

# 北京交通大学现代远程教育

## 高起专入学考试英语复习参考资料

### 一. 单项填空

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

1. More and more people in China prefer to choose \_\_\_\_\_ cheap wireless phone service known \_\_\_\_\_ “Little Smart”.  
A. A; the      B. a ; /      C. the ; the      D. the ; /
2. Hard-working though he was, \_\_\_\_\_ there was never enough money to pay the bills.  
A. /      B. and      C. but      D. therefore
3. All possible means has been tried, but \_\_\_\_\_ has any effect.  
A. no any one      B. neither      C. none      D. either
4. A Brazilian mask (面具) maker has finished two models of masks of Iraqi ex-President Saddam Hussein, one of him in power and one of him when \_\_\_\_\_ by US soldiers.  
A. caught      B. catching      C. to be caught      D. to catch
5. ----- Mum, I climbed to get the Teddy Bear from the top of the shelf.  
----- My goodness! You \_\_\_\_\_ yourself. You \_\_\_\_\_ do that next time.  
A. must have hurt ; mustn' t      B. should have hurt ; can' t  
C. may have hurt ; mustn' t      D. might have hurt ; won' t be able to
6. --- Sorry to have troubled you!  
--- \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Not a bit      B. Not a little      C. No more      D. No way
7. The U.S. military will \_\_\_\_\_ security duties throughout Najaf (纳杰夫) province and the neighboring province of Qadisiyah after the withdrawal (撤退) of Spanish.  
A. take off      B. take up      C. take on      D. take over
8. Do you really believe that Mr. White has blamed us for the accident, especially \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
A. you and I      B. I and you      C. you and me      D. you and we
9. So carelessly \_\_\_\_\_ that he almost killed himself.  
A. he drives      B. he drove      C. does he drive      D. did he drive
10. Mike, be sure to write to us, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. will you      B. aren't you      C. can you      D. mustn't you
11. Not all the students \_\_\_\_\_ been told the concert will be put off till tomorrow.  
A. who have      B. having      C. to have      D. have
12. --- What makes you think Betty is not likely to succeed?  
--- \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. She is too lazy.      B. Because she is too weak.  
C. As she is not expert enough.      D. Her lack of experience
13. I can't remember \_\_\_\_\_ I met you for the first time.  
A. when it was      B. when it was that  
C. it was when      D. it was when that
14. --- Excuse me, I want to have my watch fixed, but I can't find a repair shop.  
--- I know \_\_\_\_\_ nearby. Come on. I'll show you.  
A. it      B. one      C. some      D. that
15. How long do you suppose it is \_\_\_\_\_ he left school?  
A. that      B. before      C. since      D. after

16. I don't like talking on \_\_\_\_\_ telephone; I prefer writing \_\_\_\_\_ letters.  
A. a; the B. the; 不填 C. the; the D. a; 不填
17. This is Ted's photo. We miss him a lot. He \_\_\_\_\_ trying to save a child in the earthquake.  
A. killed B. is killed C. was killed D. was killing
18. ----I think it's going to be a big problem.  
----Yes, it could be.  
----I wonder \_\_\_\_\_ we can do about it.  
A. if B. how C. what D. that
19. ----I hear you've got a set of valuable Australian coins ----- \_\_\_\_\_ I have a look?  
-----Yes, certainly.  
A. Do B. May C. Shall D. Should
- 20 ----He was nearly drowned once.  
----When was \_\_\_\_\_?  
---- \_\_\_\_\_ was in 1998 when he was in middle school.  
A. that; It B. this; This C. this; It D. that; This
21. ----How are the team playing?  
----They're playing well, but one of them \_\_\_\_\_ hurt.  
A. got B. gets C. are D. were
22. ----You're always working. Come on, let's go shopping.  
---- \_\_\_\_\_ you ever want to do is going shopping.  
A. Anything B. Something C. All D. That
23. ----Smoking is bad for your health.  
---- Yes, I know. But I simply can't \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. give it up B. give it in C. give it out D. give it away
24. Two middle-aged passengers fell into the sea. \_\_\_\_\_, neither of them could swim.  
A. In fact B. Luckily C. Unfortunately D. Naturally
25. The famous basketball star, \_\_\_\_\_ tried to make a comeback, attracted a lot of attention.  
A. where B. when C. which D. Who
26. Four of Robert's children were at the party, including \_\_\_\_\_, Luke.  
A. the oldest B. an oldest one C. the old D. an old one
27. Naturally, after I told her what to do, my daughter \_\_\_\_\_ go and do the opposite!  
A. may B. can C. must D. should
28. The manager, \_\_\_\_\_ his factory's products were poor in quality, decided to give his workers further training.  
A. knowing B. known C. to know D. being known
29. ---- Thanks for the lovely party and the delicious food.  
---- \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. No thanks B. Never mind C. All right D. My pleasure
30. Sally worked late in the evening to finish her report \_\_\_\_\_ her boss could read it first thing next morning.  
A. so that B. because C. before D. or else
31. Mr. Hall understands that \_\_\_\_\_ math has always been easy for him, it is not easy for the students.  
A. unless B. since C. although D. when
32. The man we followed suddenly stopped and looked as if he \_\_\_\_\_ not sure whether he was going in the right direction.  
A. be B. will be C. is D. was
33. The silence of the library \_\_\_\_\_ only by the sound of pages being turned over.  
A. has been broken B. breaks C. broke D. was broken
34. ---- Your coffee smells great!

- It's from Mexico. Would you like \_\_\_\_\_?
- A. it      B. some      C. this      D. little
35. Perhaps we need to clear away these books to make \_\_\_\_\_ for our new students.  
A. place      B. area      C. space      D. room
36. To speak English freely , \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A. a lot of speaking should be done .  
B. more speaking is necessary  
C. you should do more speaking  
D. English should be spoken very often
37. ----When did the concert \_\_\_\_\_?  
----Oh , two days ago .  
A. happen      B. take place      C. hold      D. start
38. Until then , his family \_\_\_\_\_ from him for two months .  
A. didn't hear      B. hasn't heard  
C. hadn't heard      D. haven't heard
39. When you come to Wuhan, I can put you \_\_\_\_\_ for the night .  
A. up      B. down      C. in      D. out
40. ----I can't find Tom anywhere .  
----He \_\_\_\_\_ his homework upstairs .  
A. might have done      B. must be doing  
C. should have done      D. is able to do
41. Instead of writing \_\_\_\_\_ letter , I talk with my mother on \_\_\_\_\_ telephone once a month .  
A. the, the      B. a, 不填      C. a, the      D. one, a
42. Although Jane agrees with me on most points , here was one on which she was unwilling to \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A. give up      B. give in      C. give away      D. give off
43. She returned home from the office , only \_\_\_\_\_ the door open and something \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A. finding ; missed      B. to find; missed  
C. to find ; missing      D. finding ; losing
44. ----The weather isn't good enough for an outing , is it ?  
----Not in the least . We can't have \_\_\_\_\_ at this time of the year .  
A. a worse day      B. a nicer day  
C. such a bad day      D. so fine a day
45. Information has been put forward \_\_\_\_\_ more middle school graduates will be admitted into universities .  
A. while      B. that      C. when      D. as
46. I often go to the English corner to have a free talk with my classmates \_\_\_\_\_ I am busy.  
A. except that      B. except for      C. except when      D. except
47. It will be quite a long time \_\_\_\_\_ she is back again, so don't be too cross with her.  
A. that      B. since      C. before      D. until
48. Henry can't attend the meeting at present because he is preparing the speech at the party \_\_\_\_\_ at Marie's house tomorrow.  
A. to be held      B. hold      C. to hold      D. being held
49. I met the teacher in the street yesterday \_\_\_\_\_ taught me English three years ago.  
A. which      B. when      C. where      D. who
50. ---- How did you pay these worker Well, as a rule they were paid \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A. on the hour      B. by the hour  
C. to the hour      D. with the hour
51. After supper she would sit down by the fire, sometimes for \_\_\_\_\_ an hour, thinking of her young and happy days.

- A. as long as      B. as soon as  
C. as much as      D. as many as
52. He is one of those students who, I am sure, always do \_\_\_\_ best.  
A. your      B. their      C. my      D. our
53. ---I didn't go to work yesterday afternoon because my car broke down.  
---You \_\_\_\_ mine. I wasn't using it.  
A. might borrow      B. could have borrowed  
C. can borrow      D. ought to borrow
54. Fred always \_\_\_\_ doing the washing-up by saying he's working in the garden.  
A. gets up      B. gets down to  
C. gets out of      D. gets along
55. I finally got the job I dreamed about. Never in all my life \_\_\_\_ so happy.  
A. I feel      B. I felt      C. I had felt      D. had I felt
56. We were swimming in the lake \_\_\_\_ suddenly the storm started.  
A. when      B. while      C. until      D. before
57. We're going to \_\_\_\_ with some friends for a picnic. Would you like to join us?  
A. get in      B. get over      C. get along      D. get together
58. On \_\_\_\_ news today, there were \_\_\_\_ reports of heavy snow in that area.  
A. the; the      B. the; 不填      C. 不填; 不填      D. 不填; the
59. The shop doesn't open until 11 a.m., \_\_\_\_ it loses a lot of business.  
A. for      B. or      C. but      D. so
60. I arrived late; I \_\_\_\_ the road to be so icy.  
A. wouldn't expect      B. haven't expected  
C. hadn't expected      D. wasn't expecting
61. ---Do you think I should get a good guidebook?  
---Yes, of course. \_\_\_\_, you also need a good camera and comfortable shoes.  
A. what's more      B. In other words  
C. By the way      D. All in all
62. He looked around and caught a man \_\_\_\_ his hand into the pocket of a passenger.  
A. put      B. to be putting      C. to put      D. putting
63. He was in hospital for six months. He felt as if he was \_\_\_\_ from the outside world.  
A. cut down      B. cut off      C. cut up      D. cut through
64. I \_\_\_\_ while reading the English textbook, Luckily, my roommate woke me up in time!  
A. had fallen asleep      B. have fallen asleep  
C. fell asleep      D. fall asleep
65. \_\_\_\_ I can see, there is only one possible way to keep away from the danger.  
A. As long as      B. As far as      C. Just as      D. Even if
66. \_\_\_\_ the program, they have to stay there for another two weeks.  
A. Not completing      B. Not completed  
C. Not having completed      D. Having not completed
67. She doesn't know anyone here. She has got \_\_\_\_ to talk to.  
A. anyone      B. someone      C. everyone      D. no one
68. While he was investigating ways to improve the telescope, Newton made \_\_\_\_ discover which completely changed \_\_\_\_ man's understanding of color.  
A. a...不填      B. a...the      C. 不填...the      D. the...a
69. Sometimes it was a bit boring to work there because there wasn't always \_\_\_\_ much to do.  
A. such      B. that      C. more      D. very
70. Of the making of good books there is no end; neither \_\_\_\_ any end to their influence

