**安徽职业技术学院英语分层教学无纸化考试C级试题库-上**

**温馨提示：本题库中选择项顺序与机考题库中选择项顺序不一致，请勿死记硬背，否则……（你懂的！）**

**Part I Vocabulary and Grammar**

**Directions**: *There are 20 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence.*

1.A good \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is the first step to a good job.

**A. education**  B unit C. text D. subject

2. College education provides more \_\_ for a bright future.

A. lessons B. courses **C. opportunities**  D. subjects

3. He had a \_\_ to his wife who gave him the money to start his business.

A. job  **B debt**  C. chance D. career

4. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is helpful in looking for a job, but it doesn’t mean a job.

**A. certificate**  B grade C. record D. debt

5 If you think getting a certificate means getting a job, you are \_\_ yourself.

A. keeping B having **C. cheating**  D. doing

1-5 ACBAC

6. Try to have a real \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the course. Having it on your record doesn’t mean much.

**A. understanding** B. understands C. knowing D. know

7. To be honest with yourself is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ yourself.

A. look at B do C. refuse **D. respect**

8. People often end their letters with “Yours \_\_.”

1. **truly**  B true C. very D. real

9.That is not true \_\_\_\_ the people I am talking about.

A. at  **B of**  C. on D. with

1. The teacher told his students to make the most of the opportunities \_\_\_\_ hand.

A. on B of **C. at**  D. to

6-10 ADABC

1. He let the team \_\_\_\_\_ by not trying hard enough.

A. up **B down**  C. along D. off

1. Have you made \_\_\_\_ your mind what courses you are going to take yet?

A. to  **B up**  C. of D. down

1. She learned the rules of the game step \_\_\_\_\_\_ step.

**A. by**  B on C. upon D. to

1. Have you decided \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ where to go?

A. of B at **C. on**  D. off

1. Will the fine weather keep \_\_\_\_\_\_?

A. off B at C. to **D. Up**

11-15 BBACD

16. \_\_\_\_\_\_ some extent you’ve done a good job.

**A. To**  B On C. At D. Toward

17. He has never been away from home. So being homesick is a new \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to him.

A. time  **B experience**  C. sensible D. exercise

18. A man should have a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_ of responsibility for his family.

A. exercise B attitude C. experience **D. sense**

19. She is new here. She doesn’t know the way to her \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. home B dim C. dime **D. dorm**

20. Being on one’s own means making one’s own \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. decide B decisive **C. decision**  D. decided

16-20 ABDDC

21. The best way to keep one’s money is to put one’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in a bank.

**A. saving**  B best C. save D. value

22. No \_\_\_\_\_\_ cards are accepted in this store.

A. letter B business **C. credit**  D. bank

23. He is \_\_\_\_\_\_ to come at nine o’clock.

A. thinked  **B supposed**  C. supposing D. suppose

24. I have a nice, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_room on the third floor.

A. comfort **B comfortable**  C. comforted D. comprehend

25. He is not a(n) easy person to talk\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. up B over C. on **D. to**

21-25 ACBBD

26. After one month in the college she wrote to her parents, telling them that she had adjusted herself \_\_\_\_\_\_ her new life.

A. up B on  **C. to**  D. at

27. She knew her room was \_\_\_\_\_\_ the seventh floor.

A. to B up  **C. on**  D. down

28. I won’t tell you; you’ll have to find \_\_\_\_\_\_for yourself.

A. up **B out**  C. to D. at

29. Go \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the glass door, turn right, and you’ll be in the hall.

A. on  **B through**  C. up D. at

30. People should be responsible \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their actions.

A. to B at  **C. for**  D. on

26-30 CCBBC

31. Having more time of my own is one of the things I like \_\_\_\_\_\_ being a teacher.

**A. about**  B to C. up D. at

32. It was his first time in the big city, so he was confused \_\_\_\_\_\_ where he was going.

A. at B to **C. about**  D. up

33. She speaks Japanese with a Chinese\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A. accent**  B song C. sound D. voice

34. One of the firefighters (消防队员) won a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for bravery (勇敢).

A. toward **B award**  C. towards D. Attitude

35. Hard work and good ideas will lead to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in business.

A. succeed B successful  **C. success**  D. succeeded

31-35 ACABC

36. Mr. Black \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_famous people every week in his radio program.

A. asks **B interviews**  C. speaks D. talks

37. Some young men started smoking without realizing what the \_\_\_\_were.

A. dangerous B panic **C. risks**  D. danger

38. Tony Green has worked very hard to make his dream a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

A. truth B true C. realize **D. reality**

39. Ann speaks \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Japanese, as she has lived there for three years.

A. fluently B fluency **C. fluent**  D. confluent

40. The box was very heavy, but Tom still \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to carry it home.

A. can **B managed**  C. able D. capable

36-40 BCDCB

41. There is a need \_\_\_\_ the skills in learning English.

**A. for**  B to C. at D. on

42. You are asking \_\_\_\_\_\_ trouble if you let your child play with fire.

**A. for**  B at C. up D. to

43. I didn’t tell her the bad news, as I was afraid \_\_\_\_\_\_ making her sad.

A. at **B of**  C. at D. on

44. When he woke up, he found himself \_\_\_\_\_\_ the hospital.

A. on **B in**  C. at D. to

45. We should all take a leaf \_\_\_\_\_\_ of Lei Feng’s book.

A. from B at **C. out**  D. To

41-45 AABBC

46. Tom’s dream is to become a doctor, and he is working very hard to turn his dream \_\_\_\_a reality.

A. onto  **B into**  C. upon D. on

47. If you learn English well, you are on the road \_\_\_\_\_\_ success.

A. up B with C. on  **D. to**

48. “It is OK now,” the man said to his family when they were finally \_\_\_\_\_\_ of danger.

A. in B into C. at  **D. Out**

49. All the students in Mrs. Black’s class are working very hard in order to \_\_\_\_\_\_ themselves in English.

A. expect B compare **C. improve**  D. learn

50. We all know that Chinese is our \_\_\_\_\_\_ language.

A. Normal B lucky C. nice **D. native**

46-50 BDDCD

51. All the parents are happy that the school \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ its students with a free lunch.

**A. provides**  B masters C. figures D. teaches

52. I can finish reading a novel in one day if its story \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me very much.

A. understands  **B interests**  C. improves D. respects

53. College students are expected to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ second language.

A. attend B adjust **C. master**  D. suppose

54. Children learn from watching their parents, in \_\_\_\_\_\_ to asking questions.

A. education B subject C. reason **D. addition**

55. If you have sleep trouble, a doctor can help you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ out why it’s happening.

**A. figure**  B decide C. account D. manage

51-55 ABCDA

56. It’s normal to spend two or three years working in one’s own country before working \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. outside **B overseas**  C. at home D. Inside

57. You speak English so well! Where did you pick it \_\_\_\_\_\_?

**A. up**  B to C. at D. onto

58. If you want to travel around the world, you need time, and much money \_\_\_\_\_Addition.

A. on B with C. to **D. in**

59. Could you help me figure \_\_\_\_\_\_ the meaning of this sentence?

**A. out**  B in C. on D. to

60. He reads books that are closely tied \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his job.

A. on B at C. in **D. to**

56-60 BADAD

61. The \_\_\_\_\_\_ of this country comes from its oil.

**A. wealth**  B view C. sympathy D. tale

62. They agreed to meet the \_\_\_\_\_\_ week in the People’s Park.

A. exact **B following**  C. early D. late

63. Generally speaking, views on this subject \_\_\_\_\_\_ widely.

A. manage B succeed C. graduate **D. differ**

64. The sick old man asked the doctor for \_\_\_\_\_\_ to get better soon.

A. award  **B advice**  C. situation D. sheet

65 .Mary came \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her teacher on the street the other day.

**A. across**  B on C. at D. out

61-65 ABDBA

66 .Please look \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the trains to Beijing in the timetable (时刻表).

A. in B on C. to  **D. up**

67. Please make sure to turn \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the light before you leave.

A. in  **B off**  C. at D. out

68. Parents provide their children \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ food and education.

**A. with**  B up C. at D. to

69. Mr. White helped the poor old woman \_\_\_\_\_ of sympathy.

**A. out**  B in C. into D. on

70. The three wise men asked the woman if her husband was \_\_\_\_ home.

A. on  **B at**  C. to D. up

66-70 DBAAB

71 The men from the two countries met \_\_\_\_\_\_ because they didn’t want the public (公众) to A. A. know about their meeting.

**A. secretly**  B secret C. set D. care

72 It was \_\_\_\_\_\_ to everyone that the child had been badly treated.

**A. obvious**  B obviously C. same D. aware

73 The teachers are discussing the good points and weak points of \_\_\_\_\_\_ teaching methods.

A. variously **B various**  C. kindly D. oddly

74 This hat style is now liked by \_\_\_\_\_\_ women in Paris.

A. fashion **B fashionable**  C. fish D. flash

75. We were all \_\_\_\_\_ to hear the news that Tom, the silly boy, had won an award.

A. fluent B rude  **C. amazed**  D. successful

71-75 AABBC

76. Tony often \_\_\_\_\_\_ with his wife about money.

**A. argues**  B interviews C. embarrasses D. improves

77. The little girl got much \_\_\_\_\_\_ from her father when she told him about her pain.

A. detail B energy **C. sympathy**  D. suggestion

78. I’ve learned from my uncle that dogs \_\_\_\_\_\_\_people by their smell.

A. improve  **B recognize**  C. expect D. teach

79. The little boy pointed \_\_\_\_\_ the house nearby and told me it was his grandfather’s.

A. up B at **C. to**  D. on

80. My mother filled my glass \_\_\_\_\_\_ milk and her glass with tea.

A. of  **B with**  C. at D. to

76-80 ACBCB

81. It suddenly occurred to me that we could \_\_\_\_\_\_ the police for help.

**A. ask**  B look C. tell D. meet

82. Many companies provide their employees \_\_\_\_\_\_ tree lunch during the weekdays.

A. by  **B with**  C. to D. for

83. Life is more enjoyable to people \_\_\_\_\_\_ are open to new ideas.

A. whose B whom  **C. who**  D. which

84. I \_\_\_\_\_\_ my former manager when I was on a flight to Beijing.

**A. ran into**  B put on C. took away D. shut down

85. It has been quite a long time \_\_\_\_\_\_ the two companies established a business relationship.

A. although B because C. if  **D. since**

81-85ABC**AD**

86. The house was sold for $ 60000. which was far more than its real \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. money B payment **C. value**  D. profit

**87. Customers consider location as the first factor when \_\_\_\_\_\_ a decision about buying a house.**

**A. make B made C. to make D. making**

88. The work seemed easy at first but it \_\_\_\_\_\_ to be quite difficult.

A. broke out **B turned out**  C. worked out D. set out

**89. The small company is \_\_\_\_\_\_ to handle this large order.**

**A. able B probable C. reasonable D. possible**

90. If I \_\_\_\_\_\_ that your business was growing so rapidly. I wouldn’t have been worried about it.

A. know B knew **C. had known** D. have known

86-90 C**DBAC**

91. Location is the first thing customers consider when \_\_\_\_\_\_ to buy a house.

**A. planning**  B planned C. to plan D. having planned

92. Soft drink sales in this city have \_\_\_\_\_\_ by 8% compared with last year.

A. picked B moved **C. increased** D. pushed

93. If I hadn’t attended an important meeting yesterday, I \_\_\_\_\_\_ to see you.

A. will have come **B would have come**  C. have come D. had come

94. To obtain a visa to enter that country for the first time, you need to apply \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. in part **B in person** C. in turn D. in place

95. The new model of the car was put into production in 2007, \_\_\_\_\_\_ helped to provide another 1400 jobs.

A. that B when C. what **D. which**

91-95 ACBBD

96. Please keep a detailed \_\_\_\_\_\_ of the work that you have done.

A. paper B idea C. exercise **D. record**

97. \_\_\_\_\_\_ our great surprise, the new secretary can speak four foreign languages.

A. Of B In **C. To**  D. For

98. The department manager \_\_\_\_\_\_ a new plan to promote sales at the meeting.

A. took away **B put forward**  C. looked after D. got on

99. What he told me to do was \_\_\_\_\_\_ I should get fully prepared before the interview.

A. what B if C. which **D. that**

100. When dealing with a \_\_\_\_\_\_ task. Alice always asks for help from people around her.

**A. difficult**  B wonderful C. funny D. simple

96-100 DCBDA

101. The driver fell \_\_\_\_\_\_ while driving and killed an old man.

A. sleeping **B. asleep**  C. to sleep D. a sleep

102. Changes were taking place, though at the time no one fully \_\_\_\_\_\_ how important these changes were to be.

**A. appreciated**  B expected C. touched D. begged

103. The mother told her son to \_\_\_\_\_ putting himself in danger.

A. run away B go away  **C. avoid**  D. keep away

104. When I was young, I was silly enough to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my teachers to know everything.

A. tell B ask C. beg **D. expect**

105. Jack waved his hand as he continued to\_\_\_\_\_ at the pre-war photograph of the two men.

A. see B. watch C. touch  **D. stare**

101-105 BACDD

106. A newborn baby needs \_\_\_\_\_ care and attention.

**A. constant**  B. fluent C. amazed D. Pretty

107. He drew me closer until our bodies were \_\_\_\_\_.

A. avoiding B. proceeding **C. touching**  D. expecting

108. The company has \_\_\_\_\_ new toy and it sells well in the market.

A. worked B. taken C. opened **D. designed**

109. The girl is arguing with her boyfriend \_\_\_\_\_ how to spend the money.

**A. about**  B. with C. to D. onto

110. The screen standing \_\_\_\_\_ the couple is that they are from different countries.

**A. between**  B. on C. onto D. be

106-110 ACDAA

111 She expects to defend her \_\_\_\_\_ successfully in the next Olympics (奥林匹克运动会).

A. tournament **B title**  C. prize D. personality

112 The defending World Cup \_\_\_\_\_ was fastest in practice.

A. coach B title  **C. champion**  D. fan

113 He believes that this oil painting \_\_\_\_\_ among the best in the world.

**A. ranks**  B appreciates C. includes D. requests

114 She is living \_\_\_\_\_ that some players just get better with age.

A. champion B Heroine **C. proof**  D. Memory

115 I had come to know that our Italian \_\_\_\_\_ had spent many years in New York.

A. personality **B host**  C. generation D. double

111-115 BCACB

116 I feel that I can help singers, especially the younger \_\_\_\_\_.

A. champion B coach C. guy **D. generation**

117 As a secretary, I have to do lots of things, \_\_\_\_\_making coffee for the boss.

**A. including**  B in addition C. instead of D. except

118 He’s through to the men’s tennis \_\_\_\_\_ for the first time.

A. tournamet **B final**  C. prize D. Court

119. People close their windows at night in an attempt to shut \_\_\_\_\_\_ the sound of gunfire (枪声).

**A. out**  B to C. with D. within

120. My teacher always gives me some advice \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my study.

A. about  B on C. to **D. both A and B**

116-120 DABAD

121. I am sorry，but I have a question to \_\_\_\_ you.

A. treat B. influence  **C. ask**  D. change

122. Please give us the reason \_\_\_\_ the goods were delayed.

**A. why**  B. which C. what D. how

123. Peter will \_\_\_\_ the job as Sales Manager when John retires.

A. put away **B. take over**  C. work out D. make up

124. There is no doubt \_\_\_\_ he is a good employee.

A. as B. who **C. that**  D. what

125. I feel it’s a great honor for me \_\_\_\_\_ to this party.

A. to invite B. invite C. having invited **D. to be invited**

121-125 CABCD

126. Don’t \_\_\_\_\_ me to help you if you are not working hard.

A. guess B. speak C. plan **D. expect**

127. It was two years ago \_\_\_\_\_ his sister became a doctor.

**A. that**  B. where C. who D. what

128. The general manager has promised to \_\_\_\_\_ the matter in person.

A. get up **B. look into**  C. see off D. put on

129. If you move，you must inform us \_\_\_\_\_ the change of your address .

A. with B. for C. in  **D. of**

130. \_\_\_\_\_ his lecture is short，it gives us a clear picture of the new program.

A. If B. Because  **C. Although**  D. When

126-130 DABDC

131. How much does it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to take the online training course?

**A. cost**  B. give C. pay D. spend

132. If you need more information, please contact us \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ telephone or email.

A. in  **B. by**  C. on D. for

133. Mr. Smith used to smoke \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ but he has given it up recently.

A. immediately B. roughly  **C. heavily**  D. completely

134. He was speaking so fast \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ we could hardly follow him.

A. what B. as C. but **D. that**

135. Please call me back \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you see this message.

A. as well as B. as early as C. as far as **D. as soon as**

131-135 ABCDD

136. We haven’t enough rooms for everyone, so some of you will have to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a room.

**A. share**  B. stay C. spare D. live

137. Before \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for the job, you will be required to take a language test.

A. apply  **B. applying**  C. applied D. to apply

138. If you want to join the club, you’ll have to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ this form first.

A. put up B. try out **C. fill in**  D. set up

**139. \_\_\_\_\_\_ the rain stops before 12 o’clock, we will have to cancel the game.**

**A. As B. Since C. While D. Unless**

140. As the price of oil keeps \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, people have to pay more for driving a car.

A. to go up **B. going up**  C. gone up D. go up

136-140 ABC**D**B

141. What are the essential differences \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ selling and marketing?

**A. between**  B. from C. among D. for

142. Jack called the airline to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his flight to Beijing this morning.

A. improve B. believe  **C. confirm**  D. insure

143. It was in the year of 2002\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_they set up a branch company in China.

A. as **B. that**  C. what D. which

144. You’d better \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_advice before making a project plan.

A. put down B. take in C. turn out  **D. ask for**

145. Young people now live a life-style \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_their parents could hardly dream of.

**A. which**  B. why C. when D. where

141-145 ACBDA

146. While traveling in France, he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_some everyday French.

A. gave up  **B. picked up**  C. drew up D. got up

147. Hardly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at the office when the telephone rang.

A. I arrived B. I had arrived C. did I arrive **D. had I arrived**

148. To work \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_with the machine，you must read the instructions carefully.

A. firstly B. naturally **C. efficiently**  D. generally

149. We’ll have to continue the discussion tomorrow \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_we can make a final decision today.

**A. unless**  B. because C. when D. since

150. If you have three years’ work experience，you will be the right \_\_\_\_\_\_ for this job.

**A. person**  B. passenger C. tourist D. customer

146-150 BDCAA

151. The newspaper \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ two people were killed in the accident.

**A. says**  B. talks C. calls D. asks

152. She told us briefly about how they succeeded in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the new product.

A. develop B. to develop C. developed **D. developing**

153. The big IT company will \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a new research center in the city.

**A. set up**  B. break up C. get up D. turn up

154. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at 130 kilometers per hour when the policeman stopped me.

A. had driven B. have driven C. drive  **D. was driving**

155. Information about the new system is easy to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the Internet.

A. like B. go **C. find**  D. open

151-155 ADA**D**C

156. I’d like to introduce you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ James Stewart, the new manager of our department.

A. with **B. to**  C. of D. on

157. We had a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with him about this problem last night.

A. explanation B. impression C. exhibition **D. discussion**

158. We talked for more than three hours without \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a cup of tea.

A. to have **B. having**  C. have D. had

159. They had to give up the plan because they had \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ money.

A. come up to B. got along with **C. run out of**  D. taken charge of

160. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ she joined the company only a year ago, she’s already been promoted twice.

**A. Although**  B. Because C. If D. When

156-160 BDBCA

161. There \_\_\_\_\_\_ money in my purse. Can you lend me \_\_\_\_\_\_?

**A. isn’t any, some**  B isn’t any, any C. isn’t some, any D. isn’t some, some

162. The shop \_\_\_\_\_\_ school things \_\_\_\_\_\_ the students.

A. sells, from **B sells, to**  C. buy, from D. buy, to

163. Does Mary \_\_\_\_\_\_ brothers?

A. has any **B have any** C. have a D. has some

164. Will you please get me some ink? I have \_\_\_\_\_\_ it.

A. ran down B run out  **C. run out of**  D. run off

165. Danny, \_\_\_\_\_\_ shut the door.

A. can’t B doesn’t **C. don’t**  D. not

**251-255 ABBCC**

166. Location is the first thing customers consider when \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to buy a house.

**A. planning** B. planned C. to plan D. having planned

167. Soft drink sales in this city have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by 8% compared with last year.

A. picked B. moved **C. increased**  D. pushed

168. If I hadn’t attended an important meeting yesterday, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to see you.

