**01878《综合英语1》形考答案题库**

题目1

Slowly, the policemen \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the house without any noise.

选择一项：

A. approached

B. approved

C. appreciated

D. agreed

答案A. 句子的意思：慢慢地，警察毫无声响地\_\_\_\_\_\_\_那座房子。approach, 接近，靠近；approve, 同意，批准；appreciate, 欣赏；agree, 同意，赞同。

**正确答案是：**approached

题目2

The moose turned suddenly and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ straight into the dog team.

选择一项：

A. traveled

B. changed

C. charged

D. chained

答案C. 句子的意思是：驼鹿突然转身向狗对里\_\_\_\_\_\_ 了过来。Travel, 旅游；change, 改变；charge,袭击，冲击；chain, 用链子拴住；束缚。

**正确答案是：**charged

题目3

Her \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ may have told her that she was too weak to escape by running.

选择一项：

A. instruments

B. attitudes

C. instincts

D. instructions

答案C. 句子的意思：她的\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_可能告诉自己，她太虚弱了，跑不掉了。Instrument, 工具；attitude, 态度；instinct, 本能；instruction, 指令，指示。选项C最符合题意。

**正确答案是：**instincts

题目4

Like any genuine adventurer, she thoroughly enjoys winning \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ incredible odds.

选择一项：

A. against

B. for

C. at

D. among

答案A. 这个题的关键是理解 odds这个词。可能的机会，成败的可能性；经常用在 The odds are against / for / in favor of …这的结构中。To win against odds, 在成功机

会很小的情况下取得胜利。

**正确答案是：**against

题目5

“Stop!” she yelled long before her fellow team got closer enough to be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

选择一项：

A. in practice

B. in reality

C. in reply

D. in danger

答案D. 句子的意思：“停下！”她在队友们靠近\_\_\_\_\_\_\_之前很久就喊道。In practice, 实际上，事实上；in reality, 事实上，实际上；in reply, 回答；in danger, 处于危

险中。

**正确答案是：**in danger

信息文本

Grammar

Choose the best answer for each of the following items.

题目6

He doesn't run \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to win the race.

选择一项：

A. so fast

B. enough fast

C. too fast

D. fast enough

继续努力哦！

答案D. 本题考查“形容词或副词+ enough”的用法。副词enough 在修饰形容词或副词的时候，往往放在被修饰词的后面。“副词 so + 形容词或副词”结构后往往用that引导的

结果或目的从句；too + 形容词或副词 + to do sth, 太……而不能做某事。

**正确答案是：**fast enough

题目7

She succeeded in driving the animal out of her team, but not before some of her dogs \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

选择一项：

A. have been severely injured

B. are severely injured

C. had been severely injured

D. were severely injured

继续努力哦！

答案C. 本题考查过去完成进行时的用法。在强调过去的过去已经完成的动作时，一般用过去完成时。这里，在“她把动物赶走”之前“几个狗已经严重受伤了”，所以选D。

**正确答案是：**had been severely injured

题目8

I \_\_\_\_\_\_dishes in the kitchen when you rang the bell the first time, and that's why I \_\_\_\_\_\_ hear you.

选择一项：

A. had washed; didn’t

B. was washing; didn’t

C. washed; didn’t

D. was washing; hadn’t

继续努力哦！

答案B. 本题考查过去进行时与一般过去时连用的用法。某事A发生时另一件事B正在进行，A用一般过去时，B用过去进行时。这里，the bell rang the first time 用一般过去时

，I was washing dishes 用过去进行时。而“我没有听到”是过去的事情，所以用一般过去时。

**正确答案是：**was washing; didn’t

题目9

I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at the same job for fifteen years, and one day I just woke up and said, “Enough!”

选择一项：

A. have been working

B. have worked

C. had worked

D. had been working

答案D. 本题考查过去完成进行时的用法。在强调过去的过去一直进行的活动时，一般用过去完成进行时。这里，在“我”醒来那天之前一直干着同一项工作，所以选D。

**正确答案是：**had been working

题目10

Butcher reached for the handgun usually \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the sled, but couldn't find it.

选择一项：

A. keeping

B. to be kept

C. kept

D. to keep

继续努力哦！

答案C. 本题考查过去分词做后置定语的用法，此时该过去分词短语相当于一个定语从句。… usually kept in the sled = … which was usually kept in the sled

**正确答案是：**kept

信息文本

Dialogue

Choose the best answer for each of the following items.

题目11

– I think I'll enter the “Run for Your Life” marathon.

–

选择一项：

A. I didn’t know if I had enough energy to get to the top.

B. But you’ve only been running for two weeks.

C. Really? Here comes the last runner to cross the finish line …

继续努力哦！

答案B. 第一句说自己要参加马拉松比赛了。A句：“（当时）我不知道，自己还有是否有力气达到顶上。”上句讲述的是即将发生的事情，而此句在讲过去的事情，不符。B句：

“但是，你仅仅锻炼了两个星期跑步。”承接上句，说出了自己对这件事的怀疑或惊奇。C句：“是吗？现在最后一名跑步者达到了终点线。”与上句不相关。

**正确答案是：**But you’ve only been running for two weeks.

题目12

– Did you hear about Bill? He dropped out of school two weeks ago.

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选择一项：

A. No one said anything. Did he hurt himself?

B. What made him decide to do that?

C. He leaves in the morning and comes home in the evening.

继续努力哦！

答案B. 第一句：Bill 两周前辍学了。对话人需要就此做出反应。A句：“没人说过什么。他伤着自己了吗？”显然没有准确理解drop out of school（辍学）的含义。B句：“他

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**正确答案是：**What made him decide to do that?

题目13

– What made you decide to enter the race like that?

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选择一项：

A. I was so excited I don’t think I’ll be able to get to sleep for a while.

B. Was there ever a time when you thought you would drop out?

C. Well, I’d always wanted to see if I could make it through a race like this.

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答案C. 第一句：你为什么要决定参加这样的比赛呢？答语需要回答参加比赛的原因。A句：“我太激动了，我认为一段时间我可能会睡不着觉的。”B句：“你曾经考虑过放弃吗？

”这两句都没有回答第一句提出的问题。C句：“我一直想看看自己是否能够在这样的比赛中坚持到底。”正好说明了参加比赛的目的。

**正确答案是：**Well, I’d always wanted to see if I could make it through a race like this.

题目14

– What did you think of the new James Bond movie?

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选择一项：

A. We were sitting so far back that we couldn’t read the subtitles.

B. There is a disease that’s called laughing sickness.

C. It’s already after seven. The play starts at eight.

继续努力哦！

答案A. 第一句：你觉得James Bond 的新电影怎么样？答语需要回答对这个新电影的看法。A句：我们的位置偏后，看不到字幕。正好回答了第一句的问题。其他两句前言不搭后

语。

**正确答案是：**We were sitting so far back that we couldn’t read the subtitles.

题目15

– Have you had any tests yet in your English class?

–

选择一项：

A. To tell you the truth, I failed the Chemistry exam.

B. The problem is that my grammar is very poor.

C. We had our first one a couple of days ago.

继续努力哦！

答案C. 第一句：你们的英语课有过考试吗？A句：“实话告诉你吧，我化学课考试不及格。”B句：“问题是，我的语法很糟糕。”这两句跟问句没有直接的关系。C句：“几天前

我们考了第一次。”明确回答了第一句的问题。

**正确答案是：**We had our first one a couple of days ago.

信息文本

Reading

Read the following passages and choose the best answer for each of the following questions.

信息文本

Passage 3

　　Silicon Valley is a magnet（磁石；磁铁；有吸引力的东西）to which numerous talented engineers, scientists and entrepreneurs（企业家）from overseas flock

to in search of fame, fast money and to participate in a technological revolution whose impact on mankind will surely surpass the epoch-making（具有时代意义

的；划时代的）European Renaissance and Industrial Revolution of the bygone age（昔日，往日）.

　　With the rapid spread of the Internet and the relentless（坚韧的，不屈不挠的；不懈的）technological innovations generated through it, the information era

is truly upon us, profoundly influencing and changing not only our lifestyle, but also the way we work, do business, think and communicate with others.

　　It is noteworthy that close to 50% of its skilled manpower, including engineers, scientists and entrepreneurs, come from Asia. Prominent among them are

Indians and Chinese, and not a few Singaporeans.

　　Intellectual challenges aside, it is a common practice for start-ups（创办中的企业、公司等，新兴企业）to offer generous share options to employees in

order to attract the right talent into their folds（〔集合词〕〔具有共同信仰的〕信徒，此处指具有同一理想或信念的人群）. This is a powerful incentive to

motivate the staff to do their utmost and to share in the company's prosperity if it reaches its goal. Many regard this as the foundation of a successful

enterprise.

题目16

What does “it” in the 2nd paragraph refer to? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

选择一项：

A. the Internet

B. the rapid spread of the Internet

C. the information era

D. our lifestyle

继续努力哦！

答案A. 第二段的第一句话中首先提到 With the rapid spread of the Internet，显然，后半句中的it 就是指前面提到的Internet.

**正确答案是：**the Internet

题目17

The main idea of the passage is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

选择一项：

A. Silicon Valley’s success

B. Practice of successful enterprise

C. the information era upon us

D. Intellectual challenges

继续努力哦！

短文的主要内容是介绍Silicon Valley 磁石般的吸引力。

**正确答案是：**Silicon Valley’s success

题目18

Why is Silicon Valley compared with a magnet? Because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

选择一项：

A. many famous people flock to it

B. it is very famous

C. it attracted numerous talented people

D. its impact will surpass European Renaissance and Industrial Revolution

继续努力哦！

参见第一段第一句，海外有才华的工程师、科学家、企业家蜂拥而至的原因是受到了硅谷的强大吸引。

**正确答案是：**it attracted numerous talented people

题目19

What does “its” in the 3rd paragraph mean? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

选择一项：

A. America’s

B. the Internet’s

C. Silicon Valley’s

D. Asia’s

由于整段文字是关于 Silicon Valley 的，第三段中提到的 manpower 显然指整个硅谷的情况。

**正确答案是：**Silicon Valley’s

题目20

Which of the following is NOT TRUE about the common practice for start-ups? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

选择一项：

A. Generous share options

B. A successful enterprise

C. Sharing in the company’s prosperity

D. Intellectual challenges

继续努力哦！

短文中提到了Intellectual challenges， Generous share options 和 Sharing in the company's prosperity。但是未必每个新兴企业都能成为一个成功的案例。

**正确答案是：**A successful enterprise

题目1

Slowly, the policemen \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the house without any noise.

选择一项：

A. approached

B. approved

C. appreciated

D. agreed

答案A. 句子的意思：慢慢地，警察毫无声响地\_\_\_\_\_\_\_那座房子。approach, 接近，靠近；approve, 同意，批准；appreciate, 欣赏；agree, 同意，赞同。

**正确答案是：**approached

题目2

The moose turned suddenly and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ straight into the dog team.

选择一项：

A. traveled

B. changed

C. charged

D. chained

答案C. 句子的意思是：驼鹿突然转身向狗对里\_\_\_\_\_\_ 了过来。Travel, 旅游；change, 改变；charge,袭击，冲击；chain, 用链子拴住；束缚。

**正确答案是：**charged

题目3

Her \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ may have told her that she was too weak to escape by running.

选择一项：

A. instruments

B. attitudes

C. instincts

D. instructions

答案C. 句子的意思：她的\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_可能告诉自己，她太虚弱了，跑不掉了。Instrument, 工具；attitude, 态度；instinct, 本能；instruction, 指令，指示。选项C最符合题意。

**正确答案是：**instincts

题目4

Like any genuine adventurer, she thoroughly enjoys winning \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ incredible odds.

选择一项：

A. against

B. for

C. at

D. among

答案A. 这个题的关键是理解 odds这个词。可能的机会，成败的可能性；经常用在 The odds are against / for / in favor of …这的结构中。To win against odds, 在成功机

会很小的情况下取得胜利。

**正确答案是：**against

题目5

“Stop!” she yelled long before her fellow team got closer enough to be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

选择一项：

A. in practice

B. in reality

C. in reply

D. in danger

答案D. 句子的意思：“停下！”她在队友们靠近\_\_\_\_\_\_\_之前很久就喊道。In practice, 实际上，事实上；in reality, 事实上，实际上；in reply, 回答；in danger, 处于危

险中。

**正确答案是：**in danger

信息文本

Grammar

Choose the best answer for each of the following items.

题目6

He doesn't run \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to win the race.

选择一项：

A. so fast

B. enough fast

C. too fast

D. fast enough

继续努力哦！

答案D. 本题考查“形容词或副词+ enough”的用法。副词enough 在修饰形容词或副词的时候，往往放在被修饰词的后面。“副词 so + 形容词或副词”结构后往往用that引导的

结果或目的从句；too + 形容词或副词 + to do sth, 太……而不能做某事。

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题目7

She succeeded in driving the animal out of her team, but not before some of her dogs \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

选择一项：

A. have been severely injured

B. are severely injured

C. had been severely injured

D. were severely injured

继续努力哦！

答案C. 本题考查过去完成进行时的用法。在强调过去的过去已经完成的动作时，一般用过去完成时。这里，在“她把动物赶走”之前“几个狗已经严重受伤了”，所以选D。

**正确答案是：**had been severely injured

题目8

I \_\_\_\_\_\_dishes in the kitchen when you rang the bell the first time, and that's why I \_\_\_\_\_\_ hear you.

选择一项：

A. had washed; didn’t

B. was washing; didn’t

C. washed; didn’t

D. was washing; hadn’t

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答案B. 本题考查过去进行时与一般过去时连用的用法。某事A发生时另一件事B正在进行，A用一般过去时，B用过去进行时。这里，the bell rang the first time 用一般过去时

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**正确答案是：**was washing; didn’t

题目9

I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at the same job for fifteen years, and one day I just woke up and said, “Enough!”

选择一项：

A. have been working

B. have worked

C. had worked

D. had been working

答案D. 本题考查过去完成进行时的用法。在强调过去的过去一直进行的活动时，一般用过去完成进行时。这里，在“我”醒来那天之前一直干着同一项工作，所以选D。

**正确答案是：**had been working

题目10

Butcher reached for the handgun usually \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the sled, but couldn't find it.

选择一项：

A. keeping

B. to be kept

C. kept

D. to keep

继续努力哦！

答案C. 本题考查过去分词做后置定语的用法，此时该过去分词短语相当于一个定语从句。… usually kept in the sled = … which was usually kept in the sled

**正确答案是：**kept

信息文本

Dialogue

Choose the best answer for each of the following items.

题目11

– I think I'll enter the “Run for Your Life” marathon.

–

选择一项：

A. I didn’t know if I had enough energy to get to the top.

B. But you’ve only been running for two weeks.

C. Really? Here comes the last runner to cross the finish line …

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答案B. 第一句说自己要参加马拉松比赛了。A句：“（当时）我不知道，自己还有是否有力气达到顶上。”上句讲述的是即将发生的事情，而此句在讲过去的事情，不符。B句：

“但是，你仅仅锻炼了两个星期跑步。”承接上句，说出了自己对这件事的怀疑或惊奇。C句：“是吗？现在最后一名跑步者达到了终点线。”与上句不相关。

**正确答案是：**But you’ve only been running for two weeks.

题目12

– Did you hear about Bill? He dropped out of school two weeks ago.

–

选择一项：

A. No one said anything. Did he hurt himself?

B. What made him decide to do that?

C. He leaves in the morning and comes home in the evening.

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答案B. 第一句：Bill 两周前辍学了。对话人需要就此做出反应。A句：“没人说过什么。他伤着自己了吗？”显然没有准确理解drop out of school（辍学）的含义。B句：“他

为什么做出这样的决定呢？”正好是对第一句话的适当反应。C句：“他早出晚归。”跟第一句没有直接的连贯关系

**正确答案是：**What made him decide to do that?

题目13

– What made you decide to enter the race like that?

–

选择一项：

A. I was so excited I don’t think I’ll be able to get to sleep for a while.

B. Was there ever a time when you thought you would drop out?

C. Well, I’d always wanted to see if I could make it through a race like this.

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**正确答案是：**Well, I’d always wanted to see if I could make it through a race like this.

题目14

– What did you think of the new James Bond movie?