- man's lives.  
 A. there is            B. there are            C. is there            D. are there
71. The great success of this program has been \_\_\_\_\_ due to the support given by the local businessmen.  
 A. rather            B. very            C. quickly            D. largely
72. If you are planning to spend your money having fun this week, better \_\_\_\_\_ it—you've got some big bills coming.  
 A. forget            B. forgot            C. forgetting            D. to forget
73. Helen always helps her mother after school, which \_\_\_\_\_ most of her day.  
 A. takes up            B. makes up            C. saves up            D. puts up
74. ---- No, I'm afraid he isn't in. This is his secretary speaking. Can I help you?  
 ---- \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Oh, you will.            B. Oh, that's a pity.  
 C. I should think so.            D. Well, I look forward to hearing from you.
75. ---- Do you mind if I open the window?  
 ---- \_\_\_\_\_ I feel a bit cold.  
 A. Of course not.            B. I'd rather you didn't.  
 C. Go ahead.            D. Why not?
76. You'd better ask the professor \_\_\_\_\_ more advice on your studies.  
 A. about            B. for            C. with            D. to
77. Some people fear that air pollution may \_\_\_\_\_ changes in the weather around the world.  
 A. bring to            B. bring up            C. bring about            D. bring back
78. ---- The possibility of a flood was just reported over the radio.  
 ---- I know. I heard about it. The river \_\_\_\_\_ the top of its bank.  
 A. has reached            B. reaching  
 C. had been reached            D. had reached
79. ---- I'm sorry to keep you waiting. I'll make shorter work of this.  
 ---- \_\_\_\_\_ I'm in no hurry.  
 A. Take it easy            B. Take your time  
 C. Don't mention it            D. Do as you please
80. I \_\_\_\_\_ have been here, but I \_\_\_\_\_ not find the time.  
 A. could; could            B. might; could  
 C. should; could            D. should; would
81. Nobody believes him \_\_\_\_\_ he said.  
 A. even though            B. in spite of  
 C. no matter what            D. as though
82. She is writing a letter to a friend of hers, \_\_\_\_\_ him to attend the meeting.  
 A. having invited            B. inviting  
 C. to invite            D. invited
83. The boy pointed to the direction \_\_\_\_\_ he would run.  
 A. in which            B. to which            C. that            D. which
84. In some countries, \_\_\_\_\_ are called "public schools" are not owned by the public.  
 A. they            B. as            C. what            D. that
85. We should prevent pollution \_\_\_\_\_ happily.  
 A. living            B. for living  
 C. to live            D. to living

## 二完形填空

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从 1-20 各题所给的四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

## Passage 1

School was over and I was both mentally and physically tired. I sat at the very front of the bus because of my (1) to get home. Sitting at the front makes you (2) out like a shiny coin in a pile of dull pennies.

Janie, the driver, tries to break the (3) atmosphere by striking the match of (4) I try to mind my manners and (5) listen, but usually I am too busy thinking about my day. On this day,(6) ,her conversation was worth listening to.

"My father's sick," she said to no one in (7) I could see the anxiety and fear in her eyes. With a sudden change of attitude and interest, I asked, "What's wrong with him?"

With her eyes wet and her voice tight from (8) the tears, she responded, "Heart trouble." Her eyes lowered as she (9) "I've already lost my mum, so I don't think I can stand losing him."

I couldn't respond. I was (10) My heart ached for her. I sat on the old, smelly seat thinking of the great (11) my own mother was thrown into when her father died. I saw how hard it was, (12) still is, for her. I wouldn't like anyone to go (13) that.

Suddenly I realized Janie wasn't only a bus driver. That was(14)her job. She had a whole world of family and concerns too. I had never thought of her as (15) but a driver.

I suddenly felt very (16) I realized I had only thought of people as (17)as what their purposes were in my life. I paid no attention to Janie because she was a bus driver. I had judged her by her job and brushed her off as (18)

For all I know, I'm just another person in (19) else's world, and may not even be important , I (20) not have been so selfish and self-centered. Everyone has places to go, people to see and appointments(约会) to keep. Understanding people is an art.

1. A. anxiety B. determination C. decision D. attempt
2. A. find B. make C. think D. stand
3. A. unpopular B. uncomfortable C. unusual D. unforgettable
4. A. fire B. topic C. conversation D. discussion
5. A. politely B. devotedly C. carelessly D. sincerely
6. A. however B. therefore C. thus D. otherwise
7. A. surprise B. common C. silence D. particular
8. A. fighting B. avoiding C. clearing D. keeping
9. A. told B. lasted C. repeated D. continued
10. A. for sure B. at ease C. in shock D. in despair
11. A. mercy B. pain C. pity D. disappointment
12. A. but B. yet C. and D. or
13. A. over B. round C. through D. without
14. A. almost B. nearly C. ever D. just
15. A. something B. anything C. nothing D. everything.
16. A. sad B. embarrassed C. selfish D. worried
17. A. far B. long C. much D. well
18. A. unfit B. unselfish C. unnecessary D. unimportant
19. A. everyone B. someone C. anyone D. no one
20. A. must B. may C. can D. should

## Passage 2

Andy was still traveling in Spain when he realized he had to confirm (确认) his flight home with the airline company (航空公司). He was visiting Spain in order to (1) his Spanish. When he was speaking to people (2) he had no (3) understanding what they said. (4) , when he was speaking on the phone, he (5) had a problem. Andy (6) the airline. And the clerk confirmed that his plane was leaving at nine o'clock three days from that day. She (7) told Andy to be at the airport two hours (8) in order to check in his luggage and get a seat.

Since he was (9) in three days, Andy didn't (10) any time. He visited as many places as he could. He thought that it would probably be a while before he had enough money again. He wished he could (11) and spend a year in Spain.

Too (12), the final day arrived. Andy left early for the airport to arrive two hours before take-off. He hated to (13). He went to the clerk to (14) his ticket. The clerk looked at the ticket with (15). "Why, sir, but your flight was at nine o'clock in the morning, and (16) it is eight in the evening." "But I confirmed my flight," (17) Andy. "Will I have to pay for another ticket?"

"No, sir. However, the next flight out will be three days from now."

Andy's (18) of shock turned to one of (19) as he realized that now he could continue his (20).

1. A. prepare B. improve C. enjoy D. learn
2. A. slowly B. in public C. in person D. carefully
3. A. difficulty B. idea C. mistake D. interest
4. A. Instead B. Therefore C. Meanwhile D. However
5. A. even B. just C. still D. seldom
6. A. called B. liked C. trusted D. asked
7. A. again B. also C. only D. once
8. A. before B. earlier C. later D. after
9. A. moving B. returning C. staying D. leaving
10. A. take B. have C. lose D. find
11. A. wait B. go home C. stop D. come back
12. A. shortly B. quickly C. badly D. early
13. A. speak B. go C. rush D. delay
14. A. buy B. present C. order D. provide
15. A. astonishment B. patience C. respect D. delight
16. A. maybe B. so C. here D. now
17. A. insisted B. apologized C. replied D. demanded
18. A. experience B. expression C. look D. face
19. A. pleasure B. comfort C. sadness D. hopelessness
20. A. plan B. flight C. journey D. vacation

### Passage 3

Chad performs his 24-foot aluminum (铝) boat past young willow trees (柳树) that stick out of the waters of the Mississippi River. Sunshine dances off maples (枫树), their branches heavy with (1) spring leaves. But a (2) inspection discloses trouble behind the beautiful sight. Rubbish is (3) in a log jam (浮木淤塞) and hangs from the trees' branches.

For the next three hours Chad and his team pull plastic bags, tanks, bottles and (4) bowling pins out of the water. Then they (5) for a picnic table caught in the trees.

The Mississippi River Beautification & Restoration Project began in 1997 (6) Chad's one-man effort to pick up rubbish (7) a 400-mile stretch of the 2340-mile river started. That year, often working (8), the 22-year-old cleaned 150 miles of shoreline.

At first the project appeared (9) and useless. But Chad tried his best to find (10), and with their supporting, he soon had a new (11) and a five-man team—the Boom Crane Crew. Last year alone the crew pulled from the water 44051 gallon drums (油桶), 1104 tyres and enough plastic bags to (12) a football field. Much of the waste will be (13).

"Chad's operation is the only one (14) in progress on the river," says Mark of the Mississippi River Basin Alliance, a (15) of environmental groups. "It's the (16) I've ever seen in 20 years, and he is inspiring others to do the (17).

"The Mississippi River was my back yard," Chad says. In his teens he and his brother (18) on the rivers as crammers (掘蚌者) and camped on islands dotting the waterway. "The river has given me a livelihood and (19) me so much joy." Chad says "I wanted to do something in (20).

