2019年9月批次全国网络统考复习资料

大学英语B — 精简打印版

2019年9月批次

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### 试卷结构

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **部分** | **项目** | **内容** | **题型** | **题量** | **分值** | **总分** | **建议使用时间** |
| Ⅰ | 交际英语 | 5个简短对话 | 单项选择 | 5 | 3 | 15 | 10分钟 |
| Ⅱ | 阅读理解 | 2篇短文，每篇5道题 | 单项选择 | 10 | 2 | 20 | 20分钟 |
| III | 词汇与语法 | 5个单句 | 单项选择 | 5 | 2 | 10 | 10分钟 |
| Ⅳ | 选词填空 | 1篇短文 | 单项选择 | 5 | 3 | 15 | 10分钟 |
| Ⅴ | 英译汉 | 6个单句 | 翻译 | 6 | 5 | 30 | 20分钟 |
| Ⅵ | 写作 | 1篇作文 | 命题作文 | 1 | 10 | 10 | 20分钟 |
| 总计 | | | | 32 |  | 100 | 90分钟 |

### 学习指南——必读！！！

**考试形式**：**机考**—所有题都在计算机上完成，从题库中随机抽取。考试题目的**答案顺序会变化**，但答案内容不变，所以**必须记忆正确答案内容**。复习时不要看其他错误选项，也不需要追求必须理解，考试时看到答案能想起来是否为正确选项即可。

**复习重点**：根据各题型分值和复习难度，建议大家先按照**1.翻译重点题（353句）、2.阅读理解二（26篇都是重点）、3.交际英语重点题（187题）**的顺序来复习，因为这三部分总分为55分，资料中这三部分的重点题都掌握的话大概可以拿到50分左右。之前的三部分都掌握后，剩下的时间建议按1.翻译次重点题、2.交际英语次重点题、3. 词汇与语法重点题、4.写作题模板（具体使用方法见学院网站考前辅导视频）、5. 选词填空预测题（考前2周左右上传群文件）、6. 阅读一19篇特殊文章。**阅读一的答案有一定规律（见学院网站考前辅导视频）、复习范围大且难度大，建议按照答案规律来记忆**（具体说明见学院网站考前辅导视频）。

### 模拟试卷

**第一部分：交际英语（共5小题；每小题3分，满分15分）**

**此部分共有5个未完成的对话，针对每个对话中未完成的部分有4个选项，请从A、B、C、D四个选项中选出正确选项。**

1. – Could you help me with my physics, please?

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. No, no way B. No, I couldn’t C. No, I can’t D. Sorry I can’t. I have to go to a meeting right now

2. – Excuse me, could you show me the way to the nearest post office?

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Oh yes! Two blocks away from here at the Green Avenue. You can’t miss it.

A I beg your pardon? B What do you mean? C You’re welcome. D Mm, let me think.

3. – Good-bye for now.

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A The same to you B That’s OK C See you D Long time no see

4. – Hello, I’d like to speak to Mark, please.

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. Yes, I’m Mark. B. This is Mark speaking. C. It’s me here. D. This is me.

5. – I’ll go camping this weekend.

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Can you go fishing, too B. Don’t give it up C. Have a good time D. Glad to hear it

**第二部分:阅读理解（共10小题；每小题2分，满分20分）**

**题型一：此部分共有一篇短文，每篇短文后有5个句子，请根据短文内容对这5个句子进行判断。认为对，选择A(True)；认为错，选择B (False)。**

**Passage 1**

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

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

"Why are you sad?" asked the ant.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6. The ant was playing when it ran here and there.

A：T B：F

7. The drop of water fell on the ant when it was nearly dying.

A：T B：F

8. The young girl was crying because she wanted to have supper.

A：T B：F

9. The giant would eat the girl if she failed to do the work.

A：T B：F

10. The ant's friends saved the girl's life.

A：T B：F

**题型二：此部分共有一篇短文，每篇短文后有5个问题。请从每个问题后的A、B、C、D四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。**

**Passage 2**

Britain and France are separated by the English Channel, a body of water that can be crossed in as few as 20 minutes. But the cultures of the two countries sometimes seem to be miles apart. Last Thursday Britain and France celebrated the 100th anniversary（周年纪念）of the signing of a friendship agreement called the Entente Cordiality. The agreement marked a new beginning for the countries following centuries of wars and love-hate partnership. But their relationship has been ups and downs over the past century. Just last year, there were fierce disagreements over the Iraq war-which British Prime Minister Tony Blair supported despite French President Jacques Chirac speaking out against it. This discomfort is expressed in Blair and Chirac’s body language at international meetings. While the French leader often greets German Chancellor Gerhard Schroeder with a hug（拥抱）, Blair just receives a handshake. However, some political experts say the war in Iraq could in fact have helped ties.

The history of divisions may well be because of the very different ways in which the two sides see the world. But this doesn’t stop 12 million Britons taking holidays in France each year. However, only 3 million French come in the opposite direction. Surveys（调查）show that most French people feel closer to the Germans than they do to the British. And the research carried out in Britain has found that only a third of the population believes the French can be trusted. Perhaps this bad feeling comes because the British dislike France’s close relationship with Germany, or because the French are not happy with Britain’s close links with the US. Whatever the answer is, as both sides celebrate 100 years of “doubtful friendship”, they are at least able to make jokes about each other. Here’s one: What’s the best thing about Britain’s relationship with France? The English Channel.

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

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

12. The war in Iraq does \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the relationship between France and Britain.

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

13. The British are not so friendly to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the French are not so friendly to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Germany; America B. America; Germany C. Germany; Germany D. America; America

14. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are more interested in having holidays in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. American people…Britain B. British people … Germany C. French people … Britain D. British people … France

15. What does the last sentence mean?

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

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

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

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

**第三部分:词汇与语法（共5小题；每小题2分，满分10分）**

**此部分共有5个未完成的句子，针对每个句子中未完成的部分有4个选项，请从A、B、C、D四个选项中选出正确选项。**

16. I am not used to speaking\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ public.

A in B at C on D to

17. It’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that he was wrong.

A clearly B clarity C clear D clearing

18. Measles (麻疹) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a long time to get over.

A spend B spends C take D takes

19. Once environmental damage \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, it takes many years for the system to recover.

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

20. The workers are busy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ models for the exhibition.

A to make B with making C being making D making

**第四部分:选词填空（共5小题；每小题3分，满分15分）**

**以下短文中共包含5个未完成的句子，针对每个句子中空缺部分，请从短文后的A、B、C、D、E五个选项中选出正确选项，每个选项只能选一次。**

Last night, a fire broke out in Ann’s house in Manchester.

Ann' s parents were out of town for the weekend when something wrong in the room caused the fire to start in the middle of the night. The girl was \_\_\_21\_\_\_ up by the family dog, Danny, who was barking loudly in the back garden. Ann smelled something burning. She\_\_\_22\_\_\_ up and at once ran through the smoke-filled house to wake her old brother, Frank.

When Frank would not wake up, Ann got some help from the dog. Frank' s unconscious body was far \_\_\_23\_\_\_ heavy for the little girl to move alone, but the clever girl brought the dog inside and\_\_\_24\_\_\_ the dog' s leash (牵狗的皮带) to Frank' s left ankle. She then held her brother’s right ankle, and together the girl and the dog \_\_\_25\_\_\_Frank to safety.

The 10 year-old girl, Ann, saved her big brother’s life.

A. too B. got C. waken D. pulled E. tied

**第五部分:英译汉（共6小题；每小题5分，满分30分）**

请把下列6句英文翻译成中文。

26. We cannot tell when an earthquake is coming.

27. The more passions we have, the more happiness we are likely to experience.

28. Success in business depends on hard work.

29. Many schools will not open for lessons until the beginning of September.

30. It’s very important to maintain your current weight through exercise and healthy eating.

31. People all over the world are trying to help the people in the quake-stricken areas.

**第六部分:写作（满分10分）**

Instructions: 建议你在30分钟内，根据下面所给的题目和提纲用英语写出一篇不少于80词的短文。

My Activities in Leisure Time.

1. 你业余时间的娱乐活动有哪些；

2. 描述其中一项活动。

**模拟试卷答案**

**第一部分**1 – 5 D D C B C

**第二部分**6 – 10BABAA 11 – 15DDADC

**第三部分**16 –20 A C D D D

**第四部分**21 –25 C B A E D

**第五部分**

26. 我们不能断定地震什么时候发生。

27. 我们的激情越多，我们就有可能体验到越多的快乐。

28. 事业上的成功取决于努力工作。

29. 很多学校到九月初才开学。

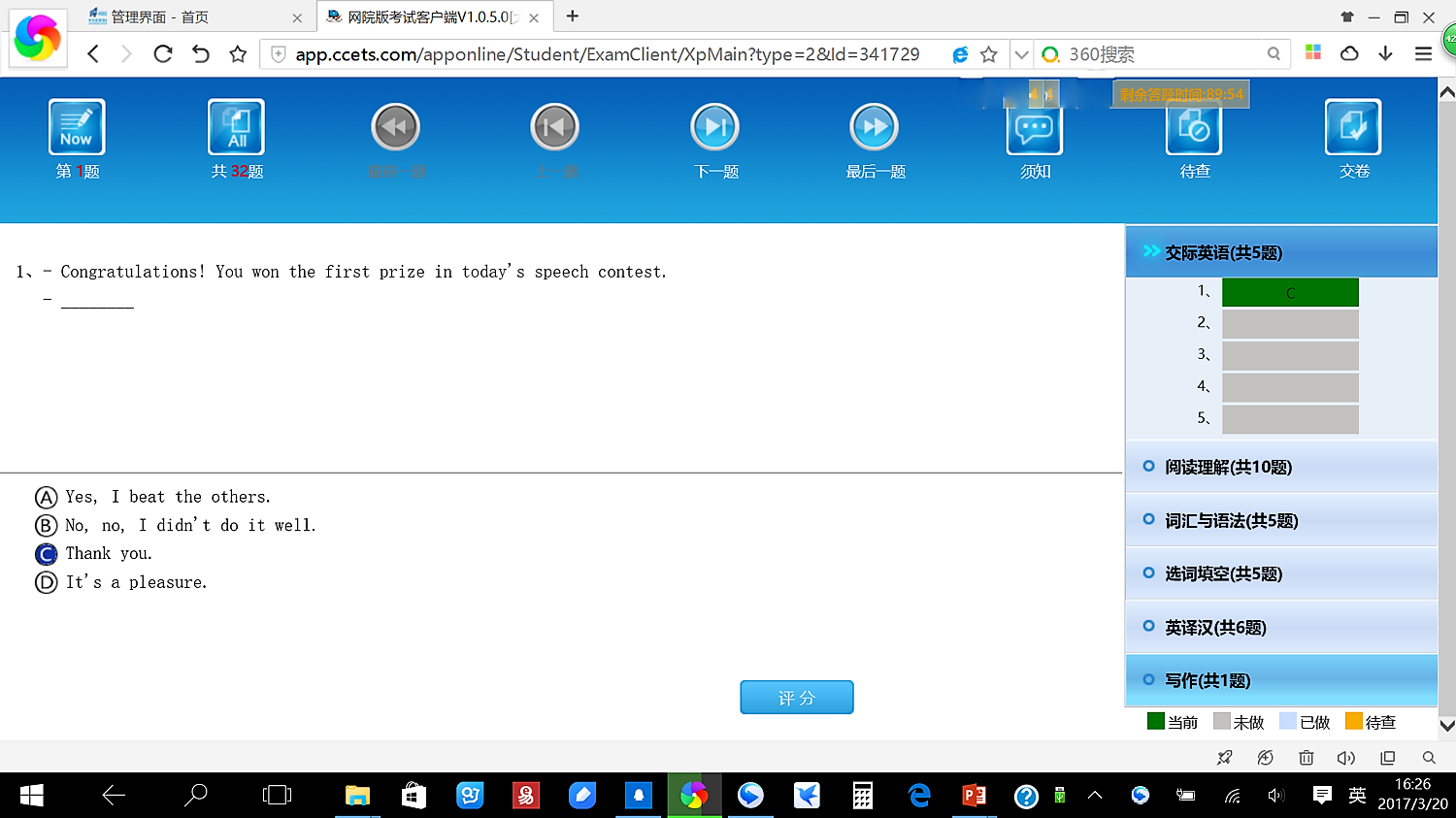
30. 通过锻炼和健康饮食来保持你目前的体重是非常重要的。

31. 全世界的人们都在竭尽全力帮助遭受地震的灾区人民。

**第六部分**

答案：见写作参考范文。

### 第一部分 交际英语 —— 重点题目

****

**注意：灰色底纹的题目（如第2题）为必须掌握的题目，考试时出现几率很大。**

1. **–Are you feeling all right today? 你今天感觉好吗？**

–Not really. 不太好。

–\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. 听到这个很遗憾。

A.Oh, I see B.It doesn't matter C.You'd better be happy ***D.I am sorry to hear that***

1. **– Are you feeling better today, Jack? 你今天感觉好点吗，杰克？**

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 是的，谢谢你医生。但我还是感觉不太舒服。

A There must be something wrong. B Just have a good rest.

**C *Yes, thank you, doctor. But I still don’t feel good.*** D Don’t worry about me.

1. **– Are you going on holiday for a long time? 你要去度假很长时间吗？**

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 不是，只是一两天。

A. It was a long time. B. Two weeks ago. **C. *No. Only a couple of days***. D. Not long time ago.

1. **– Can I help you? 能为您效劳吗？**

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 是的，我想要一件毛衣。

A OK, I’ll take it B That’s good ***C Yes, I’d like a sweater*** D It’s too dear

1. **– Can I speak to Mr. Rose? 能找罗斯先生接一下电话吗？**

**–** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Can I take a message for him? 很抱歉他不在。我能帮他留条口信吗？

A.This is he. ***B.I am afraid he is not in.*** C.Who are you? D.Sorry. Do you know him?

1. **– Can you help me? 你可以帮帮我吗？**

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 当然可以，什么事？

A. No, I don't know. ***B. Sure. What is it?*** C. Don't mention it. D. That's it.

1. **–Congratulations! You won the first prize in today’s speech contest.祝贺你在今天的演讲比赛中获得冠军。**

–\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 谢谢你。

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

1. **– Could I borrow your car for a few days? 我能借你的车用几天吗？**

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. 当然可以。给你钥匙。祝你旅途愉快。

A Yes, you may borrow B Yes, go on **C *Sure, here is the key. Enjoy your journey*** D It doesn’t matter

1. **– Could I speak to Don Watkins, please? 我能和Don Watkins说话吗？**

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. 我就是。

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

1. **–Could you do me a favour and take these books to my office? 你能帮我个忙把这些书送到我办公室吗？**

–Sure, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. 当然可以，乐意效劳。

A.for pleasure B.I could ***C.my pleasure*** D.more pleasure

1. **– Could you buy some salt on your way home? 你在回家的路上买点盐好吗？**

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 好的。

***A All right.*** B Is that all? C Just a few. D Let me see.

1. **– Could you help me put up the signs on the wall? 你能帮我把这些标语贴到墙上吗？**

**–** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. 没问题。

***A.No problem*** B.I hope so C.That's all right D.That's a good idea

1. **– Could you help me with my physics / English / homework, please?请问你能帮我学物理/英语/做作业吗？**

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (I have to go to a meeting right now.) 很抱歉不行。（我马上要去开会/有个约会。）

A. No, no way B. No, I couldn’t C. No, I can’t **D. *Sorry I can’t. I have to go to a meeting(an appointment) right now***

1. **– Could I borrow your English Dictionary? 我能借一下你的英语字典吗？**

**–** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 很抱歉，现在它不在我手上。

A Thank you very much. B No, I am not available. ***C I'm sorry. It's not at hand now.***D It's very kind of you.

1. **–Did you know that David injured his leg playing football yesterday?你知道大卫昨天踢球时腿受伤了吗？**

– Really? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_? 真的吗？那怎么发生的啊？

A Who did that B What’s wrong with him **C *How did that happen***  D Why was he so careless

1. **– Did you use to play the piano? 你过去弹钢琴吗？**

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 不，没弹过。

A Yes, I do. ***B No, I didn't.*** C Yes, I play it every day. D No, I do.

1. **– Do you dance? 你跳舞吗？**

– Yes, I do. 是的。

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_? 你多久去跳一次？

– Every weekend. 每个周末。

A How hard do you practice B How much do you pay for it

***C How often do you go dancing*** D How long do you practice it

1. **– Do you feel like going jogging with me? 你想不想和我去慢跑？**

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. 我很乐意。

A I want to B It doesn't matter C Let's enjoy it ***D I'd love to***

1. **–Do you like an apple or a banana? 你想要一个苹果还是香蕉？**

–\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. 哪个都行。

A.Thank you B.You are so nice C.I want oranges ***D.Either will do***

1. **– Do you like country music? 你喜欢乡村音乐吗？**

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 是的，我十分喜欢。

A. Yes, I like basketball a lot. B. It’s far too crowded. **C. *Yes, I’m crazy about it.*** D. Oh, it’s funny.

1. **– Do you like to play basketball? 你喜欢打篮球吗？**

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 我十分喜欢。

A. Perhaps. B. No. Xiaowang does not like it. **C. *I’m crazy about it.*** D. I am pleased about it.

1. – **Do you mind if I open the window? 你介意我把窗户打开吗？**

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 当然不介意了。

A.Yes, please. B.Thank you. C.No, thanks. ***D.Of course not.***

1. **– Do you mind my smoking here? 你介意我在这吸烟吗？**

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. 是的，我介意。

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

1. **–Don't take too long at the coffee shop. It's 14:15. 在咖啡厅别待太久。已经14:15了。**

–\_\_\_\_\_\_. 我知道了。我们还剩30分钟。

A.I'll think it over ***B.I See. We have 30 minutes left*** C.That's very kind of you D.I'm afraid so

1. **–Don't watch TV too much on Sundays. 周日别看太多电视。**

–\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. 好的，我不会的。

A.Yes, I won't B.No, I will ***C.No, I won't*** D.Yes, I do

1. **– Excuse me, could you show me the way to the nearest post office?打扰下, 能告诉我最近的邮局怎么走吗？**

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Oh yes! Two blocks away from here at the Green Avenue. You can’t miss it. 嗯，我想一下。噢，对了！从这里过两个街区，在格林大街，你不会错过的。

A I beg your pardon? B What do you mean? C You’re welcome. D ***Mm, let me think.***

1. **– Excuse me, how much is the jacket? 请问，这件夹克多少钱？**

– It's 499 Yuan. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 499元。你想试一下吗？

A. Oh, no. That's OK! B. How do you like it? C. Which do you prefer? **D. *Would you like to try it on?***

1. **–Excuse me, is there any grocery store around here? 打扰一下，这附近有食品杂货店吗？**

–Yes, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_on Pine street. It's not far from here. 有的，在派恩大街上有一家。离这儿不远。

A.you like it ***B.there is one*** C.you'll catch it D.it's warm and foggy

1. **– Excuse me, when does the next flight from Paris arrive?打扰了，请问下一班巴黎的航班什么时候到达？**

**–** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 半个小时后。

***A. In half an hour.*** B. An hour before. C. Until the next one. D. Before another one.

1. **– Good-bye for now. 先告辞了。**

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 再见。

A The same to you B That’s OK **C *See you*** D Long time no see

1. **– Good evening, Professor Hardy. 晚上好，哈迪教授。**

– Good evening, John. Come in, please. 晚上好，约翰。请进。

–Thank you, I hope I am not interrupting you. 谢谢您。我希望没有打扰到您。

–No, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. 一点也没有（打扰我）。

A.thank you ***B.not at all*** C.thanks D.let it alone

1. **–Good morning. Have you got a single room with a bathroom, please?早上好。你们有带浴室的单人间吗？**

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 是的，有的。

A I don't know. B I'd rather not say. C Well, guess. ***D Yes, we have.***

1. **–Good morning! I'd like to send this letter to the United States. 早上好！我想把这封信寄到美国。**

–\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. You have to pay 3 dollars more for it. 它超重了。你得再付3美元。

A. It's too expensive ***B. It's overweight*** C. It's too far away D. It's well done

1. **– Good morning, John. How are you doing? 早上好，约翰。最近怎么样啊？**

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. 还不错。你呢？

A I’m pleased B Good night **C *Not so bad. And you?***  D How do you do?

1. **– Good morning, may I speak to Mark, please? 早上好，我可以跟马克说话吗？**

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_? 请讲（你是哪位？）

A Who’s there **B *Who’s that speaking*** C Who are you D Who wants to speak to Mark

1. **–Good morning, sir. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_? 早上好，先生。有什么能为您效劳的吗？**

–Is there any flight to Beijing tomorrow morning? 明天早上有去北京的航班吗？

A.What's your name B.How's everything with you C.When does it start ***D.Can I help you***

1. **– Happy birthday to you! 生日快乐！**

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 谢谢。

A Happy birthday to you! B I am very glad. C That's all right． ***D Thank you.***

1. **– Have you been to Paris? 你去过巴黎吗？**

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 没有，但是我希望明年去。

A. No, I didn't go there last year. ***B. No, but I hope to go there next year.***

C. Paris is a nice place to visit. D. No, it was a long time ago.

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

–\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. 我现在在一家书店兼职。

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

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

1. **– Hello, could I speak to Mr. Smith, please? 您好，我找史密斯先生。**

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_? 您是哪位？

A Who are you B Who’s there C Who could I help ***D Who is that speaking***

1. **– Hello, how are you? 嗨，你好吗？**

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 我很好，谢谢。

A Hello, how are you? B How do you do? **C *Fine, thank you.*** D That’s OK.

1. **– Hello, I’m Harry Potter. 你好，我是Harry Potter。**

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

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

1. **–Hello. Is that Mr. White or Mr. Smith speaking? 你好。是怀特先生或者史密斯先生吗？**

–Sorry, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 对不起，你能今天下午给他们打电话吗？

A.who are you? B.don't ask me. C.I don't know. ***D.would you please ring them up this afternoon?***

1. **–Hello, may I have an appointment with the headmaster? 你好，我能跟校长约一下见面时间吗？**

–\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. 当然可以。请稍等。

A.Sorry, I don't know you B.No, you can't ***C.Certainly. Wait a minute, please*** D.Let me see

1. **– Hello, may I speak to Mr. Clinton? 你好，我能找克林顿先生通话吗？**

**– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 我就是克林顿。**

A Yes, I am Clinton. B Thank you for calling me. ***C This is Clinton speaking.*** D Yes, who are you?

1. **– Hello, may I talk to the director/manager now? 你好，我现在可以和总裁/经理谈谈吗？**

–\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. 很抱歉，他现在很忙。

***A. Sorry, he is busy at the moment*** B. No, you can’t C. Sorry, you can’t D.I don’t know

1. **– Hey, Tom, what's up? 嗨，汤姆，你在忙什么？**

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 哦，没忙什么。

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

1. **–Hi, Celia! \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to the United States? 嗨，西莉亚！你去美国的旅途怎么样？**

–It was wonderful. I really enjoyed it. 很好。我玩的很开心。

A What was your idea ***B How was your trip*** C Who went D How often did you travel

1. **– Hi, is Mary there, please? 请问，Mary在吗？**

–\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 请别挂断，我去叫她。

***A Hold on. I’ll get her.*** B No, she isn’t here. C Yes, she lives here. D Yes, what do you want?

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

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and how are you? 还不错，你呢？

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

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

–\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 噢，太棒了！每天都有新鲜的空气和温暖的阳光。

***A. Oh, fantastic! Fresh air, and sunshine every day.*** B. Come on, I’ve got lots of fun.

C. By the way, I don’t like Saturdays. D. Well, I’ll look forward to your phone call.

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

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 太好了！

A Forget it. B Sorry, I like Mexican food. ***C That's great!*** D Glad you like it.

1. **– How are you, Bob? 你好吗，鲍勃？**

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 我很好，谢谢。

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

1. **– How are you getting on today? 你今天过得怎么样？**

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 很好。

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

1. **– How are you going on with your English? 你最近英语学的怎么样？**

–\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. 我准备考英语4级。

A I am very well. B I am going to the library.

***C I am going to take College English Test Band Four.*** D That’s a good question.

1. **– How can / do I get to the cinema? 请问去电影院怎么走？**

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. 沿着这条路直走，然后左转。

A It’s very far B Yes, there is a cinema near here C It’s well known ***D Go down this street and turn left***

1. **– How can I get to the nearest post office? 我怎么找到最近的邮局？**

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. 对不起，我刚来这儿。

A It is a long way from here. ***B Sorry, I am new here.*** C Why don't you walk? D Here it is.

1. **–How clever your little son is! 你的小儿子真聪明！**

–\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. 谢谢。

A.I don't think so B.In fact he isn't ***C.Thank you*** D.You are not true

1. **– How do you do? (Glad to meet you.) 你好。（很高兴见到你。）**

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (Glad to meet you, too.) 你好。（我也很高兴见到你。）

A Fine, thank you **B *How do you do?*** C Not too bad D Very well

1. **– How do you go to work? 你用什么交通方式去上班？**

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. 坐火车。

A I go to work every day. B I don’t go to work every day. ***C By train.*** D By air.

1. **– How many students do you teach? 你教多少学生？**

**–** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 大概50人。

A. Quite a bit. B. More boys than girls. ***C. About 50.*** D. Three mornings.

1. **– How much is this necklace? 这条项链多少钱？**

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. 50英镑。

A It’s very nice B It’s a birthday present from my parents **C *It costs fifty pounds*** D It’s a bargain

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

–\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. 每隔一天去一次。

A I will go dancing tomorrow B Yesterday ***C Every other day*** D I’ve been dancing for a year

1. **– How’s your family? 你的家人都还好吧？**

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. 还不错。

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

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

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. 和我一样高。

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

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

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 哦，真的好极了。

**A *Oh, wonderful indeed.*** B I went there alone. C. The guide showed me the way. D By plane and by bus.

1. **– How would you like to mail it? 你想怎么寄？**

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 航空邮件，谢谢。

A Thank you very much. B Post office is over there. C I'll be coming. ***D By air mail, please.***

1. **– I believe we’ve met somewhere before. 我相信我们以前在哪儿见过面。**

– No, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 不，我不这么认为。

A it isn’t the same B it can’t be right ***C I don’t think so*** D I’d rather not

1. **– I didn’t mean to do that. Please forgive me. 我不是故意那么做，请原谅我。**

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. 没关系。

A Not too bad **B *That’s all right*** C It’s a pleasure D Thank you

1. **– I doubt whether the Chinese Football Team can win the game this time.我怀疑中国队这次能否赢这场比赛。**

**–** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 很难说。

A That's true ***B It's hard to say*** C I like the team D I don't believe it

1. **– I had a really good weekend at my grandpa's / uncle’s. 我在爷爷/叔叔家度过了一个很愉快的周末。**

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 哦，很高兴听到这个。

A Oh, that's very nice of you. B Congratulations. C It's a pleasure. ***D Oh, I'm glad to hear that.***

1. **– I have passed the English exam. 我已经通过英语考试。**

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Congratulations! 真棒！祝贺你。

A Sorry B Good luck C Come on ***D Well done***

1. **– I've got your invitation. 我收到你的邀请了。**

– Oh, good. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 哦，太好了。你能来吗？

***A Can you come?*** B Thanks a lot. C I'll take it. D May I help you?

1. **– I hear you got through your exam. Congratulations! 我听说你考试通过了。祝贺你！**

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 谢谢。

A. No. I didn’t do well enough. B Who told you that? ***C. Thanks*** D. Yes, I got a good mark.

1. **– I'm afraid I can't go to your party, I have an important exam tomorrow. 恐怕我不能去你的聚会了。我明天有个重要的考试。**

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_! 太可惜了！

***A What a pity*** B With pleasure C No problem D Mind yourself

1. **– I’m sorry. I am late due to the heavy traffic. 对不起，由于堵车，我迟到了。**

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. 没关系。

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

1. **– I’m sorry I broke your mirror. 对不起，我把你的镜子摔坏了。**

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. 没关系。

A It’s OK with me. ***B It doesn’t matter.*** C You are welcome D I don’t care

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

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. 没关系。

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

1. **– I'm taking my driving test tomorrow. Hope I can pass. 我明天参加驾照考试。希望能考过。**

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_! 祝你好运！

A Cheers ***B Good Luck*** C Come on D Congratulations

1. **– I think he is a good lecturer. 我认为他是一个好老师。**

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. 我也这样认为。

A Sorry, it doesn’t matter **B *So do I*** C Yes. It’s a good idea D I don’t mind

1. **– I went to the beach and got plenty of rest. 我去了海滩，好好地休息了一下。**

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. You looked tired last time I saw you. 你去了我很高兴。我上次见到你你看上去很疲惫。

A I hope so B Really ***C I'm glad you did*** D The sound was nice

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

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I’m not using it right now. 当然可以，拿去用吧。现在我不用。

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

1. **– Is it possible for you to work late tonight? 今晚你可以加班吗？**

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. 我认为可以。

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

1. **–Is Kate in, please? I want to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her. 凯特在吗？我想找她。**

–Sorry, she is out. You'd better call her later. 对不起，她出去了。你最好晚点打给她。

A trouble ***B speak to*** C visit D talk

1. **– Is Mary (John) there? 玛丽（约翰）在吗？**

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 请讲（我就是）。

***A Speaking*** B I’m not Mary C Who are you D Mary is well today

1. **– Is that seat taken? 这个位子有人吗？**

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 没有。

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

1. **– It’s rather cold in here. Do you mind if I close the window 这儿很冷，你介意我把窗户关上吗？**

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. 不介意，关吧。

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

1. **– Let me introduce myself. I’m Steward (Tom). 请允许我介绍一下自己。我叫斯图亚特。**

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. 很高兴认识你。

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

1. **–Let's go to a movie after work, OK? 我们下班后去看电影怎么样？**

–\_\_\_\_\_\_ 为什么不呢？（好啊）

A Not at all. ***B Why not?*** C Never mind. D Who is it?

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

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. 好主意。

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

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

–\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. 对不起，我也不是本地人。

A Wow, you got the idea B No, never mind C Pretty well, I guess ***D Sorry, I’m new here***

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

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. 噢，那么早？

A That sounds wonderful. **B Oh, so early?** C Not at all. D Good luck!

1. – **May I borrow those magazines? 我能借一下那些杂志吗？**

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ You may keep them for two weeks. 当然可以。你可以借阅两周。

A.Of course not. ***B.Sure.*** C.I'm afraid not. D.It's up to you.

1. **– May I introduce myself? I'm Li Hua. 我能自我介绍一下吗？我叫李华。**

**– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** 我叫陶德·史密斯。很高兴见到你。

***A.I'm Todd Smith. It's nice to meet you.***  B.I'm Todd Smith. How old are you?

C.Thank you. D.Oh, here is my card. You can have a look.

1. **– May I see your tickets, please? 可以看一下你的票吗？**

–\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. 当然可以。

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

1. **– May I use my credit card here? 我在这儿能用信用卡吗？**

**–** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 恐怕不行。

A You can’t. B No one uses it. ***C I am afraid you can’t.*** D Who told you?

1. **– May I use your bike for a moment? 你的自行车我可以用一会儿吗？**

**–** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. 当然可以。

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

1. **– May I use your dictionary? 我能用一下你的字典吗？**

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. 可以，给你。

***A.Yes, here you are*** B.No, you won't C.Never mind D.Sorry here it is

1. **–Merry Christmas! 圣诞快乐！**

–\_\_\_\_\_. 你也是。

A.I hope so B Really C Thank you ***D The same to you***

1. **– Must I take a taxi? 我必须坐出租车吗？**

– No, you\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. You can take my car. 不必。你可以坐我的车。

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

1. **– My brother fell off his bike and hurt himself. 我弟弟从他的自行车上摔了下来受了伤。**

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. 很遗憾听到这个消息。

A How careless he was! ***B I'm sorry to hear that.*** C That's too bad. D I'm bad to hear that.