A. will have come **B. would have come**  C. have come D. had come

169. To obtain a visa to enter that country for the first time, you need to apply \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. in part **B. in person**  C. in turn D. in place

170. The new model of the car was put into production in 2007, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ helped to provide another 1400 jobs.

A. that B. when C. what **D. which**

166-170 ACBBD

171. It’s very important for us to learn how to learn by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.. ourselves**  B itself C. myself D. themselves

172. When you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at a restaurant, please order just enough food.

A.. ate B will eat **C. eat**  D. have eaten

173. Mary called and asked her husband \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ home at once, because she locked her daughter in the home.

A.. to leave B leave C. go **D. to go**

174.To keep healthy, many people \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ every day.

A.. take a shower B take pride C. take a look **D. take exercise**

175. —Which of the two subjects do you like, art or music?

—\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. They are really interesting.

A.. Neither **B Both**  C. None D. All

171-175 **ACDDB**

176. What’s the \_\_\_\_\_ forecast for tomorrow?

A. climate **B weather**  C. date D. day

177. There are two reasons \_\_\_\_\_\_ I do not want to go out tonight.

**A why**  B because C for D which

178. We must avoid \_\_\_\_\_\_such mistakes again.

A. to make B to making C. made **D. making**

179.The teacher always \_\_\_\_\_\_\_his lectures with picture.

**A. illustrate** B conveys C. deserves D. appreciate

180. Women tend \_\_\_\_longer than men.

A. live **B to live**  C. to have lived D. to living

176-180 BADAB

181. I was really anxious about you, you \_\_\_\_\_\_ home without a word.

A. mustn’t leave **B shouldn’t have left**

C. couldn’t have left D. mustn’t leave

182. It is good for elderly people to be \_\_\_\_\_ involved in community service.

A. honestly B patiently C. eagerly **D. actively**

183. Watch the girl and her dog \_\_\_\_\_ are crossing the bridge.

A. Which B who C. they **D. that**

184. Most of the retired people are happy \_\_\_\_\_ their life in the countryside.

A. to B of **C, with**  D. on

185. He is more of a director \_\_\_\_\_\_ a producer.

**A. than**  B then C. that D. there

181-185 BDDCA

186. Six students\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a room in our college.

A. spare B live **C. share**  D. study

187. John decided to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the present job in order to travel around the world.

**A. give up**  B put up C. wake up D. break up

188. I wonder \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I can use your telephone.

**A. if**  B what C. that D. why

189. What are the essential differences \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ selling and marketing?

A. from B among **C. between**  D. for

190. Marty suggests that he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his homework before 10 o’clock.

A. finishes B to finish **C. finish**  D. has finished

186-190 CAACC

191. Jenny is \_\_\_\_\_\_ university student, and she is \_\_\_\_\_\_ honest girl.

**A. a……an**  B an……a C. an……an D. the... ... the

192. Up to now, we \_\_\_\_\_\_ any news from her.

A. not receive **B haven’t received**  C. received D. receiving

193.I had intended to call on you yesterday, but someone \_\_\_\_\_\_ to see me.

A. come **B came**  C. has come D. coming

194.As a school boy I already knew the sun \_\_\_\_\_\_ the center of the solar system.

A. be **B is**  C. was D. being

195.I have worked here since I \_\_\_\_\_\_from college.

A. graduate B will graduate **C. graduated**  D. graduating

191-195 ABBBC

196. No one knows \_\_\_\_\_\_ the experiment will succeed or not.

.A that B if **C whether**  D why

197. Your idea \_\_\_\_\_\_ a good one.

A. sounds B hears **C. listens**  D. listens to

198. I asked her \_\_\_\_\_\_ she had any rooms to let.

A if  B whether C what **D both A and B**

199. The teacher asked me \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. how old was I  **B how old I was**  C how I was old D. I was old how

200. He asked me if \_\_\_\_\_\_ the film

**A I had enjoyed**  B had I enjoyed. C enjoyed I had D I enjoying

196-200 CADBA

201. Tom hadn’t had \_\_\_\_\_\_ before he joined the army.

**A. much education**  B many educations C. many educating D. many education

202. I’d like to \_\_\_\_\_\_ my parents greetings to you and your family.

A. offer B hand **C. convey**  D. handle

203. Professor Lin, may I \_\_\_\_\_\_you a question?

**A. ask**  B influence C. treat D. change

204. Let’s give him \_\_\_\_\_\_ hand. The car is waiting for us outside \_\_\_\_\_\_ school.

**A. a…… the**  B the…… the…… C. a……a D. the ... ... a

205. The passage \_\_\_\_\_\_ by Tom Lear.

**A is written**  B is writing C wrote D. is wrote

201-205 ACAAA

206. Is \_\_\_ possible \_\_\_ us to work out all the questions in such a short time?

**A. it, for**  B that, of C. it, of D. that, for

207. “You’d better not stay in a place \_\_\_ somebody is smoking,” said the doctor.

A. that B. which C. when **D. where**

208. She is the only one of the girls who \_\_\_ ever been to France.

A. had **B. has**  C. have D. have had

209. \_\_\_\_ in old English, the book is too difficult for us to understand.

A. Writing B. Being written **C. Written**  D. Wrote

210. \_\_\_ he needs is not to eat too much fat.

A. That **B. What**  C. Whether D. Why

206-210ADBCB

211. The sales department was required to\_\_\_\_\_\_ a plan in three weeks.

A. turn up B get up  **C. come up with**  D. put up with

212. Price is not the only thing customers consider before \_\_\_\_\_\_ what to buy.

**A. deciding**  B decided C. to decide D. having decided

213. All the traveling \_\_\_\_\_\_ are paid by the company if you travel on business.

A. charges B money C. prices **D. expenses**

214. Sorry, we cannot \_\_\_\_\_\_ you the job because you don’t have any work experience.

A. make B send **C. offer**  D. prepare

215. This article is well written because special attention \_\_\_\_\_\_ to the choice of words nod style of writing.

A. had been paid **B has been paid**  C. will be paid D. will have been paid

211-215 CADC**B**

216. It is the general manager who makes the \_\_\_\_\_\_ decisions in business.

A. beginning B finishing C. first **D. final**

217. Never \_\_\_\_\_\_ such a good boss before I came to this company.

A. do I meet B I met **C. had I met**  D. I had met

218. If the machine should \_\_\_\_\_\_, call this number immediately.

**A. break down**  B set out C. put on D. go up

219. The manager showed the new employee \_\_\_\_\_\_ to find the supplies.

A. what  **B where**  C. that D. which

220. Look at the clock! It’s time \_\_\_\_\_\_ work.

**A. we started**  B we’ll start C. we’re starting D. we have started

216-220 DCABA

221. She gave up her \_\_\_\_\_\_ as a reporter at the age of 25.

**A. career**  B interest C. life D. habit

222. It is necessary to find an engineer \_\_\_\_\_\_ has skills that meet your needs.

A. whom B which C. whose **D. who**

223. Time \_\_\_\_\_\_ very fast and a new year will begin soon.

A. takes off **B goes by**  C. pulls up D. gets along

224. This new style of sports shoes is very popular and it is \_\_\_\_\_\_ in all sizes.

A. important B active **C. available**  D. famous

225. The general manager sat there, \_\_\_\_\_\_ to the report from each department.

A. to listen B listen C. being listened **D. listening**

221-225 ADBCD

226. I didn’t answer the phone \_\_\_\_\_\_ I didn’t hear it ring.

A. if B unless C. although **D. because**

227. In his report of the accident he \_\_\_\_\_\_ some important details.

**A. missed**  B wasted C. escaped D. failed

228. \_\_\_\_\_\_ a wonderful trip he had when he traveled in China!

A. Where B How  **C. What**  D. That

229. We’re going to \_\_\_\_\_\_ the task that we haven’t finished.

A. take away  **B carry on**  C. get onto D. keep off

230. She didn’t receive the application form; it \_\_\_\_\_\_ to the wrong address.

A. sent B be sent  **C. was sent**  D. being sent

226-230 DACBC

231. Thank you \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. to send me the photos B to send me the photoes

C. for sending me the photoes **D. for sending me the photos**

232. We have bags \_\_\_\_\_ all colors \_\_\_\_\_$20 each.

A. at, at B in, with C. at, for **D. in, for**

233. We often go to the zoo \_\_\_\_\_\_ Saturday mornings.

A. at B in **C. on**  D. of

234. His name is Tony White. His family name is \_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A. White**  B Tony C. Tony White D. White Tony

235. There are \_\_\_\_\_\_ tomatoes and \_\_\_\_\_\_ milk in the fridge.

**A. lots of, much**  B much, many C. many, a lot D. lots of, many

231-235 DDCAA

236. —I went to the airport to meet my grandmother\_\_\_\_\_\_ my car.

A. By **B In**  C. On D. With

237.If you have any questions, you can call Tim \_\_\_\_\_\_ 583-2569.

**A. at**  B for C. on D. of

238. There are some birds \_\_\_\_\_ the apple trees and there are many apples on them.

A. at **B in** C. on D. up

239. The clock is \_\_\_\_\_\_ the wall \_\_\_\_\_\_ my bedroom.

A. of, of B of, on **C. on, of**  D. on, on

240. Do you often watch the evening news \_\_\_\_\_\_ TV?

**A. on**  B by C. in D. with

236-240 BABCA

241. Mum, \_\_\_\_\_\_ is my teacher, Miss Zhang. Miss Zhang, \_\_\_\_\_\_ is my mother.

**A. this, this**  B this, that C. she, she D. that, this

242. He eats \_\_\_\_\_\_ bananas \_\_\_\_\_\_ lunch.

A. a lot of, about B. lot of, for **C. lots of, for**  D. lots of, of

243. My football is on the floor, \_\_\_\_\_\_ the bed \_\_\_\_\_\_ the desk.

**A. between, and** B. between, to C. between, for D. between, with

244. —How is your brother?

—He is very \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. a student B good C. nice **D. well**

245. Here \_\_\_\_\_\_ his new pencils.

A. is  **B are**  C. am D. be

241-25 ACADB

246. Some girls are doing \_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A. their homework**  B their home C. her homework D. her homes

247. I don’t have a soccer ball. But my friend Peter has \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. other B it **C. one** D. a

248. A friend of \_\_\_\_\_\_ is waiting for me now.

A. me B my C. I **D. mine**

249. \_\_\_\_\_\_ are good friends. We often help each other.

A.I, she and you  **B You, she and I**  C. You, I and she D. She, you and I

250. Everyone in my class \_\_\_\_\_\_ music.

A. like B are liking C. is liking  **D. likes**

246-250 ACDBD

**Part II Reading Comprehension**

**Directions**: *There are four passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should choose the best answer to each question.*

**Passage 1**

“It is never too late and you are never too old to start something new!” says Englishtown student Ellen Remo. Ellen began to learn English at the age of fifty, and in just a few years, she has made great progress!

Ellen chose to study on Englishtown because no evening classes were offered in the German countryside where she lives. On Englishtown, she has conversation classes online and speaks with native English-speaking teachers.

“Englishtown is a wonderful place for study,” she says. Ellen began with the first level (水平) of Englishtown and quickly progressed. “I spent hours and hours studying,” she said. “Maybe I wanted too much in a short time. I finished all my courses after 2 years, but I still had grammar difficulties.”

Instead of giving up, she chose to continue. After another two years on Englishtown, she’s still studying in the online classroom. “Studying online is never boring, but you need practice, practice, practice!”Ellen says studying English isn’t all about hard work. It should also be fun. “I really like the online conversation classrooms,” she says. “I have learned so much about other cultures and traditions.”

Ellen has been able to put her English to use by visiting England five times! “I’m very thankful to Englishtown because my life has improved because of it,” Ellen says.

1. Ellen started to learn English 　　　.

A. 50 years ago B in a city of Germany

C. when she was a high school student D. when she was 50 years old

2. Why did Ellen study English on Englishtown?

A. She had no free time during the day.

B. She lived far away from school.

C. There were no evening classes near her home.

D. Englishtown was a famous website to learn English.

3. Ellen had trouble learning .

A. pronunciation B grammar C. writing D. listening

4. How long has Ellen learned English?

A. For 2 years. B. For 4 years. C. For 6 years. D. For 15 years.

5. What’s the main idea of this passage?

A. You are never too old to learn something new.

B. Englishtown is a good place to visit.

C. The courses are good on Englishtown.

D. Studying English is not boring at all.

**Passage 2**

　 “Did you go skating a lot last year?” I asked. Jen shook her head and looked at me. Finally she said, “On Thanksgiving, Mom and I always went to visit some friends who lived on a farm. I especially loved seeing their big turkeys.”

Until then, I didn’t think about how Jen felt. She had a new stepfather (继父) and stepbrother, and had a new town and home, too. Jen and her mom used to live near a lake where Dad and I went every summer, and she had to move up north with us. She had more changes than me.

Jen seemed sad, so I was busy thinking of some ways to cheer her up on Thanksgiving. I told her my plan and she was excited. First we made a huge snowball, and then a small snowball. Then we built a wall behind the big snowball as a tail. Jen mixed some food coloring with water, saying, “We can spray (喷) colors on the tail.” Our snow turkey had a red, blue, green, and yellow tail. We were so busy that we didn’t notice our parents come outside. Dad found a hat for the snow turkey, and Mom wrapped her scarf around its neck.

“Thanks for cheering Jen up,” Mom said. “You’re a good brother, and you always come up with great ideas.” A happy feeling spread through me. I began to understand how much she cared about everyone in our new family.

1. What did Jen do on Thanksgiving in the past?

A. She went skating with her friends.

B. She went to the farm with her mother.

C. She stayed at home with her mother.

D. She made snow turkeys with her mother.

2. What can we learn from the second paragraph?

A. Jen lived near a lake in the past.

B. The writer was Jen’s stepfather.

C. Jen moved up north for studying.

D. The writer just moved out of his old house.

3. How many people are there in Jen’s new family?

A. Two. B Three. C. Four. D. Five.

4. Which of the following is the right order?

①.made a small snowball ②found a hat ③made a huge snowball

④sprayed colors on the tail ⑤ wrapped a scarf around the neck

⑥ built a wall behind the big snowball

A. ①③⑥④②⑤ B. ①②③④⑤⑥

C. ③①⑥④②⑤ D. ③①⑥②④⑤

5. What can we infer (推断) from the underlined sentence?

A. Jen’s stepmother was not friendly to the writer.

B. Jen didn’t feel happy after moving here.

C. Jen’s mother did a lot to make Jen happy.

D. The writer felt happy because his stepmother liked him.

**Passage 3**

I have a rule for travel, never carry a map. I prefer to ask for directions. Foreign visitors are oft en puzzled in Japan because most streets there don’t have names. In Japan, people use landmarks instead of street names. For example, the Japanese will say to travelers, “Go straight down to the corner. Turn left at the big hotel and go past a fruit market. The post office is across from the bus stop.”

In the country of the American Midwest, usually there are not many landmarks. There are no mountains, so the land is very flat. In many places there are no towns or buildings with miles. Instead of landmarks, people will tell you directions and distance. In Kansas (堪萨斯州), for example, people will say, “Go north two miles. Turn east, and then go another mile.”

People in Los Angeles, California have no idea of distance on the map. They measure(测量) distance by telling time. “How far away is the post office?”you ask.“Oh,”they answer, “it’s about five minutes from here.”You say, “Yes, but how many miles away is it?” They don’t know.

People in Greece (希腊) sometimes do not even try to give directions because few visitors understand the Greek language. Instead of giving you the direction, a Greek will often say, “Follow me.” Then he’ll lead you through the streets of the city to the post office.

Sometimes a person doesn’t know the answer to your question. A New Yorker might say, “Sorry, I have no idea.” But in Yucatan, Mexico (墨西哥), no one answers “I don’t know”. People in Yucatan think that “I don’t know” is not polite. They usually give an answer, often a wrong one. A visitor can get very, very lost in Yucatan!

One thing will help you everywhere. You might not understand a person’s words, but maybe you can understand his body language. He or she will usually turn and then point in the correct direction. Go in that direction and you may find the post office!

1. What do you think the word “landmarks” means?

A. Street names. B Building names.

C. Hotels, markets and bus stops. D. Buildings or places which are easily seen.

2. In which place do people tell distance by telling time?

A. Japan. B. American Midwest.

C. Los Angeles, California. D. Greece.

3. In the passage, countries are written about by the writer.

A. seven B four C. five D. eight

4. Which of the following is wrong?

A. Travelers can learn about people’s customs by asking questions about directions.

B. People in some places give directions, in miles, but people in other places give directions by telling time.

C. A person’s body language can help you understand directions.

D. People in different places always give directions in the same way—they use street names.

5. The passage mainly tells us that .

A. there are not many landmarks in the American Midwest

B. we never carry a map for travel

C. there is different ways to give directions in different parts of the world

D. New Yorkers often say “I have no idea”, but people in Yucatan, Mexico, never say this.

**Passage 4**

Are you carrying too much on your back at school? You’re not alone. Back experts in the United States are worried that young students are having back and neck problems as a result of carrying too much in their backpacks (schoolbags).

“It hurts my back when I run,” said Oberlin Reyes, a student in Virginia. “It’s hard to get up the stairs with my backpack, because it’s too heavy.”

Oberlin is among students whose backpacks were weighed for a week in a recent study.

They had regular backpacks with two straps (带子) to carry them, but a number of students with heavy loads had switched to rolling backpacks (which have wheels and can roll on the ground. .

Shirley Park, whose backpack weighed 10 kilograms, said she changed to a rolling backpack because she was starting to have back pain.

How much is too much? Experts say students should carry no more than 10 to 15 percent of their own body weight.

A few students had one suggestion to lighten the load: less homework.

P.S. (附) Doctor’s suggestion:

① Lighten the load. Clean out binders (活页材料) and take home only the books you need that night.

② Wide straps are better. They send out the weight over your shoulders more evenly (均匀). And be sure to wear both straps rather than hanging the pack over one shoulder.

③ Pack smart. The heavier things should be packed closed to the back.

④ Bend both knees when you pick up the pack, and don’t just bend over at the waist (腰).

1. “\_\_\_\_\_” is the main idea of the text.

A. The problem of backpacks is worth studying

B. The problem made by heavy backpacks

C. What is the best backpack for a student

D. How to make students’ backpacks light

2. According to Enderlin Reyes and Shirley Park, we know \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. students have to do too much homework

B. backpacks have to carry heavy backpacks

C. backpacks without wheels are bad for students

D. too much homework leaves students no free time

3.The expression “switched to” in the text perhaps means \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. started to use B. turned to C. caught up D. used for

4. According to the passage, it’s better for a student of 40 kilograms to carry a backpack of \_\_\_\_\_ at most by the words of experts.

A. 10 kg B. 8 kg C. 6 kg D. 7 kg

5. If students follow the doctor’s suggestions they \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. may lighten their backpacks　　 B. can learn how to help themselves

C. may feel their backpacks are lighter　　 D. will know how to wear backpacks

**Passage 5**

Leonardo da Vinci was born on April 15, 1452 in Italy. He is best known as an artist today. One of his famous paintings is called Mona Lisa. However, Leonardo had many other natural abilities. He was also a great inventor. Many of his inventions have become important in modern day life.

Although Leonardo hated war, he invented many different machines used for war. His most special invention was the machine gun, which was produced and used in war many years later.

By watching the way birds fly，Leonardo tried to find out the secret of flying. Among his sketches(素描)we can see several objects. We consider them as modern flying machines.

Leonardo spent many hours thinking about how to make good use of time. He developed ideas for labor-saving machines like cutting machines.

Leonardo was a strange man. He didn’t eat any meat，which was very unusual in those times. He never published (发表) his ideas and scientific discoveries. He usually used mirror writing，which looks like writing in a mirror, starting from the right side of the page and moving to the left.

We have very little of his work today. Leonardo finished only a few of his paintings. He left many unfinished because he thought they were not perfect. No one in his life time knew how great Leonardo was. We now believe，however，that he was one of the cleverest men the world has ever known.

1. According to the passage, Leonardo is not only an artist but also \_\_\_\_\_

A. an inventor B an engineer C. a writer D. a musician

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was Leonardo’s most special invention.

A. The mirror writing B The cutting machine

C. The machine gun D. The flying machine

3. Leonardo was strange，for example\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. he didn’t eat any vegetables B. he usually used mirror writing

C. he liked to publish his discoveries D. he enjoyed drawing flying machines

4. Leonardo invented some machines to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. stop the war B help paint pictures

C. watch the birds D. make good use of time

5. From the passage，we can learn that Leonardo was very\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

A. humorous B serious C. clever D. lonely

**Passage 6**

Skin-diving(轻装潜水)is a new sport today. This sport takes you into a wonderful new world. It is like a visit to the moon. When you are under the water，it is easy for you to climb big rocks，because you are no longer heavy.

