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专题一 词汇和语法



一、词汇部分

Exercise 1

1. Literature must consist of words, _____ music must consist of sounds.
A. even though B. so that C. just as D. ever since
2. When workers are organized in trade unions, employers find it hard to lay them _____.
A. off B. aside C. out D. down
3. Their different attitudes to the difficulties _____ different results.
A. arrived at B. led to C. caused by D. turned out
4. If you travel through the villages in the small local buses, you will swiftly come into close _____ with the local people.
A. carriage B. contact C. choice D. circuit
5. In _____ of speed, safety and price, the high-speed railway system is perhaps the world's model railway.
A. terms B. case C. need D. search
6. Applicants for the Olympic volunteers must be able to _____ excellent services to meet the demands of the Games.
A. apply B. make C. contribute D. use
7. It is reported that the floods have left about _____ people homeless.
A. two thousand B. two-thousands C. two thousands D. two thousands of
8. Many young couples do not take marriage _____ and they get married and divorced easily.
A. eagerly B. highly C. seriously D. severely
9. Many people believe that _____ one has, _____ one is, but actually it is not true.
A. the more money; the happier B. the more money; the more happy
C. the less money; the happier D. the less money; the more happy
10. Mr. Wang is getting too old for football. He decides to _____ tennis instead.
A. take in B. take up C. take for D. take over
11. It is not always reliable to make a conclusion on the _____ of the first impression.
A. basic B. base C. basement D. basis
12. She tries her best to _____ the changes in fashion.
A. keep up with B. put off C. come up with D. go by
13. The road to the island only appears when the tide has _____.
A. sprinkled B. receded C. tilted D. diminished

14. The improvements in technology have _____ the prices of computer considerably in recent months.
- A. brought back B. brought down C. brought on D. brought up
15. As the manager's private secretary, Helen has easy _____ to all his correspondence.
- A. access B. approach C. accent D. response
16. The editor asked his journalists not to _____ any details in their reports of the accident.
- A. leave for B. leave on C. leave off D. leave out
17. Had I had a little more money on me, I could have bought _____ more postcards.
- A. few B. a little C. little D. a few
18. Oh no! We have no gas. Robert _____ to fill the tank.
- A. could have forgotten B. should have forgotten
C. must have forgotten D. might have forgotten
19. We can see from the map that Japan lies _____ the east of China, _____ the east of Asia and faces the Pacific _____ the east.
- A. in; on; to B. to; in; on C. on; to; on D. to; on; to
20. The "Chinese Dream" is _____ dream to improve people's well-being and _____ dream of harmony, peace and development.
- A. the; a B. a; a C. a; the D. the; the
21. You have to do those exercises _____ you want to perform poorly in the exam tomorrow.
- A. if B. as C. unless D. provided
22. It's too late to go out. _____, it's going to rain.
- A. Otherwise B. Besides C. However D. Therefore
23. Many students thought about the third question for quite a while and had great difficulty answering it. Obviously, it was _____ all.
- A. more confusing than B. as confusing as
C. the most confused of D. the most confusing of
24. You don't have the right to blame me _____ being late, for I was busy typing your business invitations.
- A. with B. of C. for D. on
25. There is a warning at the bottom of the form that applicants are requested to hand in their forms _____ person.
- A. at B. by C. for D. in
26. I followed her _____ but I still couldn't work out how to use the sewing machine.
- A. descriptions B. introductions C. instructions D. comments
27. As National Day is round the corner, Shanghai is _____ a festive atmosphere.
- A. looked on B. involved in
C. bathed in D. surrounded with
28. As each black creature _____ and flapped away into the graying sky, she watched it, tears in her eyes.
- A. fluttered B. featured C. fussed D. ferried
29. The couple have tried hard to save their troubled marriage _____ their children.
- A. in contrast to B. rather than C. for the sake of D. regardless of
30. There seemed to be no _____ to their financial problem.
- A. method B. function C. decision D. solution

31. There was nothing we could do _____ wait at that moment.
 A. but B. rather than C. in spite of D. besides
32. Some companies have introduced flexible working time with less emphasis on pressure _____.
 A. and more on efficiency B. and more efficiency
 C. than efficiency D. than more on efficiency
33. Steven _____ my letter; otherwise he would have replied before now.
 A. has received B. should have received
 C. couldn't have received D. ought to have received
34. We must _____ that the experiment is controlled as rigidly as possible.
 A. assure B. secure C. ensure D. issue
35. I need to move to a larger apartment. Do you know of any _____ one in this neighborhood?
 A. vacant B. bare C. blank D. empty
36. Religion has a great _____ on man's thought.
 A. efficiency B. affect C. affection D. influence
37. The children are getting more and more excited when Christmas is _____ near.
 A. drawing B. joining C. taking D. operating
38. Many companies provide their employees _____ free lunch during the weekdays.
 A. by B. with C. to D. for
39. The work seemed easy at first, but it _____ to be quite difficult.
 A. broke out B. turned out C. worked out D. set out
40. I got a splitting headache. It kept me _____ the whole night.
 A. waken B. aware C. awake D. awaken
41. She pretended _____ indifferent but her facial expression betrayed her.
 A. to be B. being C. be D. been
42. —How far is it from your home to the post office?
 —It's about a _____ walk.
 A. two mile' B. two miles C. two-mile D. two mile's
43. Although Rosemary had suffered from a serious illness for years, she lost _____ of her enthusiasm for life.
 A. some B. neither C. none D. all
44. Frank used to be _____ strong. But now he's down to his last tooth.
 A. too much B. far from C. more than D. less than
45. —Be careful not to drop the Tang Dynasty vase.
 —Yes, we can't be _____.
 A. too careful B. very careful
 C. too careless D. careless enough
46. Read this story, _____ you will realize that not everything can be bought with money.
 A. or B. and C. but D. so
47. —John, when shall we meet again, Thursday or Friday?
 —_____. I'll be off to London then.
 A. Either B. Neither C. Both D. None
48. Sean has formed the habit of jogging _____ the tree-lined avenue for two hours every day.
 A. between B. along C. below D. with

49. In order to find _____ better job, he decided to study _____ second foreign language.
A. the; a B. a; a C. the; the D. a; the
50. —What a nice fire you have in your fireplace!
—During the winter I like my house _____.
A. warmly and comfortably B. warm and comfortable
C. warm and comfortably D. warmly and comfortable



Exercise 2

1. It is Allen's first time to speak to the public, but I am sure he will get _____ his nervousness.
A. away B. off C. over D. through
2. A new system of quality control was _____ to overcome the shortcomings in the firm's products.
A. invested B. informed C. introduced D. instructed
3. This is a demanding task—but I see it as the real challenge we need to _____.
A. face B. solve C. reply D. detect
4. She wants to study abroad so she has to _____ some money every month to prepare for that.
A. set aside B. set up C. set about D. set out
5. John had planned to leave but he decided to stay in the hotel for _____ two days because of the heavy rain.
A. other B. the other C. another D. others
6. Parents should cooperate with teachers and _____ themselves in their children's education.
A. get B. involve C. find D. keep
7. She said that she would be here at seven o'clock. But she didn't _____ until eight.
A. turn on B. turn up C. turn out D. turn down
8. He likes novels, _____ I like poetry.
A. while B. because C. although D. so
9. The teacher is very _____ to the needs of her students and she can adapt her teaching very flexibly.
A. significant B. sensitive C. serious D. sincere
10. The husband gave his wife _____ every month in order to please her.
A. all half his income B. his half all income
C. half his all income D. all his half income
11. Not long ago, a person who I know very well was _____ an accident.
A. related to B. included in
C. involved in D. subjected to
12. It is our _____ policy that we will achieve unity through peaceful means.
A. consistent B. considerate C. continual D. continuous
13. Your grade in the eye test didn't reach the required standard—_____, you failed.
A. in the end B. after all
C. in other words D. at the same time
14. People develop _____ preference for a particular style of learning at _____ early age and these preferences affect learning.
A. a; an B. a; / C. /; the D. the; an
15. She finally decided to obtain a _____ from the bank in order to buy a house.
A. finance B. capital C. loan D. profit

16. The authority urged the rebellious party to _____ their arms and come back to the negotiating table.
 A. lay over B. lay off C. lay out D. lay down
17. The party had to be _____ because the host went down with a bad case of flu.
 A. called in B. called off C. called on D. called up
18. Take your time and think the matter over before you _____ a conclusion.
 A. sum up B. take to C. use up D. come to
19. Would you please _____ my web site just before I publish it?
 A. look out B. look upon C. look through D. look for
20. Dentists suggest brushing teeth at least twice a day to _____ them from decaying.
 A. deny B. protect C. pretend D. differ
21. _____ of them knew anything about the plan because it was a closely-guarded secret.
 A. Some B. None C. No one D. Any
22. The kidney transplant operation was _____ complicated, so the operating team had to take special care to ensure its success.
 A. slightly B. nearly C. extremely D. probably
23. Before the invention of refrigeration, the _____ of fish and meat must have been a problem.
 A. treatment B. maintenance C. presentation D. preservation
24. We are not sure if he will be able to _____ the shock of going bankrupt.
 A. get over B. get across C. get away D. get up
25. You should have attended that lecture on durability testing of fibers; it really was most _____.
 A. irrelevant B. stimulating C. sensitive D. secure
26. Air pollution is obviously one of the major _____ of city life.
 A. references B. disadvantages C. definitions D. expressions
27. As a Chinese proverb goes, a heavy snow _____ a good harvest year.
 A. disposes B. exposes C. promises D. permits
28. He has spent all his life working with mentally _____ people.
 A. disabled B. diverged C. naked D. abolished
29. The moment seemed to _____ out endlessly, his gaze traveling across her face, her neck, her shoulder, returning to her eyes.
 A. stretch B. expand C. skip D. slip
30. Although the poem contains such pessimistic overtones and pathetic acceptance of fate, there is hope to be found in the last two lines which seem to be from _____ the rest.
 A. taken apart B. set aside C. set apart D. fallen apart
31. I can't find the key to the door. I _____ have lost it on my way home.
 A. would B. should C. must D. ought to
32. The Blacks are _____ people in the little town.
 A. possible the richest B. the much richest
 C. the richest by far D. by far the richest
33. Tom can't speak Chinese, but Peter _____.
 A. do B. does C. did D. done
34. You can do it if you want to, but in my opinion it's not worth the _____ it involves.
 A. effort B. attempt C. force D. strength

Exercise 3

1. —Hello, could I speak to Mr. Smith?
—Sorry, wrong number. There isn't _____ Mr. Smith here.
A. / B. a C. the D. one

2. Because of the nuclear crisis caused by the earthquake in Japan, many people lined up to buy salt _____ seeking protection from radiation.
- A. in the face of B. in search of C. in hope of D. in terms of
3. If you are not satisfied with this pair, I will get you _____ one of the same size and color.
- A. other B. another C. more D. less
4. I think we should stop arguing and work together, if we want to get _____ near a solution to the problem.
- A. anywhere B. everywhere C. nowhere D. somewhere
5. I wanted to pay for the coffee, but I found that all I had was a couple of _____ coins.
- A. worthless B. priceless C. invaluable D. inexpensive
6. This place, originally a small town, has been _____ into a modern city.
- A. transported B. transferred C. transmitted D. transformed
7. His application for the position was _____ by the employer because of his qualifications.
- A. turned out B. turned on C. turned down D. turned up
8. The travelers _____ 300 miles a day by car when they were in Africa.
- A. passed B. took C. covered D. brought
9. Environmentalists are doing everything within their power to _____ the impact of the oil spill.
- A. reject B. belittle C. minimize D. reclaim
10. At the time of economic crisis, he could only earn a _____ of \$2,000 per month.
- A. wage B. pay C. salary D. fee
11. I would always _____ buying a good quality car rather than a cheap one.
- A. appreciate B. approve C. introduce D. recommend
12. Many students signed up for the _____ race in the sports meeting to be held next week.
- A. 800-meter-long B. 800-meters-long C. 800 meter length D. 800 meters length
13. I didn't know anything about any of the books so my choice was quite _____.
- A. arbitrary B. obvious C. evident D. fortunate
14. His aim was to _____ pride in being black and to inspire black Americans to campaign for equal rights.
- A. respond B. restore C. restrain D. retreat
15. Mary worked here as a _____ secretary and ended up getting a full-time job with the company.
- A. pessimistic B. temporary C. previous D. cautious
16. David is _____ animal fur, so he won't visit anyone who has cats or dogs in the house.
- A. curious about B. allergic to C. satisfied with D. fond of
17. The research lacks _____ evidence, and therefore, its conclusions are doubtful.
- A. solid B. fierce C. severe D. potential
18. People found to their horror that two-thirds of the adult population in that area had _____ AIDS.
- A. contacted B. contrasted C. contracted D. compacted
19. Though faced with many difficulties, he would not _____ online learning.
- A. give up B. get through C. get by D. give in
20. It suddenly occurred to me that we could _____ the police for help.
- A. ask B. look C. tell D. meet
21. I'd like to _____ a special seat for the concert of May 5.
- A. serve B. reserve C. preserve D. conserve

22. The manager often requires us never to _____ till tomorrow what we can do today.
 A. come up B. put off C. turn on D. give out
23. Having heard so much about Mr. Smith, they were _____ to meet him.
 A. eager B. nice C. urgent D. earnest
24. Only one little boy _____ the accident; everyone else was killed.
 A. survived B. submitted C. suffered D. succeeded
25. I don't know whether what he said is true, but I'll try to _____ it.
 A. confine B. confess C. conform D. confirm
26. People in that district _____ use oil lamps, for there is no gas or electricity.
 A. can B. may C. must D. have to
27. My brother likes eating very much but he isn't very _____ about the food he eats.
 A. special B. peculiar C. particular D. unusual
28. Silence is required in this area while an important meeting is _____.
 A. under way B. under control C. in sight D. in danger
29. I must decline it because the conditions you offered are not _____.
 A. capable B. available C. acceptable D. comfortable
30. It is reported that 30 percent of the world population have no _____ to clean drinking water and health care.
 A. means B. approach C. channel D. access
31. We're going to _____ the task that we haven't finished.
 A. take away B. carry on C. get onto D. keep off
32. There are three colors in the British flag, _____ red, white and blue.
 A. rarely B. specifically C. really D. naturally
33. One of the most important problems is how to _____ students' interest in learning English.
 A. arouse B. rise C. rest D. arise
34. Staying in a hotel costs _____ renting a room in an apartment for a week.
 A. twice as more as B. as more twice as
 C. twice as much as D. as much twice as
35. Mary _____ her bag at the first sight by seeing its color.
 A. identified B. told C. knew D. claimed
36. What _____ to him is whether the job allows him to pursue his studies.
 A. matters B. happens C. refers D. applies
37. I know Mike is slow at understanding, but we should be patient _____ him.
 A. for B. with C. at D. about
38. While she was in Paris, she developed a _____ for fine art.
 A. way B. relation C. taste D. habit
39. —Where's Peter?
 —He has _____ to Beijing. By the way, have you ever _____?
 A. gone; been B. gone; gone C. been; been D. been; gone
40. In fact, _____ one cause that leads to the problem.
 A. cattle is B. cattle are C. cattles are D. the cattles are
41. Her childhood dream became a _____ when she broke the 100-metre race world record.
 A. truth B. fact C. reality D. certainty

42. He has made a lot of films, but _____ good ones.
 A. any B. some C. few D. many
43. The questionnaire takes _____ ten to fifteen minutes to complete and can be used along with the assessment interview.
 A. mainly B. punctually C. approximately D. precisely
44. In order to support the big family, he worked so hard that _____ he made himself ill.
 A. occasionally B. purposefully C. normally D. eventually
45. A man cannot smile like a child, _____ a child smiles with his eyes, while a man smiles with his lips alone.
 A. so B. but C. and D. for
46. Some people choose jobs for other reasons _____ money these days.
 A. for B. except C. besides D. with
47. Take your time—it's just _____ short distance from here to _____ restaurant.
 A. /; the B. a; the C. the; a D. /; a
48. The child looked at me _____.
 A. stranger B. strangely C. strange D. strangeless
49. He will come to understand your efforts sooner or later. It's just a matter of _____.
 A. luck B. value C. time D. fact
50. It is important to have your eyes examined regularly to check for any sign of eye disease that may not have any _____.
 A. symptom B. similarity C. sample D. shadow

Exercise 4

1. As is known to all, _____ People's Republic of China is _____ biggest developing country in the world.
 A. the; / B. /; the C. the; the D. /; /
2. Tom's room is in a terrible mess; everything seems _____ in it.
 A. out of control B. out of date
 C. out of order D. out of service
3. Many people prefer the bowls made of steel to the _____ made of plastic.
 A. it B. one C. ones D. them
4. During the afternoon Marilla kept the child busy with _____ tasks and watched over her with a keen eye when she did them.
 A. various B. curious C. anxious D. obvious
5. I think you'd better hold your position and don't _____ to their demands.
 A. give off B. give up C. give away D. give in
6. This box is _____ that one.
 A. twice as heavy as B. as twice heavy as
 C. twice heavy than D. as heavy as twice
7. She said it was important to _____ things correctly and in a businesslike manner.
 A. handle B. employ C. remember D. reject
8. Peter was _____ that there should be no misunderstanding on that point.
 A. devoted B. excited C. determined D. frightened

9. No one likes him because his action doesn't _____ his words.
A. correspond with B. agree on C. communicate with D. consist of
10. He rarely goes to the cinema as his work _____ almost all his time.
A. takes away B. takes over C. takes up D. takes in
11. Employees are _____ to join the company's pension plan after a year's service.
A. compelled B. acquired C. responded D. regarded
12. She soon _____ the actor who had starred in the popular movie *The Fast and the Furious*.
A. specified B. realized C. justified D. identified
13. Mum, I've been studying English since 8 o'clock. _____ I go out and play with Tom for a while?
A. Can't B. Wouldn't C. May not D. Won't
14. We collected hundreds of _____ in support of not allowing cars into the city center.
A. signatures B. awareness C. stationery D. statements
15. All the traveling _____ are to be paid by the company if you travel on business.
A. charges B. money C. prices D. expenses
16. It was the driver's carelessness that _____ the traffic accident.
A. resulted at B. resulted with C. resulted in D. resulted from
17. About _____ of the workers in that steel works are young people.
A. third-fifths B. three-fifths C. three-fives D. three-fifth
18. The young man struggled to _____ where he was at the time the murder took place.
A. reflect B. respond C. resolve D. recall
19. A class is said rather vaguely to _____ group of persons sharing similar occupations and incomes, and as a consequence similar life-styles and beliefs.
A. consist of B. contrast with C. contribute in D. composed of
20. Whether the buildings in this area should be pulled down has remained _____; people are still looking for other possible solutions.
A. unchallenged B. relevant C. controversial D. contradictory
21. Interest is as _____ to learning as the ability to understand, even more so.
A. vital B. available C. specific D. similar
22. Nowadays, there is a _____ increase in children's creativity, for they're greatly encouraged to develop their talents.
A. sharp B. slight C. natural D. modest
23. At the sight of her long-lost friend, she could hardly _____ her tears.
A. give in B. turn back C. hold back D. keep away from
24. Do you think shopping online will _____ take the place of shopping in stores?
A. especially B. frequently C. merely D. finally
25. Don't turn off the computer before closing all programs, _____ you could have problems.
A. or B. and C. but D. so
26. I would like to stay in the small town due to its _____ weather.
A. general B. soft C. mild D. gentle
27. His anger was _____ that he stood there speechless.
A. so B. very C. as D. such
28. Jenny was looking for a seat when, luckily, a man _____ and left.
A. took up B. got up C. shut up D. set up

29. Everything comes with a _____, that is, there's no such thing as a free lunch in the world.
 A. prize B. price C. return D. revenue
30. The medicine works more _____ if you drink some hot water after taking it.
 A. effectively B. costly C. strongly D. vividly
31. Women often _____ about men's absent mind when they are talking.
 A. complete B. compare C. complain D. compete
32. The price was very reasonable; I would gladly have paid _____ he asked.
 A. three times much as B. three times as many as
 C. as three times much as D. three times as much as
33. _____ did I feel they were being unreasonable.
 A. At no time B. At a time C. At one time D. For a time
34. The more he tried to please her, _____ she seemed to appreciate it.
 A. less B. lesser C. the less D. the lesser
35. You can stay here _____ you keep quiet.
 A. as long as B. unless C. in case D. in order
36. The Smiths don't usually like staying at _____ hotels, but last summer they spent a few days at a very nice hotel by _____ sea.
 A. /; a B. the; the C. /; the D. the; a
37. Over the years my father had gradually _____ a collection of precious stamps.
 A. collected B. gathered C. accumulated D. absorbed
38. "Would you like to go out for a picnic?" "Yes, it's _____ day!"
 A. so a beautiful B. so beautiful C. such beautiful D. such a beautiful
39. A smart appearance makes a _____ impression at an interview.
 A. favorable B. favored C. favorite D. favoring
40. I have no _____ to the plan, so long as it would not cost too much.
 A. refusal B. comment C. idea D. objection
41. All the _____ in the hospital will get a rise tomorrow morning.
 A. women doctor B. woman doctors C. women doctors D. doctors of women
42. On my desk is a photo that my father took of _____ when I was a baby.
 A. him B. his C. me D. mine
43. I must be getting fat—I can _____ do my trousers up.
 A. fairly B. hardly C. nearly D. seldom
44. I'd like to study law at university _____ my cousin prefers geography.
 A. though B. as C. while D. for
45. Give money if you can, _____ many people who lost home in the earthquake will be able to live on.
 A. and B. or C. as D. but
46. He invited me to a dance after the show _____ Christmas Eve.
 A. at B. on C. in D. by
47. Everybody was touched _____ words after they heard her moving story.
 A. beyond B. without C. of D. in
48. As we know, in many places in China, _____ car is _____ popular means of transportation.
 A. a; the B. /; a C. the; a D. the; the

49. The black people were against slavery and fought for their _____ bravely.
 A. free B. freely C. freedom D. freeway
50. Teachers have to constantly update their knowledge in order to maintain their professional _____.
 A. consequence B. independence C. competence D. intelligence

Exercise 5

1. _____ all the animals I've ever had, these two dogs are the most sensitive to the spoken word.
 A. From B. Of C. For D. With
2. There are over 58,000 rocky objects in _____ space, about 900 of which could fall down onto _____ earth.
 A. the; the B. /; the C. the; / D. a; the
3. The temperature is likely to go down next week. _____, we will have to cancel the outdoor activities.
 A. In that case B. In case C. In no case D. In any case
4. He is totally _____ to other people's attitudes.
 A. unconcerned B. careless C. indifferent D. bold
5. The trouble is that he really likes doing it but he's _____ to admit it.
 A. shameful B. shamed C. ashamed D. shaming
6. Mark plays _____ violin, while his brother prefers to play _____ baseball.
 A. the; the B. the; / C. /; the D. /; /
7. When he really does something wrong, he is willing to _____.
 A. apply B. apologize C. relieve D. relate
8. Her great dream of becoming a writer has finally become a _____.
 A. practice B. event C. duty D. reality
9. The restaurant is busy on Sundays, so I'll phone up today and _____ a table.
 A. preserve B. reserve C. observe D. deserve
10. Never waste anything, but _____ never waste time.
 A. after all B. all in all C. above all D. all over
11. _____ of March is my sister's birthday.
 A. The twenty-one B. Twenty-one C. The twenty-first D. Twenty-first
12. Generally speaking, a business letter should be written in formal style _____ in a personal one.
 A. rather than B. other than C. less than D. more than
13. He is so kind and easy-going that the kids go _____ him in a big way.
 A. for B. to C. with D. off
14. She seemed to be aware of the delicacy of the situation and she was taking great care not to say anything to _____ her companion.
 A. ignore B. neglect C. charm D. embarrass
15. When I go out in the daytime I use the bike _____ the car if I can.
 A. rather than B. regardless of C. in spite of D. more than
16. The obvious unfairness of such poverty side by side with conspicuous affluence reminded them of their _____ parents back home.
 A. vulnerable B. destructive C. critical D. sentimental

17. —Shall we invite Tim?
—No, it's too late to invite any more people. _____, he hates parties, you know.
A. Except B. Beside C. Besides D. But
18. Surprisingly, the accident did very little _____ to either of the cars.
A. damage B. danger C. effect D. confusion
19. Writing a letter or reading a book may appear to be _____ activities in which individuals exercise personal skills.
A. scarce B. sophisticated C. solitary D. sincere
20. He took her hand and felt the scar on her thumb, _____ of an accident with a kitchen knife in the early days of their marriage.
A. mode B. premise C. signature D. legacy
21. If you _____ your children well, you will be proud of them.
A. catch up B. bring up C. take up D. grow up
22. The old-fashioned chair in the living room has been _____ from my great grandmother.
A. handed over B. handed down C. handed out D. handed in
23. Whenever we planned our vacations, our mother could always offer some _____ suggestions.
A. careful B. practical C. effective D. efficient
24. In those days, our _____ concern was to provide people who were stopped by the snowstorm with food.
A. normal B. constant C. permanent D. primary
25. —What's happened to Jack?
—When climbing the hill, he was knocked unconscious by an _____ rolling stone.
A. untouched B. unexpected C. unfamiliar D. unbelievable
26. Mary, I think I'll have to turn to you because chemist is _____ physics.
A. as a difficult subject as B. a subject the same difficult as
C. as difficult a subject as D. the same difficult subject as
27. I think the whole paper has to be rewritten; only the first few paragraphs may be _____.
A. sustained B. contained C. retained D. maintained
28. The boat _____, throwing the boys into the water.
A. turned on B. turned down C. turned off D. turned over
29. It is widely recognized that beauty _____ not only in appearance but also in heart.
A. lies B. takes C. sits D. gives
30. Students with financial problems are troubled by high tuition _____.
A. money B. costs C. fees D. prices
31. Don't touch that wire; it's _____.
A. living B. alive C. live D. lively
32. Reducing the size of classes in schools is a _____ aim in the near future.
A. delightful B. dynamic C. deliberate D. desirable
33. _____ can be good at something for 40 years if he doesn't love it.
A. Anybody B. Everybody C. Nobody D. Somebody
34. She can't speak Spanish so she felt a bit _____ among a group of Latin American visitors.
A. out of order B. out of date C. out of place D. out of sight

35. Dinner will be ready _____. Let's go and wash our hands.
 A. at all B. at least C. just now D. right away
36. It was hard work, but they _____ to it and got the job done.
 A. adjusted B. followed C. continued D. stuck
37. Although buses are _____ to depart at a certain hour, they are often late.
 A. scheduled B. obligated C. requested D. loaded
38. She grabbed me _____ and pulled me out of the taxi.
 A. a arm B. an arm C. by the arm D. the arm
39. At our factory there are a few machines similar to _____ described in this magazine.
 A. them B. these C. those D. ones
40. She devoted herself _____ to her research and it earned her a good reputation in her field.
 A. strongly B. extremely C. entirely D. freely
41. Don't defend him any more. It's obvious that he _____ destroyed the fence of the garden even without apology.
 A. accidentally B. carelessly C. deliberately D. clumsily
42. This year's fall in profits was not unexpected. _____, it is very disappointing.
 A. Otherwise B. But C. However D. Nevertheless
43. Shirley, a real book lover, often brings home many books to read _____ the library.
 A. in B. for C. by D. from
44. Referring to reading, we must have _____ patience to read a book so that we will have _____ deep understanding of it.
 A. the; the B. a; a C. the; a D. a; /
45. It seems that living green is _____ easy and affordable. A small step makes a big difference.
 A. exactly B. fortunately C. surprisingly D. hardly
46. The new model costs twice _____ last year's.
 A. more B. as much as
 C. as many as D. than
47. No one should enter the spot without the _____ of the police.
 A. permit B. permission C. permitting D. permition
48. I haven't seen Sara since she was a little girl, and she has changed beyond _____.
 A. hearing B. strength C. recognition D. measure
49. As the world's population continues to grow, the _____ of food becomes more and more of a concern.
 A. worth B. supply C. package D. list
50. It's dangerous. You _____ leave the room immediately!
 A. will B. shall C. can D. would

二、语法部分

Exercise 1

1. They didn't go home _____ they had finished the task.
 A. since B. unless C. because D. until
2. _____ he will enter the speech contest has not been decided yet.
 A. If B. That C. Whether D. Which

3. The old man _____ dead in the snow the next morning.
 A. found B. was found C. was finding D. had found
4. It's time that we _____ to take care of our own house.
 A. begin B. will begin C. have begun D. began
5. Mr. Jones enjoys _____ his children out for long walks.
 A. take B. takes C. to take D. taking
6. He _____ from college three years ago, but now he is the boss of a large business.
 A. graduate B. graduates C. graduated D. has graduated
7. Henry waved to his sister, _____ was just getting off a bus.
 A. who B. that C. which D. whose
8. It was not until the accident happened _____.
 A. when I realized my carelessness B. as I realized my carelessness
 C. that I realized my carelessness D. when my carelessness has been realized
9. _____ the opportunity, everyone of us will be a success.
 A. Giving B. Given C. Give D. Gave
10. _____ more careful, his ship would not have sunk.
 A. Had the captain been B. If the captain were
 C. Should the captain be D. If the captain would have been
11. By lip reading or watching the movements of the speaker's lips, a deaf person can actually see _____ the person at the other telephone is saying.
 A. that B. how C. what D. where
12. All the while he was terrified by the fear _____ he had cancer of the stomach.
 A. which B. that C. what D. where
13. Five days _____ enough for us to complete the assignment.
 A. have B. are C. is D. has
14. All the things _____, his proposal is of greater value than yours.
 A. considered B. considering C. to consider D. consider
15. _____ I accept the gift or refuse it is none of your business.
 A. If B. Whether C. Even if D. No matter when
16. You _____ the difficulties after I explain the whole thing to you.
 A. will be seen B. will have seen C. will see D. see
17. If I had a car of my own, I _____ it to Maria last week.
 A. lent B. would lend
 C. would have lent D. should lend
18. The government is believed _____ passing a law making it a crime to import any kind of weapon.
 A. to be considering B. to be considered
 C. considering D. considered
19. In the last few years, thousands of films _____ all over the world.
 A. have produced B. have been produced
 C. are producing D. are being produced
20. She said that the doctor must have got stuck in a traffic jam, otherwise he _____ by then.
 A. would arrive B. would have arrived
 C. should arrive D. must have arrived

21. A ship was reported _____ off the east coast of Kenya in February, 2018.
A. to be attacked B. to have been attacked
C. to be attacking D. to have been attacking

22. _____ a satisfying respond, the young scientist decided to write again.
A. Not receiving B. Receiving not
C. Not having received D. Having not received

23. He hurried to the airport only _____ that the flight had just taken off.
A. to be told B. to tell C. told D. telling

24. Mr. Smith insisted that the work _____ finished by the end of April.
A. be B. had been C. was D. were

25. If you stick to _____ the piano every day, you will become quite a good musician.
A. practice B. practicing C. have practiced D. be practicing

26. He used _____ on the right in China, but he soon got used _____ on the left in England.
A. to drive; to drive B. to drive; driving
C. to driving; to drive D. to drive; to driving

27. I have found some articles _____ the harmful effects of drinking.
A. being concerned B. concerned C. to concern D. concerning

28. We left the meeting, there obviously _____ no point in staying.
A. being B. were C. to be D. having

29. Here _____ a pen, a few envelopes and some paper for you.
A. are B. were C. is D. have

30. No one _____ the building without the permission of the police.
A. is leaving B. will be leaving C. has left D. is to leave

31. Seldom _____ from my brother since we moved here.
A. have we received B. we have received
C. did we receive D. we received

32. The other day, Mum and I went to St. James's Hospital, and they did lots and lots of tests on me, _____ are horrible and frightening.
A. most of them B. most of which C. most of that D. most of what

33. He has made another wonderful discovery, _____ of great importance to science and man.
A. which I think is B. which I think it is
C. of which I think it is D. I think which is

34. _____ I was trying to do is to persuade my brother to give up smoking.
A. That B. Now C. What D. Which

35. The manager _____ a rise in salary for ages, but nothing has happened yet.
A. is promised B. is promising
C. has been promising D. promised

36. The fact has worried many scientists _____ the earth is becoming warmer and warmer these years.
A. what B. which C. that D. though

37. I could have called you yesterday, but I _____ your telephone number.
A. didn't have B. hadn't had C. won't have D. wouldn't have

38. She studied hard at school when she was young, _____ contributed to her success in later life.
A. so that B. therefore C. that D. which

39. _____ is often the case, one third of the workers have over-fulfilled the production plan.
- A. What B. This C. That D. As
40. Since Dick was busy, he rarely had time to go to the cinema; _____.
 A. Jane did too B. Jane didn't as well C. so did Jane D. nor did Jane
41. The May Day Holiday _____ over, we must now get down to work.
 A. be B. being C. to have been D. to be
42. He was very sorry _____ her at the airport.
 A. not to meet B. to not meet C. to have not met D. not to have met
43. The news _____ the Chinese football team had won the match excited all of us.
 A. that B. which C. what D. as
44. There is a nice-looking car there. Peter wonders _____.
 A. it belongs to who B. whom does it belong to
 C. whom it belongs to D. who does it belong
45. The manager of the company insisted that all the staff members _____ the new safety rules.
 A. would observe B. observed C. observe D. will observe
46. Not until yesterday _____ any idea of what a guided rocket is like.
 A. did I have B. do I have C. should I have D. would I have
47. _____ breaks the law will be punished sooner or later.
 A. Who B. Someone C. Anyone D. Whoever
48. I think it's high time we _____ strict measures to stop pollution.
 A. will take B. take C. took D. have taken
49. _____ last Friday, he would have got to Paris.
 A. Would he leave B. Had he left
 C. If he is to leave D. If he was leaving
50. When you have finished with that videotape, don't forget to put it in my drawer, _____.
 A. do you B. will you C. don't you D. won't you

Exercise 2

1. In the road accident the other day three people _____, including the driver.
 A. killed B. were killed
 C. are killed D. have killed
2. Jim's job is to keep his boss _____ of the latest development of that product in Europe.
 A. inform B. to inform C. informed D. informing
3. Young _____ he is, he has proved to be an able salesman.
 A. that B. who C. as D. which
4. _____ the Water Cube, we were then taken to see the Bird's Nest.
 A. Visiting B. To be visited C. Having visited D. To visit
5. The young man _____ visited our school this morning is Maria's brother.
 A. who B. which C. whose D. what
6. I'm awfully tired and can't go any farther, Ted. Let's have a rest, _____.
 A. shall we B. will you C. can you D. may I
7. It's no use _____ for a doctor. It's too late already.
 A. to send B. sending C. by sending D. having sent

8. I know you're planning to travel this summer, but do you know _____?
A. how much cost it will be B. how much has it cost
C. how much it will cost D. how much will it cost
9. Childish _____ she may be, she is kind and friendly.
A. if B. although C. as D. however
10. Tony was very unhappy for _____ to the party.
A. having not being invited B. not having invited
C. having not invited D. not having been invited
11. Is this the factory _____ you visited the other day?
A. what B. where C. that D. when
12. There is only one thing _____ I can do.
A. what B. that C. all D. which
13. Mary _____ like to surf the Internet. She often spends hours on line.
A. did B. does C. do D. is
14. Hard as they try, these birds have _____ small wings that they can not fly.
A. such B. so C. too D. that
15. Not until I began to work did I realize how much time I _____.
A. wasted B. have wasted C. was wasted D. had wasted
16. It was the training that he had as a young man _____ made him such a good engineer.
A. has B. what C. which D. that
17. European football is played in 80 countries, _____ it the most popular sport in the world.
A. making B. makes C. made D. to make
18. The professor acts as if he _____.
A. is B. was C. were D. had been
19. We have to get the road repaired _____.
A. no matter how much does it cost B. no matter how much costs it
C. no matter how much it costs D. no matter it costs how much
20. If she _____ some information, she could have answered the questions.
A. were to be given B. should give C. was given D. had been given
21. John, together with some of American soldiers who _____ sent to Iraq _____ killed in a bomb explosion.
A. were; were B. was; was C. were; was D. was; were
22. We expressed our hope _____ they could come to visit Shanghai sometime next year.
A. that B. whether C. if D. what
23. The number of people invited _____ fifty, but a number of them _____ absent for different reasons.
A. were; was B. was; was C. was; were D. were; were
24. Nobody but Jane _____.
A. know B. knows C. have known D. is known
25. The new policy, _____ is about the tax reduction, is to be carried out next month.
A. that B. what C. it D. which
26. —By the way, when did you get your living room _____?