1. **–Nice day, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_? 天气真好啊，不是吗？**

–Yes, it is. 是的，天气很好。

A is it ***B isn't it*** C what's it D isn't that

1. **–Oh dear! I've just broken a window. 噢，天啊！我刚把一块窗户打碎了。**

–\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. 别担心。

A.Great ***B.Don't worry*** C.That's fine D.Not at all

1. **–Oh, dear! I've just broken a window. 噢，天啊！我刚把一块窗户打碎了。**

–\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. It can't be helped. 别担心。这是没办法的事儿。

***A.Don't worry*** B.All right C.That's fine D.Not at all

1. **–Oh, dear! I've lost my new watch. 噢，天啊！我的新手表丢了。**

–\_\_\_\_\_ 太遗憾了！

A.I'm sad. B.That's right. C.That's all right. ***D.What a pity!***

1. **–Oh, the box is too heavy. \_\_\_\_\_\_? 噢，这个盒子太重了。我帮助你好吗？**

–No, thanks. I can manage myself. 不用了，谢谢。我自己能搞定。

A.What's in it ***B.Can I help you*** C.Whose is it D.May I

1. **– Paul, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_? 保罗，那边在说话的人是谁？**

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

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

1. **– Please help yourself to the seafood. 请吃点海鲜。**

–\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 呃，抱歉我不喜欢吃海鲜。

A No, I can’t. B Sorry, I can’t help. C Well, seafood don’t suit. **D *Well, I’m afraid I don’t like seafood.***

1. **–Shall I drive you to the railway station? 我开车送你去火车站好吗？**

–Oh, don't bother about it. I'll take a taxi. 哦，不用麻烦了。我打车去。

–Well, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_! 那么，旅途愉快！

–Thank you and good-bye! 谢谢，再见！

A come on B help C have it checked up ***D have a nice trip***

1. **–Shall we go to the zoo tomorrow? 我们明天去动物园怎么样？**

–\_\_\_\_\_. 好主意。

A.It doesn't matter B.That's nothing ***C.Good idea*** D.You're welcome

1. **– Shall we go out for dinner tonight? 今晚我们出去吃怎样？**

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 对不起，我要完成一个报告。

A No, you can't. B Yes, please. C Thank you, I don't want to. ***D Sorry, I have a report to finish.***

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

–\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. 如果你不介意，我想在这儿坐。

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

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

1. **–Smoking is forbidden in the workshop, please stop it. 工厂里禁止抽烟。请停止（抽烟）。**

–Sorry, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. 对不起，我不知道。

A.am not sure B.have no idea C.do know ***D.did not know***

1. **– Sorry to trouble you. 对不起打扰你了。**

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 甭客气。

***A It's a pleasure.*** B I don't think so. C I don't care. D Excuse me.

1. **– Sorry to have kept you waiting. 抱歉让你久等了。**

–\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. 没关系。

***A That’s OK.*** B What are you doing? C What’s wrong with you? D Where have you been?

1. –**Sorry to have kept you waiting for so long. 抱歉让你久等了。**

–\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. 没关系。

A Not at all B Don 't say so C I don't think so ***D It doesn't matter***

1. **–Thank God. It's Friday again. A nice weekend! 谢天谢地。又到星期五了。周末愉快！**

–\_\_\_\_\_\_. 你也是。

A.Me too B. Yes，I'll be free then C.That's all right ***D.The same to you***

1. **– Thank you ever so much for lovely gift / the dictionary / book /you sent me. 十分感谢你送给我可爱的礼物/字典/书。**

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 很高兴你喜欢。

A No thanks. ***B I'm glad you like it.*** C Please don't say so. D No, it's not so good.

1. **– Thank you for calling. 谢谢你打电话给我。**

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. 很高兴能同你交谈。

A Don’t mention it B That’s fine **C *Nice talking to you*** D Call back again

1. **–Thank you for carrying the box for me. 谢谢你帮我搬箱子。**

–\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. 很乐意帮忙。

A.Don't say so ***B.That's my pleasure*** C.You are kind to say so D.That's all right

1. –**Thank you for helping me. 谢谢你帮助我。**

–\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. 不客气。

A.Don't thank me B.You are welcome to me ***C.Not at all*** D.I'm glad to do it

1. **– (That’s a wonderful party.) Thank you for inviting me. （这个聚会太棒了。）感谢您的邀请。**

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. 谢谢光临。

A I really had a happy time. B Oh, it’s too late. **C *Thank you for coming*** D Oh, so slowly

1. **–Thank you for the delicious food. 谢谢你做的美味的食物。**

–\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. 你喜欢我很高兴。

***A.I am glad you enjoyed it*** B.It doesn't matter C.I don't think it is good D.Don't say so

1. **–Thank you for your great dinner. I really enjoyed it. 谢谢你准备的美味的晚餐。我很喜欢。**

–\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_you enjoyed it. 很高兴你喜欢。

***A.I'm so glad*** B.I'm sorry C.What a pity D.Surprisingly

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

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. 我很荣幸（能邀请你）。

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

1. **– Thank you so much for the coat / book / magazine / you bought/sent me /your lovely (nice) gift(s).**

**非常感谢你给我买的/送给我的那件外套/书/杂志/漂亮的礼物。**

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. 我很高兴你喜欢它。

A No thanks ***B I’m glad you like it*** C Please don’t say so D No, it’s not so good

1. **– Thanks for the lovely and delicious food. 感谢（你做的）美味的食物。**

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. 我很高兴。

A.No thanks B.Never mind C.All right ***D.My pleasure***

1. **–Thanks for your help. 谢谢您的帮助。**

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. 这是我的荣幸。

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

1. **– Thanks, you saved my life! 太感谢了。你简直是救了我一命！**

**–**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 很高兴我能帮上忙。

A.Oh, I'm afraid I didn't do well enough. ***B.I'm glad I could help.***

C.No problem. D.It's not necessary for you to say so.

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

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. 噢，谢谢，我昨天买的。

***A Oh, thanks. I got it yesterday*** B Sorry, it’s too cheap C You can have it D See you later

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

–\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. 我来帮你。

A You may ask for help **B *I’ll give you a hand*** C Please do me a favor D I’d come to help

1. **– This is a birthday present for you. 送你的生日礼物。**

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 哇，惊喜啊。

A What's the problem? ***B Oh, what a surprise!*** C I can't help it! D It's a pleasure.

1. **– This is heavy! What's in it? 这箱子好重，里面有什么？**

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 我的新电脑，我刚买的。

A I think you don't like it.  ***B My new computer. I just bought it.***

C I'm glad you're here. D Are you really interested in it?

1. **–This week, I will travel to Japan. 这周我将去日本旅游。**

–\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 祝你玩的愉快。

***A.Have a good time!*** B.Let me go with you. C.Do you have money? D.Don't joke.

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

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

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

1. **–Waiter! 服务员！**

–\_\_\_\_\_\_\_? 什么事儿？

–I can't eat this. It's too sweet. 我吃不了这个。太甜了。

A.OK B.All right ***C.Yes*** D.Pardon

1. **–We are going to have a** dancing**/singing party tonight. Would you like to join us?今晚我们有个跳舞/唱歌聚会, 你想来吗？**

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. 恐怕不行，因为我得参加一个重要会议。

**A *I’m afraid not, because I have to go to an important meeting*** B Of course not. I have no idea

C No, I can’t D That’s all set

1. **– We'd like two Cokes, please. 我们想要两杯可乐。**

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 小杯、中杯还是大杯？

***A Small, medium or large?*** B You must pay first. C Thank you. D You are welcome.

1. **– Welcome to Beijing! 欢迎来北京！**

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 谢谢。

***A Thank you.*** B Oh, good. C How do you do? D That's all right.

1. **– What a beautiful dress you have on today! 你今天穿的裙子真漂亮！**

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. 谢谢。

A It is suitable for me. B No, it isn’t. C You want to have one, too? ***D Thank you.***

1. – **What about a dancing party this weekend? 这个周末开个跳舞的聚会怎么样？**

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 听上去很棒。

A.You can't do so. B.I've no idea. ***C.Sounds great.*** D.You are all right.

1. **– What are you majoring in? 你是学什么专业的？**

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. 数学。

A In a university B Very hard **C *Mathematics*** D At nine in the morning

1. **– What can I do for you, sir? 先生，有什么我可以为你效劳的吗？**

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. 我想买双鞋。

A Can you lend me some money? B Nothing. **C *I want a pair of shoes.*** D Whatever.

1. **– What can I do for you, sir? 先生，有什么我可以为你效劳的吗？**

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. 我要汇些钱到美国。

A Thank you. B What’s the matter?

***C I’d like to have some money sent to the USA.*** D Sorry, I have no idea.

1. **– What day is (it) today? 今天星期几？**

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. 星期一。

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

1. **– What do you do? 你是做什么工作的？**

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 我是一名大学生。

A What do you do? B Fine, thank you. ***C I'm a college student.*** D I do well in my studies.

1. **– What do you plan to do after the exam? 考完试你想做什么？**

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ How about you? 没什么要做的，你呢？

A I hate taking exams. B I like making plans. ***C Nothing special.*** D I've changed my mind.

1. **–What do you think of the song? 你认为这首歌怎么样？**

–\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. 它听上去很好听。

***A.It sounds sweet*** B.I like music very much C.I don't know the title D.It was a pleasure

1. **– What do you think of this novel? 你认为这部小说怎么样？**

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. 这部小说写得很好。

A I’ve read it **B *It’s well-written*** C It was written by my uncle D I bought it yesterday

1. **– What does Tom’s wife do for a living? 汤姆的妻子是做什么的？**

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. 她是一位医生。

**A *She is a doctor*** B Tom loves his wife C She has a happy life D She lives far from here

1. **–What's happened to my library books? 我的图书馆借来的书怎么了？**

–\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. 我不知道。

***A.I have no idea*** B.You borrowed C.You bought them yesterday D.They are about long life

1. – **What time does our plane leave? 我们的航班几点起飞？**

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 早上八点钟。

A.Saturday. ***B.Eight o'clock in the morning.*** C.Last week. D.This week.

1. **– What’s the matter / wrong, dear? 亲爱的，怎么了？**

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. 我头很痛。

A I didn’t go to school **B *I have a terrible headache*** C I took the kids shopping today D It is a beautiful dress

1. **– What’s the matter, John? 你怎么了，约翰？**

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. 我的法语考试考砸了。

**A *I failed my French test*** B It doesn’t matter C Nothing’s wrong with him D I don’t think I can

1. **– What’s the problem with your bike? 你的自行车出了什么问题？**

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 没什么大问题。

A Not at all B Good, thank you **C *Nothing serious*** D Sure

1. **– What would you like to have, meat or fish? 你想吃什么，肉还是鱼？**

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 哪个都行。

***A Either will do*** B Yes, I like meat C Yes, I like fish D No, they are not my favorite

1. **–When are you going on holiday? 你什么时候去度假？**

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. 下星期。

A Last night. ***B Next week.*** C By plane. D With my brother.

1. **–Who’s speaking? (Who’s that speaking? /Who’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?) 是哪位？**

– This is Tom \_\_\_\_\_\_. (This is Tom.) 我是Tom。

A speaks B spoken ***C speaking*** D saying

1. – **Why did Mrs. Green go to the travel agency? 格林太太为什么去旅行社？**

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ （因为她）想得到一些关于旅游的信息。

A By car. B Yesterday afternoon. C In New York. ***D For some information about travel.***

1. **–Why didn’t you come to my birthday party yesterday? 昨天为什么不来参加我的生日晚会？**

–\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. 不好意思，我太太出了个交通事故。

A Excuse me, my friend sent me a flower B Fine, I never go to birthday parties

C Well, I don’t like birthday parties ***D Sorry, but my wife had a car accident***

1. **–Why didn't you tell me? 你为什么不告诉我？**

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 对不起，我忘了。

***A Sorry, I forgot.*** B I'm sorry you should wait. C I don't know. D I'd love to.

1. **–Why not join us in the game? 为什么不跟我们一起玩呢？**

–\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. 好的，我来了。

***A.OK! I'm coming*** B.No, you do the same C.Oh, that's all right D.Don't mention it

1. **–Wish you a happy holiday. 祝你假期愉快。**

–\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 谢谢，你也是。

A.I hope so. B.You are so kind. C.Thank you, do you? ***D.Thank you, the same to you.***

1. – **Would you be able to go to the party? 你能去参加聚会吗？**

–\_\_\_\_\_\_. 恐怕不行。

A.I don't expect ***B.I'm afraid not*** C.I don't think so D.I believe not

1. **– Would you be interested in seeing a film tonight? 今晚去看电影有兴趣吗？**

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. 太好了！我愿意去。

A Not at all. B Are you sure? C. ***Great! I’d love to.*** D You are welcome.

1. **–Would you like some more? 再来点吗？**

–\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. I'm full. 不了，谢谢。我饱了。

A.Yes, please B.I'd love to C.No, I wouldn't ***D.No, thanks***

1. **– Would you like something to drink? What about a cup of tea? 想喝点什么吗？来杯茶怎么样？**

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. 不用了，谢谢。

**A *No, thanks***  B No, I wouldn’t C Yes, I want D Yes, I like

1. **– Would you (I was wondering if you'd) like to come over tonight?你想（我想知道你是否想）今晚过来？**

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 当然了，我很愿意。

A Yes, last night. B Yes, over there. C ***Sure, I'd love to.*** D Yeah, I liked it too.

1. **–Would you like to (Can you) go to the concert with us this evening?今晚你能和我们一起去听演唱会吗？**

–\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. 我很愿意去，但是今晚我很忙。

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

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

1. **– Would you like to see a film? 你想去看电影吗？**

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. 是的，我乐意去。

***A Yes. I’d love to.*** B Do it, please. C No, you like it. D How do you do?

1. **– Would you like to try some of our best wine, sir? 先生，您想不想试试我们这儿最好的酒？**

**–** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 不了，谢谢。

***A.No, thanks.*** B.How do you like it? C.French wine is wonderful. D.Put it on the table.

1. **–Would you mind changing seats with me? 你介意跟我换一下座位吗？**

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. 不，我不介意。

A. yes, you can B. of course, I‘d like to C. ***No, I don’t mind*** D. Certainly, please do

1. **– Would you turn up the radio, please? 你把收音机的音量调大好吗？**

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 当然可以。

A Yes, please. ***B Sure.*** C No, thank you. D Yes, that's all right.

1. **– Wow! This is a marvelous room! I’ve never known you’re so artistic. 哇！多么漂亮的房间啊，我从来不知道你如此有艺术品位啊！**

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. 谢谢你的赞扬。

A Great, I am very art-conscious B Don’t mention it **C *Thank you for your compliments*** D It’s fine

1. **–You look nice in white. 你穿白色很漂亮。**

–\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. 谢谢。

***A.Thank you*** B.No, I am far from it C.Don't mention it D.Not at all

1. **– You seem to be lost. Need help? 你好像迷路了。需要帮助吗？**

–\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. 我在找中山路。

A. Yes, would you please help me with the bag? B. Help me find my key, please.

C. Yes, with pleasure. ***D. I’m looking for Zhongshan Road.***

1. **– You seem to get lost. Need help? 你好像迷路了。需要帮助吗？**

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. 我在找1路公交车。

A Yes, give me a hand, please B Help me find my bag, please

**C *I’m looking for the No.1 bus*** D Yes, would you please help me with the bag

1. **– You speak very good English. 你的英语说得很好。**

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 十分感谢。

A Just so so. B No, not good. ***C Thank you very much.*** D You are good.

1. **–Your dress is very beautiful. 你的裙子很漂亮。**

–\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I bought it yesterday. 谢谢。我昨天买的。

A.Oh, no. B.Oh, really? C.Just so-so, I think. ***D.Thank you.***

1. **– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_? 你爸爸是从事什么工作的？**

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

**A*What does your father do*** BWho is your father CWhat is your father doing DWhere is your father now

1. **– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_? 今天星期几？**

– It's Friday. 今天星期五。

***A What day is it?*** B What's the date today? C What's the time? D What time is it?

1. **–\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_? 你的家乡是什么样子的？**

–My hometown? Oh, it's a pretty nice place. 我的家乡？哦，它是个很美丽的地方。

A.What's the weather like B.Is it big ***C.What's your hometown like*** D.Is the night life exciting

1. **–\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_? 你父母到巴黎呆了多久了？**

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

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

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

1. **–\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, could you please tell me where the school library is? 打扰一下，你能告诉我校图书馆在哪儿吗？**

–Sure. It's at the back of the campus, about five minutes' walk from here. 当然了。它在校园的后面，离这儿大概走5分钟的距离。

***A.Excuse me*** B.Pardon me C.That's right D.Thank you

1. **–\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to have kept you waiting so long. 很抱歉让你在这儿等了这么久。**

–Oh, never mind. After all, you are here. 哦，没关系。毕竟你来了就好。

A.I am happy B.It's a pleasure ***C.I am sorry*** D.I am welcome

1. **–\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_today. 今天太热了。**

–Yes. It was even hotter yesterday. 是的。昨天甚至更热。

A.It's so cold B.It's so wet ***C.It's so hot*** D.It's so windy

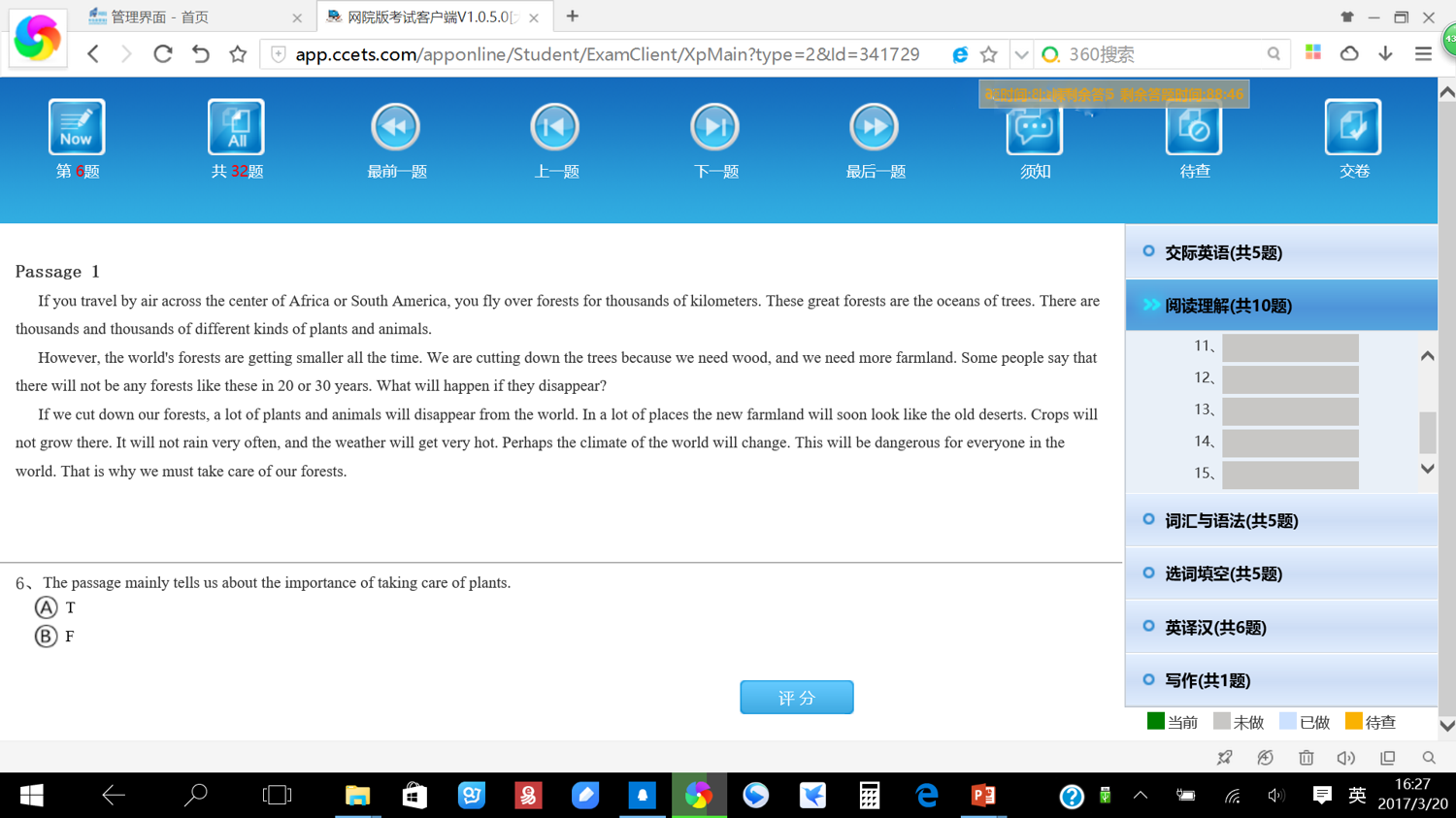
1. **–\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_! Welcome to the party. 圣诞快乐！欢迎参加聚会。**

–Merry Christmas! It's very kind of you to invite us. 圣诞快乐！很感谢你邀请我。

A.Happy birthday ***B.Merry Christmas*** C.Congratulations D.Have a good day

### 第二部分阅读理解（第一篇）—— 示例篇章

**题型一：正误判断**

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**注意：阅读一的题库范围太大、每次考试出现的新题很多，资料里的题目考试时抽中的机会很小。建议不用花时间去准备。阅读一的答案特点为A多于B的几率大，约70%的文章答案为A多于B。在没有复习的情况下考试时可以直接将5道题目的答案都选为A。注意：如下19篇文章除外，这些文章的开头在下面已给出，它们的答案为4B1A，考试时遇到的话应将全部答案都选B，可以答对4题。**

1. **A public house…(Passage 1)**
2. **A young man who… (Passage 2)**
3. **After having lived…**
4. **Benjamin Disraeli…**
5. **Computer technology…**
6. **I often find…**
7. **In 1902…**
8. **In the United States…**
9. **Many years ago… (Passage 3)**
10. **On Christmas Eve**
11. **On Sunday Xiao Zou**
12. **One Thursday…(Passage 5)**
13. **Our family is…(Passage 6)**
14. **Paul, a salesman…**
15. **People who cannot…**
16. **The angry woman…**
17. **There are many people…**
18. **We were sorry that…**
19. **When Jeff was…**

**注意：以下几篇文章为示例文章，用作讲解答题技巧、特殊情况的，不是只看这几篇文章就可以了。**

**Passage 1**

A public house which was recently bought by Mr. James is up for sale. He is going to sell it because it is haunted (闹鬼的). He told me that he could not go to sleep one night because he heard a strange noise coming from the bar. The next morning, he found that the doors had been blocked by chairs and the furniture had been moved. Though Mr. James had turned the lights off before he went to bed, they were on in the morning. He also said that he had found five empty whisky bottles which the ghost (鬼) must have drunk the night before. When I suggested that some villagers must have come in for a free drink, he shook his head. The villagers have told him that they will not accept it even if he gives it away.

詹姆士先生最近才买的一个小酒店现在又要卖出去。詹姆士先生之所以想卖它，是因为那里闹鬼。他告诉我说有天夜里他怎么也睡不着，因为他听到酒吧里传来一阵奇怪的响声。第二天早上，他发现酒吧间的门被椅子堵上了，家具也被挪动过。虽然詹姆士临睡觉前把灯关了，但早晨灯却都亮着。他还说他发现了5瓶空的威士忌瓶子，肯定是鬼魂昨天晚上喝的。当我暗示说一定是村里有些人来喝不花钱的酒时，詹姆士先生摇了摇头。村里的人已经告诉他，即使他把小酒店白送人，他们也不要。

1. Mr. James was the owner of the public house. 詹姆斯先生是这个酒店的主人。

A: T B: F

1. Mr. James had not turned off the lights that night. 詹姆斯先生那天晚上睡觉的时候没有关灯。

A: T B: F

1. The writer of the passage believes Mr. James' story. 这篇文章的作者相信詹姆士先生的故事。

A: T B: F

1. Mr. James found sixty empty bottles. 詹姆士先生发现了六十个空瓶子。

A: T B: F

1. Mr. James built the house. 这是詹姆斯先生建造的房子。

A: T B: F

**答案：ABBBB**

**Passage 2 注意：这两篇文章开头相同但内容、题目及答案都不同，需要注意具体内容。**

A young man who refused to give his name dived into the river yesterday morning to save a twelve-year-old boy. The boy was in danger in the river. He had been swimming in the river and caught his foot between two concrete posts under the bridge. He shouted out for help. At the time a young man was riding across the bridge on his bicycle. He quickly got down and dived into the river. He then freed the boy's foot and helped him to the river bank where a small crowd had collected. The boy thanked his rescuer sincerely, then ran off down the road. He was last seen climbing over a gate before disappearing over the top of the hill. The young man who was about 20 years of age said, "I don't blame the boy for not giving his name. Why should he? If he wants to swim in the river, that's his business. And if I want to help him, that's mine. You can not have my name either." He then ran back to the bridge, got his bicycle and rode away.

一个拒绝透露姓名的年轻人昨天早上跳入河里去救一个12岁的男孩。这个男孩在河里很危险。他在河里游泳，脚卡在桥下的两根混凝土柱子。他喊叫着求救。这时一个年轻人骑着自行车路过这座桥。于是他把男孩的脚拉出来，带他游到河岸，这是河岸上已经聚集了一小群人了。这个男孩由衷地感谢他的救命恩人，然后沿着马路向下跑。他最后被看到爬过一扇大门，消失在山顶了。这个大约20岁的年轻人说：“我不会因为这个男孩没有说他的名字而责备他。他为什么要说呢？如果他想在河里游泳，这是他的事儿。如果我想帮助他，这是我的事儿。我也不会告诉你们我的名字的。”然后他就跑回到桥上，找到他的自行车，骑走了。

1. The young man jumped into the river immediately when he saw the boy in danger. 这个年轻人一看到小男孩有危险就马上跳进河里了。

A: T B: F

1. The 12-year-old boy had his foot caught between two concrete posts in the river. 那个小男孩的脚卡在了河上的两根混凝土柱子之间。

A: T B: F

1. The little boy thanked the young man after being rescued. 获救后小男孩感谢了这个年轻人。

A: T B: F

1. The young man heard "help" when he was running across the bridge. 这个年轻人跑步路过这座桥的时候听到了“救命”声。

A: T B: F

1. The young man was about 24 years old. 这个年轻人大概24岁左右。

A: T B: F

**答案：AAABB**

A young man who lived in London was in love with a beautiful girl. Soon she became his fiancée （未婚妻）. The man was very poor while the girl was rich. The young man wanted to make her a present on her birthday. He wanted to buy something beautiful for her, but he had no idea how to do it, as he had very little money. The next morning he went to a shop. There were many fine things there: gold watches, diamond… but all these things were too expensive. There was one thing he could not take his eyes off. It was a beautiful vase. That was a suitable present for his fiancée. He had been looking at the vase for half an hour when the manager of the shop noticed him. The young man looked so pale, sad and unhappy that the manager asked what had happened to him.

The young man told him everything. The manager felt sorry for him and decided to help him. A bright idea struck him. The manager pointed to the corner of the shop. To his great surprise the young man saw a vase broken into many pieces. The manager said: "When the servant enters the room, he will drop it."

On the birthday of his fiancée the young man was very excited. Everything happened as had been planned. The servant brought in the vase, and as he entered the room, he dropped it. There was horror on everybody's face. When the box was opened, the guests saw that each piece was packed separately.

一位住在伦敦的年轻人爱上了一位漂亮的姑娘。很快她成为了他的未婚妻。这个年轻人非常穷，而这位女孩很富有。女孩过生日的时候年轻人想为她做一份礼物。他想给她买件漂亮的东西，但是他不知道怎么买，因为他没有什么钱。有很多漂亮的东西：金表、钻石…但是这些东西都太贵了。有件漂亮的让人挪不开眼睛的东西，那是一个漂亮的花瓶。这是一个对他的未婚妻很合适的礼物。他看着这个花瓶足足有半个小时，这时店经理注意到了他。这个年轻人看上去脸色苍白而又悲伤，店经理问他怎么了。

这个年轻人把事情原原本本地都告诉了他。经理为他感到难过，决定帮助他。他想到一个好主意。经理指着商店的角落。让这个年轻人很惊讶的是，他看到一个碎成很多片的花瓶。店经理说：“当仆人进入房间时，他会把这个花瓶摔掉的。”

未婚妻生日的当天，这个年轻人很兴奋。一切都像计划的那样进行着。当仆人拿着花瓶走进房间时，他把箱子摔到了地上。每个人的表情都是惊恐万分的。当打开箱子的时候，客人们看到每片碎花瓶都是单独包装好了的。

1. The story took place in the United States. 这个故事放生在美国。

A: T B: F

1. The young man's family was poor while the beautiful girl is rich, according to the passage. 根据这篇文章可以知道这个年轻人的家庭很贫穷，而这个漂亮姑娘很富有。

A: T B: F

1. The young man wanted to buy a present as a Christmas gift for the girl. 这位年轻人想为这个女孩买一件圣诞节礼物。

A: T B: F

1. The shop manager came to talk to the young man, because he was poorly dressed. 这位店经理过来跟年轻人说话，因为他衣衫褴褛。

A: T B: F

1. On the birthday of his fiancée, the young man was excited because the girl was in love with him. 在他的未婚妻生日当天，这个年轻人很兴奋，因为这个女孩爱上了他。

A: T B: F

**答案：BABBB**

**Passage 3**

Many years ago, there lived a very rich man who wanted to do something for the people of his town. But first he wanted to find out whether they deserved (值得) his help. So he placed a very large stone in the center of the main road into town. Then he hid behind a tree and waited. Soon an old man came along with his cow. “Who put this stone in the center of the road?” said the old man, but he did not try to remove the stone. Instead, with some difficulty he passed around the stone and continued on his way. Another man came along and did the same thing; then another came, and another. All of them complained (抱怨) about the stone in the center of the road, but not one of them tried to remove (移开) it. Late in the afternoon, a young man came along. He saw the stone and said, “The night will be very dark. Some neighbor will come along later in the dark and will fall against the stone.”

The young man then began to move the stone. He pushed and pulled with all his strength to move it to one side. But imagine his surprise when under the stone he found a bag full of money and this message: “This money is for the thoughtful person who removes this stone from the road. That person deserves help.”

很多年前，有一个非常富有的人，他想为他镇上的百姓做点事。不过，首先他想了解他们是否值得他的帮助。所以他把一块非常大的石头放在去镇上的要道中间。然后他躲在树的后面等待。不久，一个老人牵着他的牛经过了。“谁把这个石头放在道路的中间？”老人说道，但他没有去搬掉石头。相反，他费劲地绕过了石头，继续往前走。另一个人经过也和老者一样，随后而来的人也都一样，他们都抱怨道路中间的石头，但他们没有一个人试图搬走它。傍晚时分,一名年轻男子路过了这里，他看到石头,说道：“晚上天很黑，要是邻居在黑夜中经过会被石头绊倒的。”

这个年轻人便开始去搬石头。他又推又拉，用尽全身力气把石头移到一边。但让他吃惊的是，他发现石头底下有一个装满钱的包和一张字条：“这钱是给搬开道路中的石头的那个体贴的人的，这样的人才值得得到帮助。”

1. The rich man placed a large stone in the road because he wanted to play a joke on other people. 这个有钱人在路中间放一块大石头因为他想跟其他人开个玩笑。

A: T B: F

1. The rich man hid behind a tree while people passed by. 当人们走过的时候，这个有钱人躲在树后面。

A: T B: F

1. Most people tried their best to work out a plan when they found the stone. 多数人发现石头时都尽力解决问题。

A: T B: F

1. The young man walked by without doing anything when he saw the stone. 这个年轻人看到石头时什么事儿都没做就走开了。

A: T B: F

1. The young man felt angry when he found a bag under the stone. 这个年轻人发现石头下有个包感到很生气。

A: T B: F

**答案 : BABBB**

1. The rich man wanted to find out whether the people of the town were worthy of his help. 这个有钱人想确定是否镇上的人值得他去帮助。

A: T B: F

1. The man put a sack of rice in the center of the road. 这个人在路中央放了一袋大米。

A: T B: F

1. Most people tried to move the stone away. 大多数人试着把这块石头挪走。

A: T B: F

1. The young man found a bag of money and a letter under the stone. 年轻人在石头下发现了一袋钱和一封信。

A: T B: F

1. A very rich man wanted to do something for the poor people of the city. 一个很有钱的人想为城里的穷人做点事儿。

A: T B: F

**答案：ABBAB**

**Passage 4**

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

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

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

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

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

当一个人不得不被外科医生开刀从身体里取出一部分的时候谁也不会高兴。然而，今天我们不再害怕手术中的疼痛。病人会处于熟睡状态，当他醒来时，手术已经结束了。而且这些好的条件已经深受大众所信任。做手术可以不再忍受其中的痛苦。一个人经历手术时感受到所有痛苦的这一情况距现在并没有很长时间。

很久以前，手术的全过程病人都有知觉。很快，1770年以后，Joseph Priestley发现了一种气体，这种气体现在被称为“笑气”。在美国，笑气被广泛流传。青年人们在参加聚会时尝试了笑气。大部分人都在笑，但是聚会中有一个人叫Horace Wells，注意到当他们使用了笑气时，他们并没有显得痛苦。他决定在自己身上做个实验。他叫了个朋友帮他。

Wells服了些笑气，他的朋友给他拔了一颗牙，他一点也没有感到疼。

由于他对笑气的了解还不充分，他给一个人服用了比应该用的量少一些的笑气。当他给这个人拔牙时，他因为疼痛而大叫。Wells又试了一次，但是这次他给这个人服用笑气过量，这个人死了。Wells永远都不能忘记这次恐怖的事件。

1. It is not long since a man felt all the pain while being operated. 一个人经历手术时感受到所有痛苦的这一情况距现在并没有很长时间。

A：T B：F

1. Long ago, when the sick man was operated on, he could feel nothing.很久以前，患者接受手术时感觉不到痛苦。

A：T B：F

1. Using the laughing gas, the people seemed to feel pain during the operation. 在用了笑气后，患者在接受手术过程中感到疼痛。

A：T B：F

1. If a man took less laughing gas than he should have when an operation went on, he still felt pain. 当患者使用笑气量不足时，手术中仍然会感到疼痛

A：T B：F

1. One who took too much of the laughing gas would die. 当人使用太多笑气时，他会死掉。

A：T B：F

**答案：ABBAA**

**Passage 5**

One Thursday evening Mr. Watson left his car in front of his house as usual, but when he came down next morning to go to his office, he found that his car was missing. He called the police and told them what had happened. He also asked them whether they help to find the car for him.

