡全世界的体育运动。

73. In Foreign Languages Department,a checking machine is used to correct the students'test papers.在外语系，用阅卷机给学生阅卷。

74. In many factories,an assembly line is used to speed up the efficiency of the workforce.许多工厂采用流水线来提高工作效率。

75. In no other region in the world can you find such rare animals as giant pandas.在世界上的其他任何地区，你都找不到像大熊猫这样的珍惜动物。

76. Jane has told me a lot about her trip in 珍妮告诉了我很多关于她旅行的事

77. Just because you like, it doesn't mean I will.你喜欢它，并不意味我也会喜欢。

78. Jenny is fond of reading and often borrows books from the city library.珍妮喜爱读书，经常从市图书馆借回许多书。

79. Let's sit over here until it's time for you to board.我们就在这里坐到你上飞机的时间。

80. Let's try something different. 让我们尝尝其它不同的口味

81. Li Bai is one of the greatest poets that have ever lived in China.李白是中国有史以来最伟大的诗人之一。

82. My classmate is more clever than I.我的同学比我聪明。

83. My grandpa is used to getting up early.我爷爷习惯早起。

84. My problem is that I don't have much time to do the work.我的问题在于我没有多少时间干这工作。

85. Many valuable resources in China's west area are to be exploited and used.中国西部地区有许多宝贵的资源有待开发和利用。

86. Not all Americans are interested in sports, of course.当然，并非所有美国人都对运动有兴趣。

87. Nothing in the world moves faster than light. 世界上没有什么东西比光走得更快。

88. Not until the child fell asleep did the mother leave the room.直到孩子睡着了，妈妈才离开房间。

89. Never had he thought that the project would have been completed so fast.他从没有预料到这项工程会完成得这么快。

90. Once all the information is completed,you sigh here.一旦所有的信息都完成了，请在这里签字。

91. One can never succeed without enough confidence in himself.一个若是对自己没有足够的信息就永远不会成功。

92. Okay, and I need a pen to fill out the address.好，我还得借一支笔来填写地址

93. Open the window and let the fresh air in.打开窗户让新鲜空气进来。

94. Our library is as big as theirs.我们的图书馆和他们的一样大。

95. People use science knowledge to understand and change nature.人们利用科学知识去了解自然，改造自然。

96. Please call me back when you are free. 你有时间给我回个电话。

97. Please ring me up tomorrow morning.请在明天早上给我打电话

98. Please move your chair to the window 请把你的椅子移动到窗口

99. Please give this book to whoever comes first. 请把这本书给最先来得人。

100. She begins cooking as soon as she gets home.她每天一到家就开始做饭。

101. A dog is always well-known as a clever and friendly animal.在动物中，狗素以其聪明与和善而著称。

102. A good memory is a great help in learning a language. 好的记忆有助于语言的学习。

103. A teacher should have patience in his work. 当老师应当有耐心。

104. A lot of natural resources in the mountain are are to be exploited and used.那个山区有许多自然资源有待于开发利用。

105. Although very important,intelligent is not necessarily the key to success.虽然聪明很重要,但未必是成功的关键。

106. As long as there is water,plants won't die quickly.只要有水，植物就不会很快死去。

107. As was expected,he passed the exam easily.果不出所料，他轻而易举地通过了考试。

108. But it looks like something I would never buy.但它看起来就像是我绝不会买的东西。

109. Bob was such a hardworking man that he always worked late till night.鲍勃是一个如此勤奋的人，以至于他总是工作到深夜。

110. Because of his carelessness,Jack hit his car into a big tree by the roadside.在这个物质财富充裕的时代，我们感到精神上贫乏。

111. Can you express yourself clearly in English? 你能用英语清楚地表达自己的意思吗？

112. Christmas is the most important festival in the west 圣诞节是西方最重要的节日

113. Don't you think smoking is harmful to your health?你不认为抽烟对你的身体有害吗？