- A. to paint B. painted C. painting D. to be painted
27. I'm sorry I have made so many mistakes. I wish I _____.
 A. didn't B. hadn't C. wouldn't D. won't
28. Mary is said _____ abroad, but I don't know what country she studied in.
 A. have studied B. studying C. to studying D. to have studied
29. Evidence came up _____ specific speech sounds are recognized by babies as young as 6 months old.
 A. that B. what C. which D. whose
30. _____ when she started complaining.
 A. Hardly had he arrived B. Not until he arrived
 C. No sooner had he arrived D. Scarcely did he arrive
31. I am considering _____ to the Yellow Mountain. Do you consider it a good idea _____ there?
 A. to go; to go B. going; to go C. going; going D. to go; going
32. This is the best novel that I _____ in this field.
 A. have read B. has read C. read D. reads
33. I don't think lunch is a good time to get together; _____.
 A. dinner is neither B. so is not dinner
 C. not dinner, too D. nor is dinner
34. Obviously they didn't see the significance of the plan. That's _____ the problem was.
 A. where B. why C. / D. how
35. What _____ news it is!
 A. a interesting B. an interesting C. interesting D. the interesting
36. If _____, the experiment will be successful.
 A. carefully doing B. it done carefully
 C. done carefully D. doing carefully
37. Child _____ he is, he knows a lot about scientific knowledge.
 A. even though B. even C. as D. although
38. This student managed to pass the difficult exam, _____ surprised all of us.
 A. that B. which C. it D. what
39. There are many kinds of steel, each _____ its special uses in industry.
 A. has B. had C. having D. will have
40. I wish you _____ him my telephone number, but you did.
 A. didn't give B. hadn't given
 C. wouldn't give D. shouldn't give
41. My sister, as well as her classmates who _____ late for class, _____ criticized by Mr. Hunt.
 A. were; was B. was; were C. was; was D. were; were
42. The results of the examination _____ that you have all made great _____.
 A. show; progress B. shows; progress
 C. show; progresses D. shows; progresses
43. No matter how _____, it's impossible that he has never lost money.
 A. a businessman smart is B. a businessman is smart
 C. smart is a businessman D. smart a businessman is
44. Not a single song _____ at yesterday's party.
 A. she sang B. sang she C. did she sing D. she did sing

45. —David has made great progress recently.
 —_____, and _____.
 A. So he has; so you have B. So he has; so have you
 C. So has he; so have you D. So has he; so you have
46. I was walking along the road _____ suddenly someone patted me on the shoulder from behind.
 A. when B. immediately C. the moment D. while
47. —There is little milk in the milk bag, _____.
 —I'll get you a new bag.
 A. is there B. isn't there C. aren't there D. are there
48. The carpet has so many stains on it that it needs _____.
 A. replace B. to replace C. being replace D. to be replaced
49. I sent him the package yesterday. He _____ it by now.
 A. might have received B. received
 C. will receive D. receives
50. I don't think she has gone to Beijing, _____.
 A. has she B. hasn't she C. do I D. don't I

Exercise 3

1. If he _____ here yesterday, he would have seen his old friend.
 A. had come B. has come C. comes D. came
2. I won't call you _____ something unexpected happens.
 A. unless B. whether C. because D. while
3. I wonder whether the soldier is one of those who _____ abroad to keep peace.
 A. has been sent B. have been sent
 C. have sent D. has sent
4. When Jenny came to my place, I _____ breakfast with James.
 A. have B. had
 C. have had D. was having
5. _____, you will never convince him.
 A. However long you argue B. However you argue long
 C. How you argue long D. How long you argue
6. _____ I in your position, I would not accept the job.
 A. Were B. Was C. Am D. Been
7. He was ill. That's _____ he was sent to the hospital.
 A. why B. what C. that D. because
8. The news _____ we are having a holiday is not true.
 A. what B. that C. when D. which
9. He hurried out of the room _____ the meeting was over.
 A. the moment B. a moment ago C. after a minute D. a minute after
10. Would you mind _____ me some bread on your way home?
 A. buy B. to buy C. buying D. bought
11. Neither Bill nor his parents _____ at home.
 A. is B. are C. has D. have

12. The issue needs _____ twice.
 A. thinking B. being thought C. thought D. to be thinking
13. We _____ our lives if the policeman had not helped us.
 A. would have lost B. should lose C. might lose D. had lost
14. My brother is an actor. He _____ in several films so far.
 A. appears B. appeared C. has appeared D. is appearing
15. Professor Lee's book will show you _____ can be used in other contexts.
 A. that you have observed B. how that you have observed
 C. that how you have observed D. how what you have observed
16. I know of a place _____ we can swim.
 A. when B. who C. where D. what
17. I, _____ your good friend, will try my best to help you out.
 A. who is B. who am C. that is D. which am
18. His knowledge of language and international business _____ him in his work.
 A. help B. helps C. was helpful D. have helped
19. Never _____ these people are living in such poor conditions.
 A. I could imagine B. could I imagine
 C. I couldn't imagine D. couldn't I imagine
20. _____ the English examination I would have gone to the concert last night.
 A. In spite of B. But for C. Because of D. As for
21. The size of audience, _____ we had expected, was well over two thousand.
 A. that B. who C. whom D. as
22. —Is that the small town you often refer to?
 —Right, just the one _____ I used to work for years.
 A. that B. which C. where D. when
23. In order to find the missing child, villagers _____ all they can over the past five hours.
 A. did B. do C. had done D. have been doing
24. If she _____ here next Monday, I would tell her about the matter.
 A. were to be B. had been C. has been D. would be
25. He has made a discovery, _____ of great importance to the progress of science and technology.
 A. I think which is B. which I think is
 C. that I think is D. of which I think it is
26. Several novels by Mo Yan _____ into English so far.
 A. had been translated B. were translated
 C. are translated D. have been translated
27. It is imagination _____ makes the world colorful, full of vigor and vitality.
 A. where B. what C. that D. when
28. —Does Jane still pursue her dream of becoming a movie star?
 —I'm afraid not. She is said _____ the stage already as she got married.
 A. to have left B. to leave
 C. to have been left D. to be left
29. He made the proposal that we _____ a role play at the English evening.
 A. have B. had C. will have D. have had

30. They are all for your proposal that the discussion _____.
A. be put off B. was put off
C. should put off D. is to put off

31. It is highly desirable that a new manager _____ for this company.
A. should appoint B. be appointed
C. should be appointing D. appoint

32. Our class monitor suggested _____ a discussion of the subject.
A. should have B. to have C. have D. having

33. When father was young, he _____ from morning till night.
A. was made working B. was made work
C. made to work D. was made to work

34. Without your help, we _____ so much.
A. won't achieve B. didn't achieve
C. don't achieve D. wouldn't have achieved

35. He used to go to school by bus, _____?
A. did he B. used he C. didn't he D. doesn't he

36. John puts up his hand _____ the teacher asks a question.
A. every time B. in time C. some time D. at times

37. The moment _____ Leo will never forget is _____ Mr. Green gave him a lot of valuable advice on how to improve his writing.
A. that; when B. that; that C. when; that D. when; where

38. _____ you say, I am sure that the young man is innocent.
A. Whatever B. Whoever C. However D. Wherever

39. Only in my thirties _____ a purpose in life.
A. did I find B. I did find C. I found D. found I

40. _____ his telephone number, she didn't know how to get in touch with him.
A. Having forgotten B. To have forgotten C. Forgetting D. To forget

41. These are the pictures of the hotel _____ we held our annual meetings.
A. where B. which C. that D. when

42. Jason made sharp comments on Mary's idea, but he didn't mean _____ her.
A. to be hurt B. to hurt C. hurt D. hurting

43. These apple trees, _____ I planted three years ago, have not borne any fruit.
A. which B. that C. when D. what

44. Don't remind me of that awful day; I _____ such a fool of myself.
A. will make B. made C. am making D. make

45. The relationship between parents and their children _____ a strong influence on the character of the children.
A. to have B. have C. has D. having

46. Only by telling the truth _____ win the trust and support of your friends.
A. you did B. you can C. did you D. can you

47. If it had not rained yesterday, they _____ work on time.
A. would finish B. will finish
C. would have finished D. will have finished

48. My teacher recommended that I _____ as careful as possible when I took an exam.
 A. will be B. be C. am D. were
49. Was _____ that I saw last night at the concert?
 A. it you B. not you C. you D. yourself
50. This is the dictionary you're looking for, _____.
 A. isn't this B. isn't that C. isn't it D. isn't there

Exercise 4

1. Teenagers _____ their health because they play computer games too much.
 A. have damaged B. are damaging C. damaged D. will damage
2. Children _____ are not active or _____ diet is high in fact will gain weight quickly.
 A. that; who B. that; that C. who; whose D. whose; who
3. I'd rather you _____ make any comment on the issue for the time being.
 A. don't B. wouldn't C. didn't D. shouldn't
4. By the time you have finished this book, your meal _____.
 A. gets B. has got C. will get D. is getting
5. The new factory _____.
 A. will have been completed B. will complete
 C. have completed D. will be completed
6. I just wonder _____.
 A. why it does B. what he does C. how it is D. what it is
7. Under no circumstances _____.
 A. we shall cancel B. shall we cancel
 C. we cancel D. shall not we cancel
8. The man _____ for his frankness, will make a speech at the meeting.
 A. knowing B. known C. being known D. having known
9. Even though they _____.
 A. have been lived B. had been lived
 C. had been living D. have been living
10. The cost of living in Glasgow is among the lowest in Britain, _____.
 A. since B. when C. as D. while
11. After the guests left, she spent half an hour _____.
 A. to clear B. clearing C. to clearing D. clear
12. His family _____.
 A. is; is B. is; are C. are; are D. are; is
13. _____.
 A. As he was blind B. As blind as he was
 C. Blind as he was D. As he was just blind
14. The summer vacation _____.
 A. were B. was C. being D. had been
15. He failed in his exam, _____.
 A. what B. that C. which D. such

16. Having the highest marks in his class, _____.
 A. he was offered a scholarship by the English Department
 B. the English Department offered him a scholarship
 C. a scholarship was offered by the English Department
 D. a scholarship was offered to him by the English Department
17. He insisted that he _____ an opportunity to explain his case.
 A. be given B. is given C. give D. should give
18. Never before that night _____ the extent of my own power.
 A. had I felt B. I felt C. did I feel D. I had felt
19. _____ is known to all, too much stress can cause disease.
 A. Which B. That C. It D. As
20. It was not until he came back _____ I left the office.
 A. then B. which C. that D. when
21. Only when he finished his homework _____ that he had made a mistake.
 A. he then realized B. did he realize
 C. before he realized D. he realized
22. If it _____ rain tomorrow, we'll have the party outside.
 A. wouldn't B. doesn't C. didn't D. won't
23. It is required that students _____ at least two clubs in the university.
 A. will attend B. would attend C. attend D. are to attend
24. They would regret for _____ a vote to a man of vision.
 A. not giving B. giving not
 C. having not given D. not to give
25. _____ you realize your trouble with English learning, you can take some effective steps.
 A. Now that B. From now on C. Ever since D. By now
26. _____ that the pilot couldn't fly through it.
 A. The storm so severe was B. So the storm was severe
 C. So severe was the storm D. Such was the storm severe
27. It is the third time I _____ to the Palace Museum, and I still think it is marvelous.
 A. have gone B. go C. have been D. will go
28. In my mind, _____ that famous university will be the only way to become a world-class writer.
 A. attending B. attended C. attend D. having attended
29. If they hadn't spent all the money on the stocks, their life _____ so miserable at the moment.
 A. would not have been B. will not have been
 C. are not D. would not be
30. The dish _____ terrible! I don't like it at all.
 A. tastes B. tasted C. will taste D. is tasted
31. _____ many times, she still couldn't understand it.
 A. Having told B. Having been told C. Being told D. Telling
32. _____ of the three sisters you choose to marry, you will have a good wife.
 A. Whichever B. Which C. Whatever D. Any
33. He _____ somebody creeping into the house through the open window last night.
 A. saw B. was seeing C. sees D. has seen

34. We _____ our breakfast when an old man came to the door.
 A. just have had B. had just had
 C. just had D. have just had
35. _____ he will come is doubtful.
 A. If B. Whether C. That D. What
36. Look, here _____ the famous pop singer.
 A. comes B. come C. has come D. came
37. Let's go on a picnic this weekend, _____?
 A. will we B. shall we C. would we D. should we
38. Pointing to the house on _____ roof grew lots of bush, the old man told me that was _____ I would stay.
 A. its; what B. whose; what C. whose; where D. its; where
39. Well, Tom, I have nothing secret to tell you. _____ you want me to say?
 A. How is it that B. How it is that C. What is it that D. What it is that
40. Is there a connection between _____ you eat and maintaining good health?
 A. that B. which C. what D. whatever
41. I used to smoke, but I _____ anymore.
 A. didn't B. don't C. wasn't D. won't
42. Not until all the fish died in the river _____ how serious the pollution was.
 A. did the villagers realize B. the villagers realize
 C. the villagers did realize D. didn't the villagers realize
43. The murderer was brought in, with his hands _____ behind his back.
 A. to have been tied B. having tied
 C. to be tied D. tied
44. _____ about it earlier, we could have warned people of the danger.
 A. Would we know B. Should we know
 C. Have we known D. Had we known
45. I'd like to find someone _____ I can discuss such a problem.
 A. who B. whom C. with whom D. to whom
46. It was not until the accident happened _____.
 A. when I became aware of my foolishness B. when my foolishness became obvious
 C. that did I realize my foolishness D. that I became aware of my foolishness
47. As we know, physics _____ the science of energy.
 A. was B. were C. is D. are
48. It was last night _____ I see the comet.
 A. the time B. when C. that D. which
49. I don't think she has heard of him before, _____.
 A. don't I B. do I C. hasn't she D. has she
50. The Rocky Mountains _____ we will soon be flying are very beautiful.
 A. that B. over which C. when D. which

Exercise 5

1. There are ten stories in this book, _____ are the most interesting ones.

- A. the first four of them B. the first four of those
C. the first four D. the first four of which

2. Scientists estimate that about 530,000 other objects, too small to detect with radar, _____ the Earth too.
A. being circled B. are circling
C. are to be circling D. are being circled

3. Never before _____ seen any lady who can play tennis as well as Maria.
A. had he B. he had C. has he D. he has

4. Young people are redefining for themselves _____ it means to be a man or a woman.
A. how B. that C. which D. what

5. It's important for the figures _____ regularly.
A. to be updated B. to have been updated
C. to update D. to have updated

6. The airport _____ next year will help promote tourism in this area.
A. being completed B. to be completed
C. completed D. having been completed

7. We must begin testing this instrument, no matter _____ difficult it is.
A. however B. how C. whatever D. what

8. I need the job badly, as my money _____ out by the end of next month.
A. has run B. will run C. will have run D. will be running

9. While being questioned on the court, the man denied _____ the old lady's necklace.
A. taking B. having taken C. to have taken D. to take

10. You should respect others' opinions, and at the same time you should insist on _____ you believe is right.
A. that B. what C. which D. where

11. Only when she had accomplished the task _____ that she had made a mistake.
A. did she realize B. she then realized C. she realized D. before she realize

12. Look out! Don't get too close to the house _____ roof is under repair.
A. whose B. which C. of which D. that

13. Each student _____ in the examination.
A. has failed B. have failed C. has been failed D. have been failed

14. The secretary worked late into night, _____ a long speech for the president.
A. preparing B. to prepare C. prepared D. was preparing

15. Tom is the only one of the students who _____ to Shanghai.
A. have gone B. have been C. has been D. had gone

16. He _____ ill, so he couldn't go to school yesterday.
A. being B. has been C. having been D. was

17. The only thing _____ I knew is _____ my brother said to me the other day.
A. that; what B. which; what C. what; that D. that; which

18. _____ she loves her children, she was extremely strict with them.
A. When B. While C. If D. As

19. It was _____ he arrived home _____ he realized that he had left his keys in the office.
A. until; that B. not until; had C. until; had D. not until; that

36. Hurry up, kids! The school bus _____ for us!
 A. waits B. was waiting C. waited D. is waiting
37. With the guide _____ the way, we set off on foot into the dark night.
 A. leading B. to lead C. led D. being led
38. In the last few years thousands of films _____ all over the world.
 A. have produced B. have been produced
 C. are producing D. are being produced
39. He has reached a point _____ he doesn't work for money.
 A. where B. which C. that D. what
40. _____ is not until everyone is seated _____ the lesson will begin.
 A. It; that B. That; when C. This; that D. It; when
41. To tell you the truth, he _____ come to see you the other day.
 A. does B. did C. has to D. had to
42. Only in this way _____ to make improvement in the operating system.
 A. you can hope B. you did hope C. can you hope D. did you hope
43. I don't like the way _____ you solve your problem.
 A. which B. when C. that D. what
44. If I mistake not, you used to cook your own food, _____?
 A. do you B. don't you C. did you D. didn't you
45. _____, he must be totally exhausted after a two-week trip by bus.
 A. Being very strong B. As a strong man
 C. Strong as he is D. As he is strong
46. How I wish that I _____ law when I was at college!
 A. had learned B. would have learned C. learned D. would learn
47. No sooner _____ than he realized that he should have remained silent.
 A. the words had spoken B. had the words spoken
 C. the words had been spoken D. had the words been spoken
48. Not a single word _____ all morning.
 A. did he say B. he said C. said he D. does he say
49. A fence needs the support of three stakes, _____?
 A. needn't it B. doesn't it C. shouldn't it D. isn't it
50. Mother told the child _____ too late.
 A. not get up B. do not get up C. not to get up D. not getting up

Exercise 6

1. Experiments in the photography of moving objects _____ in both the United States and Europe before 1990.
 A. have been conducting B. were conducting
 C. had been conducted D. are conducted
2. Today, people live in a world _____ new technology is taking an increasing proportion in their lives.
 A. when B. where C. what D. which
3. The ATMs enable bank customers to access their money 24 hours a day _____ ATMs are located.
 A. wherever B. whenever C. however D. whatever

4. The town _____ we visited last month is the one _____ the famous painter was born.
 A. where; which B. which; where C. which; that D. where; where
5. If the work _____ by the end of this month is delayed, the construction company will be heavily fined.
 A. is completed B. to be completed
 C. will have been completed D. will be completed
6. Our teacher suggested that each of us _____ a study plan for the long summer vacation.
 A. make B. made C. will make D. would make
7. He insisted on his name _____ in full.
 A. write B. was written C. be written D. being written
8. "The key to _____ the medical problems at the root is health care reform," said the minister.
 A. solve B. solving C. being solved D. be solved
9. I don't know how to play bridge(桥牌) and _____.
 A. my wife doesn't either B. my wife does either
 C. neither does my wife D. neither my wife does
10. You and I could hardly work together, _____.
 A. could you B. couldn't I C. couldn't we D. could we
11. He is the only one of the students who _____ abroad for three years.
 A. is B. are C. have been D. has been
12. It is a custom in that country for men to remove their hats when a woman _____ the room.
 A. enters B. entered C. will enter D. has entered
13. If my brother lived here today, he would be surprised by what _____ here in the city.
 A. had happened B. had been happened
 C. has happened D. has been happened
14. Not only I but also Jane and Mary _____ worn out after having one examination after another.
 A. is B. are C. am D. be
15. Tired _____ she was, there was no hope of her being able to sleep.
 A. if B. though C. even if D. unless
16. The old man _____ since he came into the hospital.
 A. has taken good care of B. has been taken good care of
 C. has taken good care D. has been taken good care
17. _____ is often the case with a new idea, more conditions should be considered.
 A. It B. Which C. As D. That
18. Children _____ by their parents are allowed to enter the stadium.
 A. accompanied B. having accompanied
 C. accompanying D. to accompany
19. At this time next week, we _____ the matter with our friends.
 A. are going to discuss B. will be discussing
 C. are discussing D. are to discuss
20. Do you know the man _____ just now?
 A. to who I nodded B. I nodded to
 C. whom I nodded D. whom I nodded to him
21. A series of measures _____, people in that area managed to survive the severe famine.
 A. having taken B. were taken C. having been taken D. have been taken

22. The moon _____ around the earth.
 A. move B. moves C. moved D. will move
23. It is no use _____ over spilt milk.
 A. crying B. to cry C. cry D. cries
24. Without electricity human life _____ quite different today.
 A. is B. will be
 C. would have been D. would be
25. Three hours _____ enough for us to finish this work.
 A. is B. are C. has D. have
26. What's the matter with you? You _____ so pale.
 A. are looking B. look
 C. have looked D. looked
27. The doctor suggested he _____ a rest for 2 days.
 A. has B. had C. would have D. should have
28. I have no doubt _____ he will overcome all his difficulties.
 A. whether B. when C. that D. if
29. _____ we have all the materials ready, we should begin the new task at once.
 A. Since that B. Since now C. By now D. Now that
30. It was ten o'clock _____ he came back.
 A. that B. when C. so D. which
31. I was very tired. Otherwise, I _____ to the theatre with you.
 A. had gone B. would go C. will have gone D. would have gone
32. My parents don't care _____ my pocket money goes, but one thing is for sure: the money spent must be worthwhile.
 A. why B. when C. where D. how
33. The view _____ many scientists hold is _____ too much emission of carbon dioxide is destructive.
 A. what; that B. that; which C. that; that D. which; which
34. The traffic was very heavy, otherwise I _____ here 30 minutes ago.
 A. should be B. would be C. would have been D. had been
35. _____ difficulties we may come across, we will help one another to get them over.
 A. Whatever B. Whichever C. However D. What
36. It was in the bookstore _____ I met your brother the other day.
 A. that B. where C. when D. which
37. Not until he went through real hardship _____ the love we have for our families is important.
 A. had he realized B. did he realize
 C. he realized D. he had realized
38. It was _____ he came back from Africa that year _____ he met the girl he would like to marry.
 A. when; then B. not; until C. not until; that D. only; when
39. _____, he couldn't earn enough to support the family.
 A. Hard as he worked B. As he worked hard
 C. As hard he worked D. Hard as did he work
40. You've never told me why you didn't come to my birthday party, _____?
 A. don't you B. have you C. didn't you D. had you

41. Lucy changed her major from physics to computer, _____.
 A. with hopes to be able to locate employment more easily
 B. hoping she can easily get a job
 C. with the hope for the ability to find a better job
 D. hoping to find a job more easily
42. That tree looked as if it _____ for a long time.
 A. hasn't watered B. didn't watered C. hadn't been watered D. wasn't watered
43. Can you tell me _____?
 A. who is that gentleman B. that gentleman is who
 C. who that gentleman is D. whom is that gentleman
44. Only in this way _____ progress in your English.
 A. you make B. can you make
 C. you be able to make D. will you able to make
45. It's a fine day. Let's go fishing, _____?
 A. won't we B. will we C. don't we D. shall we
46. The building _____ roof we can see is the Western Church.
 A. its B. which C. whose D. who's
47. The first software of Windows _____ by Bill Gates became very popular with computer lovers immediately.
 A. made B. had made
 C. was made D. had been made
48. It was after he got what he had desired _____ he realized it was not so important.
 A. that B. when C. since D. as
49. She must have read the novel last week, _____.
 A. did she B. didn't she C. haven't she D. mustn't she
50. The weather ended up being very good, _____ was more than we could expect.
 A. what B. which C. that D. where

Exercise 7

1. It doesn't matter _____ you pay in cash or by credit card in this store.
 A. how B. whether C. what D. why
2. _____ with his report, the boss told John to write it all over again.
 A. Not being satisfied B. Not to satisfy
 C. Not having satisfied D. Not satisfying
3. _____ more time, the scientists will be able to work out a good solution to the problem.
 A. To give B. Given C. Giving D. Be given
4. _____ got in the wheat than it began to rain heavily.
 A. No sooner have they B. No sooner they have
 C. No sooner had they D. No sooner they had
5. There is no doubt _____ he is a good employee, for he has all the qualities that the company needs.
 A. as B. who C. that D. what
6. Do what you think is right, _____ they say.
 A. whatever B. however C. whenever D. wherever

24. Don't worry, the hard work you do now _____ later in life.
 A. will be repaid B. was being repaid C. has being repaid D. was repaid
25. Much to the parents' comfort, their income is now double _____ it was ten years ago.
 A. what B. that C. than D. which
26. We should consider the students' request _____ the school library provide more books on popular science.
 A. that B. when C. which D. where
27. _____ succeed in doing anything.
 A. Only by working hard we can B. By only working hard we can
 C. Only by working hard can we D. Only we can by working hard
28. By the end of next month, you _____ here for three years.
 A. will have studied B. study
 C. will study D. have studied
29. It was known to us all that Johnson had broken his promise _____ he would give each of us a small gift.
 A. as B. what C. that D. which
30. As a new graduate, he doesn't know _____ it takes to start a business here.
 A. how B. what C. when D. which
31. Millions of Americans take vitamins and minerals, _____ that these pills can help to prevent serious illnesses.
 A. convincing B. convinced C. to convince D. to be convinced
32. Thanks to the angle _____ he stood, he could see the sunset.
 A. at which B. in which C. at that D. in that
33. The young man cheated his friend of much money, _____ was disgraceful.
 A. it B. who C. that D. which
34. Don't talk about such things of _____ you are not sure.
 A. which B. what C. as D. those
35. We're talking about the piano and the pianist _____ were in the concert we attended last night.
 A. which B. whom C. who D. that
36. _____, he never seems able to do the work satisfactorily.
 A. No matter how hard does he try B. No matter he tries how hard
 C. No matter how hard tries he D. No matter how hard he tries
37. It is believed that some illnesses are related to _____ was eaten.
 A. which B. it C. what D. that
38. I couldn't understand the lecture, and _____.
 A. neither could Sue B. so couldn't Sue
 C. Sue couldn't neither D. Sue couldn't also
39. She's going to the photographer's _____.
 A. to have her photograph take B. to have her photograph taking
 C. to have her photograph taken D. to have taken her photograph
40. I'm for the suggestion that a special board _____ to examine the problem.
 A. be set up B. will be set up
 C. must be set up D. has to be set up

41. This January will be very precious for us by which time we _____ reviewing Senior Book I.
A. will finish B. will have finished C. have finished D. will be finished
42. Our game of basketball _____. We had been playing for about half an hour when it started to rain heavily.
A. has interrupted B. had interrupted
C. was interrupted D. had been interrupted
43. —Will you come to my office when you _____ your work?
—Sure.
A. finished B. are finishing C. finish D. will finish
44. When you're learning to drive, _____ a good teacher makes a big difference.
A. have B. having C. and have D. and having
45. She read the letter through before sending it, _____ for spelling mistakes.
A. checked B. to be checking C. checking D. having checked
46. You _____ if you had had higher score in the examination.
A. must have got scholarship B. would have got scholarship
C. should get scholarship D. had got scholarship
47. I just wonder _____ that makes him so excited.
A. why it does B. what he does C. how it is D. what it is
48. She insisted that the seats in the theater _____ in advance to insure a better view.
A. booked B. be booked C. are booked D. were to book
49. The statue is believed _____ by a professional thief a couple of weeks ago.
A. to have stolen B. to be stolen
C. having been stolen D. to have been stolen
50. I don't think a warm winter always has a negative influence on our life, _____.
A. does it B. don't I C. hasn't it D. has it

Exercise 8

1. We're having a meeting in half an hour. The decision _____ at the meeting will influence the future of our company.
A. to be made B. being made
C. made D. having been made
2. _____ is known to us all is that the sun rises in the east.
A. It B. What C. As D. Which
3. You'd better read this novel by yourself, _____.
A. had you B. don't you C. hadn't you D. do you
4. I have no idea _____ she would pass the college entrance examination or not.
A. whether B. if C. that D. what
5. _____ how others react to the book you have just read creates an added pleasure.
A. Hearing B. Hear C. Having heard D. To be hearing
6. —Mr. Wang got the first prize in the singing competition last week.
—Oh. That's what he _____ for years.
A. had been expecting B. has expected
C. expected D. has been expecting

7. Parents should take seriously their children's requests for sunglasses _____ eye protection is necessary in sunny weather.
- A. because B. though C. unless D. if
8. Pop music is such an important part of society _____ it has even influenced our language.
- A. as B. that C. which D. where
9. Unfortunately, when I got to her flat, she _____, so we had only time for a few words.
- A. just left B. had just left C. has just left D. was just leaving
10. We don't doubt _____ he can do a good job, concerning his experience.
- A. whether B. that C. how D. why
11. He didn't know _____ or go home.
- A. if to wait B. to wait C. whether to wait D. either to wait
12. Many people favor _____ more nuclear power plants.
- A. to build B. build C. built D. building
13. True friendship is like health, _____ is seldom known till it is lost.
- A. the value of which B. its value C. the value of it D. which the value
14. The heavy storm yesterday set the record for the heaviest rainfall _____ in a single day.
- A. to measure B. measured C. measuring D. having measured
15. The children _____ happily in the classroom when the teacher came in.
- A. talk B. are talking C. were talking D. had talked
16. _____ all behaviors are learned behaviors is a basic assumption of social scientists.
- A. Nearly B. That nearly C. It is nearly D. When nearly
17. It isn't the first time that I _____ myself in an embarrassing situation.
- A. have found B. found C. finds D. was found
18. This is the best novel _____ I have ever read.
- A. which B. where C. that D. what
19. I've never been to Africa, but it is the place _____.
- A. where I most want to visit B. in which I most want to visit
C. I most want to visit D. that I want to visit it most
20. The final examination will cover all _____ taught this term.
- A. what has been B. that has been C. that was D. which has been
21. They always give their vacant seats to _____ comes first.
- A. who B. whom C. whoever D. whomever
22. Each boy and each girl who _____ in finishing the task since May 1st will win 2000 dollars, if they could really make it.
- A. have persisted B. persisted C. persist D. has persisted
23. After watching the movie about the Anti-Japanese War, people cannot help but _____ the heroes in the movie.
- A. respect B. respecting C. to respect D. respected
24. Have you checked all the CDs _____ to the mountainous area next week?
- A. sent B. to be sent C. sending D. being sent
25. The literature teacher saw a Hollywood movie and insisted his students _____ to see it.
- A. go B. went C. is going D. will go

26. Having finished his homework, he went on _____ a novel written by Dickens.
 A. reading B. to read C. with reading D. read
27. Nearly a week passed before the girl was able to explain what _____ to her.
 A. had happened B. happened C. happen D. would happen
28. The workers were made _____ day and night.
 A. to work B. works C. work D. worked
29. I think it was high time they _____ to take you more seriously.
 A. began B. shall begin C. begin D. begun
30. We should learn from those _____ are always ready to help others.
 A. who B. whom C. they D. that
31. All I can do now is nothing _____.
 A. but waiting B. but wait C. except waiting D. only to wait
32. But for the favorable weather, we _____ in such a good harvest.
 A. can't get B. couldn't get
 C. couldn't have got D. could have got
33. I need one more stamp before my collection _____.
 A. has completed B. completes
 C. will be completed D. is completed
34. He is a man of great knowledge, _____ much can be learned.
 A. in whom B. about whom C. from whom D. of whom
35. There seems to be no choice but _____.
 A. accept B. to accept C. accepting D. having accepted
36. By the time your plane lands tonight, I _____.
 A. had waited B. have been waited
 C. had been waiting D. will have been waiting
37. The activity was delayed, _____.
 A. which; what B. which; which C. that; what D. that; that
38. So little _____.
 A. agree did they B. did they agree C. they agree D. they did agree
39. It was in 2017 _____. Donald Trump became president of the United States.
 A. that B. when C. which D. who
40. _____, everything would have been all right.
 A. He had been there B. Here he had been
 C. Been here he had D. Had he been here
41. I tore open the box only _____.
 A. discovering B. to discover C. discovered D. discover
42. Either my parents or my elder brother _____.
 A. are B. is C. has D. have
43. Can you imagine why _____.
 A. did the boy say that B. the boy said that
 C. did the boy say D. the boy said
44. The little girl showed the policeman the corner _____.
 A. and B. which C. that D. where

45. The team overcame all the difficulties and completed the task three weeks ahead of time, _____ is something we had not expected.
- A. it B. which C. that D. what
46. If you had told me earlier, I _____ to meet you at the hotel.
- A. had come B. will have come C. would come D. would have come
47. Is this the house _____ Shakespeare was born?
- A. which B. in that C. in which D. at which
48. I got to the office earlier that day, _____ the 7:30 train from Paddington.
- A. caught B. to have caught C. to catch D. having caught
49. You cannot accept an opinion _____ to you unless it is based on facts.
- A. offering B. to offer C. having offered D. offered
50. Let's go to see the new movie tonight, _____?
- A. will you B. can we C. won't you D. shall we

专题二 阅读理解



考题演练

A

Exercise 1

Passage 1

Men have traveled ever since they first appeared on the earth.