1. A. ripe B. brown C. falling D. fresh
2. A. slower B. quicker C. closer D. stricter
3. A. placed B. piled C. trapped D. thrown
4. A. ever B. even C. nearly D. merely
5. A. come B. give C. head D. arrive
6. A. when B. by C. for D. as
7. A. on B. in C. off D. along
8. A. alone B. hard C. quietly D. happily
9. A. unimportant B. unnecessary  
C. impossible D. unpleasant
10. A. supporters B. workers C. engineers D. pioneers
11. A. car B. boat C. plan D. crew
12. A. form B. cover C. build D. fill
13. A. burned B. buried C. used D. recycled
14. A. eagerly B. actually C. strongly D. generally
15. A. lab B. market C. union D. meeting
16. A. biggest B. earliest C. latest D. luckiest
17. A. deed B. favor C. same D. job
18. A. played B. stayed C. traveled D. worked
19. A. carried B. brought C. sent D. took
20. A. return B. turn C. danger D. trouble

#### Passage 4

It is generally accepted that the experiences of the child in his first years largely determine his character and later personality. Every experience (1) the child something and the effects are (2).

“Upbringing” normally used to refer to the treatment and training of the child (3) the home. This is closely (4) the treatment and training of the child in school, which is usually distinguished (区别) by the (5) “education”. In a society such as ours, both (6) and teachers are responsible for the chances provided for the development of the child, (7) upbringing and education depend on each other.

The ideals and practices of child upbringing are different from culture to culture. (8), the more rural (农村的) the group, the more (9) the customs of child upbringing. In more technologically developed societies, childhood and adolescence (青春期) are likely (10) a long time, (11) more chances for education and greater variety in (12) development. Early upbringing in the (13) is naturally affected both by the cultural pattern of the group and by the parents (14) and their aims and depends not only on upbringing and education but also on the (15) abilities of the child. Wide differences of intelligence (智力) and character (16) even in children of the same family.

Parents can (17) what is normal in physical, mental and social development, by (18) some of the many books (19) on scientific knowledge in these areas, or less dependable since the sample (实例) is smaller, by comparing (20) with friends and relatives who have children.

1. A. offers B. affords C. teaches D. pays
2. A. dangerous B. Limited C. immediate D. increasing
3. A. from B. for C. out of D. within
4. A. covered with B. devoted to  
C. made from D. related to
5. A. term B. time C. kind D. age
6. A. children B. parents C. students D. classmates
7. A. so that B. so long as C. in that case D. even

8. A. Surprisingly B. Besides C. Generally D. However  
 9. A. strange B. unchangeable C. unusual D. curious  
 10. A. to cover B. to change C. to spend D. to spread  
 11. A. resulting in B. beginning with  
 C. hoping for D. waiting for  
 12. A. body B. brain C. character D. education  
 13. A. school B. home C. society D. world  
 14. A. care B. luck C. ability D. job  
 15. A. wonderful B. great C. named D. born  
 16. A. happen B. make C. exist D. hold  
 17. A. bring down B. find out C. work out D. make up  
 18. A. referring to B. looking into  
 C. holding out D. taking up  
 19. A. called B. decided C. based D. carried  
 20. A. books B. letters C. notes D. answers

### Passage 5

#### Surfing: it's Not Just for Boys Anymore

If you asked high school girls to name their favorite sports, most would probably say basketball or volleyball. I happen to be one of the few girls who would 1: surfing (冲浪运动). But isn't that a boy thing? Some people 2. Most certainly not.

I started surfing about five years ago and 3 in love with the sport on the very first day. Riding that first 4 was the best feeling I had ever experienced.

When I try to 5 surfing with other things, I find it very difficult because, in my 6, there's nothing like it. It involves(牵涉到)body, 7, and soul. There's sand between my toes and cool, salt water all 8 us. The feeling I get when I'm surfing across that 9, becoming one with the 10, is like I'm weightless.

The one thing I can 11 from surfing and not any other sport is endless challenge (挑战). You can never be the "best surfer" because the ocean 12 an uncountable variety of waves that nobody can ever master. The variations of surfing styles are wonderful. Some surfers are free and flowing; others are very aggressive (活跃有力的) and 13. All of these things attract me to surfing and make it 14 from any other sport.

I've 15 to tell every girl I know to do something that people don't think girls can do. It's part of being human to advance to new 16, so shouldn't it be expected that girls should step up and start. 17 the limits of things boys and men used to dominate (主宰)?

There're women 18 side by side with the President of our country, so why not side by side with the boys 19 the football team or out in the water surfing? Give girls a chance to 20, and they will.

1. A. tell B. answer C. give D. realize  
 2. A. wonder B. understand C. reply D. believe  
 3. A. stayed B. came C. dropped D. fell  
 4. A. wave B. storm C. sail D. boat  
 5. A. bring B. connect C. compare D. tie  
 6. A. work B. study C. holiday D. life  
 7. A. mind B. effort C. health D. time  
 8. A. along B. above C. around D. by  
 9. A. beach B. water C. board D. lake  
 10. A. sky B. world C. earth D. ocean

11. A. take      B. get      C. make      D. keep  
 12. A. catches    B. includes    C. offers      D. collects  
 13. A. sharp      B. great      C. hard      D. calm  
 14. A. known      B. right      C. far      D. different  
 15. A. chosen      B. tried      C. learned    D. promised  
 16. A. levels      B. points      C. steps      D. parts  
 17. A. reaching    B. accepting    C. pushing    D. setting  
 18. A. sitting      B. walking      C. fighting    D. working  
 19. A. of            B. from      C. on          D. with  
 20. A. think      B. succeed      C. perform    D. feel

Passage 6

Since my family were not going to be helpful, I decided I would look for a job all by myself and not tell them about it till I'd got one.

I had seen an agency (中介机构) advertised in a local newspaper. I rushed out of the   1   in search of it. I was wildly excited, and as   2   as if I were going on the stage. Finding the   3   quite easily, I ran breathlessly through a door which said "Enter without knocking, if you please."

The simple atmosphere of the office   4   me. The woman looked carefully at me   5   through her glasses, and then   6   me in a low voice. I answered softly. All of a sudden I started to feel rather   7  . She wondered why I was looking for this sort of   8  . I felt even more helpless when she told me that it would be   9   to get a job without   10  . I wondered whether I ought to leave,   11   the telephone on her desk rang. I heard her say:

"  12  , I've got someone in the   13   at this very moment who might   14  ." She wrote down a   15  , and held it out to me, saying: "Ring up this lady. She wants a   16   immediately. In fact, you would have to start tomorrow by cooking a dinner for ten people."

"Oh yes," said I   17   having cooked for more than four in my life. I   18   her again and again, and rushed out to the   19   telephone box. I collected my thoughts, took a deep breath, and rang the number. I said confidently that I was just what she was looking for.

I spent the next few hours   20   cook books.

1. A. bed    B. house    C. agency      D. office  
 2. A. proud    B. please    C. nervous      D. worried  
 3. A. family    B. door      C. place      D. stage  
 4. A. calmed    B. excited    C. frightened    D. disturbed  
 5. A. as usual    B. for a while    C. in a minute    D. once again  
 6. A. advised    B. examined    C. informed      D. questioned  
 7. A. encouraged    B. dissatisfied    C. hopeless      D. pleased  
 8. A. place      B. job      C. advice      D. help  
 9. A. difficult    B. helpless    C. possible      D. unusual  
 10. A. ability      B. experience    C. knowledge    D. study  
 11. A. after    B. since    C. until      D. when  
 12. A. Above all      B. As a matter of fact  
     C. As a result      D. In spite of that  
 13. A. family    B. house    C. office      D. restaurant  
 14. A. hire    B. accept    C. suit      D. offer  
 15. A. letter    B. name    C. note      D. number  
 16. A. cook    B. help    C. teacher    D. secretary  
 17. A. almost    B. never    C. nearly      D. really  
 18. A. answered    B. promised    C. thanked    D. told  
 19. A. outside    B. local    C. closest      D. nearest

20. A. borrowing B. buying C. reading D. writing

### Passage 7

Why, you may wonder, should spiders be our friends? Because they (1) so many insects, and insects include some of the greatest (2) of the human race. Insects would make it (3) for us to live in the world; they would devour (吞噬) all our (4) and kill our cattle, if it were not for the protection we (5) from insect-eating animals. We (6) a lot to the birds and beasts who eat insects, but all of them put (7) kill only a very small amount of the number destroyed by spiders. Moreover, (8) some of the insect eaters, spiders never do the least harm to us (9) our belongings. Spiders are not (10), as many people think, nor (11) nearly related to them. One can tell the difference almost at a glance for a spider (12) has eight legs and an insect never more than six. How many spiders are engaged in the work on our behalf.? One authority (13) spiders made a (14) of the spiders and found that there were more than 2,250,000 in one acre; that is something like 6,000,000 spiders of different kinds on a football field. Spiders are busy for (15) half the year in killing insects. It is impossible to make more than the wildest guess at how (16 ) they kill, but they are (17) creatures, not content with only three (18) a day. It has been estimated that the weight of all insects destroyed by the spiders in Britain in one (19) would be greater than the (20) weight of all human beings in the country.

1. A. destroy B. damage C. hurt D. harm
2. A. neighbors B. enemies C. strangers D. friends
3. A. possible B. probable C. unable D. impossible
4. A. rice B. wheat C. crops D. vegetables
5. A. get B. gain C. earn D. make
6. A. own B. thank C. give D. owe
7. A. around B. together C. about D. altogether
8. A. like B. dislike C. unlike D. as
9. A. or B. and C. but D. besides
10. A. creatures B. insects C. eaters D. birds
11. A. maybe B. again C. even D. perhaps
12. A. almost B. ever C. always D. nearly
13. A. about B. in C. at D. on
14. A. decision B. report C. conclusion D. research
15. A. at most B. at least C. at last D. at once
16. A. many B. fast C. easy D. hard
17. A. dangerous B. eager C. hungry D. kind
18. A. meals B. times C. hours D. ones
19. A. minute B. year C. week D. day
20. A. most B. all C. final D. total

### 三.阅读理解

#### Passage 1

I needed to get some money so, after Christmas, I took a job in the clothes department at Graham's for the first fortnight of the January sale. I can't say that I enjoyed it, but it was an experience I'll never forget.