When Mr. Watson came back from his office that evening, the car was in the usual place outside the home. He examined it carefully to see whether it was broken and found two tickets on one of the seats, and a letter which said, We are sorry we took your car because of something important. The two tickets are for you to enjoy yourselves at the weekend.”

Mr. and Mrs. Watson went to the theatre with the two tickets on Saturday night and they had a good time. When they got home, they found that thieves had taken almost everything they had in their home.

周四的晚上，沃特斯先生像往常一样在他房子前下车，但是当他第二天早上下楼来准备去办公室时，发现车不见了。他叫来了警察，告诉他们发生了什么，问他们能否帮助他找到车。

那天晚上，沃斯特先生从办公室回来的时候，车像往常一样停在他家外而。他仔细检查车子看有没有损坏的地方。他看到座位上有两张票，还有一封信，上面写着：“我们很抱歉昨晚用了你的车，因为有很重要的事情，这两张票是给你欢度周末的。

沃斯特夫妇周六晚上带着这两张票去了剧院，度过了一段愉快的时光。当他们回到家时，他们发现盗贼将他们家几乎洗劫一空。

1. Mr. Watson usually went away from his car on Thursday night. 沃特森先生通常在周四晚上离开他的车。

A: T B: F

1. Mr. Watson called the police to ask them for the car. 沃特森找来警察想要回他的车。

A: T B: F

1. The car was stolen in the morning. 车是早上被偷的。

A: T B: F

1. The thieves sent back the car. 盗贼把车还回来了。

A: T B: F

1. On Friday night Mr. and Mrs. Watson went to the theatre with the two tickets. 周五晚上沃特森夫妇带着两张票去剧院了。

A: T B: F

**答案：BBBAB**

**Passage 6**

Our family is trying to decide where to go for our vacation this summer. Our son, Tom, wants to go to Yellow Stone Park again to see the bears. We did that last summer and what an experience it was! When we got there, we put up our tent and went to explore. As we returned, we heard our daughter Susie cry out and then we saw a bear enter our camp. Tom wanted his father to chase him away. His father said, "No, it's dangerous to chase a bear, and don't let him chase you!" Susie said "What shall we do? Maybe we ought to climb a tree." Tom said, "No, we've got to get him out of there. He might go to sleep in our tent." "Maybe we could make him leave if we put some honey outside for him to eat." Susie suggested. Then I said, "How are you going to get the honey? It's in the tent."

We watched the bear enter the tent and heard him upset everything inside. "It's foolish for us to try to catch him," said my husband, "leave him alone and wait for him to come out." We waited, but the bear stayed inside. We had to sleep in the car.

我们全家都在试着决定今年夏天去哪儿度假。我们的儿子汤姆希望再次去黄石公园看熊。我们去年夏天去了，多么令人难忘的经历！当我们到那里时，我们搭起帐篷，然后去探索。当我们回来的时候，我们听到了我的女儿苏西哭了出来，然后我们看到一只熊进入我们的营地。汤姆希望他的父亲赶它走。他父亲说：“不，追走熊是很危险的，也不要让它追你！”苏西说：“我们要做什么？也许我们应该爬上一棵树。”汤姆说，“不，我们得让它离开那里。它可能会去睡在我们的帐篷里。”如果我们把一些蜂蜜放在外面给他吃，也许我们可以让他离开。”苏西建议道。然后我说：“你怎么去得到蜂蜜？蜂蜜可都在帐篷里啊。”

我们看着熊进了帐篷，听到他在把东西翻了个遍。“我们想抓住他就太愚蠢了，”我丈夫说：“让他单独呆着，等他出来。”。我们就在外面等着，但是熊呆在里面。我们最后不得不睡在车里。

1. The family have decided to go camping in the vacation this summer.这个家庭这个夏天已经决定去野营度假。

A: T B: F

1. Susie saw the bear first. 苏茜第一个看到熊。

A: T B: F

1. They chased the bear away when they saw a bear enter their tent.当他们看到一只熊进入帐篷时，他们就把熊赶走了。

A: T B: F

1. The bear drank the beer in the tent. 熊在帐篷里喝啤酒。

A: T B: F

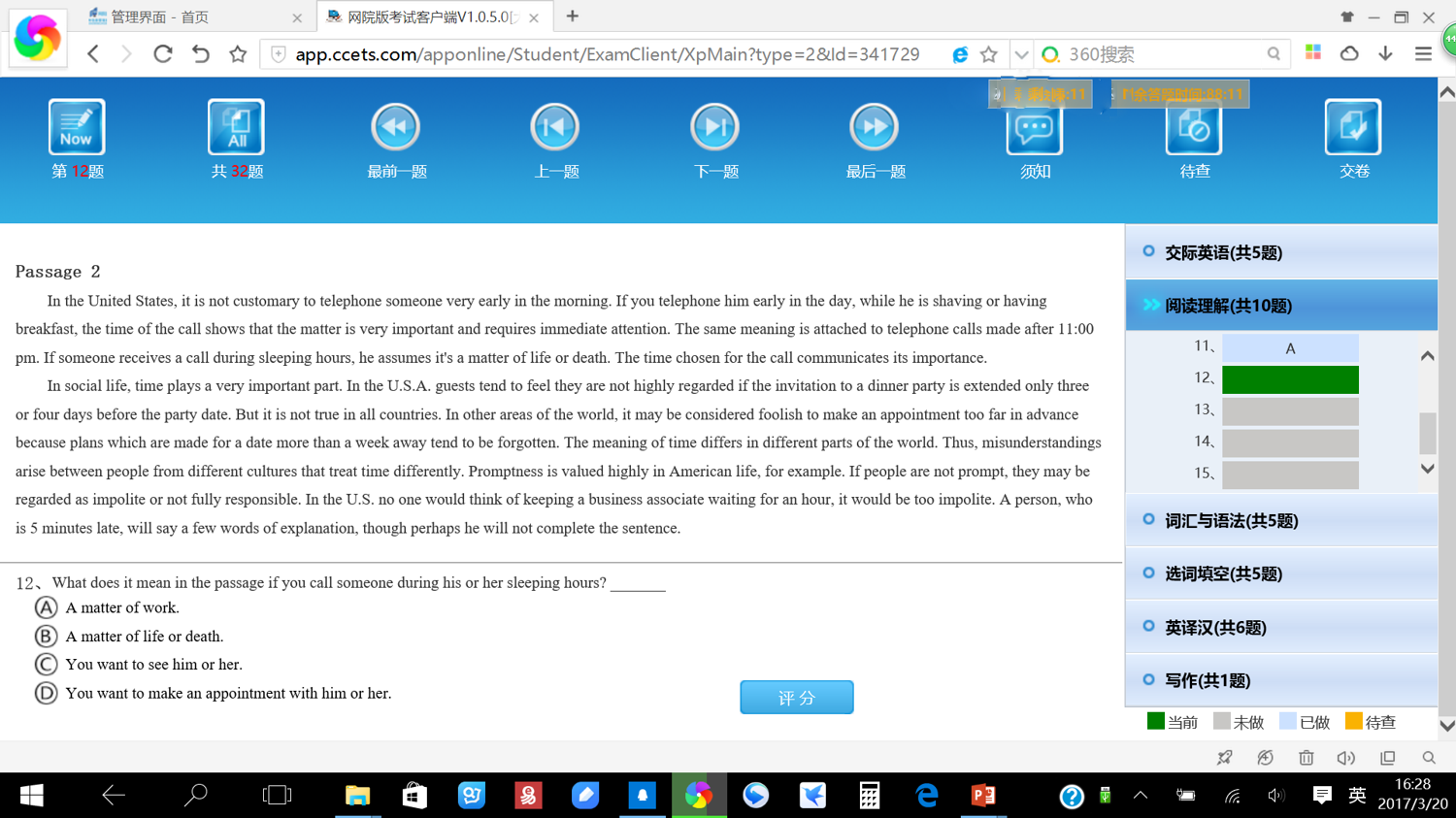
1. Tom wanted to go to Yellow Stone Park to see wolves. 汤姆想去黄石公园看狼。

A: T B: F

**答案：BABBB**

### 第二部分阅读理解（第二篇）全部26篇文章都是重点

**题型二：四选一**

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**注意：阅读二的26篇文章在考试时抽中几率为100%。其中灰色底纹的题目（如第1篇）为必须掌握的题目，考试时出现几率很大，复习时间实在有限的话也要保证至少把灰色底纹的题目记牢。答案顺序会变，需要记忆答案内容。**

**Passage 1**

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

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

1. From paragraph 1, we know that in America \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

***A. people tend to have a high opinion of the self-made man***

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

C. college professors win great respect from common workers

D. people feel painful to mention their fathers as labors

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

A. servants in American are hard to get ***B. she takes pride in what she can do herself***

C. she can hardly afford servants D. It is easy to prepare a meal with canned food

1. The expression “wait on table” in the second paragraph means “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”.

A work in a furniture shop B keep accounts for a bar C wait to lay the table ***D serve customers in a restaurant***

1. The author’s attitude towards manual（体力的）labor is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

***A. positive*** B. negative C. humorous D. critical

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

A. A Respectable Self-made Family. ***B. American Attitude toward Manual Labor.***

C. Characteristics of American Culture. D. The Development of Manual Labor.

美国文化中一个几乎已成为传统的特色是尊重那些自我成就者，即通过个人努力，通常靠双手起家上升到顶峰的人。虽然工商业精英或大学教授们在社会上比普通劳动者，甚至工厂的技术能手占据较高的社会地位，但他们仍不遗余力地指出父辈们在美国开始营生时曾是农民或者某种体力劳动者。

这种对体力劳动的态度至今仍可见于美国生活的方方面面。如果你接受邀请到这样一家中赴宴：家居舒适且装修豪华；事实清楚地表明此家人家境殷实，能出国旅游，兴趣奢侈，孩子上得起大学。但是，女主人会亲自下厨，亲自上菜、洗碗，而且，此宴还不会是又快又容易做的各种罐头食品的大杂烩，或是从附近面包店采买的糕点、馅饼。相反，女主人常常引以自豪地精心准备一桌大餐。一位职业工作者会对洗车、刨花坑、刷房子津津乐道。而妻子甚至会帮着一起做，就如同丈夫帮助她洗碗一样。在外上大学的儿子也许会为了谋生去端盘子、洗碗。或暑假跟一帮修路工在高速路上干活挣学费。

1. 从第一段中，我们了解到在美国 人们喜欢高看自我成就者。
2. 根据本文内容，女主人亲自做饭的主要原因是 她以自力更生为骄傲。
3. 第二段中的词组“wait on table”意思是 在餐馆端盘子。
4. 作者对体力劳动的态度是 肯定的。
5. 下列哪个说法可以做本文的标题？ 美国人的劳动观。

**答案: A B D A B**

**Passage 2**

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

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

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

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

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

1. Which of the following statements is wrong? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. Americans seem to be always under pressure. B. Americans attach less importance to patience.

C. Americans don’t care much about ritual socializing. ***D. Americans are impolite to their business colleagues.***

1. In the fourth paragraph, “a high priority” means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. a less important thing ***B. a first concern*** C. a good business D. an attractive gift

1. Americans evaluate a business colleague \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. through social courtesy B. through prolonged business talks

C. by establishing business relations ***D. by learning about their past performance***

1. This passage mainly talks about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

***A. how Americans treasure their time*** B. how busy Americans are every day

C. how Americans do business with foreigners D. what American way of life is like

1. We can infer from the passage that the author’s tone in writing is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. critical B. ironical ***C. appreciative*** D. objective

外国人对于美国的第一印象可能会是每个人都行色匆匆，经常处于压力之下。城里人看上去总是匆匆忙忙赶往要去的地方。为了尽快完成工作，在商场时会积极地招呼店员关注自己，为了完成自己的任务不惜推挤他人。在这个国家白天人们吃饭争分夺秒，已经成为生活节奏当中的一部分。

工作时间被认为十分珍贵。在公众用餐地点人们排队等待用餐以便在允许时间之内吃完好回去工作。大家都为了给别人腾地方而抓紧时间。如果你不快吃，服务员会来催你。

你也许会感觉司机们很莽撞，人们会从你身边挤来挤去。你会怀念微笑、简单的对话和与陌生人交流的礼节。用不着往心里去，这一切都是因为人们十分珍惜时间，讨厌别人超出礼貌的界限浪费时间。

时间观念会影响人们对耐心的重视程度。在美国人的价值观体系当中，耐心不是首要的。我们当中许多人都是“小气包”。当感觉时间流逝却一无所获时，无论是为了娱乐、工作价值还是休息，我们就开始不安地跑来跑去。

那些来自时间观念不同的国家的人会发现，无论在工作还是日常生活中，时间节奏是最难适应的事情。

许多刚到美国的人都会怀念商务会谈中的礼节性开场白。比如，他们会怀念例行的寒暄，表示欢迎的咖啡或茶等等在本国很传统的习俗。他们还会怀念在小饭馆或咖啡馆悠闲地谈生意的模式。通常美国人不会与来访者在如此随便的环境里长时间地聊。我们会通过对方过去的业绩表现而不会通过社会礼节来评价一个业务伙伴。由于我们通常从专业的角度而不是社交的角度去进行评价和调查，我们会迅速地切入主题。

1. 以下哪项陈述是错误的？ 美国人对他们的同事不礼貌
2. 第四段中的“a high priority”是什么意思？ 要首要考虑的
3. 美国人评价他们的同事是根据 他们过去的表现
4. 本文主要讲了 美国人是怎样珍惜时间的
5. 从本文我们可以看出作者写作的口吻是 欣赏的

**答案：DBDAC**

**Passage 3**

Britain and France are separated by the English Channel, a body of water that can be crossed in as few as 20 minutes. But the cultures of the two countries sometimes seem to be miles apart. Last Thursday Britain and France celebrated the 100th anniversary（周年纪念）of the signing of a friendship agreement called the Entente Cordiality. The agreement marked a new beginning for the countries following centuries of wars and love-hate partnership. But their relationship has been ups and downs over the past century. Just last year, there were fierce disagreements over the Iraq war-which British Prime Minister Tony Blair supported despite French President Jacques Chirac speaking out against it. This discomfort is expressed in Blair and Chirac’s body language at international meetings. While the French leader often greets German Chancellor Gerhard Schroeder with a hug（拥抱）, Blair just receives a handshake. However, some political experts say the war in Iraq could in fact have helped ties.

The history of divisions may well be because of the very different ways in which the two sides see the world. But this doesn’t stop 12 million Britons taking holidays in France each year. However, only 3 million French come in the opposite direction. Surveys（调查）show that most French people feel closer to the Germans than they do to the British. And the research carried out in Britain has found that only a third of the population believes the French can be trusted. Perhaps this bad feeling comes because the British dislike France’s close relationship with Germany, or because the French are not happy with Britain’s close links with the US. Whatever the answer is, as both sides celebrate 100 years of “doubtful friendship”, they are at least able to make jokes about each other. Here’s one: What’s the best thing about Britain’s relationship with France? The English Channel.

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

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

1. The war in Iraq does \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the relationship between France and Britain.

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

1. The British are not so friendly to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the French are not so friendly to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

***A. Germany; America*** B. America; Germany C. Germany; Germany D. America; America

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are more interested in having holidays in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

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

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

1. What does the last sentence mean?

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

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

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

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

英国和法国被英吉利海峡分隔，人们可以在短短二十分钟之内就跨越这个水域。然而两国的文化有时候却显得有天壤之别。上周四英国和法国一起庆祝了两国友好协定签署100周年纪念日。这项协议标志着经历了几个世纪的战争以及爱恨交织的伙伴关系之后两国开始双边关系的崭新一页。但是，在上个世纪，两国的关系曾经经历了起起伏伏。就在去年，两国间就伊拉克战争产生了严重的分歧，尽管法国总统希拉克公开反对，但英国首相托尼•布莱尔却表示支持。这种不愉快甚至体现在了国际会谈中两个人的身体语言。法国领导人经常以拥抱来问候德国总理施罗德，然而却只和布莱尔握手。然而某些政治学家声称伊拉克战争实际上有可能促进了两国关系的发展。

分歧的历史或许是由于两个国家完全不同的世界观。但是这并不能妨碍每年1200万英国人到法国度假。不过，只有300万法国人到英国度假。调查显示大多数法国人认为他们和德国而不是跟英国的关系更加密切。在英国的研究显示只有三分之一的英国人认为法国人是可以信赖的。也许这种糟糕的感觉是因为英国人厌恶法国同德国友好，又或者法国人讨厌英国和美国的亲密关系。无论答案究竟是什么，当双方庆祝前途未卜的友好关系100周年的时候，他们至少可以互相开开玩笑了。下面就是一个例子：英法两国关系的最大好处是什么？英吉利海峡。

1. 几个世纪以来，英法之间的关系是 爱恨交织的
2. 伊拉克战争对英法之间的关系 既有好处也有坏处
3. 英国人对＿不是太友好；法国人对＿不是很友好。 德国；美国
4. ＿更有兴趣在＿度假。 英国人…法国
5. 最后一句的意思是什么？ 英法两国是近邻，这将有助于平衡两国关系。

**答案: ＤＤＡＤＣ**

**Passage 4**

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

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

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

A. life and death B. heroes and heroines ***C. heroes and icons*** D. icons and celebrities

1. Heroes and heroines are usually \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

A. courageous B. good examples to follow C. self-sacrificing ***D. all of the above***

1. Which of the following statements is wrong? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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

B. Superstars are famous for being famous.

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

***D. Heroes and heroines can only emerge in war times.***

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

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

***C. just before her death*** D. after she gave birth to a prince

1. What is more likely to set an icon's status? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. Good looks. ***B. Tragic and early death.*** C. Personal attraction. D. The quality of one's story.

按照定义，英雄们都具有不同寻常的勇气、成就、为他人利益着想的自我牺牲精神。我们衡量他人时会以他们（为榜样）作对照。他们被公认为是塑造我们民族意识、发展和人人羡慕的人生。但是，有人说在我们这个时代，真英雄很难再有，英雄主义已远离我们，它是旧时代的典型产物。有些人声称，因为冷战已经结束，美国也处于和平时期，我们这个时代已经根本不是产生英雄的时代。还有，总体犯罪率下降了，贫困也因为不断增长的经济而有所减轻，医学方面也继续取得进步。

文化偶像很难定义，但是当我们看见他们时就会知道。他们是一些超越明星的人，是传奇，在某种程度上已成为神话。但是, 是什么使一些人成为偶像而另一些人只成为了明星呢？很难来回答这个问题。在某种程度上，他们的生活都可以写成故事来卖。例如，美丽的戴安娜•斯宾塞19岁时嫁给了一位王子，后来宣布放弃婚姻和王位，最后在找到真爱的那一刻却香消玉陨了。俊俏的相貌当然会有用, 加之媒体的推波助澜，就有了一种难以说明的特殊魅力。但是, 没有什么比悲剧性的死亡更能证实偶像了— 像马丁•路德•金、约翰•肯尼迪和戴安娜王妃。

1. 这篇文章主要讨论 英雄和偶像
2. 男女英雄通常是 以上都是(A. 勇敢的 B.模仿的好榜样 C.自我牺牲的)
3. 下列哪个选项是错误的？ 英雄只出现在战争年代
4. 美丽又年轻的戴安娜·斯宾塞\_\_\_遇到她的真爱 死前刚刚
5. 什么更容易建立偶像地位？ 悲剧和过早离世

**答案：CDDCB**

**Passage 5**

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

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

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

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

1. What is the purpose of the talk?

A. To explain a new requirement for graduation.

***B. To interest students in a new community program.***

C. To discuss the problems of elementary school students.

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

1. What is the purpose of the program that the speaker describes?

A. To find jobs for graduating students.

B. To help education majors prepare for final exams.

***C. To offer tutorials to elementary school students.***

D. To provide funding for a community service project.

1. What does Professor Dodge do?

***A. He advises students to participate in certain program.***  B. He teaches part-time in an elementary school.

C. He observes elementary school students in the classroom.  D. He helps students prepare their resumes.

1. What should students who are interested in the tutorials do?

A. Contact the elementary school. B. Sign up for a special class.

C. Submit a resume to the dean. ***D. Talk to Professor Dodge.***

1. Whom do you think the speaker addresses?

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

在我们大学，社区服务是教育的一个很重要的组成部分。我们鼓励所有学生在毕业前都自愿参加至少一项社区活动。一个叫做“一对一”的新的社区项目帮助一些在成绩上落后的小学生。你们以教育为专业的学生可能会特此特别有兴趣，因为这个项目提供了教书的机会，那就是，指导数学和英语。

你需要在一个学期内自愿每周工作两个小时。你可以选择帮助一个小孩学习数学、英语或者两者都教。半小时的课就可以了，因此你可以一周两天每门课教半小时。

道奇教授会作为指导者的导师，他将会在课程计划上帮助你们或者为你们的活动提供建议。他的办公时间为每周二和日周四下午。你可以在他那里报名这个项目并且于下周开始指导。

我确信你会十分享受这次的社区服务并且同时获得珍贵的经验。这对你的简历当然也有帮助，展现了你和孩子教学经历以及你关注你的社区。如果你想报名或者还有任何疑问，本周可以去道奇教授的办公室。

1. 这次谈话的目的是 让学生们对一项新的社区项目感兴趣
2. 讲话者描述项目的目的是 为小学生提供辅导课
3. 道奇教授是做什么的？ 他向参加项目的学生提供建议
4. 对这个辅导课感兴趣的学生应该做什么？ 跟道奇教授谈一下
5. 你认为这次谈话的对象是谁？ 学生们

**答案：BCADB**

**Passage 6**

How men first learnt to invent words is unknown; in other words, the origin of language is a mystery. All we really know is that men, unlike animals, somehow invented certain sounds to express thought and feelings, actions and things, so that they could communicate with each other; and that later they agreed upon certain signs, called letters, which could be combined to present those sounds, and which could be written down. Those sound, whether spoken or written in letters, we call words.  
 The power of words, then, lies in their associations-the thing they bring up before our minds. Words become filled with meaning for us by experience; and the longer we live, the more certain words recall to us the glad and sad events of our past; and the more we read and learn, the more the number of words that mean something increases.

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

1. The origin of language is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

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

C. a question difficult to answer ***D. a problem not yet solved***

1. What is true about words?

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

***C. They are simply sounds.*** D. They are mysterious.

1. The real power of words lies in their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. properties B. characteristics C. peculiarity ***D. representative function***

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

A. a special quality ***B. a joining of ideas in the mind***

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

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

***A. He is no more than a master of words.*** B. He can convey his ideas in words which sing like music.

C. He can move men to tears. D. His style is always charming.

人类如何学会造字不得而知；换句话说，语言的起源是个未解之谜。我们所知道的是人类与动物不同，以某种方式发明了特定的声音来表达思想、感情、动作和事情。所以人类可以相互交流。之后，人们就某些特定符号，文字，达成一致，认为它可以组合来表达声音，也可以书写下来。那些可说出来或可用字母写下来的声音被称作文字。

文字的力量在于组合之中，即为我们大脑准备的东西。文字通过使用对我们有了意义。我们活得越长，就有更多的文字让我们回忆起过去的快乐和悲伤。我们读得越多，学得越多，代表某种意义的词也越多。

伟大的作家不仅具有伟大的思想，而且能够运用文字表达这些思想并能强烈吸引我们的头脑和感情。这种具有魅力的、以叙述方式运用文字的方法就是我们所说的文学风格。总之，真正的诗人是语言大师。他可以用文字传递意义，吟之如乐，动静之中可引人哭泣。因此我们运用文字时应该学会精挑细选，准确无误，否则我们的表达就会显得可笑而平庸。

1. 语言的起源是 未解答的问题。
2. 关于词语正确的说法是 他们只是声音。
3. 词语真正的力量在于他们有 代表功能。
4. 作者使用的“association”一词的意思是 头脑中想法的组合。
5. 关于真正的诗人的下列哪个叙述是不对的？ 他只不过是一个词语大师。

**答案: ＤC D B A**

**Passage 7**

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

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

1. What is the main idea of this passage? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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

***B. The role of time in social life over the world.***

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

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

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

A. A matter of work. ***B. A matter of life or death.***

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

***D. Promptness is valued highly in American life.***

1. From the passage we can safely infer that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

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

***B. the meaning of time differs in different parts of the world***

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

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

在美国，人们通常不习惯在大清早就给人打电话。如果你在大清早给人打电话，比如在别人刮胡子或吃早饭的时候，表明事情紧急需要马上处理。这种假设同样适用于晚上11点之后，如果有人在睡眠时间接到电话，就会认定事情一定性命攸关。打电话的时间表达了事情的重要性

在社交生活中，时间的作用至关重要。在美国，客人如果在聚会之前三四天才接到邀请会觉得不受重视。但这种情况并不是所有国家都适用。在世界其他地方，提前太久的预约被认为是不明智的。因为提前一周以上的计划很容易被遗忘。时间在不同的国家意味不同。来自不同文化背景的人常采用截然不同的方式对待时间，因此误会也就在所难免。准时在美国人生活中很受重视。比如，如果人们不准时，就可能被认为无礼或没有责任感。在美国，没有人会考虑让商业伙伴等待一个小时，因为那样非常无礼。如果迟到5分钟，人们通常会用几个字来略作解释，尽管也许不用把话说完。

1. 这篇文章的中心思想是什么？ 在全世界的社会生活中时间所起的作用。
2. 如果你在某人睡觉的时候打电话，在文章中这意味什么？ 是生死攸关的事情。
3. 如果你想和朋友约会，下列哪个时间是合适的？ 下午四点。
4. 根据文章，下列哪个陈述是正确的？ 在美国社会，人们十分看重做事准时。
5. 从文中我们可以准确推断 时间的含义在世界不同地方是有区别的。

**答案: B B B D B**

**Passage 8**

It has been reported that in colleges across the United States, the daytime serial drama known as the soap opera has suddenly become “in”. Between the hours of 11 a. m. and 4:30 p. m., college television lounges are filled with soap opera fans who can’t wait to see the next episode in the lives of their favorite characters. Actually, soaps are more than a college favorite; they’re a youth favorite. When school is out, high-school students are in front of their TV sets. One young working woman admitted that she turned down a higher paying job rather than give up watching her favorite serials. During the 1960’s, it was uncommon for young people to watch soap operas. The mood of the sixties was very different from now. It was a time of seriousness, and talk was about social issues of great importance. Now, seriousness has been replaced by fun. Young people want to be happy. It may seem strange that they should turn to soap opera, which is known for showing trouble in people’s lives. But soap opera is enjoyment. Young people can identify with the soap opera character, who, like the college-age viewer, is looking for happy love, and probably not finding it. And soap opera gives young people a chance to feel close to people without having to bear any responsibility for their problems.

1. What is soap opera?

A. Plays based on science fiction stories. B. Plays based on non-fiction stories.

***C. The daytime serial dramas on TV.*** D. Popular documentary films on TV.

1. What can be the best title of the passage?

A. College student viewers. B. Favorite TV serials. ***C. Soap opera fans.*** D. College-age viewers.

1. Which are not the reasons why the soap opera suddenly becomes “in” according to the passage?

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

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

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

***D. Because the young people have to bear the responsibilities for their troubles.***

1. What can learn from the passage?

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

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

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

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

1. What message does the author want to convey to us?

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

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

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

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

有报道称在美国的各个大学，白天播出的连续剧，也就是我们知道的肥皂剧，突然变得非常流行。在上午11点到下午4点半之间，大学的带电视的休息室里挤满了肥皂剧迷。他们迫不及待地等着看下一集中自己喜欢的剧中人物的生活。事实上，肥皂剧不只是大学生的最爱，它是青年人的最爱。一放学，高中生们就坐在电视前。一位已经工作了的年轻女性说自己宁愿拒绝一份高薪的工作也要看她喜欢的连续剧。在二十世纪60年代，年轻人看肥皂剧的并不多见。60年代的人的心态和现在相差很大。他们的时代是严肃认真的时代，人们谈论的都是社会重大问题。现在，严肃被娱乐代替。年轻人想要的是开心。看起来奇怪的是，他们竟去看往往表现人们生活问题的肥皂剧。但是肥皂剧可以愉悦心情。年轻人能在肥皂剧的角色中找到自我。剧中角色就像这些大学生观众一样寻找着快乐的爱情，或许无法找到。肥皂剧还能给年轻人一次近距离接触他人的机会，而又不用为他人的问题负任何责任。

1. 肥皂剧是什么？ 白天在电视上播出的连续剧。
2. 此篇文章最好的题目是什么？ 肥皂剧粉丝。
3. 根据文章的内容，下面哪个不是肥皂剧突然流行的原因？ 因为年轻人不得不为任何麻烦承担责任。
4. 从此文章中我们能了解什么？ 年轻观众从六十年代的严肃转变为现在的娱乐。
5. 作者想向我们传达什么信息？ 人们对剧作的喜好随时代变迁。

**答案: C C D C B**

**Passage 9**

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

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

***A. By making laws.*** B. By enforcing discipline. C. By educating the public. D. By holding ceremonies.

1. What is the regulation regarding the raising of the American National Flag?

A. It should be raised by soldiers. ***B. It should be raised quickly by hand.***

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

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

A. It should be attached to the status. B. It should be hung from the top of the monument.

C. It should be spread over the object to be unveiled. ***D. It should be carried high up in the air.***

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

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

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

***C. There are precise regulations and customs to be followed.***

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

1. What is Americans’ attitude towards their National Flag?

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

法律规定了美国国旗的使用方法，以确保人们对国旗的尊重。海关也对其用途做了规范。陆海空三军对升旗仪式也有明确规定。这些规定会与一般的规定略有不同。国旗应该手动升降旗。当国旗还折叠状态时，不可升起。首先打开国旗，然后快速升上旗杆顶端。降旗要缓慢庄重。国旗上不得放任何物品。不可把国旗用于服装或运动服的一部分。不可将其印在垫子、手帕、纸巾以及盒子上。联邦法规定如果商标上有国旗或国徽时是不可以注册的。当国旗用在雕塑或纪念碑的揭幕仪式上，不可作为覆盖物。如果在这样的场合国旗用于展示，不要让国旗落到地上，而是要把它高高举在空中成为典礼的标志。特别注意不要弄脏国旗。国旗不允许落地或是被物品刮破。

1. 如何确保美国人对国旗的尊敬？ 通过立法。
2. 在升美国国旗的时候有什么规定？ 国旗应被亲手快速升起。
3. 在揭幕仪式上美国国旗该如何展示？ 它应该被高高举在空中。
4. 关于美国国旗的使用我们了解到什么？ 有精准的规定和习俗。
5. 美国人对国旗的态度是什么？ 尊敬。

**答案: ＡB D C B**

**Passage 10**

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

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

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

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

1. Which of the following statements is NOT true?

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

***B. All the people who work in London prefer to live in the country.***

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

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

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

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

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

1. When the garden is in blossom, the one \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has been rewarded.

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

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

1. People who think happiness lies in the city life would feel that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ if they had to live outside London.