In primitive times they did not travel for pleasure but to find new places where their herds could feed, or to escape from hostile neighbors, or to find more favorable climates. They traveled on foot. Their journeys were long, tiring, and often dangerous. They protected themselves with simple weapons, such as wooden sticks or stone clubs, and by lighting fires at night and, above all, by keeping together.

Being intelligent and creative, they soon discovered easier ways of traveling. They rode on the backs of their domesticated animals; they hollowed out tree trunks, and by using bits of wood as paddles, were able to travel across water. Later they traveled, not from necessity, but for the joy and excitement of seeing and experiencing new things. This is still the main reason why we travel today.

Traveling, of course, has now become a highly organized business. There are cars and splendid roads, express trains, huge ships and jet airliners, all of which provide us with comforts and security. This sounds wonderful. But there are difficulties, if you want to go abroad, you need a passport and a visa, tickets, luggage, and a hundred and one other things. If you lose any of them, your journey may be ruined.

5. In the sentence of paragraph 2 "... to escape from hostile neighbors...", "hostile" means _____.

A. talkative B. hotheaded C. enthusiastic D. unfriendly

Passage 2

There are many factors which may have an influence on adults and children being able to lead a healthy life.

Nowadays, people are very busy. Often, both parents work outside the home. Children are expected to take on more responsibility at home to help their parents. They also have sporting and leisure activities as well as school expectations.

The busyness also adds another factor: the need to use cars to get from one place to another quickly.

Today, society places a lot of emphasis on technology. Computers, DVDs, CDs, televisions and Playstations have become major leisure activities, rather than traditional more active pursuits. This has led to a more sedentary lifestyle.

The media provide entertainment and information. Unfortunately, they also promote fast food which fits easily into busy lifestyles. It is much more convenient at times to buy a quick takeaway rather than prepare a meal. The media constantly bombard(轰炸) their audience with "perfect" body images, the need to buy the most fashionable clothes, the most up-to-date computer games, the best places to visit and the best things to do.

Environments vary. We may be exposed to pollution, such as cigarette smoke. This can be harmful to people who suffer from breathing difficulties. Environments where passive smoking is unavoidable make it difficult to lead a healthy life.

Perhaps the important factor influencing healthy lifestyles is motivation, or the desire to be healthy. Any person who wants to be healthy will find a way to be healthy—if he/she is motivated enough!

6. The passage is mainly about _____.

A. benefits of a healthy life style B. demands of daily life
C. factors affecting a healthy lifestyle D. a positive approach to healthy living

7. The word "sedentary" in paragraph 4 probably means _____.

A. having a lot of things to do
B. involving little exercise or physical activities
C. being isolated from the outside world
D. experiencing a lot of stress

8. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage as a factor leading to the popularity of fast food?

A. Cheap price. B. The media.
C. Busy lifestyles. D. Convenience.

9. Which is NOT listed as a factor influencing the ability to have a healthy lifestyle?

A. Pollution. B. Economic factors.
C. Dependence upon cars. D. Influence of family or friends.

10. According to the author, _____ may be the most important factor influencing healthy lifestyles.

A. technology B. cultural background
C. environment D. the desire to be healthy

Passage 3

Alan Chang was a handsome young man with good manners. One morning he was walking along a street on his way to an appointment. He did not want to be early or late. He had forgotten to put on his watch so he went up to a man who was waiting for a taxi.

"Excuse me, sir," he said, very politely, "but could you tell me the time?"

The man, who was very well-dressed and looked quite rich, said nothing. He did not even look at Alan. Alan

spoke to him again. "Excuse me, sir," he said, "but could you please tell me what time it is?"

This time the man looked at him, but he did not speak and looked quickly away. Alan thought to himself: well, he can hear me; he must be just rude. So Alan asked again, "Why wouldn't you tell me the time, sir?"

The man turned towards him and said, "Put yourself in my shoes. I am standing here waiting for a taxi. You come up to me and ask me for the time. If I tell it to you, you will thank me. I will say 'That's all right.' You may then say 'It's a beautiful day,' to which I may reply 'Yes, I like these sunny winter days.' Before we know what is happening we have a friendly conversation. You are a pleasant, polite young man, so when my taxi comes, I offer you a ride. You accept. We talk. I like you. You like me. I invite you to my home. You meet my daughter. She is a very pretty girl. You are a good-looking man. You like each other. Soon you fall in love. You want to marry. Now do you understand my problem?"

Alan shook his head. "No, sir, I'm sorry, I don't. Everything you have said seems very natural to me."

"Exactly," the man said, "and I do not want my daughter to marry a man who is too poor to buy a watch. Good morning to you." And with these words he hurried away.

11. Why did Alan ask the man what time it was?

- A. He was too late.
- B. He was very early.
- C. He had left his watch home.
- D. He wanted to meet the man's daughter.

12. What did Alan think of the man when he would not tell him the time?

- A. He was impolite.
- B. He was deaf.
- C. He was stupid.
- D. He spoke no English.

13. What did the man mean by the underlined part "Put yourself in my shoes"?

- A. Don't interrupt me.
- B. My shoes hurt me.
- C. Come and try my shoes.
- D. Try to understand me.

14. What kind of a man was Alan Chang in the man's opinion?

- A. A thief.
- B. A poor man.
- C. A cheat.
- D. A rich man.

15. The story is mainly about _____.

- A. how rude a person can be
- B. how one thing leads to another
- C. where a person can't tell the time
- D. why you shouldn't speak to strangers

Passage 4

I knew a man who was asked to be the new dean(院长) of the College of Business of a large university. When he first arrived, he studied the situation the college faced and felt that what it needed most was money. He recognized that he had a unique capacity to raise money, and he developed a real sense of vision about fund-raising as his primary function.

This created a problem in the college because past deans had focused mainly on meeting day-to-day faculty needs. This new dean was never there. He was running around the country trying to raise money for research. But he was not attending to the day-to-day things as the previous dean had. The faculty, who were used to working with the person at the top, had to work through his administrative assistant.

The faculty became so upset with his absence that they sent a delegation to the president of the university to demand a new dean or a fundamental change in his leadership style. The president, who knew what the dean was doing, said, "Relax. He has a good administrative assistant. Give him some more time."

Within a short time, the money started pouring in and the faculty began to recognize the vision. It wasn't long

until every time they saw the dean, they would say, "Get out of here! We don't want to see you. Go out and bring in more funds. Your administrative assistant runs this office better than anyone else."

This man admitted to me later that the mistake he made was not doing enough team building, enough explaining, enough educating about what he was trying to accomplish. From him I learned a powerful lesson. We need to constantly be asking ourselves, "What is needed out there, and what is my unique strength?"

16. The new dean thought that the most important thing for him to do was to _____.
A. gain a sense of vision B. set up a primary goal
C. win the trust of the faculty D. raise money

17. The new dean was different from the past deans in that _____.
A. he was less responsible B. he didn't attend to daily things
C. he had an administrative assistant D. he didn't like to talk with others

18. We can learn from the passage that the faculty _____.
A. was not well paid for their work
B. didn't understand the new dean's ideas at first
C. had a conflict with the president of the university
D. didn't want to work with the administrative assistant

19. The faculty would ask the new dean to get out because they _____.
A. were upset by his leadership style
B. wanted to get rid of him
C. were unhappy with his explanation
D. wanted him to bring back more money

20. What was the mistake the new dean realized he had made?
A. He was absent all the year around.
B. He was insensitive to the faculty's needs.
C. He didn't communicate well with the faculty.
D. He didn't work hard to accomplish his goal.

Exercise 2

Passage 1

Most airlines allow passengers to book an airline flight online. Travel sites such as Yahoo and Google, all offer search engines and online booking for an airline flight. The first thing a traveler should do when booking online is to shop around. There are numerous web sites offering this service, and some may have cheaper fares than others.

A traveler also needs to check fares for the desired flight times. Fares can change, depending on when the airline flight departs, how many stops are involved, and at what airport. The traveler needs to make sure he is comparing fares so as to get the best deal.

When booking online, the traveler also needs to check the travel site's policies and fees. Most travel sites charge a small booking fee and have other restrictions about canceling flights, and other types of refunds. Many travelers think about looking on a travel search engine first for the best airline flight fares. However, the individual airline web site may offer the best deal, since they often have "Internet only" deals booked through their own sites.

A traveler should always have a credit card available when he or she purchases the ticket, and should make the reservation in the name appearing on the card. The traveler will then be issued an e-ticket for the airline flight, rather than the traditional paper ticket. When he receives flight confirmation, usually through e-mail, he should print out the reservation e-mail and save it with his travel documents.

1. When booking an airline flight online, the traveler should first _____.
 - A. visit Google and book a flight immediately
 - B. visit Yahoo and book a flight instantly
 - C. make a choice between Yahoo and Google
 - D. search and compare options before booking
2. Why should a traveler shop around before booking online?
 - A. Because the fares and services may vary accordingly.
 - B. Because different travelers may tend to prefer different websites.
 - C. Because some websites have easier access than others.
 - D. Because some websites offer better services than others.
3. According to the passage, the flight fares may change because of _____.

A. the number of tickets sold	B. the speed taken by the plane
C. the number of stops involved	D. the food and drinks provided
4. By checking the travel site's policies and fees, the traveler can find out whether _____.
 - A. it is possible to book a flight in advance
 - B. there are additional discounts
 - C. he is likely to get a best seat
 - D. there are restrictions on refunds
5. What proof should the traveler hold in order to show he or she has booked an airline flight online?

A. A traditional paper ticket.	B. A printed confirmation e-mail.
C. A travel document.	D. A credit card.

Passage 2

Your boss holds your future prospects in his hands. Some bosses are hard to get along with. Some have excellent qualifications but no idea when it comes to dealing with people. Of course, not all bosses are like that.

The relationship you have with your boss can be a major factor in determining your rise up the career ladder. Your boss is not only your leader, he is also the person best equipped to help you do the job you are paid to do. He can inform you of company direction that may affect your professional development.

Your boss also needs you to perform at your best in order to accomplish his objectives. He needs your feedback in order to provide realistic and useful reports to upper management. But how does this help you establish a meaningful working relationship with your boss?

The key is communication. Learn and understand his goals and priorities. Observe and understand your boss's work style. If you have not been clear with his expectations, ask! Likewise, ask for feedback and accept criticism gracefully. And if he understands that you do not view your job as just something to fill the hours between 9 a. m. and 5 p. m., he may be more likely to help you.

In short, getting along with your boss requires getting to know his likes and dislikes and learning to work with his personality and management style.

6. The main idea of the first paragraph is that _____.
 - A. bosses are hard to deal with
 - B. bosses have good characters
 - C. bosses must have similar personality
 - D. bosses determine your career future
7. In the second paragraph, "rise up the career ladder" means _____.
 - A. going to work abroad

Passage 3

There is a measurable relation between how much a person learns and his attitude toward the subject to be learned. When faced with a difficult learning task, one path to success is to concentrate on the positive aspects of the subject matter. If a student has a boring teacher, one solution is to look for the positive aspects of completing the course, regardless of how boring the teacher happens to be. To accomplish this might require a private tutor or some independent reading, but with the right attitude, success is possible.

Over-achievers—students who do better than their test scores show—usually have a positive interest toward learning. They may learn some things more slowly, and they may make more efforts, but, to compensate(补偿), they are often better at applying what they have learned. As long as they do not have emotional problems, they are successful.

Under-achievers—those who function below their ability shown by test scores—often tend to allow a few negative factors to affect them. Because of their negative attitudes, they sometimes become unfairly critical of teachers. They allow themselves to get bored when it is not necessary. In short, their attitudes often cause them to learn less than over-achievers.

If you learn to replace a negative attitude toward learning with something more positive, you are on the road to achieving almost any goal you desire. For example, if you realize a personal computer with a word processor would improve your performance, but have an attitude that keeps telling you that a computer is difficult to operate, you tend to make all kinds of excuses. In short, you resist making full use of a terrific tool, simply because your negative attitude prevents you from learning.

11. What does the author think a student should do if he has a boring teacher?

 - A. Look for a new course.
 - B. Be critical of the teacher.
 - C. Complete the course with a good score.
 - D. Have a right attitude toward the teacher.

12. The writer thinks that over-achievers and under-achievers mainly differ in _____.

 - A. their test scores
 - B. their judgment of others
 - C. their attitudes toward learning
 - D. their skills in using computers

13. The underlined phrase “function below their ability shown by test scores” means the under-achievers _____.
A. often get low scores in tests
B. do worse in actual learning than in tests
C. usually do better in tests than the over-achievers
D. are always slow in learning and have to make more efforts
14. The example of the personal computer shows that _____.
A. finding excuses helps in learning B. to react negatively can be harmful
C. hard-working is the key to success D. making use of the computer is important
15. What is the main idea of the passage?
A. Attitudes play an important role in learning.
B. Students should learn how to use personal computers.
C. Teachers are not so important in the learning process.
D. There are many differences between over- and under-achievers.

Passage 4

In the same way that a child must be able to move his arms and legs before he can learn to walk, the child must physiologically be capable of producing and experiencing particular emotions before these emotions can be modified through learning. Psychologists have found that there are two basic processes by which learning takes place. One kind of learning is called “classical conditioning”. This occurs when one event or stimulus is consistently paired with or followed by, a reward or punishment. It is through classical conditioning that a child learns to associate his mother’s face and voice with happiness and love, for he learns that this person provides food and comfort. Negative emotions are learned in a similar fashion.

The second kind of learning is called “operant conditioning”. This occurs when an individual learns to do things that produce rewards in his environment and learns not to do things that produce punishments. For example, if a mother always attends to her baby when he cries and cuddles him until he is quiet, she may teach him that if he cries he will get attention from mother. Thus, the baby will learn to increase his crying in order to have his mother more.

Every day, we grow and have new experiences. We constantly learn by reading, watching television, interacting with other people, and so forth. This learning affects our emotions. Why is it that we learn to like some people and dislike others? If a person is nice to us, cares about us, we learn to associate this person with positive feelings, such as joy, happiness, and friendliness. On the other hand, if a person is mean to us, does not care about us, and even deliberately does things to harm us, we learn to associate this person with negative feelings, such as unhappiness, discomfort, and anger.

16. The author’s main purpose in writing the passage is to _____.
A. teach children how to learn to produce and experience certain emotions
B. give the general reader an account of two basic kinds of learning
C. give parents some advice on how to modify their children’s emotions through learning
D. discuss with psychologists how positive and negative feelings are produced
17. If your jokes often find a ready echo in a person, you will learn through _____ that telling jokes to this person is fun, and you will try with greater efforts to be humorous in his presence.
A. classical conditioning B. neither of them
C. operant conditioning D. some other sorts of conditioning
18. If a child is bitten or startled several times by a dog, he may learn to associate furry animals with pain or

- startle and thus develop a fear of furry animals. This is a typical example of learning through _____.
 A. classical conditioning B. both of them
 C. operant conditioning D. neither of them
19. In the third paragraph, the author is _____.
 A. discussing how we grow and have new experiences every day
 B. talking about learning to modify emotions through operant conditioning
 C. concentrating on learning by reading, watching television, interacting with people, and so on
 D. using examples to further illustrate learning through classical conditioning
20. In the following paragraphs the author will most probably go on to discuss _____.
 A. definitions of positive feelings and negative feelings
 B. the third kind of learning
 C. further examples of learning through operant conditioning
 D. none of the above

Exercise 3

Passage 1

When we talk about intelligence we do not mean the ability to get good scores on certain kinds of tests or even the ability to do well in school. By intelligence we mean a way of living and behaving, especially in a new or upsetting situation. If we want to test intelligence, we need to find out how a person acts instead of how much he knows what to do.

For instance, when in a new situation, an intelligent person thinks about the situation, not about himself or what might happen to him. He tries to find out all he can, and then he acts immediately and tries to do something about it. He probably isn't sure how it will all work out, but at least he tries. And, if he can't make things work out right, he doesn't feel ashamed that he failed; he just tries to learn from his mistakes. An intelligent person, even if he is very young, has a special outlook on life, a special feeling about life, and knows how he fits into it.

If you look at children, you'll see great difference between what we call "bright" children and "not-bright" children. They are actually two different kinds of people, not just the same kind with different amount of intelligence. For example, the bright child really wants to find out about life and he tries to get in touch with everything around him. But, the unintelligent child keeps more to himself and his own dream-world; he seems to have a wall between him and life in general.

1. According to this passage, intelligence is _____.
 A. the ability to study well
 B. the ability to do well in school
 C. the ability to deal with life
 D. the ability to get high scores on some tests
2. In a new situation, an intelligent person _____.
 A. knows more about what might happen to him
 B. is sure of the result he will get
 C. concentrates on what to do about the situation
 D. cares more about himself
3. If an intelligent person failed, he would _____.
 A. try not to feel ashamed
 B. learn from his experiences



- C. try to regret as much as possible
 - D. make sure what result he would get
4. Bright children and not-bright children _____.
- A. are two different types of children
 - B. are different mainly in their degree of cleverness
 - C. have difference only in their way of thinking
 - D. have different knowledge about the world
5. The author of this passage will probably continue
- A. how to determine what intelligence is
 - B. how education should be found
 - C. how to solve practical problems
 - D. how an unintelligent person should be taught

Passage

Half of the world's coral reefs(珊瑚礁) have died in the last few decades. Many more are still dying, but some may survive. Even if global warming were to stop right now, it would take many years for coral reefs to recover. By 2050, if no major steps are taken to address the problem, there will be almost no coral reefs left.

The planet's health depends on the survival of coral reefs. They are called "therainforests of the sea", because they provide shelter for a wide variety of sea life. They also protect coastlines from the full force of powerful storms.

Coral reefs are used in medical research for cures to diseases. They are also important for tourism. Many people come to see the beauty of coral reefs and the marine life that lives there.

10. According to the passage, _____ is the biggest threat to coral reefs.
- A. pollution
 - B. overfishing
 - C. industrial activity
 - D. climate change

Passage 3

The appeal of advertising to buying motives can both negative and positive effects. Consumers may be convinced to buy a product of poor quality or high price because of an advertisement. For example, some advertisements have appealed to people's desire for better fuel economy for their cars by advertising automotive products that improve gasoline mileage. Some of the products work. Others are worthless and a waste of consumers' money.

Sometimes advertising is intentionally misleading. A few years ago, a brand of bread was offered to dieters(节食者) with the message that there were fewer calories(卡路里) in every slice. It turned out that the bread was not dietetic, but just regular bread. There were fewer calories because it was sliced very thin, but there were the same number of calories in every loaf.

On the positive side, emotional appeals may respond to a consumer's real concerns. Consider fire insurance. Fire insurance may be sold by appealing to fear of loss. But fear of loss is the real reason for fire insurance. The security of knowing that property is protected by insurance makes the purchase of fire insurance a worthwhile investment for most people. If consumers consider the quality of the insurance plans as well as the message in the ads, they will benefit from the advertising.

Each consumer must evaluate her or his own situation. Are the benefits of the product important enough to justify buying it? Advertising is intended to appeal to consumers, but it does not force them to buy the product. Consumers still control final buying decision.

11. Advertising can persuade the consumer to buy worthless product by _____.
- A. stressing their high quality
 - B. convincing him of their low price
 - C. maintaining a balance between quality and price
 - D. appealing to his buying motives
12. The reason why the bread advertisement is misleading is that _____.
- A. thin slices of bread could contain more calories
 - B. the loaf was cut into regular slices
 - C. the bread was not genuine bread
 - D. the total number of calories in the loaf remained the same
13. The passage tells us that _____.
- A. sometimes advertisements really sell what the consumer needs
 - B. advertisements occasionally force consumers into buying things they don't need
 - C. the buying motives of consumers are controlled by advertisements
 - D. fire insurance is seldom a worthwhile investment
14. It can be inferred from the passage that a smart consumer should _____.
- A. think carefully about the benefits described in the advertisements
 - B. guard against the deceiving nature of advertisements
 - C. be familiar with various advertising strategies
 - D. avoid buying products that have strong emotional appeal
15. The passage is mainly about _____.
- A. how to make a wise buying decision

- B. ways to protect the interests of the consumer
- C. the positive and negative aspects of advertising
- D. the function of advertisements in promoting sales

Passage 4

The comfort zone is our living, work, and social environments that we have grown accustomed to. It determines the type of friends we make or people we associate with. It determines a life style we accept or reject.

Young people are very adaptable; they can adjust to changing comfort zones with ease. They can socialize with homeless people in the morning and be equally at ease at a formal banquet in the evening. As we age, the ability to adapt to wide-ranging comfort zones becomes more difficult. Social prejudice narrows the comfort zone range. The comfort zone can be a decision making tool.

Comfort zones are directly related to our dreams or goals, which is associated with self-fulfilling prophecy(预言). In order to grow and change, we must first be discontent with our current comfort zone. We must realize that all meaningful and lasting changes occur first in daydreaming and then they work their way into reality. The more clearly and vividly we fantasize our dream, the stronger and more real the pictures on the subconscious level will become. Once our subconscious accepts this image and its expectation, it will go to work, searching for a way to bring the dream into reality. If we feel that these things are too good for us, we will find ways to fail. If, however, we intentionally imagine the change we want, build an expectation of the change mentally and emotionally, and we will find ways to acquire dream and, when mentally ready, it will arrive faster than we ever thought possible.

For some people, problems, suffering, poverty, bad breaks are their comfort zone. They find comfort in finding fault and complaining about their misfortune. The same is true for businesses. Management and workers have grown used to seeing things go wrong and expect them too. Management finds comfort in finding fault with workers and vice versa.

Note: if the comfort zone we are seeking is beyond our current income, then, we need to develop a service that has greater value than our current one. Money, power and influence are not goals; they are rewards only for personal achievement.

16. As one grows older, _____.
 - A. one's comfort zone becomes narrower
 - B. one finds comfort zone more easily
 - C. one becomes more sympathetic
 - D. one behaves better in social gatherings
17. What does "be discontent with our current comfort zone" (Para. 3) mean?
 - A. Be prepared to realize our dreams.
 - B. Keep dreaming of unrealistic goals.
 - C. Picture our dreams clearly and vividly.
 - D. Be dissatisfied with our present life.
18. According to the author, daydreaming _____.
 - A. requires a clear goal in mind
 - B. does little good to the pursuit of happiness
 - C. prepares us for meaningful changes in life
 - D. wastes our time and energy
19. It can be inferred from Paragraph 4 that _____.
 - A. comfort zone may lead to conflicts
 - B. comfort zone is not necessarily positive

- C. people tend to find fault with themselves
D. survival is hard in business circles
20. By seeking a better comfort zone, people aim to _____.
 A. make greater achievements B. make more money
 C. be more influential D. gain greater power



Exercise 4

Passage 1

Social change is more likely to occur in societies where there is a mixture of different kinds of people than in societies where people are similar in many ways. The simple reason for this is that there are more different ways of looking at things present in the first kind of society. There are more ideas, more disagreements in interest, and more groups and organizations with different beliefs. In addition, there is usually a greater worldly interest and greater tolerance in mixed societies. All these factors tend to promote social change by opening more areas of life to decision. In a society where people are quite similar in many ways, there are fewer occasions for people to see the need or the opportunity for change because everything seems to be the same. And although conditions may not be satisfactory, they are at least customary and undisputed.

Within a society, social change is also likely to occur more frequently and more readily in the material aspects of the culture than in the non-material, for example, in technology rather than in values; in what has been learned later in life rather than what was learned early; in the less basic and less emotional aspects of society than in their opposites; in the simple elements rather than in the complex ones; in form rather than in substance; and in elements that are acceptable to the culture rather than in strange elements.

1. The passage is mainly discussing _____.
 A. the necessity of social change
 B. certain factors that determine the ease with which social changes occur
 C. different types of social change in two different societies and in different aspects
 D. certain factors that promote social change
2. _____ is NOT one of the factors that tend to promote social change.
 A. Greater worldly interest B. Different points of view
 C. Greater tolerance D. Advanced technology
3. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?
 A. Social change tends to meet with more difficulty in basic and emotional aspects of society.
 B. Disagreement with and argument about conditions tend to slow down social change.
 C. Social change is more likely to occur in the material aspect of society.
 D. Social change is less likely to occur in what people learned when they were young.
4. The expression “greater tolerance” (Para. 1) refers to _____.
 A. greater readiness to agree to different opinions and ideas
 B. quicker adaptation to changing circumstances
 C. more respect for different beliefs and behavior
 D. greater willingness to accept social change
5. Social change is less likely to occur in a society where people are quite similar in many ways because _____.
 A. people there have identical needs and they are satisfied with everything
 B. people there have got so accustomed to their conditions that they seldom think it necessary to change

- C. people there are easy to please
- D. people there are less disputed

Passage 2

I used to go to Starbucks for their coffee, but that's changed since I discovered their comforting, tasty teas, which are better than coffee any time. Tea is cool even when it's hot. People drink more tea than any other drink in the world, except for water.

Whether it's served hot or cold, natural and flavored teas are drinks that have been consumed for centuries. Everywhere you look, you'll find various kinds of teas—in restaurants, grocery stores, television advertisements, and gift shops.

Why is there all this excitement about tea? What's its attraction? Well, there are many possibilities for why more and more people are drinking tea. One possibility is that people are coming to notice the benefits of drinking tea, particularly green tea. Studies show that drinking four cups of green tea a day can reduce the risk of developing various types of cancers, as well as heart disease. The key to tea's effects of cure seems to lie in chemicals found in tea which prevent a process that leads to the growth of cancers. Green tea may also prevent skin cancer. It has also been linked with helping the body to rid itself of harmful materials, and green tea is thought to possibly protect against colds and Parkinson's (帕金森) disease.

Another explanation for why people are drinking more tea may be due to the comforting process of just making a cup of tea. The time it takes to prepare tea leaves in hot water and enjoy its gentle flavor forces drinkers to slow down and relax a while, making it the perfect way to improve a world where people are so crazy about cappuccino, a hot coffee with milk in it.

So, whether you drink tea, eat it in foods, wear it to smell good, or take it in pills, one thing is certain, the use of tea is more than a trend—it is a habit of our past and if studies prove the benefits of its use, it will undoubtedly be an important element of our future.

6. Nowadays, among all the drinks in the world, tea is _____.
 - A. the most widely consumed drink
 - B. as widespread as coffee
 - C. even more widely consumed than water
 - D. the second most widely consumed drink
7. The passage does not mention _____ as a possible benefit of drinking tea.
 - A. preventing skin cancer
 - B. helping the body to rid itself of harmful materials
 - C. curing Parkinson's disease
 - D. reducing the risk of developing cancer
8. It is good to drink tea because the time it takes to prepare a cup of tea _____.
 - A. allows the tea leaves to absorb enough water
 - B. enables drinkers to relax
 - C. is suitable for people to get some news
 - D. can improve the quality of cappuccino
9. The writer suggests that in the future people will probably _____.
 - A. follow the trend and go on drinking tea
 - B. drink more water than tea
 - C. form the habit of eating tea leaves in foods
 - D. take tea as an important part of their life

10. The passage is mainly about _____.

- A. the benefits of drinking tea
- B. the benefits of drinking coffee
- C. using tea leaves in fortune telling
- D. advising people to drink tea and water

Passage 3

Chokwe Selassie is on a mission to help drivers avoid potholes(路面坑洼). The eighth-grader got his inspiration on a recent morning, when his mother was driving him to school. Their car was damaged as it went over a huge pothole in the middle of the street in their hometown of Jackson, Mississippi. “I decided I was going to do something about the pothole problem in my city,” said Chokwe. His solution: an app that warns drivers when there is a pothole ahead.

Chokwe developed the app with his friends. “When the app detects a pothole, it is highlighted in red,” Chokwe says. “And if you get close to the pothole, your phone will warn you with a beep.” Drivers can also use the app to report any potholes they encounter, and to look for other routes they can take to avoid roads that have them.

The app relies on current available information about the streets of Jackson. “It works by using the city’s 311 call system, so it uses information already stored in a database,” Chokwe says. Through the call system, citizens dial 311 to report non-emergency problems—which include potholes. As Chokwe and his friends worked on the app, they also went street by street throughout the city. They determined that focusing on the 10 busiest streets in Jackson would give them a large enough sample size to test it.