114. Don't you mind my opening the window?你不介意我打开窗户吧？

115. Do you think students should do a part-time job?你认为学生应该做兼职吗？

116. Did you get that E-mall from me?你收到我发的那份电子邮件了吗？

117. Everyone was in bed except me.除了我，所有人都上床睡觉了。

118. Excuse me. Where's the nearest police station?劳驾，离这儿最近的派出所在哪里？

119. Go down this street until you reach the second traffic lights.顺着这条街走，一直走到第二个交通灯处。

120. Give us a few more minutes to decide 再给我们一点时间来做决定

121. He had a traffic accident last week.他上星期出了一起交通事故。

122. He has been learning English for years. 多年来，他一直在学英语。

123. He is always very active in student activities. 他总是积极参与学生活动。

124. He is sweating all over.他出了一身汗。

125. He is thinking about moving to a new place.他正在考虑搬到一个新的的地方

126. He keeps looking at himself in the mirror.他老是照镜子。

127. He stopped smoking.他戒烟了。

128. He was too tired to go on reading.他太困了，无法再阅读了

129. He has sympathy for all poor people 他对所有的穷人有一颗同情心

130. He told me that he had lived in America for 10 years before he came to china.虽然这件事超出了他们的能力范围，但他们还是尽全力去做。

131. I'm not an English major student.我不是英语专业的学生。

132. I'm now a distance education student.我现在是一名远程教育学员。

133. I'm very much eager to improve my oral English.我非常渴望改进我的英语口语。

134. I am very familiar with his name.我很熟悉他的名字。

135. I am wondering who broke the window 我想知道是谁打坏了窗户。

136. How long will it take us to get there?我们到那儿要用多长时间？

137. I feel satisfied with my life.我对我的生活感到满意。

138. I got married ten years ago.十年前，我结了婚。

139. I have a pain in my back.我的背疼。

140. I look forward to hearing from you.我期待着收到您的回信。

141. I need to buy some 50-cent stamps. 我需要买一些50美分的邮票

142. I prefer tea to coffee.我宁可要茶，不要咖啡。

143. I think the picture shows us how fruits is necessary to life.我想这幅图是告诉我们水果是生活中不可缺的。

144. I think our dream will become true.我想我们的梦想会成真。

145. I'll call you as soon as I arrive.我一到就给你打电话。

146. I'll write to you as soon as I get there. 我一到那儿就给你写信

147. I'll have to try using the search engines.我必须试着使用搜索引擎。

148. I'm certain he'll go to see the film, because he's bought a ticket. 我肯定他会去看电影，因为他已经买了票

149. I'm going to buy a monthly ticket tomorrow.我想明天买张月票。

150. I'm going to run for the bus as soon as the bell rings.铃声一响，我就跑出去赶公交车。

151.She was the only daughter and the youngest child of five.她是家里唯一的女儿也是五个孩子中最小的一个

152. Some football teams will have games there.有几支足球队要在那里进行比赛。

153. The earth on which we live is shaped like a ball.我们居住的地球，形状像一个大球。

154. The more money I make, the happier I will be.赚的钱越多，我就会越快乐。

155. The plane took off very smoothly.飞机很平稳地起飞了。

156. The price of gasoline will come down in Chinese market.中国市场上的汽油价将会下降。

157. The most common samples of inorganic materials are the gases of the atmosphere, water, rocks, etc. 大气中的气体、水、岩石等都是无机物中最普通的实例。

158. Tom's father has taught English here since he graduated from Peking University.汤姆的父亲从北京大学毕业后就一直在这里教英语。

159. Though it was beyoud them,they tried their best to do it.我们越有激情，我们有可能体验到的快乐就越多。

160. Though it was late,they kept on working.尽管已经很晚了，他们还在继续工作。

**第六部分 作文（2017年12统考题库）全新版**

机考作文大致分以下10类, 精选频率高的8类范文8篇, 议论文12篇, 书信通知等4篇,共14篇,学会套用。

提示: 写作部分满分10分, 即使不能根据要求写出文章, 也不能空白, 写上自己认识的词或句子,都有可能拿到一定的辛苦分. 作文要求80字, 系统会随时告诉你此时字数是多少,所以一定要写满80字, 最好是写到100字左右。

