广西民族大学成人高等教育学士学位英语

考试复习资料

说明：复习资料以《新视野大学英语（读写教程）1》（郑树棠，外语教学与研究出版社）和《广西壮族自治区成人高等教育学士学位英语考试指南》为基础编写。

**一、考试题型**

本考试包括5个部分：阅读理解、词汇和语法、完形填空、英译汉和写作。客观题目全部按顺序统一编号。考试时间为120分钟。

**第一部分 阅读理解(ReadingComprehension)，共**4篇短文，共20题，占总分的40%。

**第二部分 词汇和语法(Vocabulary and Structure)，**共40题，占总分的20%。

**第三部分 完形填空(Cloze)，**共20题，占总分的10%。

**第四部分 英译汉(Translation from English into Chinese)，**1一2个段落，占总分的15%。

**第五部分 写作(Writing)，**占总分的15%。

**阅读理解专项练习**

**Passage 1**

The secret of being born lucky is a summer birthday, with May babies most likely to enjoy a lifetime’s good fortune, according to a study of more than 40,000 people. The time of year at which you are born has an enduring influence on levels of optimism and self-reported luck, according to a research by British and Swedish scientists. May was the luckiest month in which to be born, with 50 percent of those born then considering themselves lucky, while October was the least lucky month, with just 43 percent claiming good fortune.

The findings add to growing evidence that the phenomenon of luck is not all down to chance, but is affected by a person’s general disposition. Other research has shown that whether people think themselves fortunate depends less on objective success than on having a “glass half-full” or “half-empty” approach to life. “What we are seeing suggests that something is influencing how people perceive their luckiness. My hypothesis is that people create their own luck by traits such as optimism, that luck is a psychological phenomenon rather than a matter of blind chance,” said Professor Richard Wiseman, who led the research.

The pattern of the result, with those born in spring and in summer reporting themselves luckier than those born in autumn or winter, could have two potential explanations, Professor Wiseman said.

1. According to the passage, whether people think themselves lucky or not depends on the following factors EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. one’s objective success

B. one’s general disposition

C. one’s attitude to life

D. one’s place of birth

2. According to the passage, those who were born in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ regard themselves as the most fortunate.

A. March B. April C. May D. October

3. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the passage?

A. Optimistic people tend to be luckier.

B. Devoted people tend to be luckier.

C. Objective success is more important than one’s general disposition in feeling lucky.

D. People drinking more water tend to be luckier.

4. Which of the following words can be best replace the word “trait” (Line 7, Para. 2)?

A. Quality. B. Expectation. C. Belief. D. Idea

5. What is the best title for the passage?

A. Luck is Something Born

B. Luck is Not All Down to Chance

C. Luck is a Matter of Blind Chance

D. Luck and Age

**Passage 2**

Man has always wanted to fly. Some of the greatest men in history had thought about the problem. One of them, for example, was the great Italian artist, Leonardo Da Vinci. In the 16th century he made designs for machines that would fly, but they were never built.

Throughout history, other less famous men had wanted to fly. An example was a man in England 800 years ago. He made a pair of wings from chicken feathers. Then he fixed them to his body and jumped into air from a tall building. He did not fly very far. Instead, he fell to the ground and broke every bone of his body and rested in peace.

The first real step took place in France, in 1783. Two brothers, the Montgolfiers, made a very large “hot air balloon”. They knew that hot air rises. Why not fill a balloon with it? The balloon was made of cloth and paper. In September of that year, the King and Queen of France came to see the balloon. They watched it carry the very first air passengers into the sky. The passengers were a sheep and a chicken. We do not know how they felt about the trip. But we do know that the trip lasted eight minutes and that the animals landed safely. Two months later, two men did the same thing. They rose above Paris in a balloon of the same kind. Their trip lasted twenty-five minutes and they traveled about.

1. Leonardo Da Vinci \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. said that man would fly in the sky one day

B. built a kind of machine which never flew

C. made designs for flying machines

D. drew many beautiful pictures of birds

2. Eight hundred years ago an Englishman \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. made a kind of flying machine

B. tried to fly with wings made of chicken feathers

C. wanted to build a kind of balloon

D. tried to fly on a large bird

3. In fact, the Englishman who tried to fly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. got badly wounded B. succeeded in flying

C. lost his life D. flew only 8 minutes

4. The very first air passengers in the balloon were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. two animals B. the Montgolfiers

C. two Frenchmen D. the King and Queen

5. When did two Frenchmen rise above Paris?

A. In December 1783. B. In September 1783.

C. In the 17th century. D. In November 1783.

**Passage 3**

Dieting to lose weight has become very popular in recent years. People have become more health conscious and try to take better care of their bodies by eating more nutritiously（有营养的） and exercising more regularly to lose any unnecessary fat that they may have.

Not only are people being more careful about what they eat, they are also concerned with how they eat and how their meals are prepared. People are taking more time for each meal. Many avoid the so called “plastic” fast-food hamburgers and choose to eat a salad or a sandwich of more healthful ingredients(成分) in a quiet restaurant with a more leisurely atmosphere. At home, they also try to take enough time to eat a relaxing dinner without phone or TV interruptions.

While dieting may be viewed as beneficial, it has also become a serious problem for Americans, particularly for young women. Dieting for them has actually become a psychological addiction(依赖). They eat so little that they can lose as much as fifty percent of their total body weight, and although they look like skeletons, they still insist that they are fat.

The current waves of exercising, dieting and the problems produced have caused many organizations to begin educating the public. Many schools, hospitals, health organizations, newspapers and magazines, for example, are offering classes, printing booklet articles, etc. to inform the public of the way to exercise and diet, of the dangers of dieting too rapidly, and of the places people can go for medical help if they find themselves on the road to “diet addiction”.

1. These days people are dieting more because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. they have become fatter and fatter

B. they have realized the danger of eating

C. they have become more health conscious

D. they have taken better care of themselves

2. What changes have people made in the atmosphere of mealtime?

A. They are taking more time for each meal.

B. They are eating in quiet restaurants with more leisurely atmosphere.

C. At home they are eating without phone or TV interruptions.

D. All of the above.

3. “They look like skeletons” in the third paragraph most probably means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. they are very pretty

B. they are very ugly

C. they are too thin

D. they are starving

4. The main idea of the last paragraph is about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. how the organizations try to help people with dieting addiction

B. what kind of media can be used to educate the public

C. where people with dieting addiction can go to ask for help

D. what causes the organizations to begin educating the public

5. According to the passage, we can infer that the atmosphere of eating has something to do with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. dieting B. manners C. health D. exercising

**Passage 4**

Do you know who Benjamin Banneker was and what he did? Benjamin Banneker was a self-educated scientist at a time when most African Americans were slaves. Born a free black man in the British Colony of Maryland in 1731, he received some formal education, but he mostly borrowed books and taught himself science and mathematics. At 22, he borrowed a pocket watch, and without any training, figured out how to carve a working wooden clock that chimed each hour. Because of this clock, he became well known and people would visit him just to see his creation.

Banneker ran his family farm from many years, but when he was in his late 50s, a neighbor’s son lent him a telescope. He became interested in astronomy, the study of the planets and stars, and again taught himself a new science. He made calculations of tides, sunrises and sunsets, and even predicted an eclipse. For several years he published an almanac of these calculations. Today, he is best known for publishing six almanacs, called “Benjamin Banneker’s Almanac” between 1792 and 1797.

In the 1790s, Banneker also helped survey and lay out the land for Washington, D. C., which became the nation’s capital. For a look at Banneker’s amazing life, visit the Benjamin Banneker Historical Park & Museum in Ellicott City, Maryland.

1. What was the status of most African-Americans at Banneker’s time?

A. Most African-Americans could have formal education.

B. Most African-Americans could be self-educated.

C. Most African-Americans had freedom.

D. Most African-Americans were slaves.

2. What subjects did Benjamin teach himself?

A. Science and mathematics.

B. Science, mathematics and astronomy.

C. Astronomy only.

D. Six Almanac.

3. He became famous at the age of 22 because of \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. a watch B. a telescope C. a book D. a clock

4. The word “almanac” (Line 5, Para. 2) probably means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. a book B. an object C. a survey D. a diary

5. Which of Mr. Banneker’s works is best known?

A. Eclipse prediction.

B. Helping surveying the capital.

C. Benjamin Banneker’s Almanac.

D. A wooden clock.

**Passage 5**

The clock struck eleven at night. The whole house was quiet. Everyone was in bed except me. Under the strong light, I looked sadly before me at a huge pile of that troublesome stuff they call “books”.

I was going to have my examination the next day. “When can I go to bed?” I asked myself. I didn’t answer. In fact, I dare not.

The clock struck twelve. “Oh, dear!” I cried. “Ten more books to read before I can go to bed!” We pupils are the most wretched creatures in the world. Dad does not agree with me on this. He did not have to work so hard when he was a boy.

The clock stroke one. I was quite desperate now. I forgot all I had learned. I was too tired to go on. I did the only thing I could. I prayed, “Oh, God, please help me pass the exam tomorrow. I do promise to work hard afterwards, Amen.”

My eyes were so heavy that I could hardly open them. A few minutes later, with my head on the desk, I fell asleep.

1. When the author was going over his lessons, all the others in the house were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. quietly laughing at him B. outside

C. working in bed D. asleep

2. The underlined word “wretched” in Para. 3 probably means \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. very happy B. very unhappy

C. disappointed D. hopeful.

3. Reviewing his lessons didn’t help him because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. he hadn’t studied hard before the examination

B. he was very tired

C. his eyes lid were so heavy that he couldn’t keep them open

D. it was too late at night

4. What do you suppose happed to the author?

A. He went to church to pray again.

B. He failed in the exam.

C. He passed the exam by sheer luck.

D. He was punished by his teacher.

5. The best title for the passage would be \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. A Slow Student

B. Working Far into the Night

C. The Night before the Examination

D. Going over My Lessons

**Passage 6**

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

Most of the money today is made of metal pr paper. But people used to use all kinds of things as money. One of the first kinds of money was shells. Shells were not the only things used as money. In China, cloth and knives were used. In the Philippine Islands, rice was used as money. In parts of Africa, cattle were one of the earliest money. Other animals were used as money too.

The first metal coins were made in China. They were round and had a square hole in the center. People strung them together and carried them from place to place. Different countries have used different metals and designs for their money. The first coins in England were made of tin. Sweden and Russia used copper to make their money. Later, other countries began to make coins of gold and silver.