***A. their life was meaningless*** B. their life was invaluable

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

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

A. deal with B. do away with ***C. escape from*** D. prevent from

许多人工作在伦敦而更喜欢住在伦敦郊区。他们每天上班上学乘坐火车、汽车或是公交，虽然这意味着他们要很早起床，晚上很晚到家。

住在伦敦郊区的一点好处是房子比较便宜。即使是一个不带花园的小公寓在伦敦的租金也要很多。同样的价钱，你可以在乡村买幢带花园的房子。

在乡村呢，人们可以远离噪音和忙碌快速的工作环境。即使人们必须早点儿起床，花更多时间在火车或公车上，你也可以晚上睡得更好，周末和夏天的晚上享受乡村新鲜干净的空气。如果你喜欢花园，你可以业余时间挖坑、种树、浇水、做许多园艺工作。然后，当花开菜熟，你可以既得到回报又分享了自然的神秘。

然而有些人对乡村的事情毫无兴趣：对于他们来说快乐在城市中，在电影院、剧院、漂亮的商店和繁忙的街道、舞池以及饭店之中。这样的人认为如果不得不去伦敦郊区住的话，他们的生活会失去价值。他们所想要的乡村生活只是偶尔在公园散步和每个夏天花两个礼拜去海边：至于其他的，他们更愿意把它留给那些每天晚上都乐于逃离伦敦的人。

1. 下列哪个陈述不正确？ 所有工作在伦敦的人更喜欢住在乡村
2. 如果租一个没有花园的小公寓，用同样的钱你 可以在乡村买一幢带花园的房子
3. 当花园鲜花盛开，\_\_\_\_\_\_\_得到了回报。 花时间在花园工作的人
4. 那些认为快乐生活在城市的人会感到如果他们住到伦敦以外 他们的生活毫无意义
5. 第三段划线词组“get away from”意思是 远离

**答案: B C B A C**

**Passage 11**

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

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

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

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

1. The topic sentence of Para. 1 is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

***A. Morgan Rees has always been a good businessman***

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

C. when Morgan Rees was 65, he retired

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

1. The topic sentence of Para. 2 is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. He didn't know what to do with himself  B. He went on holiday to interesting places with his wife

***C. He was unhappy after he retired*** D. none of them

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

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

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

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

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

1. What is the central idea of the last paragraph?

A. Morgan Rees has worked until he is 76.

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

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

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

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

A. why Morgan Rees bought a small crockery factory

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

C. how Morgan Rees became a good businessman

D. how Morgan Rees expanded the company considerably

摩根·里斯一直是一位不错的生意人。他曾拥有过三个加油站，大多数时间都很忙。当他65岁时, 也就是正常的退休年龄时，他决定不想停止工作，所以他又接着工作了两年。结果在他快68岁的时候，他妻子多莉让他退休，因为她希望能和他一起共度晚年的时光。他不情愿地把业务交给了自己的儿子。

但是他并不高兴。他不知自己该怎么办。尽管他读了很多的书，而且也和妻子一起去一些好玩的地方去度假，但是他感到很无聊，并且由于讨厌退休而开始变得压抑沮丧。

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

现在他76岁，已经将他的公司规模显著地扩大了。公司的员工人数从6人增加到24人，而且他还为他的产品开发了很多新客户。他也开拓了出口市场，利润增长200%。他还开办了一家新的设计室，并且聘用了三名年轻的设计师。他们一直世界各地四处发掘新的信息，其中的一位本周已经去了法国参加一次重大的商品交易会。最为重要的是，自从他收购了这家工厂后，他便不再感到没事可做。

1. 第一段的中心句是 摩根·里斯一直是一位不错的生意人
2. 第二段的中心句是 他退休后就一直不开心
3. 下面哪句话可以最好地表达第三段的主体思想？ 他秘密地买了一家小陶器厂并开始工作
4. 最后一段的中心思想是什么？ 摩根·里斯再次工作以后，已经将他的公司规模显著地扩大了，这使他的退休生活丰富起来
5. 这篇文章主要讲的是 摩根·里斯如何通过再次投入工作而度过他的退休时光的

**答案: A C B D B**

**Passage 12**

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

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

The man became more and more puzzled (迷惑的) , until finally he said, "Excuse me, but can you read at all?"

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

1. Mr. Forester lived \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A with his family in a city B with his family in the countryside C alone in a city ***D alone in the countryside***

1. Tom \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ went into town.

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

1. The old people in the restaurant read their newspapers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

***A with glasses on*** B with glasses off C with glasses of beer in front of them D with glass pipes in their mouths

1. The shop Tome went into sold \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A drinking glasses and cups B glass for windows and doors

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

1. What kind of mistake did Tom make?

A He went to the wrong kind of shop.

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

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

D He left his money in the restaurant.

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

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

店员越来越迷惑不解，最后他说。“打扰您一下。您认识字吗？”

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

1. 福雷斯特先生 独自一人居住在村边
2. 汤姆\_\_\_\_\_\_\_去镇上。 几乎从来不
3. 饭店的老人们\_\_\_\_\_\_\_读报纸 戴着眼镜
4. 汤姆走进去的商店\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 为视力不好的人提供眼镜
5. 汤姆犯了什么错误？ 他以为不识字的人戴上眼镜就能识字了

**答案: DCA DC**

**Passage 13**

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. James Thornhill was an English \_\_\_\_\_\_.

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

1. He was ordered to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. paint the wall of the king's palace in England ***B. paint some pictures on the wall of the palace***

C. build a big platform in front of the palace D. put up some new pictures on the old wall

1. It took them \_\_\_\_\_\_ to finish the pictures.

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

1. James Thornhill felt that the \_\_\_\_\_\_ he was from the pictures, the \_\_\_\_\_\_ they were.

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

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

1. The worker threw some paint at the pictures in order to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

***A. save James' life*** B. destroy the picture C. make the picture more beautiful D. make the king angry

英国著名画家James Thornhill曾受邀在英国王宫的墙壁上作画。

找好工人之后，工人们搭建了一座大平台。

在一位工人的帮助下，Thornhill开始在平台上作画。他们忙了一整年，最终完成了所有的画。

Thornhill看着那些画，非常高兴，因为这些画实在太美了。他看了很长时间，然后后退了一步，继续看。现在看上去，这些画甚至更美了。他又后退了一步，又后退了一步。最后，他已经站在平台的边缘，但他却丝毫没有察觉，因为他正在考虑那些画。

这一切都被那位工人看在眼里。“我该怎么办？”他想。“Thornhill站在平台的边缘。如果我大叫提醒，他就又会后退一步，摔下平台，一定会没命的。”因此那位工人迅速拿起一些颜料泼在画上。

“你干什么？”Thornhill叫道，同时迅速向他的画跑去。

1. 詹姆斯·桑希尔是一个英国\_\_\_\_\_\_ 画家
2. 他被要求\_\_\_\_\_\_ 在宫殿的墙壁上作一些画
3. 完成这些画花费了他\_\_\_\_\_\_的时间。 一年
4. 詹姆斯·桑希尔感觉他离画越\_\_\_\_\_\_画越\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 远 / 漂亮
5. 那个工人向画上泼漆是为了 救詹姆斯的命

**答案: BBCCA**

**Passage 14**

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

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

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

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

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

“How much?” said the doctor.

“Two pounds.”

“Good,” said the doctor. “I shall not have to pay you nothing.”

“Why?” asked the bookseller.

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

1. What happened to the bookseller one day?

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

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

1. The bookseller’s wife asked him  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

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

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

1. The bookseller didn’t take his wife’s advice because  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

A. He was afraid of the doctor B. He didn’t take to take medicine

C. He couldn’t walk by himself ***D. He didn’t want to pay the doctor***

1. The doctor paid \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for the books.

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

1. The bookseller paid \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ money for seeing the doctor in the end.

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

有一天，有个书商的一个大书箱子落到了他的脚上。“去看医生吧”他老婆说。“不”他回答。我要等到下次医生来我们书店再让他看。然后我再让他看看我的脚。如果我去找他，我要花钱的。”

第二天，医生真的来书店买书了。书商为他拿好书后，告诉医生他脚伤的事儿。医生看了看他的脚。

“你必须每晚把脚泡到热水里。然后还得在上面敷些东西。”医生说。

医生拿出一张纸，并在上面写了什么。“买这种药并在每晚睡觉前敷在你的脚上。”他说。

“谢谢你，”书商说，“先生，这是你的书。”

“多少钱？”医生问。

“2 镑。”

“好的，”医生说。“我今天不会付你钱的。”

“为什么？”书商问。

“我已经为你看脚了，为此我要收2镑。如果病人去我家看病的话，像你这种小毛病我只收1镑。但是如果我上门医治的话，我通常收2镑，就像今天我来你这里一样，不是吗？”

1. 有一天书商发生了什么事情？ 他的脚被一箱书砸伤了
2. 书商的妻子让他 去看医生
3. 书商没有接受妻子的建议是因为 他不想付钱给医生
4. 医生支付了\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 买书。 什么都没有
5. 书商最后支付了\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 钱来看病。 更多

**答案：BCDCA**

**Passage 15**

Paper is one of the most important products ever invented by man. Wide spread use of written language would not have been possible without some cheap and practical material to write on. The invention of paper meant that more people could be educated because more books could be printed and distributed. Together with the printing press, paper provided an extremely important way to communicate knowledge. How much paper do you use every year? Probably you cannot answer that question quickly. In 1990 the world’s use of paper was about one kilogram for each person a year. Now some countries use as much as 50 kilograms of paper for each person a year. Countries like the United States, England and Sweden use more paper than other countries. Paper, like many other things that we use today, was first made in China. In Egypt and the West, paper was not very commonly used before the year 1400. The Egyptians wrote on a kind of material made of a water plant. Europeans used parchment for many hundreds of year. Parchment was very strong; it was made from the skin of certain young animals. We have learnt of the most important facts of European history from records that were kept on parchment.

1. What’s the meaning for the word “parchment”? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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

C. The paper used by European countries. D. The paper of Egypt.

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

***A. More jobs could be provided than before.*** B. More people could be educated than before.

C. More books could be printed and distributed. D. More ways could be used to exchange knowledge.

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

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

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

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

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

A. More and more paper is being consumed nowadays.

B. Paper enables people to receive education more easily.

***C. The invention of paper is of great significance to man.***

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

纸张是人类最重要的发明之一。如果没有廉价且实用的书写材料，书面语言的广泛应用是根本无法实现的。纸张的发明意味着更多的人可以接受教育。因为人类可以印刷和销售更多的书籍。纸张和印刷机一起提供了一种极其重要的传播知识的方式。你每年使用多少纸张呢？也许你无法马上回答这个问题。在1900年全世界的纸张使用量是每人每年一公斤。如今在某些国家每人每年使用多达50公斤的纸。像美国、英国、瑞典都是使用纸最多的国家。如同我们现在使用的很多东西一样，纸张最初也是在中国制造的。在埃及和西方世界直到1400年才开始广泛使用纸。埃及人在一种用水生植物制成的材料上书写。而欧洲人用羊皮纸有数百年的历史。羊皮纸质地非常结实，是用某种动物幼仔的皮制成的。我们就是从羊皮纸上的记载了解了欧洲最重要的史实。

1. 单词“parchment” 的意思是什么？ 一种由某种动物幼仔的皮制成的纸张。
2. 下列哪一个叙述并未在纸张的发明里提及？ 纸张的发明提供了更多工作机会。
3. 埃及人是从什么时候开始广泛使用纸张的？ 大约在1400年。
4. 下列哪一个国家每年每人使用更多纸张？ 瑞典。
5. 这篇文章的大意是什么？ 纸张的发明对于人类而言是至关重要的。

**答案: B A A B C**

**Passage 16**

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

**Hostels**

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

**Youth Hotels**

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

**B&Bs**

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

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

**Pubs & Inns**

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

Rates range from around ￡15 to ￡25 per person. Pubs are more likely to have single rooms.

1. In this passage the author mainly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

***A. tells us where to stay while visiting Britain***    B. advises readers to pay a visit to Britain

C. introduces the wonderful public services in Britain D. gives us some information about British life

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are mainly built for young visitors.

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

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

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

1. If you are interested in travelling with your friends but only with limited means, where is the better place for you to stay? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

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

1. Which of the following is NOT true according to the last part of the passage? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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

***B. all pubs and inns offer visitors bed and breakfast.***

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

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

在英国住宿的地方会因你旅游地不同而有所区别。无论你的预算是多少，选择住宿 – 从基本的谷仓到小旅馆、从小村舍到大城堡 – 是乐趣的一部分。

**旅社**

便宜、优质的旅社定位各种想法类似的旅行者，他们跟奢华相比更注重品质，你并不需要是年轻人或者单身才能住旅社。英国独立的旅社和背包客旅社也欢迎游客。提供的设施和价格各不一样，尤其是在乡下，那里的一些旅社基本就是临时主房，还有一些相当舒适 – 基本就像便宜的旅馆一样。

**青年旅社**

青年旅社协会成立于多年前，宗旨是“帮助所有的、尤其是资源有限而又知识丰富、富有爱心和对乡村关爱的年轻人”，它在21世纪依然风头很盛。230家青年旅社形成的网络是你探索英国城镇和乡村的完美起点。

**B&Bs**

B&Bs (床和早餐)是一个英国机构。本质上来说，你在某人家入住一间房间，小的B&Bs可能仅有一间客房，所以你会觉得是家里的一份子。大点的B&Bs可能有4、5间房间和更多的设施，但是一样热情好客。

在乡下，你的B&Bs可能位于乡村或一个被田野环绕的农场里。价格会反映出设施的水平：通常是一个人12到20英镑。城市的B&Bs每个人的价格是25到30英镑，不过如果临近郊区的价格会更便宜些。

**酒馆和酒吧**

除了售卖饮料和食物以外，英国的酒吧和酒馆有时也会提供B&Bs，特别是在乡下。住上一两天能给你带来很多乐趣，也能让你领略当地文化的精髓。

每个人的价格是15到25英镑。酒馆更有可能有单人房。

1. 在这篇文章里作者主要 告诉我们在英国旅游可以在哪里住宿
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_主要是为年轻旅行者建造的 青年旅社
3. 如果你一个人旅游，希望更了解英国家庭的生活，最好住在 B&Bs
4. 如果你想跟朋友一起旅游但是资源有限，最好住在哪儿？ 旅社
5. 根据文章最后一段，下列选项哪个不正确？ 所有酒吧酒馆都给旅游者提供床和早餐

**答案：ABDCB**

**Passage 17**

Shyness is the cause of much unhappiness for a great many people. Shy people are anxious and self-conscious; that is, they are excessively concerned with their own appearance and actions. Worrisome thoughts are constantly occurring in their minds: what kind of impression am I making? Do they like me? Do I sound stupid? Am I wearing unattractive clothes? It is obvious that such uncomfortable feelings must negatively affect people. A person’s conception of himself or herself is reflected in the way he or she behaves, and the way a person behaves affects other people’s reactions. In general, the way people think about themselves has a profound effect on all areas of their lives. Shy people, having low self-esteem, are likely to be passive and easily influenced by others. They need reassurance that they are doing “the right thing.” Shy people are very sensitive to criticism; they feel it confirms their feelings of inferiority. They also find it difficult to be pleased by compliment with a statement like this one, “You’re just saying that to make me feel good. I know it’s not true.” It is clear that while self-awareness is a healthy quality, overdoing it is harmful. Can shyness be completely eliminated, or at least reduced? Fortunately, people can overcome shyness with determined and patient efforts in building self-confidence. Since shyness goes hand in hand with a lack of self-esteems, it is important for people to accept their weakness as well as their strengths. Each one of us is a unique, worthwhile individual, interested in our own personal ways. The better we understand ourselves, the easier it becomes to live up to our full potential. Let’s not allow shyness to block our chances for a rich and fulfilling life.

1. What does the author try to prove by citing “what kind of impression am I making?”

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

***B. People’s shyness made them care too much about their appearance and actions.***

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

D. Shy people think they are different from others.

1. According to the writer, self-awareness is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

***A. a good quality*** B. the cause of unhappiness C. harmful to people D. a weak point of shy people

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

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

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

A. Shyness helps us to develop our potential. B. Shyness enables us to understand ourselves better.

***C. Shyness can block our chances for a rich life.*** D. Shyness has nothing to do with lack of self-esteem.

1. It can be inferred from the passage that shy people \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. should find more of their weakness ***B. should understand themselves in the right way***

C. had better ignore their weakness D. can get rid of their shyness while maintaining low self-esteem

对许多人来说，害羞引起很多不愉快。害羞的人焦虑，关注自我。也就是说，他们基本上关心自己的外表和行为。他们头脑中时不时会出现担心：我该留下什么印象？他们喜欢我吗？我听起来很傻吗？我穿的衣服不够吸引人吗？显然这些不舒服的感受一定会给人产生负面影响。人的自我定义是通过他的行为方式，而他的行为方式又影响别人的反应。总之，人们对的自我评价的方式对其生活的方方面面都有深远影响。害羞的人，自我评价很低，他们更被动，容易被别人影响。他们需要确信自己做的是“正确的事情。”害羞的人对批评很敏感。他们认为批评确定了他们的自卑感。听到恭维的话他们也很难感到高兴。比如“你这样说只是为了让我感到高兴。我知道这不是真的。”很明显，自我反省是个好品质，但是过头了就有害。害羞能被彻底清除或至少减轻吗？幸运的是，人们用决心和耐心努力建立自信是可以克服害羞的。既然害羞是由于缺少自我欣赏，人们既要接受优点，也要接受弱点，这是很重要的。我们每一个人都是独一无二有价值的个体，有自己的方式。我们越了解自己，就能更容易挖掘所有潜质。不要让害羞阻挡我们追求丰富和有价值的生活。

1. 作者引用“我该留下什么印象？”试图证明 害羞使人太在乎自己的外表和行动。
2. 根据作者的观点，自我反省是 一种好的品质。
3. 当被表扬时，害羞的人这样反应的做法是 有害的。
4. 根据文章内容，下列陈述哪个是正确的？ 害羞会阻止我们追求丰富生活的机会。
5. 从文章可以推断害羞的人 应该用正确的方法了解自己。

**答案: BＡDＣＢ**

**Passage 18**

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

“What’s wrong with this girl?” He said, “Why doesn’t she hurry up?” He moved forward and placed his bag on the counter, hoping to check in fist. He was in a hurry to get a good seat. Maria was very angry, but she was very polite. And in her best English she said, “Why are you so upset? There are enough seats for everyone on the plane. If you are in such a hurry, why can’t you give me a hand with my luggage?”

The man was surprised to hear Maria speak English. He quickly picked up her luggage and stepped back. Everyone was looking at him with disapproval. (224 words)

1. Maria’s story happened \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

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

C. before she left the USA ***D. when she arrived at the airport***

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

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

***C. check people’s luggage*** D. take care of people’s luggage

1. “Why are you so upset?” Maria said to the man. She wanted to tell him that he should not be.

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

1. “Everyone was looking at him with disapproval.” This sentence means that the people around felt \_ .

A. worried about Maria B. worried about the man C. sorry for Maria’s manners ***D. sorry for the man’s manners***

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

***A. she was young but behaved properly*** B. she would not have left home alone

C. everyone around her was wrong D. it was not good that nobody offered to help her

16岁的玛利亚正在圣多明各（多米尼加共和国的首都）机场排队等候。她正准备离开自己的国家前往美国和姐姐会合。她的英文非常好，尽管可以出国令她非常高兴，但要离开家人和朋友她还是感到难过。正当她满脑子考虑这一切的时候，机场工作人员要她把行李放在秤上。玛利亚提了又提，但包太重了，她拿不起来。排在她后面的那个人开始不耐烦了。他也在等候办理登机手续。

“这个女孩儿怎么了？”他问道。“她为什么不能快一点儿呢？”他走到前面，把自己的包放在了柜台上，想抢先办理手续。他分秒必争就是为了弄到一个好座位。玛利亚非常生气，但是她还是非常礼貌。她用纯正的英语说道，“你为什么如此不安呢？飞机上的每位乘客都有座位。如果你这么着急，为什么不帮我搬一下行李呢？”

那个人听到玛利亚说英语感到很惊讶。他马上拿起了她的行李，然后走了回来。大家都很鄙视地看着他。

1. 玛利亚的故事发生在 她到达机场的时候。
2. 你认为故事中提到的航空公司工作人员的职责是在机场 检查人们的行李。
3. “你为什么如此不安呢？”玛利亚对那个男人说。她想要告诉他不应该 不开心。
4. “大家都很鄙视地看着他。”这个句子的意思是周围的人们觉得 那个人的举止可耻。
5. 作者在故事的开头提到了玛利亚的年纪为了表明 她很年轻但是行为很得体。

**答案: D C C D A**

**Passage 19**

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

1. What’s this passage about?

A. France.  B. King Louis.  ***C. The French Revolution.***    D. Europe.

1. Which did not happen in 1789?

A. The French Revolution broke out.  ***B. The national economy was developing rapidly.***

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

1. Where were the political prisoners kept?

A. In Versailles.  B. In Austria.  C. In Prussia.  ***D. In Bastille.***

1. What does the underlined word “abolished” mean?

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

1. What was NOT the effect of the Revolution?

A. July 14 has become the French National Day.  B. It brought some impact on the other European Kings.

C. Louis’s wife, Marie was killed.  ***D. The king tried to control the national parliament.***

法国大革命爆发于1789年。当时法国处于危机当中。政府腐败混乱，民不聊生。国王路易十六试图操纵国民议会并增加赋税。然而他的努力未能如愿。他命令部队进发凡尔赛。人民认为路易十六企图用武力镇压革命。1789年7月14日，人民袭击并占领了囚禁政治犯的巴士底狱。从那天起，7月14日就成了法国国庆日。路易十六企图于1792年9月逃离法国，君主制瓦解了。同一年，路易十六被处决。数月之后，王后玛利亚也被送上了断头台。法国大革命令欧洲的其他国王大为恐惧。奥匈帝国和普鲁士的军队开始向法国开拔。法国招募了共和军队保卫国家。大革命经历了一个恐怖时期。成千上万的人丢掉了性命。最终，权利被移交给了拿破仑•波拿巴。

1. 这篇文章主要讲了什么？ 法国大革命
2. 以下哪件事不是发生在 1789 年？ 国家经济快速发展
3. 那些政治犯被关押在哪里？ 巴士底狱
4. 划了下划线的“abolished ”这个词是什么意思？ 废除(终止)
5. 以下哪个不是法国大革命产生的效果？ 国王试图控制议会

**答案：CBDDD**

**Passage 20**

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

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

1. Why did John Preston call a meeting last week?

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

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

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

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

1. Who elected John as Chairman of the committee?

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

1. What does the word "inactivity" mean in the third sentence in Para. 1?

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

1. What does the word "due" mean in the first sentence of Para. 2？

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

1. When did they agree to pay the next service payment?

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

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

Acacia Grove 24号的居民对他们住房条件不满意，所以John Preston上周召开了一次会议来讨论这些事情。会议上John建议设立一个居民委员会。大家都对物业中介缺乏行动表示担忧和愤怒，因此他们都同意设立居民委员会并选举John成为委员会的主席。很多居民说他们已经厌倦了给中介打电话和埋怨了。尽管物业中介负责这些公寓，居民们认为他做的还不够。因此人们要求John给中介写封信表达他们对公寓管理的不满。

下一次的服务费需要在月底缴纳。然而居民们都同意只有他们对住房条件改善规划满意后才会缴纳。他们决定告诉中介这一工作一个月内必须启动。（会议后）居民们都满意地离开了。

1. 为什么John Preston上周召开一次会议？ 因为居民们对公寓的管理不善很不满意
2. 谁选举John为委员会主席？ 居民们
3. 第一段第三句里的 “inactivity”什么意思？ 缺乏行动
4. 第二段第一句里的 “due”什么意思？ 需要缴纳
5. 他们同意什么时候缴下次服务费？ 当他们对住房条件改善规划满意的时候

**答案: B B D A C**

**Passage 21**

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

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

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

1. Which of the following is TRUE?

A. America is the largest country in the world. ***B. The United States lies next to Canada and Mexico.***

C. America covers most part of the North American continent. D. Mexico is to the north of Canada.

1. After winning its independence, the United States \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

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

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

1. The United States didn’t have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ states until \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. thirteen; 1959 ***B. fifty; 1959*** C. fifty; this land first became a nation D. fifty; 1964

1. Why is English the language of America?

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

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

C. Because Canada is America’s nearest neighbor.

***D.Becausemost of the people who first settled in America were from England.***

1. The best title for the passage is “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”.

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

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

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

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

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

1. 以下选项哪个是正确的？ 美国邻近加拿大和墨西哥。
2. 在赢得了独立之后， 美国主要向西部发展。
3. 美国在1959年前没有50个州。
4. 为什么美国的国语是英语？ 大部分美国人来自英格兰。
5. 这篇文章最好的标题是 “美国”。

**答案: B C B D C**

**Passage 22**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. New short-term goals are built upon \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. a daily basis B. your achievement in a week C. current activities ***D. the goals that have been completed***

1. When we complete each step of our goals, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

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

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

1. What is the main idea of this passage? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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

***C. Different kinds of goals in life.*** D. The limitation of long-term goals.

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

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

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

***C. Life is a static thing, thus we should never allow a long-term goal to limit us or our course of action.***

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

目标一共分为三种：短期，中期和长期目标。

短期目标是指和当下活动相关并且可以日常应用的的目标。这类目标可以在一两周或者几个月里达成。需要牢记的是就如同建筑物地基的重要性一样，如果不能切实实现短期目标，长期目标也也就无法实现多少。每当短期目标实现的时候，我就应该记载这个日期然后在已经完成的目标基础上制定崭新的短期目标。

中期目标是建立在短期目标基础之上的。这样的目标或许和一个学期、一个学年有关，或者也可能延长到几年。每一次采取行动，绝不能允许自己灰心丧气或者被压垮。当你完成每一个步骤，你对自己成长与成功的能力的信心也就无形中加强了。随着完成日期列表的不断添加，你的动机和愿望也会更加强烈。

长期目标可以和未来梦想有关。这类梦想可能包含五年甚至更久。生命不是静态的。永远也不要让一个长期目标限制我们或我们行动的进程。

1. 如果我们完成了短期目标， 我们的长期目标就意味着很多。
2. 新的短期目标建立在 已经完成的目标基础上。
3. 当我们完成了目标的每一步 我们就应该建立成功的自信。
4. 这篇文章的大意是什么？ 生活中不同类型的目标
5. 根据原文下列哪个叙述是错误的?生活是静止的，因此永远不要让一个长期目标限制我们或我们行动进程。

**答案: B D C C C**

**Passage 23**

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

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

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

1. Newton is a place which\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. used to be very clean B. is no longer a city  ***C. is very clean*** D. will be very clean

1. When the government first ordered the people to kill rats, the people\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

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

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

1. The people killed rats \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

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

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

1. A deep hole was dug so that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the rats couldn’t come out to attack people at night.  B. people could take rats from it easily

C. people would kill more rats ***D. nobody could take any rats from the pile***

1. What is the best topic for this passage?

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

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

如今，纽顿市是一个很干净的地方。然而，许多年前，那儿数以百万计的老鼠。它们袭击猫和狗。有时，大量的老鼠会撞倒晚上走在回家路上的人。这些老鼠个头非常大，它们伤害了很多人。

政府下令每个人都要灭鼠。大多数人很懒惰，所以他们没有杀死多少老鼠。然后，政府承诺每杀死一只老鼠就支付一些钱。这使得人们很高兴。他们每天都杀掉上千只老鼠。一位政府官员把所有的死老鼠堆成一大堆。有时一个人在一天能带来数百只死老鼠。

两周后，城市里没有多少老鼠了，但人们仍然给政府官员带来老鼠。这个政府官员认为人们从那堆里偷来死老鼠。他命令部下挖一个深洞，把老鼠都埋进去。很快就没有更多的老鼠送来了，政府也没有支付更多钱了。

1. 纽顿市是一个\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_的地方。 很干净
2. 当政府初次下令市民灭鼠，人们  太懒所以没有大量灭鼠
3. 人们灭鼠 为了从政府领到赏金
4. 挖深坑的目的是 没有人能从死老鼠堆里拿走老鼠
5. 本文最佳标题是什么？ 纽顿市如何成为一个干净的地方

**答案: CCADC**

**Passage 24**

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

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

1. What makes a scientist according to the passage?

A. The tools he uses. ***B The way he uses his tools.***C. His ways of learning. D The various tools he uses.

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

A the importance of information

B the importance of thinking

***C the difference between scientists and ordinary people***

D the difference between carpenters and people with other jobs

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

***A works not only under one set of conditions at one time, but also under the same conditions at other times***

B does not allow any changes even under different conditions

C can be used for many purposes

D leaves no room for improvement

1. The author quotes the case of Albert Einstein to illustrate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A that measurements are keys to success in science

B that accuracy of mathematics

***C that the investigations are important in science***

D that the mathematical calculations may test his investigations

1. What is the main idea of the passage?

A. The theory of relativity.

B. Exactness is the core of science.

C. Scientists are different from ordinary people.

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

是什么使一个普通人成为科学家？他有与从不同的学习方法和工具吗？答案是否定的。不是因为科学家使用的工具，而是因为他使用工具的方法使他成为科学家。你也许认同怎么用力对一名木匠来说很重要。你也许也认同如何研究调查，如何发现信息对每个人来说都很重要。然而，科学家比这更进一步，他必须确定对自己的问题给出了一个合理的答案，并且他的答案通过别人也可以得到证实。同时，他还要让自己得出的许多答案符合关于世界如何运作的理论之中。

科学家的知识必须是精确地。不能出现半错半对或者只有一半机会对的情况。他必须在条件允许的情况下尽可能正确。在某个时间某个条件下成立的理论或公式必须在其他时间相同的条件下都能成立。如果条件发生了变化，科学家在证明过程中观察到的任何变化都由条件的变化来解释。这就是调查在科学研究中十分重要的其中一个理由。爱因斯坦通过数学方法提出了相对论。其数学方法的正确性被后人的调查研究所证实，从而证明该理论是正确的。一个科学家会用很多方法来进行调查研究。然后用数学来计算这些结果，从而测试这些调查结果是否正确。

1. 根据这篇文章的观点科学家是如何来的？ 他使用工具的方法。
2. “然而，科学家比这更进一步……”作者这么说是为了说明什么？ 科学家与普通人的区别
3. 一项伟大的科学理论应该是怎么样的？ 不仅只在一种条件下一次可行，而要在同样的条件下一直可行。
4. 作者引用爱因斯坦的例子是为了证明什么？ 科学研究中调查很重要。
5. 这篇文章的主要内容是什么？ 成为科学家的关键是精确和使用工具。

**答案: B C A C D**

**Passage 25**

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

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

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

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

1. This passage mainly tells us\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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

B. the author had a very kind mother

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

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

1. According to the passage, her mother worked in the post office\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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

1. Their mother told them to go to the post office straightaway after the match if England won, but she didn't tell us why. Why do you think she did that?