I could never understand why there were so many things in the sales; where did they all come from? Now I know the secret! Firstly, there is the special winter stock (货物) and the stock that people buy all the year round; some of these things are slightly reduced. Secondly, there are the summer clothes they couldn't sell last year; these are heavily reduced to clear them. Thirdly,

there are cheap clothes bought in specially for the sales; these are put out at high prices ten days before the sale begins and then are reduced by 60% in the sale. Clever! Lastly, they buy in “seconds” (clothes not in perfect condition) for the sale and they are sold very cheaply.

When I arrived half an hour before opening on the first day of the sale, there was already a queue around three sides of the building. This made me very nervous.

When the big moment arrived to open the doors, the security guards, looking less confident than usual, came up to them, keys in hand. The moment they had unlocked the doors, they hid behind the doors for protection as the noisy crowd charged in. I couldn't believe my eyes; this wasn't shopping, it was a battlefield! One poor lady couldn't keep her feet and was knocked over by people pushing from behind.

Clothes were flying in all directions as people searched for the sizes, colors and styles they wanted. Quarrels broke out. Mothers were using their small children to crawl (爬行) through people's legs and get hold of things they couldn't get near themselves.

Within minutes I had half a dozen people pushing clothes under my nose, each wanting to be the first served. Where had the famous English Queue gone? The whole day continued like that, but I kept my temper (脾气)! I was taking money hand over fist and began to realize why, twice a year, Graham's were happy to turn their expensive store into a battlefield like this.

In the sale fever, people were spending money like water without thinking whether they needed what they were buying. As long as it was a bargain it was Ok.

You won't believe this but as soon as I got home I crashed out for four hours. Then I had dinner and went back to bed, fearing the sound of the alarm which would tell me to get ready for the second day of the sale.

1. What kind of clothes is likely to be sold 5% cheaper?
  - A. Last summer's clothes.
  - B. Clothes not in perfect condition.
  - C. Clothes bought in specially for the sales
  - D. Clothes for winter.
2. Which of the following statements is true?
  - A. The customers gave up the queuing, for which the English are famous.
  - B. The customers kept their temper while looking for clothes they wanted.
  - C. Small children enjoyed crawling through people's legs.
  - D. The security guards were fearless of the crowd
3. In the author's opinion, why were Graham's happy to make their expensive store into a “battlefield”?
  - A. There were too many clothes and they wanted to clear them in the sales.
  - B. They were eager to show that they were clever at doing business.
  - C. They could take the chance to raise the prices of all their clothes.
  - D. They wanted to make more money by having sales.
4. The expression “crashed out” means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. chatted with her friends
  - B. slept soundly
  - C. broke down
  - D. dined out
5. What would be the best title for the passage?
  - A. The Best Bargain
  - B. Hunting for a job
  - C. Sale Fever
  - D. A Pleasant Fortnight

#### Passage 2

There are three separate sources of danger in supplying energy by nuclear power (原子能).

First, the radioactive material must travel from its place of production to the power station. Although the power stations themselves are strongly built, the containers used for the transport of the materials are not. Normally, only two methods of transport are in use, namely road or rail. Unfortunately, both of these may have an effect on the general public, since they are sure to

pass near, or even through, heavily populated areas.

Second, there is the problem of waste. All nuclear power stations produce wastes that in most cases will remain radioactive for thousands of years. It is impossible to make these wastes nonradioactive, and so they must be stored in one of the inconvenient ways that scientists have invented. For example, they may be buried under the ground, or dropped into deserted mines, or sunk in the sea. However, these methods do not solve the problem, since an earthquake could easily break the containers.

Third, there may occur the danger of a leak (泄漏) or an explosion at the power station. As with the other two dangers, this is not very likely, so it does not provide a serious objection to the nuclear program. However, it can happen.

Separately, these three types of dangers are not a great cause for worry. Taken together, though, the probability of disaster (灾难) is extremely high.

1. Which of the following is FALSE?
  - A. It is possible that a leak or an explosion occurs at a power station.
  - B. It is unusual for radioactive materials to be transported across land.
  - C. The containers are likely to be broken by an earthquake.
  - D. Nuclear wastes remain dangerous in most cases for many years.
2. The author thinks that the ways to store nuclear wastes are \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. easy
  - B. impossible
  - C. reasonable
  - D. ineffective
3. What do we learn from the last paragraph?
  - A. The power station is a safe place.
  - B. The dangers of nuclear energy can be prevented.
  - C. The general public are strongly against the nuclear program.
  - D. By itself, none of the three dangers is very likely to cause much worry.
4. What is this passage about?
  - A. Uses of nuclear power.
  - B. Dangers from nuclear power.
  - C. Public anger at nuclear power.
  - D. Accidents caused by nuclear power.
5. Which of the following is TRUE?
  - A. The public are not strongly against the nuclear program
  - B. The public are strongly against the nuclear program.
  - C. The public are not worrying about the dangers of nuclear power
  - D. The public know little about the dangers of nuclear power

#### Passage 3

Washington---Nearly 40 million children in developing countries stand to lose one or both parents to AIDS over the next 13 years, and almost 3 million children under 15 have caught the disease worldwide, US experts said. "More than 40 million children in 23 developing nations will likely have lost one or both their parents by 2010. Most of these deaths will be the result of the HIV/AIDS and complicated illnesses," Brian Atwood, a US official said. Meanwhile, since the first reported death of a child by AIDS in Los Angeles 15 years ago, almost 3 million children under 15 are estimated to have caught the disease worldwide, and at least 1000 are dying each day. "In countries across Africa, Asia and Latin America, HIV/AIDS is pulling years of progress in economic and social development,"

He added. "Life expectancy (寿命) which has been steadily on the rise for the last thirty years will drop to 40 years or less in nine African countries by the year 2020." Atwood said serious work to help stop children from dying in developing countries was being wipe out. "In all 23 countries included in this study, AIDS-related death will take away the gains made in child survival over the past 20 years. In Zambia and Zimbabwe, children's death rates will likely nearly double," Atwood said.

1. According to the news, the writer worries most about \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. grown-us      B. children      C. Americans      D. old people
2. AIDS is developing fast in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Europe      B. North America  
C. Poor countries      D. rich countries
3. The first child who died of AIDS lived in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. England      B. Russia      C. Japan      D. America
4. AIDS is not only causing millions of death to human beings, but also \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. speeding the development of society  
B. slowing down the development of society  
C. polluting the air  
D. breaking the balance of nature
5. The underlined words “wipe out” means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. cleaned out      B. rubbed away  
C. dried up      D. destroyed completely

#### Passage 4

Louis Pasteur, the famous French chemist and bacteriologist, invented “pasteurization”. In 1854 Pasteur was made head of the department of science at the University of Lille. and it was there that he made one of his most famous discoveries. Lille was a major center for wine and beer-making. And some of the local wine-makers asked Pasteur if he could help solve the problem of keeping wine fresh. At that time. It was believed that food and drinks go “had” due to a purely chemical process (变化过程). But during a series of experiments Pasteur proved that tiny living organisms (微生物) caused food and drinks to go bad. In the case of wine and beer the organisms are already present in the form of the various yeasts (酵母) that caused the fermentation (发酵) process. Pasteur discovered that heating the wine gently for a few minutes after it had fermented would kill off the yeast that was left in the wine, with the result that the wine would remain fresh for much longer. He also proved that food and drinks could be turned bad by other organisms that were present in the air, and that they too would keep fresh much longer if they were kept in airtight containers.

The heating process was so successful that it made Pasteur famous. It was named “pasteurization” in his honor, and by about 1900 it had been widely used for processing and bottling cows’ milk. The result was a huge drop in the number of bottle-fed babies dying from infant diarrhea (婴儿腹泻) and from that time on it has been a standard treatment for milk and many other food products. This simple process has saved thousands, possibly millions, of lives worldwide.

1. Pasteur became \_\_\_\_\_ in 1854.  
A. the chairperson of the science department at the University of Lille  
B. the director of a chemical laboratory at the University of Lille  
C. the general manager of a large beer-making company  
D. the president of the University of Lille
2. According to the passage, Lille was a major center for \_\_\_\_\_ in the mid-19th century.  
A. growing grain crops      B. making beer and wine.  
C. doing chemical research      D. producing various kinds of yeasts.
3. In the last sentence of paragraph 1, the underlined word “they” refers to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. wine and beer      B. food and drinks  
C. the various yeasts      D. other organisms
4. We can infer from the passage that Pasteur’s discovery \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. is no longer widely used for treating milk and other food products  
B. did not bring much profit to the wine makers in Lille  
C. has done a lot of good to children in the world

- D. has greatly reduced the number of wars in the world
5. Louis Pasteur was \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. a famous French chemist and bacteriologist
  - B. a university teacher
  - C. a wine maker
  - D. a milk-seller

#### Passage 5

Dolphins (海豚) are not fish, but warm-blooded animals. They live in groups, and speak to each other in their own language. In this they are like other animals, such as beasts and birds. But dolphins are very different from almost all land animals. Their brain is nearly the same size as our own, and they live a long time—at least twenty or thirty years.

Like some animals, dolphins use sound to help them find their way around. They also make these sounds to talk to each other and to help them find food. We now know they do not use their ears to receive these sounds, but the lower part of the mouth, called the jaw.

Strangely, dolphins seem to like man, and for thousands of years there have been stories about the dolphin and its friendship with people.

There is a story about sailors in the 19th century. In a dangerous part of the sea off the coast of New Zealand, they learnt to look for a dolphin called Jack. From 1871 to 1903 Jack met every boat in the area and showed it the way. Then in 1903 a passenger on a boat called The Penguin shot and wounded Jack. He recovered and for nine years more continued to guide all ships through the area—except for The Penguin.