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

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

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

A. To sell a bicycle for $20.

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

C. To buy things you need or want.

D. To get paid for your work.

2. Where were shells used as money in history?

A. In the Philippines. B. In China.

C. In Africa. D. We don’t know.

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

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

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

C. Because people wanted to make it look nicer.

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

4. Why does the author say that even gold and silver were inconvenient if you had to buy something expensive?

A. Because they are difficult for people to obtain.

B. Because they themselves are expensive, too.

C. Because they are not easy to carry around.

D. Because they are easy to steal.

5. Which do you choose as the best title for this passage?

A. Money and Its Use

B. Different Things Used as Money

C. Different Countries, Different Money

D. The History of Money

**Passage 7**

In Denmark, parents are allowed to set up a new school if they are dissatisfied with the school in the area where they are living. Although these schools have to follow the national course, they are allowed a lot of choices in deciding what to teach.

Some of these new schools are called “small schools” because usually the number of pupils in them is only sixty, but a school has to have at least twenty-seven pupils. Cooleenbridge School in Ireland, is a small school similar to the ones in Denmark, it was set up by parents who came from Holland, Germany, Czechoslovakia, England and other parts of Ireland. They came because they wanted to live in the countryside and to grow their own food. In June 1986, they decided to start a school. They managed to get an old, disused primary school building and started with twenty-four children aged from four to twelve.

The teachers say, “The important thing in school is doing, not sitting.” And so the courses include yoga, cooking, knitting, kite-making, music, fishing, drama and environmental river studies, as well as reading, writing, maths and science.

1. What are the rules for setting up a new school in Denmark?

A. Parents are allowed to set up their own school.

B. The school has to follow the national courses.

C. The school has to have at least 27 students.

D. All of the above.

2. The writer tells about the Cooleenbridge School in the Ireland because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. it was set up by parents who are not people of Denmark

B. it was taken as an example of this kind of “small school”

C. there are only twenty-four children

D. the pupils there were aged from 4 to 12

3. What makes this kind of school special?

A. It is set up by parents not by government.

B. It is free to decide what to teach.

C. The number of pupils in it is only sixty.

D. It has to have at least 27 pupils.

4. “The important thing in school is doing, not sitting.” What the teachers say actually means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. what we should do is teaching in the classroom, not sitting in the office

B. children should do more homework at home, not just sit in class to listen to the teachers

C. children should learn by themselves not rely on teachers

D. children should learn through practice not just from books

5. The courses include \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. yoga, cooking, knitting, kite-making, music, fishing, drama and environmental river studies, except writing, maths and science

B. either yoga, cooking, knitting, kite-making, music, fishing, drama and environmental river studies, or reading, writing, maths and science

C. not only reading, writing, maths and science，but also yoga, cooking, knitting, kite-making, music, fishing, drama and environmental river studies

D. mainly yoga, cooking, knitting, kite-making, music, fishing, drama and environmental river studies, and supplemental (补充的) writing, maths and science

**Passage 8**

In the United States, 30 percent of the adult population has a weight problem. To many people, the cause is obvious: they eat too much. But scientific evidence does little to support the idea.

Going back to the America of the 1910s, we find that people were thinner than today, yet they ate more food. In those days people worked harder physically, walked more, used machines much less and didn’t watch television.

Several modern studies, moreover, have shown that fatter people do not eat more on average than thinner people. In fact, some investigations, such as the 1979 study of 3,545 London office workers, report that, on balance, fat people eat less than slimmer people.

Studies show that slim people are more active than fat people. A study by a research group at Stanford University School of Medicine found the following interesting facts: The more the men run, the more body fat they lost. The more they ran, the greater amount of food they ate. Thus, those who run the most ate the most, yet lost the greatest amount of body fat.

1. The physical problem that many adult Americans have is that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. they are too slim

B. they work too hard

C. they are too fat

D. they lose too much body fat

2. According to the article, given 500 adult Americans, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ will have a weight problem.

A. 30 B. 50 C. 100 D. 150

3. Is there any scientific evidence to support that eating too much is the cause of a weight problem?

A. Yes, there is plenty of evidence.

B. Of course, there is some evidence to show this is true.

C. There is hardly any scientific evidence to support that.

D. We don’t know because the information is not given.

4. In comparison with the adult American population today, the Americans of the 1910s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. ate more food and had more physical activities.

B. ate less food but had more activities

C. ate less food and had less physical exercise

D. had more weight problems

5. Modern scientific researchers have reported to us that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. fat people eat less food and are less active

B. fat people eat more food than slim people and are more active

C. fat people eat more food than slim people but are less active

D. thin people run less, but have greater increase in food intake

**Passage 9**

Mass media, the tools of communication, can be divided into two groups: print media and electronic media. By print media, we mean books, newspapers and magazines. Electronic media include television, computer, radio and movie. Mass media allow us to record and pass information rapidly to a large, scattered audience. They extend our ability to talk to each other by helping us overcome barriers cause by time and space.

Mass media make daily life easier for us in various ways. Firstly, they help us keep a watch on our world. They gather and pass on information we would be unlikely or unable to obtain on our own.

Secondly, mass media help us arrange our time and life. What we talk about and what we think about are greatly influenced by the media. When people get together, they tend to talk about certain happenings in newspapers or on TV. Because we are exposed to different points of view through different kinds of media every day, we are able to evaluate all sides of a certain issue.

Thirdly, the media are used to persuade people. Newspapers, magazines and TV are filled with all kinds of colorful, persuasive advertisements. Though many advertisements may not say openly that they want you to buy a certain product, they describe their products in such a way that you may want to buy them.

Fourthly, the media also entertain. All media make efforts to entertain their audience. For instance, even though the newspaper is a prime medium of information, it also contains entertainment features. Television, motion picture, some radio stations and magazines are devoted mainly to entertainment. It is estimated that in the future, the entertainment function of mass media will become even more important than it is now.

1. What makes it possible for people living in different places to communicate with each other?

A. Printed media. B. Mass media.

C. Electronic media. D. Computers.

2. Which of the following functions of mass media is NOT mentioned?

A. To make people well informed about the world.

B. To amuse and entertain people.

C. To help people arrange their time and life.

D. To give people a sense of honor.

3. Certain matters in newspapers or on TV tend to be talked about when people get together because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. people are curious about them

B. people are influenced by those mass media

C. it is fashionable for people to do so

D. it is easy for people to communicate in this way

4. How does advertisement make people purchase certain goods according to the passage?

A. By giving an attractive account of the goods.

B. By asking people to buy them.

C. By forcing people to buy them.

D. By giving people something extra.

5. Which of the following media is mainly devoted to information according to the passage?

A. TV. B. Magazine.

C. Motion pictures. D. Newspapers.

**Passage 10**

 Man has always wanted to fly. Some of the greatest men in history had thought about the problem. One of them, for example, was the great Italian artist, Leonardo Da Vinci. In the 16th century he made designs for machines that would fly, but they were never built.

Throughout history, other less famous men had wanted to fly. An example was a man in England 800 years ago. He made a pair of wings from chicken feathers. Then he fixed them to his body and jumped into air from a tall building. He did not fly very far. Instead, he fell to the ground and broke every bone of his body and rested in peace.

The first real step took place in France, in 1783. Two brothers, the Montgolfiers, made a very large “hot air balloon”. They knew that hot air rises. Why not fill a balloon with it? The balloon was made of cloth and paper. In September of that year, the King and Queen of France came to see the balloon. They watched it carry the very first air passengers into the sky. The passengers were a sheep and a chicken. We do not know how they felt about the trip. But we do know that the trip lasted eight minutes and that the animals landed safely. Two months later, two men did the same thing. They rose above Paris in a balloon of the same kind. Their trip lasted twenty-five minutes and they traveled about.

1. Leonardo Da Vinci \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. said that man would fly in the sky one day

B. built a kind of machine which never flew

C. made designs for flying machines

D. drew many beautiful pictures of birds

2. Eight hundred years ago an Englishman \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. made a kind of flying machine

B. tried to fly with wings made of chicken feathers

C. wanted to build a kind of balloon

D. tried to fly on a large bird

3. In fact, the Englishman who tried to fly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. got badly wounded B. succeeded in flying

C. lost his life D. flew only 8 minutes

4. The very first air passengers in the balloon were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. two animals B. the Montgolfiers

C. two Frenchmen D. the King and Queen

5. When did two Frenchmen rise above Paris?

A. In December 1783. B. In September 1783.

C. In the 17th century. D. In November 1783.

**Passage 11**

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

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

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

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

1. What is the purpose of the passage?

A. To explain a new requirement for graduation.

B. To interest students in a new community program.

C. To discuss the problems of elementary school students.

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

2. What is the purpose of the program that the passage describes?

A. To find jobs for graduating students.

B. To help education majors prepare for final exams.

C. To offer tutorials to elementary school students.

D. To provide funding for a community service project.

3. What does Professor Dodge do?

A. He advices students to participate in the special program.

B. He teaches part-time in an elementary school.

C. He observes elementary school students in the classroom.

D. He helps students prepare their resumes.

4. What should students interested in the tutorials do?

A. Contact the elementary school.

B. Sign up for a special class.

C. Submit a resume to the dean.

D. Talk to Professor Dodge.

5. Whom do you think the passage dresses to?

A. Faculty. B. Students.

C. Freshman. D. Graduating students of the university.

**Passage 12**

Greek soldiers sent messages by turning their shields(盾) toward the sun. The flashes reflected light could be seen several miles away. The enemy did not know what the flashes meant, but other Greek soldiers could understand the message.

Roman soldiers in some places built long rows of signal towers. When they had a message to send, the soldiers shouted it from tower to tower. If there were enough towers and soldiers with loud voices, important news could be sent quickly over distance.

In Africa, people learn to send messages by beating on a series of large drums. Each drum was kept within hearing distance of the next one. The drum beats were sent out in a special way that all the drummers understood. Though the messages were simple, they could be sent at great speed for hundreds of miles.

In the eighteenth century, a French engineer found a new way to send short messages. In this way, a person held a flag in each hand and the arms were moved to various positions representing different letters of the alphabet. It was like spelling out words with flags and arms.

Over a long period of time, people sent messages by all these different ways. However, not until the telephone was invented in America in the nineteenth century could people send speeches sounds over a great distance in just a few seconds.

1. According to this passage, the Roman way of communication depended very much upon \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. fine weather B. high tower

C. the spelling system D. arm movements

2. Which of the following statements is true?

A. Neither the Greek soldiers nor their enemy could understand the message.

B. African soldiers shouted from tower to tower to pass message.

C. Telephone was invented by a French engineer.

D. Only by using telephone could people send speech sounds quickly.

3. The African way of communication sent messages \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. with arms.

B. over a very short distance

C. by a musical instrument

D. at a rather slow speed

4. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ way of communication made use of visible signs.

A. French B. Roman C. African D. American

5. Which of the following may be the best title for this passage?

A. Shields and Drums

B. Audio and Visible Signs

C. Ways of Sending Messages over History

D. Messages in Different Countries

**Passage 13**

Soccer is played by millions of people all over the world, but there have only been few players who were truly great. How did these players get that way? Was it through training and practice, or are great players “born, not made”?