**对于没有基础的考生, 如果遇见完全陌生的考题的话,就套用最后的万能范文,可以拿到4分以上.**

注意作文千万不能空白，只要写了就有分数，作文就在下面模板里面，同学们有空多看。

万能模板：适用所有作文类型，如果基础很差， 看不了太多就把以下6小段掌握。

I think (此处抄写作文题目) is an interesting topic. 我认为（作文题目）是一个有趣的话题。

Many people around me are talking about this.我周围的许多人都在谈论这个。

In my opinion, we should understand 此处抄写作文题目 like this. 在我看来，我们应该明白（作文题目）是这样的。

First, 此处翻译题目中的中文提示1（如果实在不会写，可抄写阅读理解中的意义有关的句子两到三个凑数， 如果能做适当的修改更好。

Second, 此处翻译题目中的中文提示2（如果实在不会写，可抄写阅读理解中的意义有关的句子两到三个凑数， 如果能做适当的修改更好。

In conclusion, let’s pay more and more attention to this together from now on.

总之，从现在开始，让我们越来越关注这个话题。

**一类：英语学习类，此类要灵活运用范文，用在各类学习中**

**★Why I study English?（我为什么学习英语?）/ 或者:Why do students like learning English? (为什么学生喜欢学习英语？) Why I Like Learning English (为什么我喜欢学英语)**

English is an international language. 英语是一门国际性的语言。It is very useful. 它非常有用。I like English very much.我非常喜欢英语。 And this is how I study English.我就是这样学习英语的。

First, I remember 30 English words every day. 首先，我每天背30个英文单词。Second, I go over the grammar points regularly. 第二，我定期复习语法要点。Third, I read articles in English newspapers and I read simple novels in English. 第三，我阅读英文报纸的文章以及简单的英文小说。Fourth, I listen to English radio programs and watch English TV programs. 第四，我听英语的广播节目，看英语的电视节目。Finally, I listen to English music and watch English movies.最后，我听英文音乐，看英文电影。

This is how I study English. 我就是这样来学习英语的。As a result, I’m more and more interested in English and my English has improved greatly. 结果，我现在对英语更感兴趣了，英语也有了很大的进步。Practice makes perfect. 熟能生巧。If I keep practicing, I believe that my English will be better and better. 如果我继续不断练习的话，我的英语将会变得越来越棒。

**可套用题目为：Self-study （自学）/How to achieve success of distance learning（如何在远程学习中获得成功，(My) School life（我的学校生活）(同my first year in college大学生活的第一年)/ My Study Plan(学习计划)，How to learn English well?（如何学好英语？）/My english study（我的英语学习），How to Overcome Difficulties in My English Studies（如何克服英语学习中的困难），Never Give Up（永远不要放弃），My Study Plan 我的学习计划，My Dream 我的理想，My Hobbies我的爱好，Why I Like Learning English 为何我喜欢英语**

**二类：优点和缺点，灵活运用到各类商品中**

**★Television/About Television（电视）**

TV plays the vital role in ours life. 电视在我们生活中扮演重要角色。TV can be seen everywhere in our daily life. 电视在我们生活中随处可见。Almost each family has one TV set. 每个家庭都有电视。However, there is a good side and a bad side to everything, and TV is no exception.然而每件事都有他的两面性，电视也不例外。

TV has its advantages. 电视有它的优点。TV is very important to help me to get information and knowledge.电视能帮我获取信息 Various TV programs make me get to know the world and help me with my studies.丰富的电视节目让我不断的了解世界帮助我学习。

However, TV also has its disadvantages.然而电视也有缺点。 Watching too much TV program can waste a lot of time. 看太多电视浪费时间Some programs are boring and useless, and they can bring us bad information.有些节目无聊没用，并且会给我们带来坏的信息。

So, every coin has two sides, we should choose the right one.总之，一个硬币有它的两面，我们要选择好的那面。

**可套用题目为：The Computer电脑/The Digital Products(数码产品），About Internet（论因特网），My Favorite TV program最爱的电视节目，On money（关于金钱）/ Money is not everything（金钱不是万能的）/Can Money Buy Happiness?（钱能带来快乐吗），Private Cars in China 中国私家车/ Buy a car or not?（买不买车？）/ On private cars（关于私家车），Advantages and Disadvantages of the Mobile Phone（手机的利与弊）/My Opinion on Cell Phones（我对于手机的想法），On TV Ads（论电视广告）/My view on the Negative Effects of Some Advertisements（广告的负面影响）**