Here，under water，everything is blue and green. During the day，there is plenty of light. When fish swim nearby，you can catch them with your hands.

When you have tanks of air on your back，you can stay in deep water for a long time. But you must be careful when you dive in deep water.

To catch fish is one of the most interesting parts of this sport. Besides，there are more uses for skin-diving. You can clean ships without taking them out of water. You can get many things from the deep sea.

Now you see that skin-diving is both useful and interesting.

1. Skin-diving is a popular sport. It can take you to \_\_\_\_\_\_ .

A. deep water B the mountains

C. a new world of land D. the moon

2. In deep water .

A. there is no light at all B there is plenty of light

C. there is a new world of land D. it is like a visit to the moon

3. You can climb big rocks under water easily because \_\_\_\_\_\_ .

A. you are very heavy B you are as heavy as on the land

C. you are very thin D. you are not so heavy as on the land

4. With tanks of air on your back，you can \_\_\_\_\_\_ .

A. catch fish very easily B stay under water for a long time

C. climb big rocks X K b1 .C o m D. have more fun

5. Which of the following is NOT true?

A. Skin-diving is a new sport.

B. The only use of skin-diving is to have more fun.

C. Skin-diving is like visiting the moon.

D. Skin-diving is not only interesting but useful.

**Passage 7**

Shu-How Lin, the newest well-known NBA professional basketball player, was born on August 23,1988 in California in the USA. His ancestors lived in Fujian Province in China. In 1977, his parents moved to America. Although they live in the USA, they know they are Chinese. And they love their motherland. They try their best to earn more honor for China.

When Shu-How was at high school, he showed a great interest in playing basketball. He practiced basketball much harder than any other student in his school. Because of him, the school team became the champion of all the high schools in America, which had never got a champion before. Meanwhile, he studied particularly hard during high school. He always got “A” in most of his subjects.

After high school, his dream was to join a university, which was famous for basketball, to major in basketball. But none of these universities in America accepted him. They thought that he was just a Chinese and a Chinese could hardly become an excellent professional basketball player. He felt so sad and he had to attend Harvard University by his good grades, where professional basketball players are not wanted. But before long, he became the first man in Harvard who entered NBA after 1954.

Shu-How never gave up his basketball dream. He had joined several NBA teams. But he was never given a chance to show himself in each game. One day, two players of his team were badly hurt. There were no more players who could play the game, The coach had to let Shu-How go for it. This was a great chance for him. He showed his talent in this game. He got 25 scores!

After that, Shu-How became one of the most outstanding basketball players around the world. He set a great example to all of us. According to him, we know nothing is impossible if we try our best.

1. When was Shu-How Lin born?

A.  He was born on August 23, 1988. B. He was born on August 23, 1977.

C. He was born in California in the USA. D. He was born in Fujian Province in China.

2. When Shu-How was at high school, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. he became the first man in Harvard who entered NBA after 1954

B. he joined an NBA team

C. he showed a great interest in playing basketball

D. he majored in basketball

3. Which is NOT true according to the article?

A. He always got “A” in most of his subjects at high school.

B. He became an important player as soon as he first joined the NBA team.

C. He is one of the most outstanding basketball players around the world.

D. He studied particularly hard during high school.

4. According to him, we know \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. we should practice basketball more

B. nothing is impossible if we try our best

C. nothing could be done if we try our best

D. a Chinese could hardly become an excellent professional basketball player.

5. This passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Shu-How Lin and his family B. Shu-How Lin and Harvard

C. Shu-How Lin and his basketball D. Shu-How Lin and his high school

**Passage 8**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Chinese writer Mo Yan won the Nobel Prize in Literature in 2012. Mo, who was born in 1955 into a farmer’s family in Gaomi County in Shandong Province, is the first Chinese to win the Nobel Prize in Literature. In his early years, life was not easy and he experienced hunger. These things have influence Mo Yan’s later writings. |
|  | 60-year-old Park Geun-hye was elected the new President of South Korea in December, 2012. She becomes the country’s first female head of state and her term will last five years from 2013. “I will become a president who puts people’s living before anything else,” she told the cheering people in central Seoul as she accepted her win, “I will keep my promises.” |
|  | Barack Obama (born in Honolulu, Hawaii in 1961), who was elected the 44th President of the United States in 2008, has been elected again to a second term, fighting against Republican challenger Mitt Romney. Obama is a graduate of Columbia University and Harvard Law School. His father was from Kenya, and his mother was born in Wichits, Kansas. |

1. When Mo Yan was young, his family might be\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. big. B poor C. rich D. small

2. When was Park Geun-hye born?

A. In 1952.    B In 1955.   C. In 1961. D. In 1987.

3. Where was Barack Obama born?

A.  In Kansas. B In Kenya C. In Columbia. D. In Hawaii.

4. Which of the following is NOT true about the passages?

A. The writer Mo Yan lived in a big city before he got the prize.

B. Park Geun-hye will lead South Korea till the year 2018.

C. Obama fought against his challenger Mitt Romney in the election.

D. Among the three persons, Park Geun-hye is the oldest.

5. The three passages may be from \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A.  an email B a letter C. news D. an ad

**Passage 9**

Jeff Keith has only one leg. When he was 12 years old, Jeff had cancer. Doctors had to cut off most of his right leg.

Every day Jeff puts on an artificial leg. With the plastic artificial leg, Jeff can ride a bicycle, swim and play soccer. He can also run.

Jeff made a plan with his friends who had plastic legs, too. They decided to run across America.

When he was 22 years old, Jeff Keith ran across the United States from the east to the west. He started running in Boston. Seven months later, he stopped running in Los Angeles. He ran 3,200 miles. Jeff stopped in cities on the way to Los Angeles. In every city people gave Jeff money. The money was not for Jeff, but for the American Cancer Society.

Jeff is disabled, but he can do many things. He is studying to be a lawyer. Jeff says, “People can do anything they want to do. I want people to know that. I ran not only for disabled people. I ran for everybody.”

1. Jeff’s right leg was cut off because he had \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. a disease B an accident C. cancer D. a serious injury

2. From the passage we know that Boston is \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. in the west B half between the east and the west

C. near Los Angeles D. in the east

3. It took Jeff \_\_\_\_\_\_ to run from Boston to Los Angeles.

A. about four and a half months B. over two hundred days

C. almost twenty-five weeks D. less than half a year

4. The underlined word “disabled” means \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. 优秀的 B 劳累的 C. 残疾的 D. 无能为力的

5. The last paragraph tells us that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. people should give him more money

B. people can do anything they want to do

C. some disabled men will become lawyers

D. disabled people can also run

**Passage 10**

Young women are wearing the new high platform shoes that came into style not long ago. Young women enjoy wearing stylish clothes. They also enjoy being taller while they are wearing these shoes.

But doctors are not very happy with the platform shoes. Foot specialists report that many women hurt their feet by wearing them. These specialists say that if you turn your ankle when wearing a normal shoe, the foot can easily return to its regular position. However, if you fall while walking on a high platform shoes, your foot may turn so far that you will break a bone in the foot or ankle.

There is also a possibility that these shoes cause backaches. Many platform shoes have high heels, and women who wear them say that these shoes sometimes make them feel tired. (It has been found that people use more energy when walking on high-heeled shoes.)

Because the platforms are very thick and stiff, these shoes could cause into accidents. The driver might not be able to feel the difference between the brake and the accelerator (加速器). Also, if the platforms are very high, and if the driver has to stop the car quickly, she might not be able to move her foot to the brake in time.

Women are not alone in wearing platform shoes. Many U. S. shoe stores sell platform shoes designed for men. Doctors continue to warn people about the dangers of wearing them. A high style is not always a safe style.

1. Why do young women enjoy wearing the new high platform shoes?

A. High platform shoes are stylish.

B. Young women look taller when wearing them.

C. Neither A or B. D. Both A. and B. .

2. You will break a bone in your foot or ankle if \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. you fall                     B you wear high platform shoes

C. You wear normal shoes   D. You fall while wearing high platform shoes

3. Why do high platform shoes make women who wear them feel tired?

A. Women use more energy when walking on them.

B. Women have to walk longer roads.

C. Women have to walk slowly.

D. Women are not used to walking on them.

4. Doctors are not very happy with the platform shoes, for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. they think the popular style changes too quickly

B. they worry a lot about the health of those who wear this kind of shoes

C. they don’t expect more car accidents

D. they are afraid that before long men will wear this kind of shoes as well

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

A. to introduce a new style

B. to forbid people to wear high platform shoes

C. to warn people about the dangers of wearing high platform shoes

D. to call a new reform on style

**Passage 11**

Today anyone will accept money in exchange for goods and services. People use money to buy food, furniture, books, bicycles and hundreds of others they need or want. When they work, they usually get paid in money.

Most of the money today is made of metal or paper. But people used to use all kinds of things as money. One of the first kinds of money was shells.

Shells were not the only things used as money. In China, cloth and knives are used. In the Philippine Islands, rice was used as money. In parts of Africa, cattle were one of the earliest kinds of money. Other animals were used as money, too.

The first metal coins were made in China. They were round and had a square hole in the center. People strung them together and carried them from place to place.

Different countries have used different metals and designs for their money. The first coins in England were made of tin. Sweden and Russia used copper to make their money. Later, countries began to make coins of gold and silver.

But even gold and silver were inconvenient if you had to buy something expensive. Again the Chinese thought of a way to improve money. They began to use paper money. The first paper money looked more like a note from one person to another than paper money used today.

Money has had an interesting history from the days of shell money until today.

1. Which of the following can be cited as an example of the use of money in exchange for services?

A. To sell a bicycle for $20.

B. To get some money for old books at a garage sale.

C. To buy things you need or want.

D. To get paid for your work.

2. Where were shells used as money in history?

A. In the Philippines.   B. In China. C. In Africa. D. We don’t know.

3. Why did ancient Chinese coins have a square hole in the center?

A. Because it would be easier to put them together and carry them around.

B. Because it would be lighter for people to carry them from place to place.

C. Because people wanted to make it look nicer.

D. Because people wanted to save the expensive metal they were made from.

4. Even gold and silver were inconvenient if you had to buy something expensive because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. they are easy to steal. B. they are difficult for people to obtain.

C. they are not easy to carry around. D. they themselves are expensive, too.

5. Which is the best title for this passage?

A. Money and Its Uses. B. The First Kind of Money.

C. Different Countries, Different Money. D. The History of Money.

**Passage 12**

Many parts of the world still do not have university-educated doctors or hospitals. Yet diseases are often cured. How? By using ancient methods. Through they centuries, people have found many useful chemicals in plants. Scientists believe many of these medicines may provide the cure for some of today’s most serious diseases.

Experts say almost 80 percent of the people in the world use plants for health care. These natural medicines are used not because people have no other form of treatment, but because people trust them. In developed areas, few people think about the source of the medicines they buy in the store. Yet many widely-used medicines are from ancient sources especially plants. Some experts say more than 25 percent of modern medicines come, in one way or another, from nature.

Scientists have long known that nature is really a factory of chemicals which can cure diseases. However, this factory is in danger because the world’s rain forests are disappearing quickly.

Plants also provide poisons. Scientists have found 1,200 kinds of plants that have some effect against insects. Not all of these natural insect poisons are powerful and most poisons may be the only way to kill insects without poisoning humans and animals.

1. Why do modern people use natural medicines?

A. Because these medicines are safe to humans.

B. Because these medicines can cure diseases.

C. Because there are no other forms of treatment.

D. Because there are not enough doctors or hospitals.

2. “Nature is really a factory of chemicals” (Para.3) means that \_\_\_\_.

A. chemicals are made in a factory B. there is a chemical factory in nature

C. nature is a good place for factories D. there are many chemicals in nature

3. What can be inferred from the passage?

A. Man-made poisons are very powerful.

B. Man-made poisons are more expensive.

C. Man-made poisons are harmful to humans.

D. Man-made poisons are widely-used.

4. Which of the following is NOT true?

A. Today’s most serious diseases are cured with natural medicines.

B. All diseases may be cured without doctors or medicines.

C. Many widely-used medicines are made from plants.

D. Many people do not know the source of the medicines.

5. We can infer from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. over 25 percent of the world’s population use natural medicine

B. all the natural poisons are safe to humans and animals.

C. people believe in natural medicines more than in hospitals

D. many natural medicines can be found in rain forests

**Passage 13**

It was Sunday and Tom was staying at home. After breakfast he went out into the garden and played quietly by himself. There were no kids around and he was used to playing alone quietly. He played with Bobby, the dog. He climbed up and down the tree. Sometimes a bird would come down to perch on top of the doghouse. Then Tom would have the greatest fun by throwing a stone or something at it. Though he never made it, he did like doing this kind of thing.

Now Tom had been in the garden for half an hour. Suddenly a crack was heard and the little boy began crying.

“What’s the matter, Tom?” his mother looked through the kitchen window. Tom ran into the kitchen.

“Mum,” he sobbed,“ I broke Bobby’s plate. I didn’t know it was so fragile.” His mother put her arms round him and said, “Don’t feel so sad, Tom. We have other plates for Bobby. But how did you break that one?”“I threw it at a bird but missed, and it went straight to the plate.” In Tom’s hand was his father’s gold pocket watch!

1. When did the story happen?

A. On a Sunday afternoon. B. On a Sunday morning.

C. At noon.            D. In the evening.

2. When a bird perched on top of the doghouse, Tom\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. would like to play with it

B. was very interested in it by throwing a stone at it

C. would like to give it something to eat

D. would smile

3. There were no kids around and he was used to playing alone quietly. Here “kids" means\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. men     B dogs      C. children    D. birds

4. How long had Tom been in the garden when his mother heard him cry?

A. An hour.   B. A day.   C. Two hours.     D. Half an hour.

5.“Though he never made it" means“  ".

A. Though he couldn’t hit a bird with a stone or something

B. Though he couldn’t catch the bird

C. Though he couldn’t have fun from the bird

D. Though he couldn’t eat the bird

**Passage 14**

An important question about eating out is who pays for the meal. If a friend of yours asks you to have lunch with him, you may say something like this,” I’m afraid it’ll have to be someplace cheap, as I have very little money.” The other person may say. “OK, I’ll meet you at McDonald’s.”

This means that the two agree to go Dutch, that is, each person pays for himself.

He may also say, “Oh, no. I want to take you to lunch at Smith’s,” or “I want you to try the Chinese dumplings there. They’re great.” This means the person wants to pay for both of you. If you feel friendly towards this person, you can go with him and you needn’t pay for the meal. You may just say, “Thank you. That would be very nice.”

American customs about who pays for dates are much the same as in other parts of the world. In the old days, American women wanted men to pay for all the meals. But, today, a university girl or a woman in business world will usually pay her way during the day. If a man asks her for a dance outside the working hours, it means “Come, as my guest.” So as you can see, it is a polite thing to make the question clear at the very beginning.

1. The passage tells us \_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. how to eat out      B where to eat out

 C. what to eat out     D. who pays for the meal

2. If you have little money, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. you’ll have a cheap meal

B you’ll borrow some from others

C. you’ll ask your friend to pay for your meal

D. you won’t want your friends to ask you to dinner

3.“Go Dutch" in this passage means.

A.去饭馆    B.就餐   C.订餐  D.各自付款

4. Sometimes your friend takes you to lunch. It means  .

A. he’s going to lend some money to you    B. he’s going to pay for your meal, too

C. he’ll be angry with you    D. he can’t understand you

5. In America, some girls and women \_\_\_\_ now.

A. ask men to pay for their meals    B. try to pay for the men’s meals

C. try to pay for their own meals     D. never have anything outside

**Passage 15**

More and more people like bicycling and it is no surprise. It is fun, healthy and good for the environment. Maybe that’s why there are 1.4 billion bicycles and only 400 million cars on roads worldwide today. Bikes can take you almost anywhere, and there is no oil cost!

Get on a bicycle and ride around your neighborhood. You may discover something new all around you. Stopping and getting off a bike is easier than stopping and getting out of your car. You can bike to work and benefit (受益) from the enjoyable exercise without polluting the environment. You don’t even have to ride all the way.

Folding (折叠) bikes work well for people who ride the train. Just fold the bike and take it with you. You can do the same on an airplane. A folding bike can be packed in a suitcase. You can also take a common bike with you when you fly. But be sure to look for information by getting on airline websites. Not all airlines are bicycle-friendly to travelers.

Health Benefits of Bicycling:

It helps to prevent heart diseases.

Bicycling helps to control your weight. A 15-minute bike ride to and from work three times a week burns off five kilos of fat in a year.

Bicycling can improve your mood (心情).Exercise like bicycling has been shown to make people feel better, more relaxed and self-confident.

Bicycling is healthier than driving.

1. From the passage, we know that bicycling is becoming very .

A. surprising B exciting C. expensive D. popular

2. When you are riding your bicycle around your neighborhood, you may .

A. pollute the environment around B find something you didn’t notice

C. go everywhere and use a little oil D. get off your bike and begin to work

3. If you travel with a folding bike, you can fold it and \_ .

A. get out of the car B take it onto a train

C. put it in your purse D. go on airline websites

4. One of the benefits from bicycling is that .

A. you can fold the bicycle B you will be friendly to others

C. you will be more relaxed D. you may get fatter and fatter

5. Which is TRUE according to the passage?

A. Bicycling is enjoyable exercise for people.

B. Driving cars is healthier than riding bikes.

C. Riding a bike pollutes your neighborhood.

D. Common bikes are welcomed by all airlines.

**Passage 16**

Are you interested in country music? I like it very much! It will take me away for a while after I am tired .The guitars and songs will take me to mountains and fields.

Country music usually talks of everyday life and feelings. It’s the spirit of America, easy to understand, slow and simple.

Country music developed in the Southern United States. It was the folk music of American countryside. Many of songs tell about the lives of famers .They talk about love, crops or death.

The life of the countryside can be hard, so the words in country music are often sad. At first, people played the music only at family parties. But it became more popular later. In the 1920s, people played country songs on the radio, and they made them into records.

When people in the countryside moved to towns and cities to look for work, they took their music with them. Country music continued to change and became popular across America.

John Denver was one of America’s most famous country singers in the 1970s.His song “Take Me home, Country Roads” is well-known and people still play it today.

1. Country music is usually about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. everyday life and feelings B. farmers’ feelings

C. the lives of workers D. love and pain

2. Country music developed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. in John Denver’s city B in the Southern United States

C. in the Northern United States D. in the Eastern United States

3. People began to make country song records \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. in the 1920s B. in 1920 C. in the 1970s D. in the 1960s

4. Why did Country music become popular in America?

A. Because city people liked the music.

B. Because farmers moved to cities with their music and it continued to change.

C. Because country music talked about city people’s lives.

D. Because young people love it

5. Who is famous for the song “Take Me Home, Country Roads”?

A. A farmer in the countryside. B.A person who moved to towns

C. John Denver. D. young man

**Passage 17**

TYPING

This course is for those who want to learn to type, as well as those who want to improve their typing. The course is not common. You are tested in the first class and begin practicing at one of eight different skill levels. This allows you to learn at your own speed. Each program lasts 20 hours. Bring your own paper.

Course fee（费用）:$125 Materials:$25

Two hours each evening for two weeks .New classes begin every two weeks. This course is taught by a number of professional business education teachers who have successfully taught typing courses before.

UNDERSTANDING COMPUTERS

This twelve-hour course is for people who do not know very much about computers, but who need to learn about them. You will learn what computers are, what they can and can’t do and how to use them.

Course fee:$75 Jan.4,7,11,14,18 Wed.& Sat. 9:00-11:30 a.m. Equipment fee:$10

David is a professor of Computer Science at Beijing University. He has over twenty years of experience in computer field.

STOP SMOKING

Do you want to stop smoking? Have you already tried to stop and failed? Now is the time to stop smoking using the latest methods? You can stop smoking, and this twelve-hour course will help you do it.

Course fee: $30 Jan.2.9,16,23 Mon.2:00-5:00 p.m

Dr John is a practicing psychologist who has helped hundreds of people stop smoking.

1. If you choose the UNDERSTANDING COMPUTERS course, you will have classes\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. from Monday to Sunday B on Wednesday and Saturday

C. on Saturday and Sunday D. from Monday to Saturday

2. How long will the STOP SMOKING course last?

A. For four weeks. B. For three hours.

C. For a week. D. For three weeks

3. Mr. Black works every morning and evening, but he wants to take part in one of the three courses. What is suitable for him?