–

选择一项：

A. We were sitting so far back that we couldn’t read the subtitles.

B. There is a disease that’s called laughing sickness.

C. It’s already after seven. The play starts at eight.

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答案A. 第一句：你觉得James Bond 的新电影怎么样？答语需要回答对这个新电影的看法。A句：我们的位置偏后，看不到字幕。正好回答了第一句的问题。其他两句前言不搭后

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**正确答案是：**We were sitting so far back that we couldn’t read the subtitles.

题目15

– Have you had any tests yet in your English class?

–

选择一项：

A. To tell you the truth, I failed the Chemistry exam.

B. The problem is that my grammar is very poor.

C. We had our first one a couple of days ago.

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答案C. 第一句：你们的英语课有过考试吗？A句：“实话告诉你吧，我化学课考试不及格。”B句：“问题是，我的语法很糟糕。”这两句跟问句没有直接的关系。C句：“几天前

我们考了第一次。”明确回答了第一句的问题。

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信息文本

Reading

Read the following passages and choose the best answer for each of the following questions.

信息文本

Passage 3

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　　It is noteworthy that close to 50% of its skilled manpower, including engineers, scientists and entrepreneurs, come from Asia. Prominent among them are

Indians and Chinese, and not a few Singaporeans.

　　Intellectual challenges aside, it is a common practice for start-ups（创办中的企业、公司等，新兴企业）to offer generous share options to employees in

order to attract the right talent into their folds（〔集合词〕〔具有共同信仰的〕信徒，此处指具有同一理想或信念的人群）. This is a powerful incentive to

motivate the staff to do their utmost and to share in the company's prosperity if it reaches its goal. Many regard this as the foundation of a successful

enterprise.

题目16

What does “it” in the 2nd paragraph refer to? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

选择一项：

A. the Internet

B. the rapid spread of the Internet

C. the information era

D. our lifestyle

继续努力哦！

答案A. 第二段的第一句话中首先提到 With the rapid spread of the Internet，显然，后半句中的it 就是指前面提到的Internet.

**正确答案是：**the Internet

题目17

The main idea of the passage is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

选择一项：

A. Silicon Valley’s success

B. Practice of successful enterprise

C. the information era upon us

D. Intellectual challenges

继续努力哦！

短文的主要内容是介绍Silicon Valley 磁石般的吸引力。

**正确答案是：**Silicon Valley’s success

题目18

Why is Silicon Valley compared with a magnet? Because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

选择一项：

A. many famous people flock to it

B. it is very famous

C. it attracted numerous talented people

D. its impact will surpass European Renaissance and Industrial Revolution

继续努力哦！

参见第一段第一句，海外有才华的工程师、科学家、企业家蜂拥而至的原因是受到了硅谷的强大吸引。

**正确答案是：**it attracted numerous talented people

题目19

What does “its” in the 3rd paragraph mean? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

选择一项：

A. America’s

B. the Internet’s

C. Silicon Valley’s

D. Asia’s

由于整段文字是关于 Silicon Valley 的，第三段中提到的 manpower 显然指整个硅谷的情况。

**正确答案是：**Silicon Valley’s

题目20

Which of the following is NOT TRUE about the common practice for start-ups? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

选择一项：

A. Generous share options

B. A successful enterprise

C. Sharing in the company’s prosperity

D. Intellectual challenges

继续努力哦！

短文中提到了Intellectual challenges， Generous share options 和 Sharing in the company's prosperity。但是未必每个新兴企业都能成为一个成功的案例。

**正确答案是：**A successful enterprise

The violent typhoon that occurred last week made the boats \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

选择一项：

A. break out

B. drive off

C. move on

D. fall apart

答案D. 句子的意思：上周那场台风肆虐后，船只都\_\_\_\_\_\_\_了。Break out, 爆发；drive off, 赶走，驱赶；move on, 继续前进；fall apart, 破随。

**正确答案是：**fall apart

题目2

After the big fire, only two people \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the whole family.

选择一项：

A. survived

B. supported

C. suspected

D. supposed

答案A. 句子的意思：大火后，整个家族只有两个人\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_。Survive, 存活，生存；support, 支持；suspect, 怀疑，嫌疑；suppose, 假设。

**正确答案是：**survived

题目3

Her \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ may have told her that she was too weak to escape by running.

选择一项：

A. instruments

B. attitudes

C. instincts

D. instructions

答案C. 句子的意思：她的\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_可能告诉自己，她太虚弱了，跑不掉了。Instrument, 工具；attitude, 态度；instinct, 本能；instruction, 指令，指示。选项C最符合题意

。

**正确答案是：**instincts

题目4

John \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a new time record for the 100-meter race.

选择一项：

A. set

B. put

C. take

D. get

答案A. To set a (…) record, 创造记录，固定搭配，一般不用其他动词。

**正确答案是：**set

题目5

“This has happened before,” she thought \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . “We'll deal with it.”

选择一项：

A. theoretically

B. mystically

C. pessimistically

D. optimistically

答案D. 她说的两句话：这个以前发生过，我们能够对付。从中可以看出，她怀有比较积极的态度。Theoretically, 理论上地；mystically, 神秘地；pessimistically, 悲观地；

optimistically, 乐观地。

**正确答案是：**optimistically

信息文本

Grammar

Choose the best answer for each of the following items.

题目6

He doesn't run \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to win the race.

选择一项：

A. so fast

B. enough fast

C. too fast

D. fast enough

继续努力哦！

答案D. 本题考查“形容词或副词+ enough”的用法。副词enough 在修饰形容词或副词的时候，往往放在被修饰词的后面。“副词 so + 形容词或副词”结构后往往用that引导的

结果或目的从句；too + 形容词或副词 + to do sth, 太……而不能做某事。

**正确答案是：**fast enough

题目7

Butcher reached for the handgun usually \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the sled, but couldn't find it.

选择一项：

A. keeping

B. to be kept

C. kept

D. to keep

继续努力哦！

答案C. 本题考查过去分词做后置定语的用法，此时该过去分词短语相当于一个定语从句。… usually kept in the sled = … which was usually kept in the sled

**正确答案是：**kept

题目8

I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at the same job for fifteen years, and one day I just woke up and said, “Enough!”

选择一项：

A. have been working

B. have worked

C. had worked

D. had been working

答案D. 本题考查过去完成进行时的用法。在强调过去的过去一直进行的活动时，一般用过去完成进行时。这里，在“我”醒来那天之前一直干着同一项工作，所以选D。

**正确答案是：**had been working

题目9

She succeeded in driving the animal out of her team, but not before some of her dogs \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

选择一项：

A. have been severely injured

B. are severely injured

C. had been severely injured

D. were severely injured

继续努力哦！

答案C. 本题考查过去完成进行时的用法。在强调过去的过去已经完成的动作时，一般用过去完成时。这里，在“她把动物赶走”之前“几个狗已经严重受伤了”，所以选D。

**正确答案是：**had been severely injured

题目10

I \_\_\_\_\_\_dishes in the kitchen when you rang the bell the first time, and that's why I \_\_\_\_\_\_ hear you.

选择一项：

A. had washed; didn’t

B. was washing; didn’t

C. washed; didn’t

D. was washing; hadn’t

继续努力哦！

答案B. 本题考查过去进行时与一般过去时连用的用法。某事A发生时另一件事B正在进行，A用一般过去时，B用过去进行时。这里，the bell rang the first time 用一般过去时

，I was washing dishes 用过去进行时。而“我没有听到”是过去的事情，所以用一般过去时。

**正确答案是：**was washing; didn’t

信息文本

Dialogue

Choose the best answer for each of the following items.

题目11

– I think I'll enter the “Run for Your Life” marathon.

–

选择一项：

A. I didn’t know if I had enough energy to get to the top.

B. But you’ve only been running for two weeks.

C. Really? Here comes the last runner to cross the finish line …

继续努力哦！

答案B. 第一句说自己要参加马拉松比赛了。A句：“（当时）我不知道，自己还有是否有力气达到顶上。”上句讲述的是即将发生的事情，而此句在讲过去的事情，不符。B句：

“但是，你仅仅锻炼了两个星期跑步。”承接上句，说出了自己对这件事的怀疑或惊奇。C句：“是吗？现在最后一名跑步者达到了终点线。”与上句不相关。

**正确答案是：**But you’ve only been running for two weeks.

题目12

– Did you hear about Bill? He dropped out of school two weeks ago.

–

选择一项：

A. No one said anything. Did he hurt himself?

B. What made him decide to do that?

C. He leaves in the morning and comes home in the evening.

继续努力哦！

答案B. 第一句：Bill 两周前辍学了。对话人需要就此做出反应。A句：“没人说过什么。他伤着自己了吗？”显然没有准确理解drop out of school（辍学）的含义。B句：“他

为什么做出这样的决定呢？”正好是对第一句话的适当反应。C句：“他早出晚归。”跟第一句没有直接的连贯关系

**正确答案是：**What made him decide to do that?

题目13

– What made you decide to enter the race like that?

–

选择一项：

A. I was so excited I don’t think I’ll be able to get to sleep for a while.

B. Was there ever a time when you thought you would drop out?

C. Well, I’d always wanted to see if I could make it through a race like this.

继续努力哦！

答案C. 第一句：你为什么要决定参加这样的比赛呢？答语需要回答参加比赛的原因。A句：“我太激动了，我认为一段时间我可能会睡不着觉的。”B句：“你曾经考虑过放弃吗？

”这两句都没有回答第一句提出的问题。C句：“我一直想看看自己是否能够在这样的比赛中坚持到底。”正好说明了参加比赛的目的。

**正确答案是：**Well, I’d always wanted to see if I could make it through a race like this.

题目14

– What did you think of the new James Bond movie?

–

选择一项：

A. We were sitting so far back that we couldn’t read the subtitles.

B. There is a disease that’s called laughing sickness.

C. It’s already after seven. The play starts at eight.

继续努力哦！

答案A. 第一句：你觉得James Bond 的新电影怎么样？答语需要回答对这个新电影的看法。A句：我们的位置偏后，看不到字幕。正好回答了第一句的问题。其他两句前言不搭后

语。

**正确答案是：**We were sitting so far back that we couldn’t read the subtitles.

题目15

– Have you had any tests yet in your English class?

–

选择一项：

A. To tell you the truth, I failed the Chemistry exam.

B. The problem is that my grammar is very poor.

C. We had our first one a couple of days ago.

继续努力哦！

答案C. 第一句：你们的英语课有过考试吗？A句：“实话告诉你吧，我化学课考试不及格。”B句：“问题是，我的语法很糟糕。”这两句跟问句没有直接的关系。C句：“几天前

我们考了第一次。”明确回答了第一句的问题。

**正确答案是：**We had our first one a couple of days ago.

信息文本

Reading

Read the following passages and choose the best answer for each of the following questions.

信息文本

Passage 3

　　Silicon Valley is a magnet（磁石；磁铁；有吸引力的东西）to which numerous talented engineers, scientists and entrepreneurs（企业家）from overseas flock

to in search of fame, fast money and to participate in a technological revolution whose impact on mankind will surely surpass the epoch-making（具有时代意义

的；划时代的）European Renaissance and Industrial Revolution of the bygone age（昔日，往日）.

　　With the rapid spread of the Internet and the relentless（坚韧的，不屈不挠的；不懈的）technological innovations generated through it, the information era

is truly upon us, profoundly influencing and changing not only our lifestyle, but also the way we work, do business, think and communicate with others.

　　It is noteworthy that close to 50% of its skilled manpower, including engineers, scientists and entrepreneurs, come from Asia. Prominent among them are

Indians and Chinese, and not a few Singaporeans.

　　Intellectual challenges aside, it is a common practice for start-ups（创办中的企业、公司等，新兴企业）to offer generous share options to employees in

order to attract the right talent into their folds（〔集合词〕〔具有共同信仰的〕信徒，此处指具有同一理想或信念的人群）. This is a powerful incentive to

motivate the staff to do their utmost and to share in the company's prosperity if it reaches its goal. Many regard this as the foundation of a successful

enterprise.

题目16

What does “it” in the 2nd paragraph refer to? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

选择一项：

A. the Internet

B. the rapid spread of the Internet

C. the information era

D. our lifestyle

继续努力哦！

答案A. 第二段的第一句话中首先提到 With the rapid spread of the Internet，显然，后半句中的it 就是指前面提到的Internet.

**正确答案是：**the Internet

题目17

The main idea of the passage is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

选择一项：

A. Intellectual challenges

B. the information era upon us

C. Practice of successful enterprise

D. Silicon Valley’s success

继续努力哦！

短文的主要内容是介绍Silicon Valley 磁石般的吸引力。

**正确答案是：**Silicon Valley’s success

题目18

Why is Silicon Valley compared with a magnet? Because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

选择一项：

A. its impact will surpass European Renaissance and Industrial Revolution

B. it is very famous

C. it attracted numerous talented people

D. many famous people flock to it

继续努力哦！

参见第一段第一句，海外有才华的工程师、科学家、企业家蜂拥而至的原因是受到了硅谷的强大吸引。

**正确答案是：**it attracted numerous talented people

题目19

What does “its” in the 3rd paragraph mean? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

选择一项：

A. Asia’s

B. Silicon Valley’s

C. the Internet’s

D. America’s

由于整段文字是关于 Silicon Valley 的，第三段中提到的 manpower 显然指整个硅谷的情况。

**正确答案是：**Silicon Valley’s

题目20

Which of the following is NOT TRUE about the common practice for start-ups? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

选择一项：

A. Generous share options

B. Sharing in the company’s prosperity

C. Intellectual challenges

D. A successful enterprise

继续努力哦！

短文中提到了Intellectual challenges， Generous share options 和 Sharing in the company's prosperity。但是未必每个新兴企业都能成为一个成功的案例。

**正确答案是：**A successful enterprise

We want especially to thank the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ friends who gave us encouragement.

选择一项：

A. numerous

B. nutritious

C. ridiculous

D. anxious

答案A. 既然想感谢那些帮助过自己的朋友，选项B、C、D的含义均与句子不符。Numerous, 数目众多的，大量的；nutritious, 有营养的；ridiculous, 滑稽的，可笑的；

anxious, 焦虑的，着急的。

**正确答案是：**numerous

题目2

It always \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me when I can't afford the time to get involved and help out.

选择一项：

A. functions

B. freshens

C. frustrates

D. fondles

答案C. 句子的意思：当我不能参与进来帮忙的时候总是感到很\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_。Function, 运行，发挥作用；freshen, 使新鲜，使清爽；frustrate, 使人沮丧；fondle, 抚摩，爱抚。

**正确答案是：**frustrates

题目3

In most of the finger-feeding areas, only Westernized people see forks as status \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

选择一项：

A. sympathy

B. symphony

C. signature

D. symbols

答案D. 句子的意思：在多数手指抓饭吃的地区，只有西方化的人们才把叉子看作身份的\_\_\_\_\_\_\_。Sympathy, 同情；symphony, 交响乐，交响曲；signature, 署名，签名；symbol

，象征。

**正确答案是：**symbols

题目4

I've included a few specific examples as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the difficulty of our work.

选择一项：

A. illusions

B. imaginations

C. illustrations

D. impatience

答案C. 句子的意思：我已经包括了一些具体的例子来\_\_\_\_\_\_我们工作之艰难。Illusion, 幻觉； illustration, 证明，例证；imagination, 想象；impatience, 不耐烦，急躁。

**正确答案是：**illustrations

题目5

Chinese food was served in small portions which did not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cutting with a knife or fork.

选择一项：

A. require

B. admire

C. repeat

D. enjoy

答案A. 句子意思：中国菜（上桌时）已经切成了小块状了，不\_\_\_\_\_\_用刀子或叉子切了。Require,需要，要求；admire, 羡慕；repeat, 重复；enjoy, 喜欢，享受。

**正确答案是：**require

信息文本

Grammar

Choose the best answer for each of the following items.

题目6

You played so well. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a lot.

选择一项：

A. do not practice

B. must have practiced

C. may have practiced

D. mustn’t have practiced

继续努力哦！

答案B. 情态动词 must + 动词的完成式 (have done) 结构表示对过去事情的逻辑性推断。

**正确答案是：**must have practiced

题目7

Chinese food is usually served in small portions which don't require \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with a knife or fork.

选择一项：

A. cutting

B. being cut

C. to be cut

D. to cut

继续努力哦！

答案A. 动词require 后通常跟动词+ing形式或动名词做宾语。

**正确答案是：**cutting

题目8

A Japanese couple \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ us over for dinner next week.