***A. She wanted to give them a surprise*** B. She doubted if she would get the stamps

C. She forgot to do that D. She thought it unnecessary to tell them the reason

1. What does the sentence “We were over the moon.” mean?

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

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

1. What is the best title for this passage?

A My Childhood B My Mother C A Precious Stamp ***D A Memorable Experience in Collecting Stamp***s

当我是个小女孩的时候，我和我的兄弟们收集了好多年的邮票。我的妈妈平时不上班，但是她周六在我家附近的邮局上班，她经常从邮局带回发行的所有新邮票。

1966年伦敦举办世界杯的决赛那天，我们十分兴奋，因为英格兰在决赛对阵西德。我们吃午饭的时候，妈妈告诉我们如果英格兰赢了赛后就直接去邮局，但是她没告诉我们为什么。2点钟妈妈像往常一样去上班了，其他家人在家里看电视足球直播。虽然妈妈没有观看比赛，她在广播里听着赛况。

英格兰以4比2的比分赢得了比赛，所以我和兄弟们跑到邮局，当我们冲进去的时候，妈妈正站在柜台后。她在等着卖给我们一款印有“英格兰冠军”字样的限量版邮票。我们高兴极了。

这些邮票我们现在还留着，也许它很值钱。

1. 这篇文章主要告诉我们 作者和她的兄弟们在集邮方面有一次难忘的经历
2. 根据文章，她妈妈\_\_\_\_\_\_在邮局工作 周六
3. 他们的妈妈告诉他们如果英格兰赢了赛后就直接去邮局，但是她没有说为什么。你认为她为什么这样做？她想给他们一个惊喜
4. “We were over the moon.”这句话什么意思？我们高兴极了
5. 这篇文章的最佳标题是什么？ 关于集邮的一次难忘经历

**答案: C B A B D**

**Passage 26**

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

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

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

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

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

C. Selling used furniture. ***D. Renting home furnishings.***

1. Why do some people prefer to rent furniture? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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

B. Because it saves them a lot of money.

***C. Because it saves them much trouble and money.***

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

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

A. The idea of renting furniture is not acceptable.

***B. Renting furniture is not popular in the couple’s home town.***

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

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

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

A. Rent or Buy? ***B. A New Way of Getting Home Furnishings.*** C. Furnished Apartments. D. A New Idea.

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

A. They have less money

B. They don’t want to buy old furniture

C. The new furniture is of good quality.

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

约翰和维多利亚·福斯到达纽约市准备待一年的时候，他们并没有携带太多物品。他们原本计划要么住进带家具的公寓或者买二手家具。但他们很快了解到一个越来越受欢迎的全新系统，家具（床、桌子、盘子等等）租赁已经成为美国发展最为迅速的产业之一。

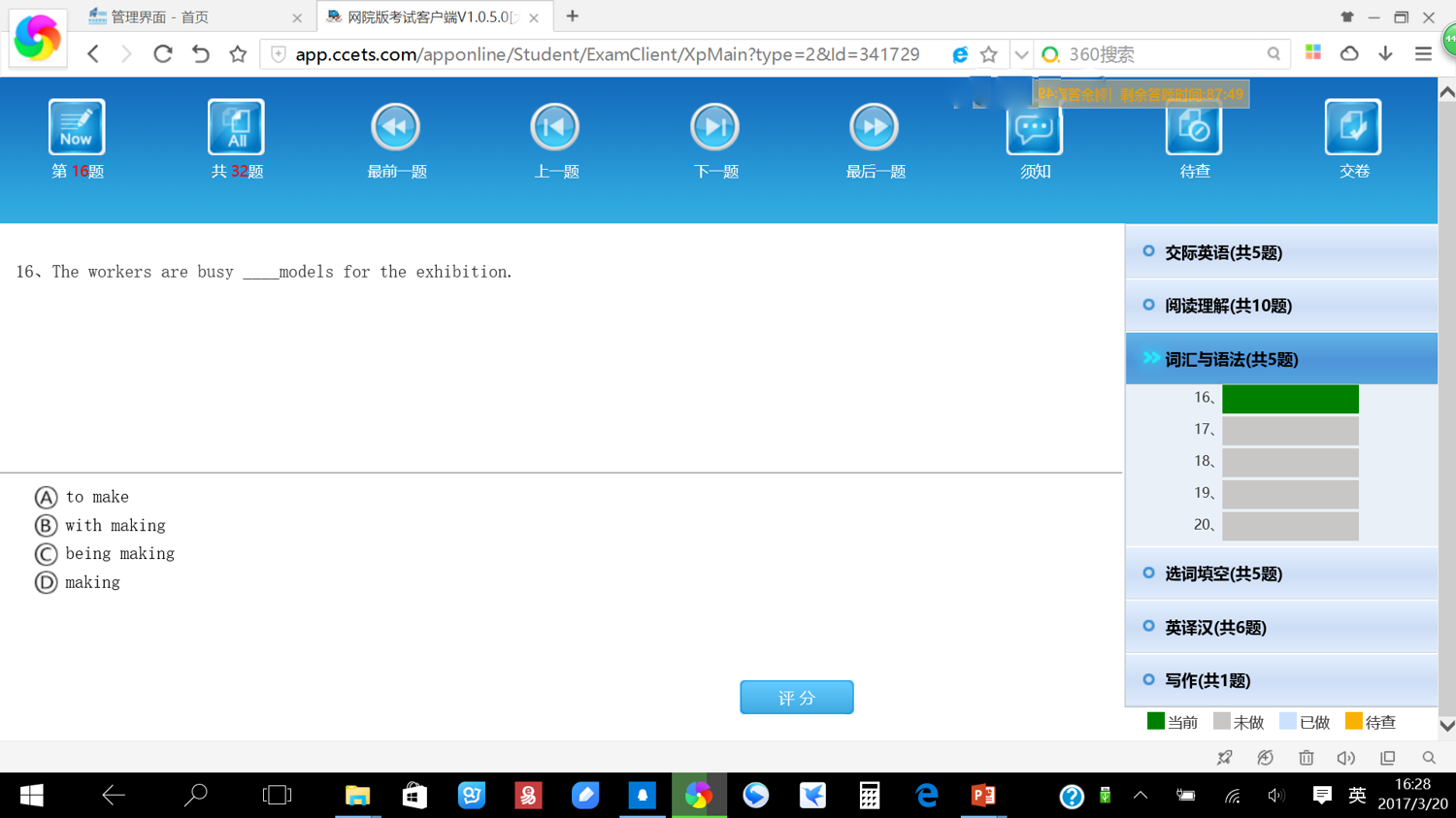
究竟是哪一类人群去租赁家具而不是购买家具呢？跨国商人或政府官员、海外学生、航空公司职员、年轻夫妇，即那些由于工作或生意的原因而不得不频繁从一座城市搬到另一座城市的人们。这样他们就可以省去大量每次搬运家具的麻烦和开支。他们入住新家之后只是租赁新家具就可以了。经济拮据的年轻人往往不愿意去购买他们很快就会不喜欢的廉价家具。他们宁可等到以后有足够经济实力的时候再去购买他们真正喜欢的家具。同时，他们也发现刚够买家具的钱可以租到更优质的家具。

有一家人现在已经拥有了属于自己的宽敞、漂亮的房子，却非常中意租来的家具以至于决定继续租赁而不是购买新家具。但通常人们并不愿意将这一切告诉他人。租赁家具仍然是新鲜事物，他们还无法确定邻居会如何看待这个问题。

1. 下列哪一项已经成为美国发展最为迅速的产业之一？ 家具租赁。
2. 为什么有些人更喜欢租赁家具？ 因为这样可以为他们省去大量麻烦和钱。
3. 你从文章中可以推断出什么？ 家具租赁在那对夫妻的家乡并不太流行。
4. 下列哪一个选项作为文章的标题最适合？ 一种全新的获得家具的方式。
5. 年轻人喜欢租赁家具是因为 他们经济拮据而且并不喜欢廉价家具。

**答案: D C B B D**

### 第三部分 词汇与语法 —— 重点题目



**注意：灰色底纹的题目（如第3题）为必须掌握的题目，考试时出现几率很大。**

1. **A large number of people \_\_\_\_\_\_ present at the meeting yesterday afternoon.很多人昨天下午出席了会议。**

A was ***B were*** C are D have

1. **A new theory is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in his latest book. 他最新的书中提出了一个新理论。**

A put up B put on C put off ***D put forward***

1. **A pair of spectacles \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ what I need at the moment.** **我现在需要的是一副眼镜。**

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

1. **A police officer claimed that he had attempted to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ paying his fare.警官说这个年轻人试图拒付费用。**

***A avoid*** B reject C refuse D neglect

1. **A sudden noise of fire-engine made him\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to the door.** **消防车突然发出的声音使他匆忙走到门口**。

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

1. **All \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ they have done is good for us all. We should understand them. 他们做的都是为了我们所有人好。我们应该理解他们。**

A what B which ***C that*** D as

1. **Although they are twins, they have nothing in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. 虽然他们是双胞胎，他们没什么共同点。**

A usual ***B common*** C always D fact

1. **As I know, there is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ car in this neighborhood. 据我所知，这附近没有这样的车。**

A no such B no a C not such ***D not such a***

1. **As the bus came round the corner, it ran \_\_\_\_\_\_\_a big tree by the roadside.汽车开到转角时撞到了路边的一棵大树。**

***A into*** B on C over D up

1. **At first I showed great interest in the play, but soon I \_\_\_\_\_\_ it. 一开始我对这部戏挺感兴趣，但很快就厌烦了。**

A tired ***B got tired of*** C was tired from D was tired with

1. **At that time, she\_\_\_\_\_\_\_on a journey with her friends. 那个时候，她在和她的朋友旅行。**

A is ***B was*** C has been D is being

1. **Australia is one of the few countries \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people drive on the left of the road.澳大利亚是人们在道路左侧驾驶的少数几个国家之一。**

A which B that ***C where*** D on which

1. **Both the kids and their parents\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_English, I think. I know it from their accent.我认为这些小孩和他们的父母亲都是英国人，我从他们的口音中知道的。**

A is B been ***C are*** D was

1. **Could you show me where the \_\_\_\_\_\_ shoes are? 你能给我指一下女鞋在哪儿吗？**

A women B womens C woman ***D women's***

1. **Did you notice the guy\_\_\_\_\_\_ head looked like a big potato?你注意到那个头看上去像个大土豆的家伙吗？**

A who B which ***C whose*** D whom

1. **– Do you want to wait? 你想等么？**

– Five days \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ too long for me to wait. 5天时间对我来说太久。

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

1. **Don’t forget \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the window before leaving the room. 在离开房间之前，不要忘记关上窗户。**

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

1. **Don’t laugh \_\_\_\_\_\_\_people when they are\_\_\_\_\_\_\_trouble.**  当人们处在困境中时，不要嘲笑他们。

A in, at B at, at ***C at, in*** D on, in

1. **Eggs, though rich in nourishments, have\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of fat. 尽管鸡蛋营养丰富，但它含有大量的脂肪。**

A a large number of B the large number ***C a large amount*** D the large amount

1. **Farmers use water in many ways. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, they use water to grow crops. 农民在许多方面使用水。例如，他们使用水来种植作物。**

A In fact ***B For example*** C Beside D Because of this

1. **Had you come five minutes earlier, you\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the train to Birmingham. But now you missed it.要是你早来五分钟，你就能赶上那班去伯明翰的火车了。但现在你错过了。**

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

1. **He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_driving me home, even though I told him I lived nearby.即使我告诉他我就住在附近，他仍坚持开车送我回家。**

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

1. **He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lives in the house where he was born. 他仍然住在他出生的房子里。**

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

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

A on B of ***C for*** D after

1. **He is not a child\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. 他不再是个孩子了。**

A no more B no longer C any much ***D any more***

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

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

1. **He was drinking pop \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the rest of us drank whisky. 我们都在和威士忌的时候他在喝汽水。**

***A while*** B as C since D when

1. **His mother \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ alone since his father died.** 自从他父亲去世后，他母亲一直独自生活。

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

1. **His salary as a driver is much higher than\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. 他当司机的薪水比当搬运工的薪水要高的多。**

A a porter B is a porter C as a porter D ***that of a porter***

1. **How \_\_\_\_\_ you say that you really understand the whole story if you have covered only part of the article?** **如果你只看了文章的一部分，怎么能说你真的了解整个故事？**

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

1. **How can he\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_if he is not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_? 如果他不去听, 怎么能听到呢？**

A listen; hearing ***B hear; listening*** C be listening; heard D be hearing; listened to

1. **I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ writing the article by the time you get back. 等你回来的时候我将会写完文章了。**

A shall finish B must have finished C have finished ***D shall have finished***

1. **I am going to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the meal, I insist. 我坚持由我来为这一餐付账。**

A pay ***B pay for*** C pay about D pay on

1. **I am not used to speaking\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ public. 我不习惯在公共场合讲话。**

***A in*** B at C on D to

1. **– I am very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with my own cooking. It looks nice and smells delicious. 我对自己做的菜很满意。看上去很好，闻起来很美味。**

– Mm, it does have a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ smell. 嗯，确实闻起来很香。

A pleasant; pleased B pleased; pleased C pleasant; pleasant ***D pleased; pleasant***

1. **I didn’t expect you to turn \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at the meeting yesterday. 我没有期望你会在昨天的会议上出现。**

***A up*** B to C out D over

1. **I didn’t know what to do, but then an idea suddenly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to me.我本来不知道该做什么，但是突然间想到一个主意。**

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

1. **I don’t know \_\_\_\_\_\_\_to deal with such matter. 我不知道该怎么处理这种事情。**

A what ***B how*** C which D \

1. **I don’t know the park, but it’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_to be quite beautiful. 我不了解这个公园，但据说它很美。**

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

1. **I fell and hurt myself while I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_basketball yesterday.昨天当我打篮球的时候，我跌倒并弄伤了自己。**

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

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

A hear B being heard C be heard ***D hearing***

1. **I had’t seen him for years, but I\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_his voice on the telephone. 我多年没见他，但在电话里听出了他的声音。**

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

1. **I like the teacher \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ classes are very interesting and creative. 我喜欢那种上课非常有趣且有创造性的老师。**

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

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

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

1. **I tried to put \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a telephone call to him, but his line was always busy. 我想打电话给他，但总占线。**

A over B into C away ***D through***

1. **I won’t make the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_mistake next time. 下次我不会犯同样的错误了。**

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

1. **I would like to do the job \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you don’t force me to study.只要你不强迫我学习，我愿意做那个工作。**

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

1. **If she wants to keep slim, she must make a \_\_\_\_in her diet.如果她想保持身材（瘦），必须在她的饮食中有所变化。**

***A change*** B turn C run D go

1. **If you don’t want to get wet, you had better\_\_this umbrella with you.如果你不想被淋湿，最好带上这把伞。**

***A take*** B to take C taken D for taking

1. **It is because she is very devoted to her patients \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ she is loved by them. 正是因为她对待她的病人十分尽心，因此他们都很爱她。**

***A that*** B which C what D who

1. **It is not easy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the answer to this problem. 找出这个问题的答案不容易。**

***A to figure out*** B figuring out C figure out D being figured out

1. **It is said that she will go abroad \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_this month. 据说这个月她就出国了。**

A some time B some times ***C sometime*** D sometimes

1. **It’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that he was wrong. 这很清楚，他是错的。**

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

1. **– It’s a good idea. But who’s going to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the plan? 是个好主意。但是谁会去执行计划？**

**– I think John and Peter will.**  我认为会是John和Peter。

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

1. **It’s bad\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_for you to smoke in the public places where smoking is not allowed.对你来说在禁止吸烟的公共场所吸烟是一个不好的行为。**

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

1. **It’s time we\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the lecture because everybody has arrived. 大家都到了，我们该开始讲课了。**

A will start B shall start C start ***D started***

1. **It took me a long time to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the disappointment of failing the exam.我花了很长时间才从考试不及格的失望情绪中恢复过来。**

***A get over*** B get up C get into D get down

1. **It was because of the heavy rain last night \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I didn’t go home before 10 o’clock.**因为昨晚下大雨，所以我没有十点以前回家。

***A that*** B when C which D how

1. **It was well known that Thomas Edison\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the electric lamp. 众所周知，托马斯·爱迪生发明了电灯。**

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

1. **Jane’s dress is similar in design\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_her sister’s. 简的裙子和她妹妹的在设计上很相似。**

A like B with ***C to*** D as

1. **“Let me\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_you,” said my boss, “you should call me immediately after you arrive at the airport.”**

“我提醒你，”我的老板说，“你到达机场后应该立即打电话给我。”

A ask B advise C remember ***D remind***

1. **Mathematics \_\_\_\_\_\_\_study of science of number. 数学是一门研究数字的科学。**

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

1. **Measles (麻疹)** **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a long time to get over. 麻疹需要很长一段时间才能恢复。**

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

1. **Mike is better than Peter \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_swimming.** **Mike比Peter更擅长游泳。**

A for ***B at*** C on D in

1. **Modern machinery\_\_been installed in this newly-built factory.这间新建的工厂已经安装了现代化的机器。**

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

1. **My uncle \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ until he was 45. 我叔叔45岁才结婚。**

A married ***B didn't marry*** C has married D would marry

1. **Nancy is considered to be \_\_\_\_\_the other students in her class. 南希被认为和她班上其他学生一样聪明。**

A less intelligent B the most intelligent C intelligent as well ***D as intelligent as***

1. **Nancy works in a shop and \_\_\_\_\_\_. 南希在一个商店工作，爱伦也是。**

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

1. **Neither Bill nor his parents \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at home.** **比尔和他的父母都不在家。**

A is B has ***C are*** D was

1. **Neither John \_\_\_\_\_\_\_his father was able to wake up early enough to catch the morning train.约翰和他父亲都没能早点起来赶上早班火车。**

***A nor*** B or C but D and

1. **Never before \_\_\_\_\_\_\_see such a terrible car accident on the road.我从来没有在马路上看到过这么可怕的交通事故。**

A I have B have I C I did ***D did I***

1. **No matter\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the little sisters managed to round the sheep up and drive them back home safely.不管雪下的多大，两个小姐妹还是安全地把羊聚拢起来赶回了家。**

A it was snowing hard B hard it was snowing C how it was snowing hard ***D how hard it was snowing***

1. **Not until the meeting was over \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that he had made a mistake in his speech. 直到会议结束他才意识到他在讲话中犯了一个错误。**

A he realized ***B did he realize*** C he has realized D has he realized

1. **On average, a successful lawyer has to talk to several\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a day.一般来说，一个成功的律师一天要和好几个客户交流。**

A customers B supporters C guests ***D clients***

1. **Once environmental damage \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, it takes many years for the system to recover.一旦环境遭到破坏，则需要花费很多年才能恢复。**

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

1. **Our house is about a mile from the railway station and there are not many houses\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.我们家离火车站大概一英里左右，而且在这中间房子不多。**

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

1. **People at the party worried about him because no one was aware\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he had gone.晚会上的人都为他担忧，因为没人知道他去哪儿了。**

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

1. **Professor Smith promised to look\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_my paper, that is, to read it carefully before the defense.史密斯教授已经答应帮我看一下我的论文，也就是说要在答辩前再仔细看一下。**

A after ***B over*** C on D into

1. **Samuel Clemens, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as Mark Twain, was one of the most famous American writers.塞缪尔·克莱门斯，也被称作马克·吐温，是美国最著名的作家之一。**

A to know B to be known ***C known*** D knowing

1. **Shanghai is really a fascinating city and we've decided to stay for \_\_\_\_\_\_ two weeks. 上海真是一个迷人的城市，我们决定再待两周。**

***A another*** B other C the other D other's

1. **She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 100 pages of the book today. 她今天已读完这本书的一百页了。**

***A has already read*** B already reads C already read D was already read

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

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

1. **She's had her hair\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ really short, but she likes it off. 她的头发被剪的很短，但是她能应付得来。**

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

1. **She wonders \_\_\_\_\_\_\_will happen to her private life in the future.她想知道将来的私人生活将会发生什么。**

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

1. **– Smoking is bad for your health. 吸烟有害健康。**

– Yes, I know. But I simply can't \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. 是的，我知道。但我就是戒不掉。

***A give it up*** B give it in C give it out D give it away

1. **Sunday is the day** **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_people usually don’t go to work. 星期天是人们通常不用去工作的时间。**

***A when*** B which C in which D that

1. **The atmosphere\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_certain gases mixed together in definite proportions.大气是由多种气体以一定的比例混合而成的。**

A composes of B is made up ***C consists of*** D makes up of

1. **The boy is not happy at the new school. He has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_friends there. 这个男孩在新学校并不开心，他在那儿没什么朋友。**

***A few*** B a few C little D a little

1. **The Chinese government has taken \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to prevent the spread of the bird flu.中国政府采取措施防止禽流感传播。**

A step ***B steps*** C measure D something

1. **The computer system\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_suddenly while he was searching for information on the internet. 他上网查找资料的时候计算机系统突然瘫痪了。**

***A broke down*** B broke out C broke up D broke in

1. **The explorers sailed on the ocean for two weeks and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ found the mysterious land.探险家们在海上航行了两周，最终找到了神秘的陆地。**

A generally ***B eventually*** C extremely D gradually

1. **The football match had to be \_\_\_\_\_\_ owing to the bad weather.由于天气很糟糕，足球赛不得不被取消了。**

***A cancelled*** B advanced C arranged D held

1. **The girl is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of a film star. 这个女孩有点像位电影明星。**

A somebody ***B something*** C anybody D anyone

1. **The grey building is the place where the workers live, and the white building is the place where the spare parts** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. **灰色的建筑是工人们工作的地方，白色的建筑是生产备件的地方。**

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

1. **The harder you study, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you will learn.** **你学习越努力，学到的就越多。**

A much B many ***C the more*** D much more

1. **The higher the temperature, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the liquid evaporates.** **温度越高，液体蒸发的越快。**

***A the faster*** B the more fast C the slower D the more slower

1. **The manager will not\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_us to use his car. 经理不准我们用他的车。**

A have B let C agree ***D allow***

1. **The reason I did not go abroad was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a job in my home town.我没有出国的原因是我在家乡找到一份工作。**

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

1. **The red flower goes from one to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_in the class.在班级里，这朵红花从一个人手中传到另一个人手中。**

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

1. **The students were all entertained in a Mexican restaurant, at Professor Brian’s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.布朗教授在一家墨西哥餐厅请学生吃饭。**

A money B pay ***C expense*** D loss

1. **The top of the Great Wall is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for five horses to go side by side.长城的顶部足够得宽可以让5匹马并排通过。**

A wide B so wide ***C wide enough*** D enough wide

1. **The workers are busy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ models for the exhibition. 工人们正忙着为展览制作模型。**

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

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

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

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

***A is*** B be C have D has

1. **Therefore, other things\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_equal, the number of workers that employers want decreases.因此，在其他方面都相同的前提下，雇主需要的工人数量减少了。**

A is B are ***C being*** D having

1. **There have been many \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in their marriage but they still love each other.他们的婚姻一直起起伏伏，但他们仍然爱着对方。**

A right and wrong B back and forth ***C ups and downs*** D right and left

1. **There’s lots of fruit\_\_\_\_ the tree. Our little cat is also in the tree.树上长了许多果实。我们的小猫也在树上。**

A in B at C under ***D on***

1. **They got there an hour \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than the others.**  **他们比其他人早1小时到达那里。**

A early B much early C more early ***D earlier***

1. **They have done \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_work these days.** **他们这些天已经做了太多工作。**

***A too much*** B much too C too many D many too

1. **This kind of material expands** **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the temperature increasing. 这种材料随温度的升高而膨胀。**

A to B for ***C with*** D at

1. **Tom \_\_\_\_\_\_more than twenty pounds on the novel.** **汤姆花了20多镑买这部小说。**

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

1. **Tom is so talkative. I'm sure you'll soon get tired \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ him. 汤姆非常健谈。我敢肯定很快你会厌烦他。**

***A of*** B with C at D on

1. **Tom, what did you do with my documents? I have never seen such a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and disorder. 汤姆，你对我的文件做了什么？我从来没见到这么乱过。**

A mass ***B mess*** C guess D bus

1. **Twenty people were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ wounded in the air crash. 20个人在空难中严重受伤。**

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

1. **Two days is not enough for him to finish the work. He needs\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_day.两天时间他完成不了这项工作，还需要一天。**

A other B the other C the third ***D a third***

1. **We are next-door\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.** **我们是邻居。**

A neighborhoods B neighbor C neighborhood ***D neighbors***

1. **We came finally \_\_\_\_\_\_ the conclusion that she has been telling lies all the time.我们最终得出的结论是她一直在说谎。**

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

1. **We looked everywhere for the keys, but they are nowhere \_\_\_\_\_\_.我们到处寻找钥匙，但是哪儿都找不到。**

A to find B to have found ***C to be found*** D being found

1. **We should not look down \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the poor people. 我们不应该瞧不起穷人。**

***A upon*** B at C to D of

1. **We've \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ paper and ink. Ask Mr. Howard to lend us some. 我们的纸和墨水都用完了。去找霍华德先生借我们一些。**

A run away with ***B run out of*** C run off D run down

1. **We've looked \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for the keys we lost. 我们到处寻找丢失的钥匙。**

A in all places B at all places C over all ***D everywhere***

1. **We’ve missed the last bus. I’m afraid we have no \_\_\_\_\_\_\_but to take a taxi.我们已经错过了末班巴士。除了打车之外，我恐怕我们没有其他选择了。**

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

1. **We worked hard and completed the task \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. 我们工作很努力，并且提前完成了任务。**

A in the time B on the time ***C ahead of time*** D before time

1. **What is the train \_\_\_\_\_\_\_to Birmingham?** **去伯明翰的火车费用是多少？**

A fee B tip ***C fare*** D cost

1. **When Lily came home at 5 p.m. yesterday, her mother \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dinner in the kitchen.莉莉昨天下午5点到家时，她的妈妈正在厨房做饭。**

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

1. **When you find it difficult to communicate with others in English, please don't \_\_\_\_\_\_ trying to learn the language. 当你发现用英语与他人交流有困难时，请不要放弃尝试学这门语言。**

***A give up*** B pick up C put up D take up

1. **While I was in the university, I learned taking photos, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is very useful now for me.我在大学里学会了照相，这一技能现在对我很有用。**

A it ***B which*** C that D at

1. **Who’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Jim, Jack or John?**  **谁最高，Jim, Jack还是John？**

A tall B taller C much taller ***D the tallest***

1. **Will you \_\_\_\_\_\_me a favor, please?** **你愿意帮我个忙吗？**

***A do*** B make C bring D give

1. **With the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_of Mary, all the girl students are eager to go to the party.除了Mary之外，所有的女生都渴望参加派对。**

A exhibition ***B exception*** C except D reception

1. **Would you let \_\_\_\_\_\_to the park with my classmate, Mum? 妈妈，让我和同学一起去公园好吗？**

***A me go*** B me going C I go D I going

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

– OK, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. 好的，我会的。

A must B should ***C will*** D can

1. **Yesterday was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ day that we decided to go swimming. 昨天天气很好，我们决定去游泳。**

A such beautiful B so beautiful ***C such a beautiful*** D a so beautiful

1. **You had better \_\_\_\_\_\_\_a doctor as soon as possible.** **你最好尽快去看医生。**

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

1. **You have caught a bad cold so you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ stay in bed now. 你得了重感冒，现在必须卧床休息。**

***A must*** B need C have D shall

1. **You shouldn’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_your time like that, Bob; you have to finish your school work tonight.鲍勃，你不应该像这样消磨时间，你今天晚上必须完成你的学校作业。**

A cut B do ***C kill*** D kick

1. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_her and then try to copy what she does.** **留心观察她，然后照她的样子做。**

A Mind B See C Stare at ***D Watch***

1. **–\_\_\_\_\_\_ is your girl friend like? 你的女朋友是什么样的？**

– She is very kind and good-looking. 她人很好，也很漂亮。

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

1. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ she survived the accident is miracle. 她在车祸中幸存是一个奇迹。**

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

1. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the War of Independence, the United States was an English colony.在独立战争之前，美国是英国的殖民地。**

***A Before*** B At C In D Between

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

A Except B But ***C Besides*** D Outsides

1. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with you, I have a long way to go.** **与你相比，我还有很长的路要走。**

***A Compared*** B Comparing C To compare D Compare

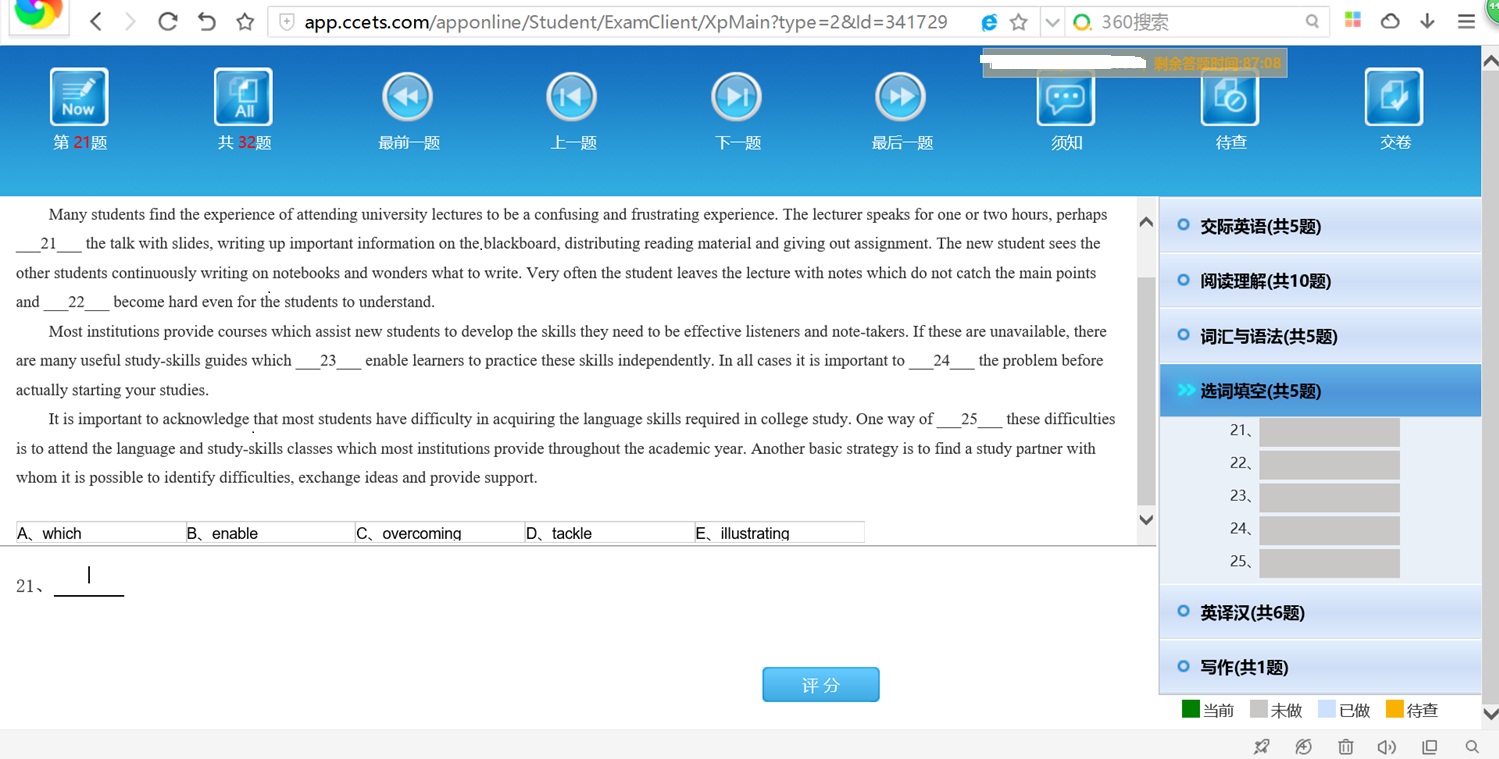
1. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you are leaving tomorrow, we can have dinner together tonight. 既然你明天要走了，我们可以今晚一起吃饭。**

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

1. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you know, David has been well lately.** **你知道的，David最近一直很好。**

A Which ***B As*** C What D When

### 第四部分 选词填空 —— 示例篇章



**注意：选词填空的题库范围太大、每次考试出现新题很多，资料里的题目考试时抽中的机会很小。建议按照学院辅导视频讲解的技巧去答题，资料里列出的文章为配合视频讲解的示例文章，而不是说只看这几篇就够了。考前2周左右群文件可能会上传选词填空预测题，考中几率比较大，建议尽量掌握。**

**Passage 1**

Did you sleep well last night? Maybe many people will answer: No. In fact, in the world about one in three people do not have good sleep. 21 you say you do not have good sleep, it means waking early and not getting back to sleep, often interrupted short period of sleep, or hours of wakefulness. You 22 get tired, worried, and anxious. Your memory and ability to remember things will be affected.

Then what should you do when you have the trouble? Do not worry about it too much. First, let’s see whether you can sleep yourself. The ways are as follows:

First, 23 that your bedroom isn’t too cold or too hot. Keep it dark and quiet.

Second, check your lifestyle:

Do not drink tea, coffee, cola or chocolate four hours before going to bed. Drink less liquid so that you can have no or fewer visits to the toilet.

Set your body clock well by getting up and going to bed at the fixed time every day. You 24 take any daytime naps.

Develop a relaxing bedtime habit. Read or listen to music, then take a warm bath. If you really can not sleep, try some bread, rice or milk. They will help you fall asleep.

Go for a daily walk. Natural light helps you to put your body clock into correct habit, 25 do exercise outdoors if you can.

Forget the worries of the day. Write down any worries, thoughts or questions before you go to bed. With these written down, you will have less to think about and your sleep will become easier.

21 – 25 A. make sure B. may C. If D. had better not E. so

**答案：CBADE**

你昨晚睡得好吗？也许很多人会回答：不好，实际上，世界上大约有三分之一的人没有好的睡眠，这意味着早醒后无法再入睡，睡觉的时间断断续续，或数小时保持清醒。你可能会很累、担心、焦虑。你的记忆力会受到影响。

然后当你碰到问题的时候你应该做什么呢？不要担心。首先，让我们看看你是否可以自己入睡。方法如下：

首先，确保你的床不是太冷或太热的。保持黑暗和安静。

第二，检查你的生活方式：

睡前四小时不要喝浓茶，咖啡，可乐或巧克力。少摄入液体可以不去或少去厕所。

通过固定睡觉和起床的时间来调整你的生物钟。你最好白天不要小睡。

养成睡前放松的习惯。阅读或者听音乐，然后洗个热水澡。如果你真的不能入睡，吃点面包、米饭或喝点牛奶。它们会帮助你入睡。

每天散步。自然光有助于你纠正你的生物钟，所以如果可以的你应该做些户外运动。

忘掉一天的烦恼。在你睡觉之前写下所有的担忧、想法或问题。把这些写下来，你就会有忧虑会减少，你的睡眠会变得更加容易。

**Passage 2**

Mr. Black had two cats. One was very big and 21 was quite small. He liked them very much. One day, Mr. Green, a friend of his, came to see him. When he saw two holes 22 the door – a large hole and a small one, he was surprised and said, "My dear friend, why 23 two holes in your door?""  24 why are there two holes?  25 can the big cat go through the small hole?" he said.

21 – 25 A But B in C the other D How E are there

**答案：CBEAD**

布莱克先生养了两只猫。一只很大，另一只很小。他很喜欢这两只猫。有一天，布莱克的一位好友，格林先生来看他。当他看到门上有两个洞，一大一小，他很惊讶，问道：我亲爱的朋友，你为什么要在门上挖两个洞呢？他说：但是为什么门上有两个洞？大猫怎么能从小洞进出呢？

**Passage 3**

Almost everyone knows the meaning of Mr., Mrs., and Miss. Mr. is used before the names of men. Mrs. is for married women and Miss is for single women. But 21 is Ms?

For some time, businessmen in the United States have used Ms before a woman's name when they do not know whether the woman is married or not. Today, however, many women prefer to use Ms rather than Mrs. or Miss.

The word “ 22 ” does not tell us whether or not a man is married. So the women want to be equal to men in this way. These women feel that it is not important for people to know whether they are married or not.

There are some problems with Ms. Not all women like it. Some like the older ways of doing thing. Some find 23 difficult to read. Ms 24 “miz”. Young women like it better than older women 25 . It is difficult to know whether most American women will use Ms in the future. What do you think of it?