Today, some people continue to kill dolphins, but many countries of the world now protect them and in these places it is against the law to kill them.

1. Dolphins are different from many other animals in that they \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. live in groups
  - B. have large brains
  - C. are warm-blooded
  - D. have their own language
2. Which of the following does the dolphin use to help it find its way around?
  - A. Its nose.
  - B. Its ears.
  - C. Its mouth.
  - D. Its eyes.
3. Why did the sailors off the coast of New Zealand look for Jack?
  - A. He was lonely and liked to be with people.
  - B. They enjoyed playing with him.
  - C. He was seriously wounded.
  - D. They wanted his help
4. By telling the story of Jack the writer wanted to show that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. dolphins are friendly and clever
  - B. people are cruel to animals
  - C. Jack is different from other dolphins
  - D. dolphins should be protected by law

#### Passage 6

Some time ago I discovered that one of my chairs had a broken leg. I didn't think there would be any difficulty in getting it mended, as there are a whole lot of antique(古董) shops near my home. So I left home one morning carrying the chair with me. I went into the first shop expecting a friendly reception(接待). I was quite wrong. The man wouldn't even look at my chair.

The second shop, though slightly more polite, was just the same, and the third and the fourth—so I decided that my approach must be wrong.

I entered the fifth shop with a plan in my mind. I placed the chair on the floor and said to the shopkeeper, "Would you like to buy a chair?" He looked it over carefully and said, "Yes, not a bad chair. How much do you want for it, sir?" "Twenty pounds," I said. "OK," he said, "I'll give you twenty pounds." "It's got a slightly broken leg," I said. "Yes, I saw that, it's nothing."

Everything was going according to plan and I was getting excited. "What will you do with it?" I asked. "Oh, it will be easy to sell once the repair is done." "I'll buy it," I said. "What do you mean? You've just sold it to me," he said. "Yes, I know but I've changed my mind. I am sorry. I'll give you twenty-seven pounds for it." "You must be crazy," he said. Then, suddenly the penny dropped. "I know what you want. You want me to repair your chair." "You're right," I said. "And what would you have done if I had walked in and said, 'Would you mean this chair for me?' " "I wouldn't have agreed to do it," he said. "We don't do repairs, not enough money in it and too much trouble. But I'll mend this for you, shall we say for a fiver?" He was a very nice man and was greatly amused(感到有趣) by the whole thing.

1. We can learn from the text that in the first shop the writer \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. was rather impolite  
B. was warmly received  
C. asked the shopkeeper to buy his chair  
D. asked the shopkeeper to repair his chair
2. The underlined word "approach" in the second paragraph means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. plan for dealing with things      B. decision to sell things  
C. idea of repairing things      D. way of doing things
3. The expression "the penny dropped" in the last paragraph means the shopkeeper \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. changed his mind      B. accepted the offer  
C. saw the writer's purpose      D. decided to help the writer
4. How much did the writer pay?  
A. £ 5.      B. £ 7      C. £ 20.      D. £ 27.
5. From the text, we can learn that the writer was \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. honest      B. careful      C. smart      D. funny

#### Passage 7

Most British telephone cards just plain green, but card collecting becoming a popular hobby in Britain and collectors even have their own magazine, International Telephone Cards. One reason for their interest is that cards from around the world come in a wide variety of different and often very attractive designs. There are 100,000 different cards in Japan alone, and there you can put your own design onto a blank (空白) card simply by using a photograph or a business card.

The first telephone cards, produced in 1976, were Italian. Five years later the first British card appeared, and now you can buy cards in more than a hundred countries. People usually start collecting cards because they are attractive, small and light, and they do not need much space. It is also a cheap hobby for beginners, although for some people it becomes a serious business. In Paris, for example, there is a market where you can buy only telephone cards, and some French cards cost up to 4,000 pounds. The first Japanese card has a value of about 28,000 pounds. Most people only see cards with prices like these in their collectors magazine.

1. The text is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the history of phone cards  
B. phone card collecting as a hobby  
C. reasons for phone card collecting  
D. the great variety of phone cards
2. When did people in Britain begin to use phone cards?  
A. In 1971.      B. In 1975.      C. In 1976.      D. In 1981.
3. The main reason for most people to collect phone cards is that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. they find the cards beautiful and easy to keep  
B. they like to have something from different countries  
C. they want to make money with cards  
D. they think the cards are convenient to use

4. The writer mentions a market in Paris in order to show that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. card collecting is popular among young people  
B. French and Japanese cards are the most valuable  
C. people can make money out of card collecting  
D. card collectors magazines are very useful

#### Passage 8

There are many famous museums throughout the world where people can enjoy art . Washington, D.C. has the National Gallery of Art (美术馆); Paris has the Luvre ; London , the British Museum . Florida International University (FIU) in Miami also shows art for people to see . And it does so without a building , or even a wall for its drawings and paintings .

FIU has opened what it says is the first computer art museum in the United States. You don't have to visit the University to see the art . You just need a computer linked to a telephone .

You can call the telephone number of a university computer and connect your own computer to it . All of the art is stored in the school computer . It is computer art , produced electronically by artists on their own computers . In only a few minutes , your computer can receive and copy all the pictures and drawings .

Robert Shostak is director of the new computer museum . He says he starts the museum because computer artists had no place to show their works .

A computer artist can only record his pictures electronically and send the records , or floppy discs , to others to see on their computers . He can also put his pictures on paper . But to print good pictures on paper , the computer artist needs an expensive laser printer .

Robert Shostak says the electronic museum is mostly for art or computer students at schools and universities . Many of the pictures in the museum are made by students .Mr Shostak said the FIU museum will make computer art more fun for computer artists because more people can see it . He says artists enjoy their work much more if they have an audience . And the great number of home computers in America could mean a huge audience for the electronic museum .

1. The main purpose of this text is to give information about \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. museums throughout the world  
B. an electronic art museum in Miami, U.S.A.  
C. art exhibitions in Florida International University  
D. latest development of computer art
2. To see the art in FIU museum , you need \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. floppy discs  
B. a computer and a printer  
C. pictures and drawings on paper  
D. a computer connected to the museum by telephone line
3. \_\_\_\_\_ are stored in this museum .  
A. Paintings drawn by means of computer  
B. Different styles of paintings  
C. Old paintings  
D. Drawings done by art students of FIU
4. The museum was started when \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Robert Shostak wanted to do something for computer scientists  
B. Robert Shostak wanted to help computer artists  
C. art students needed a place to show their works  
D. computer scientists wanted to do something about art
5. The words "an audience" in the last paragraph refer to \_\_\_\_.

- A. art students                      B. computer owners  
C. exhibits in the museum    D. those who will enjoy art

### Passage 9

One would have to be a fool to overlook the importance of using positive thinking for you rather than allowing negative thinking to work against you . In recent years , research in psychopharmacology (精神药理学) has proven what many people have known over the centuries :a positive attitude is good for you , good for your health , good for your wealth , good for everything . Researchers found that a positive attitude produces a specific chemical reaction which makes people feel better ,while negative thinking results in a decline of hormone (荷尔蒙) and shuts down the immune (免疫的) system . This leads to illness and depression . Positive thoughts will make you feel better . Even if you must begin by literally forcing yourself to be positive (faking it , so to speak ) , it will become contagious (会传播的) and the positive thoughts will generate nice little chemicals and good feelings which will reinforce the positive thoughts .

For example , if you force yourself to smile or laugh , even when you don't feel like smiling or laughing , if you keep at it for a few minutes ,you will soon feel like it . Feelings can generate thoughts , but thoughts can also generate feelings . Control your thoughts and you can control your feelings . Positive thinking is important in all aspects of our lives . There is probably no single factor more important in determining your success in achieving your career objectives than your own attitude .

It's often been said that in the land of the blind , the one-eyed man is king . And in the office of militant (好战) negativism , the positive workers shine like gold . You cannot control external events , but you can learn to control your reaction to those events and thereby have a positive attitude and be happy . This vital key to success is totally within your control . Use it .

1. If you are not a fool , you should \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. overlook the importance of using the positive thinking.
  - B. attach (加强) importance to positive thinking
  - C. allow the use of negative thinking
  - D. have positive thinking as well as negative thinking
2. We can infer from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. positive thinking can cure you of your diseases
  - B. positive thinking can easily be generated by anyone
  - C. a decline of hormone may cause you to be depressed
  - D. a specific chemical reaction is the cause of negative thinking
3. According to the passage , which of the following is true ?
  - A. Feelings and thoughts can generate each other .
  - B. It's easier to control thoughts than to control feelings .
  - C. Your success depends wholly on your attitude .
  - D. Keeping smiling will surely make you successful .
4. Just like a one-eyed man in the land of the blind , you should \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. take positive attitude in the office of militant negativism
  - B. be king in your office
  - C. pay no attention to what is going on around you
  - D. control your feeling to what is happening to you
5. The best title to the passage is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. Thinking Benefits People
  - B. Why Should People Think
  - C. Positive Thinking and Negative Thinking
  - D. Thinking : The Vital Way

### Passage 10

We can make mistakes at any age. Some mistakes we make are about money. But most mistakes are about people. "Did Jerry really care when I broke up with Helen? "When I got that great job, did Jim really feel good about it, as a friend? Or did he envy (嫉妒) my luck?" "And Paul, why didn't he pick up that he was friendly just because I had a car?" When we look back, doubts like these can make us feel bad. But when we look back, it's too late.

Why do we go wrong about our friends or our enemies? Sometimes what people say hides their real meaning. And if we don't really listen we miss the feeling behind the words. Suppose someone tells you, "You're a lucky dog." that's being friendly. But "lucky dog"? There's a bit of envy in those words. Maybe he doesn't see it himself. But bringing in the "dog" bit puts you down a little. What he may be saying is that he doesn't think you deserve your luck. Just think of all the things you have to be thankful for is another noise that says one thing and means another. It could mean that the speaker is trying to get you to see your problem as part of your life as a whole. But is he? Wrapped up (包藏) in this phrase is the thought that your problem isn't important. It's telling you to think of all the starving people in the world when you haven't got a date for Saturday night.