Although the app isn’t yet available for sale, Chokwe is already looking for ways to improve it. The app remains limited to 10 streets in Jackson, but he hopes to add more, so that it includes every street in the city. And then he wants to go even farther. “I want to keep working on the app until it’s nationwide,” Chokwe says.

11. Chokwe Selassie got the idea to develop the app from _____.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| A. his own experience | B. a recent news report |
| C. his friends | D. his mother |

12. When you are close to a pothole, your phone will warn you with _____.

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| A. a voice report | B. a red light |
| C. a beeping sound | D. a map image |

13. Drivers can also use Chokwe’s app to _____.

- A. report emergency traffic problems
- B. look for information other than potholes
- C. choose safer routes without potholes
- D. avoid traffic jam caused by potholes

14. To develop the app, Chokwe and his friends _____.

- A. reported potholes to 311 call system
- B. conducted field trips on the streets
- C. built their own information database
- D. collected samples in their neighborhood

15. We can learn from the last paragraph that Chokwe _____.

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| A. is quite successful | B. is facing difficulties |
| C. has regained hope | D. has a great ambition |

Passage 4

Impatience has been around for a long time. There is nothing new about people losing their patience while stuck in traffic or waiting in line. But some experts believe that people are less patient today than in the past.

Some analysts suggest that in recent years many people are less patient because of technology. They suggest that “digital technology, from cellphones to e-mails to iPads, is changing our lives. The instant results we get from this technology have in turn increased our desire for instant satisfaction in other aspects of our lives.”

Psychologist Jennifer Hartstein makes some observations. She explains that “we have become an immediate satisfaction culture, and we expect things to move quickly, efficiently and in the way we want. When that doesn’t happen, we tend to become increasingly frustrated and unsatisfied.”

Some believe that e-mail is losing popularity and could soon become outdated. Why? Because many people who send message do not have the patience to wait hours, or even minutes, for a response. Also with e-mails, as with letter writing, introductory and concluding greetings are often expected. But many people consider such formalities(客套) to be boring and time-consuming. They prefer instant messaging. Many people do not take the time to proofread what they put in writing. As a result, letters and e-mails contain numerous grammatical and spelling errors.

The thirst for immediate results is not limited to the digital communications. People seem to be losing their ability to wait in other areas of life. For instance, do you ever find yourself talking too fast, eating too fast, driving too fast, or spending money too fast? The few moments it takes to wait for an elevator to come, for a traffic light to change, or for a computer to start may seem like too long a time.

16. According to the first paragraph, people _____.
 A. have been patient for a long time
 B. were more patient in the past
 C. used to be patient while stuck in traffic
 D. used to be patient while waiting in line
17. Nowadays people lose their patience because _____.
 A. their desire for satisfaction has increased
 B. they are bored with what they have
 C. their life has been changed by technology
 D. they have more things to do than before
18. Some believe that e-mail could soon become outdated because _____.
 A. it takes a long time to start the computer
 B. people value formalities between friends
 C. cellphones are more popular nowadays
 D. people can hardly wait for a response
19. The pursuit of instant results causes people to _____.
 A. have more errors in their writings B. become more impolite
 C. use voice messages instead of e-mails D. lose many of their abilities in life
20. The best title for the passage might be _____.
 A. Are We Less Patient Today?
 B. What Are the Problems Caused by Impatience?
 C. What Happened to Technology?
 D. Has Digital Technology Changed Our Lives?

Exercise 5

Passage 1

Do you believe that only boys do well in science? Does it seem to you that girls have better vocabularies than boys? In your opinion, are boys better at building things? If your answer to each of those questions is "Yes", you are right.

On the average, males score higher on tests that measure mathematical reasoning, mechanical ability, and problem-solving skills. Females show superior ability in tests measuring vocabulary, spelling, and memory.

It is known that bones, muscles and nerves develop faster in baby girls. Usually, too, baby girls talk at an earlier age than boys do. Scientists think there is a physical reason for this. They believe that the nerve endings in the left side of the brain develop faster in girls than in boys. And it is this side of the brain that strongly influences an individual's ability to use words, to spell, and to remember things.

By the time they start to school, therefore, little girls have an advantage that boys do not have. Girls are physically more ready to remember facts, to spell, and to read. These, of course, are skills that are important in elementary school.

But what have the boys been doing in the years before starting school? They have been developing something called aggression. An aggressive person has courage and energy. He feels strong and independent. He is often the first one to start fight.

1. Scientists believe that the differences between boys and girls are determined by _____.
A. their personal abilities B. their physical condition
C. their courage and independence D. their age and sex
 2. Which of the following is NOT true?
A. Girls remember things more easily.
B. Boys score higher on tests that measure mathematical reasoning.
C. Boys are more skillful at building things.
D. Girls are better at facts which measure problem solving ability.
 3. According to this passage, boys are _____.
A. more ready to spell B. more ready to remember facts
C. stronger and more independent D. quicker at learning
 4. The word "this" in paragraph 3 refers to _____.
A. the difference between boys and girls
B. the ability to solve problems
C. the development of brains
D. the age when babies begin to talk
 5. The author's view of the difference between boys and girls is based on _____.
A. scientific facts B. personal experience
C. social behaviors D. logical reasoning

Passage 2

A study of art history might be a good way to learn more about a culture than is possible to learn in general history classes. Most typical history courses concentrate on politics, economics and war. But art history focuses on much more than this because art reflects not only the political values of a people, but also religious beliefs, emotions and psychology. In addition, information about the daily activities of our ancestors can be provided by art. In short, art expresses the essential qualities of a time and a place, and a study of it clearly offers us a deeper

understanding than can be found in most history books.

In history books, objective information about the political life of a country is presented; that is, facts about politics are given, but opinions are not expressed. Art, on the other hand, is subjective(主观的): it reflects emotions and opinions. The great Spanish painter Francisco Goya was perhaps the first truly “political” artist. In his well-known painting *The Third of May, 1808*, he criticized the Spanish government for its abuse(滥用) of power over people.

In the same way, art can reflect a culture’s religious beliefs. For hundreds of years in Europe, religious art had been almost the only type of art that existed. Churches and other religious buildings were filled with paintings that described people and stories from the Bible. Although most people couldn’t read, they could still understand the Bible stories in the pictures on church walls. By contrast, one of the main characteristics of art in the Middle East was (and still is) its absence of human and animal images. This reflects the Islamic belief that statues are not holy.

6. More can be learned about a culture from a study of art history than general history because _____.
 - A. art history shows us nothing but the political values
 - B. general history only focuses on politics
 - C. art history gives us an insight into the essential qualities of a time and a place
 - D. general history concerns only religious beliefs, emotions and psychology
7. Art is subjective in that _____.
 - A. a personal and emotional view of history is presented through it
 - B. it only reflects people’s anger or sadness about social problems
 - C. it can easily arouse people’s anger about their government
 - D. artists were or are religious, who reflect only the religious aspect of the society
8. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the passage?
 - A. In history books political views of people are entirely presented.
 - B. Francisco Goya expressed his religious belief in his painting *The Third of May, 1808*.
 - C. In the Middle East, you can hardly find animal or human figures on palaces or other buildings.
 - D. For centuries in Europe, painters had only painted on walls of churches or other religious buildings.
9. The passage mainly discusses _____.
 - A. the development of art history
 - B. the difference between general history and art history
 - C. what we can learn from art
 - D. the influence of artists on art history
10. It can be concluded from the passage that _____.
 - A. Islamic artists paint images of plants, animals in their paintings
 - B. it is more difficult to study art history than general history
 - C. a history teacher must be quite objective
 - D. artists painted people or stories from the Bible to hide their political beliefs

Passage 3

Our minds may wander during boring tasks because daydreaming is actually the brain’s normal state, rather than a pointless distraction, according to a new U. S. study.

The researchers, reporting their findings today in the U. S. journal, *Science*, found that daydreaming could be the result of the brain thinking over important—but not immediately relevant—issues when the external environment ceases posing interesting and engaging problems.

“For the most part psychologists have sort of assumed that we spend most of our time engaged in goal-directed

thought and that, every so often, we have blips (光点) of irrelevant thoughts that pop up on the radar," said Malia Mason of Harvard University. "However, it could very well be the case that most of the time we are engaged in less directed, unintended thought and that this state is routinely interrupted by periods of goal-directed thought."

Daydreaming or mind-wandering is more precisely defined as a state of mind where thoughts that are experienced by an individual are unrelated to what is going on in the environment around them, according to Mason. When wandering, the brain flits from one thought to the next, generating images, voices, thoughts and feelings.

When deciding how best to encourage daydreaming in order to study it, the researchers recognized that our minds often wander while we are engaged in familiar tasks, such as making a sandwich, because we don't need to concentrate on it. They trained study subjects to become proficient on certain tasks so that their minds would be able to wander when they performed them, but would have to concentrate when given something new.

Passage 4

There is much discussion today about whether economic growth is desirable. At an earlier period, our desire for material wealth may have been justified. Now, however, this desire for more than we need is causing serious problems. Even though we have good intentions, we may be producing too much, too fast.

Those who criticize economic growth argue that we must slow down. They believe the society is approaching certain limits on growth. These include the fixed supply of natural resources, the possible negative effects of industry on the natural environment and the continuing increase in the world's population. As society reaches these limits, economic growth can no longer continue, and the quality of life will decrease.

People who want more economic growth, on the other hand, argue that even at the present growth rate there are still many poor people in the world. These proponents of economic growth believe that only more growth can create the capital needed to improve the quality of life in the world. Furthermore, they argue that only continued growth can provide the financial resources required to protect our natural surroundings from industrialization.

This debate over the desirability of continued economic growth is of vital importance to business and industry. If those who argue against economic growth are correct, the problems they mention cannot be ignored. To find a solution, economists and the business community must pay attention to these problems and continue discussing them with one another.

16. According to those who argue against economic growth we must slow down for the following reasons EXCEPT that _____.
 - A. our natural surroundings are in danger of being destroyed by industry
 - B. the fixed supply of natural resources marks a point beyond which economic growth cannot continue
 - C. the world population is ever increasing
 - D. more efforts should be made to improve the quality of our material life
17. Those who want more economic growth believe that continued economic growth _____.
 - A. is essential to the well-being of society as a whole
 - B. can provide the solution to many of our social problems today
 - C. can protect our environment from being polluted by industry
 - D. can provide us with more natural resources for industrialization
18. The word “proponents” (Para. 3) most probably means _____.
 - A. people who disagree about something
 - B. people who quarrel about something
 - C. people who argue for something
 - D. people who argue against something
19. The passage is mainly about _____.
 - A. the contradiction between economists and the business community
 - B. the present debate on economic growth
 - C. the advantages and disadvantages of economic growth
 - D. the importance of the debate on economic growth
20. We can infer from the passage that the author’s attitude towards the economic growth is _____.

A. a matter of fact	B. affirmative
C. negative	D. worried

Exercise 6

Passage 1

The faces of elderly, happily-married people sometimes resemble each other. Dr. Aiken studied a number of couples who had been married for at least twenty-five years. Each couple provided four photographs—one photo of each partner at the time of their marriage and another photo of each partner twenty-five or more years later. All background was cut from the photos to remove any clues. The photos were then displayed in groups: a random grouping of the persons at the time of their marriage and another random grouping of the same persons who took photographs later. Some testees were asked to pick out the partners. They failed totally with the first group. Their judgements were no better than chance. But with the photos taken twenty-five or more years after the marriage, the testees were quite successful with the most happily-married couples.

Dr. Aiken believes there are several reasons why couples grow alike. One reason has something to do with imitation. One person tends to copy or do the same as someone else without knowing it. He says human begins to imitate the expressions of the faces of their loved ones. "Another possible reason," he says, "is the common experience of the couples." There is a tendency for people who have the same life experience to change their faces in similar ways. For example, if a couple have suffered from a lot of sad experiences, their faces are likely to change in a similar way.

1. Dr. Aiken cut the background from the photos for the purpose of _____.
 A. imitating the couples' life B. grouping the couples again
 C. leaving no trace for the testees D. giving the testees more chances
2. The underlined sentence "Their judgements were no better than chance" implies that the testees _____.
 A. did a good job in making their choices
 B. had difficulty in picking out the partners
 C. had no chance to make the right judgements
 D. did better with the first group than with the second
3. The underlined word "imitate" (Para. 2) has a similar meaning to _____.
 A. copy B. change
 C. know D. suffer
4. From the passage we can draw the conclusion that _____.
 A. couples who look alike can live longer
 B. most partners have been proved to grow alike
 C. the influence between partners can be quite strong
 D. happily-married couples are often richer than others
5. The main purpose of the passage is to _____.
 A. explain why couples grow alike
 B. tell how couples like each other
 C. discuss the function of marriage
 D. describe the life of happily married couples

Passage 2

In what now seems like the prehistoric times of computer history, the earth's post-war era, there was a quite widespread concern that computers would take over the world from man one day. Already today, less than forty years later, as computers are relieving us of more and more of the routine tasks in business and in our personal lives, we are faced with a less dramatic but also less foreseen problem. People tend to be over-trusting of computers and are reluctant to challenge their authority. Indeed, they behave as if they were hardly aware that wrong buttons may be pushed, or that a computer may simply malfunction.

Obviously, there would be no point in investing in a computer if you had to check all its answers, but people should also rely on their own internal computers and check the machine when they have the feeling that something has gone wrong. Questioning and routine double checks must continue to be as much a part of good business as they were in pre-computer days. Maybe each computer should come with the following warning: for all the help this computer may provide, it should not be seen as a substitute for fundamental thinking and reasoning skills.

6. What is the main purpose of this passage?
 A. To look back to the early days of computers.
 B. To explain what technical problems may occur with computers.

- C. To discourage unnecessary investment in computers.
D. To warn against a mentally lazy attitude towards computers.
7. According to the passage, initial concerns about computers were that they might _____.
A. lead us into the post-war era B. be quite widespread
C. take control D. take over routine tasks
8. The passage recommends those dealing with computers to _____.
A. be reasonably skeptical about them B. check all their answers
C. substitute them for basic thinking D. use them for business purpose only
9. An “internal computer” (Para. 2) is _____.
A. a computer used exclusively by one company for its own problems
B. a person’s store of knowledge and the ability to process it
C. the most up-to-date in-house computer a company can buy
D. a computer from the post-war era which is very reliable
10. The passage suggests that the present-day problem with regard to computers is _____.
A. challenging B. psychological
C. dramatic D. malfunctioning

Passage 3

Today, there is no such thing as a “typical” college student. People of all ages are enrolled in colleges.

Though the concept of college may be the same for all students, the stress and future goals are different. The college students most people think of usually range in age from 18 to 21, and are most often away from home for the first time. As a result, they now have choices and no parent to tell them what to do. They are responsible for their own lives, needing to learn to manage their time and find a job, while attending school. They enter this new world with the anticipation of freedom, fun and a good job after graduation.

The new faces in the college are usually 30 years old or older, and are returning to school after several years away. They are starting their college education, after raising a family and now ready to do something for themselves. Their lives are considerably different from their younger classmates. They have been on their own for a while, and are concerned about family, responsibilities, work, and the adjustment of being back in school after some years. Most important to them are the hopes of a new career or a job promotion after they graduate.

Though they may come to college for different reasons, the result is the same. It is their chance to make a better life for themselves or their families. As the younger generation is looking for freedom in their lives, those who are returning to school also see freedom. The same opportunities were not available 20 years ago.

So in our college and universities, there is a new sense of hope and dreams. Where once stood only the youth of our future, they are now joined by people of all ages who share the dreams of a better life.

11. The passage is mainly concerned with the change of _____.
A. college administration B. college students
C. college courses D. college life
12. In the past college students usually _____.
A. lived with their parents B. found good jobs easily
C. had much time to spare D. had no burden of raising a family
13. College students of the new type _____.
A. enjoy freedom once again B. are worried about their parents
C. aim at a new job or promotion D. study harder than other students
14. One thing that the younger and older college students share is _____.

- A. their hope for a better life
C. their future plans
B. equal job opportunities
D. chances to get promotion
15. The author seems to approve of _____.
A. college students' raising a family
C. older people's going back to college
B. college students' living on their parents
D. the students' struggle for freedom

Passage 4

In 2013, New York State ordered stores to charge a deposit on beverage(饮料) containers. Within a year, consumers had returned millions of aluminum cans and glass and plastic bottles. Plenty of companies were eager to accept the aluminum and glass as raw materials for new products, but because few could figure out what to do with the plastic, much of it would be buried in landfills(垃圾填埋场). The problem was not limited to New York. Unfortunately, there were too few uses for second hand plastic.

Today, one out of five plastic soda bottles is recycled in the United States. The reason for the change is that now there are dozens of companies across the country buying discarded plastic soda bottles and turning them into fence posts, paint brushes, etc.

As the New York experience shows, recycling involves more than simply separating valuable materials from the rest of the rubbish. A discard remains a discard until somebody figures out how to give it a second life—and until economic arrangements exist to give that second life value. Without adequate markets to absorb materials collected for recycling, throwaways actually depress prices for used materials.

Shrinking landfill space, and rising costs for burying and burning rubbish are forcing local governments to look more closely at recycling. In many areas, the East Coast especially, recycling is already the least expensive waste management option. For every ton of waste recycled, a city avoids paying for its disposal, which, in parts of New York, amounts to savings of more than \$100 per ton. Recycling also stimulates the local economy by creating jobs and trims the pollution control and energy costs of industries that make recycled products by giving them a more refined raw material.

16. What regulation was issued by New York State concerning beverage containers?
A. Beverage companies should be responsible for collecting and reusing discarded plastic soda bottles.
B. Throwaways should be collected by the state for recycling.
C. A fee should be charged on used containers for recycling.
D. Consumers had to pay for beverage containers and could get their money back on returning them.
17. The returned plastic bottles in New York used to _____.
A. end up somewhere underground
C. have a second life value
B. be turned into raw materials
D. be separated from other rubbish
18. The key problem in dealing with returned plastic beverage containers is _____.
A. to sell them at a profitable price
C. how to reduce their recycling costs
B. how to turn them into useful things
D. to lower the prices for used materials
19. Recycling has become the first choice for the disposal of rubbish because _____.
A. local governments find it easy to manage
C. recycling causes little pollution
B. recycling has great appeal for the jobless
D. other methods are more expensive
20. It can be concluded from the passage that _____.
A. rubbish is a potential remedy for the shortage of raw materials
B. local governments in the U.S. can expect big profits from recycling
C. recycling is to be recommended both economically and environmentally
D. landfills will still be widely used for waste disposal

Exercise 7

Passage 1

Why do we laugh? For years scientists have asked themselves this question. No animals laugh and smile—only human beings do. So does laughing help us to live longer? The answer seems to lie in that smiling and laughing help us to become less worried and calm, preventing illnesses that are caused by stress. Laughing is really the best medicine.

But if you're unhappy, it can't do you any good to smile, can it? That's not true. It is clear that smiling works just in the same way whether you feel like smiling or not. Scientists in California asked a group of students to act five different feelings: happiness, sadness, anger, surprise and fear—just using their faces. Changes in their heart rate, blood pressure and temperature were recorded. Most of the feelings they acted didn't cause changes, but when the students smiled, their heart rate and their blood pressure went down. That happened even though they were only acting! So even if we feel sad inside, smiling seems to make us feel better.

Now, what makes us laugh? It seems that the answer to the question is far from simple. Everyone likes jokes, but we don't laugh at the same ones. It depends largely on how old we are. There are some jokes, for example, that children love but older people might not find funny.

1. In the first paragraph, the underlined word “stress” can be best explained as “_____”.

 - A. surprise and fear
 - B. work and duty
 - C. happiness and sadness
 - D. pressure and worry

2. Which of the following statements is TRUE based on the passage?

 - A. Laughing helps us to live ten years longer.
 - B. If you are in a bad mood, smiling helps to make you feel relieved.
 - C. Our blood pressure can be influenced by five different facial expressions mentioned.
 - D. People, old and young, are likely to laugh at the same jokes.

3. In the passage, the writer seems to pay more attention to _____.

 - A. how laughing and smiling are connected with health
 - B. comparing human beings with animals
 - C. finding out if any research has been done about laughing
 - D. the degree to which laughing and smiling are helpful

4. The passage tells us that smiling and laughing _____.

 - A. have nothing to do with one’s heart rate
 - B. do one no good when one is sad
 - C. lower one’s blood pressure
 - D. lower one’s body temperature

5. According to the author, _____.

 - A. it is rather complicated to answer the question “Why do we laugh?”
 - B. it is really simple to answer the question “Why do we laugh?”
 - C. it is not necessary to answer the question “Why do we laugh?”
 - D. scientists have already answered the question “Why do we laugh?”

Passage 2

I was only eight years old when the Second World War ended, but I can still remember something about the celebrations in the small town where I lived on the day when the war in Europe ended. We had not suffered much from the war there. But both at home and at school I had become accustomed to the phrases "before the war" and

“when the war is over”. “Before the war”, apparently, things had been better, though I was too young to understand why, except that there had been no bombs then, and people had eaten things like ice-cream and bananas, which I had only heard of. When the war was over we would go back to London, but this meant little to me. I did not remember what London was like.

What I remember now about VE (Victory in Europe) Day was the May evening. After dinner I said I wanted to see the bonfire(大火堆), so when it got dark my father took me to the end of the street. The bonfire was very high, and somehow people had collected some old clothes to dress the unmistakable figure(人形) with the moustache(胡子) they had put on top of it. Just as we arrived, they set light to it. The flames rose and soon swallowed the “guy”. Everyone was cheering and shouting, and an old woman came out of her house with two chairs and threw them on the fire to keep it going.

I stood beside my father until the fire started to go down, not knowing what to say. He said nothing, either. He had fought in the First World War and may have been remembering the end of that. At last he said, “Well, that’s it, son. Let’s hope that this time it really will be the last one.”

6. Where did the author live before the Second World War?

A. In London.	B. In a small town.
C. In Europe.	D. In the countryside.
7. What kind of food had the author certainly not eaten during the war?

A. Bread.	B. Butter.
C. Meat.	D. Ice-cream and bananas.
8. The unmistakable figure with the moustache most probably represents _____.

A. those who died in the war	B. those who had won
C. an imaginary figure	D. the most hated person in the war—Hitler
9. Which of the following statements is true?

A. The author’s father built a bonfire on VE Day.	B. The author’s father had fought in the First World War.
C. The author’s father had fought in the Second World War.	D. The author’s father threw two chairs on the fire to keep it going.
10. By saying “Let’s hope that this time it really will be the last one”, the father meant that _____.

A. he wished people had not built the bonfire	B. he hoped people would not build any more bonfires
C. he hoped there would be no more wars in the world	D. he wished the Second World War had not happened

Passage 3

Blind people can “see” things by using other parts of their bodies. This fact may help us to understand our feelings about color. If blind people can sense color differences, then perhaps we, too, are affected by color unconsciously(无意识地).

Manufacturers(生产商) have discovered by experience that sugar sells badly in green wrappings, that blue foods are considered unpleasant, and that cosmetics(化妆品) should never be packaged in brown. These discoveries have grown into a branch of color psychology.

Color psychology now finds application in everything from fashion to decoration. Some of our preferences are clearly psychological. Dark blue is the color of the night sky and therefore associated with calm, while yellow is a day color with associations of energy and incentive(刺激). For a primitive man, activity during the day meant hunting and attacking, while he soon saw red as the color of blood and anger and the heat that came with effort.

And green is associated with passive defense and self-protection.

Experiments have shown that colors, partly because of their psychological associations, also have a direct psychological effect. People exposed to bright red show an increase in breath, in heartbeat and in blood pressure; red is exciting. Similar exposure to pure blue has exactly the opposite effect; it is a calming color. Because of its exciting meaning, red is chosen as the signal for danger, but closer analysis shows that a vivid yellow can produce a more basic state of alarm. So fire engines and ambulances in some advanced communities are now rushing around in bright yellow colors that stop the traffic dead.

11. Our preferences for certain colors are _____ according to the passage.
A. associated with the time of the day B. dependent on our personalities
C. are linked with our ancestors D. partly due to psychological factors
12. If people are exposed to bright red, which of the following things does NOT happen?
A. They breathe faster. B. They feel satisfied.
C. Their blood pressure rises. D. Their hearts beat faster.
13. Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?
A. Color probably has an effect on us which we are not conscious of.
B. Yellow fire engines have caused many bad accidents in some advanced communities.
C. People exposed to pure blue start to breathe more slowly.
D. The psychology of color is of some practical use.
14. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the passage?
A. Manufacturers often sell sugar in green wrapping.
B. Dark blue brings people the feeling of being energetic.
C. Primitive people associated heat and anger with red.
D. Green and yellow are associated with calm and passive defense.
15. Which of the following could be the most suitable title for the passage?
A. The Branch of Color Psychology B. Color and Its Meanings
C. The Practical Use of Color Psychology D. Color and Feelings

Passage 4

Human needs seem endless. When a hungry man gets a meal, he begins to think about an overcoat; when a manager gets a new sports car, a big house and pleasure boats dance into view.

The many needs of mankind might be regarded as making up several levels. When there is money enough to satisfy one level of needs, another level appears.

The first and most basic level of needs involves food. Once this level is satisfied, the second level of needs, clothing and some sort of shelter, appears. By the end of World War II, these needs were satisfied for a great majority of Americans. Then a third level appeared. It included such items as automobiles and new houses.

By 1957 or 1958 this third level of needs was fairly well satisfied. Then, in the late 1950s, a fourth level of needs appeared; the "life-enriching" level. While the other levels involve physical satisfaction, that is, the feeding, comfort, safety, and transportation, this level stresses mental needs for recognition, achievement, and happiness. It includes a variety of goods and services, many of which could be called "luxury" items. Among them are vacation trips, the best medical and dental care, and recreation. Also included here are fancy goods and the latest styles in clothing.

On the fourth level, a lot of money is spent on services, while on the first three levels more is spent on goods. Will consumers raise their sights to a fifth level of needs as their income increases, or will they continue to demand luxuries and personal services on the fourth level?

A fifth level would probably involve needs that can be achieved best by community action. Consumers may be spending more on taxes to pay for government action against disease, ignorance, crime, and prejudice. After filling our stomachs, our clothes closets, our garages, our teeth, and our minds, we now may seek to ensure the health, safety, and leisure to enjoy more fully the good things on the first four levels.

16. According to the passage, man will begin to think about such needs as housing and clothing only when _____.
A. he has saved up enough money
B. he has grown dissatisfied with his simple shelter
C. he has satisfied his hunger
D. he has learned to build houses

17. It can be inferred from the passage that by the end of World War II, most Americans _____.
A. were very rich
B. lived in poverty
C. had the good things on the first three levels
D. did not own automobiles

18. Which of the following is NOT related to "physical satisfaction"?
A. A successful career.
B. A comfortable home.
C. A good meal.
D. A family car.

19. What is the main concern of man on the fourth level?
A. The more goods the better.
B. The more mental satisfaction the better.
C. The more "luxury" items the better.
D. The more earnings the better.

20. The author tends to think that the fifth level _____.
A. would be little better than the fourth level
B. may be a lot more desirable than the first four
C. can be the last and most satisfying level
D. will become attainable before the government takes actions

Exercise 8

Passage 1

During the past few years, the popularization of the Internet, by lowering the cost of global communication to moderate levels, is leading to a near-perfect market for information. It has bred enterprises that grow and change with astonishing speed, creating millionaires and invigorating (振兴) the economy. The Net has brought to even poor libraries a wealth of resources at very low cost. It has enabled individuals to speak in forums small and large, with an ease and fluency that would delight the founders of this nation, if they could see email, the World Wide Web, Usenet, and online chat.

The tremendous good done by the popularization of the Internet has caused some problems, of course. Chief among these are a weakening of privacy, greater exposure for matters that most people would prefer were absent from society, such as hate speech and child pornography, and an increased risk of one's children (or oneself) being confronted by an image or text that better might have been left unseen. The Internet has brought the entire world into the living room, but some people are finding that there are certain parts of the world they would prefer not to have anywhere in their home. An example that has become an everyday displeasure for many is junk email, also called "spam". On a bad day, up to 30% of the email processed by major Internet service providers is spam, much of it promoting sex sites and get-rich-quick schemes. Many people have had to abandon their email accounts, as they become filled with trash. Left unchecked, spam could spoil the great public good of the Internet.

1. The popularization of the Internet may stimulate the prosperity of the economy in that _____.

- A. it provides information at high speed and low cost
 - B. it creates many chances for enterprises
 - C. it helps to encourage technical innovations
 - D. enterprises are growing quickly
2. There is an increased risk for children with the popularization of the Internet because they are likely to _____.
- A. express their ideas freely while online
 - B. be exposed to unhealthy information
 - C. make dangerous friends when chatting online
 - D. confuse what is good with what is bad
3. According to the passage, the Internet _____.
- A. shows us pictures of the world in the living room
 - B. brings us into contact with the current issues of the world
 - C. provides easy access to information from all over the world
 - D. enables us to keep in touch with anyone in the world
4. Junk email is used as an example to demonstrate the Internet may _____.
- A. help people become millionaires quickly
 - B. bring great troubles to one's life
 - C. give excitement to people
 - D. bring about an age of information
5. What is the writer's attitude toward the Internet?
- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| A. Approving. | B. Disapproving. |
| C. Critical. | D. Neutral. |

Passage 2

Friends play an important part in our lives, and although we may take the friendship for granted, we often don't clearly understand how we make friends. While we get on well with a number of people, we are usually friends with only a very few—for example, the average among students is about six per person. In all the cases of friendly relationships, two people like one another and enjoy being together, but beyond that, the degree of intimacy(亲密) between them and the reasons for their shared interest vary enormously. As we get to know people we take into account things like age, race, economic condition, social position, and intelligence. Although these factors are not of prime importance, it is more difficult to get on with people when there is a marked difference in age and background.

Some friendly relationships can be kept on argument and discussion, but it is usual for close friends to have similar ideas and beliefs, and to have attitudes and interests in common. They often talk about "being on the same wavelength". It generally takes time to reach this point. And the more intimately involved people become, the more they rely on one another. People want to do friends favours and hate to break a promise. Equally, friends have to learn to put up with annoying habits and to tolerate differences of opinion.

In contrast with marriage, there are no friendship ceremonies to strengthen the association between two people. But the supporting and understanding of each other that results from shared experiences and emotions does seem to create a powerful relationship, which can overcome differences in background, and break down barrier of age, class or race.

6. According to the author, _____.
- A. all those who get on well with each other are friends
 - B. people who just get on well with each other

-
- C. everyone understands clearly how to make friends
- D. every student has six friends
7. When we make friends, we consider such things as
- A. it is not easy to have a friendly relationship
and background
 - B. the degree of friendship between two people and
background
 - C. friends need to know all these things
 - D. these are the most important factors to make friends
8. “Being on the same wavelength” in paragraph 2 means
- A. using the same frequency while talking
 - B. keeping the same friendly relationships as other people
 - C. having similar ideas, beliefs, attitudes and interests
 - D. having the same background
9. Which of the following is NOT implied in the passage?
- A. Even friends may have differences of opinion.
 - B. Friends never argue with each other.
 - C. It generally takes time for people to become close friends.
 - D. Someone’s habits may annoy his friends.
10. To strengthen friendly relationship, people
- A. must hold friendship ceremonies
 - B. have to eliminate differences in background
 - C. should make friends with people who have the same hobbies

- B. an uncontrolled trend for city dwellers
C. an ever more attractive interest for urban people
D. so economical that most urban people can afford it
12. The phrase “make serious cash off all the consumers” (Para. 2) means “_____”.
A. make consumers deposit all their money into bank
B. cause the consumers to use up all their money
C. make all the consumers cash their money in the bank
D. make a careful plan to attract as many consumers as possible
13. Paragraph 2 is written to _____.
A. introduce the nature’s change of the outdoor travel today
B. criticize the outdoor campers for their waste of money
C. describe the difference of outdoor camping today and what it was before
D. imply the strong influence of the consuming society on the outdoor travel
14. The author believes that _____.
A. the government is right to sell or lease public lands to wealthy developers
B. public lands shouldn’t have been sold or leased to individuals for profits
C. nature should be left for wide public to enjoy rather than to rent
D. the outdoor campers should be more clear-minded in spending money
15. What can ordinary city dwellers do if the current outdoor travel trend continues?
A. They can do nothing but give up their outdoor travel.
B. They would feel angry and protest against the ill-trend.
C. The government and the industry may change their attitude.
D. Fewer and fewer urban people will make their seasonal outdoor travel.

Passage 4

President Coolidge’s statement, “The business of America is business,” still points to an important truth today—that business institutions have more prestige (威望) in American society than any other kind of organization, including the government. Why do business institutions possess this great prestige?