**三类：运动类。使用范围较多，灵活运用。**

**★Do physical execise（锻炼身体）/About physical exercise(体育锻炼)/ The sports activities I like best(我最喜欢体育活动) / sports**

Everyone hopes to live happily in the world. 每个人都想在这个世界上获得快乐。There is famous saying: ‘life lies on exercise’.俗话说生命在于运动 So exercise can help you live longer and more healthily.运动可以让你的生命延续活的更快乐。

First, exercise is good for us to build our bodies. 首先，运动能够迁建身体。It makes the heart beat faster and make us stronger. 让心脏跳动加快促使我们强壮。Sports can also make us eat more than usual which contributes to our bodies.运动能让我们比平时吃的更多让身体强壮。

Second, exercise can make us happy. 第二，运动能让我们快乐。Some sport like basketball is interesting.有些运动比如篮球很有意思 So playing basketball can bring us into happiness. 所以打篮球能带给我们快乐。

Third, exercise can help us get rid of our bad habits.第三，运动可以帮我们改掉坏习惯。 We will not be lazy after a period of exercise.一段时间的运动之后我们就不再懒惰。

In a word, exercise is important, helpful and absolutely necessary.总之，运动很重要，很有用也绝对必要。

**可套用题目为：Health and Wealth健康与财富，My Favorite Sport（我最喜爱的运动）//My favorite form of entertainment（我最喜欢的娱乐形式）/ 或者：My Favorite Hobby（我喜欢的爱好），Ways to keep fit (保持健康的方法)/How to keep healthy（如何保持健康）/ Health and eating habits（健康及饮食习惯），My Hobbies（我的爱好）/ My Interests（我的兴趣爱好）/ How I spend my spare time（我如何度过闲暇时光）/My Favorite Hobby（我最喜欢的爱好/ My hobby（我的爱好）/ My activities in leisure time(我的休闲生活)/Sports（运动），My Favorite Food（我最喜欢的食物），My Favorite TV program最爱的电视节目，My Ideal Job（我理想的工作）/ The Job I Like（我喜欢的工作），My Favorite Book（我最喜爱的书）/ The Book I Like Best（我最爱的一本书），My favorite means of getting information（我最喜爱的获取信息的手段），The Sports Activities I Like Best（我最爱的体育运动）**

**四类：远程教育学习类。**

**★My expectation of the long-distance education（对远程教育的期望）**

Now, I am a student in Shanghai TV university, in other words, I am a distance learner. 现在我在上海电大学英语。换言之，我是一名远程学习者。I have a lot of expectations on my distance education. 对远程教育，我有许多期待。Firstly, I hope to improve my spoken English. 第一，我希望可以提高我的英语口语。 I work in a foreign invested company, My boss is a foreigner, I need to talk with him in English every day, So I would like to improve my spoken English very much. 我在外企上班，老板是外国人，每天我都需要和他用英语交谈，所以我非常想要提高英语口语。 Secondly, I hope to improve my English writing ability. 第二，我希望提高英语写作能力。I need to receive and answer emails in English every day, but I don’t know many English words. 每天我都需要收发英语邮件，我词汇量不大。

These above are my expectations of the long-distance education. 以上这些是我对远程教育的期望。

**可套用题目为：How to achieve success of distance learning（如何在远程学习中获得成功），The course I hate most of the long-distance education（我最讨厌的远程教育课程）/ Difficulty in Studying English英语学习的困难，My Favorite course（我最喜欢的课程）/ The course I like best of the long-distance education (我最喜欢的远程教育课程)**

**五类：计划类，如国庆计划安排，新年安排，假期安排等。只想要记忆范文并稍作改动，范文如下：**

**★My Plan for the National Day Holiday（我的国庆假期计划）**

The National Day Holiday is coming. 国庆假期要到了。It is a very important festival in China. 这是中国一个非常重要的节日。Everybody has his or her plan for the National Day Holiday. 每个人对于国庆节都有自己的计划。I have a plan, too. 我也有一个计划。My plan is as follows: 我的计划如下.