How can you tell the real meaning behind someone's words? One way is to take a good look at the person talking. Do his words fit the way he looks? Does what he says agree with the tone of voice? His posture (姿态)? The look in his eyes? Stop and think. The minute you spend thinking about the real meaning of what people to you may save another mistake.

1. This passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. how to interpret what people say
  - B. what to do when you listen to others talking
  - C. how to avoid mistakes when you communicate with people
  - D. why we go wrong with people sometimes
2. According to the author, the reason why we go wrong about our friends is that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. we fail to listen carefully when they talk
  - B. we tend to doubt what our friends say
  - C. people usually state one thing but means another
  - D. people tend to be annoyed when we check what they say
3. In the sentence "Maybe he doesn't see it himself." In the second paragraph, the pronoun "it" refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. being friendly
  - B. a bit of envy
  - C. lucky dog
  - D. your luck
4. When we listen to a person talking, the most important thing for us to do is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. notice the way the person is talking
  - B. take a good look at the person talking
  - C. mind his tone, his posture and the look in his eyes
  - D. examine the real meaning of what he says based on his manner, his tone and his posture

### Passage 11

Money spent on advertising is money spent as well as any I know of. It serves directly to bring about a rapid sale of goods at reasonable prices, so setting up a firm home market and making it possible to provide for export (出口) at good prices. By drawing attention to new ideas it helps greatly to raise standards of living. By helping to increase demand it causes an increased need for labor, and is therefore a nice way to fight unemployment. It lowers the costs of many services: without advertisements your daily newspaper would cost four times as much, the price of your television program would need to be doubled, and travel by bus or subway would cost more.

And perhaps most important of all, advertising provides a promise of reasonable value in

the products and services you buy. Besides the fact that twenty-seven Acts of Parliament(国会)govern the terms of advertising, no regular advertiser dare produce anything that fails to live up to the promise of his advertisements. He might fool some people for a little while through misleading advertising. He will not do so for long, for the public has the good sense not to buy the poor goods more than once. If you see product frequently advertised, it is the proof I know that the product does what is promised for it, and that it has good value.

Advertising does more for the good of the public than any other force I can think of.

There is one more point I feel I ought to touch on. Recently I heard a well-known television person declared that he was against advertising because it persuades rather than informs. He was telling us the real difference. Of course advertising tries to persuade.

If its message were nothing but information, that would be difficult to get more people to buy, for even the choice of the color of a shirt is a bit persuasive (有说服力的)--advertising would be so boring that no one would pay any attention. But perhaps that is what the well-known television person wants.

1. By the first sentence of the passage the writer means that \_\_\_\_.  
A. he is fairly familiar with the cost of advertising  
B. everybody knows well that advertising is a waste of money  
C. advertising costs more money than everything else  
D. money on advertising is worth spending
2. In the passage, which of the following is NOT included in the advantages of advertising?  
A. Getting greater fame.                      B. Providing more jobs.  
C. Raising living standards.                D. Reducing newspaper cost.
3. The writer thinks that the well-known TV person is \_\_\_\_.  
A. quite right in passing his judgment on advertising  
B. interested in nothing but the buyers' attention  
C. correct in telling the difference between persuasion and information  
D. obviously unfair in his views on advertising
4. In the writer's opinion, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. advertising can seldom bring material interest to man by providing information  
B. advertising informs people of new ideas rather than wins them over  
C. there is nothing wrong with advertising in persuading the buyer  
D. the buyer is not interested in getting information from an advertisement

#### Passage 12

A new study says one part of the human brain may become smaller as the result of a condition known as jet lag. Jet lag results from flying long distances in an airplane. People with jet lag may feel extremely tired for several days. They may also have problems thinking clearly and remembering.

Recently a researcher at the University of Bristol in Britain reported the findings of his jet lag study, which involved twenty young women who worked for international airlines. They had served passengers on airplanes for five years. These flight attendants flew across many countries and at least seven time zones. In the study, the flight attendants had different amounts of time to recover from jet lag. Half the women spent five days or fewer in their home areas between long flights. The other half spent more than fourteen days in their home areas.

The researcher took some saliva from the women's mouths to measure levels of a hormone(荷尔蒙) that increases during stress (紧张). He tested them to see if they could remember where black spots appeared on a computer screen. And he took pictures of their brains to measure the size of the brain's temporal lobes (脑叶).

It was found that the women who had less time between flights had smaller right temporal lobes. This area of the brain deals with recognizing and remembering what is seen. The same

group performed worse and had slower reaction times on the visual memory test. And their saliva samples showed higher levels of stress hormones.

The researcher believes the brain needs at least ten days to recover after a long trip. He says airline workers told him their ability to remember got worse after working on planes for about four years. Other studies have shown that increased feelings of stress can cause a loss of cells in the part of the brain that controls memory.

Scientists say more tests are needed to study the effects of jet lag on the brain. They want to find out if too much jet lag could permanently (永久性的) affect memory.

1. According to the text, jet lag \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. can cause difficulties in speaking
  - B. can make people feel tired for a few weeks
  - C. can be only found in flight attendants
  - D. can be caused by flying over several time zones
2. It can be inferred from the text that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. the conclusion is refused by many scientists
  - B. scientists fear that this research is not done properly
  - C. every scientific conclusion needs the support from many tests
  - D. the women who were examined in the research were not healthy
3. From the result of the research we can see that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. the women who have longer rest at home show better memory
  - B. the women who fly in short time have smaller right temporal lobes
  - C. the women who have longer flights fail the memory test
  - D. the women who rest more than 14 days produce less hormones
4. What is the subject discussed in the text?
  - A. The cause of jet lag.
  - B. A story of a group of flight attendants.
  - C. The importance of having enough rest after flights.
  - D. A research about the effects of jet lag on the brain.

Passage 13

Blameless

I was a freshman in college when I met the Whites. They were completely different from my own family, yet I felt at home with them immediately. Jane White and I became friends at school, and her family welcomed me like a long-lost cousin.

In my family, it was always important to place blame when anything bad happened.

“Who did this?” my mother would scream about a dirty kitchen.

“This is all your fault, Katharine,” my father would insist when the cat got out or the dishwasher broke.

From the time we were lithe, my sister, brothers and I told on each other. We set a place for blame at the dinner table.

But the Whites didn't worry about who had done what. They picked up the pieces and moved on with their lives. The beauty of this was driven home to me the summer Jane died.

In July, the White sisters and I decided to take a car trip from their home in Florida to New York. The two older sisters, Sarah and Jane, were college students, and the youngest, Amy, had recently turned sixteen. Proud of having a new driver's license(驾照), Amy was excited about practicing her driving on the trip. She showed off her license to everyone she met.

The bin sisters shared the driving of Sarah's new car during the first part of the trip. but when they reached less crowded areas, they let Amy take over. Somewhere in South Carolina, we pulled off the highway to eat. After lunch, Amy got behind the wheel. She came to a crossroads

with a stop sign. Whether she was nervous or just didn't see the sign no one would ever know, but Amy continued into the crossroads without stopping. The driver of a large truck, unable to stop in time, run into our car.

Jane was killed immediately.

I was slightly injured. The most difficult thing that I've ever done was to call the Whites to tell them about the accident and that Jane had died. Painful as it was for me to lose a good friend, I knew that it was far worse for them to lose a child.

When Mr. and Mrs. White arrived at the hospital, they found their two daughters sharing a room. Sarah had a few cuts on the head: Amy's leg was broken. They hugged (拥抱) us all and cried tears of sadness and of joy at seeing their daughters. They wiped away the girls' tears and made a few jokes at Amy as she learned to use her crutches (拐杖).

To both of their daughters, and especially to Amy, over and over they simply said, "We're so glad that you're alive. "

I was astonished. No blame. No accusations.

Later, I asked them why they never talked about the fact that Amy was driving and had run a stop sign.

Mrs. White said, "Jane's gone, and we miss her terribly. Nothing we say or do will ever bring her back. But Amy has her whole life ahead of her. How can she lead a full and happy life if she feels we blame her for her sister's death? "

They were right. Amy graduated from the University of California and got married several years ago. She works as a teacher of learning-disabled students. She's also a mother of two little girls of her own, the oldest named Jane.

1. The author of the passage is\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Mrs. White's niece                      B. Jane's school friend  
C. The Whites' cousin                      D. Sarah's friend from college
2. How did the author's parents differ from the Whites?  
A. The author's parents were less caring.  
B. The author's parents were less loving.  
C. The author's parents were less friendly.  
D. The author's parents were less understanding.
3. How did the accident occur?  
A. Amy didn't stop at a crossroads and a truck hit their car.  
B. Amy didn't know what to do when she saw the stop sign.  
C. Amy didn't slow down so their car ran into a truck.  
D. Amy didn't get off the highway at a crossroads.
4. The accident took place in\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Florida                      B. California                      C. South Carolina                      D. New York
5. The Whites did not blame Amy for Jane's death because\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. they didn't want Amy to feel ashamed and sorry for the rest of her life  
B. Amy was badly injured herself and they didn't want to add to her pain  
C. they didn't want to blame their children in front of others  
D. Amy was their youngest daughter and they loved her best
6. From the passage we can learn that\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Amy has never recovered from the shock  
B. Amy changed her job after the accident  
C. Amy lost her memory after the accident  
D. Amy has lived quite a normal life

## Passage 14

The first tape recorder didn't use tape. It used long thin wire. It was invented in 1900 by Valdemar Poulsen. In 1930, German scientists invented the tape we use today. Back then the tape was on big rolls. In 1964 the Philips company in Holland invented the cassette. It's pretty much a holder for the tape. People use cassettes all over the world. If you don't have a cassette recorder, borrow one.

Think of a book your parents read out loud to you. That might be a great book to read out loud to your mom or dad in their car. Put a cassette in the recorder, open the book, hit the record button and start reading out loud.