A.TYPING B. UNDERSTANDING COMPUTERS

C.STOP SMOKING D. above all

4. If you want to learn about computers and the same time you want to improve your typing, how much will you pay for it?

A. $75 B.$150 C.$235 D. $205

5. What’s the special difference between the TYPING course and the other two?

A. People with different skill levels may learn at different speed.

B. You will take a test after the course.

C. You will pay less money.

D. You will pay more money.

**Passage 18**

It’s not easy to be an astronaut’s son. Everybody expects you to be special or perfect. I often wonder how my father ever had a son like me. I mean he’s so special and so good at everything he does. Even in middle school he was class president and captain of the football team.

Well，to be honest，I often dream about being some kind of hero or doing something special—like saving a child from a burning building or discovering a new star. I was daydreaming at school one morning when my teacher said there would be a Father’s Day writing competition for the whole sch001. “I hope we have a winner right here in my class. ”

When I got home，I started to think about what to write. My father is an astronaut. N0，I wouldn’t start like that. That was the way others saw him. How did I see my father? Hmm.

I saw him sitting with me in the dark when I had a terrible dream. I remembered how he hugged me for hours when my dog Spotty was killed by a car. Yes，these were the things I was going to write. To me，he wasn’t just a world—famous astronaut. He was my dad.

My parents and l went to school Thursday night. There were so many people in the big hall! My dad looked at me，and I shrugged(耸肩).

The third prize was announced and it was not me. 1 was relieved(释然)and disappointed at the same time. The second prize was announced. It was me.

1 went up to the stage and read what I had written，“My father’s son”. When I finished，the people stood up and cheered. I saw my father blowing his nose. Tears were running down my mother’s face. Dad cleared his throat and put his hand on my shoulder. “Son，this is the proudest moment of my life. ‘‘

It was the proudest moment of my life，too. Maybe I’ll never be a great hero or win a Nobel Prize，but it was enough just to be my father’s son.

1. The writer felt it to be the son of a famous person.

A. 1ucky B. natural C. hard D. pleasant

2. In order to\_ the writer would like to save a child from a burning building.

A. become astronaut B. become a great hero

C. be made school team captain D. be made class president

3. What did the boy probably write in his composition?

A. A lot of special things he had done.

B. The story of his father as an astronaut.

C. The unforgettable time he spent with his father.

D. The experiences his father had in middle school.

4. The writer felt proud when he .

A. got a prize in a writing competition B won a Nobel Prize

C. saved a child from a burning building D. discovered a new star

5. What is the best title for the passage?

A. My daydream B My father’s son

C. My famous father D. My happy family

**Passage 19**

Feeling left out?

A reader wrote in to say that she was feeling lonely at break because her best friend wasn’t around. Here’s our advice to her—and to all kids who feel lonely sometimes.

It’s hard when a best friend isn’t around—maybe because she moved to a different school or a different class. You may feel lonely at break or lunchtime. You want to have new friends. But how do you make them? Maybe it seems like everybody else already has their friends. But remember, there’s always room for more friends.

Start by looking around your classroom—think about which kids you’d like to play with at break. Look for chances to say hi to them，smile，and be friendly. Offer to share something or express your appreciation(欣赏)to them. Invite someone to play with you or say “Do you want to sit here?” in the lunchroom. When you’re at break，walk over to kids you want to play with. act friendly，and say “Hi，can l play, too?” or just join in.

If you have troubles doing this or if you’re feeling shy, ask your teacher to help you make new friends. Teachers are usually pretty good at matching up friends. The best way to make friends is to be a friend. Be kind，be friendly，share，say nice things，offer to help—and pretty soon，you’ll have one，or two，or even more new friends.

You might still miss that special best friend. But when you see each other, you can share something you didn’t have before she left：You can introduce her to your new friends!

1. This text is written for .

A. teachers B. parents C. students D. visitors

2. According to the writer, some kids feel lonely at break because they .

A. have trouble with their studies

B don’t have their best friends around

C. need their parents to be with them

D. are too young to look after themselves

3. The underlined word this in Paragraph 4 refers to(指的是) .

A. sharing your ideas B talking before many people

C. studying better at school D. developing new friendship

4. Some kids need help from teachers to make friends because .

A. they miss their old friends a lot

B they have no time to stay with others

C. teachers know who wants a new friend

D. they are shy or not good at making friends

5. The expression “feeling left out’’ means“ ”in Chinese.

A.受冷落 B. 被调侃 C. 挨批评 D. 遭攻击

**Passage 20**

The Water World Swimming Pool is open every day from eight o’clock in the morning until half past seven in the evening. It costs two dollars sixty to enter the pool. There is a special cheap price for students with a student card. The price is one dollar forty. But you must bring your student card with you.

On Wednesday morning the pool is only open to mothers and babies. So mothers can enjoy themselves in the water with their babies. Please leave your older children at home on Wednesday morning.

The new Water World Café will be open up on June 22nd. From the café you can watch the swimmers or enjoy a drink after you swim.

Please call 2105369 for more information. We look forward to seeing you at the Water World Swimming Pool.

1. How long is the Water World Swimming Pool open every day?

A. Eleven hours. B. Seven hours.

C. Eleven and a half hours. D. Seven and a half hours.

2. What is the price for students with a student card to enter the pool?

A. Two dollars. B One dollar forty.

C. Two dollars sixty. D. One dollar.

3. A ten-year-old boy can’t go to the Water World Swimming Pool .

A. on Saturday B on Sunday

C. on Wednesday afternoon D. on Wednesday morning

4. From the café you can watch the swimmers or enjoy a drink after you swim \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. on May 21st B on May 22nd

C. on June 23rd D. on June 21st

5. This passage is a(n) .

A. advertisement B note C. story D. slogan

**Passage 21**

A recent report from Dazhou Daily says about 18% of Dazhou teenagers can have problems with their minds（内心，精神）. Some students become worried because they have to study very hard. Others have trouble getting on well with people like their parents and classmates.

Zhang Qiang, a Junior 2 student from Dazhou, could not understand his teachers in class and was doing badly in his lessons. He was afraid of exams. When he looked at the exam paper, he couldn’t think of anything to write.

Another student, a 15-year-old girl called Wu Yan from Guang’an often argued with her classmates even her parents because of some different ideas. She became so annoyed about them that she started to cut her finger with a knife.

However, many students who have problems won’t go for advice or help. Some think they will look stupid（愚蠢的） if they go to see a doctor. Others don’t want to talk about their secrets. In order to solve the teenagers’ problems, here is some advice :

●Talk to your parents or teachers often.

●Take part in group activities and play sports.

●Go to see a doctor if you feel unhappy or unwell.

1. It is reported that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ students in Dazhou can have problems with their minds.

A. most B many C. some D. all the

2. From the passage we know teenagers have problems with their minds because of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. their study B getting on with other people

C. their hobbies D. A and B.

3. Wu Yan started to cut her finger with a knife because .

A. she couldn’t get on well with her classmates and even her parents

B. she could not understand her teachers in class

C. she was afraid of exams

D. she had no money for a new shirt

4. Why don’t the students who have problems want to go for help ?

A. Because they think no one will help them.

B. Because they don’t want to talk about their secrets and they think it’s stupid to see a doctor.

C. Because they think they can solve the problems by themselves.

D. Because they think the doctors could do nothing with their problems.

5. How many pieces of advice are given to the teenagers who have problems in this passage?

A. Two. B. Three. C. Four. D. Five.

**Passage 22**

Saturday,

March 20,1010

Dear Mom and Dad,

The time has come: I’m graduating, and I thank you both for all your help during these 15 years. I still remember when you used to say, “You can be whatever you want” I’m so glad you are my parents, especially when I hear kids say they don’t get on well with theirs. I’m glad that you support（支持）me when I decide to do anything. You always try to help, and that’s important to me.

Dad, I remember when you first took me fishing. I loved going even though I never caught anything. I also remember when you would get angry with me. I realize you were only trying to show me the right way. When I would cry, you would always be there to try to cheer me up. That’s what I call a good, loving, caring dad. Sometimes you and Mom don’t agree with me, but you are there by my side in anything that I do, and that’s why I love you both so much.

Mom, I enjoy going out with you and having our happy time every Friday night, and I hope that never changes. I love telling you everything; the best part about you is that you listen. I’m glad we do a lot together .You love to have fun, and Dad does, too. You always give me your opinion and I listen.

Thank you for bringing me up.

Love always,

Allison

1. Allison writes the letter to show \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to her parents.

A. wishes B. support C. help D. thanks

2. In Allison’s opinion, other kids of her age may \_\_\_\_\_ their parents.

A. have problems with B. get on well with

C. like to talk to D. like to listen to

3. Father might get angry with her when Allison \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. didn’t accept him B. didn’t do things in the right way

C. didn’t catch any fish D. didn’t agree with her parents

4. The underlined part “and Dad does, too” in Paragraph 3 means “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”.

A. and Dad is funny, too B. and so is Dad

C. and Dad has, too D. and Dad also loves to have fun

5. What makes Allison and her mother good friends?

A. Cheering up each other.

B. Listening to each other and having fun together.

C. Encouraging each other.

D. Going out together.

**Passage 23**

Who wants to carry a bulky bag to school? No children. Nobody wants one shoulder to be lower than the other, and paining（疼痛）too. In India, most of us would look at the reduction（减少）of textbooks as a way out. But in a country like America, there are always more choices. A company called go Reader has created a "school bag" which is the size of a laptop computer（笔记本电脑）, weighing about 2.5 kg. The go Reader has a color screen and can "hold" all the textbooks that a student may need, says a report in ‘The Asian Age’ newspaper.

The company plans to work closely with the publishers（出版商） of textbooks so that these books can be supplied on the Internet. All the students will have to do is to download（下载） their textbooks. Making notes and marking important parts of a lesson can be done just as lots of students have done on their textbooks before.

At present, the plan is being tested out in a university. Richard Katzmann, the owner of the company is having his creation tested at Chicago’s DePaul University, where he studied. Does that mean it is goodbye to the new paper, and the smell of the black ink?

1. What does the underlined word “bulky” in the first line mean?

A. light B. small C. big and heavy D. old

2. What would Indians do to solve（解决）the problem?

A. They would reduce the textbooks.

B. They would tell the parents to help students.

C. They would tell the teachers to help students.

D. They would take students to school by bus.

3. The writer may think that Americans have a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ way to solve the problem.

A. more stupid B. worse C. better D. quicker

4. The go Reader may be a machine \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. that can work as a teacher B. that can be used as textbooks

C. that can cheat students D. that can hurt students

5. When the new machine is used, it is possible that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. students might study harder

B. students might study at home

C. students might not need teachers

D. students might study without paper textbooks

**Passage 24**

Most people want to be happy, but few know how to find happiness. Money and success alone do not bring lasting happiness. Aristotle, a Greek thinker, said, “Happiness depends upon ourselves.” In other words, we make our own happiness. Here are a few suggestions to help you be happier.

The first secret of happiness is to enjoy the simple things in life. Too often, we spend so much time thinking about the future —for example, getting into college or getting a good job —that we fail to enjoy the present. You should enjoy life’s simple pleasures, such as reading a good book, listening to your favorite music, or spending time with close friends. People who have several close friends often live happier and healthier lives.

Another secret to living a happy life is to be active, and have hobbies where you forget your problems and time. Many people experience this dancing, or playing a sport, such as swimming. You can forget about your problems, and only think about the activity. Finally, many people find happiness in helping others. Studies show that people feel good when they spend their time helping others. If you want to feel happier, do good things for someone. You can help a friend with his or her studies, go shopping to buy food for an elderly person, or simply help out around the house by washing the dishes.

1. The best title（标题）of the passage is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Money Makes You Happy

B. The Secrets of Happiness

C. Ideas for Helping Other People to Be Happy

D. Good Friends Make You Happy

2. The second paragraph tells us that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the more friends you have, the happier you will be

B. we shouldn’t think about our future

C. happiness is to enjoy the simple things in life.

D. some people fail to live a happy life

3. The passage gives us \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pieces of advice on happiness.

A. one B. two C. three D. four

4. The writer thinks that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. everyone knows how to live a happier life

B. it’s wrong to spend time on work

C. hobbies take up too much time

D. doing good things for someone can make you happier

5. Which of the following is not mentioned in the passage?

A. Reading a good book. B. Traveling to a foreign country.

C. Playing a sport. D. Spending time with close friends.

**Passage 25**

James is a good student and he has lots of friends，but he also has a problem. Some older boys are bullying(欺负)him at school. James is very unhappy and he doesn’t know what to do about it. Here are some suggestions to him and other teenagers in this situation.

Don’t feel worried. It’s not your fault(过错)! Being bullied can make you feel very lonely and angry，but you are not alone. Don’t feel that you have to hide the problem. You should find a person you can trust，and tell them. It might be your teacher，your parents，or even your friend’s parents. After you tell someone，you will get some support and feel some relief(解脱).

Speaking to an adult might make you nervous，but here are other things you can do. Some people express their feelings more easily on paper. Write a letter to someone or keep a diary. Include all the details(细节)about what the bullies do, as well as when and where the bullying happens. You can use it as proof to show what is going on. And it is a wonderful idea to show your letter or diary to a teacher or another responsible adult. Then the bullies will feel very afraid if their names appear in a letter!

Also，don’t show you are sad and don’t try and fight with the bullies. You could get in trouble yourself. Ignore them and just walk away. The bullies will soon stop.

1. What do you think the text is trying to tell us?

A. What to do about being bullied.

B. How to be a good student at school.

C. What to write well in a diary.

D. How to give suggestions to teenagers.

2. Why does the text advise you not to feel worried if bullied?

A. Because you are not alone.

B. Because it is not your fault.

C. Because someone has known about it.

D. Because you’re doing something wrong.

3. You’d better go and find a person you can trust and \_\_\_\_.

A. know what happens B learn from them

C. ask for help D. make them lonely

4. If you remember and follow the suggestions above, \_\_\_\_.

A. nobody will speak to the bullies B. everybody will feel some relief

C. someone will express their feelings D. the bullies will soon stop

5. What does the underlined word "ignore" mean in the text?

A. take no notice of B take care of

C. make full use of D. get more help from

**Passage 26**

Britain Today

Food

British people like good food, and more than half of them go to a restaurant every month. Fast food is also very popular— 30% of all adults have a hamburger every three months, but

46% have fish and chips!

Sports

British people don’t do a lot of sports. Only 17% of people go swimming every week, about 9% go cycling and 8% play golf—and only 6% of people play football (but 32% go to watch it).

Cinema and TV

Films are very popular in Britain, and about 60% of people between 15 and 24 go to the cinema every month. At home, men watch TV for about three hours every day — two quarters more than women.

Holidays

British people love going on holiday, and have 56 million holidays every year. Most of these holidays aren’t in the UK—27% are in Spain, 10% are in the USA, and 9% are in France. Maybe this is because the weather in Britain isn’t very good!

1. Which food could be more popular among British adults, a hamburger or fish and chips?

A. A hamburger. B. Fish and chips. C. Both. D. Neither.

2. Which of the followings can show the right percentage (百分比) about Sports in Britain?

A. 32% B. 27% C.40% D.60%

3. Those who are interested in movies are \_\_\_\_.

A. men B women

C. old people D. young people

4. How long do British women spend watching TV every day?

A. Three hours. B Three hours and a half

C. Two hours D. Two hours and a half

5. British people’s favorite country for a holiday is \_\_\_\_.

A. Spain B France C. America D. Australia

**Passage 27**

“When can I get a cell phone?” The answer is when your parents think you need one, though many kids seem to be getting them around age 12 or 13. Some younger kids may have them because their parents see it as a matter of safety and convenience. For example, a kid can call mom and dad when sports practice is over. And a cell phone can give kids almost instant access(快捷通道) to their parents if something goes wrong or they need help. It can give parents quick access to their kids so they can check on them and make sure they’re OK.

If you do get a cell phone, make some rules with your parents, such as how many minutes you’re allowed to spend on the phone, when you can use your phone, when the phone must be turned off, and what you will do if someone calls you too often, and so on.

You’ll also have to learn to take care of the phone in your life. Keep it charged(充电) and store it in the safe place so it doesn’t get lost. And whatever you do, don’t use it in the bathroom. I know someone who dropped her phone in the toilet!

1. Parents buy cell phones for their kids because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. they think it is necessary

B. they think their kids are old enough

C. they have asked the author for advice

D. they want to follow their kids wherever they are.

2. The author of the passage \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. wants to describe how children use cell phones

B. knows nothing about when children can have a cell phone

C. may have done a survey on kids using cell phones

D. has been a teacher for many years

3. Which of the following is true?

A. It is too young for kids of 12 or 13 to get a cell phone.

B. A cell phone is useful for kids and their parents.

C. The author is against the idea of kids to have cell phones.

D. Most kids are considering having cell phones.

4. Who is the passage most probably written by?

A. Parents who have bought phones for their kids.

B. Someone who does cell phone business.

C. A teacher who cares most about school safety.

D. Someone who works for children’s education.

5. Which might not be a rule for kids with a cell phone?

A. Keep it on all the time. B. Make a call if something goes wrong.

C. Don’t use it in the bathroom. D. Take care not to lose it.

**Passage 28**

Every morning, the newspaper chief editor(主编) holds a meeting with the reporters. They discuss the main events(事件) of the day. Reporters are then sent to cover the events.

As soon as the reporters know what to write about, they get down to work. They telephone people and fix a time for a face-to-face interview with them. Sometimes they do telephone interviews. Checking information is very important. They go to the newspaper’s own library to look up any information that they need. This is called “doing one’s homework”.

At the same time, the picture editor decides which photographs will be used for the next day’s paper. All the people who work on a newspaper must be able to work fast. Reporters have to stop working on one story and start working at once on the important new one. They must find out the new information as quickly as possible. Later in the day, everything is put together at the news desk. Reporters return, type their stories into the computer and hand them to the editor.

The chief editor decides which will be the most important story on the front page. Sometimes this will have to be changed if something more important happens late in the day. Other editors read the stories which the reporters have written and make any necessary changes.

Finally, there is no more time left for adding new stories, and the time for printing(印刷) the newspaper has come. This is done on fast-moving printing machines. The newspapers are then delivered(发送) by truck, plane or rail. Speed is important. People want to buy the latest newspaper; nobody wants to buy yesterday’s.

1. What is the work in a newspaper office like?

A. Interesting and confusing B. Important and patient.

C. Particular and necessary. D. Fast and busy.

2. According to the passage, the right order for a reporter’s work is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. writing stories

b. doing interviews

c. joining in a discussion

d. doing homework

e. handing stories to the editor

A. cbade B. cdeab C. cbdae D. cadbe

3. The front page contents(内容) are decided by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the importance of the events B. how well the stories are written

C. the knowledge of the chief editor D. whether they are the latest

4. Word editors’ work is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. help the chief editor with the morning discussion

B. decide when and how the papers can be printed

C. read the stories and make necessary changes

D. get together information from reporters and photographers

5. The best title for this passage is “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”.

A. How a newspaper is produced B. How newspapers are delivered

C. What kind of papers readers like D. Whose work is more important

**Passage 29**

Prana was a beautiful dog, whose name means “breathe of life”. Although he died several years ago, I can still remember the days we spent together and what he has taught me about love.

I have two apple trees in the garden. Prana loved apples. When he went outside, he’d catch an apple and take it into the house to eat later. The apples had been on the ground and were often dirty so I wasn’t always happy that Prana had brought them into the house.

It was an autumn day in America, but it was very cold. A big snow fell and we had not done anything for its coming. On that special day, Prana went outside and I watched him through the window. I noticed that he was madly digging(挖) holes and bringing the apples to the ground so they could be seen above the snow. I did not know why he was doing this. He seemed to want to do something special.

When I called him back, he had his usual one apple in his mouth. About five minutes later, I looked outside. The garden was completely covered with birds. Prana had dug up all those apples for his bird friends to eat. He knew that they wouldn’t have stored enough food for the coming winter!

1. Prana was\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the writer B. a boy C. a bird D. a dog

2. I wasn’t always happy because\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Prana loved apples B. Prana caught an apple and ate it

C. the apples fell on the ground and were dirty D. Prana brought the dirty apples into the house

3. On the snowy day, Prana\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. ate up all the apples

B. dug holes to put the apples in them

C. brought the apples under the snow to the ground

D. left the house and died

4. The birds flew to the garden to .

A. look for Prana B. eat the apples

C. make new homes D. store food for the winter

5. The topic of the story is about .

A. apples B. animals C. love D. life

**Passage 30**

The first English dictionary came out in 1604. The dictionary was nothing but a list of about 3,000 difficult words, together with a one-word definition(解释). The writer, Robert Cawdrey, didn’t put everyday words in his dictionary. He said no one would ever have to look up a word in a dictionary if he already knew what the word meant. Since then many kinds of dictionaries came out. But they were all like Robert’s.