First, I’ll take a good rest, as I’m always busy with my work. 首先，我要好好休息一下，因为我平时工作很忙。Second, I want to stay with my parents. I’m not usually together with them. 第二，我想陪陪父母。我并不是经常与他们在一起。Third, I want to meet some of my friends and relatives, as these days we don’t see each other often. 第三，我想见见一些亲戚朋友，因为我们现在不怎么有机会见面。Fourth, I want to give my room a god cleaning. 第四，我想好好打扫下房间。Finally, I will study English for the coming examination. 最后，我想为即将到来的考试学习下英语。

This is my plan for the coming National Day Holiday. 这就是我对即将到来的国庆假期的计划。

**可套用题目为：The Chinese New Year（中国新年），My Plan for the Spring Festival (我的春节计划), My plan for summer vacation（我的暑假计划）/ My travel plan（我的旅行计划）**

**六类：我的某某人，如老师，妈妈，同学，朋友等。只想要记忆一篇并稍作改动，举例类似如下：**

**★My teacher of English（我的英语老师）/ My Teacher in High School（我的高中老师）My Teacher / A (good) teacher to remember（我的老师/难忘的老师）/ My Favorite Teacher (我最喜欢的老师)/**

My English teacher is Miss Wang. 我的英语老师是王老师。She is a beautiful lady. 她很漂亮。She has a round face and bright eyes. 她长着一张圆脸和一对明亮的眼睛。She is always smiling. 她总是在微笑着。

Miss Wang is a good teacher. 王老师是一位好老师。She works very hard. 她工作非常努力。Every day she comes to the school early and is always the last one to leave. 每天她都很早到学校，总是最后一个离开。She speaks very good English and she teaches well. 她英语说得很棒，教得也很好。She also tells us what are the right things to do. 而且她还告诉我们如何明辨是非。She is a motherly teacher. 她是慈母般的老师。She treats us as her own children and takes good care of us. 她把我们当作自己孩子看待，细心照顾我们。She is so kind that everyone loves her.她人很好，大家都喜欢她。

This is Miss Wang, my favorite teacher. 这就是王老师，我最喜爱的老师。I feel so lucky to have her as my teacher. 我为有她这样的老师而感到幸运。I hope that someday I can be a teacher just like her.我希望有朝一日我也能成为像她这样的老师。

**★My Best Friend（我最好的朋友）/ My Close Friend (我的好朋友)/ My best schoolmate（我的同学）/ My Classmates（我的同学）/ My best workmate（我最好的同事）**

Li Xia is my best friend. 李霞是我最好的朋友。She is an English teacher. 她是位英语老师。She is a beautiful lady. 她很漂亮。She has a round face and bright eyes. 她长着一张圆脸和一对明亮的眼睛。She is always smiling. 她总是在微笑着。

Li Xia is a good teacher. 李霞是一位好老师。She works very hard. 她工作非常努力。Every day she comes to the school early and is always the last one to leave. 每天她都很早到学校，总是最后一个离开。She speaks very good English and she teaches well. 她英语说得很棒，教得也很好。She also tells her students what are the right things to do. 而且她还告诉她的学生们如何明辨是非。She is a motherly teacher. 她是慈母般的老师。She treats her students as her own children and takes good care of them. 她把学生当作自己孩子看待，细心照顾他们。She is so kind that everyone loves her. 她人很好，大家都喜欢她。

This is Li Xia, my best friend. 这就是李霞，我最好的朋友。I feel lucky to have her as my best friend. 我为有她这样的好朋友而感到幸运。I hope that we will be best friends forever. 我希望我们永远都是最好的朋友。

**★My mother（我的母亲）/ The one I love most (我最爱的人)/ My Family(我的家庭)/ The man I love most in my life（最爱的人）/ My father（我的父亲）My beloved grandparents（我的祖父母）**

My mother is an English teacher. 我的母亲是位英语老师。She is a beautiful lady. 她很漂亮。She has a round face and bright eyes. 她长着一张圆脸和一对明亮的眼睛。She is always smiling. 她总是在微笑着。