First, there players come from places that have had famous stars in the past ---- players that a young boy can look up to and try to imitate (模仿). In the history of soccer, only six countries have ever won the World Cup, three from South America and three from Western Europe. There has never been a great national team, or a really great player from North America or from Asia.

Second，these players have all had years of practice in the game. Alfredo Di Stefano was the son of a soccer player, as was Pele. Most players begin playing the game at the age of three or four.

Finally, many great players come from the same kind of neighborhood ---- a poor, crowed area where a boy’s dream is not to be a doctor, lawyer, or businessman, but to become a rich, famous athlete or entertainer. For example, Liverpool, which produced the Beetles, had one of the best English soccer teams in recent years. Pele practiced in the street with a “ball” made of rags. And George Best learned the tricks that made him famous by bouncing the ball off a wall in the slums of Belfast.

All great players have a lot in common, but that doesn’t explain why they are great. Hundreds of boys played in those Brazilian streets, but only one became Pele. The greatest are born with some unique quality that sets them apart from all the others.

1. According to the author, which of the following statements is true?

A. Soccer is popular all over the world, but truly great players are rare.

B. Millions of people all over the world are playing soccer, but only six countries have ever had famous star.

C. Soccer is played by millions of people all over the world, but only six countries from South America and Western Europe have ever had great national teams.

D. Soccer is one of the most popular games all over the world, but it seems the least popular in North America and Asia.

2. The word “trick” at the end of paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. experience B. cheating C. skills D. training

3. The Brazilian streets are mentioned to illustrate that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. famous soccer players live in slum areas

B. people in poor areas are born with some unique quality

C. children in poor areas start playing football at the age of three or four

D. a great soccer player may be born in a slum area

4. In the last paragraph the statement “…but only one became Pele” indicates that \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Pele is the greatest soccer player

B. the greatest players are born with some unique quality

C. Pele’s birthplace sets him apart from all the others

D. the success of a soccer player has everything to do with the family background

5. The author mentions all the factors that may affect a soccer player’s success except \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. his family background B. his neighborhood

C. his practice D. his character

**Passage1 4**

 Upon reaching an appropriate age (usually between 18 and 21 years), children are encouraged, but not forced, to “leave the nest” and begin an independent life. After children leave home they often find social relationship and financial support outside the family. Parents do not arrange marriages for their children, nor do children usually ask permission of their parents to get married. Romantic love is most often the basis for marriage in the United States; young adults meet their future spouses (配偶) through other friends, at jobs, and in organizations and religious institutions. Although children choose their own spouses, they still hope their parents will approve of their choices.

　　In many families, parents feel that children should make major life decisions by themselves. A parent may try to influence a child to follow a particular profession but the child is free to choose another career. Sometimes children do precisely the opposite of what their parents wish in order to assert their independence. A son may deliberately decide not to go into his father’s business because of a fear that he will lose his autonomy in his father’s workplace. This independence from parents is not an indication that parents and children do not love each other. Strong love between parents and children is universal and this is no exception in the American family. Coexisting with such love in the American family are cultural values of self – reliance and independence.

1. The writer discusses the marriage of young adults in order to show which of the following?

A. They enjoy the freedom of choosing their spouses.

　　B. They want to win the permission of their parents.

　　C. They have a strong desire to become independent.

　　D. They want to challenge the authority of their parents.

2. Most young adults in the U.S. get married for the sake of \_\_\_\_.

　　A. love

　　B. financial concern

　　C. their parents

　　D. family background

3. Based on the passage, it can be assumed that \_\_\_\_\_\_.

　　A. American young adults are likely to follow the suit of their parents

　　B. most American people never make major decisions for their children

　　C. American young adults possess cultural values of independence

　 D. once a young person steps into his twenties, he will leave his home permanently

4. A son is unwilling to work in his father’s business mainly because \_\_\_\_\_.

　　A. he wishes to make full use  in school

　　B. he wants to prove his independence

　　C. he wishes to do the opposite of what his parents approve of

　　D. he wants to show his love for his parents

5. The subject matter of this selection is \_\_\_\_\_.

A. decision making

B. marriage arrangements

　　C. the pursuit of a career

D. family values

**Passage 15**

What are you going to do if you are in a burning house? How will you escape? Do you know how to save yourself? Please read the following passage.

Escaping a fire is a serious matter. Knowing what to do during a fire can save your life. It is important to know the ways you can use and show them to everyone in the family, such as stairways and fire escapes, but not lifts.

From the lower floors of the buildings, escaping through windows is possible, learn the best way of leaving by windows with the last chance of serious injury.

The second floor window is usually not very high from the ground. An average person, hanging by the finger-tips will have a drop of about six feet to the ground. It is about the height of an average man. Of course, it is safer to jump a short way than to stay in a burning building.

Windows are also useful when you are waiting for help. Be sure to keep the door closed. Or smoke and fire may be drawn into the room. Keep your head low at the window to be sure you get fresh air rather than smoke that may leak (渗) into the room.

On a second or third floor, the best windows for escape are those that open onto a roof. From the roof a person can drop to the ground more safely. Dropping onto cement might end in injury. Bushes and grass can help to break a fall.

1. It is important to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. put out the fire in the burning house

B. know the ways to escape the fire

C. jump off a burning house

D. keep the door closed

2. It is possible to escape through the windows \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. if there are some bushes on the ground

B. if you are strong enough

C. if you live on a lower floor

D. if you have a long rope

3. Which of the following escaping way is NOT right?

A. You can escape through stairways.

B. You can choose the fire escapes.

C. Escape from the windows that open onto a roof.

D. Use a lift to come down at once.

4. Open the window so that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ if the building is on fire.

A. you can get fresh air B. you can call for help

C. you can easily jump off D. you can be seen first

5. The best title of the passage is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Escaping from the Windows B. Save Yourself in the Burning House

C. Knowledge on Fire D. Waiting for Help

**Passage 16**

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

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

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

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

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

1. The main idea of the first paragraph is that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

　　A. bosses are hard to deal with

　　B. bosses have good character

　　C. bosses determine your career future

　　D. bosses must have similar personality

2. In the second paragraph, “rise up the career ladder” (Line 2) means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

　　A. going to work abroad

　　B. changing jobs frequently

　　C. being promoted in position

　　D. pursuing an advanced degree

3. In order to achieve his objectives, your boss expects that you will \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

　　A. do your best in your work

　　B. show your management skills

　　C. get along with your colleagues

　　D. write reports to upper management

4. The most important factor for establishing a good working relationship with the boss is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

　　A. high expectations

　　B. quick feedback

　　C. frequent criticism

　　D. effective communication

5. The best title for the passage might be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

　　A. How to Take Care Of Your Boss.

　　B. How to Get Along with Your Boss

　　C. How to Accept Your Boss’s Criticism

**Passage 17**

Fear and its companion pain are two of the most useful things that men and animals possess, if they are properly used. If fire did not hurt when it burnt, children would play it until their hands were burnt away. Similarly, if pain existed but fear did not, a child would burn itself again and again, because fear would not warn it to keep away from the fire that had burn it before. A really fearless soldier-and some do exist-is not a good soldier because he is soon killed; and a dead soldier is of no use to his army. Fear and pain are therefore two guards without which men and animals might soon die out.

In our first sentence we suggested that fear ought to be properly used. If, for example, you never go out of your house because of the danger of being knocked down and killed in the street by a car, you are letting fear rule you too much. The important thing is not to let fear rule you, but instead, to use fear as your servant and guide. Fear will warn you of dangers; then you have to decide what action to take.

In many cases, you can take quick and successful action to avoid the danger. For example, you see a car coming straight towards you; fear warns you, you jump out of the way, and all is well.

 In some cases, however, you decide that there is nothing that you can do to avoid the danger. For example, you cannot prevent an airplane crashing onto your house. In this case, fear has given you its warning; you have examined it and decided on your course, of action, so fear of this particular danger is no longer of any use to you, and you have to try to overcome it.

1. Children would play with fire until their hands were burnt away if \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. they were not well educated at school

B. they had never played with fire before

C. they had no sense of pain

D. they were fearful of the fire

2. People sometimes succeed in timely avoiding danger because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. they have gained experience

B. they are warned of the danger and take quick action

C. they jump out of the way in time

D. they are calm in face of danger

3. What does the example of “an airplane crashing into your house” refer to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. danger is always harmful

B. danger is always helpful

C. danger and fear should be properly used

D. the danger that you can do nothing to avoid

4. What is implied but not stated in the passage?

A. Too much fear is harmful.

B. Fear is always something helpful.

C. Fear is something that can be avoided.

D. Fear ought to be used as our guide in our life.

5. The best title for this passage should be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. No Pains, No Gains

 B. Pain and Actions

 C. The Value of Fear

 D. The Reason Why People Fear

**Passage 18**

 Television has opened windows in everybody’s life. Young men will never again go to war as they did in 1914. Millions of people now have seen the effects of a battle. And the result has been a general dislike of war, and perhaps more interest in helping those who suffer from all the terrible things that have been shown on the screen.

Television has also changed politics. The most distant areas can now follow state affairs, see and hear the politicians before an election. Better informed, people are more likely to vote, and so to make their opinion count.

Unfortunately, television’s influence has been extremely harmful to the young. Children do not have enough experience to realize that TV shows present an unreal world; that TV advertisements lie to sell products that are sometimes bad or useless. They believe that the violence they see is normal and acceptable. All educators agree that the "television generations" are more violent than their parents and grandparents.

Also, the young are less patient. Used to TV shows, where everything is quick and interesting, they do not have the patience to read an article without pictures; to read a book that requires thinking; to listen to a teacher who doesn’t do funny things like the people on children’’s programs. And they expect all problems to be solved happily in ten, fifteen, or thirty minutes. That’s the time it takes on the screen.

1. In the past, many young people\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. knew the effects of war

B. went in for politics

C. liked to save the wounded in wars

D. were willing to be soldiers

2. Now with TV people can\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. discuss politics at an information center

B. show more interest in politics

C. make their own decisions on political affairs

D. express their opinions freely

3. The author thinks that TV advertisements\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. are not reliable on the whole

B. are useless to people

C. are a good guide to adults

D. are very harmful to the young

4. Which is NOT true according to the passage?

A. People have become used to crimes now.

B. With a TV set some problems can be solved quickly.

C. People now like to read books with pictures.

D. The adults are less violent than the young.

5. From the passage, we can conclude that\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. children should keep away from TV

B. TV programs should be improved

C. children’s books should have pictures

D. TV has a deep influence on the young

**Passage 19**

Many children use the Internet to get useful knowledge and information, and to relax in their free time. But some of them are not using in a good way. Here are some rules to make sure you are safe and have fun on the Internet.

Make rules for Internet use with your parents. For example, when you can go online, for how long and what activities you can go online.