21—25 A Mr. B it C sounds like D do E what

**答案：EABCD**

很多人都知道先生，夫人和小姐的含义。先生用于男性名字前。夫人用来称呼已婚女人，小姐用于称呼未婚女士。但是Ms是什么意思呢？

有一段时间，美国商人若不知道女士是否已婚就用女士来称呼。然而，现在比起夫人或小姐，许多女性喜欢被称呼为女士。

先生这个词并没有告知我们一个男士是否已婚。因此，女性想用这种方式和男性平等。这些女性认为让别人知道自己是否已婚并不重要。

用女士也产生一些问题。不是所有女性都喜欢它。有的喜欢老派的称呼。有的人认为难读。Ms 听起来像＂miz＂。年轻女性比年长的女性更喜欢它。很难知道将来是否大部分美国女性使用女士。你有什么看法？

**Passage 4**

Every year students in many countries learn English. Some of these students are children, the other students are young people. Why do all these people want to learn 21 ? It is not easy to answer this question. Many boys and girls learn English at school. It is one of their subjects. Many people learn English because it is 22 in their work. Some young people learn English for their higher studies because some of their books are written 23 English. Other people learn English because they want to 24 newspapers in English. Some people learn English because they want to work in the USA, England or Australia. English is very 25 in our life.

21—25 A useful B in C read D helpful E English

**答案：EABCD**

每年，来自许多国家的学生学习英语。这些学生中有的是孩子，有的是年轻人。为什么这么多人想要学英语？回答这个问题不太容易。许多男孩女孩在学校学英语。英语不是他们的科目。许多人学英语是因为工作需要。有的年轻人学英语是要深造，因为他们的学习用书是英文版。其他人学英语是因为他们想看英文报纸。有的人学英语是因为他们想去美国，英国或澳洲工作。英语在我们生活中很有帮助。

**Passage 5**

The United States covers a large part of the North 21continent，when this land first became a nation. After  22  its freedom from England, it had 13 states. Each of the states had a start on the American flag by. As the nation grew, new states were formed and there were new stars on the flag.   23   a long time, there were 48 stars. In 1959 two more stars were added to the flag, representing the new states of Alaska and Hawaii.

Indians were the first people of the land and a great number came from England. It is   24   that reason that the language of the United States is English and that its culture and customs are more    25   those of England than any other country in the world.

21 – 25 A For B. for C. winning D. like E. American

**答案：ECABD**

美国占了北美洲的大片面积。这些地方第一次变成一个民族。当美国从英国赢得自由后，它有13个州，每个州都有一个星在美国国旗上。过了段时间，已经有48个州。1959年又有两个州加入，阿拉斯加和夏威夷。

印第安人是这片土地上最早的人类，然后越来越多的人从英国来到这片土地，这就是美国的语言和文化习惯为什么与英国如此相近的原因。

**Passage 6**

July comes with school examinations .but when these are finished, the school year ends. Boys and girls have nearly two month’s holiday. They leave school by bus or train to go back home to meet their fathers and mothers.

The summer holidays are the best time of the year in England for    21   children. The weather is usually so good that they can spend most of their time playing in the garden, or playing in the forests and fields if he lives in the   22   . If he lives in a big town, they can usually go to parks to play.

In England, not only the rich people can take their children to the seaside. If a factory worker or a bus driver, a street cleaner or a farmer   23   to take his wife and children there, he can usually do this like them.

Why do people like so much at the seaside? It’s the sea, the sand and the sun. Of course, there are a lot of new things to see, nice things to eat and exciting things to do. And there are also the feeling of sand under one’s feet, of sea water to one’s skin, and the warm sun on one’s back. Everybody can enjoy himself at the seaside.

But when    24   comes, the summer holidays are over. Boys and girls   25   have a new school year. They will come back to their school again.

21 – 25 A countries B September C will D wants E most

**答案：EADBC**

七月来了，会进行期末考试。但是，当这些都结束了，该学年就结束了。学生们有近两月的假期。他们乘公交和火车离开学校回家，去见父母亲。

在英国，对大多数孩子而言，暑假是最好的假期，天气晴朗，他们可以在公园里玩，在森林里玩，如果他们住乡下，还可以在田野里玩，如果他们住在城里，他们会在公园里玩。

在英国，不仅仅是富裕家庭会带孩子去海边，工人，公交司机，清洁工或小卖部店主都会带他们的妻子和孩子去海边，他们会做他们喜欢的事。为什么人们都喜欢海边呢，有海，有沙滩和阳光。当然，还有很多新鲜的事可以看见，很多好吃的可以吃，还有很多开心的事可以做。也可以尝试把脚埋在沙子里的感觉，用海水洗澡，晒个太阳，每个人都很喜欢海边。

但是到了九月，海边假期就结束了，孩子们就回到学校开始新的学期了。

**Passage 7**

What do you do at weekend? Some people like to stay at home, but others like to go for a walk or play football. My friend Jack works hard in a factory on \_\_\_21\_\_\_. At the weekend, he always \_\_\_22\_\_\_ different things. On Saturday he drives his car and on \_\_\_23\_\_\_ he goes with his family to a village by car. His uncle and aunt have a farm there. It isn't a small one, but there's always much work to do on the farm. The children \_\_\_24\_\_\_ with the animals and give them their food. Jack and his wife help his uncle in the fields. At the end of the day, they are all \_\_\_25\_\_\_ and Jack's aunt gives them a big meal.

21 – 25 A. Sunday B. help C. hungry D. weekdays E. does

**答案：DEABC**

你周末做什么？一些人喜欢待在家里，但是其他人喜欢去散步或者踢足球。我的朋友杰克平时在工厂里工作得很努力。周末的时候，他总是做不同的事情。周六他开着车，周日他和家人开车去村庄。他的叔叔婶婶在那儿有个农场。它不算小，但是农场上总是有很多活儿要做。孩子们帮忙照顾动物，给它们喂食。杰克和他妻子帮他叔叔在地里干活。那天晚上，他们都饿了，杰克的婶婶给他们做了一顿丰盛的晚餐。

**Passage 8**

1. Last night, a fire broke out in Ann's house in Manchester.

Ann's parents were out of town for the weekend when something wrong in the room caused the fire to 21 in the middle of the night. The girl was waken up by the family dog, Danny, who was barking loudly in the back garden. Ann smelled something 22 .She got up and at once ran through the smoke-filled house to wake her old brother, Frank.

When Frank would not wake up, Ann got some help from the dog. Frank's unconscious body was far too 23 for the little girl to move alone , but the clever girl brought the dog inside and 24 the dog's leash（牵狗的皮带）to Frank's left ankle. She then held her brother's right ankle, and together the girl and the dog 25 Frank to safety.

The 10-year-old girl, Ann, saved her big brother from death.

21 – 25 A. heavy B. burning C. start D. pulled E. tied

**答案：CBAED**

2. Last night, a fire broke out in Ann’ s house in Manchester.

Ann' s parents were out of town for the weekend when something wrong in the room caused the fire to start in the middle of the night. The girl was 21 up by the family dog, Danny, who was barking loudly in the back garden. Ann smelled something burning. She 22 up and at once ran through the smoke-filled house to wake her old brother, Frank.

When Frank would not wake up, Ann got some help from the dog. Frank' s unconscious body was far 23 heavy for the little girl to move alone, but the clever girl brought the dog inside and 24 the dog' s leash (牵狗的皮带) to Frank' s left ankle. She then held her brother’s right ankle, and together the girl and the dog 25 Frank to safety.

The 10 year-old girl, Ann, saved her big brother’s life.

21 – 25 A. too B. got C. waken D. pulled E. tied

**答案: CBAED**

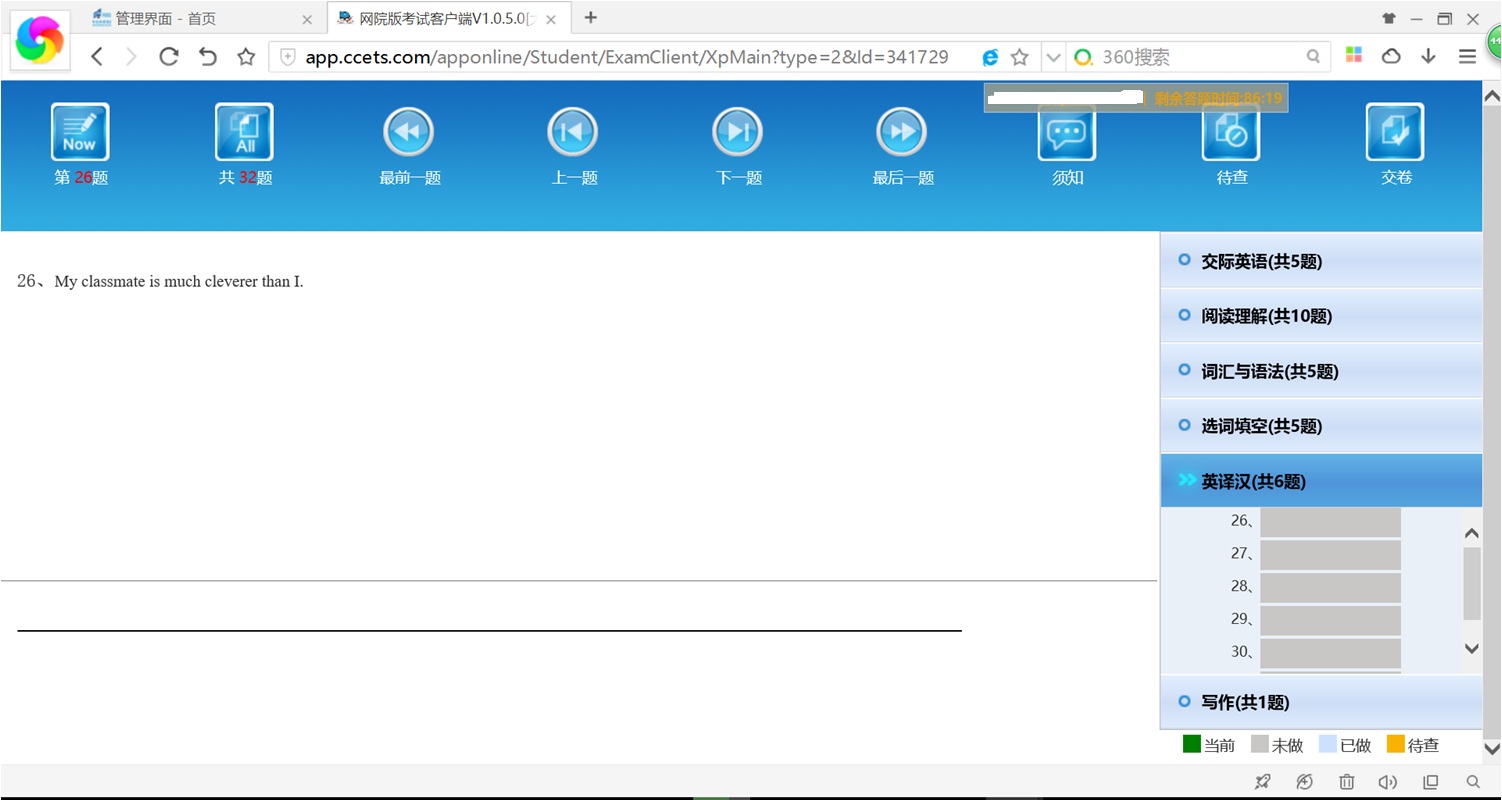
昨晚，在曼彻斯特的安的家发生了一场火灾。

安的父母周末外出了。半夜房间里的某个问题引发了火灾。这个女孩被家里的叫丹尼的狗叫醒了，它在后花园大声的叫。安闻到东西烧焦的味道。她爬起来，马上穿过烟雾缭绕的房子去叫醒她哥哥弗兰克。

当弗兰克无法醒来的时候，安去叫狗帮忙。弗兰克的无意识的身体对于一个弱小的女孩独自来搬太重了，但是聪明的女孩把狗带进来，把弗兰克的左脚踝拴在狗的皮带上。然后她拉着她哥哥的右脚踝，和狗一起将弗兰克拖到了安全的地方。

10岁的女孩安救了她哥哥的命。

### 第五部分 英译汉 ——重点句



**注意：灰色底纹的题目（如第2题）为必须掌握的题目，考试时出现几率很大。个别题目中某个英文单词后面括号里有另一个单词是说明这两个单词意思相同、考试时会出现其中一个（如第155题）。**

**A**

1. **A dog is always well-known as a clever and friendly animal. 在动物中，狗素以其聪明与和善而著称**。
2. **A friend of mine from high school is working in England now. 我高中的一个朋友正在英格兰工作。**
3. **A good memory is a great help in learning a language. 好的记忆力有助于语言的学习。**
4. **A lot of natural resources in the mountain area are to (will) be exploited and used. 那个山区有许多自然资源有待于开发利用。**
5. **A teacher should have patience in his work. 当老师应当有耐心。**
6. **About half of the fruit is ripe. 大约有一半的水果已经成熟了。**
7. **Air pollution is more serious than water pollution. 空气污染比水污染更为严重。**
8. **All that glitters is not gold. 闪光的未必都是金子。**
9. **Although very important, intelligence is not necessarily the key to success. 尽管聪明十分重要，但它未必是成功的关键。**
10. **Apples here like water and sunshine. 这里的苹果喜欢水和阳光。**
11. **Are you fond of music? 你喜欢音乐吗？**
12. **Are you willing to donate more money for the poor people? 你愿意为穷人捐赠更多的钱吗？**
13. **As is known to all, China is the largest developing country in the world today. 众所周知，中国是当今世界上最大的发展中国家**。
14. **As long as there is water, plants won’t die quickly. 只要有水，植物就不会很快死亡。**

**B**

1. **Because there was heavy traffic, we were ten minutes late. 由于交通拥挤，我们晚了十分钟。**
2. **Beijing Olympic Games can make Chinese people work harder. 北京奥林匹克运动会使得中国人民更加努力工作。**
3. **Bill hit his car into a wall last night. 昨晚比尔开车撞到了墙上。**
4. **Both Ann and Mary are suitable for the job. 安妮和玛丽都适合干这项工作。**
5. **But competitive swimming is just over one hundred years old. 但游泳比赛不过只有一百余年的历史。**
6. **But it looks like something I would never buy. 但它看起来就像是我绝不会买的。**
7. **But I’ve got room for only two of you in the house. 但是我家里只能住下你们其中的两个人。**
8. **But little Smart is not really that smart. 但是小灵通并不是真的很灵通。**
9. **Business success depends on hard work. 事业上的成功依靠努力工作。**
10. **By 1900, states had laws against selling cigarettes to young people. 到1900年，大部分州已经颁布了禁止向青少年出售香烟的法律。**

**C**

1. **Can I download this material without paying any money? 我可以免费下载这份资料吗？**
2. **Can you express yourself clearly in English? 你能用英语清楚地表达自己的意思吗？**
3. **China will build up a space station in ten years. 在十年内，中国将建一个太空站。**
4. **Could you tell me where the post office is? 请问邮局在哪里？**

**D**

1. **Did you go fishing with your friends last Sunday? 上周日你跟朋友去钓鱼了吗？**
2. **Do you have access to the Internet? 你能上网吗？**
3. **Do you often do your washing in the evening? 你经常晚上洗衣服吗？**
4. **Do you think students should do a part-time job? 你认为学生应该做兼职吗？**
5. **Do you think you can do it by yourself? 你认为你能自己做这件事吗？**
6. **Do you mind my smoking here? 我在这里吸烟你介意吗？**
7. **Do you still have anything that you don’t understand? 你还有什么不明白的吗？**
8. **Don't you mind my opening the window? 你不介意我打开这扇窗户吧？**
9. **Don’t you think smoking is harmful to your health? 你不认为吸烟有害健康吗？**
10. **Does the computer have instructions on it? 电脑上面有使用说明吗？**

**E**

1. **Each time history repeats itself, the price goes up. 历史每重演一次，代价就增加一分。**
2. **Each year some of his money is given to the best scientists and writers of the world. 每年他的一部分钱都会奖给世界上最优秀的科学家和作家。**
3. **Every student has free access to all the sources in the library.每位学生都可以自由使用图书馆的所有资源。**
4. **Everyone was in bed except me. 除了我，所有人都上床睡觉了**。
5. **Excuse me. Could you tell me how to get to the cinema? 请问去电影院怎么走？**

**F**

1. **Fewer high school students are smoking now than a few years ago.相比若干年前，现在吸烟的高中生少了。**
2. **Fires may do more damage than the earthquakes. 火灾造成的损失可能比地震还严重。**
3. **Fred (人名有可能变化为Tom) was such a hardworking student that he soon came out first in the class. 弗莱德(汤姆)是一个学习十分用功的学生，以至于不久就成了班里学习最好的学生。**
4. **From the East Coast to the West Coast it is about 3,000 miles wide. 海岸线东西相距约三千英里。**

**G**

1. **Give us a few more minutes to decide. 再给我们一点时间来做决定。**
2. **Go down this street until you reach the second street lights. 沿着这条街一直走到第二个交通灯处。**

**H**

1. **Have you seen Tom recently? 你最近有没有看见汤姆？**
2. **He asks me to stay in the room till he comes back. 他让我呆在屋里等他回来。**
3. **He called the doctor and made sure they would meet at five. 他打电话和医生确认他们将在五点见面。**
4. **He didn’t need to attend the meeting. 他没必要参加那个会议。**
5. **He doesn’t know what life means to him. 他不知道人生的意义。**
6. **He doesn't like the way you talk to him. 他不喜欢你和他说话的样子。**
7. **He had to leave early yesterday. 昨天他不得不早些离开。**
8. **He has a foreign friend who lives in America (the Untited States). 他有个住在美国的外国朋友。**
9. **He has been learning English for years. 多年来他一直在学英语。**
10. **He has sympathy for all poor people. 他对所有的穷人都有一个同情心。**
11. **He has taught English in this university ever since he moved to this city. 自从移居到这座城市以来，他就一直在这所大学教英语。**
12. **He has the habit of making notes while reading. 他有阅读时记笔记的习惯。**
13. **He is a world famous pop star. 他是一位著名的世界流行音乐明星。**
14. **He is a worldwide famous scientist. 他是一位世界著名的科学家。**
15. **He is always making excuses for being late. 他总为他的迟到找借口。**
16. **He is always very active in student activities. 他在学生活动中一直非常积极。**
17. **He’s growing more like his father now. 他现在长的越来越像他爸爸。**
18. **He is leaving China for Britain tomorrow. 他明天将离开中国去英国。**
19. **He is sweating all over. 他出了一身汗**。
20. **He is the only Chinese who has ever won the award. 他是唯一获得过这个荣誉的中国人。**
21. **He is thinking about moving to a new place. 他正在考虑搬到一个新的地方。**
22. **He keeps looking at himself in the mirror. 他总是照镜子。**
23. **He knew the time of the meeting. 他知道开会时间。**
24. **He lives in a small room with only one small window. 他住在一间只有一个小窗户的小房间里。**
25. **He often went from town to town giving lectures. 他经常奔波于各个城镇作演讲。**
26. **He offered to help us with our work. 他主动帮助我们工作。**
27. **He prefers coffee to tea. 和茶相比,他更喜欢咖啡.**
28. **He stopped smoking. 他戒烟了。**
29. **He stopped to smoke. 他停下来，开始吸烟。**
30. **He tried many times to pass the examination, and in the end he succeeded.他多次尽力通过考试，最后成功了。**
31. **He was pleased with the fine weather. 他因天气好而感到快乐。**
32. **He was satisfied with his new car, and drove to work in it the very next day. 他对自己的新车感到很满意，第二天就开着去上班了。**
33. **He was too tired to go on reading. 他太困了，无法再阅读了。**
34. **He was very happy to hear from his old friend. 他很高兴收到老朋友的来信。**
35. **How are you doing these days? 这些日子你过得怎样？**
36. **How do you spell your last name? 你的姓是如何拼写的？**
37. **How long have you collected your stamps? 你集邮有多久了？**

**I**

1. **I am very familiar with his name. 我很熟悉他的名字。**
2. **I am wondering / I’m wondering / I don’t know who broke the window. 我想知道是谁打坏了窗户。**
3. **I am writing this letter to complain about the service in your hotel. 我此刻写这封信的目的是要投诉贵酒店的服务。**
4. **I’m certain he’ll go to see the film, because he’s bought a ticket.我确信他会去看电影，因为他已经买票了。**
5. **I’m finishing my second year of studies. 我即将完成第二年的学习。**
6. **I’m going to buy a monthly ticket tomorrow. 我想明天买张月票。**
7. **I'm going to visit a friend of mine this Sunday. 这周日我要去拜访一位朋友。**
8. **I'm having a headache now. 我现在有点头疼。**
9. **I'm looking forward to your visit to China. 我在盼望你对中国的访问。**
10. **I’m sure we’ll have a good time. 我确定我们会过得很愉快。**
11. **I’m thinking about a visit to Paris. 我在考虑去巴黎旅游。**
12. **I'm very much eager to improve my oral English. 我非常渴望改进我的英语口语。**
13. **I came back because of the rain. 因为下雨我就回来了。**
14. **I can’t go with you today because I’m too busy. 今天我不能跟你一块儿去了，因为我太忙了。**
15. **I can't remember where I left my English book 我想不起我把英语书放在哪儿了。**
16. **I could hardly agree to what you said just now. 我不能同意你刚才说的话。**
17. **I do want to know what really happened. 我确实想知道到底发生了什么事。**
18. **I don't think he can operate the new type of computer. 我认为他不会操作这种新型计算机。**
19. **I don't want to spend five dollars on a cup of water. 我不想花五美元买一瓶水。**
20. **I expect she will have changed her mind by tomorrow. 我预料到明天为止她会改变她的想法。**
21. **I feel lonely without you. 没有你，我感到孤单。**
22. **I feel satisfied with my life. 我对自己的生活很满意。**
23. **I got married ten years ago. 十年前，我结了婚。**
24. **I had no choice. 我别无选择。**
25. **I have a pain in my back. 我的背部很疼。**
26. **I have no idea about it. 对此我一点都不知道。**
27. **I have no interest in what they say about me. 我对别人怎么说我不感兴趣。**
28. **I’ve been so busy lately. I haven’t had time to call anybody. 我最近一直很忙都没有时间给别人打电话。**
29. **I’ve got accustomed to the weather in Shanghai. 我已经适应了上海的这种天气。**
30. **I’ve lost interest in my work 我已经对我的工作失去了兴趣。**
31. **I've never heard such a good music in a game. 我在游戏里从未听过这样好的音乐。**
32. **I hope we can have some snow this winter. 我希望今年冬天能下雪。**
33. **I hurried to my office. 我匆忙赶到了办公室。**
34. **I knocked on his door but nobody came to answer it. 我敲了他的门，但没人来开门。**
35. **I look forward to hearing from you. 我期待着收到你的信。**
36. **I looked for the book on the desk but it was nowhere. 我寻找桌上的书，但没找到。**
37. **I need to buy some 50-cent stamps. 我需要买一些50美分的邮票。**
38. **I need you to fill out the top portion of the form first. 我需要你先填写表格的上半部。**
39. **I picked up the bag to protect my face from the smoke and heat.我捡起包捂在脸上挡住烟和热。**
40. **I prefer tea to coffee. 比起咖啡，我更喜欢茶。**
41. **I promise you that I will do everything I can to help him.我保证尽一切努力帮助他。**
42. **I rang your house last night, but your mother answered the phone.我昨晚给你家打电话，但接电话的是你母亲。**
43. **I read the local newspapers with great interest every evening. 我每天晚上抱着极大的兴趣阅读当地报纸。**
44. **I saved the baby and became a hero. 我因救了这个婴儿而成了英雄。**
45. **I slept soundly all night. 我整夜睡的很香。**
46. **I think she will change her mind tomorrow. 我想她明天将会改变主意的。**
47. **I think our dream will become true. 我认为我们的梦想会实现的。**
48. **I think the picture shows us how fruit is necessary to life.我认为这幅图告诉我们水果在生活中不可缺少。**
49. **I used the bag to protect my face from the smoke and heat. 我用包捂在脸上挡住烟和热。**
50. **I was born in the city which you visited last year. 我就出生在去年你参观过的那个城市。**
51. **I was having a nap when suddenly the telephone rang. 我正睡觉时，电话铃突然响了**。
52. **I was too excited to say a word in front of him. 我当时太兴奋了，以至于在他面前什么也说不出来了。**
53. **I will continue my learning, though I am tired of learning English. 尽管我很烦英语，我还是要学它。**
54. **I will finish reading this book in a week. 我将在一周内读完这本书。**
55. **I’ll be waiting for you at the library this time tomorrow. 我明天这个时间在图书馆等你。**
56. **I’ll call you as soon as I arrive. 我一到就给你打电话。**
57. **I'll have to try using the search engines. 我得试着用这个搜索引擎。**
58. **I’ll write to you as soon as I get there. 我一到那儿就给你写信。**
59. **I would appreciate it if you would just let me deal with this case. 如果你能让我独自处理这桩案件，我将不胜感激。**
60. **If you decided to learn a new language, you would have to dedicate yourself wholeheartedly to the cause. 如果你决定学一门新的语言，你必须全身心地投入。**
61. **If you travel by ship across the pacific, you cross the International Date Line. 如果你乘坐轮船横渡太平洋，你会穿越国际日期变更线。**
62. **In an age of plenty, we feel spiritual hunger. 在这个物质财富充裕的时代，我们精神上感到饥渴。**
63. **In Foreign Language Department, a checking machine is used to correct the students’ test papers. 外语系用阅卷机给学生批卷。**
64. **In most country, animals are in a worse position than human being. 在大多数国家，动物比人类位于更糟糕的处境。**
65. **In no other country in the world can you find such plants as this one. 像这种植物在世界上其他任何一个国家都找不到。**
66. **In spite of his inborn disability, Eddie seems to have a good sense of music.尽管安迪天生残疾，但是他对音乐似乎悟性很好。**
67. **In the eighteenth century young ladies in Italy knew history and geography little.在十八世纪，意大利少女的历史知识、地理知识一般来说非常贫乏。**
68. **In the modern Western world, many people are too busy to think about eating properly.如今在西方，人们过于忙碌，无暇考虑如何合理饮食。**
69. **In the past few days, news of victory has kept coming (pouring) in. 在过去的几天里胜利的消息不断传来。**
70. **In the world, soccer or football is the most popular sport. 在世界上，足球是最受欢迎的体育运动。**
71. **Is this the magazine which you want to borrow? 这就是你要借的那本杂志吗？**
72. **It has not been decided yet whether they will take part in our experiment.他们是否参加我们的试验还没有决定。**
73. **It is certain that we shall produce this kind of engine. 我们将生产这种发动机，这是肯定无疑的。**
74. **It is known to all that exercises are good for health. 众所周知，锻炼有益于健康。**
75. **It is necessary to take medicine on time. 按时吃药是必要的。**
76. **It is no good hoping to read all these books. 指望能够读完所有这些书是毫无意义的。**
77. **It is not necessary to do this work. 没有必要做这项工作。**
78. **It’s never too late to learn. 活到老，学到老。**
79. **It's raining all day! 雨下了一整天。**
80. **It’s very important to maintain your current weight through exercise and healthy eating. 通过锻炼和健康饮食来保持你目前的体重是非常重要的。**
81. **It normally takes a semester for a college freshman to adjust to his college life. 大学新生一般需要花一个学期来适应大学生活。**
82. **It takes a lot of time to learn a foreign language. 学一门外语需要很长时间。**
83. **It was a hard job, but he did not mind. 这项工作很艰苦，但他并不在乎。**

**J**

1. **Jane has told me a lot about her trip. 珍妮告诉了我好多关于她旅行的事。**
2. **Jenny is fond of reading and often borrows books from the city library. 珍妮喜欢读书，经常从市图书馆借书。**
3. **Jim was clever (intelligent), but he hated hard work. 吉姆很聪明，但工作不努力。**
4. **Jim will go to his teacher whenever he has questions. 吉姆一有问题就找他的老师。**
5. **John and his brother differ in personality even if their differences in age are not significant. 尽管约翰和他哥哥在年纪上相差不大，但他们的个性却不尽相同。**
6. **John has been teaching English here since he came to China in 2003. 约翰2003年来到中国后就一直在这儿教英语。**
7. **Just because you like it, it doesn’t mean I will. 你喜欢它，并不意味着我也会喜欢。**

**L**

1. **Let’s find a place to shelter before the rain or we’ll get wet. 我们找个地方躲雨吧，不然就淋湿了。**
2. **Let’s sit over here until it’s time for you to board. 我们就在这儿坐到你上飞机的时间。**
3. **Li Bai is one of the greatest poets that have ever lived in China. 李白是中国有史以来最伟大的诗人之一。**
4. **Life is meaningless without a purpose. 没有目标的生活是毫无意义的。**
5. **Li Ming is a friend of mine whom I have known since childhood. 李明是我从小就认识的一位朋友。**
6. **Look out the window it’s still raining today! 看窗外，今天还在下雨！**

**M**

1. **Many changes are taking place in the United States. 在美国正发生着许多变化。**
2. **Many schools will not open for lessons until the beginning of September. 很多学校到九月初才开学。**
3. **Many young people want to be volunteers for Beijing Olympic Games.许多年轻人想做奥运会的志愿者。**
4. **Most students feel satisfied with the progress they’ve made. 大多数学生对自己所取得的进步感到满意。**
5. **My classmate is much cleverer than I. 我的同学比我聪明多了。**
6. **My grandpa is used to getting up early. 我爷爷习惯早起。**
7. **My idea is that this experiment should be called off. 我的意见是这个实验应该取消。**
8. **My problem is that I don’t have much time to do the work. 我的问题在于我没有多少时间来做这项工作。**

**N**

1. **Never had he thought that the project would have been completed so fast. 他从来没预料到这项工程会完成得这么快。**
2. **No matter how much it cost, he had to get the car fixed. 无论费用多高，他也不得不去修车。**
3. **Nothing in the world moves faster than light. 世界上没有什么东西比光走得更快。**
4. **Not all Americans are interested in sports, of course. 当然，并非所有美国人都对运动感兴趣。**
5. **Not all the machines here are produced by our factory. 这里的机器并不全是我厂生产的。**

**O**

1. **Okay, and I need a pen to fill out the address. 好的，我还得借支笔来填地址**。
2. **On that flight were a mother and her four-year-old son, whose name was Jeffrey. 那个航班上有一个母亲和她叫杰弗瑞的四岁的儿子。**
3. **On their way they came to a shop where bread was sold. 他们在途中来到一家面包店。**
4. **Once all the information is completed, you sign here.所有内容都填完之后，你就在这儿签名。**
5. **One can never succeed without enough confidence in himself. 一个人如果对自己没有足够的信心就无法成功**。
6. **Only on weekends, Central Park is closed to cars. 只有在周末，中央公园禁止汽车入内。**
7. **Only those who work hard will be in a better position in the competition. 只有勤奋者才能在这场竞争中处于更为有利的地位。**
8. **Open the window and let the fresh air in.打开窗户让新鲜空气进来。**
9. **Our teacher always encourages us to speak English bravely.我们的老师总是鼓励我们大胆讲英语。**
10. **Our textbooks are very different from theirs. 我们的教材与他们的教材有很大不同。**

**P**

1. **People all over the world are trying to help the people in the quake-stricken areas. 全世界的人们都在竭尽全力帮助遭受地震的灾区人民。**
2. **People usually hate mice, but one mouse has won the hearts of the people all over the world—the famous Mickey Mouse.人们通常是憎恨老鼠的，但是有一只老鼠赢得了全世界人的心—著名的米老鼠。**
3. **People use science knowledge to understand and change nature.人们利用科学知识去了解自然，改造自然。**
4. **Playing the sport you like is considered an important (essential) part of a person's life. 进行一项自己喜欢的体育运动被认为是人生中重要的一部分。**
5. **Please call me back when you are free. 请你有空的时候给我回个电话。**
6. **Please give this book to whomever comes first. 请把这本书给最先来的人。**
7. **Please move your chair to the window. 请把你的椅子移到窗边。**
8. **Please ring me up tomorrow morning. 请在明天早上给我打电话。**
9. **Promise me never to be late again. 答应我以后再也不要迟到了。**

**R**

1. **Riding bicycles can save energy. 骑自行车能够节约能源。**

**S**

1. **Scientists think (assume) that there is no life on the Mars. 科学家们认为火星上没有生命。**
2. **She always laughs at a good joke. 她听到了好的笑话，总是要笑的。**
3. **She begins cooking as soon as she gets home. 她一到家就开始做饭。**
4. **She could not follow me when I spoke to her. 我跟她讲话的时，她听不懂我的话。**
5. **She is used to living in the countryside. 她习惯住在乡下。**
6. **She likes Mike a lot, but she doesn’t want to get married so early.她很喜欢迈克，但她不想那么早就结婚。**
7. **She likes to help anyone who is in difficulty. 她喜欢帮助任何一个有困难的人。**
8. **She looks lovely when she is happy. 她高兴的时候看起来很可爱。**
9. **She was the only daughter and the youngest child of five. 她是家里唯一的女儿，也是五个孩子中最小的。**
10. **Since the earth looks like a ball, the sun can shine on only half of it at a time. 由于地球看起来像个球，太阳在同一时刻只能照到它的一半。**
11. **Some football teams will have games there. 一些足球队将在那儿比赛。**
12. **Some of her pictures were shown in an art exhibition in Shanghai when she was 4 years old. 她4岁的时，她的一些画就在上海的一个艺术展览中展出过。**
13. **Some parents even stop their children from meeting their good friends. 有些父母甚至不让自己的孩子去见他们的好朋友。**
14. **Some people find it difficult to ask for help. 有些人发现向他人求助有困难。**
15. **Stay here before I get back. 待在这儿等我回来。**
16. **Students can study by themselves through school network. 学生可以通过学校网络自学。**
17. **Success in business depends on hard work. 事业上的成功取决于努力工作。**