选择一项：

A. have

B. is having

C. had

D. have had

继续努力哦！

答案B. 短语 to have sb over for sth, 意思是“邀请某人过来做某事”。英语中，常常用现在进行时来表示即将发生的、或者已经计划好了的事情。

**正确答案是：**is having

题目9

Until fairly recently, the fork \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Europe.

选择一项：

A. has not completely accepted

B. is completely not accepted

C. didn’t completely accept

D. was not completely accepted

继续努力哦！

答案D. 本题考查被动语态的用法。时间短语until fairly recently 决定了谓语动词的过去时态特征。

**正确答案是：**was not completely accepted

题目10

People \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with their fingers for most of human existence.

选择一项：

A. had eaten

B. are eating

C. have eaten

D. were eaten

继续努力哦！

答案C. 句子中有时间短语 for most of human existence, 说明，其内容是关于发生于过去的事情的。排除选项A和D，只有C是正确的，也合乎语法逻辑。

**正确答案是：**have eaten

信息文本

Dialogue

Choose the best answer for each of the following items.

题目11

– I don't think you should take matters into your own hands at this point.

–

选择一项：

A. Well, I called once but no one answered the phone. .

B. Perhaps not. It’s just that the whole thing really makes me angry.

C. He'll probably grow up to be only four feet tall if he keeps eating like that.

继续努力哦！

答案B. 上句的意思：我认为，你不应该这个时候把事情揽到自己的手里。意思最连贯的是选项B，意即“也许是不应该。只是，这整个事情使我很生气。”

**正确答案是：**Perhaps not. It’s just that the whole thing really makes me angry.

题目12

– It's too hard to get the food to my mouth when I was in Japan.

–

选择一项：

A. I had to practice long and hard to manage those little grains of rice.

B. One thing I’ll say for these things is I don’t eat as much.

C. It’s easy to offend people when you don’t know their customs.

继续努力哦！

答案 A. 上句的意思：在日本的时候，饭吃到嘴了很困难。从上下文语境来看，选项A最符合情境。“我不得不认真地练习了很长时间，才学会了如何对付那些小米粒。”

**正确答案是：**I had to practice long and hard to manage those little grains of rice.

题目13

– They must have thought you were terribly rude to have brought your host some food.

–

选择一项：

A. I would be happy to bring some.

B. I remember one time a friend of mine from Switzerland had us over for dinner.

C. I’m sure they did, but they were too polite to say anything.

继续努力哦！

答案 C. 上句的意思：他们一定认为，你给主人带了食物来，这非常不礼貌。对话时应该有针对地说明“他们”是否这样认为的。选项C符合情境。

**正确答案是：**I’m sure they did, but they were too polite to say anything.

题目14

– Do you think we should take our Japanese friends something?

–

选择一项：

A. I would be happy to bring some.

B. Well, I wouldn’t suggest taking food …

C. You mustn’t wear socks with shoes in them.

继续努力哦！

答案 B. 上句的意思：你认为我们应该给日本朋友带点东西吗？回答时应紧扣问题“需要还是不需要”。选项B符合情境。

**正确答案是：**Well, I wouldn’t suggest taking food …

题目15

– Do you have to bow when you meet someone in Japan?

–

选择一项：

A. Definitely. It’s the custom to hold the bowl in one hand.

B. Yeah. Depending on the situation, it’s polite to do so.

C. Yes, you never arrive later than the scheduled time.

继续努力哦！

答案 B. 上句的意思：在日本，都碰到人需要点头吗？回答时的关键是“需不需要点头”。选项B符合语境，to do so 指 to bow.

**正确答案是：**Yeah. Depending on the situation, it’s polite to do so.

信息文本

Reading

Read the following passages and choose the best answer for each of the following questions.

信息文本

　　One day an ordinary dog appeared in the ticket office at Campiglia, a busy railroad station on Italy's main line. A ticket agent named Elvio greeted the

strange dog in a friendly way, so the dog decided to stay. From that day on, the dog became Elvio’s shadow and was named Lampo.

　　Lampo kept Elvio company inside the ticket office. When the weather was warm, he would enjoy himself in the sun on the train platform.

　　When it was time for Elvio to return home on the train at night, Lampo ran after the train for a long way and then sadly gave up and went back to the

station.

　　One night as Elvio was riding home on the train, he noticed that Lampo was lying at his feet. Afraid that the conductor would see the dog on the train

and shout at him, Elvio pushed Lampo under a seat. Luckily, the conductor did not notice the dog. Lampo came home with Elvio and met his family. Then, after

a short visit, Lampo boarded the last train and went back to the station. Lampo quickly learned all of the train schedule. He would ride home from work with

Elvio every night and then ride back to the station alone. Every morning, Lampo arrived at Elvio's house in time to walk his young daughter, Mivna, to

school. The faithful dog would then take another train to Campiglia to spend time with his master, then travel again to accompany Mivna home from school at

11∶30.

　　Soon, Lampo began to take the trains all over Italy. Lampo became famous among the men who worked on the railroad, as his journeys became more frequent,

complicated and mysterious. No one could explain why he traveled or how he always found the right train back to Campiglia. People decided that Lampo was a

unique dog.

　　Some of the railroad officials were against Lampo's illegal travels. They were afraid he would bite a passenger or cause some other problems. Finally,

the stationmaster threatened to call the dogcatcher if Elvio didn't get rid of the dog.

　　Elvio decided to put Lampo on a train going as far away as possible. Months went by and Lampo did not come back. Mivna missed him very much and prayed

for his return. Finally one day, a sad, very thin, tired Lampo returned to Elvio's office. Everyone, even the stationmaster, was sorry about what had

happened. From then on, Lampo was allowed to ride the trains whenever he wanted. After seven years, Lampo grew old, and he began to need Elvio's help to

board the train.

　　One day Lampo was seen lying dead on the tracks. A year later, a life-sized statue of Lampo was set up at Campiglia station.

题目16

The first time Lampo took the train, Elvio was \_\_\_\_\_\_.

选择一项：

A. delighted that he was lucky

B. afraid the dog would bite someone

C. afraid the conductor would see him and be angry

D. excited that Lampo would soon meet his family

答案C. 参见第四自然段里的句子：Afraid that the conductor would see the dog on the train and shout at him, Elvio pushed Lampo under a seat.

**正确答案是：**afraid the conductor would see him and be angry

题目17

Lampo's traveling all over Italy caused people to believe that \_\_\_\_\_\_.

选择一项：

A. he could read the train schedules

B. he was famous in the country

C. Elvio secretly helped him

D. he was a very special dog

答案D. 参见第五自然段里的句子：People decided that Lampo was a unique dog.

**正确答案是：**he was a very special dog

题目18

The stationmaster threatened that if Elvio didn't get rid of the dog, \_\_\_\_\_\_.

选择一项：

A. Elvio would be fired

B. Lampo would be put on the train tracks

C. the stationmaster would send him away

D. a dogcatcher would be called

答案D. 参见第六自然段里的句子：the stationmaster threatened to call the dogcatcher if Elvio didn't get rid of the dog.

**正确答案是：**a dogcatcher would be called

题目19

Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the story?

选择一项：

A. The dog was once sent away by Elvio.

B. The dog finally won the stationmaster's heart.

C. The dog was faithful to his master.

D. The dog died when he was seven years old.

答案D. 倒数第二段虽然提到 after seven years, 但整篇短文里并没有提到这只狗的实际年龄。

**正确答案是：**The dog died when he was seven years old.

题目20

The author suggests that a statue of Lampo was set up because \_\_\_\_\_\_.

选择一项：

A. the stationmaster felt sorry about what had happened.

B. he had been a friend to travelers

C. it would bring good luck to the town

D. Elvio offered money to set up the statue

答案B. 从短文内容来看，由于狗多年来的友好表现，它才赢得了人们对它的喜欢和爱护。

**正确答案是：**he had been a friend to travelers

Her grandparents lost everything during the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the thirties.

选择一项：

A. reservation

B. revelation

C. resolution

D. revolution

答案 D. 句子的意思：在三十年代的\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_她祖父母失去了一切。Reservation, 保留；预约，约定；revelation, 揭发，泄露，启示；resolution, 决心，果断，刚毅；

revolution, 革命，变革。

**正确答案是：**revolution

题目2

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her great disappointment, she got no cooperation from the zebras.

选择一项：

A. In

B. For

C. To

D. With

答案 C. 本题考查 “to + one's + 表示情感色彩的名词”这一结构的用法，可以翻译为“使 / 令某人……的是”。

**正确答案是：**To

题目3

That dog has a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ personality. No one would like to have him.

选择一项：

A. misleading

B. mineral

C. miraculous

D. miserable

答案 D. Misleading, 使人误解的，误导的；mineral, 矿物（的），无机的；miraculous, 奇迹般的，不可思议的；miserable, 可怜的，痛苦的；卑劣的。

**正确答案是：**miserable

题目4

Sometimes during banquets, they would \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the tables and among the guests who were eating.

选择一项：

A. calm down

B. glide over

C. break in

D. turn over

答案 B. 句子的意思：有时在宴会的时候，它们会在饭桌间和食客们中间\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_。Calm down, 平静下来；glide over, 在……爬来爬去；break in, 闯入，插嘴；turn over,

翻倒，倾覆；交付，移交。

**正确答案是：**glide over

题目5

Never run towards a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ animal.

选择一项：

A. curious

B. ridiculous

C. dangerous

D. populous

答案 C. 句子的意思：永远不要向着任何\_\_\_\_\_\_\_动物跑过去。Curious, 好奇的；ridiculous, 滑稽的，可笑的；dangerous, 危险的 ；populous, 人口密集的，人口众多的。

**正确答案是：**dangerous

信息文本

Grammar

Choose the best answer for each of the following items.

题目6

Our instructors are tough, and they'll \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ harder than ever.

选择一项：

A. make you to work

B. make work you

C. make you work

D. you make work

答案 C. 本题考查 make sb do sth的用法。“使役动词 make + sb + 动词原形”的意思是“让某人做某事”。需要注意的是，make 后的宾语补足语里的动词用原形。

**正确答案是：**make you work

题目7

Henry wanted to save money, so he had the bear \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ its own food.

选择一项：

A. to catch

B. catch

C. catching

D. caught

答案 B. 本题考查 have sb do sth的固定用法。使役动词 have 常常可以用来表示“让（使）某人做某事”的概念，用于 have sb do sth结构，第二个动词用原形。

**正确答案是：**catch

题目8

She thought they would look pretty \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the royal children in a little carriage.

选择一项：

A. pulled

B. pulling

C. to have pulled

D. to pull

答案 B. 本题考查动词现在分词的用法。分词短语 pulling the royal children …可以作为宾语从句中的原因或伴随状语。

**正确答案是：**pulling

题目9

Wouldn't it be nice \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by the dog, wagging his tail?

选择一项：

A. to greet

B. be greeted

C. to be greeted

D. be greeting

答案 C. 本题考查动词不定式被动语态的用法。这里，代词it 做句子的形式主语，to be greeted … 做逻辑主语，置与句末。

**正确答案是：**to be greeted

题目10

The feeling of the public goes against \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dangerous animals in the backyard or the living room.

选择一项：

A. keep

B. keeping

C. to be kept

D. to keep

答案 B. 本题考查介词后跟名词或动名词的用法。…against doing sth, 反对做某事。

**正确答案是：**keeping

信息文本

Dialogue

Choose the best answer for each of the following items.

题目11

– Ted's leaving for camp in two weeks, and he still hasn’t found anyone to take care of Charlie, the dog.

–

选择一项：

A. Charlie is not going to school for next week?

B. That doesn’t surprise me. The dog has a miserable personality.

C. It’s a bout David’s friend Ted and his dog Charlie.

答案 B. 上句的意思：Ted两周后要去野营，他还没找到人照看他的狗 Charlie. 对话时，可能需要针对“去野营”和“没人照看狗”这两件事情中的任何一件发表看法。选项B最

符合情境。

**正确答案是：**That doesn’t surprise me. The dog has a miserable personality.

题目12

– David was wondering why Charlie can't stay with us.

–

选择一项：

A. Just think of the affection that we are going to share with each other.

B. I am wondering how it would teach them responsibility.

C. I don’t think Charlie is what we need right now.

答案 C. 上句的意思：David想知道为什么Charlie 不能跟我们呆在一起。对话时，需要对“Charlie 不能跟我们呆在一起”这件事情给予说明。选项C符合情境。

**正确答案是：**I don’t think Charlie is what we need right now.

题目13

– I hate to drive. It makes me nervous.

–

选择一项：

A. As long as I live near town, I don’t need one.

B. Maybe it is because you’re not used to it.

C. Cindy drove to the village the other day.

答案 B. 上句的意思：我不喜欢开车，一开车就紧张。对话时，需要对说话人这种对车的态度给予或评价。A句和C句都没有直接对说话人的内容给予，只有B句对开车紧张

的现象给予了分析。

**正确答案是：**Maybe it is because you’re not used to it.

题目14

– I really don't feel like going out tonight. Why don’t we just stay in and watch TV?

–

选择一项：

A. Did you watch that TV program about a young American student in China last night?

B. It will probably do me some good to do some exercise.

C. Oh, come on! We haven’t been out for the last two weeks!

答案C. 上句说不想出去，想呆在家里看电视。A句：你昨天晚上看那个年轻美国人在中国的节目了吗？B句：进行些体育锻炼很可能会对我有好处。C句：得了吧，我们有两个星期

没有出去了

**正确答案是：**Oh, come on! We haven’t been out for the last two weeks!

题目15

– I can't understand why people spend their money on useless things like cheap clothes they will never wear.

–

选择一项：

A. Maybe some people just enjoy buying things or having a lot of clothes in their wardrobe.

B. Do you know where I put my overcoat yesterday?

C. Experts say it is always easier said than done.

答案 A. 上句的意思：我不明白为什么人们会花钱买些每用的东西像从来不穿上身的便宜衣服。A句：也许有些人就是喜欢买东西，或者衣橱里放满了衣服。B句：你知道我昨天把

外衣放哪儿了吗？C句：专家说，说来容易做来难。

**正确答案是：**Maybe some people just enjoy buying things or having a lot of clothes in their wardrobe.

信息文本

Reading

Read the following passages and choose the best answer for each of the following questions.

信息文本

Passage 3

　　New technology links the world as never before. Our planet has shrunk. It's now a “global village” where countries are only seconds away by fax or

phone or satellite link. And, of course, our ability to benefit from this high-tech communications equipment is greatly enhanced by foreign language skills.

　　Deeply involved with this new technology is a breed（群）of modern businesspeople who have a growing respect for the economic value of doing business

abroad. In modern markets, success overseas often helps support domestic business efforts.

　　Overseas assignments are becoming increasingly important to advancement within executive ranks. The executive stationed in another country no longer need

fear being “out of sight and out of mind.” He or she can be sure that the overseas effort is central to the company's plan for success, and that promotions

often follow or accompany an assignment abroad. If an employee can succeed in a difficult assignment overseas, superior will have greater confidence in his

or her ability to cope back in the United States where cross-cultural considerations and foreign language issues are becoming more and more prevalent (普遍的

).

　　Thanks to a variety of relatively inexpensive communications devices with business applications, even small businesses in the United States are able to

get into international markets.

　　English is still the international language of business. But there is an ever-growing need for people who can speak another language. A second language

isn't generally required to get a job in business, but having language skills gives a candidate the edge（优势）when other qualifications appear to be equal.

　　The employee posted abroad who speaks the country's principal language has an opportunity to fast-forward certain negotiations, and can have the cultural

insight to know when it is better to move more slowly. The employee at the home office who can communicate well with foreign clients over the telephone or by

fax machine is an obvious asset to the firm.