Don’t give your password to anyone else, and never leak out the following information---your real name, home address, age, school, phone number or other personal information.

Check with your parents before giving out a credit card number.

Never send a photo of yourself to someone in e-mail unless your parents say it’s OK.

Check with your parents before going into a chat room. Different chat rooms have different rules and attract different kinds of people. You and your parents must make sure it’s a right place for you.

Never agree to meet someone you met on the Internet without your parent’s permission. Never meet anyone you met on line alone.

Always remember that people online may not be who they say they are. Treat everyone online as strangers.

If something you see or read online makes you uncomfortable, leave the site. Tell a parent or teacher right away.

Treat other people as you‘d like to be treated. Never use bad language. Remember—not everything you read on the Internet is true.

1. If you want a true friend on the Internet, you can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

A. tell the people what your name is.

B. meet the people on line alone.

C. write an e-mail about yourself.

D. get your parent’s permission.

2. It’s good for children to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the Internet.

A. give password to others

B. get useful knowledge and information

C. give out a credit card number

D. go into a chat room as they‘d like to

3. The underlined phrase ―leak out” in the third paragraph may mean “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. give away B. leave out C. give out D. put away

4. If your parents don’t agree, never \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. read anything on the Internet

B. relax in your free time

C. have a face-to face meeting with anyone you met online

D. treat other people as you’d like to be treated

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

A. How to use Computers B. Surfing on the Internet

C. Information on the Internet D. Internet Safety Rules

**Passage 20**

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

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

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

Health Benefits of Bicycling:

It helps to prevent heart diseases.

It helps to control your weight.

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

It can improve your mood.

Exercise like bicycling has been shown to make people feel better, more relaxed and self-confident.

Bicycling is healthier than driving.

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

A. surprising B. exciting C. expensive D. popular

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

A. pollute the environment around

B. find something you didn’t notice

C. go everywhere and use a little oil

D. get off your bike and begin to work

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

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

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

4. One of the benefits from bicycling is that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

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

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

5. Which is TRUE according to the passage?

A. Bicycling is enjoyable exercise for people.

B. Driving cars is healthier than riding bikes.

C. Riding a bike pollutes your neighborhood.

D. Common bikes are welcomed by all airlines.

**词汇和语法专题 (Vocabulary and Structure )**

1. The teach\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his instructions so that the small children could understand him better.

 A. simplified B. has simplified C. has been simplified D. simplifies

2. Some of your suggestions have been \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but others have been turned down as they are not workable.

A. adapted B. adopted C. replaced D. assessed

3. The committee’s decision will\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to all employees next week.

A. approve B. be approved C. notify D. be notified

4. The blind old woman \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the little girl’s hand tightly when they crossed the street.

A. held out B. held on C. held down D. held back

5. During our stay in Europe we visited many places of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ spots, including several castles.

A. historic B. history C. histrionic D. historical

6. Unemployment has come down slightly, but this does not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the fact that it is still a major problem.

A. cite B. confirm C. alter D. replace

7. It’s high time the government \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ some measures about pollution.

A. takes B. took C. is going to take D. has taken

8. Regular exercise can make us healthy and keep us \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ getting sick or overweight.

A. from B. up C. with D. for

9. He is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to know the answer.

A. perhaps B. likely C. possibly D. certainly

10. I had to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ one of my email accounts as it was filled with junk mail.

A. abandon B. quicken C. keep D. fasten

11. It is so difficult to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the bottom of the ocean because some parts are very deep.

A. express B. estimate C. explore D. explode

12. It takes a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_amount of time and energy to achieve proficiency (精通) in a foreign language.

A. considerate B. considerable C. plentiful D. substantial

13. They have done a lot to raise the \_\_\_\_\_\_ of women in society.

A. role B. status C. condition D. function

14. I never felt anxious or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_when somebody else got a higher position or made a lot of money.

 A. envy B. supportive C. envious D. ambitious

15. The government has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ one million for a new hospital in this region.

A. replaced B. budgeted C. exploit D. assessed

16. The best way to deal with problems at home is to talk things out calmly and honestly and try to reach a (n)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. compromise B. conclusion C. quality D. explanation

17. The ditches (沟) were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ mud and garbage again after the pouring rain.

A. made up to B. made out C. filled out D. filled up with

18. After the quarrel, things became very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ between Tom and his boss, and as result he had to give up his job.

A. delicate B. invaluable C. considerate D. extensive

19. The car crash wasn’t an accident; it was a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ attempt to kill the driver.

A. deliberate B. inevitable C. advisable D. frightening

20. When the match was over, the football fans \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the barriers and rushed onto the football field.

A. put through B. pull through C. brought through D. broke through

21. To make our companies \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the market, we have to be more creative and productive.

A. advisable B. sufficient C. competitive D. deficient

22. The impact of computer game violence may be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ immediately in the child’s behavior or may be shown years later.

A. generous B. evident C. tragic D. sensitive

23. When children \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ difficulties on their own, they develop new skills and a strong belief in their abilities.

A. overcome B. encounter C. overthrow D. overwhelm

24. It hasn’t rained for two months, and this will \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lead to the decline in rice production.

A. grateful B. positive C. ridiculous D. inevitably

25. She failed to pass the exam although she had worked very hard. She should \_\_\_\_\_ the causes of her failure.

A. analyze B. explode C. eliminate D. foster

26. After a two-month inquiry, the police \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the three men’s intention to rob a bank and have arrested them.

A. has uncovered B. have uncovered C. has explored D. have explored

27. A college education can be very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the United States. Many students have to borrow money to help pay for college.

A. excessive B. positive C. costly D. faithful

28. Some schools offer teachers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ working hours, recognizing their need to balance work and private life.

A. potential B. flexible C. feasible D. substantial

29. When you go to a new country, you need to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to the new manners and customs.

A. recognize B. foster C. conceive D. adapt

30. While professors are taking about economic theories, businesspeople are more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ about profits.

A. nervous B. conceived C. concerned D. confirmed

31. Let me share \_\_\_\_\_\_ you something that you may not expect.

A. to B. with C. for D. down

32. He got lost on the street, and had to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ how to get to the department store.

A. bring about B. see about C. hang about D. inquire about

33. Some successful people managed to gain \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and fortune even though they dropped out of school.

A. fame B. sensation C. position D. expect

34. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with the other applicants, the last girl we interviewed was much more skilled and intelligent.

A. Contrary B. According C. Compared D. Contrast

35. With unemployment high and competition for jobs fierce, your resume needs to \_\_\_\_\_\_ for all the right reasons.

A. put out B. stand out C. bring out D. set out

36. It was difficult to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ how many people had been wounded in the earthquake.

A. expect B. count C. estimate D. elicit

37. The famous actress did not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at the party, which was very disappointing to her fans.

A. show up B. make up C. bring up D. set up

38. The taxi driver had to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to the side of the road when a policeman began to follow him for speeding.

A. pull over B. pull away C. pull through D. pull out

39. Her anger \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ away when she read his letter of apology.

A. eliminated B. dispensed C. overtook D. melted

40. I think the scientist is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the high praise that has been given to him.

A. worth B. worthy of C. worthwhile D. valuable to

41. They promised to make every effort \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the task in time. I think we should trust them.

A. to accomplish B. accomplish C. accomplished D. accomplishing

42. He has been so occupied with his work these days that he barely has time to \_\_\_\_\_\_his friends.

A. take on B. visit on C. visit with D. take after

43. We take great \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in opening the door to this great step in your journey.

A. pleasure B. suggestion C. progress D. courage

44. The movie was over and the crowds \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ into the street.

A. broke down B. spilled out C. pulled through D. moved over

45. If you have difficulty \_\_\_\_\_\_\_a particular book, please ask one of the librarians for assistance.

A. to find B. find C. finding D. found

46. You have to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with the fact that you are no longer as strong as you were.

A. live B. cope C. meet D. dispose

47.Online shopping has been growing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ an increasing rate these years.

A. for B. at C. in D. up

48. My family \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on my father’s unemployment benefit after he lost his job.

A. got off B. got from C. got by D. got through

49. It was essential that the application forms \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_back before the deadline.

A. must be sent B. would be sent C. be sent D. were sent

50. He was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with his business matters and didn’t have time to think about a holiday.

A. handled B. occupied C. disposed D. filled

51. A college degree and some working experience should \_\_\_\_\_\_ you for the job advertised in the newspaper.

A. call B. set C. qualify D. seek

52. Jane is a talented language learner. She could \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ easily from French to English.

A. range B. switch C. differ D. change

53. You are free to use the resources in the library or on the Internet, but you must \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a paper written in your own words.

A. turn in B. turn off C. turn on D. turn up

54. Many smokers choose to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the fact that smoking is harmful to health and refuse to stop smoking.

A. confirm B. reveal C. show D. ignore

55. New Zealand is famous for its clean beaches, friendly people and magnificent \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. scenery B. sight C. phenomenon D. palm

56. We dashed to the bus station and barely got on the bus when it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. pull over B. pulled away C. pull through D. pull out

57. Though very busy with his work, he does mountain climbing once \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a while with his friends.

A. for B. at C. as D. in

58. The wedding ceremony of my sister was a very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_experience for our family.

A. memorable B. emotional C. dominant D. acceptable

59. All the employees must work hard to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the present financial difficulties in order to overcome them in a short period of time.

A. cope with B. handle with C. dispose of D. reckon on

60. The young engineer has been working hard to fulfill the task \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to him by the director.

A. taken B. sent C. ordered D. assigned

61. The movie was a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_waste of time. I might as well have stayed at home.

A. comprehensive B. compelling C. complete D. compulsive

62. People browse the internet, read newspapers and watch TV to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_what is happening in the world.

A. keep up with B. catch up with C. keep in touch D. look into

63. After 7 years of full-time training, she has finally \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as a professional dance.

A. made B. made for C. make it D. made to

64. Jennifer couldn’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her tears when she saw the sick children at a hospital.

A. keep back B. set back C. put back D. take back

65. If you are lacking \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ confidence, ask yourself what most frightens you and find ways to overcome it.

A. of B. for C. in D. up

66. Tom was afraid to ask questions, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to questions in class, or talk with other children.

A. resent B. respond C. rescue D. resign

67. This course requires students to read widely in literature, and it places emphasis \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ women’s literature.

A. on B. in C. for D. with

68. Yellow flowers in the field always \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me \_\_\_\_\_\_ my childhood in the countryside.

A. remind …for…. B. remind … of C. take… for D. care…for…

69. The new government has committed to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ emissions of greenhouse gases.

A. cutting back on B. cut back on

C. looking back on D. look back on

70. A heavy flood caused the bridge to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; now, no one can cross the river without boats.

A. crack B. collapse C. fall D. break

71. If a person adopts an unhealthy lifestyle, he will surely be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ developing diseases.

A. at risk of B. at ease C. at stake D. at the cost of

72. Han is a warm-hearted person. When needed, he would show no \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to help others.