One reason is that Americans view business as being more firmly based on the ideal of competition than other institutions in society. Since competition is seen as the major source of progress and prosperity by most Americans, competitive business institutions are respected. Competition is not only good in itself, it is the means by which other basic American values such as individual freedom, equality of opportunity, and hard work is protected.

Competition protects the freedom of the individual by ensuring that there is no monopoly (垄断) of power. In contrast to one, all-powerful government, many businesses compete against each other for profits. Theoretically, if one business tries to take unfair advantage of its customers, it will lose to competing business which treats its customers more fairly. Where many businesses compete for the customers’ dollar, they cannot afford to treat them like inferiors or slaves.

A contrast is often made between business, which is competitive, and government, which is a monopoly. Because business is competitive, many Americans believe that it is more supportive of freedom than government, even though government leaders are elected by the people and business leaders are not. Many Americans believe, then, that competition is as important, or even more important, than democracy in preserving freedom.

Competition in business is also believed to strengthen the ideal of equality of opportunity. Competition is seen as an open and fair race where success goes to the swiftest person regardless of his or her social class background. Competitive success is commonly seen as the American alternative to social rank based on family background.

Business is therefore viewed as an expression of the idea of equality of opportunity rather than the aristocratic(贵族的) idea of inherited privilege.

16. The statement "The business of America is business"(Para. 1) probably means _____.
 - A. the business institutions in America are concerned with commerce
 - B. business problems are of great importance to the American government
 - C. business is of primary concern to Americans
 - D. America is a great power in world business

17. Americans believe that they can realize their personal values only _____.
 - A. when given equality of opportunity
 - B. through doing business
 - C. by protecting their individual freedom
 - D. by ways of competition

18. Who can benefit from business competition?
 - A. Honest businessmen.
 - B. Both businessmen and their customers.
 - C. People with ideals of equality and freedom.
 - D. Both business institutions and government.

19. Government is believed to differ strikingly from business in that government is characterized by _____.
 - A. its absolute control of power
 - B. its function in preserving personal freedom
 - C. its role in protecting basic American values
 - D. its democratic way of exercising leadership

20. It can be inferred from the passage that the author believes _____.
 - A. Americans are more ambitious than people in other countries
 - B. in many countries success often depends on one's social status
 - C. American businesses are more democratic than those in other countries
 - D. business in other countries are not as competitive as those in America

Exercise 9

Passage 1

What are the beauties of Hawaii? Let's start with four.

The beach, famous for its water temperature, air temperature and waves, is the first beauty. There are hundreds of miles of beaches on the twenty islands of Hawaii. They are thought to be among the finest beaches in the world.

Then, what do you think would be the second beautiful thing? It is volcanoes(火山), of course. These volcanoes are not just a part of the islands; they made the islands in the first place. Because of them the islands are still growing.

What would be the third thing of beauty that the first visitor to Hawaii would notice? It probably wouldn't be just one thing, but many things: all the wonderful fruits and flowers of the islands. Sugar cane, bananas and pineapples are Hawaii's biggest exports. Sugar cane has been growing in Hawaii for a thousand years. As for pineapples, the islands produce more than any other places in the world, which has made Dole Company the biggest fruit-packing company in the world.

The fourth and most beautiful thing about Hawaii is the people who live there. The Hawaiians never rush, and perhaps this is because they care more for human life than they care for the machine. There is an old Hawaiian law that a man can go to sleep in the middle of the road if he wants to. What makes the people of Hawaii so beautiful

is their feeling about people. There are 64 different combinations of races on the islands, and they all live in peace. They believe "Above all nations is humanity." That is the most beautiful thing of all.

- According to the passage, Hawaii is made up of _____.
A. one island B. twenty islands
C. sixty-four islands D. hundreds of islands
 - Why are the volcanoes so special to the islands?
A. They are not a part of the islands. B. They actually made the islands.
C. They are the first in the world. D. They are growing.
 - What has made Dole Company the biggest fruit-packing company in the world?
A. Sugar. B. Sugar cane.
C. Bananas. D. Pineapples.
 - The people in Hawaii are the most beautiful thing because _____.
A. they had a peaceful history
B. they can sleep in the middle of the road
C. there are 64 different races on the islands
D. they care more for people than anything else
 - According to the passage, “Above all nations is humanity” might mean _____.
A. not all nations have humanity
B. humanity is as important as a nation
C. humanity has no national boundaries
D. all human beings should live in peace

Passage 2

Late last year, I needed to transport some furniture from our house in Sussex to my son's flat in central London. I should have paid a man to do it for me, but foolishly confident in my driving ability, I decided to hire a van and drive it myself. It was a Ford Transit 280, long and wide; you couldn't see out of the back. You never really knew how close you were to anything else on the road.

Reversing in my home yard, I crashed into a small shed, causing permanent damage. At least I owned the shed.

I loaded up the furniture and set out. By now it was rush hour. My nerves broke down, as I steered the huge van through ever-shifting lanes, across oncoming vehicles, between distances of buses, at last to Charlotte Street.

Here, I found an available parking space. As I reversed into it, I noticed three people at a pavement café waving to me. I got out, trembling violently, like one who has just endured a stormy Atlantic crossing. "You've shifted the car parked behind you three feet," they said, and it belonged to a disabled person. I examined the car. There were white scratches along its front bumper. It bore a disabled sign. So, now I was a bad driver and a bad man. Under the stern gaze of the three, I left an apologetic note on the damaged car's windscreen, giving my phone number.

I unloaded the furniture, dripping with sweat. Wanting only to escape the monster, I drove the van back to its base on the Edgware Road. On arrival, the hire man told me I must fill it up with petrol before returning it. "Just charge me," I cried, still shaking with fear. He gazed at me with understanding. No doubt he'd witnessed others in this state before. "How about I drive you to a petrol station, you fill up, and I drive her back?" he asked.

He danced the great van through the traffic so casually that it would have shamed me if I had not been so grateful.

6. The writer felt regretful that he had _____.

- A. hired someone to drive for him B. asked his son to do the delivery
 C. rented a small van for his goods D. delivered the furniture himself
7. On his way to Charlotte Street, the writer felt _____.
 A. frightened B. annoyed C. relaxed D. excited
8. In the parking lot, the writer _____.
 A. saw a disabled man B. ran into his friends
 C. hit another vehicle D. examined his van
9. The writer uses the word “monster” (Para. 5) to refer to _____.
 A. the bad experience B. the heavy furniture
 C. the guy at the base D. the vehicle he drove
10. Watching the hire man drive, the writer felt _____.
 A. doubtful B. grateful
 C. ashamed D. worried

Passage 3

Television has changed the lifestyle of people in every industrialized country in the world. In the United States, where sociologists have studied the effects, some interesting observations have been made.

Television, although not essential, has become an important part of most people's lives. It alters people's ways of seeing the world; in many ways, it supports and sustains(维持) modern life.

Television has become a baby-sitter, an introducer of conversations, the major transmitter of culture and a keeper of tradition. Yet when what can be seen on TV in one day is critically analyzed, it becomes evident that television is not a teacher but a sustainer; the poor quality of programming does not elevate(提高) people into greater understanding, but rather maintains and encourages the life as it exists.

The primary reason for the lack of quality in American television is related to both the history of TV programming development and the economics of TV. Television in America began with the radio. Radio companies and their sponsors first experimented with television. Therefore, the close relationship which the advertisers had with radio programs became the system for American TV. Sponsors not only paid money for time within programs, but many actually produced the programs. Thus, in American society, television is primarily concerned with reflecting and attracting society rather than experimenting with new ideas. Advertisers want to attract the largest viewing audience possible. To do so requires that the programs be entertaining rather than educational, attractive rather than challenging.

Television in America today remains, to a large extent, with the same organization and standards as it had thirty years ago. The hope for further development and true achievement toward improving society will require a change in the entire system.

11. According to the author, American television is poor in quality because _____.
 A. advertisers are interested in experimenting with new ideas
 B. it is still at an early stage of development, compared with the radio
 C. the programs have to be developed in the interests of the sponsors for economic reasons
 D. it is controlled by radio companies
12. The second paragraph is mainly about _____.
 A. TV as the sustainer of American life
 B. TV as the major transmitter of culture
 C. the educational effect of TV on society
 D. the strong influence and the poor quality of American TV

13. In the author's view American TV should _____.
A. be critical but entertaining
B. be creative and educational
C. change with the development of society
D. attract as many viewers as possible
14. The author believes that television in the United States has become important to most people because _____.
A. it promotes family unity
B. it helps them develop their speaking ability
C. it affects their life in many ways
D. it challenges society
15. The author's attitude towards American television is _____.
A. critical B. praising C. doubtful D. sympathetic

Passage 4

People who multitask all the time may be the worst at doing two things at once, a new research suggests. The findings, based on performances and self-evaluation by about 275 college students, indicate that many people multitask not out of a desire to increase productivity, but because they are easily distracted(分心的) and can't focus on one activity. And "those people turn out to be the worst at handling different things," said David Sanbonmatsu, a psychologist at the University of Utah.

Sanbonmatsu and his colleagues gave the students a set of tests and asked them to report how often they multitasked, how good they thought they were at it, and how sensation-seeking(寻求刺激的) or impulsive(冲动的) they were. They then evaluated the participants' multitasking ability with a tricky mental task that required the students to do simple mathematical calculations while remembering a set of letters.

Not surprisingly, the scientists said, most people thought they were better than average at multitasking, and those who thought they were better at it were more likely to report using a cellphone while driving or viewing multiple kinds of media at once. But those who frequently deal with many things at the same time were found to perform the worst at the actual multitasking test. They also were more likely to admit sensation-seeking and impulsive behavior, which connects with how easily people get bored and distracted.

"People multitask not because it's going to lead to greater productivity, but because they are distractible, and they get sucked into things that are not as important," Sanbonmatsu said.

Adam Gazzaley, a researcher at the University of California, San Francisco, who was not a member of the research group, said one limitation of the study was that it couldn't find out whether people who start out less focused tend toward multitasking or whether people's recognizing and understanding abilities change as a result of multitasking.

The findings do suggest, however, why the sensation-seeker who multitask the most may enjoy risky distracted driving. "People who are multitasking are generally less sensitive to risky situations," said Paul Atchley, another researcher not in the group. "This may partly explain why people go in for these situations even though they're dangerous."

16. The research led by Sanbonmatsu indicates that people who multitask _____.
A. seek high productivity constantly
B. prefer handling different things when getting bored
C. are more focused when doing many things at a time
D. have the poorest results in doing various things at the same time

Exercise 10

Passage 1

In the United States elementary education begins at the age of six. At this stage nearly all the teachers are women, mostly married. The atmosphere is usually very friendly, and the teachers have now accepted the idea that the important thing is to make the children happy and interested. The old authoritarian(要绝对服从的) methods of education were discredited(不被认可的) rather a long time ago—so much so that many people now think that they have gone too far in the direction of trying to make children happy and interested rather than giving them actual instruction.

The social education of young children tries to make them accept the idea that human beings in a society need to work together for their common good. So the emphasis is on cooperation rather than competition throughout most of this process. This may seem curious, in view of the fact that American society is highly competitive; however, the need for making people sociable in this sense has come to be regarded as one of the functions of education. Most Americans do grow up with competitive ideas, and obviously quite a few as criminals, but it is not fair to say that the educational system fails. It probably does succeed in making most people sociable and ready to help one another both in material ways and through kindness and friendliness.

1. According to the passage, the U. S. elementary education is supposed to make children _____.
A. sensible and sensitive B. competitive and interested
C. curious and friendly D. happy and cooperative
 2. Some Americans complain about elementary schools because they think _____.
A. children are reluctant to help each other
B. schools lay too much emphasis on cooperation
C. children should grow up with competitive ideas
D. schools give little actual instruction to children
 3. The author's attitude towards American education can be best described as _____.

Passage 2

When something goes wrong, it can be very satisfying to say, "Well, it's so-and-so's fault." or "I know I'm late, but it's not my fault; the car broke down." It is probably not your fault, but once you form the habit of blaming somebody or something else for a bad situation, you are a loser. You have no power and could do nothing that helps change the situation. However, you can have great power over what happens to you if you stop focusing on whom to blame and start focusing on how to remedy the situation. This is the winner's key to success.

Winners are great at overcoming problems. For example, if you were late because your car broke down, maybe you have your car examined. Or, you might start to carry along with you the useful phone numbers, so you could call for help when in need. For another example, if your colleague causes you problems on the job for lack of responsibility or ability, find ways of dealing with his irresponsibility or inability rather than simply blame the person. Ask to work with a different person, or don't rely on this person. You should accept that the person is not reliable and find creative ways to work successfully regardless of how your colleague fails to do his job well.

This is what being a winner is all about--creatively using your skills and talents so that you are successful no matter what happens. Winners don't have fewer problems in their lives; they have just as many difficult situations to face as anybody else. They are just better at seeing those problems as challenges and opportunities to develop their own talents. So, stop focusing on "whose mistake it is." Once you are confident about your power over bad situations, problems are just the steps on the road to success.

10. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| A. A Winner's Secret | B. A Winner's Problem |
| C. A Winner's Opportunity | D. A Winner's Achievement |

Passage 3

Ask someone what they have done to help the environment recently and they, will almost certainly mention recycling. Recycling in the home is very important of course. However, being forced to recycle often means we already have more material than we need. We are dealing with the results of that over-consumption in the greenest way possible, but it would be far better if we did not need to bring so much material home in the first place.

The total amount of packaging increased by 12% between 2010 and 2017. It now makes up a third of a typical household's waste in the UK. In many supermarkets nowadays food items are packaged twice with plastic and cardboard.

Too much packaging is doing serious damage to the environment. The UK, for example, is running out of it for carrying this unnecessary waste. If such packaging is burnt, it gives off greenhouse gases which go on to cause the greenhouse effect. Recycling helps, but the process itself uses energy. The solution is not to produce such items in the first place. Food waste is a serious problem, too. Too many supermarkets encourage customers to buy more than they need. However, a few of them are coming round to the idea that this cannot continue, encouraging customers to reuse their plastic bags, for example.

But this is not just about supermarkets. It is about all of us. We have learned to associate packaging with quality. We have learned to think that something unpackaged is of poor quality. This is especially true of food. But it also applies to a wide range of consumer products, which often have far more packaging than necessary.

There are signs of hope. As more of us recycle, we are beginning to realize just how much unnecessary material we are collecting. We need to face the wastefulness of our consumer culture, but we have a mountain to climb.

11. What does the underlined phrase "over-consumption" (Para. 1) refer to?

- | | |
|---|---|
| A. Using too much packaging. | B. Recycling too many wastes. |
| C. Making more products than necessary. | D. Having more material than is needed. |

12. The author uses figures in paragraph 2 to show _____.

- | |
|--|
| A. the tendency of cutting household waste |
| B. the increase of packaging recycling |
| C. the rapid growth of supermarkets |
| D. the fact of packaging overuse |

13. According to the text, recycling _____.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| A. helps control the greenhouse effect | B. means burning packaging for energy |
| C. is the solution to gas shortage | D. leads to a waste of land |

14. What can be inferred from paragraph 4?

- | |
|--|
| A. Unpackaged products are of bad quality. |
| B. Supermarkets care more about packaging. |
| C. It is improper to judge quality by packaging. |
| D. Other products are better packaged than food. |

15. What can we learn from the last paragraph?

- | | |
|---|---|
| A. Fighting wastefulness is difficult. | B. Needless material is mostly recycled. |
| C. People like collecting recyclable waste. | D. The author is proud of their consumer culture. |

Passage 4

The U. S. Travel Association confirmed in a survey what many frustrated fliers already know: The No. 1 airport headache is passengers who pull too many carry-on bags through security and onto flights.

That number has skyrocketed in recent years—86 million more bags were carried on in the year than during the same period two years earlier, the Transportation Security Administration estimates.

The reason for the carry-on jump is no mystery: All the major domestic airlines now charge to check (托运) even one bag, generally \$25. To save money and time at the baggage claim, passengers carry as much as they can on board, with predictable consequences.

At security checkpoints, these millions of extra bags, many of them densely packed, mean longer lines. Once past security, the fun continues at boarding. On a typical flight, there's a fierce fight for scarce overhead bin space, extending the boarding process. Bags that are stuffed under seats make passengers even more uncomfortable.

There has got to be a better way. In fact, there is. Here's what a more sensible system would look like:

No fee for the first piece of checked luggage. It would be better if airlines simply raised fares instead of fees. Limit the carry-on size and charge for large carry-ons. Use templates(模板) at the security checkpoints to cut off the monster bags that now often escape airline staff's notice until they're right at the door of the plane. Tax the airlines' income from fees the same way that fares are taxed. Currently, the fees are tax free, encouraging airlines to generate income through fees rather than fare increases.

We're sympathetic to the airline industry's need to make money, but the baggage fees—previously intended to offset rising fuel costs—have become an interruption that slows down the security check, offloads costs onto fliers and makes the boarding process even more unpleasant than it already is.

16. What makes the air travelers most frustrated at the airport?

- A. The limited overhead bin space for bags.
- B. The number of bags they carry on board.
- C. The long line at the baggage claim.
- D. The extra fee they have to pay for carry-ons.

17. What is the main cause of increasing number of carry-ons?

- A. The fee for the first piece of checked baggage.
- B. The tax placed on the fees on the carry-ons.
- C. The bitter fight for the overhead bin space.
- D. The complicated boarding process.

18. What does the author mean by saying "the fun continues at boarding"?

- A. It's a great pleasure traveling by air.
- B. There are even more troubles at boarding.
- C. Passengers often feel relieved after passing security.
- D. Passengers can relax in comfort once they are on board.

19. What is a predictable advantage to tax luggage fees according to the writer?

- A. To offset rising fuel costs.
- B. To keep the air fares from rising.
- C. To discourage airlines from profiting from fees.
- D. To stop oversized bags from passing the security.

20. What is the writer's attitude toward airline industry?

- A. Critical.
- B. Sympathetic.
- C. Approving.
- D. Indifferent.

专题三 完形填空



Exercise 1

Cloze 1

Happiness is for everyone. You don't need to care about those people who have beautiful 1 with large gardens and swimming pools or those who have nice cars and a lot of money and so on. Why? Because those who have big houses may often feel 2 and those who have cars may want to walk on the country roads in their 3 time.

In fact, happiness is always around you if you pay 4 to it. When you are 5 at school, your friends will help you; when you study hard in school, your parents will always take good care of your life and your health; when you get success, your friends will say congratulations to you; when you do something 6, people around you will help you to correct it; and when you do something good to others, you will feel happy, too. All these are your happiness. If you take a bit more 7 of them, you can see 8 happiness is always around you.

Happiness is not the same as money. It is a feeling of your heart. When you are poor, you can say you are very happy, because you have something that can't be bought with money. When you 9 difficulties, you can say loudly you are very happy, because you have more chances to 10 yourself. So you cannot always say you are poor and you have bad luck. As the saying goes, life is like a revolving(旋转的) door. When it closes, it also opens. If you take every chance you get, you could be a happy and lucky person.

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. parks | B. cars | C. apartments | D. houses |
| 2. A. lonely | B. lovely | C. lively | D. happily |
| 3. A. serious | B. free | C. busy | D. long |
| 4. A. notice | B. feeling | C. attention | D. heart |
| 5. A. at work | B. in class | C. in turn | D. in trouble |
| 6. A. good | B. harmful | C. interesting | D. wrong |
| 7. A. notice | B. care | C. use | D. view |
| 8. A. what | B. that | C. which | D. who |
| 9. A. meet with | B. get away with | C. get out of | D. worry about |
| 10. A. encourage | B. challenge | C. threaten | D. frighten |

Cloze 2

I was in my backyard the other night. The evening wind of autumn was blowing. It was 1, clean and cool without being cold. My dogs were sitting on the freshly fallen leaves and looking up at me, 2 why we hadn't gone back inside yet. The reason was that I was spending some time gazing at the 3. The sky was almost completely clear of clouds and the stars were twinkling.

It had been too long since I 4 looked at the billions of stars in the night sky. Those little dots of light felt so warm to my heart and inviting to my soul. They seemed to radiate(散发) peace, joy, and heavenly 5 to all

who watched them. 6, one of the few clouds left in the night sky drifted over the large patch of stars I was pondering on(思考) and then disappeared. I frowned(皱眉) as the sky grew a little 7 and finally decided to go in.

I thought that each one of those little dots of light was special. Each one of them made the night sky a little 8. Each one of them made the 9 more beautiful. I thought of each of our lives here and how much our light was needed as well.

Let your own love 10 from your smile, your laugh, and your life. Share your light and bring brightness with you wherever you go.

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|-----------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. A. hard | B. fresh | C. sweet | D. kind |
| 2. A. wondering | B. wonder | C. wonders | D. wondered |
| 3. A. moon | B. trees | C. stars | D. rains |
| 4. A. last | B. clearly | C. eagerly | D. closely |
| 5. A. greeting | B. love | C. power | D. meaning |
| 6. A. Suddenly | B. However | C. Therefore | D. Then |
| 7. A. heavier | B. darker | C. cleaner | D. bluer |
| 8. A. darker | B. narrower | C. wider | D. brighter |
| 9. A. space | B. heaven | C. earth | D. life |
| 10. A. die | B. burst | C. disappear | D. glow |

Close 3

One day a police officer managed to get some fresh mushrooms(蘑菇). He was so 1 with what he had bought that he offered to share the mushrooms with his brother officers. When their breakfast arrived the next day, each officer found some mushrooms on his plate.

"Let the dog try a piece first," suggested one 2 officer who was afraid that the mushrooms might be poisonous. The dog seemed to enjoy his mushroom, and the officers then began to have their meals, saying that the mushrooms had a very strange but quite pleasant taste.

An hour later, however, they were all astonished when the gardener rushed in and said 3 the dog was dead. 4, the officers jumped into their cars and rushed to the nearest hospital. Pumps(洗胃器) were used and the officers had a very 5 time getting rid of the mushrooms that 6 in their stomachs.

When they returned to the police station, they sat down and started to discuss the mushroom poisoning. Each man explained the pains that he had felt and they agreed that these had grown worse on their 7 to the hospital. The gardener was called to tell the way 8 the poor dog had died. "Did it suffer much before death?" asked one of the officers, 9 very pleased that he had escaped a painful death himself. "No," the gardener looked rather 10. "It was killed the moment a car hit it."

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|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. sure of | B. careless about | C. pleased with | D. disappointed at |
| 2. A. frightened | B. shy | C. cheerful | D. careful |
| 3. A. cruelly | B. curiously | C. seriously | D. finally |
| 4. A. Immediately | B. Carefully | C. Suddenly | D. Slowly |
| 5. A. hard | B. busy | C. exciting | D. unforgettable |
| 6. A. stopped | B. dropped | C. settled | D. remained |
| 7. A. road | B. street | C. way | D. direction |
| 8. A. how | B. in that | C. which | D. in which |
| 9. A. to feel | B. feeling | C. felt | D. having felt |
| 10. A. happy | B. interested | C. surprised | D. excited |

Cloze 4

How long can human beings live? Most scientists who study old age think that the human body is 1 to live no longer than 120 years. 2, 110 years is probably the longest that anyone could hope to live—if he or she is extremely healthy and lucky. Some scientists even say we can live as long as 130 years! Yet, our cells simply cannot continue to reproduce 3. They wear out, and as a result, we get old and eventually die.

Even though we can't live forever, we are living a 4 life than ever before. In 1900, the average American life span(寿命) was only 47 years, but today it is 75 years!

When does old age begin then? Sixty-five may be out-of-date as the dividing line between middle age and old age. After all, many older people don't begin to experience physical and mental decline 5 after age 75.

People are living longer because more people survive childhood. Before modern medicine changed the laws of nature, many children died 6 common childhood disease. Now that the chances of dying 7 are much lower, the chances of living long are much higher due to better diets and health care.

On the whole, our population is getting older. The 8 in our population will have lasting effects on our social development and our way of life. Some people fear such changes will be for the worse, 9 some see chances, not disaster. Many men and women in their “golden years” are healthy, still active, and young in mind.

As the society grows old, we need the contributions of our older citizens. 10 long lives ahead of them, they need to stay active and devoted.

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|-----------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. A. designed | B. selected | C. improved | D. discovered |
| 2. A. Therefore | B. However | C. Then | D. Hence |
| 3. A. rapidly | B. harmlessly | C. endlessly | D. separately |
| 4. A. busier | B. longer | C. richer | D. happier |
| 5. A. as | B. until | C. when | D. while |
| 6. A. from | B. with | C. for | D. of |
| 7. A. poor | B. young | C. sick | D. quiet |
| 8. A. changes | B. recovery | C. safety | D. increases |
| 9. A. when | B. while | C. where | D. why |
| 10. A. As | B. As if | C. With | D. Without |

Cloze 5

Sandra had not been to Las Vegas more than a year. She was excited. Her sister Janice was coming by to 1 her up in about ten minutes. Sandra finished putting her toothbrush and toothpaste into her travel bag; those were the last two items on her “to pack” list.

She had called ahead to get a room for Janice and herself. The hotel told her that no more rooms were available at the price 2 was advertised in the newspaper. This was no surprise to Sandra. So, she put down a \$100 nonrefundable deposit on a room for two nights.

She looked at her watch. Janice was late, obviously. Sandra had forgotten to 3 Janice of today's departure time. To 4 it kindly, Janice was not 5 the most organized person in the world. Sandra called Janice up. She left a short 6: “Where are you? It's time to go to Vegas!”

A few minutes later, Janice called back. She had a big problem—a schedule 7. She had already promised to attend her daughter's eighth-grade graduation ceremony this very weekend.

“Oh, Sandra, I'm so sorry,” Janice said. “I know how much you had wanted to do this. I thought Alice's graduation ceremony and party were next week. I get so 8 sometimes. I'll make this up to you, I promise. Maybe you can call up Lily; she might be 9. 10, don't worry, I'll pay you for everything and we can make plans again.”

Sandra sighed.

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|--------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. A. pick | B. warm | C. turn | D. put |
| 2. A. whom | B. who | C. it | D. that |
| 3. A. accuse | B. convince | C. remind | D. rob |
| 4. A. give | B. put | C. describe | D. promote |
| 5. A. occasionally | B. casually | C. gradually | D. exactly |
| 6. A. message | B. speech | C. letter | D. lecture |
| 7. A. arrangement | B. management | C. conflict | D. contrast |
| 8. A. embarrassed | B. amazed | C. depressed | D. confused |
| 9. A. responsible | B. available | C. possible | D. accessible |
| 10. A. Even so | B. Otherwise | C. If not | D. However |

Close 6

What personal qualities are desirable in a teacher? I think the following would be generally accepted.

Firstly, a teacher should be pleasant and attractive. This does not rule out people who are not good-looking or even ugly, because many such people have great personal charm. But it does rule out such 1 as the over-excitable, dull, sad, cold-mannered, and frustrated.

Secondly, it is not only desirable but essential for a teacher to have real capacity for sympathy—a capacity to understand the minds and thoughts of other people, especially, 2 of children. Closely 3 with this is the capacity to be tolerated—not, indeed, of what is wrong, but of the weakness of human nature which induces people, and especially children, to make mistakes.

Thirdly, I find it essential for a teacher to be honest. That is part of the technique of 4, which demands that every now and then a teacher should put on an act to make his lesson interesting.

A teacher must be capable of great patience. This, I may say, is largely a matter of self-training and 5, for we are 6 of us born like that.

Finally, I think a teacher should have the kind of mind 7 always wants to go on learning. Teaching is a job at which one will never be 8; there is always something more to learn about it. There are three main subjects of study: the subject or subjects which the teacher is teaching; the methods by which the pupils can best be taught in the classes he is teaching; and—by far 9 the most important—the children, young people or adults whom he teach. The two main principles of British education today are that education is of the whole person, and that it is best 10 through full and active cooperation between persons, the teacher and the learner.

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|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. actors | B. types | C. gestures | D. schools |
| 2. A. ones | B. some | C. many | D. those |
| 3. A. related | B. watched | C. followed | D. studied |
| 4. A. acting | B. teaching | C. working | D. learning |
| 5. A. self-defence | B. self-discipline | C. self-teaching | D. self-confidence |
| 6. A. all | B. some | C. none | D. many |
| 7. A. which | B. who | C. whom | D. as |
| 8. A. endless | B. payable | C. tiring | D. perfect |
| 9. A. so far | B. by far | C. by now | D. at large |
| 10. A. regarded | B. described | C. acquired | D. received |

Close 7

When Japan's Kamato Hongo died at the age of 116, she was the world's oldest woman. But Mrs. Hongo seemed to have had a perfectly 1 lifestyle, and there seems to be no particular reason for her to have lived so

long. She enjoyed things that are sometimes considered to be 2, such as drinking tea, coffee and even a small amount of alcohol every day, although she did not smoke. So 3 was her secret?

After getting married, she stayed on Kagoshima, the island where she was born, 4 her husband on his farm during her long life. Mrs. Hongo gave birth to seven children, lived through three wars, and 5 a volcano eruption on Kagoshima in 1914.

6 her eventful life, she was happy and hated being away from her family. She always kept a close relationship with all seven of her children, and in fact, when she could no longer look 7 herself, she went to live with one of her daughters, Shizue, and her family.

Then, at the end of her 8 life, Mrs. Hongo seemed to think more about her early life than the present, and sometimes 9 to recognize close relatives and friends who visited her. She preferred to live in the 10, and talked about her very happy childhood. Was happiness the secret of her long life?

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|-------------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. normal | B. usual | C. common | D. casual |
| 2. A. unnecessary | B. unhealthy | C. unattractive | D. unimportant |
| 3. A. how | B. which | C. why | D. what |
| 4. A. helps | B. helping | C. help | D. being helped |
| 5. A. endured | B. suffered | C. survived | D. escaped |
| 6. A. Prior to | B. Without | C. Instead of | D. Despite |
| 7. A. after | B. around | C. over | D. into |
| 8. A. plain | B. long | C. miserable | D. boring |
| 9. A. refused | B. tired | C. managed | D. failed |
| 10. A. past | B. hospital | C. countryside | D. present |

Cloze 8

During their lives, many people experience difficulties and struggle to do something. Some solve their problem, but some 1. When I lived in China, it was hard for me to learn Chinese and adapt to Chinese 2. When I first went to school, I was 3 at the class situation. There were 70 to 75 students in one class, and the classroom was very small.

Language was a very big 4 for me because when I were at school, I didn't 5 anything that the teacher and students said. I just sat in my seat without doing anything, so when I went back home, I 6 and told my mom that I wanted to go back to America.

When I calmed down, I decided that I had to study Chinese very hard, but it was very difficult to learn the language. Every day at school, I tried to 7 Chinese students and make friends with them. When the school was over, I studied Chinese all night 8 Chinese elementary school books. That turned out to be a very good way for me to learn Chinese. Little by little, I began to speak Chinese in school. I could finally participate in the 9, and I began to make many friends. Naturally, I achieved a very high grade in the exam and I was able to adapt to Chinese customs.

Now, I like to talk with Chinese students and I like Chinese food, too. The experience of 10 to learn Chinese in China was a very valuable experience for me. I'll never forget that time when I learned so much.

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|-----------------|-----------------|------------|---------------|
| 1. A. stop | B. survive | C. fail | D. return |
| 2. A. climates | B. customs | C. styles | D. holidays |
| 3. A. surprised | B. disappointed | C. angry | D. mad |
| 4. A. danger | B. plan | C. problem | D. mistake |
| 5. A. believe | B. appreciate | C. keep | D. understand |
| 6. A. advised | B. cried | C. changed | D. admitted |

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 7. A. laugh at | B. look for | C. care about | D. talk to |
| 8. A. use | B. used | C. using | D. to use |
| 9. A. class | B. sport | C. fight | D. report |
| 10. A. beginning | B. promising | C. demanding | D. struggling |

Cloze 9

Scientists who study the brain have found out a great deal about how we learn. They have 1 that babies learn much more from the sights and sounds around them than we thought before. You can help your baby by taking advantage of her hunger to learn.

From the 2 beginning, babies try to imitate (模仿) the sounds they hear us make. They "read" the 3 on our faces and our movements. That is 4 it is so important to talk, sing, and smile to your child. Hearing you talk is your baby's first 5 toward becoming a reader, because it helps her to love language and to learn words.

As your child grows older, 6 talking with her. Ask her about the things she does. Ask her about the events and people in the story you read together. Let her know you are carefully 7 what she says. By keeping her in talking and listening, you are 8 encouraging your child to think as she speaks. 9, you are showing that you respect her knowledge and her ability to 10 learning.