**T**

1. **Talking for a long time makes me tired. 长时间的谈话使我感到疲倦。**
2. **Ted and William have lived under the same roof for five years.泰德和威廉已经在同一个屋檐下生活五年了。**
3. **That team withdrew from the match as a protest against the unfair referee. 那个球队退出了比赛，来抗议那个不公正的裁判。**
4. **The car accident was caused by carelessness. 这起车祸是由于粗心造成的。**
5. **The cause of the fire was carelessness. 起火的原因是不小心。**
6. **The doctor had no choice but reach out to their colleagues across the nation. 那个医生别无选择，只能向全国的同行求助。**
7. **The doctor is very patient with his patients. 这个医生对他的病人很有耐心。**
8. **The doctor performed an operation on him as soon as he was sent to the hospital. 他被送到医院后，医生立即给他做了手术。**
9. **The doctor told me to have more water. 医生告诉我多喝水。**
10. **The earth on which we live is shaped like a ball. 我们居住的地球形状像一个大球。**
11. **The earthquake in Sichuan made Chinese people unite as one. 发生在四川的地震使中国人民团结一心。**
12. **The friend saw everything but did not say a single word. 这位朋友目睹了一切，却一言不发。**
13. **The girls are busy making preparations for the weekend party. 女孩们正忙着准备周末的聚会。**
14. **The glass was broken into pieces. 玻璃碎成碎片。**
15. **The jury (陪审团) was composed of eight white people and four black people. 陪审团由八位白人和四位黑人组成。**
16. **The little boy wanted to exchange his toy car for my cake. 这个小男孩想用他的玩具汽车换我的蛋糕。**
17. **The man-made satellite (卫星) made by China is working very well. 这个中国制造的人造卫星运行良好**。
18. **The moon looks much bigger than any other stars in the sky.月亮看起来比天空中任何其他的星星都要大得多。**
19. **The more I study, the less I seem to learn. 我读的书越多，好像学到的东西越少。**
20. **The more money I make, the happier I will be. 挣的钱越多，我就会越快乐。**
21. **The more passions we have, the more happiness we are likely to experience. 我们的激情越多，我们就有可能体验到越多的快乐。**
22. **The most common samples of inorganic materials are the gases of the atmosphere, water, rocks, etc. 大气中的气体、水、岩石等都是无机物中最普通的实例。**
23. **The old man is in his late sixties. 老人近七十岁。**
24. **The old man was knocked down by a taxi when he was crossing the street. 老人在过马路时被一辆出租车撞倒了。**
25. **The Olympic Games is an international sports event that takes place every four years. 奥林匹克运动会是国际性的体育盛事，每四年举办一次。**
26. **The pen that I’m writing with is a birthday present from my sister. 我正在用的这支钢笔是我姐姐送给我的生日礼物。**
27. **The People's Republic of China (PRC), founded on October 1, 1949, covers an area of 9.6 million square kilometers. 中华人民共和国成立于1949年10月1日，国土面积约960万平方公里。**
28. **The plane took off very smoothly. 飞机很平稳地起飞了。**
29. **The polluted air becomes poisonous and dangerous to health. 污染的空气变得有毒，对人的健康有害。**
30. **The price of gasoline will come down in Chinese market. 中国市场上的汽油价格将会下降。**
31. **The prices of vegetables are different from place to place. 蔬菜的价格因地而异。**
32. **The reason why he failed is that he relies on others too much. 他失败的原因是他太依赖别人了。**
33. **The school therefore plans games and matches for its pupils. 因此学校为学生们安排游戏和比赛。**
34. **The school management must be improved.学校管理必须改进。**
35. **The students are encouraged by their teacher to do more listening, reading and writing. 老师鼓励学生多听、多读、多写。**
36. **The teacher came earlier than expected. 老师比预期来得早。**
37. **The traffic jams during morning and afternoon rush hours are a headache in big cites now. 上下班高峰期的交通拥堵问题是大城市目前面临的一个棘手问题。**
38. **The whole process required a great deal of effort, skill and luck.整个过程需要很大的努力，需要高度的技巧，还需要运气。**
39. **Their parents don’t know them as well as their friends do. 他们的父母不像朋友那样了解他们。**
40. **There is a large amount of energy wasted due to friction(摩擦). 由于摩擦而损耗了大量的能量。**
41. **There’s a party at my house this Friday. 这周五在我家有个聚会。**
42. **There is only some old furniture in the room. 这个房间里只有几件旧家具。**
43. **There is something urgent for you to do right now. 有件急事要你立即去做。**
44. **These five boys failed in their English exam last term. 这五个男孩上学期的英语考试没过。**
45. **These goods are not up to standard. 这些商品未达到标准。**
46. **These two students from our school have been admitted to Beijing University. 我们学校这两个学生已经被北京大学录取了。**
47. **They are ordinary people, but did a great job. 他们都是普通人，却做了件不平凡的工作。**
48. **They are working hard to turn dreams into reality. 他们正在努力把梦想变成现实。**
49. **They enjoyed themselves on the party. 他们在聚会上过得很愉快。**
50. **They questioned both men but neither of them could speak English. 他们审问了这两名男子, 但这两个人都不会说英语。**
51. **They thought that there must be something wrong with their TV set. 他们认为他们的电视机一定坏了。**
52. **They were sitting in the park, playing cards. 他们坐在公园里玩扑克牌。**
53. **Think it over before you speak. 先考虑一下再说。**
54. **This box can hold more books than that one. 这个箱子比那个箱子能装更多的书。**
55. **This custom has a long tradition 这个习俗历史悠久。**
56. **This is the most wonderful day of my life, because I’m here with you now. 今天是我生命中最美好的一天，因为我此刻和你在一起。**
57. **This is the worst hospital I have ever seen. 这是我见过的最差的医院。**
58. **This new country hopes to establish friendly relations with all its neighbors. 这个新成立的国家希望和所有邻国建立友好关系。**
59. **This one is pretty, but it costs too much. 这个很漂亮，但太贵了。**
60. **This pair of shoes cost me 260 Yuan. 这双鞋花了我260元钱。**
61. **This place has plentiful material resources. 这个地方有丰富的物质资源。**
62. **This TV channel has too many commercials. 这个电视台频道广告太多了。**
63. **Though it was late, they kept on working. 尽管已经很晚了，他们还在继续工作。**
64. **Three hundred dollars is not enough to buy this typewriter. 用300美元来买这台打字机可不够。**
65. **Tom likes playitng basketball but he can’t play well. 汤姆喜欢打篮球，但他打得不好。**
66. **Transistors are small in size and light in weight. 晶体管的体积小、重量轻。**
67. **Travel broadens the mind. 旅行可以开阔眼界。**
68. **Traveling by train is slower than by plane, but it has its advantages. 乘火车旅行比乘飞机慢一些，但是它也有自己的优势。**
69. **Trees need water to grow. 树木需要水才能生长。**
70. **Try hard or you'll fail the test. 努力点，否则你考试及不了格。**

**V**

1. **Various substances differ widely in their magnetic(磁性的) characteristics.各种材料的磁性有很大的不同。**

**W**

1. **Wait here for further information. 在此等待进一步消息。**
2. **Wang Li’s（人名有可能变化） father has taught English here since he graduated from Peking University. 王丽的父亲从北京大学毕业后就一直在这里教英语。**
3. **We all like her because she is very helpful. 我们都喜欢她，因为她乐于助人。**
4. **We are from mainland China. 我们来自中国大陆。**
5. **We are getting ready for our English examination. 我们正在为英语考试做准备。**
6. **We are more convinced than ever that the reform and open-door policy is correct. 我们比任何时候都坚信改革开放政策是正确的。**
7. **We are short of time and money. 我们缺时间和资金。**
8. **We're running behind schedule by about 15 minutes. 我们大约误点15分钟。**
9. **We cannot tell when an earthquake is coming. 我们不能断定地震什么时候发生。**
10. **We enjoyed ourselves very much at the party. 我们在晚会上玩的很愉快。**
11. **We must take some measures to control the pollution. 我们必须采取措施来控制污染。**
12. **We should adapt ourselves to the new surroundings. 我们应当使自己适应新的环境。**
13. **We should encourage him to have confidence in himself. 我们应该鼓励他要有自信心。**
14. **We should make best use of time. 我们要充分利用时间。**
15. **We used to live near a big park. 我们曾经住在一个大公园附近。**
16. **Were there any phone calls for me while I was out? 我不在时，有人打电话给我吗？**
17. **What did I say to cause you to do that? 我说了什么使你这样做？**
18. **What do you think of my corporation?  你觉得我的公司怎样？**
19. **What kind of life do most people enjoy? 大部分人都喜欢什么样的生活？**
20. **What's your nationality, sir? 先生，您是哪国人？**
21. **What time do you go swimming every day? 你每天几点去游泳？**
22. **When are you going to get your hair cut? 你打算什么时候去理发？**
23. **When I just gone out of the building, it began to rain. 我刚走出大楼，天就下雨了。**
24. **When I was young, I'd listen to the radio, waiting for my favorite songs. 我小时候常听收音机，等我最喜欢的歌。**
25. **When she got back home, she showed her new beautiful hat to her husband. 她回到家后给她丈夫展示了她漂亮的新帽子**。
26. **When she got home that evening, she showed her husband the beautiful hat she had bought. 那天傍晚她回家后，给丈夫看她买的那顶漂亮的帽子。**
27. **When she left school, she went first to Britain. 在她离开学校后，她一开始去的是英国。**
28. **When were the Olympic Games founded? 奥运会是何时创办的？**
29. **Who's going to answer the phone? 谁去接电话？**
30. **Who's going to answer the door? 谁去开门？**
31. **Who can help me clean the room? 谁能帮我打扫这个房间？**
32. **"Why does the parrot cost so much?” the man asked. 这个人问道：“这只鹦鹉为什么这么贵？”**
33. **Why, do you want me to change the channel? 怎么了，你要我换个频道吗？**
34. **Without water, there is no life on the earth. 没有水，地球上就没有生命。**
35. **Wisdom is much more important than knowledge. 智慧比知识重要的多。**
36. **Would you like some mineral water? 你想要矿泉水吗？**
37. **Would you mind closing the window for me? 你能帮我关一下窗户吗？**
38. **Would you mind turning down the radio? 你介意把收音机声音调低点吧？**
39. **Would you mind waiting outside? 你介意在外面等吗？**
40. **Would you please help me with this heavy box? 你能帮我抬一下这个很沉的箱子吗？**

**Y**

1. **Yeah, but they play the same songs over and over again. 没错，但他们总重复播放同一首歌。**
2. **You and your team can discover the answer to problems together.你和你的团队能够共同发现问题的答案。**
3. **You’d better do that again. 你最好再做一次。**
4. **You’ll find in English some words can be remembered more easily than the others. 你会发现英语里有些词比其他的词容易记忆。**
5. **You must always remember not to cheat in exams. 你们必须时刻牢记考试时不要作弊。**
6. **You needn't go there anymore. He already knows about it. 你不必去了，他已经知道那件事了**。
7. **You should look around before you cross the street. 过马路前，你应该向四周看看。**
8. **You ought not to smoke so much. 你不应该抽这么多烟。**
9. **Young persons under 25 make up half of the American population. 25岁以下的年轻人占到美国人口的一半以上。**
10. **Your composition is well written, but there is still room for improvement. 你的作文写得很不错，但是还有改进的余地。**

### 第六部分写作



**注意：灰色底纹的题目（如第1题我的老师）为必须掌握的题目，考试出现几率很大。**

示例一

Instructions:建议你在30分钟内，根据下面所给的题目和提纲用英语写出一篇不少于80词的短文。

My Hometown

1.简述你的家乡；2.你对家乡的印象。

示例二

Instructions:建议你在30分钟内，根据下面所给的题目和提纲用英语写出一篇不少于80词的短文。

Advantages and Disadvantages of the Mobile Phone

1.手机的好处； 2.手机带来的问题。

**万能写作模板：（模板具体使用方法见学院网站**[**www.bitsde.com——**](http://www.bitsde.com——)**统考专栏——统考资料——辅导视频）**

**第一段**

1. 抄题目然后加个问号? + Well, today let me tell you something about it.

2. (I think it is a very interesting topic.) 写出自己对题目的态度，或总体意见或感觉。

**第二段**

1. 对自己的态度进行反问? (In my opinion, we should understand it like this. ) I have three reasons / points.

2. Firstly, /**First of all**,/To begin with,/ To start with自己的意见1或者情况1

3. Secondly,/Besides,/Furthermore,/What’s more / **In addition**自己的意见2或者情况2

4. Lastly, /Finally, /**Last but not least**自己的意见3或者情况3

**第三段**

1. From above/ In sum,/**To sum up**, you see +自己的态度/意见/感觉(重申自己的观点）

2. (let’s pay more and more attention to this together from now on.)

**写作范文**

**1. My teacher of English（我的英语老师）/ My Teacher in High School（我的高中老师）My Teacher / A (good) teacher to remember（我的老师/难忘的老师）**

My high school English teacher was Miss Huang. She is a sweet and talented person.

She is beautiful and there is always a smile on her face. She likes dogs very much and her favorite color is blue, because blue is the color of the sky and the sea. Miss Huang is quite talented that she likes singing and she is good at playing the piano, too. She always sits in front of the piano and plays nice music in the evenings. She is a good dancer, too. Sometimes she teaches us dancing.

In one word, she is my favorite teacher.

**2. My mother（我的母亲）要求：1. 介绍你的母亲。2. 描述一件母亲做过的事情和你对此的感受。**

My mother is a kind and gentle woman as well as a hardworking teacher. I always feel proud of her.

As a mother, she takes good care of me and gives me every comfort. When I was a little child, I used to sit on my mother’s knees, listening to her stories. She always patience of tell me how to do the difficult things. As a teacher she works hard and efficiently. She teaches English in a middle school. She loves her students. She treats them with patience and teaches them well. She is always praised and respected by both her students and colleagues alike.

I always feel proud of my mother. And I love her forever.

**My father（我的父亲）要求：1. 介绍你的父亲。2. 描述一件父亲做过的事情和你对此的感受。**

The man I love most in my life is my father. He is very caring and a good friend.

When I was a little child, I used to sit on my father’s knees, listening to his stories. When I was seven years old, I started my primary school. I was so young that my father picked me up from school every day. On the way, I told him everything that happened at school. He listened carefully and always smiled happily. He is always proud of me.

I’m sure my father’s love will lead me to my success and I will love him forever.

**The man I love most in my life（我最爱的人）**

Whenever others asked who you love most, I would say my grandfather without the least hesitation.

My grandfather is over sixty.  He looks younger than his real age. He was a policeman before his retirement.  He has a positive attitude towards his later years of life. He does physical exercises every morning.  He can read books without wearing glasses. He is so strong that he is able to lift heavy things by himself. He loves children very much. Every Monday afternoon he is invited to a nearby school to tell stories to the children about the life and work of the policemen. All the young pupils love him very much.

To sum up, you see why I love my grandfather so much.

**My beloved grandparents（我亲爱的祖父母）**

My grandparents are important people in my life.

I was brought up by them when I was young. My parents used to work in another city. It was my grandparents who took care of me. My grandmother cooked delicious food for me and taught me how to read and write. My grandfather sent me to school and picked me up every day. My grandmother is now 75 years old and my grandfather is 76 years old. They are now living with us. They are always proud of me.

Now it’s my turn to take good care of them. I love my grandparents so much.

**3. My Best Friend（我最好的朋友）**

**要求：1. 介绍你的一位好朋友。2. 描述你们的友谊。**

I have a best friend named Li Ning, whose English name is Wilson. He is 25 years old now.

We’ve been friends since we were in primary school. He is a nice person who is always ready to help others. He now works with a joint-venture company, which has cooperative relations with the company I serve. Therefore, we have many opportunities to meet each other frequently to talk about both our work and our life. Because we both like traveling very much, if we are free, we will travel together at least once a year.

I hope we will be good friends forever.

**My best schoolmate（我最好的同学）/My Classmates（我的同学）/ My Colleague**

**要求：1. 介绍你的一位同事或同学。2. 你这位同事/同学有什么特点。**

Liu Kai is my schoolmate. He is a good student and always ready to help others.

One day on his way to school, he saw a little girl crossing the road when a car nearly hit her. Just then Liu Ka rushed up to her and caught her by the arm. The little girl was saved. She told him where she lived, and he took her home. When Liu Kai hurried into school, the teacher had already started the lesson. He told the teacher why he was late. He was then praised for what he had done.

So, you see why he is my best friend and I am really proud of him.

**4. Do physical exercise（锻炼身体）/About physical exercise(体育锻炼)**

**要求：1. 从事体育运动有哪些好处？2.你常做的体育运动。**

Everyone hopes to live happily in the world. Physical exercise is important to a happy life.

To begin with, there is a famous saying: "Life lies in exercise." Although you will not necessarily die without regular physical exercises, they'll certainly help you live longer and more healthily. Second, exercise is good for us to build our bodies and mind, as exercise can also train us to response quickly. Finally, exercise can help improve our mood and make our life interesting.

In a word, exercise is healthy, recreational and very interesting.

**5. My Favorite Sport（我最喜爱的运动）/ The sports activities I like best(我最喜欢体育活动)**

**要求：1. 你特别喜欢的运动。2. 你喜欢这项运动的理由。**

Just as lots of young people like pop music, I love basketball. It’s part of my life.

I began to play basketball in my childhood. I still remember the good old days when I played with my classmates after school. As I grew up, almost everything changed, but this sport - playing basketball remained and my love of it grew even stronger. I love this sport because it brings joys and health to my life. When I get tired from office work, I go to the sports ground and I will feel refreshed.

It is basketball that keeps me in good shape and mood.

**6. My Hobbies（我的爱好）/ My Interests（我的兴趣爱好）/How I spend my spare time（我如何度过闲暇时光）/My Favorite Hobby（我最喜欢的爱好/My hobby（我的爱好）/My activities in leisure time(我的休闲生活)**

**要求： 1. 你业余时间的娱乐活动有哪些？ 2. 描述其中一项业余活动。**

I have many hobbies, such as sports, singing, playing the violin and keeping a diary.

I like sports. I go running at five o'clock in the morning. After classes in the afternoon, I play football with my friends. These sports can keep me healthy. At home, I like to sing and play the violin. I practice singing and playing the violin every day. Busy as I am, I am quite happy. Of all my hobbies I like reading books best. In my bedroom there are nearly six hundred books. There are story books, textbooks, magazines, and others. All these books have enriched my knowledge.

**How I spend my spare time（我如何度过闲暇时光）/My activities in leisure time(我的休闲生活)**

The most important duties of college students are studying. But besides studying, we should also enjoy a good life in our leisure time. There are many ways of spending the spare time. My ways are as follows.

First of all, I spend about half of my leisure time is listening to music. In this way, I can thoroughly relax myself both physically and mentally; thus, I am able to study well in the future. Secondly, I consume part of my spare time by doing some exercises. Basketball is my favorite sports game. Jogging will keep me fit. Finally, reading is necessary. A good book can take me to a mysterious place where I have never been to.

These are the major ways I spend my spare time. Of course, I won't forget "Time is money". After my spare time, I will come to study at once.

**How I spend my spare time(怎样安排我的业余时间)**

Studying hard is very important for college students. But besides studying, we should also enjoy a good life in our leisure time. There are many ways of spending one’s spare time. My ways are as follows.

First of all, I spend about half of my leisure time is listening to music. In this way, I can relax myself both physically and mentally; thus, I am able to study well in the future. Secondly, I consume part of my spare time by doing some exercise. Basketball is my favorite sports game. Jogging will keep me fit. Finally, reading is necessary. A good book can take me to a mysterious place where I have never been to.

These are the major ways I spend my spare time.

**7. My Favorite Season （我最喜欢的季节）**

There are four seasons in a year. But spring is my favorite.

Spring is the most pleasant season of the year. The weather is usually warm. The sky is often clear and blue. This weather is perfect for outdoor activities. We often have picnics and go hiking. We also go cycling and camping when the weather is fine. In spring it often rains, too. I think it’s a great fun to walk in the fine rain. Spring is pleasant. The birds are singing and the flowers are smiling. The children are playing happily in the playground.

I like spring very much. I’m sure you will enjoy this nice season too.

**8. My Favorite Book / The Book I Like Best（我最喜爱的书）**

**要求：1. 你最喜欢哪本书。2. 说明理由。**

My favorite book is A Dream of Red Mansions. It was written by Cao Xueqin.

The book tries to tell us that there are different kinds of love, only one kind which should be considered as True Love. In our life, we should marry the true love instead of wealth or good looks. From this book, we also get to know a part of the noble people’s life in Qing Dynasty and find some life knowledge from it.

This book is very helpful to people. I have learnt a lot from this book. So it is my favorite book.

**9. My Favorite Music (我最喜欢的音乐)**

There are many kinds of music, such as [folk music](http://zhidao.baidu.com/search?word=folk%20music&fr=qb_search_exp&ie=utf8), pop music, rock music and so on. But my favorite music is classical music. First of all, they are full of enthusiasm and motivation and they can copy the joy and soothe grief. It let us know that even we are in despair, we still have hope. When I am sad, I will listen to the classical music, I feel relaxed and forget all the unhappy things at that moment; Moreover, unlike pop music, classical music have its real meaning and we can learn something from it. What about you? Do you like classical music?

**10. My Favorite Food（我最喜欢的食物）**

**要求：1. 你特别喜欢的食物。2. 说明理由。**

I like many different kinds of foods. Among them, egg is my favorite.

Eggs can commonly be found in almost any part of the world, and they contain a lot of essential nutrients needed by the human body.

Egg is the basic ingredient to many dishes, like omelet and French toast. You can easily get eggs at any supermarket, and they are sold for a very cheap price too. Besides its low price, egg contains lots of nutrients and is a very good source of energy.

In a word, I like egg most. It is my favorite food.

**11. The Job I Like（我喜欢的工作）/My Ideal Job（我理想的工作）**

**要求：1. 你喜欢的工作。2. 说明理由。**

As we often say that teacher is the engineer of our soul, teaching is my ideal job.

Why I like to be a teacher. There are several reasons. First, teaching is learning. To make my lectures more constructive and stimulating, I have to read more books, explore new knowledge and gain a better understanding of the world, which is the very thing I enjoy in my life. Second, teaching means freedom and independence. As a teacher, I’m free to use my own ideas and make my own decisions. Finally, I like teaching because it offers certain peace of mind.

All in all, the reasons above make me like teaching best.

**12. Choosing a job (找工作)**

Everyone needs to work. Different people have different requirements of choosing a job. Some think a decent salary is the most important factor while others regard training and experience to be the key factor. As far as I’m concerned, it’s more important to accumulate experience than get high salary. Rich experience offers people more opportunities to earn money. Besides, the more working experience you gain, the more competitive you will become. It makes people more confident. Therefore, it’s important to know yourself and find a job which brings you bright prospects.

**13. Television（电视）**

**要求：1. 列举电视的优点。2. 列举电视的缺点。**

Television has its good as well as bad sides.

It makes us informed of daily news, lets us know the outside world, provides lessons for learners, and it brings joys and interests into people’s lives.

Unfortunately, some television programs have been extremely harmful to the young. Violent movies are show on TV. Children regard the murders as heroes or models, so they imitate. Therefore there happened many killers or shooting cases in American campuses. What a big harm.

So young people should learn to get rid of the bad influences of TV and learn to make use of the advantages that TV brings us.

**14. My Favorite TV program 我最爱的电视节目**

**要求：1. 介绍你最喜欢的电视节目。 2. 说明为什么喜欢这个电视节目。**

News Report has always been my favorite TV program.

First, News Report contains a large amount of information ranging from the international political situation to the latest football game. Second, the most important character is its fast pace. Because of this fast pace, news programs can contain much information in a short time. Finally, in my opinion, News Report is more than a TV program. It is a way of communication. From this program, people can know and understand world affairs.

I especially appreciate this benefit of watching the news.

**15. TV Ads（论电视广告**）**要求：1. 电视广告的优缺点。2. 介绍一个你喜欢的电视广告。**

With the development of advertising, our television programs are flooded with numerous advertisements every day. In my opinion, advertising on television is a negative force in society because they create all kinds of impossible fantasies and they are often dishonest and offensive.   
In the first place, ads always show happy, rich people, and they make life look easy. However, life is not always easy; on the contrary, it is often very difficult. Not all people live in big and beautiful houses and dress in fashionable clothes. Secondly, television programs are constantly interrupted by ads, which is annoying and offensive to the majority of audience.

All in all, advertisement on television is a form of pollution. They invade our visual space and they are a great nuisance.

**My view on the Negative Effects of Some Advertisements（广告的负面影响）**

Nowadays there are a lot of false advertisements (ads) in society. They have done much bad to society.

Generally, their negative effects can be as follows. First, they exaggerate the functions of the goods they advertise and mislead consumers. Second, some advertisements contain bad contents and bring about mental pollution. Third, they seriously damage the reputation of businesses because the shops which sell those goods will be distrusted by consumers.

In conclusion, false advertisements must be got rid of in our society.

**16. Why I study English?（我为什么学习英语?）/ 或者:Why do students like learning English? (为什么学生喜欢学习英语？)Why I Like Learning English (为什么我喜欢学英语)**

**要求：1. 你学习英语的主要原因。2. 说明学习英语给你带来的好处。**

Why do I study English? There are three reasons in my opinion.

First, English is the most widely used language in the world. If we make a visit to foreign countries or do business with foreigners, we need to talk with them in English. Second, we can know the English-speaking countries much better if we know English. With China becoming stronger and stronger, we have more chances to go to other countries. Above all, learning English makes me a global person.

As learning English can bring me a lot, I must learn English as hard as I can.

**17. My Favorite course（我最喜欢的课程）/ The course I like best of the long-distance education (我最喜欢的远程教育课程)**

Among all the courses I have taken, I like English courses best. The reasons are as follow：

First of all, there are many online courses and learning materials which enable me to study anywhere and anytime I like. I can download many useful materials from the website and practice them all the time. What’s more, English is one of the most useful languages in the world. My job is also related to English. Therefore, English learning helps me to do my job better. Last but not least, our school has many good English teachers, who are willing to help us whenever we meet with difficulties.

In short, English is my favorite course, but I also have to work hard to learn other courses.

**18. How to learn English well?(如何学好英语?）/My English study（我的英语学习）/My Study Plan(学习计划)**

**要求：1. 学习方法对英语学习的重要性。2. 你的英语学习方法。**

English is always my favorite subject and I am good at it

Learning English was the most important thing in my school life. In order to learn English well, I make a study plan. First of all, I remember 20 new words a day and never give up. Moreover, I go over grammar points I have learnt in English class regularly. Last but not least, I read an English article in China Daily every day and write an English composition every week and ask teacher to revise that for me to improve the writing level.

If you do the things above, I am sure your English will be improved.

**19. The course I hate most of the long-distance education（我最讨厌的远程教育课程）// Difficulty in Studying English英语学习的困难**

Nowadays it’s important to have a good command of English. But English learning has never been easy for me. English is the course that I hate most of the long distance education and I am bad at English.

English is really very hard for me, as it is so different from Chinese. First, I can’t remember a lot of new words. Second, I’m weak in grammar. Third, my listening is poor. Fourth, I can’t speak English very well, and I don’t have any chance to talk with foreigners. With so many difficulties, I am afraid of learning English and hate learning this course very much. However, there’re many ways to overcome these difficulties, I think practice makes perfect. I should take every opportunity to learn English.

I believe if I work, I’ll be rewarded with success in English.

**How to Overcome Difficulties in My English Studies（怎样克服我学习英语的困难）**

**要求：1. 你在英语学习中遇到过的困难。2. 你如何克服这些困难的？**

Nowadays it’s important to have a good command of English. But English learning has never been easy for me. I encountered many difficulties in vocabulary, grammar, reading and writing.

There’re many ways to overcome these difficulties, I think. Firstly, I should make a detailed study plan about how many words to memorize each day, how much time to spend reading and doing exercises. Secondly, it’s important to stick to my plan no matter how busy I am. As out teacher says, one day an article keeps bad English far away. Finally, practice makes perfect. I should take every opportunity to speak in English.

I believe if I work, I’ll be rewarded with success in English.

**20. My first year in college(大学生活的第一年)/ (My) School life（我的学校生活）**

We will never forget our freshman year at college. In general it is a time filled with anticipation, some anxiety, and wonderful discoveries.

The first thing I notice is the workload. It is heavier and more intense than I ever experienced before.

I have made a lot of new friends. I am sure college friendships will be among the most satisfying and long-term in my life. It's always exciting to discover how wonderfully the college relationships can be.

I am enjoying my newfound freedom. Stay up until dawn talking about my ideals and ambitions with my roommates.

I even start to think about my future. Going to college is as much about finding out who am I as it is about getting the degree.

**My Study Plan(我的学习计划)**

A new semester is coming, in order to study English well, I made a study plan. First, try to remember 20 words from dictionary everyday. Second, go over grammar points I have learnt in English class regularly. Third, form a habit of reading an English article in China Daily every day. Fourth, write an English composition every week and ask teacher to revise that for me to improve the writing level. Fifth, listen to English radio as often as possible to improve my listening. Thus, my English will improve rapidly.

In a word, study plan is very important.

**21. My expectation of the long-distance education（我对远程教育的期望）**

Now, I am a student in Beijing TV University which means I am doing long distance learning. I have a lot of expectations of my distance education.

Firstly, I hope to improve my spoken English. I work in a foreign-invested company. My boss is a foreigner. I need to talk with him in English every day. So I would like to improve my spoken English very much. Secondly, I hope to improve my English writing ability. I need to receive and answer emails in English every day, but I don’t know enough English words.

These above are my expectations of the long-distance education.

**Self-study（自学）/ How to achieve success of distance learning（如何在远程学习中获得成功）**

Distance learning is for those who cannot study full time for some reasons. Many of them have a job, and some have to take care of a family. So, self-study becomes very important. I have several tips for self-study.

First, I always make a study plan at the beginning of a new semester. Second, preview every unit before the lesson. Then, try to finish the homework after class. Finally, go over what I have learnt in class regularly at home. Without review, you will absolutely forget what you’ve learnt as quickly as possible.

This is how I have achieved success of distance learning by self-study after work and class.

**22. Interest is the best teacher（兴趣是最好的老师）**

Albert once said “Interest is the best teacher”. I believe so for three reasons.

Firstly, if you are interested in something, you will think of it every day. Secondly, if you are interested in something, you will study hard to be good at it. Thirdly, if you are interested in something, you will be happy to overcome the difficulties you meet when doing it. Finally, if you are interested in something, you will get more joys and happiness from it. And you will get bigger success.

Therefore, interest is the best teacher in your life.

**23. How to use a dictionary（如何使用字典）**

When you are reading something in English, you may often come across a new word. What's the best way o know it? We should choose a good English-Chinese dictionary. It tells us the meaning of the English words n Chinese. When you meet a new word, don't use the dictionary at once. Try your best to think about what it means before you look it up in the dictionary. If you can't guess the meaning, look it up in the dictionary. If you use the dictionary as often as possible in your English learning, it will become your good friend.

**24. Should the University Campus Be Open to Tourists?（大学校园应该对游人开放吗？）**

University is commonly called the tower of ivory. On university campus, especially in some famous ones, such as Peking University and Qinghua University, tourists are always seen walking around everywhere. Although most of them visit with hope and respect, I think university campus should not be open to tourists.

First, tourists’ visit will disturb the normal teaching. They always get into teaching buildings, libraries and so on. They will make noise and throw rubbish everywhere. Second, some tourists trample grass to take photos, and sculpture on trees to leave words. These will affect the environment of the campus badly.

The university is a place for study, not for tourism. So it should not be open.

**25. Failure is the mother of success（失败是成功之母）**

All of us face failure now and then. Although some people will try to avoid failure at all costs, some people welcome it. I believe it is the mother of success.

First, failure can be a good teacher. It always teaches us to be better at the second time. As they say, the more you try, the more you'll succeed. Second, there is some wisdom to learn from failure. If we can learn to turn a failure to our advantage, we will have learned another secret to success. Finally, if we have ever failed, we can learn to get ready to get away with possible dangers.

To me, success that comes after failure is even sweeter.

**26.The way to success（成功的方法）**

As we all know, not all people can make success in their lives. Most people will meet with failures on the way to success. Why do some people get successful in their lives? I think there are three reasons. Firstly, they have strong willpower. Once they decide to do something, they will never give up. Secondly, they work hard. Once they set up a goal, they will work hard to achieve it. Thirdly, they never easily quit. They always stick to their aims.

I believe that where there is a will there is a way, and that success belongs to those who can make constant efforts.

**27. Is stress a bad thing?（压力是坏事吗？）**

Quite a number of men and women choose to do things less competitive. They are afraid that the stress of work will rob them of joy and happiness.