A. attention B. sense C. reluctance D. way

73. Many people like shopping online because it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ them \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the trouble of driving to the shops and finding parking places.

A. relieves…of… B. takes …off…

C. makes… of… D. sees…of…

74. If he is determined to do something, he will do it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ what other people will say.

A. lack of B. regardless of

C. as a result of D. in the event of

75. He never expected that his best friend would charge him \_\_\_\_\_\_ cheating in the final exam.

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

76. Many young women are so keen to keep themselves \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ shape that they take the diet to extremes.

A. up B. from C. in D. out

77. The girl studied the signs for over an hour, but still could not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ them.

A. make use of B. sealed C. make sense of D. covered

78. In order to make sure he would be able to attend the meeting, I called him up two weeks \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. in advance B. instead of C. in response D. in person

79. Low-cost airlines are emerging all over Asia; it will \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the development of the world’s air-travel market as a whole.

A. attribute B. contribute C. distribute D. add

80. We want to give all children the world \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ violence.

A. free upon B. free from C. free for D. free through

81. When I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, I see how easy, comfortable, and pleasant my life was, and I took it all for granted!

A. look back B. set back C. put back D. come back

82. This restaurant is very popular because it has some separate, small rooms \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ families with small children.

A. reserving for B. reserve for C. reserved for D. to reserve

83. My parents do not object to my taking part time jobs, but they remind me not to let them \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with my school work.

A. interfere B. interrupt C. integrate D. intervene

84. He seldom spoke, and he was never impatient \_\_\_\_\_ her;he always a kind and friendly father.

A. to B. with C. for D. on

85. The rich man thinks that he will die in disgrace if he does not \_\_\_\_\_\_ his money for the public.

A. give back B. give out C. give away D. give off

86. All the tourists were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by the magnificent scenery along the coastline.

A. fascinated B. interested C. absorbed D. devoted

87. When his son cried, he used to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ him by telling him a very humorous story.

A. amaze B. satisfy C. amuse D. misuse

88. My favorite store is the one that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in hand-made chocolates and lets you sample.

A. involves B. takes C. makes D. specializes

89. It is well known that China is a country with rich \_\_\_\_\_\_\_resources and a very big population.

A. nature B. original C. natural D. decent

90. The discussions are intended to pave the way \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ official agreements between the two countries.

A. for B. on C. away D. in

91. I felt terribly sorry to learn that his sister \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ after having fought against cancer for three years.

A. passed away B. passed out C. passed off D. passed down

92. They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the developed countries to commit more money to protecting the environment.

A. called for B. called down C. called out D. called on

93. This booklet gives you guidance on how to deal \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ problems in the workplace.

A. through B. with C. away D. for

94. Since you don’t know much about this city, let me accompany you \_\_\_\_\_\_ your hotel in case you lost your way.

A. to B. for C. up D. on

95. Almost all the people who have watched this movie agree that it is the most \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ movie.

A. amused B. amusing C. bore D. ridiculous

96. It is sad that when he is alone, he always drinks a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ amount of alcohol to get himself drunk.

A. excessive B. extensive C. plentiful D. massive

97. Skipping breakfast and eating too much before sleep will \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the problem of being overweight.

A. attribute B. contribute C. distribute D. add

98. The university has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ another large laboratory for students to design more complicated robots.

A. set out B. set down C. set up D. set back

99. When she heard it was snowing in the city they were going to, she \_\_\_\_\_\_ two more sweaters into her bag.

 A. stuffed B. mixed C. pulled D. filled

100. The laws of physics apply \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ all material things and substances

A. to B. for C. in D. at

101. I can’t pay for the books now. Will you \_\_\_\_\_\_me later?

A. pay B. bill C. sign D. call

102. There was no rain for almost a year here and many endangered species are dying of \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. thirst B. riddle C. cage D. boom

103. The whole class \_\_\_\_\_\_laughing when Tom came into the classroom dressed up like Santa Claus.

A. put right B. burst out C. foul up D. bear down on

104. Waste not, want not was a \_\_\_\_\_in Sam Smiles’s self-help philosophy.

A. dock B. keynote C. frame D. lace

105. As soon as it saw the dog coming towards it, the cat arched its back and its fur started to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. fell B. ruffle C. bristle D. prop

106. Time is limited and I can \_\_\_\_\_\_ finish my work in time.

A. almost B. even C. nearly D. hardly

107. \_\_\_\_\_\_, I will stick to my dream.

A. Somehow B. Anyhow C. Somewhat D. Anywhere

108. You can’t \_\_\_\_\_\_ him in his knowledge of physics.

A. equal B. agree C. help D. match

109. Tom thought that the summer holiday ends \_\_\_\_\_\_ too soon.

A. all B. only C. very D. so

110. Scott \_\_\_\_\_\_ the first prize in his class.

A. hit B. bitten C. beaten D. won

111. Would you please pass me the book \_\_\_\_\_\_ cover is black?

A. which B. whose C. that D. its

112. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the company for three years, Mark has become experienced in business negotiations.

A. Having worked B. Having been worked

C. Have worked D. Worked

113. Not until she arrived at the meeting room \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ she had forgotten to bring the document.

A. she realized B. did she realize

C. she did realize D. does she realize

114. John had never been abroad before, \_\_\_\_\_\_ he found the business trip very exciting.

A. because B. though C. so D. while

115. \_\_\_\_\_\_ some students are able to find employment after graduation, others will have to return to school and earn an advanced degree.

A. Since B. While C. Because D. If

116. It \_\_\_\_\_\_ that the mysterious visitor was an old friend of my grandmother.

A. turned up B. turned off C. turned on D. turned out

117. Let’s have a get-together on the weekend, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

A. shall we B. will we C. shan’t we D. won’t we

118. The next moment, she had time to realize what was happening, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ she was hit over the dead.

A. when B. before C. since D. as

119. Mother told the child too late \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. not get up B. do not get up C. not to get up D. not getting up

120. \_\_\_\_\_\_ he will come or not is unknown.

 A. If B. Whether C. That D. What

121. \_\_\_\_\_ the fact that the area had been hit by the severest drought in twenty years, a fairly good harvest was gathered in.

A. In spite B. Despite C. In spite that D. Despite of

122. I objected \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the meeting without him.

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

123. There was no sense \_\_\_\_\_\_ him to come early since everything was ready.

A. to ask B. to have asked C. in asking D. being asking

124. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her inexperience, she has done quite a good job.

A. Provided B. Given C. Seen D. Suppose

125. The movie star \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with your sister, didn’t he?

A. was used to dance B. used to dancing

C. used to dance D. was used to dancing

126. This company is closing up, so lots of workers will be laid \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. down B. out C. off D. aside

127. He is such a man who is always \_\_\_\_\_\_ fault with other people.

A. putting B. seeking C. finding D. looking for

128. Some developed countries are trying to \_\_\_\_\_\_ the serious problems resulting from the energy crisis.

A. step up B. cope with C. cut off D. end up

129. After he retired from office, Rogers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ painting for a while, but soon lost interest.

 A. took up B. save up C. kept up D. drew up

130. \_\_\_\_\_\_ fire, all exits must be kept clear.

A. In place of B. Instead of C. In case of D. In spite of

131. Shopping-centers provide us with a large \_\_\_\_\_\_ of goods to choose from.

A. type B. range C. variety D. sort

132. Coffee is said to have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ effects.

A. promoting B. stimulating C. encouraging D. enhancing

133. The police officers here do not usually \_\_\_\_\_\_ guns.

A. bring B. carry C. take D. hold

134. If you want to get the driver’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, you should take some courses first in the traffic school.

A. license B. certificate C. passport D. permission

135. John was asked to \_\_\_\_\_\_ the man who stole his wallet.

A. recognize B. claim C. confirm D. identify

136. Life is a long race \_\_\_\_\_\_ we compete with others to go beyond ourselves.

A. why B. what C. that D. where

137. Yesterday she sold her car, \_\_\_\_\_\_ she bought a month ago.

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

138. Can you give me a case \_\_\_\_\_\_ this phrase can be use?

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

139. China has hundreds of islands, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the largest is Taiwan.

A. in which B. to which C. from which D. of which

140. When will the new driving laws come into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. use B. effect C. service D. existence

141.In \_\_\_\_\_\_ I see why he failed in the exam. He had never actually done his homework.

A. ordeal B. ridiculous C. retrospect D. thrilled

142. The town decided to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ water by restricting the watering of lawns.

A. conservative B. conservation C. conserver D. conserve

143. The school is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the low-income housing area.

A. precious B. located C. estimate D. temperature

144. They came and gave us a(n)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as to the value of our house.

A. replace B. wrap C. ditch D. estimate

145. As it was getting cold, I\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the blanket around myself.

A. ditch B. wrap C. remove D. phenomenon

146. This company is closing up, so lots of workers will be laid \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. down B. out C. off D. aside

147. He is such a man who is always \_\_\_\_\_\_ fault with other people.

A. putting B. seeking C. finding D. looking for

148. Some developed countries are trying to \_\_\_\_\_\_ the serious problems resulting from the energy crisis.

A. step up B. cope with C. cut off D. end up

149. After he retired from office, Rogers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ painting for a while, but soon lost interest.

 A. took up B. save up C. kept up D. drew up

150. \_\_\_\_\_\_ fire, all exits must be kept clear.

A. In place of B. Instead of C. In case of D. In spite of

151. We all knew from the very \_\_\_\_\_ that the plan would fail.

A. outcome B. outset C. income D. output

152. Eye \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is very important when delivering a speech in public.

A. touch B. sight C. sign D. contact

153. Such people shouldn’t be \_\_\_\_\_\_ into the party.

A. permitted B. admitted C. allowed D. agreed

154. Carine is not in the \_\_\_\_\_\_ for going to the ball tonight.

A. condition B. temper C. mood D. motion

155. ---- Why haven’t you bought any butter?

 ---- I \_\_\_\_\_\_ to but I forgot about it.

A. liked B. wished C. meant D. expected

156. The \_\_\_\_\_\_ of marketing research is published monthly.

A. diary B. notebook C. journal D. tape

157. Many of his classmates \_\_\_\_\_\_ to work in the countryside.

A. violent B. volunteer C. violation D. vulnerary

158. They are \_\_\_\_\_\_ that next year’s profit will increase.

A. conference B. confidence C. condition D. confident

159. It was a very \_\_\_\_\_\_ meeting; we made a lot of important policies.

A. fruit B. fruitless C. fruitful D. fruitiness

160. I \_\_\_\_\_\_ hope your father will recover soon.

A. sincerely B. simple C. since D. sincere

161. The girl felt she was being \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ but she couldn’t see anybody behind her.

A. shadow B. shadowing C. shadower D. shadowed

162. I work as an \_\_\_\_\_\_ in that firm last summer.

A. intern B. internship C. interned D. interning

163. This article introduces us to a number of different \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of what stress is.