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|------------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. discovered | B. heard | C. watched | D. written |
| 2. A. very | B. suitable | C. right | D. early |
| 3. A. colors | B. eyes | C. lines | D. looks |
| 4. A. how | B. why | C. when | D. what |
| 5. A. way | B. time | C. step | D. act |
| 6. A. continue | B. remember | C. start | D. try |
| 7. A. accepting | B. enjoying | C. carrying out | D. listening to |
| 8. A. then | B. already | C. even | D. also |
| 9. A. However | B. Besides | C. Otherwise | D. Again |
| 10. A. begin | B. depend on | C. keep | D. turn to |

Cloze 10

A great deal of attention is being paid today to the so-called digital divide—the division of the world into the info(information) rich and the info poor. And that divide does exist today. My wife and I lectured about this looming danger twenty years ago. What was less 1 then, however, were the new, positive forces that work against the digital divide. 2, there are reasons to be optimistic.

There are technological reasons to hope the digital divide 3. As the Internet becomes more and more commercialized, it is in the interest of business to universalize access—after all, the more people online, the more potential customers there are. More and more governments, afraid their countries will be left 4, want to spread Internet access. Within the next decade or two, one to two billion people on the planet will be netted together. 5, I now believe the digital divide will narrow rather than widen in the years ahead. And that is very good news because the Internet may well be the most powerful tool for combating world poverty that we've ever had.

Of course, the use of the Internet isn't the only way to defeat poverty. And the Internet is not the only tool we have. But it has 6 potential.

To 7 advantage of this tool, some poor countries will have to get over their outdated anti-colonial prejudices with respect to foreign investment. Countries that still think foreign investment is a/an 8 of their sovereignty might well study the history of 9 (the basic structural foundations of a society) in the United States. While the U.S. had its industrial infrastructure, it didn't have the capital to do so. And that is

10 America's Second Wave infrastructure—including roads, harbors, highways, ports and so on—were built with foreign investment.

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|--------------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. obscure | B. visible | C. invisible | D. indistinct |
| 2. A. Seriously | B. Entirely | C. Actually | D. Continuously |
| 3. A. narrows | B. will narrow | C. narrowing | D. narrowed |
| 4. A. away | B. for | C. aside | D. behind |
| 5. A. As a result | B. Finally | C. Result from | D. As a result of |
| 6. A. enormous | B. countless | C. numerical | D. big |
| 7. A. bring | B. keep | C. hold | D. take |
| 8. A. offence | B. investment | C. invasion | D. insult |
| 9. A. construction | B. facility | C. infrastructure | D. institution |
| 10. A. why | B. where | C. when | D. how |

Exercise 2

Close 1

Insomnia, or “poor sleep”, can have bad effects on a person’s health and general well-being. It can 1 on both our physical and mental health and can lead to other health 2.

Insomnia can be traced to many different reasons, but what is 3 to many sufferers is their inability to relax fully and “switch the mind 4”.

Constant thoughts, 5 around and around in the mind, moving from one 6 to the next, prevent stillness and peace and 7 a sufferer extremely tired.

In order to treat insomnia 8, it is first necessary to allow a sufferer to re-experience 9 real relaxation feels like. It’s almost as though they’ve forgotten how to relax. Once this has been 10 by the brain, then fast and effective 11 can be made to reeducate the unconscious towards allowing the person to relax 12 and to allow a natural state of sleep to 13.

Hypnotherapy(催眠疗法) is one of the fastest and most effective ways of 14 this goal for long-lasting results.

Sleeping pills, if used at all, should only be a short-term 15 as their effect is soon reduced and their side effects can be deep and far-reaching.

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|-------------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. harm | B. affect | C. change | D. impact |
| 2. A. demands | B. concerns | C. reasons | D. questions |
| 3. A. interesting | B. same | C. common | D. alike |
| 4. A. on | B. off | C. up | D. down |
| 5. A. getting | B. taking | C. going | D. pulling |
| 6. A. image | B. dream | C. concept | D. thought |
| 7. A. cause | B. leave | C. disturb | D. lead |
| 8. A. carefully | B. easily | C. effectively | D. finally |
| 9. A. if | B. how | C. where | D. what |
| 10. A. remembered | B. pulled | C. changed | D. printed |
| 11. A. scales | B. steps | C. methods | D. techniques |
| 12. A. fully | B. recently | C. silently | D. actively |
| 13. A. appear | B. show | C. occur | D. realize |
| 14. A. achieving | B. targeting | C. keeping | D. aiming |
| 15. A. object | B. system | C. result | D. strategy |

Cloze 2

My kids and I were heading into the supermarket over the weekend. On the way, we spotted a man holding a piece of paper that said, “1 my job. Family to Feed.”

At this store, a 2 like this is not normal. My 10-year-old noticed him and made a 3 on how bad it must be to have to stand outside in the cold wind.

In the store, I asked each of my kids to 4 something they thought our “friend” there would appreciate. They got apples, a sandwich and a bottle of juice. Then my 17-year-old suggested giving him a 5. I thought about it. We were 6 on cash ourselves, but...well, sometimes 7 from our need instead of our abundance is just 8 we need to do! All the kids declared something they could do away with for the week.

When we handed him the bag of 9, he lit up and thanked us with 10 eyes. When I handed him the gift card, saying he could use it for 11 his family might need, he burst into tears.

This has been a wonderful 12 for our family. For days the kids have been looking for others we can 13! Things would have played out so 14 if I had simply said, “No, we really don’t have money to give more.” Stepping out not only helped a brother in 15, but it also gave my kids the sweet taste of helping others. It’ll go a long way with them.

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|-------------------|-------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. A. Lost | B. Changed | C. Quit | D. Finished |
| 2. A. condition | B. place | C. sight | D. show |
| 3. A. suggestion | B. comment | C. decision | D. call |
| 4. A. draw | B. say | C. arrange | D. pick |
| 5. A. dollar | B. job | C. hot meal | D. gift card |
| 6. A. easy | B. low | C. soft | D. loose |
| 7. A. giving | B. saving | C. spending | D. begging |
| 8. A. what | B. which | C. why | D. how |
| 9. A. toys | B. medicine | C. food | D. clothes |
| 10. A. sleepy | B. watery | C. curious | D. sharp |
| 11. A. whoever | B. whatever | C. whichever | D. whenever |
| 12. A. experience | B. example | C. message | D. adventure |
| 13. A. rely on | B. respect | C. learn from | D. help |
| 14. A. suddenly | B. vividly | C. differently | D. perfectly |
| 15. A. fear | B. love | C. need | D. memory |

Cloze 3

Most parents, I suppose, have had the experience of reading a bedtime story to their children. And they must have 1 how difficult it is to write a good children’s book. Either the author has aimed too high, so that the children can’t follow what is in his (or more often, her) story, 2 the story seems to be talking to the readers.

The best children’s books are 3 very difficult nor very simple, and satisfy both the children 4 hear the story and the adult who 5 it. Unfortunately, there are in fact 6 books like this, so the problem of finding the right bedtime story is not 7 to solve.

This may be why many of books regarded as 8 of children’s literature are in fact written for 9. “Alice’s Adventure in Wonderland” is perhaps the most 10 of this.

Children, left for themselves, often show the worst possible interest in literature. Just leave a child in a bookshop or 11 and he will 12 willingly choose the books written in an imaginative way, or have a look at most children’s comics, full of the stories and jokes which are the 13 of teachers and right-thinking parents.

Perhaps we parents should stop trying to brainwash children into 14 our taste in literature. After all,

children and adults are so 15 that we parents should not expect that they will enjoy the same books. So I suppose we'll just have to compromise over that bedtime story.

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|-------------------|--------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. hoped | B. realized | C. told | D. said |
| 2. A. and | B. but | C. or | D. so |
| 3. A. both | B. neither | C. either | D. very |
| 4. A. as | B. which | C. who | D. whom |
| 5. A. hears | B. buys | C. understands | D. reads |
| 6. A. few | B. many | C. a great deal of | D. a great number of |
| 7. A. hard | B. easy | C. enough | D. fast |
| 8. A. articles | B. paintings | C. arts | D. works |
| 9. A. grown-ups | B. girls | C. boys | D. children |
| 10. A. difficult | B. hidden | C. obvious | D. easy |
| 11. A. school | B. home | C. office | D. library |
| 12. A. more | B. less | C. able | D. be |
| 13. A. lovingness | B. interests | C. objections | D. readings |
| 14. A. receiving | B. accepting | C. having | D. refusing |
| 15. A. same | B. friendly | C. different | D. common |

Cloze 4

Hobbies let you explore interests outside of your line of work. They let you be 1 and try new things or do things in a new way.

Look at what interests you. Examine what 2 your spare time when you have it. Do you enjoy reading books? Maybe you want to try your 3 at writing them. Do you like a 4 at the end of the day? Then maybe your hobby could be trying to brew(酿造) beer at home.

Think about what you prize most. What traits(特征) do you value? Do you value wisdom or courage? Do you 5 artistic expression? Let those traits 6 you when choosing a hobby. You could volunteer at a library as a hobby because you value 7, or maybe you could take up 8 because you admire people who can 9 themselves with art.

Examine your skills and personality. If you don't have a great ideal of 10, then maybe hand sewing taking a long time isn't something you'd enjoy. 11, if you love building things, maybe you should consider a hobby like working on building furniture. Play to your strengths.

Pay attention to 12 excites your passion. The way you talk about issues can also show your passions and those passions can be 13 into a hobby. Think about the 14 you go on about. Ask your friends and family what you seem to talk about 15. Now, think about what it is about that subject that you enjoy that much and determine how it can be transformed into a hobby.

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|--------------------|----------------|------------------|---------------|
| 1. A. active | B. imaginative | C. competent | D. creative |
| 2. A. takes up | B. takes in | C. takes off | D. takes away |
| 3. A. luck | B. best | C. hand | D. way |
| 4. A. book | B. flower | C. beer | D. line |
| 5. A. admire | B. know | C. accept | D. support |
| 6. A. sign | B. send | C. guide | D. connect |
| 7. A. result | B. knowledge | C. message | D. economy |
| 8. A. volunteering | B. teaching | C. communicating | D. painting |
| 9. A. enjoy | B. train | C. express | D. run |

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------|--------------|---------------|
| 10. A. experience | B. warmth | C. sympathy | D. patience |
| 11. A. Therefore | B. Instead | C. However | D. Besides |
| 12. A. which | B. what | C. where | D. that |
| 13. A. brought | B. reached | C. developed | D. presented |
| 14. A. topics | B. ideas | C. skills | D. powers |
| 15. A. endlessly | B. deeply | C. carefully | D. fearlessly |

Cloze 5

How many different kinds of emotions do you feel? You may be surprised to find that it is very hard to specify all of them. Not only 1 hard to describe in words, but they are difficult to 2. As a result, two people rarely 3 all of them. However, there are a number of 4 emotions that most people experience.

When we receive something that we want, or something 5 we like happens, we usually feel joy or happiness. Joy is a positive and powerful emotion, one for which we all strive. It is natural to want to be happy, and all of us 6 happiness. As a general 7, joy occurs when we reach a 8 goal or obtain a desired object.

9 people often desire different goals and objects, it is 10 that one person may find joy in repairing an automobile, while another may find joy in solving a math problem. Of course, we often share 11 goals or interests, and therefore we can experience joy together. This may be in sports, in the arts, in learning, in raising a family, or in just being together.

When we have difficulty 12 desired objects of reaching desired goals we experience 13 emotions such as anger and grief. When little things get in our way, we experience minor frustrations(挫折) or tensions. For example, if you are dressing to go out 14 a date, you may feel frustration when a zipper breaks or a button falls off. The more difficulties you have in reaching a goal, the more frustrated you may feel and the angrier you may become. If you really want something to happen, and you feel it 15 happen, but someone or something stops it, you may become quite angry.

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|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. the emotional feelings are | B. are the emotional feelings | | |
| C. the emotional feelings is | D. is the emotional feelings | | |
| 2. A. list | B. recognize | C. arrange | D. understand |
| 3. A. agree | B. agree on | C. agree to | D. agree with |
| 4. A. necessary | B. vital | C. essential | D. basic |
| 5. A. if | B. what | C. that | D. when |
| 6. A. search to | B. search of | C. search | D. search for |
| 7. A. practice | B. rule | C. law | D. sense |
| 8. A. desirable | B. desirous | C. prospective | D. fascinated |
| 9. A. While | B. When | C. Since | D. Being |
| 10. A. understand | B. understood | C. to understand | D. understandable |
| 11. A. same | B. common | C. positive | D. different |
| 12. A. of obtaining | B. in obtaining | C. with obtaining | D. for obtaining |
| 13. A. wrong | B. unpleasant | C. uneasy | D. negative |
| 14. A. on | B. in | C. for | D. to |
| 15. A. will | B. need | C. should | D. would |

Cloze 6

Drawing a picture is the simplest way of putting an idea down on paper. That is 1 men first began to write six thousand years ago or 2. The alphabet(字母表) we now use 3 down to us over a long period of time. It was developed from the picture-writing of ancient Egypt.

Picture-writing was useful in many 4. It could be used to express ideas as well as 5. For example, a drawing of a 6 meant the object "man". 7 a drawing of a man lying on the ground with a spear in him meant "8".

Besides the Egyptians, the Chinese 9 the American Indians also developed ways 10 writing in pictures. But only 11 much could be said this way. Thousands of pictures would have been needed 12 express all the ideas that people might have. It would have taken many thousand more to express all the objects 13 to men. No one could 14 so many pictures in a lifetime. Nor could anyone learn the meaning of all 15 drawings in a lifetime.

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. A. when | B. because | C. where | D. how |
| 2. A. over | B. more | C. else | D. later |
| 3. A. went | B. showed | C. appeared | D. came |
| 4. A. sides | B. colours | C. ways | D. meanings |
| 5. A. stories | B. animals | C. objects | D. subjects |
| 6. A. creature | B. being | C. woman | D. man |
| 7. A. But | B. For | C. Besides | D. Because |
| 8. A. die | B. death | C. sleep | D. down |
| 9. A. and | B. with | C. or | D. till |
| 10. A. to | B. about | C. on | D. of |
| 11. A. not | B. very | C. so | D. too |
| 12. A. to | B. for | C. possibly | D. actually |
| 13. A. known | B. helped | C. called | D. followed |
| 14. A. write | B. draw | C. watch | D. take |
| 15. A. many | B. some | C. that | D. such |

Cloze 7

Every dream has something to do with our feelings, longings, wishes, needs, fears, and memories. But something on the "outside" may affect what we 1. If a person is hungry or tired or cold, his dream may include a feeling of this kind. If the blanket on your body has slipped off your bed, you may dream that you are sleeping or resting on the ice and snow. The material for the dream you will 2 tonight is probably to come from the experiences you have today.

3 the subject of your dream usually comes from something that has an effect on you while you are sleeping (feeling of cold, a noise, a discomfort, etc.) and it may also use your past experiences and the wishes and interests you have now. This is why very young 4 are likely to dream of fairies(仙女), older children of school examinations, 5 people of food, homesick soldiers of their families and prisoners of freedom.

To show you how that is 6 while you are asleep and how your wishes or needs can all be joined together in a dream, 7 is the story of an experiment. A man was asleep and the back of his hand was rubbed with a piece of cotton. He dreamed that he 8 in a hospital and his girlfriend was visiting him, 9 on the bed and feeling gently his hand!

There are some scientists who have made a special 10 of why we dream, what we dream and 11 those dreams mean. Their explanation of dreams, though a bit reasonable, is not accepted by everyone, but it 12 an interesting approach to the problem. They believe that dreams are 13 expressions of wishes 14 didn't come true. In other words, a dream is a way of having your wishes 15 out.

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|------------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. A. long | B. dream | C. think | D. wish |
| 2. A. meet | B. have | C. see | D. think |

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| 3. A. But | B. For | C. So | D. Because |
| 4. A. children | B. fathers | C. drivers | D. gentlemen |
| 5. A. happy | B. sad | C. hungry | D. old |
| 6. A. taking | B. carrying | C. dreaming | D. happening |
| 7. A. that | B. here | C. it | D. this |
| 8. A. left | B. lived | C. was | D. gave |
| 9. A. waiting | B. smiling | C. sitting | D. speaking |
| 10. A. study | B. watch | C. sleep | D. way |
| 11. A. how | B. where | C. why | D. what |
| 12. A. makes | B. finds | C. offers | D. demands |
| 13. A. any | B. almost | C. hardly | D. mostly |
| 14. A. why | B. that | C. whether | D. who |
| 15. A. carried | B. taken | C. kept | D. called |

Cloze 8

What is music? Music is sound arranged into pleasing or interesting 1. It is part of every culture on Earth. People use music to 2 feelings and ideas. Music also serves to entertain and relax.

Music is a performing art. It 3 from such arts as painting and poetry, in which artists 4 works and then display or publish them. Musical composers need musicians to 5 and perform their works. 6, most musical performances are really co-operations between composers and performers.

Music also plays a major role in other arts. Opera 7 singing and music with drama. Ballet and other forms of dancing need music to help the dancers 8 their steps. Motion pictures use music to help set the mood as well as introduce the actions or enhance its 9 on the audience.

Music is one of the 10 arts. People probably started to sing as soon as 11 developed. Hunting tools struck together may have been the first musical 12. By about 10,000 B. C., hollow bones had been used by 13 people to make flutes. The first written music dates from about 2500 B. C.

There are two chief kinds of Western music, classical and popular. Symphonies, operas, and ballets are 14 music. It is generally harder to write and perform. Musicians who perform it need a lot of training. Popular music 15 country music, folk music, jazz, and rock music. It is easier to perform and understand.

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|--------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. models | B. types | C. styles | D. patterns |
| 2. A. express | B. explore | C. cover | D. test |
| 3. A. results | B. develops | C. differs | D. separates |
| 4. A. discover | B. create | C. imagine | D. invent |
| 5. A. adapt | B. interpret | C. follow | D. complete |
| 6. A. Thus | B. However | C. Besides | D. And |
| 7. A. joins | B. associates | C. connects | D. combines |
| 8. A. with | B. for | C. after | D. upon |
| 9. A. force | B. effect | C. influence | D. impact |
| 10. A. greatest | B. easiest | C. oldest | D. best |
| 11. A. agriculture | B. society | C. humanity | D. language |
| 12. A. performers | B. events | C. instruments | D. notes |
| 13. A. previous | B. old | C. early | D. ancient |
| 14. A. light | B. background | C. classical | D. experimental |
| 15. A. accents | B. includes | C. explains | D. illustrates |

Cloze 9

There is a saying that money can't bring you happiness—like money and happiness could not go hand in hand. The longer version of the saying 1: "but it sure helps".

Can money buy happiness? We all need money, which is a 2 fact. In times of depression we hear heartbreaking stories of people losing their jobs and homes. Saying that money doesn't bring happiness to them would be 3 thoughtless. To the less fortunate ones money equals the continuing of their normal everyday life and that normal life is 4 we find our true happiness in life. So yes—money can be a great 5 in bringing happiness in life.

And what about those who have their jobs? How often do they sacrifice (牺牲) their whole life to the pursuit of money? Now there are many people who feel true 6 in the game—they love to work long hours to earn more money, and we should let them do just that. Let them follow their 7, because money can be a great motivator in achieving their better things in life.

We often hear 8 of how these long working hours have caused problems in people's 9 lives because they don't have time for their friends and families. Money and happiness sure don't seem to go hand in hand in this case.

Where does the balance between personal life and a life spent pursuing money and possessions 10?

I believe money and happiness 11 each other. What is money to us? I've come to think it 12 freedom—freedom to do what we want or be our true selves with less stress. But we can do things like that 13 without money, too. So money is not the 14 condition for happiness. Only when we 15 the two, can money and happiness really go hand in hand.

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|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. puts | B. has | C. gives | D. adds |
| 2. A. simple | B. facial | C. single | D. usual |
| 3. A. partly | B. severely | C. completely | D. naturally |
| 4. A. how | B. when | C. where | D. what |
| 5. A. factor | B. trend | C. relief | D. material |
| 6. A. position | B. satisfaction | C. question | D. possession |
| 7. A. passion | B. game | C. work | D. life |
| 8. A. processes | B. dreams | C. happiness | D. stories |
| 9. A. personal | B. actual | C. optional | D. peaceful |
| 10. A. show | B. lie | C. meet | D. pass |
| 11. A. obtain | B. support | C. include | D. control |
| 12. A. expresses | B. represents | C. explains | D. relates |
| 13. A. just | B. even | C. really | D. slightly |
| 14. A. accessible | B. deliberate | C. extreme | D. necessary |
| 15. A. experience | B. figure | C. practise | D. balance |

Cloze 10

"I give up!" "I can't take it anymore!" "I don't want to do it!" It is so easy to say these 1 when we are experiencing difficulties in life. This is true because we would rather 2 our dreams without having to go through the pains. One reason 3 people would rather take the easy way out is that they are lazy. I would like to encourage all of you to keep on no matter how 4 the situation is. This is what I want them to do.

If you 5 give up, you will just end up thinking about all the things that could happen. What would happen if you just worked 6? You would probably not end up in this 7 where you are living. So if the only reason why you've not realized your dreams 8 your laziness, you will feel sorry for this 9 in the end.

If someone offers you something that would give you 10 success, don't take it. That is rubbish! Each

success story has a back story. And I believe that a truly 11 person is someone who has gone through difficulties that was demanded for him to reach his goal.

The problem with immediately getting what you want is that you 12 impatience. You don't get used to even just a little trouble. As a result, you won't 13 what you have achieved because you were able to get it without any effort. But if you went through the challenges to get what you have been 14 all the time, you will keep it as the best treasure. This is because you have 15 it with your blood, sweat, and tears.

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|-----------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. A. words | B. names | C. songs | D. ideas |
| 2. A. break | B. refuse | C. consider | D. achieve |
| 3. A. what | B. why | C. when | D. which |
| 4. A. special | B. difficult | C. important | D. noisy |
| 5. A. fast | B. suddenly | C. easily | D. partly |
| 6. A. harder | B. worse | C. earlier | D. faster |
| 7. A. ceremony | B. situation | C. position | D. choice |
| 8. A. was | B. were | C. is | D. are |
| 9. A. challenge | B. knowledge | C. decision | D. sense |
| 10. A. quick | B. great | C. safe | D. big |
| 11. A. powerful | B. beautiful | C. active | D. successful |
| 12. A. develop | B. disappear | C. change | D. arrive |
| 13. A. share | B. treasure | C. donate | D. sell |
| 14. A. wanting | B. enjoying | C. wondering | D. copying |
| 15. A. held | B. acquired | C. seized | D. focused |

Exercise 3

Close 1

Goal setting seems to be a hot topic, yet it's easy to know about but difficult to practice.

People set goals, work hard at them for even a few months, and then 1 them. Next year, they set the 2 goals. But why do so many people do it? They may be making goals too 3. But that isn't to say that they aren't 4 goals. They need to be broken apart into smaller and 5 pieces. Make spoon-size goals and you'll accomplish them 6.

Many people are probably unwilling to 7 you to reach your goals. They're 8 with you when you have your own goals. They may even be enthusiastic about your desire 9 something or accomplish something new. 10, as you change and accomplish, they may not like it. Why? It's usually because your changes and accomplishments 11 them that they could be doing it, too... 12 they aren't!

You may have filled your 13 with so many things that there's little 14 for your goals to grow. We must be careful not to confuse busyness with 15, as goals are always achieved step by step. Be 16 about how you use your time and what you focus on. Success often comes when you know what to 17, rather than what to include in your life.

Goal setting is like the pig and chicken walking out early one morning. The chicken became really 18 when she saw a sign: "Ham & Eggs, \$2.99". She said to the pig, "Look, we've got double billing again." The pig said, "That's 19 for you to say! For you, it's all in a day's work. For me, it's total commitment." Goal setting is all in a day's work. Goal 20 is total commitment.

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|----------------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| 1. A. withdraw | B. forget | C. change | D. store |
| 2. A. opposite | B. common | C. same | D. valid |

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|--------------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|
| 3. A. global | B. precise | C. vague | D. realistic |
| 4. A. simple | B. achievable | C. reliable | D. clear |
| 5. A. equal | B. unusual | C. regular | D. specific |
| 6. A. slowly | B. accurately | C. easily | D. instantly |
| 7. A. support | B. lead | C. force | D. follow |
| 8. A. comfortable | B. familiar | C. careful | D. patient |
| 9. A. change | B. to change | C. changing | D. being changed |
| 10. A. Therefore | B. Besides | C. Otherwise | D. However |
| 11. A. inform | B. convince | C. remind | D. warn |
| 12. A. and | B. but | C. or | D. for |
| 13. A. notebook | B. file | C. schedule | D. case |
| 14. A. doubt | B. hope | C. dimension | D. room |
| 15. A. progress | B. process | C. practice | D. promotion |
| 16. A. selective | B. curious | C. skeptical | D. optimistic |
| 17. A. figure out | B. leave out | C. take out | D. send out |
| 18. A. confused | B. upset | C. excited | D. worried |
| 19. A. strange | B. pitiful | C. necessary | D. natural |
| 20. A. development | B. achievement | C. management | D. assessment |

Cloze 2

Walking down a path through some woods in Georgia, I saw a water puddle ahead on the path. I walked around to the side of the path that wasn't covered by 1. As I reached the pool, I was suddenly attacked! Yet I did nothing for it was so 2. I stepped back and my attacker stopped attacking me. 3 attacking more, he flew in the air with its graceful 4 in front of me. Had I been hurt I wouldn't have found it amusing but I was unhurt, it was 5 and I was laughing. After all, I was being attacked by a butterfly!

I took a step forward, and my attacker rushed me again. He 6 me in the chest with his head and body. It's just not everyday that 7 is attacked by a butterfly, so I stopped to find out the 8. My attacker moved back as well to 9 on the ground. That's when I discovered why my 10 was charging me only moments earlier. He had a mate beside the puddle 11 he landed and she was dying.

Sitting close beside her, he opened and closed his wings as if to fan her. I could only 12 the love and courage of that butterfly in his concern for his mate, even though she was 13 dying and I was so large. He did so just to give her those extra few 14 moments. Now I knew why and what he was 15. I couldn't do anything other than reward him by changing my 16 to the more difficult side of the puddle. He had truly 17 those moments to stay with her. I cleaned the mud from my boots and left.

Since then, I've always tried to remember the 18 of that butterfly whenever I see huge 19 facing me. I use that butterfly's courage as an inspiration to 20 myself that good things are worth striving for.

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|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. grass | B. stone | C. mud | D. earth |
| 2. A. unnecessary | B. unpredictable | C. unbelievable | D. understandable |
| 3. A. Instead of | B. Or so | C. Or rather | D. Other than |
| 4. A. feet | B. hands | C. wings | D. feathers |
| 5. A. funny | B. surprising | C. shocking | D. exciting |
| 6. A. embraced | B. took | C. seized | D. hit |
| 7. A. one | B. ones | C. it | D. that |
| 8. A. reason | B. purpose | C. origin | D. direction |

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|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 9. A. run | B. land | C. stand | D. fly |
| 10. A. fighter | B. attacker | C. competitor | D. pet |
| 11. A. what | B. which | C. where | D. why |
| 12. A. understand | B. give | C. remember | D. admire |
| 13. A. vaguely | B. clearly | C. eventually | D. actually |
| 14. A. previous | B. precise | C. precious | D. preferable |
| 15. A. looking for | B. fighting for | C. struggling with | D. catering for |
| 16. A. goal | B. way | C. opinion | D. attitude |
| 17. A. enjoyed | B. left | C. earned | D. remembered |
| 18. A. competition | B. intelligence | C. determination | D. courage |
| 19. A. rivals | B. obstacles | C. rivers | D. death |
| 20. A. request | B. permit | C. remind | D. forbid |

Cloze 3

In 2017, I had just recovered from a serious illness when I received an invitation to a writer's conference in Orlando, Florida. My family persuaded me that a(n) 1 might be just 2 the doctor ordered, so off I went.

Arriving in the Sunshine State was rather tiring, but I 3 to catch a taxi to my 4 and settle in. Next morning, I took another 5 to the shopping centre to buy a few souvenirs. 6 I went to a cafe to have lunch, but all the tables were 7. Then I heard a friendly voice saying, "You can 8 my table."

I gratefully sat down with the 9 lady and we had a happy lunch together. As the 10 drew to a close she asked how long I would be in Orlando. I had already told her that I hadn't 11 a car, and hadn't realized how 12 taking taxis would be. After a while she said, "My dear, don't use any more taxis. I'm retired and it would be my pleasure to 13 you wherever you wish." I told her that I couldn't put her to that trouble, but she brushed 14 my protests(反对). She asked me where I was 15 and next morning she was waiting at my apartment at the 16 time to take me to Disney World. She spent some time with me before leaving me to 17 alone. At the end of the day, she 18 to take me back to my accommodation. I offered her money but she 19 to take any.

I'll never forget that wonderful lady 20, through her kindness, filled my brief holiday in Florida with wonderful memories.

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|-------------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1. A. holiday | B. ceremony | C. operation | D. experiment |
| 2. A. where | B. what | C. why | D. which |
| 3. A. intended | B. promised | C. managed | D. deserved |
| 4. A. hospital | B. company | C. university | D. accommodation |
| 5. A. colleague | B. passenger | C. suitcase | D. taxi |
| 6. A. Instead | B. First | C. Later | D. Once |
| 7. A. classified | B. occupied | C. decorated | D. painted |
| 8. A. share | B. reserve | C. set | D. possess |
| 9. A. old | B. poor | C. innocent | D. stubborn |
| 10. A. journey | B. meal | C. speech | D. interview |
| 11. A. donated | B. repaired | C. hired | D. guided |
| 12. A. convenient | B. worthwhile | C. unfortunate | D. expensive |
| 13. A. inspire | B. entertain | C. call | D. drive |
| 14. A. over | B. against | C. aside | D. down |
| 15. A. staying | B. staying | C. moving | D. shopping |

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|------------------|------------|--------------|--------------|
| 16. A. appointed | B. limited | C. favourite | D. regular |
| 17. A. digest | B. explore | C. perform | D. calculate |
| 18. A. forgot | B. refused | C. returned | D. preferred |
| 19. A. accepted | B. gave | C. refused | D. decided |
| 20. A. how | B. where | C. why | D. who |

Cloze 4

If someone says you are smart, what do they mean? Is it a good thing or something bad? The 1 is not as easy as you might think. This is 2 the word smart has many meanings. 3, someone could say you look smart or are dressed smartly. That means they like 4 you are wearing and your physical 5. To use a slang expression(俚语), they could say, “You look 6 cool!”

But if something smarts, it can be 7 or hurtful, either physically or mentally. If you accidentally trip over a chair and 8, you might shout, “Wow! That smarts!” Or if a friend says something that 9 your feelings, you can say you are smarting from the upsetting 10.

If you are standing too close to a campfire, you could say your eyes are smarting from the smoke of the fire. Here the word “smarting” means a sharp 11. But the most common meaning of smart is to be 12. If someone is smart as a whip(鞭), they have the 13 to think very quickly.

People have 14 ways of being smart. Some people are 15 street smart. They may not have a strong education. But they are 16 in dealing with people and problems in the real world. Other people might be book smart. This means they have spent many years in school. But when dealing with people or problems 17 existing in our world they may not be so smart.

And then there is another 18 of smart that means to talk or behave disrespectfully. If you say something disrespectful to your parents, they might 19, “Don’t get smart with me!” Here, “smart” means to show a 20 of respect by saying something mean.

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|--------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. question | B. answer | C. meaning | D. choice |
| 2. A. why | B. where | C. how | D. because |
| 3. A. For example | B. In fact | C. At least | D. After all |
| 4. A. that | B. which | C. what | D. / |
| 5. A. appearance | B. fitness | C. potential | D. performance |
| 6. A. hopefully | B. casually | C. absolutely | D. immediately |
| 7. A. attractive | B. special | C. novel | D. unkind |
| 8. A. settle down | B. lie down | C. fall down | D. slow down |
| 9. A. hurts | B. expresses | C. matches | D. affects |
| 10. A. incidents | B. comments | C. reactions | D. attitudes |
| 11. A. turn | B. change | C. pain | D. decline |
| 12. A. pretty | B. neat | C. intelligent | D. fashionable |
| 13. A. desire | B. opportunity | C. willingness | D. ability |
| 14. A. effective | B. different | C. personal | D. creative |
| 15. A. considered | B. praised | C. expected | D. known |
| 16. A. involved | B. interested | C. fortunate | D. expert |
| 17. A. actually | B. seemingly | C. generally | D. particularly |
| 18. A. possibility | B. matter | C. definition | D. prediction |
| 19. A. complain | B. warn | C. beg | D. persuade |
| 20. A. lack | B. sense | C. limit | D. demand |

Cloze 5

Our daughter Brenna was born in 2011 with a very severe, rare genetic skin illness 1 Harlequin Ichthyosis(丑角样鱼鳞病). It means that Brenna's skin has difficulty doing the job that skin typically does, like protecting her from bacteria(细菌). To try to 2 this error, her body produces skin too quickly, leaving her a terrible 3.