Remember there is no such a thing as a wrong way to do this. You might think you've made a mistake, but this gift is part of you, and nothing about that can be a mistake. It's impossible You get to be all artistic and creative here. You might want to play music in the background. Do whatever you want. The gift is you, so you decide. Remember to say "I love you" at the end of your reading. That's like the prize at the end of the book.

1 Choose the right order that shows the development of the tape recorder.

- A. Using big rolls.
- B. Using cassettes.
- C. Using thin wire.

A. abc      B. bca      C. cab      D. cba

2. Why does the author mention the history of tape recorders in Paragraph 1?

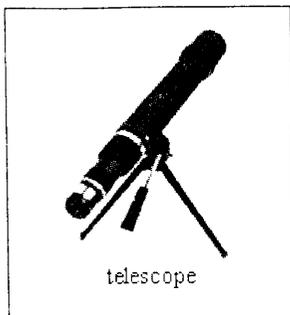
- A. To inform readers of new inventions.
  - B. To lead into his following suggestion.
  - C. To give an example of his suggestion.
  - D. To show the importance of tape recorders.
3. What does the author advise us to do?
- A. To read a book to our parents in their car.
  - B. To ask our parents to record a book.
  - C. To make a gift for our parents.
  - D. To practice reading out loud.

4. The cassette was invented in \_\_\_\_.

- A. 1964      B. 1900      C. 1930      D. 1940

## Passage 15

### Planet Hunter



When Geoff Marcy was 14, his parents bought him a telescope. Every night, he would go onto the roof outside his window to see the wonders of the sky.

"What excited me most was whether there were planets (行星) in other solar (太阳的) systems where life might exist," he says. "I decided to try to find planets orbiting (沿.....轨道运行)

other stars like our Sun.”

And he did, “My fellow researcher, Paul Butler, and I found our first planet in 1995, ” Dr. Marcy says. “We worked for ten years without finding anything! But we stuck with it, and our patience paid off.”

Since then, the two scientists have discovered 65 of the more than 100 planets found orbiting other stars. Dr. Marcy and Dr. Butler also spotted the first “family” of three planets. In June 2002 they announced another discovery; a Jupiter-like (像木星一样的) planet orbiting star 55 Cancri.

At first, the two researchers found only planets that orbit close to stars. Recently, the scientists found planets farther out. The planet orbiting 55 Cancri is a major breakthrough: it is the first sighting of a large gas planet about the same distance from the star as Jupiter is from the Sun.

Why is this important? Scientists think that life on Earth may exist because of two special features (特征) in our solar system. The first is Jupiter.

“Because it's so big, Jupiter pulls comets and asteroids (小行星), or they all come and hit the Earth.” Dr. Marcy explains. “Without Jupiter, life on Earth would likely have been destroyed.”

A second feature is that Earth is a rocky planet where liquid water, which is necessary for life, can exist. Unlike gas planets, rocky planets like Earth have surfaces where water can gather in pools and seas, which may support life. A huge space exists between the Jupiter-like planet and two other planets that lie close to 55 Cancri. Is there an Earth-like planet in the space, too small for us to notice? If so, says Dr. Marcy, “We would have two striking similarities to our solar system;

a Jupiter-like planet and an Earth-like planet. And there may be life! ”

1. What can we learn about Dr. Marcy from the passage?

- A. He is fond of watching Jupiter.
- B. He is from a scientist family.
- C. He dislikes working with Paul Butler.
- D. He is interested in finding life in outer space.

2. Which of the following is true of the recent discovery?

- A. The planet is not as protective as Jupiter.
- B. The planet is close to star 55 Cancri.
- C. The planet proves to be a gas planet.
- D. The planet is as large as Jupiter.

3. How many planets orbiting other stars have the two scientists discovered so far?

- A. 100    B. 69    C. 66    D. 65

4. Dr. Marcy thinks that life may exist in the 55 Cancri system because\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. he has found the system similar to the solar system
- B. he has discovered an Earth-like planet there
- C. he has discovered a rocky planet there
- D. he has found signs of life in the system

5. “But we stuck with it” (in Paragraph 3) means\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. they felt discouraged
- B. they carried on with it
- C. they failed in their attempt
- D. they made some progress

Passage 16

Shopping is not as simple as you may think! There are all sorts of tricks at play each time we reach out for that particular brand (品牌) of product on the shelf.

Coloring, for example, varies according to what the producers are trying to sell. Health foods

are packaged (包装) in greens, yellows or browns because we think of these as healthy colors. Ice cream packets are often blue and expensive goods, like chocolates, are gold or silver.

When some kind of pain killer was brought out recently, researchers found that the colors turned the customers off because they made the product look weak and ineffective. Eventually, it came on the market in a dark blue and white package—blue because we think of it as safe, and white as calm.

The size of a product can attract a shopper. But quite often a bottle doesn't contain as much as it appears to.

It is believed that the better-known companies spend, on average, 70 per cent of the total cost of the product itself on packaging!

The most successful producers know that it's not enough to have a good product. The founder of Pears soap, who for 25 years has used pretty little girls to promote (推销) their goods, came to the conclusion: "Any fool can make soap, but it takes a genius (天才) to sell it."

1. Which of the following may trick a shopper into buying a product according to the text?  
A. The cost of its package.      B. The price of the product.  
C. The color of its package    D. The brand name of the product.
2. The underlined part "the colors turned the customers off"(in Para. 3 ) means that the colors \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. attracted the customers strongly  
B. had weak effects on the customers  
C. tricked the customers into shopping  
D. caused the customers to lose interest
3. Which of the following is the key to the success in product sales?  
A. The way to promote goods.  
B. The discovery of a genius.  
C. The team to produce a good product.  
D. The brand name used by successful producers.
4. Which of the following would be the best title for this text?  
A. Choice of Good Products  
B. Disadvantages of Products  
C. Effect of Packaging on Shopping  
D. Brand Names and Shopping Tricks

#### Passage 17

Pulling heavy suitcases all day in the summer is hard work, especially when you're a thin 14-year-old. That was me in 1940—the youngest and smallest baggage boy at New York City's Pennsylvania Railway Station.

After just a few days on the job, I began noticing that the other fellows were overcharging passengers. I'd like to join them, thinking, "Everyone else is doing it."

When I got home that night, I told my dad what I wanted to do. "You give an honest day's work," he said, looking at me straight in the eye. "They're paying you. If they want to do that, you let them do that."

I followed my dad's advice for the rest of that summer and have lived by his words ever since. Of all the jobs I've had, it was my experience at Pennsylvania Railway Station that has stuck with me. Now I teach my players to have respect for other people and their possessions. Being a member of a team is a totally shared experience. If one person steals, it destroys trust and hurts everyone. I can put up with many things, but not with people who steal. If one of my players were caught stealing, he'd be gone.

Whether you're on a sports team, in an office or a member of a family, if you can't trust one another, there's going to be trouble.

1. What can be inferred about the baggage boys?
  - A. They could earn much, but they had to work hard.
  - B. Many of them earned money in a dishonest way.
  - C. They were all from poor families.
  - D. They were all thin, young boys.
2. What does the father's advice imply?
  - A. It is wrong to give more pay to the passengers.
  - B. Don't believe them if they are paying you more.
  - C. Don't follow others to overcharge the passengers.
  - D. It is difficult to work hard and live as an honest boy.
3. The writer can't put up with stealing because he thinks that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. it is a totally shared experience
  - B. it is considered as the most dangerous
  - C. it does great harm to human relationship
  - D. it may lead to the loss of his sports team
4. It can be concluded from the text that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. his father's advice helped him to decide which job to take up
  - B. working in the sports team was his most important experience
  - C. he learnt much from his shared experience with his team members
  - D. his experience as a baggage boy had a great influence on his later life

#### Passage 18

Ray was an American black. He liked music very much. He lived in the south of America. A lot of blacks were living there. In 1948, Ray went to visit Europe. He stayed in France for three years. He sang for the poor, and all the working people liked him. In the summer of 1951, he returned to America. One day in the street he met a white woman. She was his teacher before. He forgot that blacks had no right to shake hands with the white people. He went over and greeted her happily. Several white men saw it. They rushed over and beat him up. He was badly wounded in the head. His friends took him to a hospital. But the doctor said that nothing could save him. Before his death, Ray told his friend that they must fight for a better America.

1. Ray was \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. an American black singer
  - B. an Australian singer
  - C. a Hungarian singer
  - D. a French singer
2. At that time, a lot of blacks were living in \_\_\_\_\_.
 

A. Europe	B. Washington
C. South America	D. the south of America
3. When he stayed in France, he sang for \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. all the people there
  - B. both the poor and the rich
  - C. the poor people in Europe
  - D. the rich in France
4. Ray was beaten up one day because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. he sang too much
  - B. he shook hands with a white woman
  - C. he didn't greet his teacher
  - D. he was very poor

#### Passage 19

Rock and roll began in the 1950s in the USA. Rock and roll was based on African American styles of music -jazz, blues, rhythm and blues, and gospel and mixed with the

sound of country. Elvis Presley was one of the first big stars of rock and roll. He was considered the "King" of rock and roll. Famous rock and roll stars and groups include Bill Haley and his group, the Comets, "Girl groups", the Ronettes (whose biggest hit was "Be My Baby"), the Crystals (whose biggest hit was "Da Doo Ron Ron" ), and the ShangriLas ( whose biggest hit was "Leader of the Pack" ) etc.

At the same time, in England, a group that became known as the Beatles was forming. Another British group formed at about the same time was the Rolling Stones. Their best-known members are Mick Jagger and Keith Richards. A record company called Motown ( eventually the name of the African American style, too), located in Detroit, Michigan, began producing hit records by African American groups and solo artists. Some of their most famous artists were Stevie Wonder,

The Temptations, Diana Ross and the Supremes, Gladys Knight and the Pips, and the Jackson

Five. Michael Jackson, the youngest of the Jackson Five, went on to become a world-famous solo artist. Since the 1960s, there have been many different styles of rock music punk rock, heavy metal, and hip-hop, just to name a few. By the end of the twentieth century, rock music was known almost everywhere in the world.