题目16

What is the author's attitude toward high-tech communications equipment? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

选择一项：

A. Critical

B. Indifferent

C. Prejudiced

D. Positive

答案 D. 从短文内容来看，作者是很欣赏高新通讯技术给社会经济生活带来的巨大便利的。

**正确答案是：**Positive

题目17

With the increased use of high-tech communications equipment, businesspeople \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

选择一项：

A. have to get familiar with modern technology

B. are gaining more economic benefits from domestic operations

C. are attaching more importance to their overseas business

D. are eager to work overseas

答案 C. 参见第二自然段中的句子Overseas assignments are becoming increasingly important to advancement within executive ranks.以及整段的内容。

**正确答案是：**are attaching more importance to their overseas business

题目18

In this passage, “out of sight and out of mind” (Para. 3) probably means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

选择一项：

A. being unable to think properly for lack of insight

B. being totally out of touch with business at home

C. missing opportunities for promotion when abroad

D. leaving all care and worry behind

答案 C. 这句话实际含义是，海外工作人员不用再担心由于不在国内而错过什么晋升的机会。Out of sight and out of mind 可以直译为“不在眼前就不考虑”

**正确答案是：**missing opportunities for promotion when abroad

题目19

According to the passage, what is an important consideration of international corporations in employing people today? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

选择一项：

A. Connections with businesses overseas.

B. Ability to speak the client’s language.

C. echnical know-how.

D. Business experience.

答案 B. 参见短文最后两个自然段。

**正确答案是：**Ability to speak the client’s language.

题目20

The advantage of employees having foreign language skills is that they can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

选择一项：

A. better control the whole negotiation process

B. easily find new approaches to meet market needs

C. fast-forward their proposals to headquarters

D. easily make friends with businesspeople abroad

答案 A. 参见最后自然段中的句子：The employee posted abroad who speaks the country's principal language has an opportunity to fast-forward certain

negotiations, and can have the cultural insight to know when it is better to move more slowly.其中既有fast-forward的时候，也有move more slowly的时候。

**正确答案是：**better control the whole negotiation process

Her parents \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when she was five, and since then, she's been living with her grandparents.

选择一项：

A. operated

B. separated

C. neglected

D. celebrated

答案 B. 句子的意思：她五岁时，父母\_\_\_\_\_\_，从此她就跟祖父母一起生活着。Operate, 操作，工作，运转；separate, 分开，离开, 隔开；neglect, 忽略，忽视；celebrate,

庆祝，祝贺。

**正确答案是：**separated

题目2

Bad housing and poverty \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ up the breakdown of the family.

选择一项：

A. speed

B. speak

C. break

D. wake

答案 A. 句子的意思：破旧的住房与贫穷\_\_\_\_\_\_ 了这个家庭的破裂。Speed up, 加速；speak up,提高声音说话；break up, 爆发；wake up, 叫醒，弄醒。

**正确答案是：**speed

题目3

The manager asked her to fill \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a workmate who was ill on Thursday.

选择一项：

A. out in

B. in for

C. up with

D. in with

答案 B. 动词短语 to fill in for sb 填补某人的空缺，临时替补。

**正确答案是：**in for

题目4

Unfortunately, all the sewage \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ off into the river.

选择一项：

A. draws

B. drives

C. drops

D. drains

答案 D. 句子的意思：不幸的是，所有的污水都\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_到了这条河里。To drain off, 排放，释放。

**正确答案是：**drains

题目5

She is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ deaf, but if you speak a little louder, it should be OK for her.

选择一项：

A. slightly

B. severely

C. smartly

D. politely

答案 A. 既然说话声音稍微大点，她就能听到，显然她耳背（deaf）并不严重。Slightly, 稍微地，轻轻地；severely, 严重地；smartly, 聪明地；politely, 有礼貌地。

**正确答案是：**slightly

信息文本

Grammar

Choose the best answer for each of the following items.

题目6

The meeting \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to discuss the fate of a part of the Everglades in south Florida in 1920.

选择一项：

A. has called

B. called

C. was called

D. had called

答案 C. 由于句子中有具体的过去时间 in 1920，句子应该是一般过去时。The meeting was called…为被动语态形式。

**正确答案是：**was called

题目7

She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for twenty months until they finally \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to see her.

选择一项：

A. patiently waited …came

B. patiently waited … had come

C. had patiently waited … came

D. had patiently waited … had come

答案 C. 本题考查一般过去时与过去完成时一起出现时的用法。他们来看她之前她已经耐心地等了20多个月。

**正确答案是：**had patiently waited … came

题目8

On the way back, it was snowing so heavily that I couldn't see anything ahead of me except the footprints I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on my way to the river.

选择一项：

A. have made

B. make

C. had made

D. was making

答案 C. 注意句子中的两个介词短语on the way back 和on my way to the river，由此可以判断句子中提到的脚印是去河边时留下的（即过去的过去），而“除了脚印什么也看

不见”描述的是“返回”时的情景。

**正确答案是：**had made

题目9

Thanks largely to Douglas, that part of the Everglades remains \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

选择一项：

A. unchanging

B. unchanged

C. to be changed

D. to change

答案 B. 动词过去分词常常用在（半）系动词后做表语。To remain unchanged, 保持不变。

**正确答案是：**unchanged

题目10

As she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ so many times before, she spoke calmly of how the mountains needed to be preserved.

选择一项：

A. was doing

B. does

C. have done

D. had done

答案 D. 本题考查一般过去时与过去完成时一起出现时的用法。She spoke calmly…这件事情发生于过去，而这之前她已经这样镇定自若地谈论过无数次，“过去的过去”用过去

完成时。

**正确答案是：**had done

信息文本

Dialogue

Choose the best answer for each of the following items.

题目11

– Have you ever given any thought to moving south, to one of those retirement communities?

–

选择一项：

A. These days people tend to stay at home for a lot of their spare time.

B. I’m not interested in picking up and moving away.

C. As long as I live near town, I don’t want to trouble anybody.

答案 B. 上句询问“你是否想过搬到南方一个退休人员社区去？”回答时，需要集中在是或否这个核心问题上，当然也可以解释原因。选项B 婉转地说出了不想搬迁的想法，原因

是，“不愿意收拾东西搬家”。

**正确答案是：**I’m not interested in picking up and moving away.

题目12

– Congratulations! I just heard you got the highest grade on the English exam.

–

选择一项：

A. No, no. That’s nothing.

B. Yes, everybody did very well in the final exam.

C. Thank you very much. I’m very glad I did it.

答案 C. 英语中，接受到别人称赞或贺喜的时候，首先应该感谢对方。A 句完全是汉语的习惯，表示谦虚的样子。B句没有对对方的祝贺作反应。

**正确答案是：**Thank you very much. I’m very glad I did it.

题目13

– We used to sit around the fireplace, the four of us. It was warm and cozy inside.

–

选择一项：

A. I hate to get out of bed in summer.

B. But outside the snow would be falling.

C. A few years ago, I went back to Brazil.

答案 B. 从对话头一句的时态来看，显然说话人是在回忆过去。B句意思（“outside, 外面”）紧接着首句的末尾（“inside, 房间里”），符合语境。其他两句不符。

**正确答案是：**But outside the snow would be falling.

题目14

– It's so quiet around here without the kids.

–

选择一项：

A. Yeah, indeed. I was just thinking back to when I was a kid and still living at home.

B. After dinner, we'd play card games, right there at the dining room table.

C. Well, I’m not saying anything is wrong with playing games with the kids.

答案 A. 对话第一句话说，“孩子们不在，这里好安静。”从三个选项来看，只有A句符合情景。“是的，确实（很安静）。我正在想小时候在家生活的情景呢。”

**正确答案是：**Yeah, indeed. I was just thinking back to when I was a kid and still living at home.

题目15

– In fact, I can't even remember seeing him smile.

–

选择一项：

A. Really? You can tell. It’s just that I’m not comfortable doing it.

B. I mean, you are always so good with the kids, and the grandchildren.

C. No, but it’s true. I don’t remember once that he played a game with us.

答案C. 首句里的remember seeing sb do sth 表示记得看到过某人做某事，整个句子的意思是：“事实上，我不记得看见他笑过。”选项A、B两句都没有提到首句里的“他 him”

，只有C句符合情景。

**正确答案是：**No, but it’s true. I don’t remember once that he played a game with us.

信息文本

Reading

Read the following passages and choose the best answer for each of the following questions.

信息文本

Passage 3

　　The modern age is an age of electricity. People are so used to electric lights, radios, televisions, and telephones that it is hard to imagine what life

would be like without them. When there is a power failure, people grope about in flickering candlelight, cars hesitate in the streets because there are no

traffic lights to guide them, and food spoils in silent refrigerators.

　　Yet people began to understand how electricity works only a little more than two centuries ago. Nature has apparently been experimenting in this field

for millions of years. Scientists are discovering more and more that the living world may hold many interesting secrets of electricity that could benefit

humanity.

　　All living cells send out tiny pulses of electricity. As the heart beats, it sends out pulses that can be measured and recorded on the surface of the

body. When the pulses are recorded, they form an electrocardiogram, which a doctor can study to determine how well the heart is working. The brain, too,

sends out brain waves of electricity, which can be recorded in an electroencephalogram. The electric currents generated by most living cells are extremely

small-often so small that sensitive instruments are needed to record them. But in some animals, certain muscled cells have become so specialized as

electrical generators that they do not work as muscle cells at all. When large numbers of these cells are linked together, the effect can be astonishing.

　　The electric eel is an amazing living storage battery. It can send a jolt of as much as eight hundred volts of electricity through the water in which it

lives. (An electric house current is only one hundred twenty volts.) As many as four-fifths of all the cells in the electric eel's body are specialized for

generating electricity, and the strength of the shock it can deliver corresponds roughly to the length of its body.

题目16

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

选择一项：

A. Electric eels are potentially dangerous

B. Biology and electricity appear to be closely related

C. The modern age is an age of electricity.

D. Scientists still have much to discover about electricity

答案 C. 短文开篇就提到 The modern age is an age of electricity. 第一段简单介绍了人们对电习以为常的现象。第二段提到科学家电的认识过程。最后两段通过生物体带电

的现象说明电是到处存在的。

**正确答案是：**The modern age is an age of electricity.

题目17

The author mentions all of the following as results of a blackout EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

选择一项：

A. refrigerated food item may go bad

B. traffic lights do not work

C. people must rely on candlelights

D. elevators and escalators do not function

答案 C. 参见第一段里When there is a power failure 后的部分。

**正确答案是：**people must rely on candlelights

题目18

Why does the author mention electric eels? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

选择一项：

A. To warn the reader to stay away from them

B. To compare their voltage to that used in houses

C. To give an example of a living being generating great electricity

D. To describe a new source of electrical power

答案 C. 短文第三段提到生物体放电的现象，电鳝鱼是作为一个能够释放很大电量的生物例子。

**正确答案是：**To give an example of a living being generating great electricity

题目19

How many volts of electricity can an electric eel emit? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

选择一项：

A. 1,000

B. 800

C. 200

D. 120

答案 B. 参见第四段里的句子：It can send a jolt of as much as eight hundred volts of electricity…

**正确答案是：**800

题目20

It can be inferred from the passage that the longer an eel is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

选择一项：

A. more beneficial it will be to science

B. more powerful will be its electrical charge

C. easier it will be to find

D. tougher it will be to eat

答案 B. 参见短文最后一句：As many as four-fifths of all the cells in the electric eel's body are specialized for generating electricity, and the strength of

the shock it can deliver corresponds roughly to the length of its body.

**正确答案是：**more powerful will be its electrical charge

Choose the best answer for each of the following items.

题目1

If one needs a lift over some obstacle that seems impossible to get beyond, the other won't leave until the obstacle is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

选择一项：

A. corrected

B. conquered

C. contrasted

D. completed

答案 B. 选择时注意空格里的动词与前面的obstacle 需要搭配。Correct, 改正，更正。Conquer, 征服，克服。Contrast, 对比。Complete, 完成。

**正确答案是：**conquered

题目2

I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ other able-bodied people to stop and make a friend.

选择一项：

A. embrace

B. enclose

C. emphasize

D. encourage

答案D. 从句子结构来看，缺少了谓语动词，而且需要跟后面的不定式能够连用的。Embrace, 拥抱；接受；利用；enclose, 包围；emphasize, 强调；encourage, 鼓励。

**正确答案是：**encourage

题目3

Sometimes, Corbett must take the lead, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , climb the rock hills twice.

选择一项：

A. at present

B. in effect

C. with caution

D. in reply

答案 B. 句子的意思：有时，Corbett必须带头，而且\_\_\_\_\_\_\_，得来回攀两次。At present, 目前，当前。In effect, 事实上，实际上.with caution, 小心谨慎。In reply,

回答，答复。

**正确答案是：**in effect

题目4

Corbett wants to bring \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to climbing, his first love.

选择一项：

A. appearance

B. advantage

C. attention

D. approach

答案 C. 句子的意思：Corbett希望吸引人们\_\_\_\_\_\_\_登山（运动），这是他的最爱。 Appearance, 出现，出场；外表，外貌；advantage, 优势；attention, 注意（力）；

approach, 接近；方法，手段。

**正确答案是：**attention

题目5

Never \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a person with a disability. They can blow your mind.

选择一项：

A. underlie

B. underestimate

C. undergo

D. underline

答案B. 本题考查四个形似动词的词义。Underlie, 位于…之下；成为…的基础；underestimate, 低估；undergo, 经历，遭受；underline,画线于（文字等）下面；强调，加强

。

**正确答案是：**underestimate

信息文本

Grammar

Choose the best answer for each of the following items.

题目6

Didn't you go into a cave when it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ?

选择一项：

A. has rained

B. rains

C. had rained

D. was raining

答案 D. 从句子内容来看，when 引起的事情是主句谓语动作发生时正在进行的状态，所以用过去进行时。

**正确答案是：**was raining

题目7

He was 22 when he slipped while \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and fell 50 feet.

选择一项：

A. climb

B. climbed

C. climbing

D. to climb

答案 C. 现在分词短语跟 while 一起做时间状语。

**正确答案是：**climbing

题目8

When it was all over, both men spoke as if there \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a serious problem.

选择一项：

A. hadn’t been

B. isn't

C. haven’t been

D. wasn’t

答案 A. 根据从句的内容 it was all over, 可以推断，代词it 指代的事情已经过去了，表示“过去的过去”用过去完成时。

**正确答案是：**hadn’t been

题目9

I was just \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ along when all of a sudden I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ someone \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

选择一项：

A. walking; was hearing; to scream

B. walking; heard; scream

C. walked; heard; screamed

D. walking; was hearing; scream

答案B. 过去某事发生的同时存在的状态或进行的动作用过去进行时来表示。“我听到”是过去发生的事情，而“我正在走着”是听到尖叫声时发生着的动作。感官动词 hear 后跟

动词原形

**正确答案是：**walking; heard; scream

题目10

When the pair reached the top, they were met by Wellman's girlfriend and a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ crowd of news reporters.

选择一项：

A. being admired

B. admiring

C. be admiring

D. admired

答案 B. 本题考查动词的-ing 分词与-ed分词之间的区别。在用做形容词用法时，前者往往与被修饰的名字有逻辑主谓关系，即动词的动作是被修饰的名词所发出的。而后者有被

动含义。

**正确答案是：**admiring

信息文本

Dialogue

Choose the best answer for each of the following items.

题目11

–

– No, how horrible! What were you doing there?

选择一项：

A. I went shopping in a department store, and Tom Cruise came in to buy a tie.

B. We decided to go cave exploring. They'd predicted good weather.

C. Did I ever tell you about the time I almost drowned in a cave?

答案C. 从第二句来看，第一个说话人显然是提到过什么可怕的地方或事情。A、B两句与第二句话内容衔接不上。

**正确答案是：**Did I ever tell you about the time I almost drowned in a cave?

题目12

– I hadn't seen my old friend Pablo in twenty years. Then last week I ran into him in a theater.

–

选择一项：

A. Did I ever tell you about that frightening movie I saw last week?

B. What a strange experience that must have been!

C. We found we have even more in common now.

答案B. 第一句提到巧遇二十年未见过面的朋友的事情。B句直接对这次巧遇给予了评价。A句语境不符，C句似乎更象是第一个说话人接下来可能说的话

**正确答案是：**What a strange experience that must have been!

题目13

– I was stuck on the road in my car for two hours during a snowstorm.

–

选择一项：

A. That’s awful! You must have been terrified!

B. Oh, really? What an embarrassing situation it was!

C. Well, why didn’t you watch some TV programs?

答案A. 根据英语交流习惯，在听到别人讲述不好的经历时需要表示同情或理解。暴风雨中堵车并不是什么embarrassing 的经历。C句的提议在堵车的环境下并不很适合。

**正确答案是：**That’s awful! You must have been terrified!

题目14

–

– Yes, we did, but when he went to prison, he brought us great dishonor.