A man named Dr. Samuel Johnson changed all this. Dr. Johnson wrote the first modern dictionary. And it came out in 1755. He put in his dictionary all important words, both easy and hard, and he told clearly what the words meant. He also gave good sentences to show how each word was used in spoken English and in written English. From then on, dictionaries were getting better and better.

1. Who wrote the first dictionary?

A. Robert Cawdrey B. John Kersey

C. Samuel Johnson D. Daniel Webster

2. When did the first modern English dictionary came out?

A. In 1620. B. In 1720. C. Around 1700. D. In 1755.

3. What do you think of the first English dictionary?

A. A book of 3,000 words with many definitions.

B. A book of only 3,000 words with simple definitions.

C. A book of those very difficult English words only.

D. A book of all the difficult English words.

4. Why didn’t the writer put everyday words in the first English dictionary?

A. He thought those words were too easy.

B. He thought there were too many of them.

C. He thought everyone knew those words very well.

D. He thought his dictionary would be too thick.

5. What do you think of the first modern English dictionary?

A. It has almost all the English words.

B. It has much more words than the first English dictionary.

C. It has not only words but also the use of the words.

D. It has a lot more words and definitions.

**Passage 31**

When the weather is hot, you go to a lake or an ocean. When you are near a lake or an ocean, you feel cool. Why the sun makes the earth hot, but it can not make the water very hot. Although the air over the earth becomes hot, the air over the water stays cool. The hot air over the earth is the place of the hot air. When you are near a lake or an ocean, you feel the cool air when it moves in. You feel the wind. And the wind makes you cool.  
Of course, scientists cannot answer all of our questions. If we ask, "Why is the ocean full salt” Scientists will say that the salt comes from rocks. When a rock gets very hot or very cold it cracks. Rain falls into the cracks. The rain then carries the salt into the ocean. But then we ask, "What happens to the salt in the ocean The Ocean does not get more salt every year. Scientists are not sure about the answer to this question. We know a lot about our world. But there are still many answers that we do not have, and we are curious.

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

A. people feel cold when they are near a lake or an ocean

B. scientists can explain everything we want to know

C. scientists can explain many things, but not everything

D. the salt in the ocean comes from rocks  
2.You feel cool when you are near a lake or an ocean because\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the water is cold B. the earth is hot

C. the water is colder than the earth D. cool air from the water moves towards the land

3. Now scientists know\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. what makes people cool near a lake or an ocean in summer

B. everything about the ocean

C. why the ocean does not get more and more salty

D. what happens to the salt in the ocean

4. Scientists say that the salt in the ocean come from\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. air B. rocks C. rain D. rivers and lakes

5. People are always curious because\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. they know nothing about the world B. they little about the world

C. there are many answers they do not have D. either A or B

**Passage 32**

Simple rules for good pictures:

Before you take a picture, think about it. Be sure you are close enough to your subject. A pretty face against a clear background(背景), for example, makes a good picture. But a distant figure(远处的人物)lost among trees and clouds is no interest. In a landscape scene(风景), try to keep at least two-thirds of the picture above that line.

Study pictures in newspapers and books. Try to see why some are better than others. Use what you learn to improve your own pictures.

1. The writer talks mostly about pictures taken\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. outdoors B. in color C. in the sun D. for newspaper

2. In the first mentioned example, the subject was probably a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. tree B. girl C. scene D. mountain

3. The subject of a picture should usually be\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. small B. far away C. bright D. close

4. You can improve your pictures by\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. thinking about them after you take them

B. study pictures in newspaper and books

C. taking them as quickly as you can

D. study the ground and the sky

5. The writer doesn’t say anything about\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. picture-taking rules B. getting close to your subject

C. caring for your camera (照相机) D. taking pictures of sky scene

**Passage 33**

**These days, most people in Britain and the US do not wear very formal(正式的)clothes. But sometimes it is important to wear the right thing.**

**Many British people don’t think about clothes very much. They just like to be comfortable. When they go out to enjoy themselves, they can wear almost anything. At theatres, cinemas and concerts you can put on what you like from beautiful suits and dresses to jeans and sweaters. Anything goes, as long as you look clean and tidy.**

**But in Britain, as well as the US, men in offices usually wear suits and ties, and women wear dresses or skirts (not trousers). Doctors and business people always wear quite formal clothes. And on some hotels and restaurants men have to wear ties and women wear tidy dresses.**

**In many ways, Americans are less formal than British people, but they are more careful with their clothes. At home, or on holiday, most Americans wear informal or sporty clothes. But when they go out in the evening, they like to look nice. In good hotels and restaurants, men have to wear jackets and ties, and women pretty clothes.**

**It is difficult to say exactly what people wear in Britain and the US, because everyone is different. If you are not sure what to wear, watch what other people do and then do the same. You’ll feel more comfortable if you don’t look too different from other else.**

**1. People in Britain and the US wear informal clothes when they\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

**A. go out to enjoy themselves B. are in offices**

**C. are in big restaurants D. go out to work**

**2. At a concert business people wear\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

**A. sweaters B. whatever they like**

**C. what others wear D. like players**

**3. Which of the following is true according to the passage?**

**A. Women are usually not allowed to wear trousers in offices.**

**B. Lawyers always wear formal clothes even though they are at home.**

**C. Americans people are more relaxed in their clothes than British people.**

**D. Though everyone is different, they wear the same clothes in offices.**

**4."Anything goes" in the second paragraph means\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

**A. any clothes are acceptable B. anything leaves**

**C. all the things around are all right D. not any clothes are all right**

**5. Men wear ties when \_\_\_\_\_\_ in the US.**

**A. they meet their wives B. they meet good friends**

**C. they eat something expensive D. they have dinners in good restaurants**

**Passage 34**

A young man was called up for army service, but he did not want to become a soldier. When he went for his medical exam, he pretended that his eyesight was very bad.

The doctor pointed to the eye chart(视力图) on the wall and said, "Please read the top line.” “The top line of what” the young man asked. “The top line of the chart," the doctor replied. "What chart?” the man asked. "The one on the wall.” "What wall?” the man asked.

Finally, the doctor decided that the man’s eyes were not good enough for army service.

That evening the same young man was at a movie when another man came in and sat next to him in the dark. When the lights went on, the young man saw that his neighbor was the doctor who had examined him earlier, he immediately said, "Excuse me, but does this bus go to Main Street”

1. The young man was \_\_\_\_\_\_ to join the army.

A. willing B. pleased C. trying D. unwilling

2. Before becoming a soldier, a young man\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. must ask for the doctor’s permission B. must be a doctor

C. must be able to see the bottom line of the eye chart

D. must pass the physical examination

3. In the passage the young man\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. had bad eyesight B. had poor hearing

C.A and B D. pretended that he had bad eyesight

4. Which of the following statements is true?

A. He failed to join the army because his eyesight was bad

B. When the doctor gave him orders, he could not understand what the doctor said.

C. He went into the cinema by mistake, thinking it was a bus.

D. The doctor came into the cinema after the young man.

5.Pick out the correct order to sum up(概括)the passage.

a. He asked the doctor whether the bus was on the way to Main Street.

b. He went to the doctor for a medical exam.

c. Someone came in and sat down next to him in the dark.

d. The doctor tested his eyes.

e. The doctor let him go.

f. He got a letter from the army

g. He went to the cinema.

h. When the lights came on, the young man saw that it was the doctor.

A. bdefgcha B. fbdegcha

C. bdegchaf D. fbdegcah

**Passage 35**

Nearly all American students in colleges and universities pay for their education. There are many costs. First of all there is tuition. At some schools, the tuition is very high---10 thousand dollars a year or more. At other schools it may only be a few hundred dollars a year. At some community colleges, tuition is free. There are other costs as well.

Many students leave their homes to go to schools in other cities. They may live in dormitories or apartments and they must pay for it. Finally students must buy textbooks for their courses. Going to college or university can be a big expense. Some families start saving money for their children’s education when the children are small. Many students work to save money for tuition. They can also get loans from the government. They pay the money back to the government after they finish their education.

1. American students have to pay for \_\_\_\_.

A. tuition B. the books they need.

C. the cost of living D. tuition and other fees

2. The tuition is \_\_\_\_ at all American colleges and universities.

A. the same B. not the same C. free D. very high

3. Since going to college may cost a lot, some families have to \_\_\_.

A. raise money by working hard

B. borrow money from their friends

C. keep money in advance for future use

D. educate their children when they are small

4. In order to save money, students have to \_\_\_\_.

A. go to some other schools whose tuition is low

B. attend some community colleges

C. live outside dormitories or apartments

D. work in their spare time

5. They can also get loans from the government. Here "loans" means \_\_\_\_ .

A. money lent B. money borrowed

C. money given D. money earned

**Passage 36**

Do you live in a city? Do you know how cities began? Long ago, the world had only a few thousand people. These people moved from place to place. They moved over the land, hunting animals for food.

No one knows how and when people learned about growing food. But when they did, their lives changed. They did not have to look for food any more. They could stay in one place and grew it. People began to live near one another. And so the first villages grew. Many people came to work in the villages. These villages grew very big. When machines appeared, life in the villages changed again.

Factories were built. More and more people lived near the factories. The cities grew very big.

Today, some people are moving back to small town. Can you tell why?

1. People moved from place to place hunting \_\_\_\_.

A. animals B. villages C. machines D. factories

2. The story says, "No one knows how or when these people learned about growing food. But when they did, their lives changed." The word "they" means \_\_\_.

A. animals B. cities C. people D. villages

3. What happened when factories were built?

A. People began to live in the factories.

B. More and more people lived near the factories

C. There were many machines in big city factories.

D. There were many machines in the villages

4. Which of the following is right?

A. All people like to live only in very big cities. B. It is good to live near a factory.

C. Some people do not like to live in big cities. D. Both A and B.

5. Which one came first?

A. City B. Village C. Factory D. Machine

**Passage 37**

Mr. Smith gave his wife ten dollars for her birthday. So the day after her birthday, Mrs. Smith went shopping. She got on a bus and sat down next to an old woman.

After a while, she saw that the old woman’s handbag was open. Inside it she saw a wad of dollar notes(一迭钱) just like hers. So she quickly opened her own bag and looked into it, the notes were gone.

Mrs. Smith was sure that the old woman had stolen them. She thought she would have to call the policeman but as she didn’t like making a fuss(大惊小怪) and getting people into trouble, she decided to take back the money from the old woman’s handbag and say nothing about it. She looked around the bus to make sure that nobody was watching, and then she carefully put her hand into the old woman’s bag, took the notes and put them in her own bag.

When she got home that evening, she showed her husband the beautiful hat. She had bought it that afternoon.

"How did you pay for it” he asked.

"With the money for my birthday, of course." She answered.

"Oh what’s that then” He asked as he pointed to a wad of ten dollar notes on the table.

1. Mrs. Smith went shopping \_\_\_\_.

A. after a while B. on her birthday.

C. the day after her birthday D. ten days after

2. Mrs. Smith wanted to buy \_\_\_\_ with the dollar notes.

A. a cap B. a hat C. a handbag D. a hat and a bag

3. The old woman sitting \_\_\_\_ her had her handbag open.

A. under B. behind C. in front of D. next to

4. Mrs. Smith saw \_\_\_\_ in the old woman’s handbag.

A. a wad of dollar notes B. a dollar note

C. a wad of ten dollar notes D. the dollars

5. Mrs. Smith didn’t call the policeman because \_\_\_.

A. she was on the bus. B. she was too angry

C. she was not sure whether she had the ten dollar notes with her

D. she did not like to make trouble for others

**Passage 38**

How many men do housework Recently a European Commission tried to find out people’s ideas and reactions to the movement? As part of their survey(调查), they asked many men and women the question: "Who does the housework” The men answered very differently from the women!

The housework they asked people about were preparing meals, washing dishes, cleaning the house and babysitting. 48% of British husbands said they did these things. 37% of Danish men helped in the house. But only 15% of Italian wives said that their husbands hardly ever helped. The Italian and British men did not tell the truth! The Commission found that Danish men were the most trustful husbands; their answers were the same as their wives’ answers.

Do the men you know help in the house do you think the survey gives a true picture in your experience Write and tell us what you think?

1. The survey was carried out in \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Britain B. Italy C. Denmark D. Europe

2. The subject for the survey is \_\_\_.

A. how many boys do the housework

B. who does the housework at home

C. How many women do the housework

D. Who are more diligent, wives or husbands

3. From the passage we can see that \_\_\_.

A. there were more husbands who did the housework than wives

B. husbands did half of the housework all the time

C. there were more wives who did the housework than husbands

D. wives did almost all the housework at home

4. More \_\_\_\_ husbands help in the house than \_\_\_\_ husbands.

A. British, Danish B. Italian, Danish

C. Danish, British D. Italian, British

5. The survey shows that \_\_\_ husbands were the most honest.

A. Italian B. Danish C. British D. Both A and B

**Passage 39**

The first people to drink tea were the Chinese because the bush grew wild all over south of their country. They liked the taste, and found that the drink refreshed (使振作) them.

People living in Europe first learned about tea growing and drinking from a book printed in Italy in 1599. The writer claimed (声称) that tea was a wonderful medicine! Although people in Europe knew about tea in 1599, it was another fifty years before the first cargo (货物) of tea from China reached Holland.

A few years later, tea was brought overland from China to Russia. The long difficult journey had to be made over mountains and across deserts.

The new drink reached England in 1657. It was sold at one of the coffee houses. Only the very people rich could afford to drink it.

1. The Chinese drank tea first because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the tea bush grew all over south of their country B. They learned it from their parents

C. the leaves of the tea smelled good D. they happened to know it could be drunk

The Chinese liked the taste of tea because \_\_\_\_ .

A. the tea was a bit bitter

B. they wouldn’t be thirsty when they smelled it

C. the drink refreshed them

D. the tea was the only drink they liked

3. People in Europe first learned that tea was \_\_\_\_\_ .

A. a wonderful medicine B. beautiful leaves

C. sweet leaves D. a flower

4. It was in \_\_\_\_ that the first cargo of tea from China reached Holland.

A. 1599 B. 1649 C. 1657 D. 1550

5. \_\_\_\_ used to drink tea when it reached England.

A. Doctors B. patients C. Everybody D. The rich people

**Passage 40**

Knowing what to do in case of fire is important. If a fire broke out in your home, what you would do first, you should warn everyone in the house about the danger. Don’t be too afraid and start crying. Be calm(镇静) and act fast. Second, you and all the others should get out of the house. Don’t stop to take belongings with you. Once you are out of the house, stay out. Do not go back for any reason. Finally, when you are out of the house, call the firefighters. Don’t try to put out the fire yourself. That can be very dangerous.

1. What is the first thing you should do if there’s a fire in your house?

A. Take your belongings. B. Start crying loudly

C. Warn everyone in the house. D. Don’t go into the house

2. What should you do once you are out of the house?

A. Run away at once. B. Call the firefighters.

C. Go back for everything in the house. D. Cry for help

3. After warning everyone in the house, you should \_\_\_\_\_ .

A. act fast B. take all your belongings out

C. call the firefighters D. get out of the house

4. You should call the firefighters \_\_\_\_\_ .

A. before you warn everyone B. after you take your belongings

C. when you are trying to put out the fire D. after you leave the house

5. The passage tells us \_\_\_\_\_ .

A. what to do in case of a fire

B. it is better to tell all your belongings burn in the house

C. not to be afraid before leaving the house D. not to try to put out the fire

**Passage 41**

John F Rockefeller, the well-known millionaire(百万富翁), was very careful with his money. One day he went to stay at a hotel in New York and asked for the cheapest room they had. Rockefeller asked what the price of the room was and the manager told him. "Is that the lowest priced room you have? I’m staying here by myself and need only a small room.” John F Rockefeller said.

"This room is the smallest and cheapest we have," the manager said. "But why do you choose the poor room like that? When your son stays here, he always has our most expensive room, yours is our cheapest."

"Yes," said John F Rockefeller, "but his father is a wealthy man, mine isn’t."

1. According to this passage John F Rockefeller \_\_\_\_.

A. spent as little money as possible on his daily life.

B. wasted a lot of money.

C. spent as much money as possible on his daily life.

D. spent a million dollars.

2. John asked for a small room because \_\_\_.

A. he wanted to stay all alone. B. he was used to living in a small room.

C. It is usually cheaper than a big one. D. he didn’t plan to stay long.

3. The manager meant to \_\_\_\_ when he told John F Rockefeller that his son always had the most expensive room.

A. criticize John’s son ‘ B. sing high praise for John’s son

C. persuade John to have a better room

D. persuade John’s son to have a less expensive room.

4. What John F Rockefeller said in the last paragraph means that \_\_\_\_.

A. he was a millionaire but his son wasn’t. B. his father was a millionaire but he wasn’t.

C. his son was a millionaire but he wasn’t. D. his father was a millionaire but his son wasn’t

5. What John F Rockefeller said expressed his \_\_\_\_\_ what his son did.

A. satisfaction with B. love for

C. bad opinion for D. surprise at

**Passage 42**

Did you ever hear of "singing sand"? This is the kind of sand that makes bizarre sounds when it is walked on or driven over, or when the wind blows across its surface. The sound such sand makes often has a musical tone (音调).

In the United States, singing sand has been found along the seashore in Massachusetts and in the sands north of Alamosa, Colorado. People in different parts of the world have given these musical sands different names. In South Africa they are called "crying sands". In Hawaii they are called "barking sands." And in Afghanistan(阿富汗) they are called "drumming sands.” But no matter what the sands may be called, scientists have not yet agreed on what causes them to make such strange sounds.

1. The best title for this passage is \_\_\_\_

A. Wind and Sand B. Crying Sands

C. Musical Sands D. Strange Sound

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

A. scientists have not yet agreed on what causes the sands to make such strange sounds

B. people in different parts of the world have given these musical sands different names.

C. Certain sands give out strange sounds which often have a musical tone.

D. Singing sand has been found in Massachusetts, Colorado, and Hawaii.

3. The sand discussed in the passage is found\_\_\_\_.

A. throughout the world. B. only in America

C. in no Asian country D. only in South Africa

4. What causes the sand to make sounds?

A. There is water under the sand B. The sand is tightly packet

C. its surface is not flat D. No one knows for sure

5. The most nearly correct meaning for the word "bizarre" in Line one is \_\_\_\_.

A. hollow B. strange C. loud D. irregular

**Passage 43**

In Some parts of the United States, farming is easy. But farming has always been difficult in the northeastern corner of the country, which is called New England.

New England has many trees and thin, rocky soil. Anyone who has wanted to start a new farm has had to work very hard. The first job has been cutting down trees. The next job has been digging the stumps(树桩) of the trees out of the soil. Then the farmer has had the difficult job of removing stones from his land.

This work of removing stones never really ends, because every winter more stones appear. They come up through the thin soil from the rocks below. Farmers have to keep removing stones from the fields. Even today, farms which have been worked on for 200 years keep producing more stones.

That is why stone walls are used instead of fences around New England fields. The stone walls are not high; a man can easily climb over them. But they keep the farmer’s cows from joining his neighbor’s cows.

1. The passage compares farming \_\_\_.

A. in England and in New England B. in different parts of the U.S.

C. in England and in the U.S. D. in different parts of England

2. In what order does a farmer in New England do the following things to start a new farm?

a. remove the stones from the soil

b. build a stone wall round his fields

c. dig out the tree stumps

d. cut down the trees

A. a, b, c, d, B. b, c, d, a,

C. d, b, c, a, D. d, c, a, b,

3. What is the greatest difficulty New England farmers have in their farming?

A. The soil is hard as rock B. There are too many stones

C. Plants hardly grow D. The soil is sterile (贫瘠)

4. New England farmers build stone walls around their fields\_\_\_\_.

A. to save the trouble of taking away stones

B. to keep their neighbor from trespassing (私自进入).

C. because stone walls are stronger than fences

D. because stone walls are easier to build

5. From the passage alone, you know for sure at least one thing New England farmers produce on their farms. What is this?

A. Stones B. Grain

C. Diary products (奶产品) D. Trees and timber (木材)

**Passage 44**

"We’re more than halfway now; it’s only two miles farther to the hotel," said the driver.