My mother is a good teacher. 我的母亲是一位好老师。She works very hard. 她工作非常努力。Every day she comes to the school early and is always the last one to leave. 每天她都很早到学校，总是最后一个离开。She speaks very good English and she teaches well. 她英语说得很棒，教得也很好。She also tells her students what are the right things to do. 而且她还告诉她的学生们如何明辨是非。She is a motherly teacher. 她是慈母般的老师。She treats her students as her own children and takes good care of them. 她把学生当作自己孩子看待，细心照顾他们。She is so kind that everyone loves her. 她人很好，大家都喜欢她。

This is my mother. 这就是我的母亲。I feel so lucky to have her as my mother and I love her. 我为有她这样的母亲而感到幸运，我也很爱她。I hope that someday I can be a teacher just like her. 我希望有朝一日我也能成为像她这样的老师。

**七类：书信类。此类套用一篇范文即可。范文如下：**

**★ 书信类范文 A letter to friend**

May 1st, 2014

2014年5月1日

Dear Tom, 亲爱的汤姆.

Haven’t heard from you for some time! 很久没收到你的来信了。How are you doing? 你还好么？Everything is fine with me except that the final examination is getting nearer and nearer and I’m busy preparing for it. 我一切都挺好，只是期末考试越来越近了，我现在忙着准备复习迎考。

I’ve got some problems in my English study, especially in grammar. 我英语学习有些问题，尤其是语法方面。My teacher recommended me a grammar book. 我的老师向我推荐了一本语法书。The book is called Advanced English Grammar. 这本书叫做《高级英语语法》。But it is not sold here in my town. 但我这里没有卖的。Since you are in Beijing, could I you buy one for me? 既然你在北京，不知我能不能麻烦你帮我购买一本呢？I’d be very grateful if you could help me. 如果你能帮我这个忙的话，我将不胜感激。

We haven’t seen each other since last time we met. 自从上次相逢，我们再也未曾相见。I hope that you will visit my hometown again sometime if possible. 希望你如果有可能的话找个时间再来我家乡看看。So much has changed that you could barely recognize it! 它的变化很大，你几乎都认不出来了！And it would be great to be together with you once again. 而且，如果能与你再次相聚，真是太好了。

Looking forward to hearing from you soon. 盼复。

Best wishes! 祝好！

Yours此致

Alice爱丽丝

**可套用题目有：**

（1）.选择一个你想旅游的地点，并安排旅行计划。你应包括下列内容. 1.说明你想旅游的地点； 2.说明你为什么选择这个地点； 3.描述你的旅行计划。

（2）.假如你是李明，遗失了一本书。你应包括下列内容. 1.书在哪里遗失的； 2.这本书对你很重要； 3.拾到者应该如何和你联系。

（3）.你的一位外国朋友给你来信，打算到中国旅游。你给他回信，提出旅游建议。你的回信应包括下列内容. 1.接到朋友的来信； 2.你对旅游的安排计划及理由； 3.表达你希望见到朋友的心愿。

（4）.一封信 1.告诉对方你要从大学毕业。2.询问对方近况。3.问问能否在暑假聚会。

（5）. 了解对方毕业后的情况。 2.你的近况。 3.邀请对方方便时来访。

（6）. 了解对方近来的情况。 2.通知对方同学将在元旦举行聚会。3.请对方参加。

（7）. 了解对方最近的学习情况。2.你的学习情况。 3.请对方说说提高英语水平的经验。

（8）. 你的近况。2. 请对方帮你购买英语语法书。 3. 邀请对方方便时来访。

**八类：最喜爱的某某。此类套用一篇范文。范文如下**

**★ 范文My Favorite Book我最喜爱的一本书**

My favorite book is My Childhood. 我最喜欢的书是《童年》。The reasons are as follows. 原因如下。

Firstly, it brings me happiness. 首先，它给我带来快乐。It always cheers me up when I am in a bad mood. 在我忧郁时，它总能让我舒展笑颜。

Secondly, I learn a lot from it. 第二，我从中学到了很多知识。It contains a lot of information about life and the world. 它包含很多人生和世事的哲理。It teaches me many new things. 教会了我很多新知识。