选择一项：

A. Did you give him approval or disapproval?

B. I’m sure you hoped your son would bring honor to the family.

C. Did you tell him about her dishonesty at work when she lied to the boss about it?

答案B. A、C两句Did you … 开头似符合第二句Yes, we did…的，但是细看句子内容都不下句不连贯。B句有“给家庭带来honor”的概念，正好与第二句的dishonor 形成鲜明的

对比。

**正确答案是：**I’m sure you hoped your son would bring honor to the family.

题目15

– Shirley waited in line for three hours, and when she got to the ticket window, there weren't any tickets left.

–

选择一项：

A. What an interesting experience that is!

B. She must have been excited.

C. That must have been frustrating.

答案C. 排了半天队，没买到票，心情自然会比较郁闷，不应该用exciting, interesting 等词来形容这样的事情。

**正确答案是：**That must have been frustrating.

信息文本

Reading

Read the following passages and choose the best answer for each of the following questions.

信息文本

Passage 3

　　The United States is a country made up of many different races. Usually they are mixed together and can't be told from one another. But many of them

still talk about where their ancestors came from. It is something they are proud of.

　　The original Americans, of course were the Indians. The so-called white men who then came were mostly from England. But many came from other countries

like Germany and France.

　　One problem the United States has always had is discrimination. As new groups came to the United States they found they were discriminated against. First

it was the Irish and Italians. Later it was the blacks. Almost every group has been able to finally escape this discrimination. The only immigrants who have

not are the blacks. Surprisingly enough the worst discrimination today is shown towards the Indians.

　　One reason the Indians are discriminated against is that they have tried so hard to keep their identity. Of course they are not the only ones who have

done so. The Japanese have their Little Tokyo in Los Angeles and the Chinese a Chinatown in New York. The Dutch settlement in Pennsylvania also stays

separate from other people. Their towns are like something from the 19th century. They have a different reason from the other groups for staying separately.

They live separately for religious reasons rather than keep together in a racial group.

　　Although some groups have kept themselves separate and others have been discriminated against, all groups have helped make the United States a great

country. There is no group that has not helped in some way. And there is no group that can say they have done the most to make it a great country.

　　Many people still come from other countries to help the United States grow. A good example is the American project that let a man walk on the moon. It

was a scientist from Germany who was most responsible for doing that. It is certain that in the future the United States will still need the help of people

from all racial groups to remain a great country.

题目16

Which of the following statements can best describe the main idea of this passage? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

选择一项：

A. The United States is a country made up of many different races.

B. Discrimination is the most serious problem in the United States.

C. All races in the United States have helped make the country a great one.

D. The prosperity of the United States is mainly due to the hard work of the most discriminated races.

答案C. 短文主要内容是，美国是个多种族的国家，各民族人民都在为美国的建设而贡献着自己的力量。

**正确答案是：**All races in the United States have helped make the country a great one.

题目17

In the first paragraph the word "told" means\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

选择一项：

A. separated

B. distinguished

C. revealed

D. made known

答案B. 此处，动词tell的意思是，“区分，分辨”，跟distinguish 同义。

**正确答案是：**distinguished

题目18

This passage implies that discrimination is a problem which \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

选择一项：

A. many races in the United States have experienced

B. will still be very serious in the United States in the future

C. has already been solved in the United States

D. is strongly opposed by many different races in the United States

答案A. 短文第三、四段都提到了外族人刚到美国社会时受到歧视的问题。

**正确答案是：**many races in the United States have experienced

题目19

The main reason why the Indians are most discriminated against is that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

选择一项：

A. they have tried hard to keep their religions

B. they have tried hard to live together to keep their Indian customs

C. they are the only ones who have tried to keep their identity

D. they discriminate many other races

答案A. 参见第四段第一句和最后两句话。这三句话里的they指 the Indians.

**正确答案是：**they have tried hard to keep their religions

题目20

The Dutch live separately in Pennsylvania \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

选择一项：

A. to escape discrimination

B. to keep together in a racial group

C. to enjoy themselves in their own towns

D. for religious reasons

答案 B. 短文第四段提到，除了印度人以外，其他民族的人们更多地是为了保持自己的民族特点而居住在一起的。

**正确答案是：**to keep together in a racial group

They are just \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you because you have no problems in school.

选择一项：

A. jealous of

B. invisible to

C. superior to

D. impatient for

答案 A. 句子的意思：他们\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_你是因为你在学校一点问题都没有。Be jealous of, 嫉妒，羡慕；be invisible to, 看不见的，不可见的；be superior to, 优于；级别高

于；be impatient for, 渴望；迫不及待要得到。

**正确答案是：**jealous of

题目2

For centuries, people have been amazed by children of unusual \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

选择一项：

A. temple

B. talent

C. target

D. length

答案 B. 句子意思是：几百年来，人们一直为具有非凡\_\_\_\_\_\_的孩子所着迷。Temple, 寺庙；talent,才能，才干；target, 目标；length, 长度。

**正确答案是：**talent

题目3

They often have parents who seem to be trying to realize their own \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ through their amazing children.

选择一项：

A. advantage

B. ambiguity

C. anxiety

D. ambitions

答案 D. To realize one's ambition(s), 实现理想，抱负，雄心状纸；ambiguity, 歧义，含糊，可作两种或多种解释；anxiety, 焦虑，焦急。

**正确答案是：**ambitions

题目4

Since she's not fluent in English, she’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for an English class.

选择一项：

A. turned up

B. signed up

C. picked up

D. cleared up

答案 B. 句子的意思，口语不流利，她注册了一个英语班。Turn up, 调大（音量），出现；sign up, 签署，注册；pick up, 拣起，拾起；（车船等）接人，搭人；clear up,

整顿，解决；天气变好，转晴。

**正确答案是：**signed up

题目5

He died \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ before his 36th birthday.

选择一项：

A. shortly

B. strongly

C. shyly

D. significantly

答案 A. 考查副词词义。Shortly, 不久，马上，常用在shortly before …, shortly after… 中；strongly, 强烈地，坚决地；shyly, 害羞地；significantly, 重要地。

**正确答案是：**shortly

信息文本

Grammar

Choose the best answer for each of the following items.

题目6

I seemed to have nothing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

选择一项：

A. leaving to live

B. left to live for

C. to live to leave

D. lived for leaving

根据所给句子部分以及选项，可以理解句子意思为“我似乎活着没有了任何意义”。

**正确答案是：**left to live for

题目7

I wish you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me a genius.

选择一项：

A. won’t call

B. called

C. should have called

D. wouldn't call

根据常理，一个人不会希望别人管自己叫“天才”的。Wish 用来表示“愿望”时，如果愿望与事实不符，句子一般用虚拟语气。这个句子中，可能对方刚才说“我”是天才了。

**正确答案是：**wouldn't call

题目8

By the age of eight, he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in half the great cities of Europe and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ write his first three symphonies.

选择一项：

A. was performing… will

B. had performed… was about to

C. has performed… would

D. performed… was about to

句中用了介词短语 by the age of eight, 到八岁的时候，指八岁之前的一段时间，谈论“过去的过去”，应该用过去完成时；be about to do sth, 即将做某事，表示某时将要

做什么，用was about to do sth.

**正确答案是：**had performed… was about to

题目9

I have a longing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ stronger as I get older,

选择一项：

A. growing

B. that have grown

C. who grows

D. which grows

空格后的部分显然是做longing（渴望）的定语从句。从时态来判断，一般现在时符合整个句子结构。

**正确答案是：**which grows

题目10

For centuries, people \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by children of unusual talent.

选择一项：

A. amazed

B. were amazing

C. have amazed

D. have been amazed

句中有介词短语 for centuries, 说明后面要提到的事情“几个世纪以来（一直存在或发生着）”，可以推断主句为现在完成时。介词短语by children…用来引出动作的发出者，

可以推断为被动语态。

**正确答案是：**have been amazed

信息文本

Dialogue

Choose the best answer for each of the following items.

题目11

-

- I must be getting a cold. I've had a headache since I got up, and I’ve been sneezing all day.

选择一项：

A. Hey, you don’t look very good.

B. Go lie down. I’ll bring you some aspirin.

C. There’s only one left. I’ll go to the store and get some more.

下句描述的是现在身体不适的情况。符合情境的上句应该是表示关切、问候等。

**正确答案是：**Hey, you don’t look very good.

题目12

– We are going to have something to drink at the cafeteria, but it seems to be closed.

- .

选择一项：

A. How about getting in it for a drink?

B. Why don’t you come with me to a place I know which opens for 24 hours?

C. When does the cafeteria close?

上句提到想去咖啡店喝点饮料，似乎关门了。符合情境的下句应该提出其他建议等。

**正确答案是：**Why don’t you come with me to a place I know which opens for 24 hours?

题目13

– How about coming over for dinner? Bring your roommate, too.

– .

选择一项：

A. I’d love to, but let me check with John before I tell you for sure.

B. She wasn’t feeling well, so she went to bed early.

C. Not too good. Are you doing anything on Saturday?

上句提议带同屋一起过来晚饭。下句相关回应除了感谢外，可能是接受或拒绝。

**正确答案是：**I’d love to, but let me check with John before I tell you for sure.

题目14

– I'd better go now. Tomorrow’s my daughter’s birthday, and I want to get her a new robe.

– .

选择一项：

A. Thank you very much for being so considerate.

B. There’ll probably be another old one apart from the new one.

C. I’m afraid that the stores are closing in 10 minutes. Maybe you’ve got to do it tomorrow.

上句说：我得走了，要去给女儿买个生日礼物。下句自然需要与生日、礼物、买东西等相关的衔接。

**正确答案是：**I’m afraid that the stores are closing in 10 minutes. Maybe you’ve got to do it tomorrow.

题目15

- Well, there are a lot of restaurants around here. Did you have anything special in mind?

- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

选择一项：

A. It’s supposed to be reasonable, and everyone says the food is good.

B. Service is anything but fast… worth the wait though.

C. Oh, just someplace reasonable with good food.

上句谈论去饭店吃饭，询问对方有啥特别想去的地方。下句理应提出想法或说自己没有啥特别想去的地方。

**正确答案是：**Oh, just someplace reasonable with good food.

信息文本

Reading

Read the following passages and choose the best answer for each of the following questions.

信息文本

Passage 3

　　Faces, like fingerprints, are unique. Did you ever wonder how it is possible for us to recognize people? Even a skilled writer probably could not

describe all the features that make one face different from another. Yet a very young child – or even an animal, such as a pigeon – can learn to recognize

faces. We all take this ability for granted.

　　We also tell people apart by how they behave. When we talk about someone's personality, we mean the ways in which he or she acts, speaks, thinks and

feels that make that individual different from others.

　　Like the human face, human personality is very complex. But describing someone's personality in words is somewhat easier than describing his face. If you

were asked to describe what a “nice face” looked like, you probably would have a difficult time doing so. But if you were asked to describe a “nice

person,” you might begin to think about someone who was kind, considerate, friendly, warm, and so forth.

　　There are many words to describe how a person thinks, feels and acts. Gordon, an American psychologist, found nearly 18,000 English words characterizing

differences in people's behavior. And many of us use this information as a basis for describing, or typing, his personality. Bookworms, conservatives,

military types – people are described with such terms.

　　People have always tried to “type” each other. Actors in early Greek drama wore masks to show the audience whether they played the villains or the

heroes. In fact, the words “person” and “personality” come from the Latin persona, meaning “mask.” Today, most television and movie actors do not wear

masks. But we can easily tell the “good guys” from the “bad guys” because the two types differ in appearance as well as in actions.

题目16

The first time Lampo took the train, Elvio was \_\_\_　　　　.

选择一项：

A. delighted that he was lucky

B. afraid the dog would bite someone

C. afraid the conductor would see him and be angry

D. excited that Lampo would soon meet his family

答案：C 参见第四自然段里的句子：Afraid that the conductor would see the dog on the train and shout at him, Elvio pushed Lampo under a seat.

**正确答案是：**afraid the conductor would see him and be angry

题目17

Lampo's traveling all over Italy caused people to believe that\_\_\_.

选择一项：

A. he could read the train schedules

B. he was famous in the country

C. Elvio secretly helped him

D. he was a very special dog

答案：D 参见第五自然段里的句子：People decided that Lampo was a unique dog.

**正确答案是：**he was a very special dog

题目18

The stationmaster threatened that if Elvio didn't get rid of the dog, \_\_\_\_

选择一项：

A. Elvio would be fired

B. Lampo would be put on the train tracks

C. the stationmaster would send him away

D. a dogcatcher would be called

答案：D 参见第六自然段里的句子：the stationmaster threatened to call the dogcatcher if Elvio didn't get rid of the dog.

**正确答案是：**a dogcatcher would be called

题目19

Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the story?\_\_\_

选择一项：

A. The dog was once sent away by Elvio.

B. The dog finally won the stationmaster's heart.

C. The dog was faithful to his master.

D. The dog died when he was seven years old.

答案：Ｄ倒数第二段虽然提到 after seven years, 但整篇短文里并没有提到这只狗的实际年龄。

**正确答案是：**The dog died when he was seven years old.

题目20

The author suggests that a statue of Lampo was set up because\_\_\_

选择一项：

A. the stationmaster felt sorry about what had happened

B. he had been a friend to travelers

C. it would bring good luck to the town

D. Elvio offered money to set up the statue

**正确答案是：**he had been a friend to travelers

A laser beam can be made narrow enough to \_\_\_\_\_\_ a single cell.

选择一项：

A. focus on

B. pay attention to

C. concentrate on

D. lay stress on

答案A. focus on 聚焦；pay attention to，注意，留心；concentrate on，注意力集中；lay stress on 强调。根据句子的意思，应该是光线的聚焦，所以选A。

**正确答案是：**focus on

题目2

Lasers are also important in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of cancer.

选择一项：

A. heal

B. recover

C. treat

D. treatment

答案D. heal, 治愈；recover，恢复 ；treat，治疗，动词；treatment，治疗，名词。根据句子的意思，应该选择D.

**正确答案是：**treatment

题目3

Scientists study how the plants \_\_\_\_\_\_ sunlight into energy.

选择一项：

A. change

B. convert

C. shift

D. transform

答案B. change, 改变；convert，转换；shift，替换 ；transform 变形。Convert 指转换成另外一种物质或形态，符合题意，所以选B.

**正确答案是：**convert

题目4

To many people, lasers are very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but a laser is simply a device that produce a very strong light.

选择一项：

A. mysterious

B. fantastic

C. terrific

D. amazing

答案A. mysterious神秘的；fantastic，奇异的；terrific 绝妙的 ；amazing 惊人的。根据句子的意思“但是激光仅仅是……”，所以应该选择A.

**正确答案是：**mysterious

题目5

The word laser \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ “light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation”.

选择一项：

A. stand by

B. stands for

C. stand in

D. stand out

答案B. stand by，支持； stands for，象征，代表；stand in代替；stand out 显眼。根据句子的意思应该选择B.

**正确答案是：**stands for

信息文本

Grammar

Choose the best answer for each of the following items.

题目6

Incoherent light, like the light from the sun or the light bulb, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from its source in all directions.

选择一项：

A. move away

B. moving away

C. moves away

D. moved away

答案C. 句子缺少谓语部分，主语为单数第三人称 incoherent light, 因而选C.

**正确答案是：**moves away

题目7

A laser beam \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on a single cell, on part of a cell, or even individual atoms and molecules.

选择一项：

A. makes enough narrow focus

B. is made enough narrow to focus

C. can be made narrow enough to focus

D. may be made enough narrow to focus

答案C. 本题考查enough作为副词修饰形容词时的位置问题，。一般来说，enough 放在被修饰的形容词后面。

**正确答案是：**can be made narrow enough to focus

题目8

A person \_\_\_ with a laser can aim this coherent light, \_\_\_\_ a laser beam, in any direction.

选择一项：

A. work; call

B. working; called

C. working; call

D. worked; calling

答案B. work with a laser 的逻辑主语是people，所以用现在分词结构做定语；而coherent light 被称为 a laser beam 存在被动的关系，所以用过去分词。故选B。

**正确答案是：**working; called

题目9

The light from a laser, \_\_\_\_\_\_ in only one direction and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in a narrow beam, is much stronger.

选择一项：

A. moves; concentrates

B. moving; concentrating

C. moving; concentrated

D. moved; concentrates

答案C. move 与主语之间的关系是主动的，而用现在分词，concentrate与主语之间的关系是被动的，用过去分词，所以选C.

**正确答案是：**moving; concentrated

题目10

The TV set hasn't been repaired yet. It looks \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it will be another week.