A. define B. definitions C. definition D. defined

164. My 4-year-old son can easily \_\_\_\_\_\_ between the fried chicken by KFC and that by McDonald’s.

A. distinguish B. disguise C. dispute D. disability

165. The past three decades \_\_\_\_\_\_ great changes in people’s clothing, food, housing and traffic worldwide.

A. wit B. witness C. witnessed D. Witnessing

166. Pigeon is often considered a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_ of peace.

A. example B. sign C. mark D. symbol

167. If you spend enough money advertising, your product sales will surely \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. expand B. enlarge C. extend D. increase

168. We volunteered to collect money to help the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the tsunami.

A. victims B. folks C. fellows D. villagers

169. By 1909, Picasso had \_\_\_\_\_\_ himself as a painter of great talent in Paris.

A. made B. recognized C. admitted D. established

170. If you don’t take away all your things from the desk, there won’t be enough \_\_\_\_\_ for my stationery.

A. area B. place C. room D. surface

171. \_\_\_\_\_ production up by 60%, the company has had another excellent year.

A. As B. For C. With D. Though

172. Parents try to \_\_\_\_\_ their children of their bad habits.

A. cure B. treat C. recover D. heal

173. My cousin worked all winter vacation, saving money to \_\_\_\_\_ his hobby of collecting stamps.

A. search B. hunt C. seek D. pursue

174. Many moving stories of that time remain \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in people’s heart to this day.

A. deeply B. strongly C. strong D. deep

175. The finance minister has not been so \_\_\_\_\_\_ since he raised taxes to such a high level.

A. popular B. well-known C. favorable D. preferable

176. Be careful with your glass. Don’t \_\_\_\_ any wine on the carpet.

A. spill B. spot C. spoil D. put

177. Mary, I’m going your way. Hop in and let me give you a \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. hint B. breath C. ride D. massage

178. I’ll never allow you to travel in such a \_\_\_\_\_\_ of heath.

A. mess B. fashion C. manner D. state

179. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ much trouble with the job, you could come to her for help.

A. Had you B. You will have C. Will you D. You had

180. The wounded soldier \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ an effort to stand up, but the general stopped him.

A. tried B. made C. managed D. gathered

181. He couldn’t help but \_\_\_\_\_ when his toy car fell into the rive.

A. to cry B. crying C. cry D. will cry

182. CD-ROMs and DVDs are \_\_\_\_\_\_ for storing digital information.

A. modes B. cays C. devices D. manners

183. One pound is \_\_\_\_\_\_ to 0.454 kilograms.

A. equal B. valuable C. worth D. same

184. I prefer to keep reporters \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a distance to give myself some quiet moments.

A. against B. at C. in D. from

185. The weather today was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . Our pic was ruined.

A. annoyed B. unlucky C. unreasonable D. rotten

186. The book you refer to isn’t \_\_\_\_\_\_. It belongs to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. mine; her B. mine; hers C. me; you D. his; mine

187. To know more about the British Museum, you can use the Internet or go to the library, or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. neither B. some C. all D. both

188. Make sure you’ve got the passports and tickets and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ before you leave.

A. something B. anything C. everything D. nothing

189. For Tim this was the beginning of a new life, \_\_\_\_\_\_ he thought he would never see.

A. what B. that C. one D. it

190. I like Mr. Miner’s speech; it was clear and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the point.

A. at B. on C. to D. off

191. Henry and Baby \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the parties at the Trade Union every Saturday.

A. are used to go B. use to go

C. used to go D. were used to go

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the inhabitants fled.

A. the city taken B. the city having been taken

C. having taken the city D. the city being taken

1. The girl immediately shut the window to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the train.

A. keep out B. keep down C. keep up D. keep back

194. Our-school-run factory \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ various kinds of chemical devices last year.

A. turned into B. turned up C. turned out D. turned off

195. I didn’t finish reading that French book, neither \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. did he B. didn’t he C. he did D. he could

196. Nobody noticed the thief slip into the house because the lights happened to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. light up B. give in C. be turned on D. go out

197. That tree looked as if it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for a long time.

A. hasn’t watered B. didn’t water

C. hadn’t been watered D. wasn’t watered

1. She won’t be afraid as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as you are here.

A. long B. well C. soon D. far

199. The students will put off the math until next week, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ they won’t be so busy.

A. since B. as C. when D. while

200. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the children to bed, she began to correct the students’ exercises.

 A. Sending B. Being sent C. Sent D. Having sent

**完形填空专项练习（Cloze Exercises）**

**Cloze 1**

**Part Three：Cloze (10%)**

**Directions:** *There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A. B. C and D. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on the* ***Answer Sheet*** *by blackening the letter.*

Nowadays most people decide quite 1 what kind of work they would do. When I was at school, we had to choose 2 to study when we were fifteen. I chose scientific subjects. " 3 , scientists will earn a lot of money," my parents said. 4 three years I tried to learn physics and chemistry, but in the 5 I decided that I 6 a scientist. It was a long time 7 I told my parents that I wasn’t happy at school. "I didn’t think you were," said my mother. " I didn’t 8 ," said my father. "Well, the best thing to do now is to look for a job."
 I 9 about it with my friends Frank and Lesley. 10 of them could suggest anything, but they 11 that they would ask their friends. A few days later 12 I was still in bed, 13 telephoned. "Is that Miss Jenkins" a man’s voice asked. "I 14 your hobby is photography and I’ve got a job that might interest you in my clothes factory. My name is Mr. Thomson. "He seemed pleasant on the phone 15 I went to see him. I was so excited that I almost forgot 16 goodbye. "Good luck!" my mother said to me.
 I arrived 17 early and when Mr. Thomson came he asked me if I 18 waiting a long time. "No, not long." I replied. After talking to me for about twenty minutes he 19 me a job-- not as a photographer though, 20 a model!

1. A. early B. presently C. quickly D. finally

2. A. why B. which C. what D. whether

3. A. For the future B. In the future C. For future D. In future

4. A. In B. For C. Over D. After

5. A. close B. end C. last D. final

6. A. would be never B. never would be

C. would not be ever C. would never be

7. A. before B. when C. while D. as

8. A. yet B. so C. though D. either

9. A. told B. talked C. asked D. said

10. A. Both B. Neither C. Nor D. Not all

11. A. promised B. protected C. imagined D. overcame

12. A. since B. whereas C. while D. before

13. A. no one B. anyone C. everyone D. someone

14. A. recognize B. understand C. suggest D. inform

15. A. that B. later C. at last D. so

16. A. to speak B. to say C. speaking D. saying

17. A. much B. a bit C. a lot D. more

18. A. had been B. was C. might be D. would be

19. A. decided B. paid C. offered D. afforded

20. A. to be B. as C. being D. but

**Cloze 2**

**Part Three：Cloze (10%)**

**Directions:** *There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A. B. C and D. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on the* ***Answer Sheet*** *by blackening the letter.*

Cars are an important 1 of life in the United States.\_\_2\_\_ a car most people feel that they are poor. And 3 if a person is poor he doesn’t really poor \_\_4\_\_ he has a car.
 There are three main reasons the car became so 5 in the United States. First of 6 , the country is huge one and Americans like to move 7 in it. The car provides the most 8 and cheapest form of transportation. With a car people can go any place without 9 a lot of money.
 The second reason cars are popular is the fact \_\_10\_\_ the United States never developed an 11 and inexpensive form of public \_\_12\_\_. Long-distance trains have never been 13 common in the United States as they are in other parts of the world. Nowadays there is good system of air-service \_\_14\_\_ by planes. But it is 15 expensive to be used frequently.
 The third reason is the most important one, though. The American spirit of independence is \_\_16\_\_ really made cars popular. Americans don’t like to wait 17 a bus, or a train or even a plane. They don’t like to have to \_\_18\_\_ an exact schedule. A car gives them the 19 to schedule their time. And this is the freedom that Americans want \_\_20\_\_ to have.

1. A. part B. role C. effect D. angle

2. A. Having B. With C. Without D. No

3. A. quite B. as C. what D. even

4. A. when B. whether C. although D. but

5. A. fashionable B. popular C. lovely D. interesting

6. A. any B. all C. next D. last

7. A. forwards B. on C. up D. around

8. A. realistic B. fortunate C. comfortable D. able

9. A. spending B. paying C. bringing D. taking

10. A. what B. why C. which D. that

11. A. effective B. efficient C. eager D. enough

12. A. movement B. sport C. transportation D. means

13. A. like B. as C. very D. much

14. A. gave B. chosen C. produced D. provided

15. A. too B. B. so C. much D. no

16. A. which B. that C. how D. what

17. A. at B. beside C. for D. of

18. A. challenge B. follow C. agree D. change

19. A. freedom B. need C. way D. hobby

20. A. worst B. least C. most D. best

**Cloze 3**

**Part Three：Cloze (10%)**

**Directions:** *There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A. B. C and D. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on the* ***Answer Sheet*** *by blackening the letter.*

Most young people enjoy some forms of physical activity. It may be walking, cycling, or swimming, or in winter, skating or skiing. It may be a game of some 1 football, hockey, golf or tennis. It may be mountaineering.
 Those who have a passion for 2 high and difficult mountains are often 3 with astonishment. Why are men and women willing to 4 cold and hardship, and to take risks in high mountains? This astonishment is caused, 5 , by the difference between mountaineering and other forms of activity to 6 men give their leisure.
    Mountaineering is a sport and 7 a game. There are no man-made rules 8 there are for such games as golf and football. There are, 9 , rules of different kinds which it would be dangerous to 10 but it is this freedom from man-made rules that makes mountaineering 11 to many people. Those who climb mountains are 12 to use their own methods.
 If we compare mountaineering with other more 13 sports, we might think that one big difference is that 14 is not a “team game”. We should be mistaken 15 this. There are, it is true, no “matches” between “teams” of climbers, but when climbers are on a rock face 16 by a rope on which their lives may depend, there is 17 teamwork.
 The mountain climber knows that he may 18 to fight forces that are stronger and more powerful than man. He has to fight the forces of 19 . His sport requires high mental and physical 20 .