"I’m glad of that!" answered the stranger. He wanted to say more but the east wind blew right down his throat if he tried to speak. The driver’s voice was something quite pleasing, and at once he spoke again.

"You don’t feel the cold so much at twenty below zero out in the Western Country. There’s none of this coldness," he said, adding, "and wetness."

"You’ll have a cold drive going back," he said anxiously, and put up his hand for the twentieth time to see if his coat collar(衣领) was as close to the back of his neck as possible. He had wished a dozen times that he were in his warm old hunter’s clothes which he had often worn in the worst of weather in the Northwest.

"I shall not have to go back!" said the girl in a loud voice, with eager pleasantness. "I’m on my way home now. I drove over early just to meet you at the train. We were told that someone was coming to the hotel."

1. How far was the driver from the train to the hotel?

A. One mile. B. Two miles

C. Less than four miles D. A little over four miles

2. The driver was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. an old man B. a stranger

C. a girl D. from the Western Country.

3. From the passage we can infer(推测) that the two speakers are in \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the West B. the East C. the Northwest D. the South

4. According to the stranger, in the West the winters are \_\_\_\_.

A. cold and dry B. cold and wet C. wet and warm D. warm and dry

5. The driver \_\_\_\_\_.

A. had to return to the train station after leaving the stranger at the hotel.

B. was going home after leaving the stranger at the hotel.

C. lived at the hotel. D. was going away on the train.

**Passage 45**

We drink tea every day. But more than three hundred years ago most people in Europe did not know anything about tea. Some people had heard about it, but very few of them knew what to do about it.

There is a story about an English sailor who went to countries in the west, the east and the south. He had been to India and China. One day he came home and brought some tea as a present for his mother. She told her friends about the present and asked them to a "tea party". When her friends came to the "tea party", the old woman brought out some tea-leaves and asked them to eat. Of course, nobody liked the tea leaves.

At that time, the sailor came in. He looked at the table and said, "mother, what have you done with the tea” "I boiled it as you said.""And what did you do with the water”

"I throw it away, of course," answered the old woman.

"Now, you may throw away the leaves, too," said the sailor.

1. The sailor gave his mother some \_\_\_\_ as a present.

A. ships B. tea C. fish D. money

2. The old woman asked her friends to a \_\_\_\_.

A. concert B. dinner C. film D. tea party

3. The guests ate \_\_\_\_ at the tea party.

A. fish B. apples C. tea leaves D. bread

4. Everyone \_\_\_\_\_ the tea leaves.

A. enjoyed B. liked C. hated D. wanted

5. The old woman kept the leaves but threw the \_\_\_\_away.

A. tea leaves B. cup C. water D. rubbish

**Passage 46**

We call the Chinese New Year the Spring Festival. There is name for each Chinese year. We may call it the year of sheep, the year of the monkey or the year of the pig. And this year is the year of horse.

Before New Year’s Day, people are busy shopping and cleaning their houses. On New Year’s Eve, there is a big family dinner. After dinner, all the family stay up late to welcome the New Year. On the first day of the New Year, people put on their new clothes and go to visit their friends. They say "Gook luck" and some other greetings to each other. People usually have a very good time during the festival.

1.What does "Spring Festival" mean in Chinese？

A. 新年 B. 春节 C. 圣诞节 D. 立春

2. We know every Chinese year is given \_\_\_\_ name.

A. a plant B. a family C. a full D. an animal

3. How do the people of China usually spend New Year’s Eve？

A. They put on new clothes and go to park.

B. They wear their new clothes and have a good sleep.

C. They put on their new clothes and go to visit their friends.

D. They usually stay up late to welcome the New Year.

4. What do the people often do on the first day of the new year?

A. Have a good rest.

B. Eat all kinds of good food.

C. Go to see their parents, grandparents and some good friends.

D. Watch TV.

5.What does the story tell about？

A. Festivals B. Spring Festivals

C. Winter holidays. D. The first day of the year

**Passage 47**

Dolphins(海豚) produce a great variety of noises and we wonder whether these sounds form a language. So far, we have identified some 20 different sounds dolphins make. Some seem to keep a group together as they are traveling at speed. Some appear to be warning cries and some call-signs so that animals can recognize each other at a distance.

But no one yet has shown that dolphin put these sounds together to form the two-word sentence that can be regarded as the beginning of true language. Chimpanzees(黑猩猩)can do so.

The great whales also have voices. Humpbacks(座头鲸) gather every spring in Hawaii to give birth. Some of them sing. They repeat their songs over and over again. A complete song usually lasts for about ten minutes, but some continue for half an hour, and some even for 24 hours.

These whales stay in Hawaiian waters for several months, mating(交配) and singing. Sometimes they lie on the surface. Sometimes they leap out of the surface. Later, they appear in the waters off Alaska.

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

A. whales and dolphins are not able to develop the two-word sentence

B. whales and dolphins have the different language

C. whales and dolphins can make noise

D. where whales give birth

2. The humpback whales go to Hawaiian waters \_\_\_ in spring.

A. to give birth B. to meet each other

C. to mate D. to feed their babies

3. Dolphins’ noise may be all of the following except\_\_\_\_.

A. two-word sentences B. call-signs

C. warning cries

D. the "order" to keep a group of dolphins together.

4. A complete song may last \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. about 10 minutes B. half an hour C. 24 hours D. above all

5. After the stay of several months in Hawaii these whales\_\_\_.

A. disappear in the waters off Alaska B. appear in the waters off Alaska

C. dive into the waters D. leap out of the waters

**Passage 48**

Claire always wanted to be a singer. Music was the most important thing in her life, but to tell you the truth, she had a terrible voice. She took lessons for years, practiced every day, but in spite of all this, her voice didn’t improve. Honestly it didn’t get better, it just got louder.

Her teacher finally gave up and stopped the lessons, but Claire refused to quit(放弃), and one day she decided to give a concert and invited her former teacher to attend.

The teacher was worried about what to say after the performance. She knew it would be awful and it was. She didn’t want to tell a lie but she didn’t want to hurt Claire’s feelings either. Finally, she got an idea and went backstage to greet her former pupil.

"Well," said Claire, "What did you think of my performance”

"My dear," said the teacher, "you’ll never be better than you were tonight."

1. Claire\_\_\_.

A. was a good singer B. was good at music

C. liked music very much D. did well in the concert

2. The teacher had to stop the lessons because \_\_\_.

A. her student didn’t work hard enough B. Claire practiced every day

C. She didn’t want to make her student disappointed

D. The student’s voice remained poor no matter how hard she practiced

3. "She knew it would be awful" here the word awful means \_\_\_\_.

A. terrible B. well C. wonderful D. better

4. After the performance\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the teacher was so glad that her student had done well.

B. The teacher had to hurt Claire’s feeling

C. The teacher told the truth but sounded nice D. The teacher praised her student

5. The story tells us that \_\_\_\_\_.

A. it is not always necessary to tell the truth

B. the teacher was clever enough to tell the truth in a proper way.

C. Claire’s teacher was dishonest

D. The teacher didn’t want to tell a lie, but she had to

**Passage 49**

Many people were not satisfied with the manager of the cinema, for some ladies seeing films with their hats on blacked their view(挡住视线). They suggested the manager put up a notice asking the ladies to take off their hats when seeing films.

The manager said that it would not be polite to ask ladies to take off their hats and that ladies would protect their rights to wear their hats.

But the next day, the following words appeared on the screen before the film was on:" Considering the old ladies advanced age, this cinema allows old ladies to wear their hats when seeing films."

All the ladies took their hats off after they saw the notice.

1. Some ladies seeing films with their hats on \_\_\_\_.

A. blocked people’s sight B. made some people tired

C. made the manager dissatisfied D. made some people stop seeing films

2. The manager had to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. consider what some people had said B. put up an announcement on the wall

C. ask the ladies to put on their hats at the gate of the cinema

D. please the ladies only

3. Which of the following is TRUE？

A. The manager did what he was asked to do.

B. The manager didn’t do what he was asked to do.

C. The ladies were happy to see the notice.

D. The ladies were not satisfied with the manager.

4. The passage suggests that \_\_\_.

A. some people are hard to please B. the manager is a bright man

C. ladies are hard to deal with D. some people are clever

5. It can be concluded from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.

A. all the ladies were afraid of being regarded as old women

B. some people like finding fault with the others

C. asking ladies to take off their hats is not polite

D. all the ladies wanted to make themselves more beautiful.

**Passage 50**

Strange things happen to time when you travel. Because the earth is divided into twenty-four zones one hour apart. You can have days with more or fewer than twenty-four hours, and weeks more or fewer than seven days.

If you make a five-day trip across the Atlantic Ocean, your ship enters a different time zone every day. As you enter each zone, the time changes one hour. Travelling west, you set your clock back; travelling east, you set it ahead. Each day of your trip has either twenty-five or twenty-three hours.

If you travel by ship across the Pacific, you cross the International Date Line. By agreement, this is the point where a new day begins. When you cross the line, you change your calendar one full day, backward or forward. Travelling east today becomes yesterday; traveling west, it is tomorrow!

1. The difference in time between zones is \_\_\_.

A. seven days B. one hour

C. twenty-four hours D. more than seven days

2. From this passage it seems true that the Atlantic Ocean \_\_\_\_.

A. is in one time zone B. is divided into twenty-four time zones

C. is divided into five time zones D. cannot be crossed in five days.

3. If you cross the ocean going west, you set your clock \_\_\_.

A. one hour back in each new time zone

B. one hour ahead for the whole trip

C. back one full day for each time zone

D. ahead by twenty-five hours

4. The International Date Line is the name for \_\_\_\_.

A. the beginning of any new time zone

B. the point where time changes by one hour

C. the point where a new day begins

D. any time zone in the Pacific Ocean

5. The best title for this passage is \_\_\_\_\_.

A. A Trip across the Atlantic B. How Time Changes Around the World

C. Crossing the International Date Line D. How Time Zones Were Set Up

**Key:**

P1 1-5 DCBBA P2 1-5 BACCB P3 1-5 DCBDC

P4 1-5 DAACC P5 1-5 ACBDC P6 1-5 ADDBB

P7 1-5 ACBBC P8 1-5 BADAC P9 1-5 CDBCB

P10 1-5 DDABC P11 1-5 DDADD P12 1-5 BDCBD

P13 1-5 BBCDA P14 1-5 DADBC P15 1-5 DBBCA

P16 1-5 BBABC P17 1-5 BACCA P18 1-5 CBCAB

P19 1-5 CBDDA P20 1-5 CBDCA P21 1-5 CDABB

P22 1-5 DABBB P23 1-5 CACBD P24 1-5 BCCDB

P25 1-5 ABCDA P26 1-5 BCDDA P27 1-5 ACBDA

P28 1-5 DCACA P29 1-5 DDCBC P30 1-5 ADBCC

P31 1-5 CDABC P32 1-5 ABDBC P33 1-5 BDDCA

P34 1-5 DDDDB P35 1-5 BBCDB P36 1-5 ACBCB

P37 1-5 CBDAD P38 1-5 DBCAB P39 1-5 ACABD

P40 1-5 CBADA P41 1-5 ACCAC P42 1-5 CCADB

P43 1-5 BDBAC P44 1-5 DCBAC P45 1-5 BDCCC

P46 1-5 BDDCB P47 1-5 CAADB P48 1-5 CDACB

P49 1-5 AAABA P50 1-5 BCACB

**Part III Cloze**

**Directions**: *Using the given words to complete the following paragraph.*

**1.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| will | whatever | extent | education | have |

Going to college? Lucky you! You’ll （1）\_\_\_\_\_\_a great time and a lot of fun on the way. Yet your （2）\_\_\_\_\_\_is also very serious business. To a large （3）\_\_\_\_\_\_, you will be on your own. True, there （4）\_\_\_\_\_\_be many people ready to help you, but you will often have to take the first step in（5）\_\_\_\_\_\_ you choose to do.

**2.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| set | hard | step | on | though |

Most of you have decided （1）\_\_\_\_\_\_a career. Even （2）\_\_\_\_\_\_some of you may change your minds later, you will have to（4）\_\_\_\_\_\_goals and work for them step by（4）\_\_\_\_\_\_until you graduate

**3.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| about | subjects | hand | from | make |

As a teacher, I always tell my students to work hard and keep up （1）\_\_\_\_\_\_day one. You should also think （2）\_\_\_\_\_\_taking other （3）\_\_\_\_\_\_. For a rich full life of college, you should （4）\_\_\_\_\_\_the most of the opportunities at（5）\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**4.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| sense | no | first | responsible | everything |

（1）\_\_\_\_\_\_of all, living at college gives me a （2）\_\_\_\_\_\_of responsibility, of being on my own. My parents aren’t around to say, “（3）\_\_\_\_\_\_, you’re not going out tonight.” or “Did you finish your homework?” （4）\_\_\_\_\_\_ I do has to be my decision, and that makes me（5）\_\_\_\_\_\_for my own life.

**5.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| comfortable | with | for | follow | found |

Some students saw me and asked, “Are you a new student?” When they（1）\_\_\_\_\_\_I was looking （2）\_\_\_\_\_\_New Gerard, one said: “Oh, just （3）\_\_\_\_\_\_us; that’s where we’re going.” Even now I feel（4）\_\_\_\_\_\_in the dorm because there are friendly people around to talk（5）\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**6.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| accent | managed | within | awards | fluent |

Li was only 15 years old when she first arrived. （1）\_\_\_\_\_\_four years, though, she has （2）\_\_\_\_\_\_to become so （3）\_\_\_\_\_\_in English that she doesn’t even have a foreign（4）\_\_\_\_\_\_! She has won many（5）\_\_\_\_\_\_, and has even written a book about her experiences in learning English.

**7.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| to | taught | grammar | leaf | afraid |

These experiences （1）\_\_\_\_\_\_Li an important lesson about learning English well: You have to be brave. Never be （2）\_\_\_\_\_\_of making mistakes. You have to dare （3）\_\_\_\_\_\_ to learn the language— you can’t just sit in your own room and only study（4）\_\_\_\_\_\_. You have to go and talk to people and listen to them speak. Take a（5）\_\_\_\_\_\_ out of Li’s book!

**8.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| help | speakers | addition | up | improve |

One way to better your English is to watch lots of movies. By watching movies of native English （1）\_\_\_\_\_\_again and again, you will pick （2）\_\_\_\_\_\_slang terms that you are not likely to learn in classroom. In （3）\_\_\_\_\_\_, listening to native speakers will help you to（4）\_\_\_\_\_\_ your accent, and will also（5）\_\_\_\_\_\_to train your ears.

**9.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| watch | to | provide | in | if |

Choose a movie that will （1）\_\_\_\_\_\_you with useful vocabulary. If you are learning English for business, watch a movie like Wall Street or Office Space. （2）\_\_\_\_\_\_ you are learning English （3）\_\_\_\_\_\_ order to attend school overseas,（4）\_\_\_\_\_\_a movie that is tied（5）\_\_\_\_\_\_your coursework.

**10.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| up | understand | across | stop | in |

Rewind the movie whenever you come （1）\_\_\_\_\_\_a difficult line of dialog or a new phrase. This can help you fully （2）\_\_\_\_\_\_it and master the pronunciation. If you are playing the movie from DVD, you can （3）\_\_\_\_\_\_ it whenever you don’t understand a sentence. You can then play the sentence many times and, with the subtitle the DVD offers, look（4）\_\_\_\_\_\_difficult words（5）\_\_\_\_\_\_ your dictionary.

**11.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| hungry | out | with | any | something |

A woman came out of her house and saw three wise men （1）\_\_\_\_\_\_long white hair sitting in her front garden. She didn’t recognize （2）\_\_\_\_\_\_of them. （3）\_\_\_\_\_\_of sympathy, she said:“I don’t think I know you, but you must be（4）\_\_\_\_\_\_. Please come in and have（5）\_\_\_\_\_\_to eat.”

**12.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| were | don’t | with | invite | in |

His wife disagreed. “My dear, why （1）\_\_\_\_\_\_we invite Success?” While they （2）\_\_\_\_\_\_ arguing, their daughter-in-law was listening from the other corner of the house. She jumped （3）\_\_\_\_\_\_with her own suggestion: “Would it not be better to（4）\_\_\_\_\_\_ Love? Our home will then be filled（5）\_\_\_\_\_\_ love!”

**13.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| although | Party | received | more | up |

Recently, silly Mr. Smith （1）\_\_\_\_\_\_an invitation to a fashionable party. （2）\_\_\_\_\_\_ho he didn’t know the hostess, he accepted the invitation. He was secretly very pleased because he felt that he was becoming （3）\_\_\_\_\_\_ and more popular! When the evening came, he dressed（4）\_\_\_\_\_\_ smartly, took a taxi, and told the driver to go straight to the（5）\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**14.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| other | any | with | was\ | on |

However, he soon realized that he had never met （1）\_\_\_\_\_\_of the other people present, although they all seemed to know each （2）\_\_\_\_\_\_. Yet Mr. Smith（3）\_\_\_\_\_\_ feeling happy. He danced and danced（4）\_\_\_\_\_\_ as many pretty women as he could find, feeling（5）\_\_\_\_\_\_ top of the world.

**15.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| who | said | don’t | of | out |

“I am the Secretary’s wife,” she （1）\_\_\_\_\_\_coldly.

Mr. Smith was greatly surprised, but he went on in spite （2）\_\_\_\_\_\_his obvious error:

“My dear lady, do you know （3）\_\_\_\_\_\_I am?”

“No, I （4）\_\_\_\_\_\_,” the woman replied.

“Thank God!” Mr. Smith cried （5）\_\_\_\_\_\_, and quickly left the table.

**16.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| about | fell | up | was | woke |

One night, when we talked too late, I （1）\_\_\_\_\_\_asleep with my laptop open and woke （2）\_\_\_\_\_\_seven hours later. He （3）\_\_\_\_\_\_still there, asleep. Then he（4）\_\_\_\_\_\_ up too and said, “Hi, you.” “Hi,” I said. “How did you sleep?”

As the weeks went on, I told Paul（5）\_\_\_\_\_\_my last boyfriend.

**17.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| for | to | on | reaching | at |

He took me to a party at his friend’s house where they proceeded （1）\_\_\_\_\_\_argue （2）\_\_\_\_\_\_r hours about Web design while I sat （3）\_\_\_\_\_\_ a chair and stared（4）\_\_\_\_\_\_ the ceiling, drunk and bored. I felt all this seemed like a game, a constant dance of（5）\_\_\_\_\_\_ for me and pulling back.

**18.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| For | At | Myself | With | in |

The day I left him while he was out （1）\_\_\_\_\_\_work, I wrote him a note, willing （2）\_\_\_\_\_\_E not to cry: “Dear Paul, thank you so much （3）\_\_\_\_\_\_ having me this weekend. It meant a lot to me to spend time（4）\_\_\_\_\_\_ you（5）\_\_\_\_\_\_ person.”

**19.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| by | do | on | how | time |

However, not all so-called convenience items can really （1）\_\_\_\_\_\_us good to save time. I spent the last year juggling four computers while I worked （2）\_\_\_\_\_\_a book on （3）\_\_\_\_\_\_our lives became so heartlessly ruled（4）\_\_\_\_\_\_ e-mail, and I’ve come to see that some modern time-savers don’t really save（5）\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**20.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| What | Up | With | In | by |

Eighty years after this new tool was invented, modern man is still （1）\_\_\_\_\_\_want of a clean shave. Here’s （2）\_\_\_\_\_\_your guy has to put （3）\_\_\_\_\_\_ with almost daily: After using an electric shaver, he has to go back over his chin（4）\_\_\_\_\_\_ a regular razor to have a clean shave（5）\_\_\_\_\_\_ shaving off what gets away from the electric shaver.

**21.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| out | asking | champion | of | won |

Surprised, her mother couldn’t help （1）\_\_\_\_\_\_: “What’s tennis?”.Li stands （2）\_\_\_\_\_\_as the greatest woman tennis player in China. In 2011 Li （3）\_\_\_\_\_\_ the French Open singles title, making her Asia’s first and only Grand Slam singles（4）\_\_\_\_\_\_, and rising to a career high ranking of World No. 4. This is really something to be proud（5）\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**22.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| in | into | out | awake | on |

Jiang Shan, the man who talked her （1）\_\_\_\_\_\_returning to the sport two years after Li had dropped （2）\_\_\_\_\_\_ to study at a university, is now her husband and coach. However, after letting （3）\_\_\_\_\_\_ that her husband kept her（4）\_\_\_\_\_\_before a game with his snoring, she said: “I think today he can stay（5）\_\_\_\_\_\_ the bathroom.