选择一项：

A. as if

B. although

C. like

D. if

答案A. as if 好象、似乎，符合题意，所以选A.

**正确答案是：**as if

信息文本

Dialogue

Choose the best answer for each of the following items.

题目11

– Repair department. May I help you?

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

选择一项：

A. Yes. I’d like to know if my CD player has been repaired yet.

B. I asked for the repair department.

C. Just a moment, please. The manager will be in soon.

答案A. 服务行业人员接听电话时，习惯上首先报出自己的机构名称。挂电话者会直接说出自己挂电话的目的。选项A符合语言情境。

**正确答案是：**Yes. I’d like to know if my CD player has been repaired yet.

题目12

– Sorry, sir, it's not ready yet.

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

选择一项：

A. Please do. I’ll be waiting.

B. Ok, hold on, please.

C. Not yet? Is there some problem?

答案C. 首句的意思是：“对不起，先生，还没好呢。”只有选项C（还没好？有什么问题吧？）符合语境。

**正确答案是：**Not yet? Is there some problem?

题目13

– Is there some problem?

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

选择一项：

A. I am sorry. The parts have been ordered, but they haven’t come in yet.

B. It was supposed to have been ready last week.

C. I will call you as soon as the repair is finished.

答案A. 首句询问：“是不是有什么问题？”这样回答时，需要直接针对是否有问题来回答。故选A。

**正确答案是：**I am sorry. The parts have been ordered, but they haven’t come in yet.

题目14

– I need to speak to Mr. Tucker. This is a very urgent matter.

– ­­­­­­­­­­­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

选择一项：

A. Just a minute. Sorry, it is not ready yet.

B. what’s the problem?

C. please, I will be waiting.

答案B. 首句表示有急事，需要找人。选项A的前半段是可以的，可是后半句没有任何关系。选项C更象第一个说话人说的话。

**正确答案是：**what’s the problem?

题目15

– Hello, Mr. Snyder. What can I do for you?

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

选择一项：

A. My car sounds like a motorboat at full speed.

B. It looks as if you need a new radio.

C. We’ll take a closer look, and get back to you later today.

答案A. 首句询问需要帮什么忙？是服务行业常用语。回答时需要直接说明有什么问题需要帮忙就好了。选项B、C看上去是服务人员的话。

**正确答案是：**My car sounds like a motorboat at full speed.

信息文本

Reading

Read the following passages and choose the best answer for each of the following questions.

信息文本

Passage 3

　　A friend of mine was fond of drawing horses. He draw the horses very well, but he always begins with the tail. Now it is the Western rule to begin at the

head of the horse, which is why I am surprised. It strikes me that it could not really make any difference whether the artist begins at the head or the tail

or the belly or the foot of the horse, if he really knows his business. And most great artists who really know their business do not follow other people's

rules. They make their own rules. Every one of them does his work in a way peculiar to himself; and the peculiarity means only that he finds it easier to

work in that way.

　　Now the very same thing is true to literature. And the question, "How shall I begin?" only means that you want to begin at the head instead of beginning

at the tail or somewhere else. That is, you are not yet experienced enough to trust your own powers. When you become more experienced you will never ask the

question, and I think that you will often begin at the tail - that is to say, you will write the end of the story before you have even thought of the

beginning.

题目16

A friend of the writer's draw the horses \_\_\_\_.

选择一项：

A. very well

B. in the way of western rule

C. in the way of his own rule

D. all of the above

答案C. 从“He draw the horses very well, but he always begins with the tail. Now it is the Western rule to begin at the head of the horse, which is why I am

surprised.”这个句子中可以找到正确答案。

**正确答案是：**in the way of his own rule

题目17

The writer is surprised because \_\_\_\_.

选择一项：

A. the Western artist begins to draw at the head of the horse

B. the artist begins to draw at the tail of the horse

C. the artist makes his own rule

D. the artist does not follow other people's rule

答案A. 参见第一自然段里的句子：Now it is the Western rule to begin at the head of the horse, which is why I am surprised.

**正确答案是：**the Western artist begins to draw at the head of the horse

题目18

You are not yet experienced because \_\_\_\_.

选择一项：

A. you don't know where to begin with

B. you want to begin at the head instead of beginning at the tail

C. you always asked questions

D. you do not trust your own powers

答案D. 根据“That is, you are not yet experienced enough to trust your own powers.”这个句子可以做出判断。

**正确答案是：**you do not trust your own powers

题目19

When you become more experienced in writing, you will probably \_\_\_\_.

选择一项：

A. never ask questions

B. often begin at the tail

C. write the end of the story

D. think of the beginning

答案C. 参见短文结尾的部分。

**正确答案是：**write the end of the story

题目20

The topic of the passage is “\_\_\_\_\_\_”.

选择一项：

A. How to draw a horse

B. How to write a story

C. How to make your own rules

D. Make your own rules

答案 D. 短文中提到，无论是绘画还是写作，每个人可能都有适合自己的独特的开头方式，正所谓万事开头难。但是，有经验的创作人员，都是有到真正适合自己的开头方式，创

作就

**正确答案是：**Make your own rules

He is one of the growing number of Americans who in recent years have \_\_\_\_\_\_ dangerous sports to fill their leisure time.

选择一项：

A. taken off

B. taken up

C. taken in

D. taken over

答案B. take off, 起飞；脱衣；take up, 从事；take in, 欺骗；take over, 接管。

**正确答案是：**taken up

题目2

People who \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ risky sports usually have several things in common.

选择一项：

A. participate in

B. take in

C. look into

D. give in

答案A. participate in, 参加；take in, 欺骗；look into, 调查；give in, 屈服。

**正确答案是：**participate in

题目3

He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he has seen some very serious accidents.

选择一项：

A. advises

B. admits

C. considers

D. believes

答案B. advise, 建议；admit, 承认；consider, 考虑；believe, 相信。

**正确答案是：**admits

题目4

Few people \_\_\_\_\_\_ today are old enough to remember the great drought of 1903-17. During this period, no rain fell at all.

选择一项：

A. lively

B. alive

C. live

D. alike

答案B. lively 有生气的，活泼的，愉快的；alive 活着的（做修饰语时一般位于被修饰语的后面）；live 现场直播的； alike，一样，相同。

**正确答案是：**alive

题目5

There is less danger after dark on a busy street than on a \_\_\_\_\_\_ country road.

选择一项：

A. deserved

B. described

C. designed

D. deserted

答案D. deserve 应得，值得；describe 描述，描写；design 设计；deserted 人迹罕至的。

**正确答案是：**deserted

信息文本

Grammar

Choose the best answer for each of the following items.

题目6

Scuba diving is dangerous. You could get \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by sharks.

选择一项：

A. attacking

B. attack

C. attacked

D. to attack

答案C. get后加动词的过去分词，表示被动的意义。

**正确答案是：**attacked

题目7

– Do you ever play tennis?

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. I have played a few times. I'd rather \_\_\_\_\_ jogging.

选择一项：

A. Hardly ever …going

B. Hardly ever… go

C. Hardly never… go

D. Hardly never… going

答案B. Hardly ever, 从来没有过。Would rather 后加动词原形，表示更愿意做某事。

**正确答案是：**Hardly ever… go

题目8

Auto racing must be really exciting. Some people keep \_\_\_\_ it even after they get injured.

选择一项：

A. do

B. done

C. doing

D. to do

答案C. keep 后加动名词，表示动作的持续性，坚持做某事，继续做某事。

**正确答案是：**doing

题目9

With the exception of southwestern Chile, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is quite wet, the southwestern part of the continent doesn't get enough rain.

选择一项：

A. that

B. where

C. when

D. which

答案D. 关系带词which在非限定性定语从句（从句前后用逗号与主句隔开）中做主语。选项B, C为关系副词。关系代词that不用在非限定性定语从句中。

**正确答案是：**which

题目10

There isn't much \_\_\_\_\_ in jogging. But on the other hand, you get just as much exercise and you can do it by yourself.

选择一项：

A. involvement

B. excitement

C. treatment

D. improvement

答案B. involvement, 牵连，涉足；包含；excitement, 激动，刺激，兴奋；treatment, 待遇；处理，治疗；improvement, 提高，进步。

**正确答案是：**excitement

信息文本

Dialogue

Choose the best answer for each of the following items.

题目11

– We hear you got a new hobby.

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

选择一项：

A. How is it going?

B. I have taken up scuba diving.

C. There must be a lot of fun.

答案B. 首句：我们听说你培养了个新的爱好。对话时，需要对“新的爱好”给予说明。

**正确答案是：**I have taken up scuba diving.

题目12

– Are you saying the job is boring?

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

选择一项：

A. Compared to scuba diving, it is.

B. Maybe we should have a try.

C. You think I am nuts?

答案A. 首句询问对方是否认为这个工作很没有意思。A 句直接回答了问题。B 句更象是第一个说话人说的话。C 句很口语化，“你认为我是疯了吗？”

**正确答案是：**Compared to scuba diving, it is.

题目13

– I was just reading about scuba diving in some magazine. Two or three percent of divers get attacked by sharks.

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

选择一项：

A. Really? I’ve never been into any cinema recently.

B. You can’t believe half of what you read in magazine.

C. Oh, really? How much is the magazine these days?

答案B. 从第一句内容来看，只有选项B句符合语境，其他两句前言不搭后语。

**正确答案是：**You can’t believe half of what you read in magazine.

题目14

– Many people dive, and most of them never have any trouble.

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

选择一项：

A. Did you know that fewer people get hurt scuba diving?

B. You could get hurt while you are running.

C. Maybe not, but I still think it is dangerous.

答案C. 第一句的意思：很多人从事潜水这项运动，而且他们中的大多数从来没有过任何麻烦。在此基础上，再问选项A的内容，显得多余。选项B提到“跑步”，跟“潜水”没有什

么直接关系。选项C符合情境。

**正确答案是：**Maybe not, but I still think it is dangerous.

题目15

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

– Isn't it kind of dangerous? You could get attacked by a shark.

选择一项：

A. I am thinking of taking up scuba diving. It is exciting.

B. A lot more people get hurt walking down the street.

C. A lot of people think rock climbing is exciting.

答案A. 选项B、C提到的“街上散步”和“攀岩”与对话第二句提到的attacked by a shark 语境不

**正确答案是：**I am thinking of taking up scuba diving. It is exciting.

信息文本

Reading

Read the following passages and choose the best answer for each of the following questions.

信息文本

Passage 3

　　Thirty-two people watched kitty Genovese being killed right beneath their windows. She was their neighbor. Yet none of the 32 helped her. Not one even

called the police. Was this in gunman cruelty? Was it lack of feeling about one's fellow man?

　　“Not so,” say scientists John Barley and Bib Fatane. These men went beyond the headlines to probe the reasons why people didn't act. They found that a

person has to go through two steps before he can help. First he has to notice that is an emergency.

　　Suppose you see a middle-aged man fall to the side-walk. Is he having a heart attack? Is he in a coma (昏迷) from diabetes(糖尿病)? Or is he about to

sleep off a drunk?

　　Is the smoke coming into the room from a leak in the air conditioning? Is it “steam pipes”? Or is it really smoke from a fire? It's not always easy to

tell if you are faced with a real emergency.

Second, and more important, the person faced with an emergency must feel personally responsible. He must feel that he must help, or the person won't get the

help he needs.

　　The researchers found that a lot depends on how many people are around. They had college students in to be “tested.” Some came alone. Some came with

one or two others. And some came in large groups. The receptionist started them off on the “tests.” Then she went into the next room. A curtain divided the

“testing room” and the room into which she went. Soon the students heard a scream, the noise of file cabinets falling and a cry for help. All of this had

been pre-recorded on a tape-recorder.

　　Eight out of ten of the students taking the test alone acted to help. Of the students in pairs, only two out of ten helped. Of the students in groups,

none helped.

　　In other words, in a group, Americans often fail to act. They feel that others will act. They, themselves, needn't. They do not feel any direct

responsibility.

　　Are people bothered by situations where people are in trouble? Yes, scientists found that the people were emotional, they sweated, and they had trembling

hands. They felt the other person's trouble. But they did not act. They were in a group. Their actions were shaped by the actions of those they were with.

题目16

The purpose of this passage is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

选择一项：

A. to explain why people fail to act in emergencies

B. to explain when people will act in emergencies

C. to explain what people will do in emergencies

D. to explain how people feel in emergencies

答案 B. 本文讨论了人们在什么情况下，或在什么时候会对紧急情况采取行动。

**正确答案是：**to explain when people will act in emergencies

题目17

Which of the following is NOT true? \_\_\_\_\_\_

选择一项：

A. When a person tries to help others, he must be clear that there is a real emergency.

B. When a person tries to help others, he should know whether they are worth his help.

C. A person must take the full responsibility for the safety of those in emergencies if he wants to help.

D. A person with a heart attack needs the most.

答案B. “去帮助别人之前，先想起初值不值得帮助”，短文中并没有这样的含义。

**正确答案是：**When a person tries to help others, he should know whether they are worth his help.

题目18

The researchers have conducted an experiment to prove that people will act in emergencies when \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

选择一项：

A. they are in pairs

B. they are in groups

C. they are alone

D. they are with their friends

答案 C. 在一个人的情况下，人们更容易帮助别人。

**正确答案是：**they are alone

题目19

The main reason why people fail to act when they stay together is that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

选择一项：

A. they are afraid of emergencies

B. they are reluctant to get themselves involved

C. others will act if they themselves hesitate

D. they do not have any direct responsibility for those who need help

答案D. 参见短文倒数第二段。

**正确答案是：**they do not have any direct responsibility for those who need help

题目20

The author suggests that\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

选择一项：

A. we shouldn’t blame a person if he fails to act in emergencies

B. a person must feel guilty if he fails to help

C. people should be responsible for themselves in emergencies

D. when you are in trouble, people will help you anyway

答案A. 人们帮助别人必须具备一定的条件。

**正确答案是：**we shouldn’t blame a person if he fails to act in emergencies

For some people, winning a lottery was more of a problem than a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

选择一项：

A. blessing

B. demand

C. trouble

D. recognition

答案A. 对一些人来说，赢得奖票更多地不是\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_而是一个问题。句子中有more… than … 结构，说明是在两个不同性质的事物之间进行对比。Blessing, 赐福，祝福；幸

事；demand, 要求，需求；询问；trouble, 困难，烦恼，故障；recognition, 认识，识别；承认，认可。

**正确答案是：**blessing

题目2

Mike started a foundation \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his parents.

选择一项：

A. in contrast with

B. in case of

C. in addition to

D. in honor of

答案D. 句子的意思：Mike \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_他的父母，创设了一个基金。In contrast with, 与……相对比；in case of, 万一，一旦；in addition to, 另外，额外；in honor of,

（为了）纪念……。

**正确答案是：**in honor of

题目3

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a survey, most people who win keep their jobs, and stay where they live.

选择一项：

A. According to

B. Because of

C. Apart from

D. Instead of

答案D. 理解这个句子的关键是 survey 这个词。Survey, 作为名词时，有“调查；概观；测量”等含义。选项D according to (根据)符合句意。Apart from, 除了；because

of, 因为，由于；instead of, 代替；而不是。

**正确答案是：**According to

题目4

The price is usually \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ into as many as twenty smaller, yearly payments instead of one huge payment.

选择一项：

A. caught up

B. broken in

C. counted on

D. broken down

答案 D. 通常奖金被\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_二十多份小额奖金按年兑付，而不是一下全部付给获奖者。Catch up, 赶上，追着；break in, 破门而入；count on, 依赖，依靠；break down

into, 把总帐等细分成……，分割成……。

**正确答案是：**broken down

题目5

She always tells us, “We have a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to help those who need help.”

选择一项：

A. specification

B. response

C. responsibility

D. satisfaction

答案C. 引号中的意思：我们有\_\_\_\_\_\_\_帮助那些需要帮助的人。Specification, 详细说明；规格，规范；response, 回答，答复；反应；responsibility, 责任，义务；

satisfaction, 满意，满足。

**正确答案是：**responsibility

信息文本

Grammar

Choose the best answer for each of the following items.

题目6

I dropped out during the second year. If I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a lot of money eventually.