1. A. part B. sorts C. sport D. kind

2. A. climbing B. rising C. going D. enjoying

3. A. dealt B. looked upon C. coped D. disgusted

4. A. catch B. diverse C. suffer D. overcome

5. A. probably B. precisely C. logically D. strongly

6.A. that B. how C. which D. why

7.A. but B. not C. also D. is

8. A. as B. such as C. i.e. D. possibly

9. A. for example B. perhaps C. then D. of course

10. A. behave B. imply C. ignore D. list

11. A. luxurious B. painful C. attractive D. noticeable

12. A. occasional B. free C. accustomed D. popular

13. A. familiar B. similar C. regular D. thirty

14. A. sport B. astonishment C. rule D. mountaineering

15. A. by B. in C. from D. against

16. A. admitted B. tracked C. vanished D. linked

17. A. obviously B. basically C. already D. conversely

18. A. would B. have to C. due to D. be to

19. A. mountain B. wind C. nature D. snow

20. A. limitation B. division C. goodness D. qualities

**Cloze 4**

**Part Three：Cloze (10%)**

**Directions:** *There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A. B. C and D. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on the* ***Answer Sheet*** *by blackening the letter.*

 For many people today, reading is no longer relaxation. They must read letters, reports, trade publications, interoffice communications in order to keep up their work. When you want to 1 a job, the ability to read and comprehend 2 means the difference between success and failure. Yet the unfortunate fact is that most of us are 3 readers. We developed poor reading 4 at an early age, and never get over them. The main deficiency 5 in the words. Taken individually, words have 6 meaning until they are strung together into phrases, sentences and paragraphs. 7 , however, the untrained reader does not read groups of words. He reads one word at a time laboriously, often regressing to 8 words or passages. Regression, the tendency to look back over 9 you have just read, is a common bad habit in reading. Another habit which 10 down the speed of reading is vocalization—sounding each word either orally or mentally as 11 reads.
　　Some reading clinics use a device called an 12 to overcome these bad habits,, which moves a bar down the page at a predetermined speed. The bar is set at a slightly faster rate 13 the reader finds comfortable, in order to “stretch” him. The accelerator forces the reader to read fast, 14 word-by-word reading, regression and sub vocalization practically impossible. At first 15 is sacrificed for speed. But when you learn to read ideas and concepts, you will not only read faster, 16 also your comprehension will improve. Many people have found 17 reading skill drastically improved after some training. 18 Charlce, a business manager, for example, his reading rate was a reasonably good, 172 words a minute 19 the training, now it is an excellent 1,378 words a minute. He is delighted that how he can 20 so much more reading material in a short period of time.

1.A.apply B. do C. offer D. get
2.A.quickly B. easily C. roughly D. decidedly
3.A.poor B. fun C. good D. old
4.A.training B. habits C. situations D. custom
5.A.comes B. combines C. touches D. lies
6.A.some B. many C. little D. a lot
7.A.Fortunately B. Unfortunately C. Logically D. In fact
8.A.reuse B. reread C. rewrite D. recite
9.A.what B. which C. that D. if
10.A.scales B. cuts C. slows D. measures
11.A.people B. one C. he D. reader
12.A.accelerator B. actor C. amplifier D. observer
13.A.likes B. as C. so D. than
14.A.enabling B. leading C. making D. indicating
15.A.meaning B. comprehension C. gist D. regression
16.A.but B. and C. or D. nor
17.A.our B. your C. their D. such a
18.A.Regard B. Take C. Bring D. Consider
19.A.at B. now C. after D. before

20. A. review B. go over C. get through D. present

**Cloze 5**

**Part Three：Cloze (10%)**

**Directions:** *There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A. B. C and D. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on the* ***Answer Sheet*** *by blackening the letter.*

“Cool” is a word with many meanings．Its traditional meaning is used to 1 a temperature that is fairy cold．As the world has 2 , however, the word has expanded to 3 many different meaning．“Cool” can be used to express feelings of 4 in almost anything．
When you see a brand-name car in the street, maybe you can’t help 5 , --It's cool．You might think, “He's so cool,” when you see your 6 footballer．We all enlarge the meaning of “cool”．You can use it 7 many words such as “new” or “amazing”．Here's an interesting story we can see 8 illustrate the usage of the word．A teacher asked her students to 9 the waterfall they had visited．On one student's paper was just the one 10 , --“It's so cool． 11 he thought it was 12 to describe 13 he saw and felt． 14 the story also proves the shortage of words and expressions． 15 “cool” some people have no words to express the same meaning．So it is 16 to improve our words strength to maintain some 17 . As a popular word, “cool” stands for a kind of special 18 that people can accept easily. Excepting “cool” Can you think of many other words that 19 your life as colorful as the word “cool”? I can．And I think they are also very 20 ．

1. A. find B. take C. show D. make sure

2. A. changed B. been developed C. been cleaned D. informed

3. A. turn out B. take on C. take out D. come into

4. A. satisfaction B. interest C. sense D. interesting

5.A. to say B. telling C. shout D. saying

6. A. famous B. out of date C. favourit D. modern

7. A. replace B. in place of C. change D. exchange

8. A. is used to B. showing C. used to D. explaining

9. A. write for B. copy down C. describe D. say something

10. A. phrase B. word C. story D. sentence

11. A. However B. May be C. As far as D. Perhaps

12. A. the just thing B. the very mean C. some methods D. the best way

13.A. the means B. what C. how D. wherever

14.A. And B. If C. So D. But

15. A. Without B. Using C. Not being used D. With

16. A. important B. necessary C. impossible D. natural

17.A. true B. belief C. richness D. interest

18. A. habit B. culture C. language D. enjoyment

19. A. put B. change C. better D. make

20. A. cool B. easy C. difficult D. important

**Cloze 6**

**Part Three：Cloze (10%)**

**Directions:** *There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A. B. C and D. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on the* ***Answer Sheet*** *by blackening the letter.*

　　After 20 years of marriage, a husband may still not understand his wife. How is it that she is never at a  1 for words? How can she  2  the names of a couple they met on  3  years ago? Now we know  4   to tell him: it's her brain.

　　Although there are obviously cultural   5  for the differences in emotions and behavior,  6   breakthrough research reveals that the    7   of many puzzling differences between men and women may  8   in the head. Men's and women's brains  9    much in common, but they are definitely not the same  10  size, structure or insight. Broadly speaking, a woman's brain, like her body, is ten to fifteen per cent smaller than a man's,  11   the regions dedicated to language may be more densely  12    with brain cells.

　　Girls generally speak earlier and read faster. The reason may be  13 females use both sides of the brain when they read. In  14   , males rely only on the left side.

　　At every age, women' s memories   15   men' s, They have a greater ability to   16 names with faces than men do, and they are  17   at recalling list. The events people remember best are those that an emotion is attached to.   18   women use more of their right brains, which   19 emotions, they may do this automatically.

While we don't yet know what all these findings imply, one thing is  20 : male and female brains do the same things, but they do them differently.

1. A. slip          B. puzzle           C. loss            D. failure

2. A. recall        B. understand       C. realize         D. perceive

3. A. festival      B. event            C. occasion        D. holiday

4. A. what          B. how               C. when            D. where

5. A. senses        B. reasons          C. purposes        D. meanings

6. A. present       B. instant          C. recent           D. immediate

7. A. bottom        B. basis            C. root            D. stem

8. A. hide          B. set              C. fix             D. lie

9. A. have          B. share            C. divide          D. store

10 . A. in            B. at               C. with            D. for

11. A. yet           B. hence            C. thus            D. then

12. A. wrapped       B. rested           C. gathered        D. packed

13. A. which         B. why              C. that            D. whether

14. A. fact          B. contrast         C. addition        D. consequence

15. A. top           B. match            C. equal           D. challenge

16. A. mix           B. combine          C. join            D. associate

17. A. shier         B. better           C. keener          D. easier

18. A. Since         B. While            C. Although        D. Unless

19. A. process       B. promote          C. perceive        D. produce

20. A. important     B. mysterious       C. special         D. clear

**Cloze 7**

**Part Three：Cloze (10%)**

**Directions:** *There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A. B. C and D. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on the* ***Answer Sheet*** *by blackening the letter.*

What do we mean by a perfect English pronunciation？ In one 1 there are as many different kinds of English as there are speakers of it. 2 two speakers speak in exactly the same 3 . We can always hear differences 4 them, and the pronunciation of English 5 a great deal in different geographical 6 . How do we decide what sort of English to use as a 7 ？ This is not a question that can be 8 in the same way for all foreign learners of English. 9 you live in a part of the world 10 India or West Africa, where there is a long 11 of speaking English for general communication purposes, you should 12 to acquire a good variety of the pronunciation of this area. It would be a 13 in these circumstances to use as a model BBC English or 14 of the sort. On the other hand, if you live in a country 15 there is no traditional use of English. You must take 16 your model some form of 17 English pronunciation. It does not 18 very much which form. you choose. The most 19 way is to take as your model the sort Of English you can 20 most often.

1. A. meaning B. sense C. case D. situation

2. A. Not B. No C. None D. Nor

3. A. type B. form C. sort D. way

4. A. between B. among C. of D. from

5. A. changes B. varies C. shifts D. alters

6. A. areas B. parts C. countries D. spaces

7. A. direction B. guide C. symbol D. model

8. A. given B. responded C. taken D. answered

9. A. Because B. When C. If D. Weather

10. A. as B. in C. like D. near

11. A. custom B. use C. tradition D. habit

12. A. aim B. propose C. select D. tend

13. A. fashion B. mistake C. nonsense D. possibility

14. A. everything B. nothing C. anything D. things

15. A. where B. that C. which D. wherever

16. A. to B. with C. on D. as

17. A .practical B. domestic C. native D. new

18. A. care B. affect C. trouble D. matter

19. A. effective B. sensitive C. ordinary D. careful

20. A. listen B. hear C. notice D. find

**Cloze 8**

**Part Three：Cloze (10%)**

**Directions:** *There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A. B. C and D. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on the* ***Answer Sheet*** *by blackening the letter.*

   Linda was a few minutes late. Wilson  1   the office when she got there. His secretary told her he  2    back in a few minutes. She  3   sit down and wait for a few minutes in outer office.
    "I'll never get this job," she   4    herself. For a moment she wanted to    5   the building. Just then, Wilson came   6   the door and hurried into his office. A few minutes   7   his secretary took Linda in and introduced her, Linda apologized     8  . Wilson didn't seem to  9   . They chatted casually for a few seconds and then  10    . He took out her letter of 11 .
    "You've never worked in radio or television before,   12   ? "he said. Now she was   13    that she would not get the job. Wilson asked her   14 questions. 15 , he seemed impressed with her other qualifications. She was  16    when he asked her 17 she could start soon. "I wonder if you'd mind   18    next month?" he asked   19    . It seemed she had got the job   20   .