This lifelong condition 4 our lives every day, sometimes very deeply; as we try to 5 our daughter as best we can, we also endure the public's 6 to her look different from 7 children.

One day, a family was behind us in the checkout 8 at the grocery store, and a little girl sat in her cart 9 behind my daughter.

She 10 to Brenna and asked, "Daddy, why is her face red?"

Without 11, the father responded easily, "Because that's just the way she looks."

"Oh!" the girl said with a smile.

12 is a wonderful thing, especially for children learning about their world. You may first notice Brenna's deep 13 coloring, but once you allow yourself to see 14 that, you'll simply see a child enjoying life with parents. You'll see a child 15 loves animals and pizza, and who will jump at the chance to go to the library or the park.

When we see those around us with 16 differences, perhaps we simply need to remind ourselves that 17 and wrong aren't mutually exclusive(互相排斥的). Although her skin appears different than most, and it doesn't 18 like most, what we've come to realize is that our differences are what make us 19 in bold, beautiful ways. Our differences are what make our life 20 and fulfilling.

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|--------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. calls | B. calling | C. called | D. to call |
| 2. A. come up with | B. make up for | C. move up to | D. take care of |
| 3. A. appearance | B. expression | C. impression | D. memory |
| 4. A. enjoys | B. lives | C. affects | D. creates |
| 5. A. care for | B. look for | C. leave for | D. pay for |
| 6. A. reply | B. comment | C. answer | D. reaction |
| 7. A. other | B. another | C. others | D. any |
| 8. A. line | B. entrance | C. corner | D. exit |
| 9. A. directly | B. clearly | C. obviously | D. eventually |
| 10. A. turned | B. pointed | C. got | D. led |
| 11. A. attention | B. hesitation | C. effect | D. question |
| 12. A. Popularity | B. Security | C. Curiosity | D. Equality |
| 13. A. brown | B. white | C. purple | D. red |
| 14. A. besides | B. beyond | C. except | D. within |
| 15. A. which | B. what | C. who | D. where |
| 16. A. attractive | B. visible | C. complex | D. permanent |
| 17. A. chance | B. difference | C. opinion | D. attitude |
| 18. A. recycle | B. participate | C. function | D. achieve |
| 19. A. stand for | B. stand out | C. stand up | D. stand by |
| 20. A. changeable | B. fragile | C. unique | D. usual |

Cloze 6

With time flying, people become aged. Then many people even in their middle age often start to notice that their memory and mental clarity are not what they used to be. We suddenly can't remember 1 we put the keys just a moment ago, or an old friend's name, or the name of an old band we used to love. As the brain 2, we

refer to these occurrences as “senior moments”. 3 seemingly innocent, this loss of mental focus can potentially have a damaging effect 4 our social and 5 well-being.

Neuroscientists—experts who study the nervous system, are increasingly showing that there's actually a lot that can be done. It 6 out that the brain needs exercise in much the same way our muscles do, and the right mental 7 can significantly improve our basic cognitive 8. Thinking is basically a 9 of making connections in the brain. To a certain extent, our ability to 10 in making the connections that drive intelligence is inherited. 11, because these connections are made through effort and practice, scientists believe that intelligence can expand and wane 12 mental effort.

Now, a new web-based company has taken a step 13 and developed the first “brain training program” designed to actually help people improve and 14 their mental sharpness.

The web-based program 15 you to systematically improve your memory and attention skills. The program keeps a(n) 16 of your progress and provides detailed feedback 17 your performance and improvement. Most importantly, it 18 changes and improves the games you play to 19 up the strengths you are developing—much like an effective exercise routine 20 requires you to increase resistance and vary your muscle use.

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|---------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1. A. where | B. when | C. that | D. why |
| 2. A. improves | B. fades | C. recovers | D. falls |
| 3. A. If | B. Unless | C. Once | D. While |
| 4. A. in | B. with | C. on | D. of |
| 5. A. personal | B. psychological | C. mental | D. physical |
| 6. A. turns | B. finds | C. points | D. figures |
| 7. A. connection | B. response | C. workout | D. association |
| 8. A. styles | B. functions | C. circumstances | D. atmospheres |
| 9. A. step | B. condition | C. consequence | D. process |
| 10. A. insist | B. believe | C. succeed | D. fail |
| 11. A. Therefore | B. Moreover | C. Otherwise | D. However |
| 12. A. according to | B. regardless of | C. apart from | D. instead of |
| 13. A. back | B. further | C. aside | D. around |
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| 15. A. suggests | B. makes | C. hurries | D. allows |
| 16. A. hold | B. record | C. order | D. pace |
| 17. A. to | B. with | C. for | D. on |
| 18. A. irregularly | B. habitually | C. constantly | D. unusually |
| 19. A. carry | B. put | C. build | D. take |
| 20. A. when | B. who | C. which | D. whose |

Close 7

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Another cause is our 7 of disposable(一次性的) products. As 8 people, we are always looking for

9 to save time and make our lives easier. Companies 10 thousands of different kinds of disposable products: paper plates, plastic cups, and cameras, to name a few.

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All around the world, we can see the 15 of this throwaway lifestyle. Mountains of rubbish just keep getting bigger. To 16 the amount of rubbish and to protect the 17, more governments are requiring people to recycle materials. 18, this is not enough to solve our problem.

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- | | | | |
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| 5. A. Thanks to | B. As to | C. Except for | D. Regardless of |
| 6. A. safe | B. funny | C. cheap | D. powerful |
| 7. A. love | B. lack | C. prevention | D. division |
| 8. A. sensitive | B. kind | C. brave | D. busy |
| 9. A. ways | B. places | C. jobs | D. friends |
| 10. A. donate | B. receive | C. produce | D. preserve |
| 11. A. adapts | B. returns | C. responds | D. contributes |
| 12. A. tired of | B. addicted to | C. worried about | D. ashamed for |
| 13. A. that | B. which | C. what | D. who |
| 14. A. pick up | B. pay for | C. hold onto | D. throw away |
| 15. A. advantages | B. purposes | C. functions | D. consequences |
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Close 8

If you're the smartest person in your circle, you're in the wrong circle—you've outgrown it. It's time to move to the next 1. This saying encourages people to 2 more by hanging out with those 3 are more driven and experienced than they are.

I heard this saying 4 to me from my daughter's friend this past week. Ally, Wes and I have been running for upcoming 5. I'm going to do another 5K and Ally and Wes are going to do the 12-mile obstacle course. 6, their training is more intense than mine, but when I was in 7 with them last week, Wes suddenly said, "You should 8 with us!"

"You mean do what you're doing?" I asked, with a surprised 9 on my face.

"Exactly," he answered. "You can do it! You 10 need someone to push you."

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I 14 pushing myself. Ever since I had the surgery in April, I was a little nervous about running again. I was afraid to even try 15 that night when Wes pushed me into it—and outside my comfort zone. He was right! I was able to run—only about 5 minutes at a time before I had to walk again—but it was a(n) 16. And that was all I needed to get back at it—no longer afraid to train harder.

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So, how are the circles in your life? Are you being 18 in every area of your life, or are you very comfortable these days, not being 19 at all, still living inside your comfort zone? If you’re the most 20 one, then it’s time to get into a new circle or at least add to your existing ones.

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| 3. A. what | B. who | C. which | D. whom |
| 4. A. directly | B. immediately | C. suddenly | D. gradually |
| 5. A. sports | B. exams | C. races | D. performances |
| 6. A. Hopefully | B. Thankfully | C. Fortunately | D. Obviously |
| 7. A. company | B. love | C. touch | D. relation |
| 8. A. play | B. exercise | C. train | D. go |
| 9. A. appearance | B. view | C. manner | D. look |
| 10. A. still | B. just | C. even | D. never |
| 11. A. expected | B. agreed | C. hated | D. failed |
| 12. A. spread | B. shift | C. immigrate | D. step |
| 13. A. opinion | B. sight | C. comment | D. problem |
| 14. A. had been | B. hadn’t been | C. have been | D. haven’t been |
| 15. A. since | B. if | C. after | D. until |
| 16. A. stop | B. start | C. end | D. distance |
| 17. A. entered | B. traced | C. drawn | D. enlarged |
| 18. A. shocked | B. challenged | C. stricken | D. frightened |
| 19. A. shaken | B. stretched | C. punished | D. stimulated |
| 20. A. confident | B. special | C. suitable | D. independent |

Cloze 9

I work for a group that serves children with disabilities. I love it and a particular 1 today makes me love it even more.

We often have a 2 with the kids, and last Friday we brought them to a park. I was playing with three young girls 3 all had Down’s syndrome(唐氏综合征). We were running around happily, and the girls were having a great 4. We didn’t care about the 5 from people around us. The next moment I will 6 for the rest of my life.

The girls were screaming in 7 on the bike when a young woman came up to me. She 8 told me that she 9 the girls had Down’s syndrome.

She said she had a baby who had Down’s syndrome, and she had been most 10 if he would be able to experience 11 and live a happy life. She then 12 to say that 13 these girls made her think 14. Then she thanked me for 15 her the best gift she could have asked for: 16.

I am so thankful that the girls are able to bring this mother a huge sigh of relief and make her 17 her baby will experience a happy life. Every time I think about this or even as I write this, I can’t help but 18.

These kids that I am so 19 to work with every day and their smiling faces are an important 20 why I smile every day.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. A. decision | B. opinion | C. experience | D. beginning |
| 2. A. trip | B. break | C. try | D. talk |
| 3. A. whom | B. who | C. which | D. whose |
| 4. A. time | B. chance | C. dream | D. choice |
| 5. A. praise | B. interests | C. looks | D. advice |
| 6. A. continue | B. expect | C. consider | D. remember |
| 7. A. business | B. excitement | C. surprise | D. trouble |
| 8. A. hardly | B. politely | C. angrily | D. nearly |
| 9. A. ignored | B. forgot | C. changed | D. found |
| 10. A. angry | B. curious | C. serious | D. worried |
| 11. A. joy | B. courage | C. concern | D. pain |
| 12. A. called back | B. called in | C. went on | D. went out |
| 13. A. being watched | B. watched | C. watch | D. watching |
| 14. A. carefully | B. simply | C. slowly | D. differently |
| 15. A. gave | B. give | C. giving | D. given |
| 16. A. hope | B. signal | C. action | D. honor |
| 17. A. notice | B. believe | C. realize | D. doubt |
| 18. A. cry | B. shout | C. complain | D. smile |
| 19. A. strange | B. lucky | C. afraid | D. tired |
| 20. A. problem | B. truth | C. reason | D. challenge |

Cloze 10

As we know, what makes a good friend is presence. A good friend is there for you when you 1 him. 2 it's helping you through the 3 of losing a loved one or being by your side when you're sick, good friends are present in good and bad times.

You don't have to be in 4 when you need a good friend. Sometimes being present for a good friend only means listening when he needs to 5, helping out with homework, or even helping in search for a missing cell phone.

One of the 6 to being present for a good friend is in action. People can 7 all kinds of things, but as the old saying 8, "actions speak louder than words". Someone may say he'll be there 9 you need him, but when difficulties come up, a good friend will really be there to help.

As a 10 friend, you should be loyal(忠诚的). We all 11 times when we're not the most popular person. Perhaps we've done something 12. Good friends are loyal and 13 you for who you are during the good and bad 14.

Good friends are also honest. Some people would like to stay with people 15 will tell them what they want to 16. Good friends will tell you what you need to hear 17 you don't want to hear it.

Along with good friends who are present, loyal, and 18, most people want friends who are trustworthy. If you can't 19 a person, it's hard to think him as a good friend. Mutual(相互的) trust between friends is a building of a solid 20 that could last a lifetime.

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|-------------------------|------------|---------|----------|
| 1. A. invite | B. forget | C. miss | D. need |
| 2. A. Whether | B. That | C. If | D. While |
| 3. A. advice | B. caution | C. joy | D. ease |

专题三 完形填空

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 4. A. surprise | B. trouble | C. silence | D. order |
| 5. A. talk | B. fight | C. answer | D. explain |
| 6. A. secrets | B. problems | C. keys | D. excuses |
| 7. A. understand | B. say | C. know | D. remember |
| 8. A. starts | B. leaves | C. comes | D. goes |
| 9. A. when | B. that | C. till | D. since |
| 10. A. good | B. special | C. rich | D. kind |
| 11. A. expect | B. enjoy | C. waste | D. experience |
| 12. A. funny | B. wrong | C. perfect | D. easy |
| 13. A. accept | B. meet | C. notice | D. persuade |
| 14. A. ages | B. dates | C. times | D. centuries |
| 15. A. who | B. which | C. whom | D. whose |
| 16. A. prove | B. prevent | C. pick | D. hear |
| 17. A. even if | B. every time | C. so that | D. soon after |
| 18. A. polite | B. proud | C. fortunate | D. honest |
| 19. A. stand for | B. look at | C. depend on | D. think of |
| 20. A. agreement | B. friendship | C. treatment | D. decision |

专题四 翻译



考题演练

Exercise 1

单句英译汉

1. There is nothing so admirable as a man who sacrifices his life and happiness for others.
2. It is when you nearly lose someone that you become fully conscious of how much you value him.
3. Linda couldn't have received my e-mail, otherwise she would have replied.
4. Air moves from places where the pressure is high to places where the pressure is low.
5. Although some areas suffered from serious natural disasters, the total grain output was higher than that of last year.
6. After reading the novel he was too excited to go to sleep that night.
7. It was such a long journey that we felt very tired when we arrived.
8. It took fifteen minutes for her to realize that she had spelled my name incorrectly.
9. No sooner had he entered the room than the telephone rang.
10. It was in the classroom that we had class meeting yesterday.
11. Mother asked me if the Blakes were going to move here before long.
12. It would save him much trouble if he had known her telephone number.
13. Considering that she is a mere child, it is not safe to let her go alone.
14. It is highly desirable that a new president be appointed for this college.
15. It is quite typical of him to be late.
16. Man was, is and always will be trying to improve his living conditions.
17. Good teachers often encourage their students to think for themselves.
18. Your products wouldn't have sold so well but for a lot of advertisements we put on the television.
19. We have received your letter and would be grateful if you would tell us in detail the way of cooperation.
20. Experts have long thought that depression could be bad for your heart, and a new research demonstrates just how dangerous it can be.
21. We gave the distinguished guests a ceremonious welcome yesterday.
22. Our suggestion is that we should put on a play at the English evening.
23. If a young person enters the classical music field only for money, he is in the wrong profession.
24. After becoming a member of the WTO, China will open more service areas step by step.
25. Good human relations can solve many problems, but poor human relations can make your life miserable.
26. The road to business success is paved by those who continually strive to produce better products or service.
27. If you can provide satisfactory after-sale service, your products will surely have a wide market here.
28. I have to come to discuss with you about the measures we shall take to cope with the situation.

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------|--------------|--------------|
| 16. A. appointed | B. limited | C. favourite | D. regular |
| 17. A. digest | B. explore | C. perform | D. calculate |
| 18. A. forgot | B. refused | C. returned | D. preferred |
| 19. A. accepted | B. gave | C. refused | D. decided |
| 20. A. how | B. where | C. why | D. who |

Cloze 4

If someone says you are smart, what do they mean? Is it a good thing or something bad? The 1 is not as easy as you might think. This is 2 the word smart has many meanings. 3, someone could say you look smart or are dressed smartly. That means they like 4 you are wearing and your physical 5. To use a slang expression(俚语), they could say, “You look 6 cool!”

But if something smarts, it can be 7 or hurtful, either physically or mentally. If you accidentally trip over a chair and 8, you might shout, “Wow! That smarts!” Or if a friend says something that 9 your feelings, you can say you are smarting from the upsetting 10.

If you are standing too close to a campfire, you could say your eyes are smarting from the smoke of the fire. Here the word “smarting” means a sharp 11. But the most common meaning of smart is to be 12. If someone is smart as a whip(鞭), they have the 13 to think very quickly.

People have 14 ways of being smart. Some people are 15 street smart. They may not have a strong education. But they are 16 in dealing with people and problems in the real world. Other people might be book smart. This means they have spent many years in school. But when dealing with people or problems 17 existing in our world they may not be so smart.

And then there is another 18 of smart that means to talk or behave disrespectfully. If you say something disrespectful to your parents, they might 19, “Don’t get smart with me!” Here, “smart” means to show a 20 of respect by saying something mean.

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|--------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. question | B. answer | C. meaning | D. choice |
| 2. A. why | B. where | C. how | D. because |
| 3. A. For example | B. In fact | C. At least | D. After all |
| 4. A. that | B. which | C. what | D. / |
| 5. A. appearance | B. fitness | C. potential | D. performance |
| 6. A. hopefully | B. casually | C. absolutely | D. immediately |
| 7. A. attractive | B. special | C. novel | D. unkind |
| 8. A. settle down | B. lie down | C. fall down | D. slow down |
| 9. A. hurts | B. expresses | C. matches | D. affects |
| 10. A. incidents | B. comments | C. reactions | D. attitudes |
| 11. A. turn | B. change | C. pain | D. decline |
| 12. A. pretty | B. neat | C. intelligent | D. fashionable |
| 13. A. desire | B. opportunity | C. willingness | D. ability |
| 14. A. effective | B. different | C. personal | D. creative |
| 15. A. considered | B. praised | C. expected | D. known |
| 16. A. involved | B. interested | C. fortunate | D. expert |
| 17. A. actually | B. seemingly | C. generally | D. particularly |
| 18. A. possibility | B. matter | C. definition | D. prediction |
| 19. A. complain | B. warn | C. beg | D. persuade |
| 20. A. lack | B. sense | C. limit | D. demand |

Cloze 5

Our daughter Brenna was born in 2011 with a very severe, rare genetic skin illness 1 Harlequin Ichthyosis(丑角样鱼鳞病). It means that Brenna's skin has difficulty doing the job that skin typically does, like protecting her from bacteria(细菌). To try to 2 this error, her body produces skin too quickly, leaving her a terrible 3.

This lifelong condition 4 our lives every day, sometimes very deeply; as we try to 5 our daughter as best we can, we also endure the public's 6 to her look different from 7 children.

One day, a family was behind us in the checkout 8 at the grocery store, and a little girl sat in her cart 9 behind my daughter.

She 10 to Brenna and asked, "Daddy, why is her face red?"

Without 11, the father responded easily, "Because that's just the way she looks."

"Oh!" the girl said with a smile.

12 is a wonderful thing, especially for children learning about their world. You may first notice Brenna's deep 13 coloring, but once you allow yourself to see 14 that, you'll simply see a child enjoying life with parents. You'll see a child 15 loves animals and pizza, and who will jump at the chance to go to the library or the park.

When we see those around us with 16 differences, perhaps we simply need to remind ourselves that 17 and wrong aren't mutually exclusive(互相排斥的). Although her skin appears different than most, and it doesn't 18 like most, what we've come to realize is that our differences are what make us 19 in bold, beautiful ways. Our differences are what make our life 20 and fulfilling.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. calls | B. calling | C. called | D. to call |
| 2. A. come up with | B. make up for | C. move up to | D. take care of |
| 3. A. appearance | B. expression | C. impression | D. memory |
| 4. A. enjoys | B. lives | C. affects | D. creates |
| 5. A. care for | B. look for | C. leave for | D. pay for |
| 6. A. reply | B. comment | C. answer | D. reaction |
| 7. A. other | B. another | C. others | D. any |
| 8. A. line | B. entrance | C. corner | D. exit |
| 9. A. directly | B. clearly | C. obviously | D. eventually |
| 10. A. turned | B. pointed | C. got | D. led |
| 11. A. attention | B. hesitation | C. effect | D. question |
| 12. A. Popularity | B. Security | C. Curiosity | D. Equality |
| 13. A. Brown | B. white | C. purple | D. red |
| 14. A. besides | B. beyond | C. except | D. within |
| 15. A. which | B. what | C. who | D. where |
| 16. A. attractive | B. visible | C. complex | D. permanent |
| 17. A. chance | B. difference | C. opinion | D. attitude |
| 18. A. recycle | B. participate | C. function | D. achieve |
| 19. A. stand for | B. stand out | C. stand up | D. stand by |
| 20. A. changeable | B. fragile | C. unique | D. usual |

Cloze 6

With time flying, people become aged. Then many people even in their middle age often start to notice that their memory and mental clarity are not what they used to be. We suddenly can't remember 1 we put the keys just a moment ago or an old friend's name, or the name of an old band we used to love. As the brain 2, we

refer to these occurrences as “senior moments”. 3 seemingly innocent, this loss of mental focus can potentially have a damaging effect 4 our social and 5 well-being.

Neuroscientists—experts who study the nervous system, are increasingly showing that there's actually a lot that can be done. It 6 out that the brain needs exercise in much the same way our muscles do, and the right mental 7 can significantly improve our basic cognitive 8. Thinking is basically a 9 of making connections in the brain. To a certain extent, our ability to 10 in making the connections that drive intelligence is inherited. 11, because these connections are made through effort and practice, scientists believe that intelligence can expand and wane 12 mental effort.

Now, a new web-based company has taken a step 13 and developed the first “brain training program” designed to actually help people improve and 14 their mental sharpness.

The web-based program 15 you to systematically improve your memory and attention skills. The program keeps a(n) 16 of your progress and provides detailed feedback 17 your performance and improvement. Most importantly, it 18 changes and improves the games you play to 19 up the strengths you are developing—much like an effective exercise routine 20 requires you to increase resistance and vary your muscle use.

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|---------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1. A. where | B. when | C. that | D. why |
| 2. A. improves | B. fades | C. recovers | D. falls |
| 3. A. If | B. Unless | C. Once | D. While |
| 4. A. in | B. with | C. on | D. of |
| 5. A. personal | B. psychological | C. mental | D. physical |
| 6. A. turns | B. finds | C. points | D. figures |
| 7. A. connection | B. response | C. workout | D. association |
| 8. A. styles | B. functions | C. circumstances | D. atmospheres |
| 9. A. step | B. condition | C. consequence | D. process |
| 10. A. insist | B. believe | C. succeed | D. fail |
| 11. A. Therefore | B. Moreover | C. Otherwise | D. However |
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| 4. A. hide | B. control | C. replace | D. withdraw |
| 5. A. Thanks to | B. As to | C. Except for | D. Regardless of |
| 6. A. safe | B. funny | C. cheap | D. powerful |
| 7. A. love | B. lack | C. prevention | D. division |
| 8. A. sensitive | B. kind | C. brave | D. busy |
| 9. A. ways | B. places | C. jobs | D. friends |
| 10. A. donate | B. receive | C. produce | D. preserve |
| 11. A. adapts | B. returns | C. responds | D. contributes |
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Cloze 8

If you're the smartest person in your circle, you're in the wrong circle—you've outgrown it. It's time to move to the next 1. This saying encourages people to 2 more by hanging out with those 3 are more driven and experienced than they are.

I heard this saying 4 to me from my daughter's friend this past week. Ally, Wes and I have been running for upcoming 5. I'm going to do another 5K and Ally and Wes are going to do the 12-mile obstacle course. 6, their training is more intense than mine, but when I was in 7 with them last week, Wes suddenly said, "You should 8 with us!"

"You mean do what you're doing?" I asked, with a surprised 9 on my face.

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comfortable with my training.

I 14 pushing myself. Ever since I had the surgery in April, I was a little nervous about running again. I was afraid to even try 15 that night when Wes pushed me into it—and outside my comfort zone. He was right! I was able to run—only about 5 minutes at a time before I had to walk again—but it was a(n) 16. And that was all I needed to get back at it—no longer afraid to train harder.

Recently I have 17 my “training circle” to include Ally and Wes, and he wasn’t afraid to push me.

So, how are the circles in your life? Are you being 18 in every area of your life, or are you very comfortable these days, not being 19 at all, still living inside your comfort zone? If you’re the most 20 one, then it’s time to get into a new circle or at least add to your existing ones.

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
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| 2. A. appreciate | B. pay | C. achieve | D. solve |
| 3. A. what | B. who | C. which | D. whom |
| 4. A. directly | B. immediately | C. suddenly | D. gradually |
| 5. A. sports | B. exams | C. races | D. performances |
| 6. A. Hopefully | B. Thankfully | C. Fortunately | D. Obviously |
| 7. A. company | B. love | C. touch | D. relation |
| 8. A. play | B. exercise | C. train | D. go |
| 9. A. appearance | B. view | C. manner | D. look |
| 10. A. still | B. just | C. even | D. never |
| 11. A. expected | B. agreed | C. hated | D. failed |
| 12. A. spread | B. shift | C. immigrate | D. step |
| 13. A. opinion | B. sight | C. comment | D. problem |
| 14. A. had been | B. hadn’t been | C. have been | D. haven’t been |
| 15. A. since | B. if | C. after | D. until |
| 16. A. stop | B. start | C. end | D. distance |
| 17. A. entered | B. traced | C. drawn | D. enlarged |
| 18. A. shocked | B. challenged | C. stricken | D. frightened |
| 19. A. shaken | B. stretched | C. punished | D. stimulated |
| 20. A. confident | B. special | C. suitable | D. independent |

Cloze 9

I work for a group that serves children with disabilities. I love it and a particular 1 today makes me love it even more.

We often have a 2 with the kids, and last Friday we brought them to a park. I was playing with three young girls 3 all had Down’s syndrome(唐氏综合征). We were running around happily, and the girls were having a great 4. We didn’t care about the 5 from people around us. The next moment I will 6 for the rest of my life.

The girls were screaming in 7 on the bike when a young woman came up to me. She 8 told me that she 9 the girls had Down’s syndrome.

She said she had a baby who had Down’s syndrome, and she had been most 10 if he would be able to experience 11 and live a happy life. She then 12 to say that 13 these girls made her think 14. Then she thanked me for 15 her the best gift she could have asked for: 16.

I am so thankful that the girls are able to bring this mother a huge sigh of relief and make her 17 her baby will experience a happy life. Every time I think about this or even as I write this, I can’t help but 18.

These kids that I am so 19 to work with every day and their smiling faces are an important 20 why I smile every day.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. A. decision | B. opinion | C. experience | D. beginning |
| 2. A. trip | B. break | C. try | D. talk |
| 3. A. whom | B. who | C. which | D. whose |
| 4. A. time | B. chance | C. dream | D. choice |
| 5. A. praise | B. interests | C. looks | D. advice |
| 6. A. continue | B. expect | C. consider | D. remember |
| 7. A. business | B. excitement | C. surprise | D. trouble |
| 8. A. hardly | B. politely | C. angrily | D. nearly |
| 9. A. ignored | B. forgot | C. changed | D. found |
| 10. A. angry | B. curious | C. serious | D. worried |
| 11. A. joy | B. courage | C. concern | D. pain |
| 12. A. called back | B. called in | C. went on | D. went out |
| 13. A. being watched | B. watched | C. watch | D. watching |
| 14. A. carefully | B. simply | C. slowly | D. differently |
| 15. A. gave | B. give | C. giving | D. given |
| 16. A. hope | B. signal | C. action | D. honor |
| 17. A. notice | B. believe | C. realize | D. doubt |
| 18. A. cry | B. shout | C. complain | D. smile |
| 19. A. strange | B. lucky | C. afraid | D. tired |
| 20. A. problem | B. truth | C. reason | D. challenge |

Cloze 10

As we know, what makes a good friend is presence. A good friend is there for you when you 1 him. 2 it's helping you through the 3 of losing a loved one or being by your side when you're sick, good friends are present in good and bad times.

You don't have to be in 4 when you need a good friend. Sometimes being present for a good friend only means listening when he needs to 5, helping out with homework, or even helping in search for a missing cell phone.

One of the 6 to being present for a good friend is in action. People can 7 all kinds of things, but as the old saying 8, "actions speak louder than words". Someone may say he'll be there 9 you need him, but when difficulties come up, a good friend will really be there to help.

As a 10 friend, you should be loyal(忠诚的). We all 11 times when we're not the most popular person. Perhaps we've done something 12. Good friends are loyal and 13 you for who you are during the good and bad 14.

Good friends are also honest. Some people would like to stay with people 15 will tell them what they want to 16. Good friends will tell you what you need to hear 17 you don't want to hear it.

Along with good friends who are present, loyal, and 18, most people want friends who are trustworthy. If you can't 19 a person, it's hard to think him as a good friend. Mutual(相互的) trust between friends is a building of a solid 20 that could last a lifetime.

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------|---------|----------|
| 1. A. invite | B. forget | C. miss | D. need |
| 2. A. Whether | B. That | C. If | D. While |
| 3. A. sadness | B. caution | C. joy | D. ease |

专题三 完形填空

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 4. A. surprise | B. trouble | C. silence | D. order |
| 5. A. talk | B. fight | C. answer | D. explain |
| 6. A. secrets | B. problems | C. keys | D. excuses |
| 7. A. understand | B. say | C. know | D. remember |
| 8. A. starts | B. leaves | C. comes | D. goes |
| 9. A. when | B. that | C. till | D. since |
| 10. A. good | B. special | C. rich | D. kind |
| 11. A. expect | B. enjoy | C. waste | D. experience |
| 12. A. funny | B. wrong | C. perfect | D. easy |
| 13. A. accept | B. meet | C. notice | D. persuade |
| 14. A. ages | B. dates | C. times | D. centuries |
| 15. A. who | B. which | C. whom | D. whose |
| 16. A. prove | B. prevent | C. pick | D. hear |
| 17. A. even if | B. every time | C. so that | D. soon after |
| 18. A. polite | B. proud | C. fortunate | D. honest |
| 19. A. stand for | B. look at | C. depend on | D. think of |
| 20. A. agreement | B. friendship | C. treatment | D. decision |

专题四 翻译



考题演练



Exercise 1

单句英译汉

1. There is nothing so admirable as a man who sacrifices his life and happiness for others.
2. It is when you nearly lose someone that you become fully conscious of how much you value him.
3. Linda couldn't have received my e-mail, otherwise she would have replied.
4. Air moves from places where the pressure is high to places where the pressure is low.
5. Although some areas suffered from serious natural disasters, the total grain output was higher than that of last year.
6. After reading the novel he was too excited to go to sleep that night.
7. It was such a long journey that we felt very tired when we arrived.
8. It took fifteen minutes for her to realize that she had spelled my name incorrectly.
9. No sooner had he entered the room than the telephone rang.
10. It was in the classroom that we had class meeting yesterday.
11. Mother asked me if the Blakes were going to move here before long.
12. It would save him much trouble if he had known her telephone number.
13. Considering that she is a mere child, it is not safe to let her go alone.
14. It is highly desirable that a new president be appointed for this college.
15. It is quite typical of him to be late.
16. Man was, is and always will be trying to improve his living conditions.
17. Good teachers often encourage their students to think for themselves.
18. Your products wouldn't have sold so well but for a lot of advertisements we put on the television.
19. We have received your letter and would be grateful if you would tell us in detail the way of cooperation.
20. Experts have long thought that depression could be bad for your heart, and a new research demonstrates just how dangerous it can be.
21. We gave the distinguished guests a ceremonious welcome yesterday.
22. Our suggestion is that we should put on a play at the English evening.
23. If a young person enters the classical music field only for money, he is in the wrong profession.
24. After becoming a member of the WTO, China will open more service areas step by step.
25. Good human relations can solve many problems, but poor human relations can make your life miserable.
26. The road to business success is paved by those who continually strive to produce better products or service.
27. If you can provide satisfactory after-sale service, your products will surely have a wide market here.
28. I have to come to discuss with you about the measures we shall take to cope with the situation.