选择一项：

A. have finished, would have made

B. had finished, would have made

C. finished, will make

D. finish, would have made

答案B. 本题考查虚拟语气的用法，如何表示与过去事实不符的假设。第一句交代“我在第二年时辍学了”。这样，假设的是与过去事实相反的条件。

**正确答案是：**had finished, would have made

题目7

I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for you in the parking lot when you come out of the theater.

选择一项：

A. will be waiting

B. am waiting

C. have waited

D. was waiting

答案A. 句子讲述的是将来的事情，从句中用一般现在时表示将来。而主句表示“你从剧院出来的时候，我会在停车场等着你的。”

**正确答案是：**will be waiting

题目8

8. She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in a small town and \_\_\_\_\_\_ in a nursing home when she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ she was a winner.

选择一项：

A. was living, working, found out

B. lived, working, found out

C. was living, worked, found out

D. has lived, worked, was finding out

答案 A. 本题考查过去进行时与一般过去时一起使用的用法。从句子结构来看，连词and 前后的两个空里都缺少谓语动词，由于是两个对仗的结构，时间概念应该一致，and 后省

略了系动词 be。

**正确答案是：**was living, working, found out

题目9

With your business sense, you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a chain of restaurants in five yours.

选择一项：

A. manage

B. will have managed

C. are managing

D. will be managing

答案D. 将来进行时表示将来某个时候正在进行的动作或发生的事情。句中时间短语in five years明确表示是五年内（包括到第五年的时候）的事情。

**正确答案是：**will be managing

题目10

7. In fact we are more likely \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by lightning then to become an instant millionaire.

选择一项：

A. to strike

B. to have strike

C. being struck

D. to be struck

答案D. 本题考查短语 be likely to do sth （很有可能做某事）和被动语态的用法。空格后有引出动作执行者的小品词 by, 可以推断前面的结构是被动语态。

**正确答案是：**to be struck

信息文本

Dialogue

Choose the best answer for each of the following items.

题目11

– By the way, I've been meaning to ask you something.

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

选择一项：

A. Are you sure you belong in this program?

B. Really? What is it?

C. Don’t take it the wrong way.

答案B. 首句的意思：我一直想问你点事儿。A、C两句与首句关系不紧密。B句询问“你想问什么？”，直接回复了首句。

**正确答案是：**Really? What is it?

题目12

– Are you sure you belong in this program?

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

选择一项：

A. Of course. Why shouldn’t I be so sure?

B. Well, I’ll be honest with you.

C. Putting out fires is no job for a woman.

答案A. 首句的意思：你确信自己属于这个项目吗？A句直接回答了问题。B句看似也合适，只是才开了个头，没有下文。C句更象是第一个说话人想说的话。

**正确答案是：**Of course. Why shouldn’t I be so sure?

题目13

3. – It's amazing how fast things change. I remember when I’d never even heard of computers.

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

选择一项：

A. I won’t be risking my life fighting fires. .

B. Maybe we’ll be living on the moon.

C. You know, I wonder what life will be like a hundred years from now.

答案C. 首句感叹事物变化之快。C句沿着思路自然地开始琢磨“一百年后生活会是个什么样子呢？”其它两句上下文不连贯。

**正确答案是：**You know, I wonder what life will be like a hundred years from now.

题目14

– I wonder what I will be doing in five years.

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

选择一项：

A. With your business sense, you’ll be managing a chain of restaurants by then.

B. I’ve bought an old building already and plan to buy more.

C. Selling sandwiches is no job for a man.

答案A. A句直接对“五年后我将会做什么？”这一问题给予了回答。B句主要谈论已经完成的事情。C句跟首句没有直接关系。

**正确答案是：**With your business sense, you’ll be managing a chain of restaurants by then.

题目15

– Would you ever play the lottery?

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

选择一项：

A. Me? Never. I think it is a waste of money.

B. Who knows? Would you?

C. Really? Don’t you like what you are doing?

答案A. 首句的意思：你会玩彩票吗？A句直接回答，并强调“那是浪费钱财”。B、C两句不符合语境。

**正确答案是：**Me? Never. I think it is a waste of money.

信息文本

Passage 3

　　Faces, like fingerprints, are unique. Did you ever wonder how it is possible for us to recognize people? Even a skilled writer probably could not

describe all the features that make one face different from another. Yet a very young child – or even an animal, such as a pigeon – can learn to recognize

faces. We all take this ability for granted.

　　We also tell people apart by how they behave. When we talk about someone's personality, we mean the ways in which he or she acts, speaks, thinks and

feels that make that individual different from others.

　　Like the human face, human personality is very complex. But describing someone's personality in words is somewhat easier than describing his face. If you

were asked to describe what a “nice face” looked like, you probably would have a difficult time doing so. But if you were asked to describe a “nice

person,” you might begin to think about someone who was kind, considerate, friendly, warm, and so forth.

　　There are many words to describe how a person thinks, feels and acts. Gordon, an American psychologist, found nearly 18,000 English words characterizing

differences in people's behavior. And many of us use this information as a basis for describing, or typing, his personality. Bookworms, conservatives,

military types – people are described with such terms.

　　People have always tried to “type” each other. Actors in early Greek drama wore masks to show the audience whether they played the villains or the

heroes. In fact, the words “person” and “personality” come from the Latin persona, meaning “mask.” Today, most television and movie actors do not wear

masks. But we can easily tell the “good guys” from the “bad guys” because the two types differ in appearance as well as in actions.

题目16

The main idea of this passage is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

选择一项：

A. how to distinguish people’s faces

B. how to describe people’s personality

C. how to distinguish people both inward and outward

D. how to differ good persons from bad persons

答案C. 文章既提到了人的外貌也提到了人的内在性格。

**正确答案是：**how to distinguish people both inward and outward

题目17

Why do Actors in early Greek drama wore masks \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

选择一项：

A. behaviorist

B. psychologist

C. writer

D. sociologist

答案A. 参见第三、四自然段中关于描述人的性格行为等的介绍。

**正确答案是：**behaviorist

题目18

Which of the following is NOT true? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

选择一项：

A. Different people may have different personalities.

B. People differ from each other in appearance.

C. People can learn to recognize faces.

D. People can describe all the features of others.

答案D. 短文第三自然段里提到，描述人的性格比较容易，而很难准确描述一个人的面貌。

**正确答案是：**People can describe all the features of others.

题目19

The reason why it is easier to describe a person's personality in words than his face is that\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

选择一项：

A. a person’s face is more complex than his personality

B. a person’s personality is easily distinguished

C. people’s personalities are very alike

D. many words are available when people try to describe one’s personality

答案D. 文章第三段和第四段有详细的陈述。

**正确答案是：**many words are available when people try to describe one’s personality

题目20

We learn from the passage that people classify a person into certain type according to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

选择一项：

A. his way of acting and thinking

B. his way of speaking and behaving

C. his learning and behavior

D. his physical appearance and his personality

答案D. 从文章的最后一段可以得出结论。

**正确答案是：**his physical appearance and his personality

Always see a doctor for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and recurring head pain.

选择一项：

A. consistent

B. continuous

C. concentrated

D. contingent

答案B. 从空格后的分词recurring (一再发生的) 可以判断，空格里所缺的词在词义上与其一致，因为是用 and 连接在一起的。consistent, 一致的，首尾一贯的；continuous

，持续的；concentrated，集中的；contingent 因情况而变的

**正确答案是：**continuous

题目2

Protein can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your blood sugar little by little.

选择一项：

A. refund

B. return

C. rebuild

D. redo

答案C. 课文中提到血糖重新恢复。refund，退钱；return，返回；rebuild，复原；redo，重做。

**正确答案是：**rebuild

题目3

There are many nonprescription pain relievers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in many drug stores.

选择一项：

A. available

B. convenient

C. handy

D. avoidable

答案A. 在很多药店里有非处方镇痛药。available 可以买到的，可得到的；convenient 方便的；handy，便利的；ready 可以避免的。

**正确答案是：**available

题目4

At the first sign of headache pain, get in the shower. Take a hot shower \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the pain gets worse.

选择一项：

A. as if

B. even if

C. if only

D. what if

答案B. 选项C、D在结构和语义上都不符合语境。As if 语义不通。as if，似乎；even if，尽管；if only，要是…就好了；what if，要是…怎么办。

**正确答案是：**even if

题目5

Although \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the pain relievers are not without problems.

选择一项：

A. efficient

B. effective

C. effectual

D. effortless

答案B. 药物奏效，管用。efficient, 有效率的；effective，有效果的；effectual，行动有效的；effortless 轻松自如的。

**正确答案是：**effective

信息文本

Grammar

Choose the best answer for each of the following items.

题目6

Doing this will help the body's natural painkillers \_\_\_\_\_\_.

选择一项：

A. start to work

B. start working

C. to start working

D. to start to work

答案B. help 后加不带to 的动词不定式，start 后加动名词。

**正确答案是：**start working

题目7

Simply breath into a paper bag and rebreath the same air, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is mostly the carbon dioxide.

选择一项：

A. who

B. which

C. that

D. where

答案B. 引导非限制性定语从句用which，修饰前文提到的air。

**正确答案是：**which

题目8

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ warmth into your hands sends bloods toward them and away from the head.

选择一项：

A. To think

B. Thinking

C. Think

D. thought

答案B. 动名词短语可以做句子的主语。

**正确答案是：**Thinking

题目9

Sugary foods cause the blood sugar to go up rapidly and then drop again just \_\_\_\_\_ fast.

选择一项：

A. as

B. when

C. since

D. while

答案A. 实际上是as fast as the blood sugar goes up结构的省略。

**正确答案是：**as

题目10

They are doing construction right outside my bedroom window, and the noise \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me crazy.

选择一项：

A. has been driving

B. has been driven

C. has driven

D. drove

答案A. 句子前半句用了现在进行时，说明，窗户外的工地正在进行工作。而后半句用现在完成进行时，表示噪音到现在一直在烦我，我都快疯掉了。

**正确答案是：**has been driving

信息文本

Dialogue

Choose the best answer for each of the following items.

题目11

– I can't see any more bags. All the orders must be sorted.

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

选择一项：

A. Thank God, it has finally arrived. .

B. No, I am afraid there are two more.

C. My feet are ready to drop off, and I can’t climb any more.

答案B. 首句的意思：我看到没有包了，所有的定单肯定都分完了。A 句和 C 句与首句内容不相干。

**正确答案是：**No, I am afraid there are two more.

题目12

– Well, after the holidays things will slow down.

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

选择一项：

A. I hope I last that long.

B. Something must be done about that noise outside.

C. It’s really impossible to work here.

答案A. 从首句来看，两个人很可能是在谈论工作或学习任务的繁重。B、C两句跟A句没有直接的内容相关性。

**正确答案是：**I hope I last that long.

题目13

– They are doing construction right outside my bedroom window, and the noise has been driving me crazy.

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

选择一项：

A. I know how you feel. I had that problem at work once.

B. I am glad they are fixing the sidewalk.

C. I hope they can send that parcel over by tomorrow.

答案A. A句直接对于首句描述的工地吵人的情况予以同情，符合英语习惯。B句说话人的“高兴”与首句的“烦”形成反差，不符合习惯。C句语境不符。

**正确答案是：**I know how you feel. I had that problem at work once.

题目14

– I am starving, but I don't have time to go for lunch.

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

选择一项：

A. I’ll get the restaurant to send a sandwich for you.

B. You don’t have to do that. I’ll do it for you.

C. It’s very hot in the restaurant where you’re having dinner.

答案A. 既然饿了又没时间出去吃饭，同事或家人帮他订点吃的，很自然的事情

**正确答案是：**I’ll get the restaurant to send a sandwich for you.

题目15

– My head is killing me.

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

选择一项：

A. It’s really no trouble at all.

B. Maybe you are just hungry.

C. I am too busy to get a break.

答案B. 首句说头痛，B句更符合语境

**正确答案是：**Maybe you are just hungry.

信息文本

Reading

Read the following passages and choose the best answer for each of the following questions.

信息文本

Passage 3

　　Dream is a story that a person “watches” or even takes part in during sleep. Dream events are imaginary, but they are related to real experiences and

needs in the dreamer's life. They seem real while they are taking place. Some dreams are pleasant, others are annoying, and still others are frightening.

　　Everyone dreams, but some persons never recall dreaming. Others remember only a little about a dream they had just before awakening and nothing about

earlier dreams. No one recalls all his dreams.

　　Dreams involve little logical thought. In most dreams, the dreamer cannot control what happens to him. The story may be confusing, and things happen that

would not happen in real life. People see in most dreams, but they may also hear, smell, touch, and taste in their dreams. Most dreams occur in color. But

people who have been blind since birth do not see at all in dreams.

　　Dreams are a product of the sleeper's mind. They include events and feelings that he has experienced. Most dreams are related to events of the day before

the dream and strong wishes of the dreamer. Many minor incidents of the hours before sleep appear in dreams. Few events more than two days old turn up. Deep

wishes or fears – especially those held since childhood – often appear in dreams, and many dreams fulfill such wishes. Events in the sleeper’s surrounding

– a loud noise, for example, may become part of a dream, but they do not cause dreams.

　　Some dreams involve deep feelings that a person may not realize he has. Psychiatrists often use material from a patient's dreams to help the person

understand himself better.

　　Dreaming may help maintain good learning ability, memory, and emotional adjustment. People who get plenty of sleep – but are awakened each time they

begin to dream – become anxious and restless.

题目16

This passage is mainly about\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

选择一项：

A. why we dream during sleep

B. how we dream during sleep

C. what dreams are

D. what benefits dreams bring to people

答案C. 本文主要介绍关于梦的有关情况。

**正确答案是：**what dreams are

题目17

According to the passage, dreams result from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

选择一项：

A. the sleeper’s wishes

B. the sleeper’s imagination

C. the sleeper’s feeling

D. the sleeper’s own mind

答案D. 第四段第一句有这样的陈述。

**正确答案是：**the sleeper’s own mind

题目18

Which of the following is NOT true? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

选择一项：

A. Dream is a confusing story which involves little logic thought.

B. Dream is related to the dreamer’s real life.

C. Dream is an imaginary store which seems real while taking place.

D. Dream involves events that always happen in real life.

答案D. 文章的第三段有这样的陈述。

**正确答案是：**Dream involves events that always happen in real life.

题目19

This passage suggests that psychiatrists are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

选择一项：

A. trying to help the dreamer recall his earlier dreams

B. trying to make the sleeper dream logically

C. studying the benefits of dreams

D. helping the sleeper fulfill his dreams

答案C. 精神病医生利用梦帮助人们更好地了解自己，因而说他们“studying the benefits of dreams” 是合理的。

**正确答案是：**studying the benefits of dreams

题目20

We may infer form the passage that dreaming\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

选择一项：

A. is beneficial to people

B. disturbs people’s life

C. makes people always restless

D. deprives people of a good sleep

答案A. 从文章的最后两段可以得出这样的答案。

**正确答案是：**is beneficial to people

If you leave your shoes lying around like that, you'll\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ them.

选择一项：

A. tell from

B. trip over

C. go on

D. throw into

答案 B. A. 区别、辨别； B.绊倒；C. 继续下去、进行；D. 使人陷于（混乱状态）。这句话意思是：“如果你把鞋子乱扔乱放，你会被绊倒的。” 根据题意，应选B。

**正确答案是：**trip over

题目2

She was\_\_\_\_\_with grief and refused to be solaced.

选择一项：

A. distracted

B. emotional

C. influenced

D. clinical

答案 A. A. 心烦意乱的； B. 情绪的； C. 受到影响的； D. 临床的。这句话意思是“她悲痛得精神恍惚,，怎么安慰也没用。”根据题意，应选A。

**正确答案是：**distracted

题目3

Melinda fell down \_\_\_\_\_a crack in the sidewalk.

选择一项：

A. instead of

B. because of

C. in case of

D. because

答案 B. A. 代替、而不是； B. 因为； C. 假设、万一； D. 因为。这句话意思是：“因为人行道有裂缝，Melinda摔倒了。”表示原因，后面又只能接名词的是答案B。

**正确答案是：**because of

题目4

Our English teacher always emphasizes the importance of learning new words in context rather than learning each of them\_\_\_\_\_\_.

选择一项：

A. individually

B. exclusively

C. approximately

D. supposedly

答案 A. A. 个别地； B. 专有地、排外地；C. 大约； D. 想象上、按照推测。本句意思是：“我们的英语老师总是强调通过上下文学习新单词的重要性，而不是孤立地学习新

单词。”根据题意，应选A。

**正确答案是：**individually

题目5

A variety of preventive measures are now\_\_\_\_\_\_ in order to minimize the potential damage caused by the deadly disease.