**23.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| takes | at | off | to | for |

After coaching him for eight seasons, I still wonder （1）\_\_\_\_\_\_Michael’s love for the game that moves us, even in practice games. I mean, he never takes a day（2）\_\_\_\_\_\_. One thing about Michael is that he （3）\_\_\_\_\_\_nothing about his game（4）\_\_\_\_\_\_ granted. When he first came（5）\_\_\_\_\_\_ the NBA back in 1984, his outside shooting was not perfect.

**24.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| to | either | hard | worked | in |

（1）\_\_\_\_\_\_the end, he became a real three-point shooter. Playing outstanding defense didn’t come straight to him, （2）\_\_\_\_\_\_. He had （3）\_\_\_\_\_\_ study his opponents, learn their usual moves and then try（4）\_\_\_\_\_\_ to learn the skills necessary to stop them. He（5）\_\_\_\_\_\_ extremely hard to perfect his footwork and his balance.

**25.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| it | with | at | by | available |

Michael makes himself （1）\_\_\_\_\_\_to groups of children （2）\_\_\_\_\_\_serious diseases. He puts them （3）\_\_\_\_\_\_ ease, lets them have a laugh, and makes （4）\_\_\_\_\_\_ possible for them to enjoy basketball. When Michael retires, I only hope that\young players like Grant Hill and Kobe Bryant will be influenced（5）\_\_\_\_\_\_ his performance and by his sense of fair play.

**Key:**

1. (1) have (2) education (3) extent (4) will (5) whatever

2. (1) on (2) though (3) set (4) hard (5) step

3. (1) from (2) about (3) subjects (4) make (5) hand

4. (1) First (2) sense (3) No (4) Everything (5) responsible

5. (1) found (2) for (3) follow (4) comfortable (5) with

6. (1) Within (2) managed (3) fluent (4) accent (5) awards

7. (1) taught (2) afraid (3) to (4) grammar (5) leaf

8. (1) speakers (2) up (3) addition (4) improve (5) help

9. (1) provide (2 ) If (3)in (4) watch (5) to

10. (1) across (2) understand (3) stop (4) up (5) in

11. (1) with (2) any (3) out (4) hungry (5) something

12. (1) don’t (2) were (3) in (4) invite (5) with

13. (1) received (2)Although (3)more (4)up (5)party

14. (1) any (2) other (3) was (4) with (5) on

15. (1) said (2) of (3) who (4) don’t (5) out

16. (1) fell (2) up (3) was (4) woke (5) about

17. (1) to (2) for (3) on (4) at (5) reaching

18. (1) at (2) myself (3) for (4) with (5) in

19. (1) do (2) on (3) how (4) by (5) time

20. (1) in (2) what (3) up (4) with (5) by

21. (1) asking (2) out (3) won (4) champion (5) of

22. (1) into (2) out (3) on (4) awake (5) in

23. (1) at (2) off (3) takes (4) for (5) to

24. (1) In (2) either (3) to (4) hard (5) worked

25. (1) available (2) with (3) at (4) it (5) by

**Part IV Match**

**Directions:** *Match the definitions in Column B with the italicized words and phrases in Column A.*

1. have a wonderful time

2. on the way

3. to a large extent

4. on one’s own

5. decide on

6. even though

7. change one’s mind

8. step by step

9. keep up

10. from day one

A. 尽管

B. 改变主意

C. 一步步地

D 保持...水平.

E. 在路上，在旅途中

F. 独自地

G. 在很大程度上

H. 决定

I. 从第一天起；一开始

J. 玩得开心

1-10 JEGFHABCDI

11. make the most of something

12. at hand

13. let someone down

14. be true of

15. make up one’s mind

16. experience

17. adjust

18. sense

19. responsible

20. Account

A. 下定决心

B. 对..有效

C. 另某人失望

D. 账户

E 在手边，在近处

F. 经历，体验

G .负有责任的

H. 调整，使适合

I. 感觉，意识

J. 充分利用

11-20 JECBAFHIGD

21. current

22. savings

23. credit

24. university

25. confuse

26. suppose

27. guard

28. comfortable

29. dorm

30. homesick

A. 迷惑的；糊涂的

B. 猜想；料想；推测

C. 卫兵；守卫D.通用的 流通的

E. 存款；积蓄

F. 信用；信誉

G. 大学

H. 感觉轻松自在的；舒服的

I. (有多张床的)大寝室；宿舍

J. 思乡的；想家的

21-30 DEFGABCHIJ

31. adjust to

32. first of all

33. be supposed to do something

34. go through

35. wealth

36. differ

37. view

38. somehow

39. following

40. Tale

A. 通过

B. 财富；钱财

C. 适应

D. 首先；第一（要做或说的）

E. 应该做某事

F. 下列的，其次的；接着的

G. 故事，传说；

H. 有区别；不同于

I. 看法；观点；景色；

J. 以某种方法；通过某种途径

31-40 CDEABHIJFG

41. wise

42. recognize

43. sympathy

44. exactly

45. invite

46. add

47. extremely

48. case

49. argue

50. daughter-in-law

A. 情形；场合；情况

B. 争辩；争论

C. 儿媳；媳妇

D. 邀请

E. 补充；继续说

F. 极端地；高度地

G. 聪明的；明智的

H.（辨）认出；承认

I. 同情；同情心

J. 确切地；准确地

41-50 GHIJDEFABC

51. advice

52. amazed

53. wherever

54. as well

55. out of

56. point to

57. fill...with

58. jump in

59. take someone’s advice

60. social

A. 注满；填满

B. 突然插话；打断别人的谈话

C. 也；又

D. 出于

E. 指向

F. 接受某人的建议；听从某人的劝告

G. 社会的；社交的

H. 劝告；忠告；意见

I. 吃惊的；惊异的

J. 无论到哪里；无论在任何地方；

51-60 HIJCDEABFG

61. error

62. various

63. recently

64. invitation

65. fashionable

66. hostess

67. secretly

68. pleased

69. smartly

70. hall

A. 秘密地; 背地里

B. 高兴地

C. 漂亮地; 时髦地

D. 大厅; 会堂;礼堂

E. 面或口头邀请；请柬

F. 上流社会的；时髦人士的

G. 女主人

H. 最近; 不久前,近来

I. 各种不同的; 各种各样的

J. 错误, 谬误

61-70 JIHEFGABCD

71. however

72. realize

73. pretty

74. politely

75. secretary

76. international

77. department

78. despite

79. relative

80. president

A. 秘书；文书

B. 然而；不过

C. 了解；认识到

D. 漂亮的; 好看的

E. 礼貌地

F. 家人；亲戚

G. 总统；学院院长；

H. 国际上的；世界

I. 部门；局；处；系

J. 不管；尽管

71-80 BCDEAHIJFG

81. obvious

82. be well known

83. because of

84. take part in

85. make friends with

86. dress up

87. on top of the world

88. turn to

89. at the end

90. give up

A. 有名的；熟悉的；

B. 因为；由于

C. 明显的；显著的

D. 参加

E. 极其高兴的

F. 转向

G. 末端；结尾

H. 放弃

I. 与 …… 建立友谊, 跟 …… 做朋友

J. 穿上礼服；穿上盛装；装扮

81-90 CABDIJEFGH

91. in spite of

92. cry out

93. summon

94. lamp

95. avoid

96. click

97. mouse

98. beg

99. expect

100. relieve

A. 躲开；逃避；避免

B. 点击

C. 鼠标

D. 恳求；乞讨

E. 虽然；尽管

F. 大声呼喊；表达痛苦，惊讶等等

G. 召唤

H. 灯

I. 预期；期待；盼望

J. 减轻（痛苦、压力）；解除

91-100 EFGHABCDIJ

101. struggle

102. stare

103. e-mail

104. proceed

105. web

106. design

107. ceiling

108. drunk

109. bore

110. constant

A. 天花板；最高限度

B. 醉酒的

C. 努力；奋斗

D. 盯着看；显眼

E. 使厌烦

F. 不变的；经常的；连续发生的

G. 电子邮件

H. 继续进行

I. 计算机网络

J. 设计

101-110 CDGHIJABEF

111. distance

112. fall asleep

113. education

114. business

115. extent

116. whatever

117. career

118. goal

119. graduate

120. subject

A. 距离

B. 商业；交易；生意

C. 睡着

D. 教育；学业；培养

E. 程度；限度

F. 学科；科目

G. 无论什么；不管什么

H. 毕业

I. 职业；一生的事业

J. 目标；目的

110-120 A CDBEGIJHF

**Part V Translation:**

**Directions :***This part is to test your ability to translate English into Chinese .Each of the four sentences is followed by four choices of suggested translation marked A ),B. ,C. and D. .Mark the best choices and write the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.*

1. True, there will be many people ready to help you, but you will often have to take the first step in whatever you choose to do.

**A. 的确，会有很多人帮助你，但是无论你决定做什么，你常常得自己走出第一步。**

B. 的确，会有很多人帮助你，但是无论你决定做什么，你常常得抬起一只脚。

C. 的确，会有很多人帮助你，但是无论你有什么想法，你常常得自己走出第一步。

2. As a teacher, I always tell my students to work hard and keep up from day one.

A. 连老师都告诉我的学生从第一天开始就努力奋斗、积极向上。

**B. 作为老师，我总是告诉我的学生从第一天开始就努力奋斗、积极向上。**

C. 作为老师，我总是告诉我的学生从第一天开始辛苦工作、保持上游。

3. For a rich full life of college, you should make the most of the opportunities at hand.

A. 想要在大学发财致富，你应该充分利用眼前的机会。

B. 想要大学生活变得有钱，你应该充分利用眼前的机会。

**C. 想要大学生活过得充实、丰富，你应该充分利用眼前的机会。**

4. So, as you begin your college career, make up your mind to learn as much as possible.

**A. 因此，在开始大学生涯时，请下定决心好好学习。**

B. 因此，在选择大学事业时，请下定决心好好学习。

C. 因此，在开始大学生涯时，请多学点东西。

5. Did you have a great time at the party last night?

A. 你昨晚上党课开心吗？

**B. 你昨晚在晚会上玩得开心吗？**

C. 你昨晚在晚会上有好机会吗？

**1-5 ABCAB**

6. This term she has taken courses in English, computer and driving.

**A. 这个学期她选修了英语、计算机和驾驶三门课程。**

B. 这个学期她拿了了英语、计算机和驾驶三本书。

C. 这个术语她说是了英语、计算机和驾驶三个方面。

7. He has a debt to his friends who have helped him a lot.

A. 他欠了朋友很多债，躲起来了。

B. 他朋友欠了他很多钱，所以帮忙。

**C. 他朋友帮了他很多忙，他欠他们的情。**

8. I have learnt one thing: never let your friends down.

A. 我明白了一个道理：永远不要让朋友下去。

B. 我明白了一个道理：永远不要把朋友打到。

**C. 我明白了一个道理：永远不要让你的朋友失望。**

9. If you let him stay in your home, you are asking for trouble.

A. 假如你让他待在你家，你正在询问麻烦。

**B. 假如你让他待在你家，你就是在自找麻烦。**

C. 假如你让他停留在房子里，你是自找麻烦。

10. Good language learners can turn their mistakes into a big step toward their success.

A. 善于学习语言的人能够把他们的错误变成一个大台阶。

**B. 善于学习语言的人能够把他们的错误变成通向成功的一大步。**

C. 善于学习语言的人不会再台阶上犯错。

6-10 ACCBB

11. The accident taught him a lesson, and from then on, he would never drive a car after drinking.

A. 这次事故他上了一课，从那以后他再也不会酒后驾车了。

B. 这次事故给了他一个教训，从那以后他再也不会不开车了。

**C. 这次事故给了他一个教训，从那以后他再也不会酒后驾车了。**

12. We should all take a leaf out of Li Ming’s book and learn English well.

A. 我们都应该以李明为榜样，学好英语。

B. 我们都应该学习李明，把树叶夹在书里。

C. 我们都应该像李明那样，在书里夹树叶。

13. Within four years, she has managed to become so fluent in English that she doesn’t even have a foreign accent!

**A. 在短短四年的时间里，她能说一口流利的英语，而且不带外国口音！**

B. 在短短四年的时间里，她能说一口流利的英语，而且没有任何事故！

C. 四年之内，她不仅能说英语，而且不带外国口音！

14. She knew they were having the same troubles that she had experienced.

A. 她认识他们，告诉他们她以前经历过的同样的麻烦。

**B. 她了解他们正在经历着她以前经历过的同样的麻烦。**

C. 她了解他们，告诉他们这不是麻烦。

15. She calls her book *Looking for Trouble.* She chose this name to show that the road to success in learning a second language can be difficult.

**A.她将她的书命名为《寻找麻烦》，她选择这个书名以表明学习第二语言的成功之路会充满艰辛。**

B. 她将她的书命名为《自寻麻烦》，她选择这个书名以成功之路充满艰辛。

C. 她将她的书命名为《自寻烦恼》，她选择这个书名以表明学习充满艰辛。

11-15 CAABA

16. These experiences taught Kim an important lesson: if you want to learn English well, you have to be brave.

A. 这些经历给金一个很大的课程：要想学英语，就必须要大胆。

**B. 这些经历给金上了重要的一课：要想学好英语，就必须要大胆。**

C. 这些经历给金很大的麻烦：都是大胆惹的祸。

17. Out of sympathy, Mrs. Black gave some money to the poor old man.

A. 因为同情。她给了老人钱。

**B. 出于同情，布莱克太太给了这位可怜的老人一些钱。**

C. 从同情里出来，她没钱给老人。

18. The English teacher pointed to an apple and said to the whole class in English, “This is an apple.”

A. 英语老师指点着说：“这是苹果。”

B. 英语老师在苹果上画了一个点，说：“这是苹果。”

**C. 英语教师指着一个苹果用英语对全班同学说：“这是一个苹果。”**

19. Our room is filled with love when we help each other.

A. 我们在房间恋爱，互相帮助。

B. 房间是我们恋爱的地方，我们互相帮助。

**C. 当我们互相帮助时，我们的房间里就充满了爱。**

20. We should take the old man’s advice and go home right now.

**A. 我们应该听从这位老人的劝告，现在就回家去。**

B. 我们应该拿走老人的建议回家。

C. 我们应该带着老人，马上回家。

16-20 BBCCA

21. Some think wealth is more important; some success; others think love is the most important of all.

**A. 有些人认为财富更重要；有些人认为成功更重要；另一 些人则认为爱最重要。**

B. 一些财富、一些成功和其他一些爱很重要。

C. 有些人喜欢财富，有些人喜欢成功，还有一些人喜欢爱。

22. Could it be possible for a person to choose one and somehow get the other two as well?

A. 有没有可能买一送二？

B. 一个人是可能的，另两个也是可能的吗？

**C. 一个人能不能选择一个并同时设法得到另外两个？**

23. Let him come in and fill our home with wealth!

A. 让他进来，给我们财富！

**B. 让他进来把我们家装满财富！**

C. 让他带着财富来我们家！

24. Wherever there is love, there is also wealth and success!

**A. 只要有爱的地方就会有财富和成功！**

B. 爱在这里，成功和财富在那里！

C. 爱在哪里？成功和财富在那儿！

25. The teacher felt so angry with the students for being late that he/she shut them out.

A. 老师对学生上课迟到很生气，就把那些迟到的学生赶出了门外。

B. 老师对学生上课迟到很生气，让那些迟到的学生都闭嘴。

**C. 老师对学生上课迟到很生气，就把那些迟到的学生关在了门外。**

21-25 ACBAC

26. The young boy reached for the book on the desk with one of his hands.

A. 小男孩够不着桌子上的书。

**B. 小男孩伸出一只手去拿桌子上的书。**

C. 小男孩爬上桌子拿书。

27. You are not supposed to play computer games while at work.

**A. 你们不应该在上班时间玩电脑游戏。**

B. 你不应该一边工作一边玩游戏。

C. 假设你在上班的时候玩游戏。

28. The manager took part in the interview in person.

A. 经理亲自去采访那个人。

B. 经理亲自接受采访。

**C. 经理亲自出马参加面试。**

29. He listened quietly and gave good, clear-eyed advice about letting go.

A. 他静静地听，明智地劝我让我快跑。

**B. 他静静地听，明智地劝我放下那段感情。**

C. 他静静地听，眼神清澈地让我走。

30. With just one click of the mouse, I would shut him out of my room.

**A. 我只需按一下鼠标就能将他拒之屏外。**

B. 我只需按一下鼠标他就进不来了。

C. 我只需按一下鼠标就能将他关在门外。

26-30 BACBA

31. I sat on a chair and stared at the ceiling, drunk and bored.

A. 我坐在座椅上，头顶着醉醺醺地、无聊地天花板。

B. 我坐在座椅上，一边盯着天花板，一边无聊地喝酒。

**C. 我坐在座椅上，醉醺醺地、无聊地盯着天花板。**

32. It’s a constant dance of real life and Internet make-believe.

A. 这是场半真半假的舞蹈。

**B. 这是场跳了又跳、游离于现实生活和虚构网络世界之间的舞蹈。**

C. 这个舞蹈将现实生活和网络结合起来。

33. Twenty years later, Li Na stands out as the greatest woman tennis player in China.

**A. 二十年后，李娜脱颖而出成为中国最伟大的女子网球运动员。**

B. 二十年后，李娜脱颖而出站在网球领奖台。

C. 二十年前，李娜就脱颖而出成为中国最伟大的女子网球运动员。

34. The teacher encouraged the boy to learn to draw and told him that he was one-of-a-kind.

A. 老师鼓励这个男孩学画画，并告诉他说就画那一种。

B. 老师鼓励这个男孩学画画，并告诉他说他就是那类人。

**C. 老师鼓励这个男孩学画画，并告诉他说他是独一无二的。**

35. If you don’t like the plan, you can drop out.

A. 如果你不喜欢这个计划，你可以把它丢掉。

**B. 如果你不喜欢这个计划，你可以退出。**

C. 如果你不喜欢这个计划，你可以往下倒。

31-35 CBACB

36. Do you believe him? I’m sure he knows more than he’s letting on.

A. 难道你相信他？我敢肯定他知道的比他说出来的多。

B. 难道你不相信他？我敢肯定他知道的都让人了。

C. 难道你相信他？我敢肯定他说的太多了。

37. In 2011 Li won the French Open singles title, making her Asia’s first and only Grand Slam singles champion, and rising to a career high ranking of World No. 4.

A. 2011年，李娜赢得法国网球公开赛女单冠军，成为亚洲第一位也是唯一的一位大满贯单打冠军，职业排名也上升到了世界第四位。

B. 2011年，李娜在法国获奖，后来又在亚洲获奖，但是职业排名却是世界第四位。

C. 2011年，李娜赢得法国网球公开赛女单冠军，成为亚洲第一、世界第四。

38. Already the Chinese TV stations and newspapers have greeted her as a sporting heroine.

A. 中国的电视台和报纸都和她打招呼。

B. 中国的电视台和报纸都报道她的事迹。

C. 中国的电视台和报纸早已把她奉为体育英雄。

39. However, it is only in 2013, as Li has been interviewed after winning match after match, that the wider world has learned just how winning a personality she has.

A. 然而，在2013年，李娜赢得比赛后接受采访，她迷人的个性一直不被世人所了解。

B. 然而，也就是在2013年，李娜赢得一场场比赛后接受采访，她迷人的个性才被世人所了解。

C. 然而，在2013年，李娜赢得比赛后接受采访，她的个性一点都不迷人。

40. Jiang Shan talked Li Na into returning to the sport two years after Li had dropped out to study at a university.

A. 李娜曾经离开网球赛场去读大学，是姜山劝她回到阔别两年的球场。

B. 李娜曾经想离开网球赛场去读大学，姜山不让她去。

C. 姜山不让李娜读大学，让她继续打球。

36-40 AACBA

41. Going to college? Lucky you!

A. 上大学？见鬼去吧！

B. 你真幸运，可惜没考上大学！

C. 上大学了？你真幸运！

42. You’ll have a great time and a lot of fun on the way.

A. 在（上大学的）路上你会很开心。

B. （上了大学）你将很快活，有很多乐趣。

C. 在（去上大学的）路上有很多乐趣。

43. Yet your education is also very serious business.

A. 但是教育问题是非常严肃的。

B. 但是你的教育问题也很严重。

C. 但你的学习也是件严肃的事。

44. To a large extent, you will be on your own.

A. 在很大程度上，你将靠自己。

B. 在很大程度上，你落单了。

C. 在很大的程度上，没人陪你了。

45. True, there will be many people ready to help you, but you will often have to take the first step in whatever you choose to do.