29. Having been given such a good chance , how could she let it get away?
30. Customers prefer to purchase our products though they seem higher in price.
31. These reports provide information on your courses and activity planning for the year.
32. The driver of the bus is responsible for the safety of the passengers.
33. Your presence at the meeting will be a great support to our career.
34. Through taking care of pets , children can develop not only their practical skills but also their loving heart.
35. When a customer is unhappy about the product or service that's been provided , a quick admission of error can work wonders.
36. Now you have to come down to earth ; it's high time you got to something practical.
37. There are still some doubts on the part of the employers.
38. The lecture was supposed to start at eight , but it was delayed for an hour.
39. Unfortunately , medical tests proved the fact that the baby was not their own child.
40. You should present your most attractive qualities throughout the interview.
41. Everybody here will be well taken care of , no matter what his position is.
42. Had she found the right buyer , she would have sold the house.
43. There is an increasing demand for cars which are more economical on fuel.
44. We haven't the resources to do the work ourselves , so we'll put it out to contract.
45. It was the dry season and everything was ready to catch fire.
46. What most parents are concerned about is their children's safety and welfare.
47. By contrast , American parents are more likely to attribute their children's success to natural talent.
48. This study failed to take people's life styles and living habits into account.
49. Thanks to some new inventions , doctors can treat this disease successfully.
50. Considering the above-mentioned , I think , it is necessary for college students to participate in social practice.
51. We enclose here with a check for the amount of \$880 in payment of your commission.
52. Once a contract is signed , it has legal effect ; no party who has signed a contract has the right to break it.
53. Even students of average intelligence can become top students by improving their study habits.
54. We are trying to make people more sensitive to the difficulties faced by the laid-off workers.
55. Though he is the president's son , that does not qualify him to criticize my work.
56. Please fill out the application form and return it to me at your earliest convenience.
57. They have raised a claim against the insurance company for the damage in transportation.
58. Much to our regret , we cannot at present entertain any fresh orders owing to the shortage of raw materials.
59. The machine needs a complete mending since it has been in use for over ten years.
60. 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.
61. After long negotiation , the firm contracted to build a double-purpose bridge across the river.
62. She worked very hard ; otherwise she could not have passed the entrance examination.
63. Good English skills help you express yourself correctly so that others can understand exactly what you mean.
64. The computer can be a very effective aid to teaching if it is used properly.
65. I couldn't help feeling jealous when she was promoted to the position of sales manager.
66. Working in these conditions is not a pleasure but a kind of suffering.

67. They worked out a new method by which production has been rapidly increased.
68. Actions can be taken according to the rules of environmental protection and the law articles which came into effect in January.
69. One cannot make great progress in English without good study habits.
70. The Secondary School is named after a donator who made a contribution of 5 million dollars.
71. To explore the Moon's surface, rockets, satellites and airships were launched again and again.
72. The proposal on the improvement of the investment environment is accepted by all the members of the committee.
73. With the rapid development of modern science and technology, information can be sent to every part of the world.
74. Modern scientists have discovered that energy may be created from matter and that matter, in turn, may be created from energy.
75. She heard that some surgeons in this hospital had made a breakthrough in the treatment of that disease.
76. When I was reading the newspaper, the telephone rang, and I knew it must be Mary.
77. You should have finished your homework earlier, but you didn't.
78. It will have been raining for a whole week if it rains again tomorrow.
79. He is a somebody now and he will have forgotten his old friends.
80. If you are going to attend the meeting, you'd better leave now in order to avoid the traffic jam.
81. Angels are usually shown in pictures dressed in white, with wings.
82. They are making efforts for the abolishment of the division of labor between the sexes.
83. In the educational system of the United States, middle school is the transitional phase between the primary school and high school.
84. The young man asked his parents not to worry, because he was full of optimism about his career.
85. French industrial and agricultural production was still inadequate to meet needs of the people, let alone long-ranged development.
86. Accommodation will be very hard to find during peak seasons on Mount Huang.
87. Nowadays, most people in the line of computer are fairly young.
88. American people emphasize a lot on the importance of education for everyone, which has spurred scientific research.
89. The famous novel is said to have been translated into several languages.
90. This TV program is quite boring. We might listen to the music as well.
91. Those flowers looked as if they had not been watered for quite a long time.
92. Jane is tired of dealing with customers' complaints and wishes that she could be assigned to another job.
93. The university authorities did not approve the regulation, nor did they make any explanation.
94. We look forward to being invited to attend the opening ceremony.
95. The more exercise you take, the less likely you catch a cold.
96. Production has to be increased considerably to keep pace with the consumers' growing demands.
97. Despite the hardship he encountered, Mark never gave up the pursuit of knowledge.
98. You would not have failed if you had followed my instructions.
99. The study shows that the poor functioning of the human body is closely related to the lack of exercise.
100. It is said that those who are stressed or work overtime are more likely to gain weight.

Exercise 2

单句汉译英

1. 通过这个项目,许多人接受了培训并开始自己创业。
2. 直到完成使命,他才意识到自己病得很严重。
3. 在我 60 多岁时,我注意到一个变化,就是我比以前更容易累了。
4. 如方便,请于明天上午 10 点钟来这里。
5. 该国的人口以每年 1200 万人的速度在持续增长。
6. 自童年时期我就发现,没有什么比读书对我更有吸引力了。
7. 跨文化研究的专家们表示,要适应不同文化中的生活并不容易。
8. 你越解释,我就越糊涂。
9. 教授要求我们在周三前提交研究报告。
10. 人类正面临一个严重的环境保护问题,这个问题变得越来越严重。
11. 尊老爱幼是中华民族的传统美德之一。
12. 我们应该摒弃那些对我们健康有害的习惯,如吸烟、喝酒。
13. 据我所知,网上聊天是好是坏取决于上网者本人。
14. 没人能否认教育是人生最重要的一方面。
15. 说到教育,大部分人认为它是一个终生学习的过程。
16. 吉姆长胖了很多,以至于他的很多衣服都穿不了了。
17. 因为他对她太好了,所以她很感激他。
18. 我想知道你的人生目标是什么。
19. 他们去年游览的岛屿是鸟类观赏者的天堂。
20. 中国将要从一个落后的农业国家转变为一个先进的工业国。
21. 尽管公共汽车按预定时间离开,但是它们经常晚点。
22. 因为他健康状况不好,所以他礼貌地谢绝了邀请。
23. 他努力学习以实现他的梦想。
24. 他太自私了,一直都没人愿意与他共事。
25. 他宁愿听别人讲也不愿自己说。
26. 我们对该国事态的最新发展深表关切。
27. 在全球市场上有经营活动的公司应能适应不同的商业文化。
28. 由于投资增长迅速,这个城市每天都有新公司开业。
29. 在办公室的时候,他总是愿意找些事情做而不愿意闲着。
30. 在短短三年的时间里他不但完成了所有的课程,而且还获得了博士学位。
31. 他不仅乐于接受别人的观点,而且也很耐心。
32. 如果考试过关,你可以买一个 iPad 或去云南玩一趟。
33. 他是一个无聊的人,既不爱娱乐,也不爱读书。
34. 足球和电脑都一样深受青年喜欢。
35. 我们班有许多外国学生,一些来自欧洲,一些来自美洲。
36. 我们所做的可以让世界更美丽。
37. 直到他告诉我发生的事,我才了解真相。
38. 人们只有生病了才知道健康的价值。
39. 好像我是第一个到学校的人。
40. 假装不懂规则是行不通的。

41. 我觉得听听力时有必要做笔记。
42. 我从这所学校毕业已经十年了。
43. 两年之后我们才能知道它是否有效。
44. 直到许多小工厂关闭了,这条河才又变得清澈起来。
45. 一个人要想健康,每天锻炼身体是非常必要的。
46. 和远方的朋友保持联系不是一件容易的事。
47. 机遇可能带来诺言,但要靠我们的努力来把它们变成现实。
48. 随着经济的发展,在中国旅游正越来越受到人们的欢迎。
49. 该是我们采取措施去制止交通事故的时候了。
50. 据当地报纸报道,昨天这家银行遭到了抢劫。
51. 就这个方法本身而言,它值得一试。
52. 她的母亲坚持让她留在学校直到获得学位。
53. 王力通过了英语考试,每个人都对此感到吃惊。
54. 他起得很早是为了赶上第一班公共汽车。
55. 同意这个建议的学生举起了手。
56. 无论多忙,你都应该抽时间看望父母。
57. 每个人都知道,学习对一个人的成长是至关重要的。
58. 您能说话大声点好让每个人都听得见吗?
59. 在教育孩子方面,表扬比批评有效得多。
60. 对不起,我忘记把你想要的书带来了。
61. 无论多么困难,我都不会失去信心。
62. 成功在于勤奋,这句话很正确。
63. 只要你不断努力,你迟早会解决这个问题。
64. 如果有机会,约翰也许就已经成为一位杰出的画家了。
65. 就是在那间小屋里,他们勤奋地工作着,憧憬着美好的未来。
66. 直到会议结束那位经理一直保持沉默。
67. 简而言之,每个人都应该为自己的行为负责。
68. 尽管有许多困难,我们仍然决心执行我们的计划。
69. 只要你尽力而为,即使将来失败也没有人会指责你。
70. 我们推迟了这个会议,以便能够更好地应付紧张的局势。
71. 没法知道他会去多久。
72. 他是如此之坏,我根本就不信任他。
73. 他习惯于晚睡晚起。
74. 你应该知道这样做是为什么。
75. 无论在哪里,我们都应该牢记自己是中国人。
76. 他每隔一周去看望爷爷奶奶一次。
77. 为已失去的时光悲伤是没用的。
78. 她迫不及待地要回家告诉家人这个好消息。
79. 他连自己都养不活,更别说养家了。
80. 无论多么困难,他都坚信自己有一天一定能成功。
81. 随着时间的流逝,人类会对外部空间有更多的了解。
82. 他对这所大学的贡献如此之大,以至于新图书馆是以他的名字命名的。
83. 他过去在一个小车间工作,但现在他成为一家大公司的老板。

84. 昨晚我本打算过去看你,但有人来电话我没能离开。
85. 连续下了三天雨,我真希望现在雨能停下来。
86. 这些书会为你提供你需要的所有信息,你在任何一家书店都能买到这些书。
87. 他的妻子总是不断地挑他的毛病,这使他非常生气。
88. 只要你能保持这个房间整洁,我们可以让你用。
89. 我们学习历史不仅仅是为了愉悦,更是为了发现政治发展和变化的规律。
90. 在他们准备放弃的时候,他们突然发现了答案。
91. 有必要养成晚上十点就寝,早上六点起床的习惯。
92. 昨天我去看他,不料却听说他两天前已经出国了。
93. 天热时穿白色衣服是个好主意,因为它能反射而不是吸收热量。
94. 毫无疑问,大学生们从社会实践中受益匪浅。
95. 他们已安排好让我们明天去游览长城,我相信我们在那里一定会玩得很开心。
96. 我很想买这本英文字典,遗憾的是我身上带的钱不够。
97. 目前世界上使用的语言估计有几千种。
98. 他们聊得情投意合,只觉相见恨晚。
99. 使我们失望的是,他没有恪守诺言。
100. 他全心全意为公众服务,从不计较个人得失。

Exercise 3

段落英译汉

1. As the English proverb goes, honesty is the best policy. If you want to be trusted and respected by your friends, you must be honest. A liar is always looked down upon and avoided by the people around him. Therefore, whatever your aim is, you must work honestly to attain it. However, there are people who try to get benefits by dishonest means. For example, some students copy or cheat on examinations in order to get good marks. The same thing may be said if a merchant who tries to get rich by deceiving customers. Those people may succeed for a time, but sooner or later, they will be caught. In the end, dishonesty will bring them nothing but troubles.

2. In China, primary and secondary education takes 12 years to complete, divided into primary, junior secondary and senior secondary stages. Primary education lasts for six years. At junior secondary stage, most have three-year schooling with any part of four-year. Almost 98 percent of students are enrolled in the former schools. The nine-year schooling in primary and junior secondary schools belongs to compulsory education. General senior secondary education lasts for three years. Throughout the whole process of compulsory education, students are required to take final examinations at the end of each semester.

3. Smoking does great harm to human and its gravity should not be underestimated. Smoking pollutes air, damages health, and increases the incidence of lung cancer. To arouse the awareness about the prevalence of tobacco in all the countries and to prevent smoking-induced diseases and deaths, the WHO has defined May 31st in every year as World No-Tobacco Day. The tobacco addicts say that smoking is impossible to quit because they could do without meals in a day but would feel tortured without tobacco in two hours. However, when one realizes that smoking is harmful in many ways but beneficial in no way and that it is a curse to others as well as to himself, he will be determined to resist the temptation of tobacco. To quit smoking requires persistence and so long as one persists, he'll be rewarded.

4. *The Duanwu Festival*, also called *the Dragon Boat Festival*, is to commemorate the patriotic poet Qu Yuan. Qu Yuan was a loyal and highly esteemed minister, who brought peace and prosperity to the state but ended up drowning himself in a river as a result of being vilified. People got to the spot by boat and cast glutinous (粘的)

rice dumplings into the water, hoping that the fishes ate the dumplings instead of Qu Yuan's body. For thousands of years, the festival has been marked by glutinous rice dumplings and dragon boat races, especially in the southern provinces where there are many rivers and lakes.

5. China will develop its economy further and open itself wider to the outside world, which offers more business opportunities to overseas enterprises. Since China's reform and opening up, Chinese enterprises have been cooperating with overseas enterprises in terms of economy and technology, and have scored great achievement. Overseas enterprises have not only helped Chinese enterprises with their growth, but also benefited from the cooperation. The Chinese government will continue to offer favorable policies and conditions to promote the further cooperation between Chinese and overseas enterprises.

6. With a history of several thousand years, hot pot is one of the traditional Chinese diets. In the cold winter, people like to eat the hot pot that instantly warms their bodies and lifts their spirits. Today in many modern homes, the traditional coal-heated hot pots have been replaced by induction cookers(电磁炉). Hot pot styles and ingredients vary from region to region in China. Generally, the common meats used include pork, beef, chicken, duck and others, while other hot pot dishes are vegetables, mushrooms, noodles, etc.

7. Sometimes in life, you can find a special friend, someone who changes your life just by being part of it; someone who makes you laugh until you cannot stop; someone who makes you believe that there is really something good in the world; someone who convinces you that there really is an unlocked door just waiting for you to open. This is forever friendship.

8. Tourism, a fast developing economic sector over the last two decades in all parts of the world, is now receiving increasing attention among the Chinese public. Many people have written to the press, making suggestions for the promotion of tourism in China. It is believed that the development of tourism will help promote mutual understanding and friendship between the people of China and other countries, and facilitate exchanges in the field of culture, science and technology. Moreover, it will help accumulate funds for China's great cause.

9. If you are feeling that life just cannot be any worse for you, it can be challenging to think positive thoughts. When we are stressed, depressed, upset, or otherwise in a negative state of mind because we perceive that "bad things" keep happening to us, it is important to shift those negative thoughts to something positive. If we don't, we will only attract more "bad things". It is often very hard to think positive when so many things are negative, but I can assure you that someone, somewhere is worse off than you. We can choose to think differently by beginning with the smallest of steps.

10. What is leadership? What qualities should leaders possess? It is difficult to define them accurately, but they are not so difficult to be identified. Leaders don't force other people to go along with them. They bring them along. Leaders demand much of others, but they also give much of themselves. They are ambitious, not only for themselves, but also for those who work with them.

Successful leaders are always oriented to the future instead of sticking to the past. They are eager to take responsibility, to initiate, and to innovate. They are not satisfied with merely taking care of what is already there. They want to move forward to create something new. Good leaders understand that respect is something you have to have in order to get. A leader who has respect for other people at all levels of an organization, for the work they do, and for their abilities, expectation and needs, will find that respect is returned.

11. A staycation refers to a period in which an individual or a family stays at home for relaxing or takes trips to nearby tourist attractions. There are various reasons for people to take a staycation, like tight family budgets, rising travel costs or having very young kids. For the majority of Chinese people, overcrowded tourist sites, congestion on expressways and city roads during holidays are the two major factors contributing to their staycations. Common activities of a staycation include entertaining friends at home, visiting local parks and museums, and attending local

festival celebrations. A staycation can be rich and colorful, and it will become a new trend for vacation.

12. Now colleges and universities are seeing a change in students' lifestyle. More and more college students prefer to stay in the dormitory in their leisure time and become indoormen or indoorswomen. The Internet offers students many options to kill the spare time. Various on-campus services, from food delivery to laundry services, are fuelling the culture of staying in dormitories. Some students argue that outdoor sports or social activities are no better than staying in the dormitory and playing on a computer. Irregular life and lack of physical exercise have become the health enemy of college students.

13. Optimism and pessimism are both powerful forces, and each of us must choose which we want to shape our outlook and our expectations. There is enough good and bad in everyone's life—ample sorrow and happiness, sufficient joy and pain—to find a rational basis for either optimism or pessimism. We can choose to laugh or cry, bless or curse. It's our decision; from which perspective do we want to view life? Will we look up in hope or down in despair? I believe in the upward look. I choose to highlight the positive and slip right over the negative. I am an optimist by choice as much as by nature.

14. Being happy is a sort of unexpected harvest. But staying happy is an accomplishment, a triumph of soul and character. It is not selfish to strive for it. It is, indeed, a duty to ourselves and others. Being unhappy is like an infectious disease; it causes people to shrink away from the sufferer. He soon finds himself alone and miserable. There is, however, a cure so simple as to seem, at first glance, ridiculous; if you don't feel happy, pretend to be!

15. China is facing the developed world's problems of an ageing population and low birth rate. These problems have taken on even more urgency in the business community. The founding generation is getting older but having great difficulty persuading their children to carry on their legacy and keep their business running. Putting in place a clear and effective succession plan is a headache for family-run businesses. While there are many reasons to explain such reluctance, the deterioration in the business environment has been proven to be one of the main factors.

16. Do not undermine your worth by comparing yourself with others. It is because we are different that each of us is special. Do not set your goals by what other people deem important. Only you know what is best for you. Do not take for granted the things closest to your heart. Cling to them as you would enjoy your life, for without them, life is meaningless. Do not let your life slip through your fingers by living in the past nor for the future. By living your life one day at a time, you live all of the days of your life.

17. Many recent college graduates can't find a job and students are fearful about their future. Two-thirds of Chinese graduates say they want to work either in the government or state-owned firms, which are seen as recession-proof, rather than at the private companies that have powered China's remarkable economic climb, surveys indicate. Few college students today, according to the surveys, are ready to leave the safe shores of government work and jump into the sea to join startups or go into business.

18. Chinese companies want to create world brands and the foreign companies want to increase the selling in China which all change the Chinese design industry. The Chinese manufacturers realize that they have to design better products if they want to stand out in the domestic markets as well as distinguish themselves in the foreign markets. Previously, the overseas companies always took the products which were designed in somewhere to Chinese market, but now the foreign companies such as Sony begins to realize that the Chinese consumers become more and more picky and no longer easy to be satisfied.

19. A smile is a gift that anyone can give. It costs nothing, but saves much. It enriches those who receive, without impoverishing(使贫穷) those who give. It happens in a flash, and the memory of it sometimes lasts forever. None is so rich that he can get along without it; none is so poor that he is not enriched by it. It creates happiness in the home, fosters goodwill in business, and is the symbol of friends. It is rest to the weary, daylight to

the discouraged, sunshine to the sick, and nature's best medicine for trouble. It cannot be bought, borrowed, or stolen, for it is no earthly good to anyone until it is given away. If you meet someone too burdened with grief or worry to smile, just give him one of yours. For nobody needs a smile so much as he who has none left to give.

20. Confidence is knowing you can do it. Know that you are capable of accomplishing anything you want, and live your life with confidence. Anything can be achieved through focused, determined effort and self-confidence. If your life is not what you want it to be, you have the power to change it, and you must make the changes on a moment by moment basis. Live your priorities. Live with your goals and your plan of action. Live each moment with your priorities in mind. Act with your own purpose, and you will have the life you want.



专题五 短文写作



考题演练

Exercise 1

提纲作文

1. **Directions:** For this part, you are required to write a composition on the topic **What Is in the Way of Paying Back the Loans?** You should base your composition on the outline given below in Chinese.
 - (1) 目前一部分学生是通过银行贷款完成学业的；
 - (2) 但是有少数学生毕业后没有按时还贷；
 - (3) 你认为有哪些原因，应该如何解决此类问题。
2. **Directions:** For this part, you are required to write a short essay entitled **Make All Decisions for Children**. Your composition should be based on the outline given below in Chinese.
 - (1) 很多家长习惯于替孩子做决定，如选择学校、工作等；
 - (2) 分析这种现象给孩子带来的影响；
 - (3) 你的看法。
3. **Directions:** For this part, you're required to write a composition on the topic **Attend Your Classes Regularly**. Your composition should be based on the outline given below.
 - (1) 大学生迟到、早退、旷课的现象越来越普遍；
 - (2) 保证学生的出勤率对大学教育的重要性；
 - (3) 作为大学生应该……
4. **Directions:** For this part, you are required to write a short essay on the topic of **Credit Cards**. You should follow the outline given below in Chinese.
 - (1) 越来越多的人使用信用卡，信用卡有哪些好处；
 - (2) 信用卡的弊端；
 - (3) 你自己的观点。
5. **Directions:** For this part, you're required to write a composition on the topic **Should We Help Strangers?** Your composition should be based on the outline given below in Chinese.
 - (1) 有人认为帮助陌生人是一种美德；
 - (2) 有人却认为帮助陌生人会给自己带来麻烦和危险；
 - (3) 我认为……
6. **Directions:** For this part, you are required to write a composition on the topic **Online Games**. You should base your composition on the outline given below.
 - (1) 现在有些大学生沉迷于网络游戏，家长和学校对此忧心忡忡；
 - (2) 但有人认为网络游戏并非一无是处；
 - (3) 你的看法。

7. **Directions:** For this part, you are required to write a composition on the topic **On Failure**. Your writing should be based on the outline given below.
- (1) 人生难免会有失败；
 - (2) 人们对失败的态度；
 - (3) 你的观点。
8. **Directions:** For this part, you are required to write a short essay entitled **Flea Markets on Campus** following the outline given below.
- (1) 近年来,大学校园跳蚤市场兴起；
 - (2) 分析跳蚤市场的利弊；
 - (3) 你的看法。
9. **Directions:** For this part, you are required to write a short composition entitled **How to Protect Personal Information**? You should base your composition on the outline given below.
- (1) 目前,通过网络非法入侵、盗取或公开个人信息的行为屡见不鲜；
 - (2) 这一现象可能带来的问题和后果；
 - (3) 怎样才能在网上更好地保护你的个人隐私。
10. **Directions:** For this part, you are required to write a composition on the topic **Certificate Craze on Campus**. You should base your composition on the outline given below.
- (1) 近几年大学校园内出现“考证热”；
 - (2) 产生这一现象的原因；
 - (3) 你的看法。
11. **Directions:** Write a composition entitled **Fast Food**. You should write the article according to the outline given below in Chinese.
- (1) 快餐在中国十分流行,它是现代快节奏社会的最佳反映；
 - (2) 分析快餐受欢迎的原因及其不足之处；
 - (3) 你的看法。
12. **Direction:** For this part, you are required to write a composition on the topic **Generation Gap Between Parents and Children**. You should base your composition on the outline given below in Chinese.
- (1) 如今,父母和子女之间由于缺乏沟通,所以容易产生代沟；
 - (2) 分析产生这一现象的原因；
 - (3) 你的看法。
13. **Directions:** For this part, you are required to write a composition. You should write your composition on the title **Cheating on Exams** based on the outline given below.
- (1) 在各类考试中,都会发现学生作弊的现象；
 - (2) 作弊的不良影响；
 - (3) 如何防止作弊。
14. **Directions:** For this part, you are required to write a composition on the topic **Will Network Classrooms Replace Traditional Classrooms?** You should base your composition on the outline given below in Chinese.
- (1) 网络课堂教学的兴起使传统的课堂教学受到了前所未有的挑战；
 - (2) 人们对网络课堂教学模式能否取代传统课堂教学模式的看法；
 - (3) 你的看法。
15. **Directions:** For this part, you are asked to write a composition on the topic **Salary or Interest**. You should base your composition on the outline below.
- 在选择工作时应该首先考虑兴趣；

- (2) 有的大学生认为应该首先考虑薪水；
- (3) “我”的见解。

Exercise 2

命题作文

1. **Directions:** For this part, you are required to write a composition on the topic **What Can Be Done to Tackle the Haze Problem?**
2. **Directions:** For this part, you are required to write a composition on the topic **How Will Our Life Go on Without the Internet?**
3. **Directions:** For this part, you are required to write a composition on the topic **How to Keep Psychologically Healthy?**
4. **Directions:** For this part, you are required to write a composition on the topic **Do Libraries Become Useless at the Age of Information?**
5. **Directions:** For this part, you are required to write a composition on the topic **Career or Family: Which Is More Important?**
6. **Directions:** For this part, you are required to write a composition on the topic **My View on Studying Abroad.**

Exercise 3

应用文写作

1. **Directions:** For this part, you are required to write **A Letter of Apology**. Your letter should be based on the following information.
请给你的英国朋友 Chris 写一封信,内容包括:
(1) 你们原计划 7 月份一起去云南旅游;
(2) 由于脚部受伤,你无法按原计划前往;
(3) 表达你的歉意并建议将旅行推迟到 8 月份。
2. **Directions:** For this part, you are required to write **An Email**. Your letter should be based on the following information.
假定你是李华,你所在的校乒乓球队正在招收新队员,请给你的留学生朋友 Eric 写封邮件邀请他加入。内容包括:球队活动、报名方式及截止日期。
3. **Directions:** For this part, you are required to write **A Contribution Wanted**. Your letter should be based on the following information.
假定你是李华,你校英文报“外国文化”栏目拟刊登介绍美国节日风俗和中学生生活的文章。请给你的美国朋友彼得写信约稿,要点如下:
(1) 栏目介绍;
(2) 稿件内容;
(3) 稿件长度:约 400 词;
(4) 交稿日期:6 月 28 日前。
4. **Directions:** You have bought a brand-new computer in a store. But much to your disappointment, it could not be properly operated when you got it back. Write **A Letter of Complaint** to the manager.
(1) giving complaints;
(2) describing the problems;
(3) and asking for some compensation.

5. **Directions:** For this part, you are required to write A **Letter of Invitation**. Your letter should be based on the following information.

假定你是李华,计划组织一次郊游,请给你的英国朋友 Chris 写封邮件邀请他参加。内容包括:参加者、时间、地点、活动(登山、野餐)等。

6. **Directions:** For this part, you are required to write A **Letter of Application**. Your letter should be based on the following information.

假定你是李华,你在报纸上看到一家公司正在招聘兼职的英语秘书。你想通过参加这份工作来锻炼一下自己。请你写封求职信给这家公司的人事经理 Peter。

7. **Directions:** For this part, you are required to write A **Letter of Gratitude**. Your letter should be based on the following information.

假如你是李华,你在英国留学期间曾寄宿在史密斯夫妇家里。请你写封信感谢史密斯夫妇曾经对你的照顾。

8. **Directions:** For this part, you are required to write A **Letter of Suggestion**. You should write the letter on the Answer Sheet.

假如你叫李华,你的英国朋友 Tom 来信向你咨询如何才能学好中文,请你从学好中文的意义和方法等方面写一封建议信。

9. **Directions:** Write a **Resume** according to the following requirements.

- (1) 个人信息、求职目标;
- (2) 教育背景、工作经历;
- (3) 所获奖励、特长等。

10. **Directions:** You have just come back from the USA as a member of Sino-American culture exchange program. Write A **Letter of Gratitude** to your American colleague, and you should

- (1) express your thanks to his/her warm reception, and
- (2) welcome him/her to visit China in due course.

Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter. Use “Zhang Wei” instead. Do not write the address.

11. **Directions:** The Spring Festival is coming shortly. You intend to invite your foreign friend Beckham to come to China and spend the traditional Chinese Festival together. Write a letter to him.

- (1) express your warm invitation to him;
- (2) introduce the Spring Festival;
- (3) mention the places you will accompany him/her to visit.

12. **Directions:** You are supposed to write A **Letter of Recommendation** for Li Hua who wants to pursue her graduate study for the Master’s Degree. Write a letter to Professor White in Peking University.

Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter. Use “Li Ming” instead. Do not write the address.

13. **Directions:** You have found an electronic dictionary and want to return it to its owner. Write a notice of **Lost and Found** to clearly state:

- (1) the time and place of your finding;
- (2) the feature of the dictionary;
- (3) your information for contact.

14. **Directions:** For this part, you are required to write a **Notice**. You should write it on the Answer Sheet.

最近,你校将组织同学们去植物园参观,请你以学生会的名义,写一则通知,内容应包括活动的时间、内容、注意事项、目的等。

15. **Directions:** You are a friend of Zhang Hong, who just graduated from college and found a job as a teacher at a Middle School in Beijing. Write A **Letter of Congratulation** to him.

You should write in at least 100 words. Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter, use "Li Ming" instead. Do not write the address.

16. **Directions:** For this part, you are asked to write a speech on saving water resources. You should base your composition on the outline given below in Chinese.

假设你准备参加大学生演讲比赛,请针对许多人浪费水资源这一现象写一篇演讲稿,演讲稿内容包括:

- (1) 在日常生活中存在浪费水资源的现象;
- (2) 地球上的水资源非常紧缺;
- (3) 我们应采取措施保护水资源。

17. **Directions:** This part is to test your ability to do practical writing. You are required to write something to introduce your company to the visitors. You can refer to the following information in Chinese.

假设你是张华,今早负责接待一组参观者,请将以下内容告诉他们。

9:00—10:00	参观 P&G 公司
10:20—11:50	与公共关系部的王先生座谈
12:00	去 Grand Restaurant 就餐
公司简介	公司创办于 1837 年,是世界上最大的日用消费品(customer goods)公司之一。本公司在全球有近 10 万雇员,在全球 80 多个国家设有工厂及分公司,所经营的 300 多个品牌的产品畅销(sell well)160 多个国家和地区,其中包括织物洗涤剂(fabric detergent)、食品及饮料等。

Exercise 4

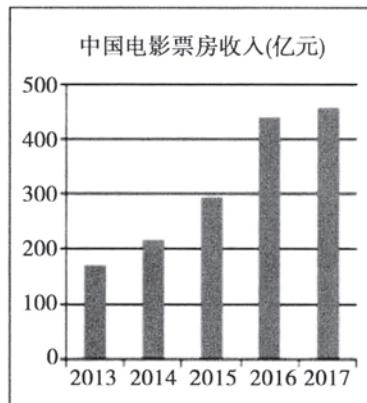
图画、图表作文

1. **Directions:** For this part, you are required to write a composition. Your writing should be based on the picture and the outline given below.

请认真阅读下面有关我国电影票房收入(box-office income)的柱状图及相关文字,并按照要求用英语写一篇 150 词左右的文章。

写作内容:

- (1) 概述柱状图信息的主要内容;
- (2) 我国电影票房收入变化的原因有哪些,简单谈谈你的看法;
- (3) 谈谈你对我国电影票房收入走向的看法,并简要说明理由。



2. **Direction:** For this part, you are required to write a composition on the topic *My View on Travel in the Holiday*. Your writing should be based on the picture and the outline given in Chinese below.



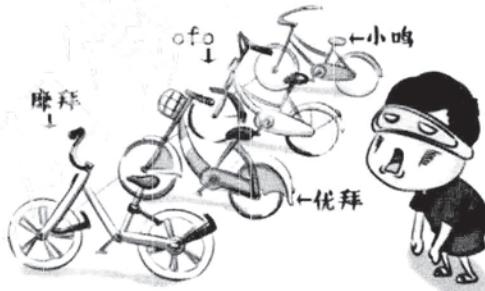
- (1) 节假日旅游遇到的情况；
- (2) 谈谈你对此现象的看法和建议。

3. **Directions:** For this part, you are required to write a composition on the topic **Do Not Be Phubbers**. Your writing should be based on the picture and the outline given below.



- (1) 越来越多的学生成为低头族(phubbers)，沉溺于网络聊天，影响学习；
- (2) 你的观点。

4. **Directions:** For this part, you are required to write a composition on the topic **Bicycle Sharing**. Your writing should be based on the picture and the outline given below.



- (1) 共享单车蓬勃发展，成为社会热潮；
- (2) 共享单车带来了便利，但也存在很多问题，如破坏单车、乱停乱放等；
- (3) 解决这些问题的措施。

5. **Directions:** For this part, you are required to write a composition on the topic **Stop the School Violence**. Your writing should be based on the picture.



6. Directions: For this part, you are required to write a composition on the topic *My View on Teenagers Taking Drugs*. Your writing should be based on the picture and the information given in Chinese below.

如下图所示,在一项关于青少年吸食毒品的调查中发现,他们吸食毒品的原因各不相同。谈谈你对吸食毒品的看法。

The reasons of the teenagers taking drugs