1. This text mainly introduces to us
  - A. some of the famous pop stars in the modern world
  - B. different styles of pop music
  - C. a simple history of the popular music ---rock and roll.
  - D. some of the countries known as the sources of pop music
2. The music performed by the Rolling Stones was based on
  - A. British styles
  - B. American styles
  - C. African styles
  - D. African American styles
3. Which of the following is NOT true?
  - A. Elvis Presley can remind people of rock and roll.
  - B. Rock music -punk, heavy metal, and hip-hop were the only pop styles since the 1960s.
  - C. Steve Wonder and the Jackson Five were also famous solo artists at that time.
  - D. Rock and roll is a mixture of different cultures.
4. Who was considered the King of the Rock and Roll?
  - A. Bill haley
  - B. Elvis Presley
  - C. Michael Jackson
  - D. Diana Ross
5. Rock and Roll began in the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. 1990s
  - B. 2000s
  - C. 1950s
  - D. 1960s
6. "By My Baby" is the name of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. a song
  - B. a book
  - C. a girl
  - D. a boy
7. "the Beatle" is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. a kind of insect
  - B. a group of animals
  - C. the name of jazz band
  - C. a group of insects

#### Passage 20

From a plane you can see the fields. Cities, mountains or rivers below. If we go into space we see more and more of the earth. People and man-made satellites are sent out into space to look at the earth, the stars and the planets and learn more about them. The moon is the nearest planet to the earth. It is smaller than the earth. Planets can't grow on the moon because there's no air or water on it. The moon hasn't its own light,. It shines back the light of the sun. When the sun is shining on the side of the moon that faces us, it looks like a great round ball. Sometimes we can't see the moon because the sun is shining on the side that faces away from us.

1. From a plane you can see\_\_\_\_\_ than you stand on land.
  - A. less
  - B. more
  - C. much
  - D. many

2. In the passage , we know that people and man-made satellites can be sent into \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. space      B. the sky      C. the moon      D. planets
3. Plants \_\_\_\_\_ on the moon.  
A. grow      B. can grow      C. can't grow      D. are grown
4. There \_\_\_\_\_ on the moon.  
A. is air and water  
B. is neither air nor water  
C. is water but no air  
D. is either air or water
5. The moon looks bright because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. it hasn't its own light  
B. it can't shine back the light of the sun  
C. it has its own light  
D. it can shine back the light of the sun.
- 6 The moon is \_\_\_\_\_ planet to the earth.  
A. the nearest      B. closer      C. nearer      D. close
7. From a plane we can see \_\_\_\_\_ on the moon.  
A. nothing      B. fields      C. cities      D. mountains
8. The moon \_\_\_\_\_ looks like a great round ball.  
A. Sometimes      B. always      C. never      D. seldom

阅读下列英语用适当的词填空 ( 10 分)

#### Paragraph 1

Tim Becker and his neighbors are doing something to make their neighborhood a trouble-free area.

When Tim Becker gets in his car to go shopping, he doesn't (1) drive to a store and back home. He always looks (2) up and down the streets of his neighborhood. He looks for anything (3) such as strange cars, loud noises, (4) windows, or people gathering on street comers.

Tim (5) to a neighborhood watch group in Stoneville, Indiana, USA. The neighborhood watch group (6) on the third Wednesday of every month. That's (7) Tim gets together with about ten of his neighbors to discuss community (8). Members of the neighborhood watch group want to help the police (9) their homes, streets, and families safe.

Stedman, president of (10) neighborhood watch group, agrees with Tim. "People seem to think that crime (犯罪) happens to other people but not to them. Well, it's never happened to me." She said, "but I don't think anyone has the right to steal from other people or to make them feel unsafe sitting in their own homes."

#### Paragraph 2

We can make mistakes (1) any age. Some mistakes we make (2) about money. But most mistakes are (3) people. "Did Jerry really care when I broke up (4) Helen?" " When I got that great job, did Jim really feel good about (5), as a friend? Or did he envy my luck?" "And Paul - why didn't he pick up (6) he was friendly just (7) I had a nice car?" When we look (8), doubts like these can (9) us feel bad. But when we look back, it's (10) late.

#### Paragraph 3

Why do we go wrong about our friends (1) our enemies? Sometimes (2) people say hides their real meaning. And (3) we don't really listen, we miss the feeling (4) the words. Suppose (5) tells you, "You're a lucky dog. "That's (6) friendly. But "lucky dog"? There's a bit of envy (7) those words. Maybe he doesn't see (8) himself. But bringing in the phrase "lucky dog" puts you (9) a little. What he may be saying is (10) he doesn't think you deserve your luck.

#### Paragraph 4

"Just think of all the things you have to (1) thankful for is another noise that says one thing and means (2). It could mean that the speaker (3) trying to get you to see your problem as part of your life (4) a whole. But is he? Wrapped (5) in this phrase is the thought you're your problem isn't important. It's telling you to think of all the starving people in the world when you haven't got a date for Saturday night.

How can you tell the real meaning (6) someone's words. One way is to take a good look (7) the person talking. Do his words fit the way he looks? Does what he says agree (8) the tone of voice? His posture? The look (9) his eyes? Stop and think. The minute you spend thinking about the real meaning behind (10) people say may save another mistake.

#### Paragraph 5

A population rise among Chinese teenagers will create challenges for crowded middle school, states the Ministry of Education.

The number (1) students who will finish junior middle school is expected (2) reach 20 million next year and rise (3) about 5 million per year through 2005. Senior middle school education must be expanded (4) the next few years. It is said that universities (5) being encouraged to run senior middle schools in (6) effort to find spaces for the fast-expanding classes. Private schools and those run by non-State organizations (7) companies are playing an important supplementary (8). These facts have eased (9) shortage of middle school teachers, but they also only handle (10) one - tenth of the nation's middle school students.

#### Paragraph 6

It is promised that the State should work (1) regulations to support and guide the development of nongovernmental schools (2) that these schools can compete with State-run ones in today's fierce market.

Beijing, like other areas of China, will also (3) effected by this. The city (4) promised to build as many (5) 70 senior middle schools by 2005, each with (6) least 500 student spaces. Senior middle schools now open can handle (7) average of 205 students, according to Beijing Education Committee.

Rural(乡村的)areas don't have the money to build like that, so the central government plans to help found senior middle school construction (8) these areas. No timetable or amounts have been given (9) this program, but it is necessary to provide money for at least one new senior middle school in each county in the central (10) western areas.

### 五,将下列英语翻译成汉语

#### Paragraph 1

I have learnt English for quite some years, but I often make mistakes when speaking the language. I wonder what will happen if I meet with a native speaker.

The English corner is the place where I can practice my spoken English. In a fairly real situation, I can talk to others about whatever I want to. In this way, I am sure I will speak English quite smoothly very soon.

What's more, it offers a chance for me to make friends.

I can meet various kinds of people. Gradually we come to know each other and become friends.

#### Paragraph 2

Dear principle,

I'm writing to tell you about the discussion we have had in our class about whether a mobile phone or beeper should be brought to school.

To tell you the truth, the students have different opinions. In our class about 70% of the students think that students shouldn't bring mobile phone or beeper to school, because with them students may not fix their attention on their lessons, if by chance the phone is not turned off and the ringing will destroy the class. Further more, using mobile phones will add to their parents' economic burdens. About 30% of the students think that the students can bring such phones to school. Times have developed, and it is not right to keep the students within a certain old discipline. The students who bring phones to school shouldn't be regarded as bad ones.

#### Paragraph 3

After a busy day of work and play, the body needs to rest. Sleep is necessary for good health. During this time, the body recovers from the activities of the day. The rest that you get while sleeping makes it possible for your body to prepare itself for the next day.

There are four levels of sleep, each being a little deeper than the one before. As you sleep, your body relaxes (放松) little by little. Your heart beats more slowly, and your brain slows down. After you reach the fourth level, your body shifts (变换) back and forth from one level of sleep to the other.

Though your mind slows down, you will dream from time to time. Scientists who study sleep point out that when dreaming occurs, your eyeballs begin to move more quickly (although your eyelids are closed). This stage of sleep is called REM, which stands for rapid eye movement.

If you have trouble falling asleep, some people recommend (建议) breathing very slowly and very deeply. Other people believe that drinking warm milk will make you drowsy. There is also an old suggestion that counting sheep will put you to sleep.

#### Paragraph 4

We can make mistakes at any age. Some mistakes we make are about money. But most mistakes are about people. "Did Jerry really care when I broke up with Helen?" "When I got that great job, did Jim really feel good about it, as a friend? Or did he envy my luck?" "And Paul - why didn't he pick up that he was friendly just because I had a nice car?" When we look back, doubts like these can make us feel bad. But when we look back, it's too late.

Why do we go wrong about our friends - or our enemies? Sometimes what people say hides their real meaning. And if we don't really listen, we miss the feeling behind the words. Suppose someone tells you, "You're a lucky dog." "That's being friendly. But "lucky dog"?" There's a bit of envy in those words. Maybe he doesn't see it himself. But bringing in the phrase "lucky dog" puts you down a little. What he may be saying is that he doesn't think you deserve your luck.

"Just think of all the things you have to be thankful for is another noise that says one thing and means another. It could mean that the speaker is trying to get you to see your problem as part of your life as a whole. But is he? Wrapped up in this phrase is the thought you're your problem isn't important. It's telling you to think of all the starving people in the world when you haven't got a date for Saturday night.

How can you tell the real meaning behind someone's words. One way is to take a good look at the person talking. Do his words fit the way he looks? Does what he says agree with the tone of voice? His posture? The look in his eyes? Stop and think. The minute you spend thinking about the real meaning behind what people say may save another mistake.

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