**A. 的确，会有很多人帮助你，但是无论你决定做什么，你常常得自己走出第一步。**

B. 的确，会有很多人准备帮忙，但是你得自己上台阶。

C. 的确，会有很多人帮你，但是不管怎样，第一个台阶要你走。

41-45 CBCA**A**

46. Most of you have decided on a career.

A. 你们中多数人已经决定了自己将来要从事什么职业。

B. 大多数人都有事业了。

C. 大多数人都有自己的生涯了。

47. Even though some of you may change your minds later, you will have to set goals and work hard for them step by step until you graduate.

A. 即使有些人以后可能会改变主意，但是你要有自己的主见，直到毕业。

B. 即使有些人以后可能会改变主意，你仍然要确定目标，并且一步一步为之努力奋斗，直到毕业。

C. 即使有些人以后可能会变心，你仍然要确定目标，并且努力奋斗，直到毕业。

48. As a teacher, I always tell my students to work hard and keep up from day one.

A. 和老师一起，我总是告诉学生要努力学习，积极向上。

B. 作为老师，我总是告诉我的学生努力工作。

C. 作为老师，我总是告诫我的学生从第一天开始就努力奋斗、积极向上。

49. You should also think about taking other subjects.

A. 你也应该想想选修其他科目。

B. 你也应该考虑拿点其他学科。

C. 你也应该考虑带点其他科目。

50. For a rich full life of college, you should make the most of the opportunities at hand.

A. 要想在大学挣钱，你要抓住机会。

B. 想要大学生活过得充实、丰富，你就应该充分利用眼前的机会。

C. 要想挣足学费，你要利用眼前的机会。

46-50 ABCAB

51. I hope you have understood this by now: Going to college means a lot more than getting a grade.

A. 我希望到现在你已理解了这一点，即上大学远非分数决定一切。

B. 我希望到现在你已理解了这一点，即上大学远非仅仅得到一个分数这么简单。

C. 我希望你已理解点，即上大学比成绩更重要。

52. You know you have a debt to many people.

A. 你欠很多人的钱。

B. 你要感谢很多人。

C. 你债台高筑。

53. They have worked hard to make these opportunities open for you.

A. 他们努力工作，让你没有机会。

B. 他们已经努力工作，你赶紧抓住机会。

C. 他们努力为你创造了这些机会。

54. Please, don’t let them down!

A. 请别放过他们。

B. 请别让他们下去。

C. 请别让他们失望。

55. Study hard and learn more.

A.努力钻研，好好学习。

B. 仔细研究。

C. 多学点东西。

51-55 BBCCA

56. You should also consider this: Are you going to take a course to really learn something or are you going to take it only to have it on your record?

A. 你也应该考虑这个问题：你是为了成绩还是为了学习？

B. 你也应该考虑这个问题：你拿下这个项目是为了真正学点什么呢，还是只为了成绩单上有这门课程的成绩？

C. 你也应该考虑这个问题：你选修一门课程是为了真正学点什么呢，还是只为了成绩单上有这门课程的成绩？

57. I have heard far too many students tell me that they are doing a course to get a certificate for a better chance of “getting a job”.

A. 我已听到太多的学生告诉我，他们选修一门课是为了证明他们有更好的“谋得工作”的机会。

B. 我已听到太多的学生告诉我，他们他们做这个项目是为了有更好的“谋得工作”的机会。

C. 我已听到太多的学生告诉我，他们选修一门课是为了一个文凭，以便有更好的“谋得工作”的机会。

58. Sadly, this is not a good reason to learn anything. Why?

A. 不幸的是，这不是个好的学习理由。为什么呢？

B. 不幸的是，这理由站不住脚。为什么呢？

C. 伤心的是，这不是一个好理由，为啥呢？

59. Well, firstly, you may not get a job even if you do a course that is likely to get you one.

A. 这个嘛，首先即使你选修的课程可能帮助你谋得一份工作，你也未必能得到这份工作。

B. 哦，即使你选的是一份好工作，你也未必能得到这份工作。

C. 这个嘛，你未必能得到你选的这份工作。

60. Secondly, you are cheating yourself.

A. 其次，你考试作弊。

B. 其次，你在欺骗你自己。

C. 你分分钟都在骗自己。

56-60 CCAAB

61. If you don’t have a real understanding and liking of your course, you may begin to feel very unhappy.

A. 如果你不真正理解和喜欢你的课程，你就可能开始感到非常不愉快。

B. 你一开始感到非常不愉快，因为没有不真正理解和喜欢你的课程，。

C. 因为你不理解你和喜欢你的课程，所以，你开始不开心了。

62. You know it will be very difficult for you to respect yourself unless you are proud of your work. A. 要知道，除非你为自己的工作感到骄傲，否则你很难尊重自己。

B. 你知道，你很难尊重自己，因为你为自己的工作感到骄傲。

C. 你知道，你很尊重自己，因为你对自己的工作感到骄傲。

63. The truly happy person is one who is proud of his work and honest with himself.

A. 真正幸福的人是一个为自己的工作感到骄傲并对自己诚实的人的人。

B. 真正快乐的人是工作上很骄傲，待人上很诚实的人。

C. 真正快乐的人是以工作为荣的人。

64. This is true of a worker, doctor, teacher, or whatever.

A. 这些医生、教师都是真的。

B. 这对工人、医生、教师或其他无论谁来说都一样。

C. 无论你是医生、教师还是谁，这都是真的。

65. So, as you begin your college career, make up your mind to learn as much as possible.

A. 因此，上大学之前要好好学习。

B. 因此，不上大学也要好好学习。

C. 因此，在开始你的大学生涯时，请下定决心好好学习吧。

61-65 AAABC

66. College is a new and different experience for me.

A. 对我来说，这所大学很新。

B. 大学的一切都很新鲜。

C. 大学对我来说是种新的不同的体验。

67. I’m away from home, so I have many things to adjust to, e.g. being on my own, talking with friendly people.

A. 我离开了家，只有自己一个人。

B. 我离开家，带了很多东西，独自一人。

C. 我离开了家，因此有很多东西要去适应，比如说，自己依靠自己，和友好的人交谈。

68. These are some of the things I like about college.

A. 这些事这所大学吸引我的地方。

B. 这儿有一些这所大学的情况。

C. 这些是大学令我喜欢的一些方面。

69. First of all, living at college gives me a sense of responsibility, of being on my own.

A.首先，住校赋予我一种责任感、一种独立感。

B. 首先，校园生活让我有责任。

C. 首先，校园生活让我更独立。

70. My parents aren’t around to say, “No, you’re not going out tonight.” or “Did you finish your homework?”

A. 父母总是说：“不，别出去”或“作业写了吗？”

B. 父母不会再在身边对我说 ：“不行，你今晚不能出去。”或者“你做完家庭作业了吗？”

C. 父母没说：“不，别出去”或“作业写了吗？”

66-70 CCCAB

71. Everything I do has to be my decision, and that makes me responsible for my own life.

A. 我做的每件事都得自己决定，而这就使我必须对自己的生活负责。

B. 我觉得每件事情都做，都负责任。

C. 我的决定是，每件事情都做，都是我的责任。

72. During the second week I was at college, I had to go out and look for a bank where I could open an account.

A. 第二周的时候，我去上大学了，找了家银行，开了账户。

B. 我找了家银行，开了账户，过了两周，去上学了。

C. 开学后第二周，我就得出去找可以开账户的银行。

73. And when I got to the bank, I had to decide whether to have a current or savings account and whether or not to get a credit card. Decisions! Decisions!

A. 到了银行，我决定开一个往来账户一个储蓄账户，再办张信用卡，都是自己的决定。

B. 到了银行，我得决定是开往来账户还是储蓄账户，是否要办一张信用卡。拿主意吧！快拿主意吧！

C. 我到银行的时候，无法决定是开往来账户还是储蓄账户。

74. Friendly people, that’s another thing I like about college.

A. 友好的人，这就是大学。

B. 这里的人们都很友好，这是大学里令我喜欢的另一个方面。

C. 大学都是友好的人。

75. On my first day I came to Marymount University here in Virginia from New York, I was a bit confused about where I was going.

A. 从纽约来到弗吉尼亚州玛丽蒙特大学的第一天，我搞不清这儿的路怎么走。

B. 从纽约来到弗吉尼亚州玛丽蒙特大学的第一天，我很迷茫。

C. 从纽约来到弗吉尼亚州玛丽蒙特大学的第一天，我很糊涂。

71-75 ACBBA

76. My mother and I drove in.

A. 妈妈被我赶了进去。

B. 母亲和我开车进了学校。

C. 我和妈妈被赶了进去。

77. We did not know the building we were supposed to go to, but the guard was very nice.

A. 我们不知道该去那栋楼，但是士兵来了。

B. 我们不知道要去的那栋房子在哪儿。可警卫很好。

C. 士兵很好，推测出我们去那栋楼。

78. With a smile, he told us what building we were looking for and where we could park our car.

A. 他笑着告诉我们要找的是哪栋房子，该在什么地方停车。

B. 带着微笑，他说房子在那里，公园在哪里。

C. 他面带微笑告诉我们怎么把车开到公园。

79. My room was on the first floor of New Gerard, and I knew I had to go through some glass doors, but my mother and I didn’t know which ones.

A. 我的房间在新格拉德一楼。我知道我得通过几道玻璃门，可母亲和我却不知道是哪几道。

B. 我的房间在新格拉德一楼。我知道我得戴眼镜找，但是妈妈和我 都不知道。

C. 我的房间在新格拉德一楼。我知道我得通过几道玻璃门，可我不知道在哪。

80. Some students saw me and asked, “Are you a new student?”

A. 有些学生看着我说：“你是新来的？”

B. 一些学生看到我，说：“你怎么才来？”

C. 一些学生看到我，问：“你是新生吧？”

76-80 BBAAC

81. When they found out I was looking for New Gerard, one said: “Oh, just follow us; that’s where we’re going.”

A. 当他们得知我在找新格拉德时，其中一个说:“啊，跟我们来吧，我们也去那里。”

B. 当他们得知我在找新格拉德时，其中一个说:“听我的，那就是。”

C. 当他们得知我在找新格拉德时，其中一个说: “听我的，没错。”

82. Even now I feel comfortable in the dorm because there are friendly people around to talk with.

A. 时至今日，我仍感到住在学生宿舍里很舒服，因为附近都是人。

B. 时至今日，我仍感到住在学生宿舍里很舒服，因为可以和身边友善的人们聊天。

C. 时至今日，我仍感到住在学生宿舍里很舒服，因为周围都是人。

83. I do like a lot of things about college, but that doesn’t mean I don’t think about things at home.

A. 我喜欢大学，但是这不等于我不喜欢家。

B. 我喜欢大学的很多地方，也喜欢我家。

C. 大学令我欣喜的地方的确很多，但这并不意味着我不想念家里的东西。

84. Although I like college, I can still get homesick: New York is a very good place, too!

A. 虽然我喜欢大学，我还是想家：纽约也是一个好地方呢！

B. 我喜欢大学，但是我生病了，纽约也是一个好地方呢！

C. 尽管我喜欢大学，但是我家人病了，纽约也是一个好地方呢！

85. Li was only 15 years old when she first arrived.

A. 李子墨刚来美国时只有15岁。

B.. 李子墨来美国15年了。

C.. 李子墨15年前来美国

81-85 ABCAA

86. Within four years, though, she has managed to become so fluent in English that she doesn’t even have a foreign accent!

A. 在四年之内，她就学好了英语。

B. 她的英语是花了四年的时间学成的。

C. 然而在短短4年的时间里，她能说一口流利的英语，而且不带外国口音！

87. She has won many awards, and has even written a book about her experiences in learning English.

A. 从那时起，她赢得了许多奖项，还写了一本有关她的英语学习经历的书。

B. 她获了奖，写了书。

C. 她获了很多奖，写了很多书。

88. Li first saw the need for the book when she began helping Chinese students at her school after they had just arrived in the country.

A. 李先看到这本书，然后开始帮助中国学生。

B. 当李开始帮助学校里刚来美国的中国学生时，她首先发现了写这本书的必要性。

C. 李看到了这本书的必要性，帮中国学生买书。

89. She knew they were having the same troubles that she had experienced.

A. 她了解他们正在经历着她曾经经历过的同样的麻烦。

B. 她知道他们有麻烦了。

C. 她知道他们在给她找麻烦。

90. “You think you are the only person feeling embarrassed when making mistakes,” she said when we interviewed her, “but everyone does it.”

A. “当你犯错误时，你觉得尴尬，”我们采访她时她说道，“但是别人也尴尬。”

B. “当你犯错误时，你认为你是惟一感到尴尬的人，”我们采访她时她说道，“但是人人都一样。”

C. “当你犯错误时，你感到尴尬，”她面试的时候说道，“但是你也一样。”

86-90 CABAB

91. She calls her book Looking for Trouble.

A. 她将她的书命名为《寻找麻烦》。

B. 她称这本书为《自找麻烦》。

C. 她电话订购了这本书。

92. It means that the road to success in learning a second language can be difficult.

A. 这表明学习第二语言的成功之路会充满艰辛。

B. 这表明成功之路不是一帆风顺的。

C. 这意思是说学语言很困难。

93. “I want others to know that it’s OK to make mistakes,” she said, “that nothing can be gained without risk. ”

A. “我想让其他人知道，犯错误没什么大不了，”她说，“没啥大不了的。”

B. “我想让其他人知道，犯错误没什么大不了，”她说，“不冒险则一无所获。”

C. “我想让其他人知道，犯错误是好的，”她说，“你要冒险。”

94. Lots of people think other people do not make mistakes.

A. 许多人认为别错了。

B. 许多人认为别人不会犯错误。

C. 许多人不承认自己会犯错误。

95. It’s not true. Everyone makes mistakes.

A. 但事实并非如此。人人都会犯错误。

B. 这不是真的，你错了。

C. 这不是真的，大家错了。

91-95 AABBA

96. But you can turn those mistakes into a big step toward your success.

A. 但你可以将这些错误变成迈向成功的一大步。

B. 但你可以将这些错误变成力量。

C. 但是你可以踩着错误前进。

97. In the book, Li writes about her “terrible” situations.

A. 这本书讲了李的可怕遭遇。

B. 李在书中写到她所经历的一些“可怕的”境遇。

C. 在这本书中，李是可怕的。

98. A taxi driver left her and her mother in a dark parking lot at midnight because they had not been able to give the driver the right address in English.

A. 出租车司机半夜将她和她母亲留在黑暗的停车场里，就因为她们不知道确切的地址。

B. 出租车司机半夜将她和她母亲留在黑暗的停车场里，就因为她们不能用英语告诉司机确切的地址。

C. 出租车司机半夜将她和她母亲带到黑暗的停车场里，因为她们不给钱。

99. She gave the wrong pronunciation of the word “sheet” in asking for a piece of paper, and her teacher thought that she had said a rude word。

A. 她竟然把“sheet”（一张）的发音给发错了，给老师要一张纸，老师以为她说了粗话。

B. 她竟然把“sheet”（一张）的发音给发错了，给老师要一张纸，真粗鲁。

C. 当她向老师要一张纸时，她竟然把“sheet”（一张）的发音给发错了，结果老师以为她说了粗话。

100. she heard a girl say “Do you mind if I sit with you?” and she answered “Yes!” loudly.

A. 一位女孩对她说：“你介意我坐在你旁边吗？”她大声地回答：“不介意！”

B. 她听到一位女孩说：“你对我有意思吗？”她大声地回答：“是的！”

C. 她听到一位女孩对她说：“你介意我坐在你旁边吗？”她大声地回答：“是的！”

96-100 ABBCC

101. These experiences taught Li an important lesson about learning English well.

A. 李通过经历在上英语课

**B. 这些经历给李就如何学好英语上了重要的一课。**

C. 这就是李的上课经历。

102. You have to be brave. Never be afraid of making mistakes.

**A. 你得勇敢，绝不能害怕犯错误。**

B. 你得勇敢，绝不能犯错误。

C. 你得勇敢，绝不能害怕。

103. You have to dare to learn the language—you can’t just sit in your own room and only study grammar.

**A. 学习英语你必须要大胆；你不能只坐在房间里学习语法。**

B. 你必须要勇敢；你不能只坐在房间里研究语法。

C. 学习英语你必须要出去；你不能把自己关在在房间里。

104. You have to go and talk to people and listen to them speak.

A. 你要去和人交谈。

B. 你要学会交谈、倾听。

**C. 你要去和人交谈，去倾听他们的谈话。**

105. Take a leaf out of Li’s book!

**A. 以李为榜样吧！**

B. 给李一片叶子吧。

C. 从李的书中撕下一页吧。

101-105 BAACA

106. One way to better your English is to watch lots of movies.

A. 看许多电影不利于提高英语。

**B. 有种方法可以提高你的英语水平，那就是多看电影。**

C. 要想学英语，就要看电影。

107. By watching movies of native English speakers again and again, you will pick up slang terms that you are not likely to learn in classroom.

A. 通过看电影，你能捡到很多东西。

B. 通过看电影，你能学到很多东西。

**C. 反复观看英语原版电影，你就能学到许多俚语，这可是在课堂上学不到的。**

108. In addition, listening to native speakers will help you to improve your accent, and will also help to train your ears.

**A. 此外，多听母语为英语的人说话，还有助于改善口音，提高的听力水平。**

B. 此外，多听母语为英语的人说话，还有助训练你的耳朵。

C. 此外，跟母语为英语的人说话，能提高的听力水平。

109. Here are some steps to get the most out of movies.

**A. 想要最充分地利用电影学习英语，不妨试试以下的方法。**

B. 走过几个台阶就可以看电影了。

C. 大多数电影都在这个台阶上面。

110. Enjoy the movie and pick up as much of the vocabulary and grammar as you can each time.

A. 享受电影，捡几个单词。

**B. 要享受这部电影，每次看时尽量多学习一些词汇和语法。**

C. 享受电影并且多背单词。

106-110 BCAAB

111. Watch each movie at least twice, back to back if possible. The second time through, turn off the subtitles.

**A. 每部电影至少看两遍，可能的话，连续地看。看第二遍时，要从头至尾关闭字幕。**

B. 每部电影看两遍，关灯看。

C. 每部电影看两遍，关上手机看。

112. Watch the movie with a copy of the script in English whenever possible.

A. 看电影的时候，要带一沓钱。

**B. 看电影的时候，尽量带着英文剧本。**

C. 看电影的时候，尽量多带钱。

113. You can often find movie scripts online or in bookshops.

**A. 电影剧本在网上或书店都可以找到。**

B. 你可以在书店或网上找电影。

C. 书店或网上都有电影资源。

114. Rewind the movie whenever you come across a difficult line of dialog or a new phrase.

A. 困难的对话直接跳过去。

**B. 遇到一段难理解的对话或一个新短语，就把电影倒回去看。**

C. 遇到一段难理解的对话或一个新短语，就快进。

115. This can help you fully understand it and master the pronunciation.

**A. 这有助于你完全理解影片并掌握发音。**

B. 这可以帮你你完全理解和掌握发音。

C. 这有助于你完全被理解影片并掌握对方。

111-115 ABABA

116. If you are playing the movie from DVD, you can stop it whenever you don’t understand a sentence.

A. 如果你是用DVD播放的话，可以随时暂停。

B. 如果你是用DVD播放的话，可以随时停止。

**C. 如果你是用DVD播放的话，只要遇到不理解的句子，可随时暂停。**

117. You can then play the sentence many times and, with the subtitle the DVD offers, look up difficult words in your dictionary.

A. 然后你可以反复播放，并查字典。

**B. 然后你可以多次播放，还可以利用DVD提供的字幕，在词典里查找生词。**

C. 然后你可以用DVD多次观看。

118. If you are learning English in order to attend school overseas, watch a movie that is tied to your coursework.

**A. 如果你是为留学海外而学英语，那就看看与你的课程相关的电影。**

B. 如果你想出国留学，就要多看电影。

C. 如果你为了出国留学而学英语，别看电影了。

119. Get comfortable with the idea that there will be lots that you won’t understand when you watch the movie the first time or two in English. This is quite normal.

A. 电影里有很多东西不懂， 觉得不舒服。

**B. 头一两次看英语电影，总有很多东西弄不明白，不必担心，因为这很正常。**

C. 头一两次看英语电影，觉得很舒服，因为新鲜。

120. Choose a movie that interests you.

**A. 选一部你感兴趣的电影。**

B. 选一部电影来刺激你。

C. 选一部电影激发你的兴趣。

116-120 CBABA