Thirdly, it makes me stronger. 第三，它让我更强大。It helps me find confidence in myself. 它让我找到了自信。With confidence I overcome all the difficulties I meet. 拥有了自信，我克服了种种艰难困阻。

Fourthly, it helps me realize my self worth. 第四，它让我实现自我价值。It enables be to find my place in life. 它帮我找到了人生的位置。I learn how to set a goal, work continuously towards the goal and embrace the future. 我学会了如何制定目标，不断努力，拥抱未来。

To sum up, I like My Childhood best. 总而言之，我最喜欢《童年》。

**可套用题目有：My Favorite Food（我最喜欢的食物）/My Favorite Means of Transportation最喜爱的交通方式/My Favorite Season我最喜爱的季节/My Favorite TV Show最喜爱的电视节目/My Favorite Way to Get Information我最喜爱的获得信息的方式/My Favorite Job我最喜爱的工作 /My Favorite Long-distance Education Course我最喜爱的远程教育课程 /My Favorite Sport我最喜欢的体育运动**

**九类：议论文, 本部分分为2个题目, 可以直接背范文, 也可以套用万能模板表达 看法.**

**★ Honesty is the Best Policy （诚实乃上策）**

There is an English proverb which says “honesty is the best policy.” It tells us the important of honesty. What’s the meaning of this saying? In my opinion, it means if you are honest to others, they will be honest to you. But if you lie to others, they will lie to you in return. For example, if you always lie to your friends, then you will have a habit of telling lies. When one day they know the truth, they will not trust you any longer. And you will lose all your friends in a near future.

**★ Money is Not Everything （驳金钱万能论）**

Nowadays, some people think that money is everything. They think money is the most important thing in the world. They believe that they can get anything with money. But I don’t think so. Although money can buy a lot of things we need, there are a lot of wonderful things in the world that can’t be bought with money. For example, knowledge can’t be bought with money. One can’t be rich in knowledge unless he/she studies hard. And as everybody knows, time can’t bought with money, either. No one can turn the wheel of time backwards. Once it goes by, it will never come back.

**十类：感谢信，通知，请假条等， 可以直接背范文。**

**★ 你应邀到一位好友家吃晚饭。 事后给朋友写信表示谢意。**

Dear Amy,

Thank you for your invitation to your home last night. I enjoyed the food very much. I will hold a small party to celebrate my birthday on Nov 12th, and I will invite a lot of friends to have dinner at my home, would you like to join us? Oh, there will also be a band to perform live music. I think it will be an exciting dance. Please be sure to come. I am looking forward to your coming.

Yours,

Cynthia

**★ 明天（星期五）全班同学将去参观科学博物馆 （the Science Museum）, 由你（班长）通知全体同学。**

Fellow students,

Tomorrow we will visit the Science Museum on foot. Therefore we are going to gather at the school gate at 8 o’clock.

Please listen and watch carefully in the museum so as to write down something interesting. You are not allowed to shout loudly and take photos in the museum. Please take a pen and a notebook with you. On Monday of next week you are required to hand in a visiting report on the museum.

Thank you!

**★ 假如你叫张琳，放学回家路上发生了交通事故， 你向班主任写一张请假条。**

Dear Teacher,

Thanks for reading my asking for a sick leave. I went home by bike after school yesterday. Unfortunately, I fell from my bike and got injured badly. Then, I was sent to hospital by a kind-hearted citizen in time. And the doctor suggested I stay in bed for three days and have a good rest in order to make my injury recover quickly. Therefore, please allow me to be absent from class. And after three days, I would go to school.

Yours sincerely

Zhang Lin

**★ 假如你叫李华， 你的同学正在开展一场讨论，主题是学生要不要参加体育锻炼。**

Dear Editor,

I’m writing to tell you about a discussion we’ve had about whether the students should take physical exercise.

60% of the students think they should take all kinds of exercise every day, such as doing morning exercise, playing table tennis and playing basketball, but not spend too much time on them. Exercise builds their body and reduces lots of diseases.

On the other hand, 40% of the students believe taking exercise is a waste of time and it makes people feel tired. After having sports, they are too excited to study and it’s possible to be hurt in sports.

Yours sincerely

Li Hua