选择一项：

A. by birth

B. at will

C. in place

D. on call

答案 D. A. 在血统上, 生来； B. 随意、任意； C. 在适当的位置, 适当； D. 随叫随到的、待命的。本句意思是：“为了减少这种致命性疾病可能引起的伤害，已经预备好了

几种不同的防御措施。”根据题意，应选D。

**正确答案是：**on call

信息文本

Grammar

Choose the best answer for each of the following items.

题目6

You \_\_\_\_\_all those calculations! We have a computer to do that sort of thing.

选择一项：

A. needn't have done

B. shouldn't have done

C. must not have done

D. can not have done

答案 A. 这里考的是“情态动词+现在完成时”表示对过去的事情进行猜测。本句意思是：“你根本不必做所有那些计算！我们有计算机做那种事情。”根据题意，应选A。

**正确答案是：**needn't have done

题目7

I don't allow\_\_\_\_\_\_in my office and I don't allow my family\_\_\_\_\_at all.

选择一项：

A. to smoke … smoking

B. smoking … to smoke

C. to smoke … to smoke

D. smoking … smoking

答案 B. 此处allow sth./doing sth.表示“容许…发生”，而allow sb. to do sth.表示“允许某人做某事”。根据题意，答案应为B。

**正确答案是：**smoking … to smoke

题目8

I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in bed taking a nap last week when all of a sudden someone in the hall yelled "Fire!".

选择一项：

A. lay

B. lied

C. was lying

D. lie

答案 C. 本句意思是：“上个星期我正躺在床上打盹，正当这时，突然大厅里有人喊‘失火了！'。”此处主句要求用过去进行时，所以答案是C。

**正确答案是：**was lying

题目9

\_\_\_\_\_\_ is unknown to us all.

选择一项：

A. Where did she put it

B. Where she put it

C. That where she put it

D. In which she put it

答案 B. 这里考查主语从句的用法，连接词后的主谓顺序应该是陈述顺序。因此，答案是B。

**正确答案是：**Where she put it

题目10

In some parts of London, missing a bus means\_\_\_\_\_ for another hour.

选择一项：

A. waiting

B. to wait

C. wait

D. to be waiting

答案 A. 这里mean是及物动词，后面直接加宾语，宾语可以是名词、代词或动名词。因此，答案应选A。

**正确答案是：**waiting

信息文本

Dialogue

Choose the best answer for each of the following items.

题目11

– I was so embarrassed because of the way I looked.

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

选择一项：

A. Don’t worry. He must have understood.

B. I’m sorry. I didn’t mean to interrupt you.

C. I tripped on a crack in the sidewalk.

答案 A. 为自己的形象不佳感到不好意思是很常见的现象，如果自己说出这样的顾虑，听话的人一般会给予一定安慰或鼓励。

**正确答案是：**Don’t worry. He must have understood.

题目12

– I wonder if we should go dancing instead.

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

选择一项：

A. Well, I couldn’t decide whether or not to apologize.

B. Yeah, that’s a good idea. We could go out for dinner first.

C. I am sorry. But why don’t you just relax?

答案 B. 实际上，第一句是提议去跳舞。这样需要对提议做出同意与否的答复。A、C两句与跳舞的提议没有什么关系。

**正确答案是：**Yeah, that’s a good idea. We could go out for dinner first.

题目13

– I'm sorry. I didn’t mean to laugh.

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

选择一项：

A. Well, I’m a little tired tonight.

B. He probably didn’t know whether to laugh or cry.

C. That’s OK. It may sound funny now, but it sure wasn’t then.

答案 C. 从第一句来看，对话前面肯定说到了什么可笑的事情，而且暗示不好的事情。这样，听话人需要就对方因为不合适时宜的发笑而表示歉意的心情做出反应。That's OK.

可以说是接受了对方的歉意，也淡化了问题。

**正确答案是：**That’s OK. It may sound funny now, but it sure wasn’t then.

题目14

– So, what happened on your date with Ray?

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

选择一项：

A. I just wanted to crawl into a hole and die.

B. Really? I was just glad he could meet me for lunch.

C. I had mud all over my dress.

答案 C. 第一句询问约会时发生了什么事情。A句只说了自己无地自容，但并没有说究竟怎么了。B句开头有Really?提问，似乎对前面的话质疑或表示惊讶。

**正确答案是：**I had mud all over my dress.

题目15

– Why don't we go to the movies?

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

选择一项：

A. That’s a good idea.

B. Did he say he’s going to move to the new flat?

C. It doesn’t matter.

答案 A. Why don't …? 常用来表示邀请或提议。有人邀请看电影，如果没有安排，自然会爽快地答应了。B、C两句与看电影的提议没有直接关系。

**正确答案是：**That’s a good idea.

信息文本

Reading

Read the following passages and choose the best answer for each of the following questions.

信息文本

Passage

　　Are you aware that you actually possess six senses? The sixth is a muscular sense responsible for directing your muscles intelligently to the exact

extent necessary for each action you perform. For example, when you reach for an object, the sensory nerves linking the muscles to the brain stop your hand

at the correct spot. This automatic perception of the position of your muscles in relation to the object is your muscular sense in action.

　　Muscles are bundles of fibers varying from one five-thousandth of an inch to about three inches. They have three unique characteristics, they can become

shorter and thicker; they can stretch; and they can retract to their original positions. Under a high-powered microscope, muscle tissue is seen as long,

slender cells with a grainy texture like wood.

　　More than half of a person's body is composed of muscle fibers, most of which are involuntary – in other words, work without conscious direction. The

voluntary muscles, those that we move consciously to perform particular actions, number more than five hundred. Women have only 60 to 70 percent as much

muscle as men for their body mass. That is why an average woman can’t lift as much, throw as far, or hit as hard as an average man.

题目16

According to the selection, the muscular sense is used for \_\_\_\_\_\_.

选择一项：

A. the efficiency of our muscles

B. the normal breathing function

C. directing our muscles intelligently

D. the work of only our involuntary muscles

答案C. 参见短文第一段第二句话。

**正确答案是：**directing our muscles intelligently

题目17

Intelligent use of the muscles means that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

选择一项：

A. one always knows what his muscles are doing

B. one performs simple actions without working

C. one’s muscles are used only to the extent necessary for each action they perform

D. one improves muscular action consciously

答案C. 参见短文第一段第二句话以及其后的例子。

**正确答案是：**one’s muscles are used only to the extent necessary for each action they perform

题目18

Muscles are unique fibers because, they can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

选择一项：

A. contract

B. stretch

C. retract

D. do all of the above

答案D. 参见短文第二段。

**正确答案是：**do all of the above

题目19

Under a microscope, muscle cells appear to be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

选择一项：

A. textured like wood

B. colored like wood

C. smooth and red

D. short and thick

答案A. 参见短文第二段最后一句话。

**正确答案是：**textured like wood

题目20

According to the passage, the actions of the depositors of Mrs. Vaught's bank were affected mainly by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

选择一项：

A. ease with which they could get their money

B. confidence that Mrs. Vaught showed

C. failure of several other banks to open

D. confidence shown by other depositors of the bank

答案C． 参见第二段中句子：One day in December of 1925 several banks failed to open in a city where Mrs. Vaught lived.

**正确答案是：**failure of several other banks to open

As a defense against air-pollution damage, many plants and animals\_\_\_\_\_\_ a substance to absorb harmful chemicals.

选择一项：

A. relieve

B. release

C. dismiss

D. discard

A. 减轻、解除， B. 释放、发表， C. 解散、开除， D. 丢弃、抛弃。本句的意思是“作为对空气污染造成的破坏的一种防御措施，很多动植物释放出一种物质以吸收有害的化学

制品。”故答案为B。

**正确答案是：**release

题目2

He finally became tired of　\_\_\_\_\_\_　her.

选择一项：

A. running out of

B. running after

C. screaming for

D. coming back

A. 用完， B. 追求、跟踪，C. 强烈要求， D. 回来、恢复。这句话意思是“他终于厌倦了追求她”。根据题意，应选B。

**正确答案是：**running after

题目3

Ms. Green has been living in town for only one year, yet she seems to be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with everyone who comes to the store.

选择一项：

A. accepted

B. admitted

C. admired

D. acquainted

A. “接受”，B.“承认，接受”和C. “羡慕”，均不能与with相搭配，故均应排除。四个备选答案中能和with相搭配的只有D. acquainted，与with连在一起意为"熟悉"。故应选

D。

**正确答案是：**acquainted

题目4

He applied for a promotion twice this year, but he was\_\_\_\_\_　both times.

选择一项：

A. put up with

B. come up with

C. brought up

D. turned down

A. 忍受、容忍， B. 赶上、提出， C. bring (sb.) up培养(某人)， D. 拒绝。本句的意义是“今年他两度申请晋升，但都被拒绝了。”答案选D。

**正确答案是：**turned down

题目5

The traffic accident might have been caused by\_\_\_\_\_

选择一项：

A. rescue teams

B. medical literature

C. drunken driving

D. physical therapy

A. 救援队， B. 医学著作，C. 醉酒驾驶， D. 物理治疗。根据题意，引起交通意外最可能的是“醉酒驾驶”，应选C。

**正确答案是：**drunken driving

信息文本

Grammar

Choose the best answer for each of the following items.

题目6

You\_\_\_\_\_such a serious mistake if you had followed his advice.

选择一项：

A. may not make

B. might not make

C. shouldn't have made

D. might not have made

此题考查虚拟语气的用法。句子中含有表示对过去事实进行相反假设的虚拟条件句，意味着“你实际上已经犯了严重错误”。因此主句谓语应该用“情态动词 + (not) + have

done sth”结构，表示“如果过去……，可能（不）会……”。这里的情态动词含义猜测（推测）的含义。因此，正确答案为D。

**正确答案是：**might not have made

题目7

Nowhere else in the world \_\_\_\_\_more attractive scenery than in Switzerland.

选择一项：

A. you can find

B. is found

C. can you find

D. has been found

此题考点为否定词放句首时的倒装结构。因此，答案应为C。

The correct answers are: you can find, can you find

题目8

The teacher demanded that the exam\_\_\_\_\_\_before eleven.

选择一项：

A. must finish

B. would be finished

C. be finished

D. must be finished

动词demand和require 后的宾语从句里一般用虚拟语气，从句的谓语动词要用should do 或do。故答案为C。此处，宾语从句里用了被动结构。

**正确答案是：**be finished

题目9

Someone could have been killed. The traffic lights \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ repaired a lot sooner.

选择一项：

A. must be

B. must have

C. should be

D. should have been

答案是D， 因为should have done 表示“应该做，但是又没有做的事情”。A表示对现在的事实很肯定的猜测；B的must have done结构表示对过去的事实很肯定的猜测；C表示某

事应该被做。

**正确答案是：**should have been

题目10

The thief took away the woman's wallet without \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

选择一项：

A. being seen

B. seeing

C. him seeing

D. seeing him

此题without是介词，后接名词或动名词作介词宾语。本句指该小偷偷了东西没有被看到，所以用被动语态。故答案为A。

**正确答案是：**being seen

信息文本

Dialogue

Choose the best answer for each of the following items.

题目11

– Did you hear about the blackout downtown last nigh?

– \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

选择一项：

A. It's getting late, I'm afraid

B. Yes, someone told me you were stuck in it.

C. Hope to see you again in town.

题目问“你有听说过昨晚在市区的灯火管制吗？”选项A. “恐怕现在很晚了！”，B. “是的，有人告诉我你当时被困住了。”C. “希望再次在城里见到你！”根据题意，答案为

B。

**正确答案是：**Yes, someone told me you were stuck in it.

题目12

— Have you been to London?

—　\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

选择一项：

A. No, I didn't go there last year.

B. No, But I hope to go there sometime next year.

C. No, It was a long time ago.

题目问的是：“你去过伦敦没有？”选项A.“不，我去年没有去那里。”B.“没有，但是我希望明年找个时间去那里。” C.“不，这是很久以前的事了。” 根据题意，答案为B。

**正确答案是：**No, But I hope to go there sometime next year.

题目13

— What's the matter, John?

—\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

选择一项：

A. I failed my French test.

B. It doesn't matter.

C. Nothing is wrong with him.

题目问“约翰，发生什么事了？”选项A.“我法语考试失败了。”B. “没关系。” C. “他什么毛病都没有。”根据题意，答案为B。

**正确答案是：**It doesn't matter.

题目14

— Why are you so upset?

—　\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_　.

选择一项：

A. My sister is a worker

B. Your bag is blue.

C. My lovely watch is missing

题目问的是：“为什么你这么难过？”选项A.“我的姐妹是一名工人。”B.“你的书包是蓝色的。”C.“我可爱的手表不见了。”根据题意，答案为C。

**正确答案是：**My lovely watch is missing

题目15

—I think "Mr. Super Boy" is a very good song.

—\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

选择一项：

A. Yes, so do I.

B. No, I don't know.

C. Neither do I.

题目的意思是：“我认为‘超级男孩先生'是一首很好的歌曲。”选项A.“是的，我也这么认为。”B. “不，我不知道。” C. “我也不这么认为。”根据题意，答案为A。

**正确答案是：**Yes, so do I.

信息文本

Reading

Choose the best answer for each of the following items.

信息文本

Passage 3

　　A recent survey has shown that the number of people in the United Kingdom who do not intend to get internet access has risen. These people, who are known

as 'net refuseniks', make up 44% of UK households, or 11.2 million people in total.

　　The research also showed that more than 70 percent of these people said that they were not interested in getting connected to the internet. This number

has risen from just over 50% in 2005, with most giving lack of computer skills as a reason for not getting internet access, though some also said it was

because of the cost.

　　More and more people are getting broadband and high speed net is available almost everywhere in the UK, but there are still a significant number of

people who refuse to take the first step.

　　The cost of getting online is going down and internet speeds are increasing, so many see the main challenge to be explaining the relevance of the

internet to this group. This would encourage them to get connected before they are left too far behind. The gap between those who have access to and use the

internet is the digital divide, and if the gap continues to widen, those without access will get left behind and miss out on many opportunities, especially

in their careers.

题目16

What is the finding of a recent survey in the United Kingdom?　\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

选择一项：

A. The number of people who don't intend to use the Internet is going down.

B. The vast majority of people are inclined to use the Internet.

C. Only a small number of people want to use the Internet.

D. The number of people who don't intend to use the Internet is going up.

细节题。从第一段第一句话 “A recent survey has shown that the number of people in the United Kingdom who do not intend to get internet access has risen.”可

以看出，答案是D。

**正确答案是：**The number of people who don't intend to use the Internet is going up.

题目17

The expression "net refuseniks"(Line2,para1) refers to\_\_\_\_\_\_

选择一项：

A. people who are not accessible to the Internet

B. people who intend to get access to the Internet

C. people who don't intend to get access to the Internet

D. people who are willing to use the Internet

细节题。从第一段第一、二句话可以看出“net refuseniks”指的是“不打算上网的人”。因此，答案是C。

**正确答案是：**people who don't intend to get access to the Internet

题目18

The reasons why people had no interest in getting access to the Internet lies in\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

选择一项：

A. their lack of computer skills and the cost of using the Internet

B. their lack of computer skills

C. the cost of using the Internet

D. no state encouragement of using the Internet

细节题。从第二段第二句 “This number has risen from just over 50% in 2005, with most giving lack of computer skills as a reason for not getting internet

access, though some also said it was because of the cost.”可以看出，答案是A。

**正确答案是：**their lack of computer skills and the cost of using the Internet

题目19

"The gap" (Line3, para4) probably exists between \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

选择一项：

A. people who have an urban life and those who have a rural life

B. People who are skillful in using the computer and those who aren't

C. people who have access to and use the Internet and those who don't

D. people who are rich and those who are poor

细节题。从第四段最后一句 "The gap between those who have access to and use the internet is the digital divide, and if the gap continues to widen, those

without access will get left behind and miss out on many opportunities, especially in their careers."可以看出，答案是C。

**正确答案是：**people who have access to and use the Internet and those who don't

题目20

What will be the potential disadvantage for "net refuseniks"? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

选择一项：

A. They will be left far behind in their careers.

B. They will miss out many chances in their careers.

C. They will not be well-informed without getting online.

D. Both A and B.

**正确答案是：**Both A and B.