In fact, however, stress isn’t a bad thing as it is often supposed to be. Unless it gets out of control, a certain amount of stress is vital to provide motivation and challenge. Furthermore, people under stress tend to express their full range of potential and to achieve their own personal worth. Finally, Stress is a natural part of everyday life and there is no way to avoid it.

All in all, stress is not a bad thing if we can learn to deal with it rather than to escape from it.

**28.(On/ About) Competition (竞争)**

Competition makes people creative. Competition is a product of the development of society and gives people a sense of the pursuit of excellence.

First, it is people’s inborn nature. Nothing can stop them from bringing their intelligence into full play in competition. In addition, competition produces better things. This is the guarantee of enterprises’ existence. They have to turn out better things. Otherwise, they will have no customers, and their workers will get lower wages. So in fact they produce better thing for their own benefit. Finally, society, through competition, has developed a lot. But for competition, people would remain idle and create nothing.

Therefore, without competition there would be no progress.

**29. Plant more trees（种更多的树）**

April is the best time for green work. It is time to plant trees.

There many reasons for us to plant more trees. Firstly, trees are more and more important to the earth. Planting trees is the basic thing to provide a green and healthy environment. Secondly, trees, as they are green in color, can make a city or place look more beautiful. Finally, it is also valuable in reducing noises, sandstorms and deserts. All in all, it can bring us back a beautiful earth.

So, everyone, if you want to make the air clean, please protect the environment and plant more trees.

**30. Water Pollution水污染**

Everybody knows that water pollution is a serious problem in the world. Lots of rubbish or chemical pollutants have been thrown in the rivers, lakes and seas. Many of them are getting dirtier and dirtier. Fish have died in the water, and people get sick after drinking polluted water.

My grandfather says, when he was very little, the water in the river was very clean. He often swam in the river with his friends. But now we can’t see such clean rivers. Let’s protect the water from pollution, because we can’t live without water. The water is really important to us all.

**31. Water and Life（水与生活）**

Water is very important for human beings. There is a saying that “No water, no life”. According to a report, a man can only live for 7 days without water. But now there is a serious problem with our water: pollution. As too many factories are producing wastes, our rivers and lakes have been greatly polluted. A lot of fish have died due to water pollution. In order to keep our planet alive, every one of us should try our best to protect water. We should not throw wastes into clean water and we can find ways to reuse dirty water.

**32. On money（关于金钱）/Money is not everything（金钱不是万能的）**

**要求：1. 你对“金钱不是一切”的看法。2. 举例说明你的看法。**

A famous saying goes that “money is a good servant but a bad master.” I think we should be the masters of money and never be controlled by money.

As we all know, money is necessary for a happy life, for we need money to make a living in the society. But money is not equal to happiness and a lot of rich people live a painful life. Money is important, but it is not everything. We should think of money in a correct way and never do anything wrong in order to get money.

In a word, we should be the masters of money and get or spent money in the way that can bring us happiness.

**33. Ways to keep fit (保持健康的方法)/How to keep healthy（如何保持健康）/Health and eating habits（健康及饮食习惯）**

Nowadays more and more people are concerned about their health, but how to keep healthy?

First, it is necessary to do some sports every day. Research shows that getting plenty of exercise makes the heart beat faster and the lungs work more effectively. Second, eat more fruits, vegetables and less meat. At last, getting rid of bad habits like smoking and drinking is also an important way to keep healthy. Smoking and alcohol drinking harm one's health a great deal, and therefore should be given up.

If people follow these three ways of keeping fit, they’ll greatly improve their health.

**34. Which is More Important, Health or Wealth? (健康与财富，哪个更重要)**

**要求：1. 介绍你对健康与财富的看法。2. 简述你的理由。**

Which is more important, wealth or health? Different people have different opinions. As far as I am concerned, I value the health more. Some people prefer wealth, holding that money can not bring everything, but without it, one can do nothing. In order to get more money they can do anything. However, other people regard health as more important. Once health is lost, it is no use having a lot of money. Maybe no one will agree that a wealth people without good health can be happy.

All in all, I think health is more important for me than wealth. Just do our best to keep fit.

**35.Smoking is harmful（吸烟有害）**

Although a lot of people still go on smoking and can not give it up, smoking is harmful to health.

Lung cancer is mainly caused by cigarettes. Smoking is not only harmful to the smokers but also the people around them. This second-hand smoking may cause the same lung damage. At present, more and more young men even students start smoking at an early age, and this is not a good phenomenon.

Therefore, I want to advise those people to give up smoking. Only by giving it up can we keep healthy.

**36. An Unforgettable Day（难忘的一天）/ A Day to Remember /An Unforgettable Experience（一次难忘的经历）**

When people ask me which day you always remember in your life, my answer is it is March 12th, 2009.

Our teacher Mr. Zhu led us to a park near our school on that day. We went there to do voluntary（志愿者）work. We got there at 9 a.m. Mr. Zhu divided us into three groups and then we began working. Group One was planting trees and water flowers. Group Two was busy collecting rubbish left by the tourists. I was in Group Three. We cleaned the children’s playground. We worked very hard.

After a day’s work, I felt tired but very happy because I worked for others. I will never forget the day in my memory.

**36. Happy Things in my Childhood (童年趣事)**

There are many happy things in my Childhood. I still remember the good old days when I play with my family. When I was 10 years old, my father took me to Hong Kong to visit my aunt. This was my first visit to Hong Kong. During my staying there, I went to the famous Ocean Park and the Hong Kong Disneyland. I was very excited when I saw the Mickey mouse and Donald Duck. I took many pictures with them. My father bought me a Walt Disney cartoon there.

We all had a good time that day. The travel to Hong Kong Disneyland became the happiest things in my childhood.

**37. My view of the country life and town life（乡村生活和城市生活）/ Where to live（住在哪里）**

**要求：1. 有人喜欢住在城市。2. 有人喜欢住在农村。3. 你的看法。**

Different people have different views on country life and town life. Some people prefer to live in the country while others prefer to live in town.

It is true that town life is convenient. There are restaurants, supermarkets, shopping malls in your neighborhood. You can easily buy any stuff you need. In the contrary, living in the country is quite different. It offers fresh air and beautiful scenery and the most important thing is its quietness.

For me, I like to live in town because of the colorful life and convenience for working.

**38. Living in a big city （城市生活）要求：1.住在大城市的优点. 2.住在大城市的缺点**

Nowadays more and more people want to live in big cities.

Living a big city has many advantages. Firstly, living in a big city is more convenient. If I live in a big city, I can go shopping at night if I want, because there’re so many shops open for 24 hours; I can go to the cinema with my friends at weekends; I can go to a perfect restaurant to have a big dinner. Secondly, I can learn more knowledge in a big city, for there are many book shops and libraries. But every coin has two sides. Living in a big city also has many disadvantages. Big cities are too crowded. There is lots of pollution and traffic jam is a big problem.  
In a word, I would like to live in a big city because there’re really so many opportunities and fun.

**39. East, west, home is the best（金窝银窝，不如自家的草窝）/My Family（我的家）**

As the old saying goes, “East, west, home is the best”. Whenever I’m tired, I can have a good rest at home. Whenever I feel sad, my parents will come to comfort me. Whenever I’m happy, I can share my joy with my family members. I live in Shanghai. There are two bedrooms and a living room in my home. The flat is not big, but I feel comfortable to live there. It is near my company, so I can ride a bike to work every day. During the weekends, I will do some housework and study English at home. I love my home. It is the best place ever.

**40. My family life（我的家庭生活）/ Living in a big family（生活在一个大家庭）**

I have a happy family. There are four people in my family.

They’re my father, my mother, my sister and I. My father is a teacher. He teaches English. He loves his student, and often plays with them. My mother is a doctor. And she is always patient with her patients, because she thinks it’s a great job and doctors can save people’s lives. Besides, she cooks meals and cleans the house every day. My sister is a student. She wants to be a singer, and she likes dancing. I’m working in a company and studying in TV University.

I love my family and enjoy living in a big family.

**41. My hometown(我的家乡)**

My hometown is Lishui. It is a beautiful town. It has a long history. There are many big supermarkets, beautiful gardens and good factories here. It is very easy to go shopping. You can see green hills, big trees and nice flowers. There are many restaurants in Lishui. You can enjoy Lishui goat. It tastes very delicious. Many visitors come here to enjoy it. There are many good places to visit. There is a park and a big Shopping Mall. You can see films in Renmin Theatre. My school is one of the best schools in my hometown.

I love my hometown. Welcome to my hometown!

**42. My dream( 我的梦想) 要求：1. 你的梦想是什么？2. 如何实现你的梦想。**

A dream is to a man what wings are to a bird. It is dream that adds fullness, variety, and spice to our life and makes it worth living.

I have a dream. I dream that one day in the word there would be no conflicts and people of all origins would live in harmony and peace. As we can see, we are now not far away from violence, poverty, diseases, and even wars. Most people are in need of what they have never enjoyed. However, I still stick to my innermost dream that there will be a day when we are surprised to find that the word poverty has long been out of our memories. When my dream comes true, all men will be truly equal, happy, and free.

**My dream house (我梦想的房子)**

I dream to have a house in Shanghai. My dream house should be very big. There should be three bedrooms in the house, because I would like to live with my parents. I would like my parents to live in a bedroom, my wife and I live in another bedroom and my son live in the third room. There should be a big kitchen. I like eating very much. With a big kitchen, I can cook a lot of good food to eat and enjoy my life in

Shanghai.

**43. Talking About Yourself（谈谈你自己）**

My name is LiHua. I was born and brought up in Shanghai. I am 25 years old. I live with my parents in a flat in the northern part of the city. I work as a salesperson in a foreign trade company. My job is not so easy as I have to write e-mails and talk with my clients all the time. Sometimes I have to go on a business trip. I also go to TV University to study English because I think English is quite helpful to my work. During my spare time, I’d like to play basketball and go swimming with some of my friends.

**44. Changes in My life（我生活的变化）**

There have been many changes in my life. With the development of economy, my life is better off.

For clothing, I have spare money to buy all sorts of pretty clothes. But in the past, there were fewer clothes in my wardrobe. For food, I usually had traditional Chinese food for every meal, rice, noodles or a steamed bun. Nowadays, I can afford any delicious food, including western food. For housing, I moved from a cramped and gloomy room to a big and bright flat. For getting around, I rode an old bike on my way to work a year ago. At present, I drive my private car to travel.

I believe my life will become better and better in the near future.

**45. My view on luck（关于运气）要求:1. 一些人把成功归于运气。2. 另一些人把运气看作是努力的结果。3. 我的看法。**

When one got an opportunity or made success, others often said she/he was lucky. Can good luck really bring opportunity or success?

Nowadays many people believe in luck. They think luck can bring them everything. If they have good luck, they will be successful without hard work. But this is a wrong idea. As we all know, good luck does not come alone（独自）. Luck goes hand in hand with hard work. When a good chance comes to you, but you don’t work hard to finish the task, then you can’t use the chance, so good luck passes you by.

Therefore, people should work hard instead of depending on luck.

**46. Honesty is the best policy（诚实乃上策）**

**要求：1. 写出你对“诚实乃上策”的看法。2. 举例说明你的观点。**

There goes the saying "Honesty is the best policy." It tells us the importance of honesty.

What are the benefits of honesty? If you are honest to others, they will also be honest to you. When you are sad, they will comfort you. When you are in trouble, they will help you. It is usually better to be honest than dishonest. Sometimes honesty may get you in trouble or hurt someone, but telling the truth is less harmful than lying.

In a word, honesty not only brings us friendship, but also material gains. we should remember in heart that honesty is the best policy.

**47. Parents are the best teachers（父母是最好的老师）**

We all have parents, who are the ones loves us most in the world.

Parents are out best teachers. Firstly, parents stay with children every day. Children will think them as examples and learn from them. If the parents are polite, the children will be polite. Secondly, parents influence children with their words and behaviors. If parents always are nice to others and say good words about others, their children will also be kind to other children. If parents are good to old people, when the parents are getting older, the children will be good to them too.

To sum up, from what has been talked above we can say that parents are our best teachers.

**48. My favorite means of transportation（我最喜欢的交通方式）/Which means of transportation do you prefer?（你最喜欢哪一种交通方式？）**

There are so many means of transportation, such as bus, taxi, and subway. My favorite means of transportation is subway.

Subway is cheap, convenient and not so expensive. It saves my money as well as my time. In contrast, bus is cheap but a little slow. Every time I should go out early to wait for some time, and it takes a longtime to get to the destination. Taxi is fast but a little expensive. It costs much money to get to the destination.

So my favorite means of transportation is subway.

**49. Private Cars in China 中国私家车/ Buy a car or not?（买不买车？）/On private cars（关于私家车）**

Today, people’s living standard is improving rapidly. As a result, some people have bought cars of their own, and others are planning to buy cars.

There are some advantages and some disadvantages in owning cars. First, a car allows one to move freely. With a car, there is no need to wait for the bus in the cold or under the burning sun. Second, a car makes it easier and more comfortable to travel. One can set out whenever he likes. There are, on the other hand, some disadvantages in owning a car. First, it may cause more traffic jams if the road conditions cannot be improved. Second, more cars will result in more serious pollution. Finally, parking will be a problem since there is not much space in large cities.

In a word, if conditions permit, owning a car can make us work more efficiently and life will become more enjoyable.

**50. The Computer电脑/the digital products(数码产品)**

Nowadays, computers are becoming more and more popular（流行）. It has become a very important part in people’s life. It can help people a lot in different ways in many fields and greatly improve the efficiency of work and study.

With a computer, we can read articles, surf on line to get new information and even chat with your friends. However, many children and students often attack your computer and even make it break down.

In a word, I think we are the owners of computers, and we must also be the owners of ourselves. It is important to know when to use computers. That means to control computers but not to be controlled by computers.

**51. About Internet（论因特网） 1.关于因特网的弊端2.因特网对我的影响3.因特网带来的益处**

Internet has its good as well as bad sides.

Internet can help people a lot, but it also has many disadvantages. For example, there are some sexy news and pictures on the website which will not do well to the young people. So young people should learn to get ride of the disadvantages of internet and learn to make use of the advantages that internet brings to us. On the other hand, Internet can let me know the outside world, make me informed of daily news, and it has brought joy and interest into my lives.

So we should make good use of the internet.

**My View on the Internet(互联网之我见)**

Internet plays an important role in our daily life. First, the world gets smaller and communication becomes easier and faster, because from the Internet we can get to know people from all over the world. Besides, we can work at home by sending email and accessing online information. Finally, online shopping makes our life more convenient.

But as many other modern inventions, Internet has its problem. For instance, here is too much junk information on the net, and it wastes our time. Even worse, some evil persons commit crimes using the Internet technology.

Thousands of people have fallen in love with the Internet. It is necessary to adapt stricter administration measures so that it will serve us better.

**52. Will Computers Replace Us (电脑将取代我们吗)**

Computers are workers for all kinds of wonders. They seem to be clever and can solve such complicated problems that some people think sooner or later they will replace us. But I doubt whether there is such a possibility.

My reason is computers are machines, not humans. Our tasks are far too various and complicated for any one single machine to perform. Probably the greatest difference between man and computer is that the former can do things wittingly while the latter can do nothing without being programmed.

In my opinion, computers will remain nothing but an extension of our human brains, no matter how complicated they may become.

**53. My favorite means of getting information（我最喜爱的获取信息的手段）**

**要求：1. 列举现代社会获取信息的方式。2. 我最喜欢的获取信息的方式。**

Nowadays we have a great number of means of getting information. Libraries provide us with books, while Internet offers us information resources.

My favorite means of getting information is surfing the Internet. It is very convenient, which enables me to search what I want within just a few seconds at home. In addition, when we meet with some problems, we can go to Baidu for help, and we can often get satisfying answers.

Internet helps me really a lot. It’s my favorite way of getting information. I enjoy searching information through Internet.

**54.(About) Newspapers论报纸**

**要求：1. 介绍你熟悉的报纸。2. 介绍你喜欢看的报纸并说明理由。**

Nowadays there are a large number of people who enjoy reading newspapers that it has become a part of our daily life.

Newspapers can tell us the latest news concerning polities, economics and military affairs at home and abroad. fu, by reading newspapers, we can obtain more knowledge and broaden our outlook so that we can make greater progress toward the future.

According to their different publishing time, there are daily papers, evening papers, weekly papers, and so on. For example, 21st Century is an English language newspaper published in Beijing each week. It has sections of different kinds, including News of the week, the Word Today, Language Class, Sports and Music and Students Report. There are plenty of beautiful pictures and interesting articles in it.

**55.Advantages and Disadvantages of the Mobile Phone（手机的利与弊）**

Like everything else, mobile phones have both favorable and unfavorable aspects.

First, it's useful. As a wireless mobile telephone, it's easy and handy to call wherever one goes and call the one however far away he is. Second, it's convenient. Whenever one meets trouble or something urgent, one can make a call immediately. However, the mobile phone also has some disadvantages. It's easy to lose and the microwaves in it might do harm to people's health.

I believe its advantages will far outweigh disadvantages soon.

**56. Friendship（友谊）/ A Friend in Need is a Friend Indeed（患难见知己）**

Friendship is a kind of human relation. Friends are very important to us. It is human nature to make friends. When we are in trouble, we need friends to offer us support, encouragement and help. When we made success, we also need friends to share our joys. It’s hard to imagine life without friendship.

Real friends are those who can help us in difficulties. However, we do have different kinds of friends. Some are only friends in words; if we meet with difficulties, they will escape at one. And some want to make full of their friends for the purpose of their own benefits.

In short, when we have built friendship, we ought to cherish and value it. Only thus, can we develop real friendship.

**57.My Plan for the National Day Holiday（我的国庆假期计划）**

National Holiday is coming. There are 7 days, so I need to plan it in advance. Firstly, I plan to have a good rest for the first 2 days when I can have a good sleep and don’t worry to get up late, and then do a good cleaning of the home. Secondly, I would go to Hangzhou for a2 days’ trip. On the first day, we’ll set off in the morning and spend the whole afternoon walking around the lake so that we can be close to the whole afternoon walking around the lake so that we can be close to the nature and relax ourselves. On the second day, we’ll visit four spots, Tiger-running Spring, the Ling Yin Monastery, Spring Dawn at Su Causeway and the Moon Reflected in Three Pools. After that, I would fly to Beijing to attend my classmate’s wedding. These above are my plans for the National Holiday.

**58. My plan for summer vacation（我的暑假计划）/ How to spend summer holiday? (如何过暑假？)/ My travel plan（我的旅行计划）**

I like the summer holiday so much. I look forward to summer holiday every year. If you ask me what my favorite summer holiday will be like, traveling around is the answer. I hope that one day I could meet different people visit different places of interest.

This summer, I’m going to San Ya for my holiday, which is also a city of seashore. The sky is blue, the air is fresh. Wherever you go, you can always see the green trees, the neat grasses the colorful flowers. They are really wonderful. I enjoy having a walk along the beach after supper or having a swim in the afternoon.

Volleyball is always my favorite, so I am planning to form a small team play it on beach together. We may have a match against some other teams. I do enjoy the sense when we win the game.

I wish I could have two long holidays in a year, what about you?

**59.My Plan for the Spring Festival (我的春节计划)**

Spring festival is the most important festival for Chinese people. Many people will prepare many things for the spring festival. Now this is my plan for the spring festival. Firstly, I will visit my friends and my relatives. Furthermore, I will make a big snow man with my daughter and my wife. Last but not least, I will stay with my parents, because I have no more time to stay with them at peacetime. This is my plan for the spring festival. I hope all of you have a good time in the spring festival.

**60. The Chinese New Year（中国新年）**

**要求：1. 简单介绍中国新年（即春节）。2. 你最喜欢的新年庆祝活动。**

“New Year” is a time for celebrations. In China men and women, boys and girls, all look forward to a happy year.

It is time for rest and refreshment. Business is suspended in this moment. Young fellows lay aside their schoolwork and give themselves up to merriment and joy. Each family has its members together for reunion. Friends call on one another. Public places are filled with all kinds of cheerful people. Children with lucky money in their new clothes have a delightful time playing games. The Chinese New Year lasts about a fortnight. It gives sufficient recreation to people.

**61.On Compliments（关于恭维）**

When you compliment somebody you say something good to or encouraging him or her. Everybody, old and young, needs compliments because they make us feel fine and self-confident.

Compliments play an important role in our daily life. At social gatherings, compliments can create a light and pleasant atmosphere and ease tensions among strangers. At workplace, compliments can help the employees start a long workday in a happy mood and do their work efficiently.

It is good to offer and accept compliments in this sense.

**62. Bad Manners in Public（公共场所的不良举止）**

Although we consider ourselves as highly advanced beings living in a civilized society, bad manners can still be found here and there.

For example, some cyclists run the red traffic lights, many passengers litter waste papers and plastic bags in public places, and some tourists scrabble in tourist attractions, let alone spit on the street. In the cinema, some audiences talk loudly on cell phones in front of others. I’m strongly against talking loudly in the cinema, for this behavior shows no respect at all to others; what’s worse, it upsets the audience who are in the mood of having fun.

Let’s avoid bad manners so as to be a respected person.

**63. 假如你叫张琳，你昨天（4月7日）在放学回家的路上发生了交通事故。你从自行车上摔了下来，被好心人及时送到了医院，医生叫你卧床休息三天，特此请假 ( ask for a sick leave) 内容提示：。要求：1.请根据以上内容，向班主任张老师写一张请假条；2.以第一人称写，不能逐字翻译； 3.词数80左右。**

**To: Mrs. Zhang, Head teacher**

**From: Zhang Lin**

**Date: 7th, April**

**Subject: Sick Leave**

Mrs. Zhang,

I would like to know if I could ask for a sick leave from April 8th to 10th.

Yesterday I had a car accident on my way home. I was riding a bike to turn right when a motorcycle suddenly rushed towards me. I was hit by it and fell down from the bike. The driver left soon. Luckily, some warm-hearted women sent me to the nearby hospital. My arms and legs still hurt, but my bones were not hurt. The doctor asked me to lie on bed for three days.

Therefore, I ask for a sick leave for three days. Thank you！

**64.你应邀到一位好友家吃晚饭。事后给朋友写信表示谢意。题目：A Thank You Note. 你的信应包括下列内容：**

**1.表达谢意； 2.表达想回请的意愿； 3.期待朋友的光临。**

Dear Amy,

Thanks for your invitation to your home to have dinner last week. I enjoy the meal very much, especially the sea food, it’s very fresh and delicious. I will hold a big party for my birthday on November 12th, and I will invite a lot of friends to have dinner at my home, would you like to join us? I know that you are fond of music. There will also be a band to perform live music. We can dance together, and I think it will be exciting to dance to the live music. Please be sure to come. I am looking forward to your coming.

Yours,

Cynthia

**65. 作文，通知，英语老师举行晚会**

Notice

There is an English Party held in the Classroom 102 at 6 p.m. this Friday. Our English teacher invites all the members of the class to give and watch performances like singing, short plays, jokes, etc. There is also fruit and snacks offered. Each person or team has to prepare a performance like singing an English song or telling a joke. The preparation for the party includes listing the programs, buying the food and decorating（装饰） the classroom. Every team is asked to complete the work before the party, and please get to the classroom on time.

**66. Notice of the Lost Book （寻物启示）**

Lost

Ladies and gentlemen,

My name is Xiao Ming, a student from TV University. Yesterday I had an English class in Room 229 of the Foreign Language Building. After class, I went for lunch in a hurry and left my English book in the classroom. When I hurried back after lunch, it was gone! I feel very sad about the loss. The book is very helpful to my English study. And it’s also a gift from a close friend. So it means a lot to me.

If you happened to pick up my book, would you please give me a call? My cell phone number is 13798989123.. I shall be very grateful to your kindness.

Yours,

Xiao Ming

**67. Letter of Apology (致歉函)**

Dear friend,

Please accept my apologies for making you angry yesterday afternoon. I know I was being very rude at the moment, but I really didn’t mean to hurt you. But you know, I have a bad temper, and sometimes I just can’t control myself. Now I understand I was wrong. And I’m very sorry for the bad words I said to you in a hot temper.

Will you forgive me and accept my apology? If you are free tonight, will you come to dinner at my house .I’ve cooked something nice, and maybe we can have a nice talk over the meal and forget about the whole thing.

Yours,

Li Lei

**68.A get-together on may 1st（五一聚会）**

April15, 2010

Dear Wang Hong,

How is everything getting along with you? It’s almost one year since we graduated from university. I miss you very much. What have you been doing all these days?

I have been a middle school teacher in my hometown since graduation. Teaching always keeps me busy, but I like my students and I love teaching, you know. So everything is fine here. There will be a former classmates’ getting together during this May Day holiday at my school. You are my best friend. I never forget those happy days we spent together. I hope you can come to my school when the time is due if you are free.

I am looking forward to your reply.

Yours,

Li Hua

**69. Help Me to Buy a Spoken English Book/English-Chinese Dictionary写信请朋友帮忙买英语口语书/英汉词典**

Oct 16, 2010

Dear Li Hua,

How time flies! It’s long time we haven’t seen each other. I miss you very much. How’s everything going on with you?

I am busy preparing for PETS 4 right now. I would be grateful if you could help me buy PETS 4 English oral textbook which was issued by the Beijing Press, because the books were sold out here.

Please come to visit my hometown when you are free. I often think of those happy days we spent together when we were at University. We were so happy at that time.

Please let me know as soon as possible (尽可能快) once you get the book.

My best wishes.

Yours,

Wang Lei

**70. 明天（星期五）全班同学将去参观科学博物馆（the Science Museum）,由你(班长)通知全体同学。（通知的开头和结尾已给出）。具体内容如下：1.早上8 点钟在校门口集合，步行前往。2. 参观时要认真听，仔细看，并记下有趣的东西。3. 不可在博物馆内大声喧哗及拍照。要求：1. 不要逐句翻译；2.词数80 个左右。**

**Fellow students,**

We are going to visit the Science Museum on this Saturday. We will get together at 8 o’clock at the front gate of the school. Since it is not far from our school, we will go there on foot. Make sure not to be late.

During the visit, you’d better take some notes while listening to the guide and watch carefully to the things you are interested in. Therefore, you need to bring your pen and notebook. We need to write a report about the visit and hand in (提交) next Monday. Remember not to shout, talk loudly or take pictures in the museum. Have a good time!

**Thank you!**

**71. 英语外籍老师在暑假开了家西餐店要招工，假如我叫李华，愿意应聘？**

Dear Mr.xxx，

I’ve seen the ads. about your restaurant recruitment. I would like to work in your restaurant as a waiter. The summer vacation is around the corner, I think it's time for me to do a part time job, so I would like to take this job. The working experience is becoming more and more important for our college student to find a job after graduation. Besides, I used to work in my parents' restaurant last summer, I worked as a waiter and I am familiar with the job. So don’t worry about my working skills, I can do it very well.

Looking forward to hearing from your reply. Thank you very much.

Yours,

Li Hua

**72.假如你是李明，遗失了一本书。你应包括下列内容： 1.书在哪里遗失的； 2.这本书对你很重要； 3.拾到者应该如何和你联系。**

Lost

Dec. 30th

Dear All，

I lost a book at 5 pm on December 29th in room 210 of Wenxin Building. The title of the book is English Grammar. This book is very important and helpful to me, for I am busy preparing for PETS 4 right now and I am bad at grammar. What’s more, the examination is getting nearer and nearer and I am worried about my English exam very much. Anyone who finds the book please call Li Ming on 13774336899. I will be very grateful to you and your kindness.

I am looking forward to your calls.

Li Ming

**73.你的朋友邀请你参加他/她的生日聚会，告诉对方你不能接受他/她的邀请。你应包括下列内容： 1.告诉对方你不能接受他/她的邀请； 2.对对方的邀请表示感谢； 3.说明无法接受邀请的原因。**

Dear Lisa,

I have received your invitation (letter) to go to your birthday party, but I am sorry that I am afraid I am not able to go to your birthday party. You know, our company will hold an important meeting in our Paris branch to solve the recent trouble in business. I am the one who is in charge of it and needs to make a presentation. I am terribly sorry for that. Anyway, I hope everything goes well in your birthday party. I’ll bring you a gift from Paris for your birthday. Remember to show me the pictures taken in the party when I come back from business trip.

Best regards!

Yours,

Susan

**74.上星期天你打电话叫Jack 和你去公园。在公园你们看见……，你们玩得很高兴。（要用如下词汇：get up late, call, get to, many people, do exercise, read, lake, fly）**

Last Sunday, I got up late. It was such a beautiful day.

I had nothing to do, so I called Jack to go to the park with me, which is near our school. We got there on foot. The park was big and there was a large manmade lake. Near the lake, we saw many people there. Some old people were doing exercise. Some middle-aged couples were dancing. Some young people were sitting on the bench, reading. Some children were flying kites. I’m good at flying kites, so Jack and I also joined them. It was so much fun.

We enjoyed ourselves very much that day.

**75. 假如你叫李华，你的同学正在开展一场讨论，主题是学生要不要参加体育锻炼。请根据下面所提供的信息，给某英语报社写一封信，介绍讨论情况。**

**60％的学生 40％的学生**

**1.应该每天进行体育锻炼 1. 锻炼浪费时间**

**2.做早操、打乒乓、打篮球、但不要时间过长 2. 锻炼使人疲劳**

**3.锻炼能增强体质，减少疾病 3. 锻炼以后很兴奋，较长时间不能投入学习**

**注意：1. 信的开头已为你写好，但不计入总词数。2. 词数：80字左右 3. 参考单词：reduce vt. 减少**

**Dear Editor,**

**I'm writing to tell you about a discussion we've had about whether the students should take physical exercise.** After the discussion we found that 60% of the students think they should take all kinds of exercise every day but not spend too much time, such as doing morning exercise, playing table tennis and basketball. They think exercise builds body and reduce the chance of disease. Sports also let them have a good rest so that their study will be more effective. On the other hand 40% students believe taking exercise is tiring and it’s a waste of time. They say that after having sports they are too excited for a long time to focus on their lessons. And it’s possible to get hurt during exercise.

In short, it’s good to exercise everyday, but overdoing it will bring harm to us. It’s a very interesting discussion and I am on the majority group for I love sports and can learn faster after doing sports.

Yours,

Li Hua

**76. 假如你叫李华，在因特网上找到一个叫David的网友，请根据下列要点给David写个e-mail，介绍你自己的一些情况。**

**1. 李华，在职学生，家住上海。2. 喜欢既有和运动。3. 对英语很感兴趣，会唱不少英文歌曲。4. 班里同学也很想找网友，希望得到帮助。5. 想去英国看看。**

Dear David,

How are you? It’s so nice chatting with you online. Let me introduce myself to you. My name is Li Hua. I was born and brought up in Shanghai. I am now working in a trade company and studying in TV University at the same time. I like collecting stamps and sports very much. I’m especially interested in English and I can sing several English songs such as “I believe I can fly”, “My heart will go on”, “I love you more than I can say” and so on. Many other students in my class also want to find online pen pals. We can become language partners so that we can help each other. When I have enough money and time, I’d like to go to Britain to have a look. And welcome to Shanghai too.

Yours,

Li Hua

**77. 选择一个你想旅游的地点，并安排旅行计划。你应包括下列内容： 1.说明你想旅游的地点； 2.说明你为什么选择这个地点； 3.描述你的旅行计划。**

Dear Amy,

I plan to make a journey to Jiu Zhaigou in Si Chuan province.

It’s a beautiful place with fresh air, beautiful natural scenery like waterfall, lake and high mountains. Because many films and TV series have been made here, it is very famous. What’s more, I am very busy and exhausted this year, so I want to go for a relaxation. I plan to stay there for a week and travel with a tour group.

I believe I will enjoy myself there.

Yours,

Tim

**78. A letter to A Foreign Friend**

**你的一位外国朋友来信，打算到中国旅游。你给他回信，提出旅游建议。回信应包括下列内容：**

**1. 接到朋友的来信。2. 你的旅游安排计划及理由。3. 表达你希望见到这位朋友的心愿。**

Dear Mary,

I'm so glad to hear from you.

You said in the letter you are going to visit China next week. There are many famous historic, cultural and natural sites in my hometown, Zhejiang. First of all, I will introduce a good place for you, the West Lake. It locates at the east of the city. Around the lake, there are many beautiful trees and birds everywhere. But the most interesting thing is that we can see the whole city from the top of the Leifeng Tower. Then, you can’t miss another scenery, Qiandao Lake. There are 1,078 large islands in the lake and a few thousand smaller ones. Its more popular attractions include Bird Island, Snake Island and Monkey Island.

I’m looking forward to seeing you here soon.

Yours,

Li Lei

**79.工作申请**

**要求：1. 写明申请的职位。2. 陈述你的相关学习、工作经历。3. 练习方法。**

Dear Sir or Madam,

I would like to apply for the position of a translator in your company which was advertised in 21st Century.

I graduated from the English Department of Beijing TV University in 2013. I have been teaching English in a middle school since then as well as a part-time translator. I believe that my ability and experience will fully qualify me for the position. I am enclosing my resume as you required. I look forward to hearing from you.

If you can offer me an interview, please contact me through the following call number:13888888888.

Yours faithfully,

Li Lei