1. A. had left         B. has left C. was left D. would be leaving
2. A. had been    B. came C. was D. would be
3. A. should    B. had to C. would D. was able to
4. A. told      B. spoke C. said D. talked
5. A. run out    B. run of C. run out of D. run away
6. A. through       B. across C. cross D. along
7. A. latest          B.  last C. late D. later
8. A. to being late      B. for being late C. to be late D. for the late
9. A. mind       B. listen         C. notice D. hear
10. A. took down with business B. came down to business

 C. settled down with business D. got down to business
11. A. thank B. application C. complaint D. admission
12. A. haven't you    B. do you      C. have you D. don’t you
13. A. even more sure       B.  much sure C. even sure of D. sure of
14. A. a few such        B. a few more C. much a few D. more a few
15. A. As her surprise   B. To her surprised

 C. For her surprised D. To her surprise
16. A. even more surprise     B. even much surprise

 C. even more surprised D. even much surprised
17. A. if B. what C. why D. when
18. A. starting B. to start C. start D. started
19. A. by a smile B. with a smile C. by smile D. with smile
20. A. not at all         B. after all C. all D. after that

**Cloze 9**

**Part Three：Cloze (10%)**

**Directions:** *There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A. B. C and D. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on the* ***Answer Sheet*** *by blackening the letter.*

When I was 16 years old, I made my first visit to the United States. It wasn't the first time I had been\_\_1\_\_. Like most English children I learned French at school and I had often 2 to France, so I was used 3 a foreign language to people who didn't understand\_\_4\_\_\_. But when I went to America I was really looking forward to\_\_5\_\_a nice easy holiday without any\_\_6\_\_problems.

How wrong I was! The misunderstanding began at the airport. I was looking for a\_\_7\_\_telephone to give my American friend Danny a\_\_8\_\_and tell her that I had arrived. A friendly old man saw me 9 lost and asked\_\_10\_\_he could help me. "Yes," I said. "I want to give my friend a ring." "Well, that's\_\_11\_\_ ," he exclaimed. "Are you getting\_\_12\_\_? But aren't you a bit\_\_13\_\_?""Who is talking about marriage?" I replied. "I\_\_14\_\_ want to give my friend a ring to tell her I've arrived. Can you tell me where there's a phone box?" "Oh!" he said, "There's a phone downstairs."

When at last we\_\_15\_\_meet up, Danny 16 the misunderstandings to me. "Don't worry," she said to me. "I had so many\_\_17\_\_at first. There are lots of words which the Americans\_\_18\_\_differently in meaning from 19 . You'll soon get used to\_\_20\_\_ funny things they say. Most of the time British and American people understand each other!"

1.A. out B. aboard C. away D. abroad
2.A. gone B. been C. got D. come

3. A to speak B. for speaking C. to speaking D. to speaking of

4.A. English B. French C. Russian D. Latin
5.A. having B. buying C. giving D. receiving
6.A. time B. human C. money D language

7.A. perfect B. popular C. public D. pleasant

8.A. ring B. letter C. word D. message
9.A. to look B. looking like C. looking D. feeling like
10.A. that B. if C. where D. when
11.A. well B. strange C. nice D. funny
12.A. to marry B. marrying C. to be married D. married
13.A. small B. smart C. little D. young
14.A. very B. just C. so D. just now
15.A. did B. could C. do D. can
16.A. described B. explained C. talked D. expressed
17.A. trouble B. difficulties C. fun D. thing
18.A. write B. speak C. use D. read
19.A. us British B. British us C. us Britain D. we British
20.A. such B. these C. some D. all the

**Cloze 10**

**Part Three：Cloze (10%)**

**Directions:** *There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A. B. C and D. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on the* ***Answer Sheet*** *by blackening the letter.*

One day a police officer manager to get some fresh mushrooms. He was so 1 what he had bought that he offered to 2 the mushrooms with his brother officers. When their breakfast arrived the next day, each officer found some mushrooms on his plate. "Let the dog 3 a piece first," suggested one 4 officer who was afraid that the mushrooms might be poisonous. The dog seemed to 5 his mushrooms, and the officers then began to eat their meal saying that the mushrooms had a very strong 6 quite pleasant taste. An hour 7 , however, they were all astonished when the gardener rushed on and said 8 the dog was dead. 9 , the officers jumped into their cars and rushed into the nearest hospital. Pumps (泵) were used and the officers had a very 10 time getting rid of the mushrooms that 11 in their stomachs. When they 12 to the police station, they sat down and started to 13 the mushroom poisoning. Each man explained the pains that he had felt and they agreed that 14 had grown worse on their 15 to the hospital. The gardener was called to tell the way 16 the poor dog had died. "Did it 17 much before death?" asked one of the officers, 18 very pleased that he had escaped a 19 death himself. "No," answered the gardener looker rather 20 . "It was killed the moment a car hit it."

1.A.sure of B. careless about C. pleased with D. disappointed at

2. A. share B. grow C. wash D. cook

3. A. check B. smell C. try D. examine

4. A. frightened B. shy C. cheerful D. careful

5. A. refuse B. hate C. want D. enjoy

6. A. besides B. but C. and D. or

7. A. later B. after C. past D. over

8. A cruelly B. curiously C. seriously D. finally

9. A. Immediately B. Carefully C. Suddenly D. Slowly

10. A. hard B. busy C. exciting D. unforgettable

11. A. stopped B. dropped C. settled D. remained

12. A. hurried B. drove C. went D. returned

13. A. study B. discuss C. record D. remember

14. A. this B. these C. it D. they

15. A. road B. street C. way D. direction

16. A. how B. in that C. which D. in which

17. A. suffer B. eat C. harm D. spit

18 A. to feel B. feeling C. felt D. having felt

19. A. strange B. painful C. peaceful D. natural

20. A. happy B. interested C. surprised D. excited

**翻译专项练习（Translation）**

**Translation 1**

As we all know, health is very important to everybody. But do you really know how to stay healthy? Here are some useful tips, First, we should do exercise if we have time. For example, we can go to swim in the summer holiday. Or we can take a walk after supper. Doing exercise makes us healthy and strong. Second, we should take more vegetables and fruit and less candies. Stop eating junk food and drinking beers. Last but not least, we should go to bed early and wake up early. We should have enough sleep, or we will get sleepy in the day time. If we pay more attention to the tips above, we will have a healthier body.

**Translation 2**

Everybody knows that women and men communicate differently. Women are more able to manipulate their facial expressions than men. However, the results are reversed when it comes to expressing anger. Women have a tendency to catch others’ emotions, although men can hide their expressions better than females. Women are more inclined to face each other and make eye contact when talking. Men are more likely to look away from each other. When in a discussion, men are likely to debate and talk about a range of topics while the ladies may talk at length about one topic. Understanding the difference in communication between men and women might help us communicate with each other in a better way.

**Translation 3**

 According to Chinese lunar calendar(农历)，August 15 of every year is a traditional Chinese festival ---the Mid-Autumn Festival(中秋节). This day is the middle of autumn, so it is called Mid-Autumn. On that night, people gather together to celebrate the Mid-Autumn Festival, looking up at the bright moon and eating moon cakes. The festival is also a time for family reunion. People living far away from home will express their feelings of missing their hometowns and families at this festival. There are many customs to celebrate the festival, all expressing people’s love and hope for a happy life. Since 2008, the Mid-Autumn Festival has become an official national holiday in China.

**Translation 4**

For you, these next four years will be a time unlike any other. Here you are surrounded by great resources; interesting students from all over the country, a learned and caring faculty, a comprehensive library, great sports facilities, and student organizations covering every possible interest – from the arts to science, to community service and so on. You will have the freedom to explore and learn about new subjects. You will learn to get by on very little sleep, meet fascinating people, and pursue new passions. You should make the most of this unique experience and use your energy and enthusiasm to reap the benefits of this opportunity.

**Translation 5**

 With awareness of increasing dishonesty in today’s society, it’s sometimes implied that in “the good old days” people were better, happier, and more honest. Were they more honest? Maybe yes, maybe no. Long ago, all American schoolchildren knew the historical story of how Abraham Lincoln walked five miles to return a penny he had overcharged a customer. It’s the kind of story that we think of as myth. But in the case of Lincoln, the story is true. Every society has stories stressing the absolute value of honesty. It’s these stories that students need to remember when temptation induces them to cheat.

**Translation 6**

 For most undergraduates, non-stop Internet is the fuel of college life. More than just toys, these instruments are powerful tools for the storage and management of every kind of information. And as more people around the world adopt these instruments, they are becoming indispensable. So, students should use the Internet to do homework, review lecture outlines, take part in class discussions and network online with their friends. But in doing so, students must remember to regulate and balance their time. Too much time online can mean too little time in real-life studying or exercising or visiting with friends.

**Translation 7**

As one of the first Europeans to travel across Asia through China, Marco Polo is perhaps the most well-known foreign merchant and voyager to the Chinese people. He traveled extensively(广泛地)with his family, journeying from Europe to Asia from 1271 to 1295. He remained in China for 17of those years. His book The Travels of Marco Polo depicts his journeys throughout Asia, giving Europeans their first comprehensive look into the Far East, including China, India, and Japan. From his written accounts the Westerners learned of porcelain, coal, gunpowder, printing, paper money, and silk for the first time.

**Translation 8**

 The first written records of the ancient Olympic Games date to 776BC. The ancient Olympics were held every four years between August 6 and September 19 during a religious festival honoring Zeus(宙斯). The first modern Olympics were held in Athens, Greece, in 1896. The Olympic symbol consists of five interlaced rings of equal dimensions, representing the union of the five continents and the meeting of athletes from throughout the world at the Olympic Games. The Olympics truly took off as an international sporting event after 1924, when the 8th Olympic Games were held in Paris.

**Translation 9**

Air pollution can spread from city to city. It even spreads from one country to another. So air pollution is really a global problem. Air pollution may kill people, especially babies, older people, and those who have diseases with their breath. Air pollution increases the risks of certain lung diseases. There are other possible health dangers from air pollution that we don’t know much about. For example, scientists are trying to find out whether chemicals that reach us from the air may cause changes in our cells. These changes might cause babies to be born with serious birth defects. Scientists are trying to learn how all the chemicals we are apt to take into our body work.

**Translation 10**

 As the world’s only truly universal global organization, the United Nations (UN) has become the foremost forum to address issues that transcend (超越) national boundaries and cannot be resolved by any one country acting alone. The initial goals of the UN are safeguarding (保护) peace, protecting human rights, establishing the framework for international justice and promoting economic and social progress. In recent years, the UN has been faced with new challenges, such as climate change, international terrorism and AIDS. Conflict resolution and peacekeeping continue to be among its primary efforts.

**写作专项练习**

**作文1**

**Part Five: Writing (15%)**

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 25 minutes to write a short passage about 100 words entitled “**A Brief Introduction to Tourist Attraction**”, You should base your writing on the outline given in Chinese below. Please write your passage on ***Answer Sheet.***

1. 你的角色：导游
2. 你的听众：一群外国游客
3. 你的介绍包括：欢迎词；当天的日程安排；景点的简单介绍等

**作文2**

**Part Five: Writing (15%)**

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 25 minutes to write **a letter of thanks**. You should write at lease 100 words, and base your letter on the outline given in Chinese below. Please write your letter on ***Answer Sheet.***

假设你过生日时收到了Mary送来的鲜花，写信向她表示感谢。你的信应该包括：

1. 表达感谢之意
2. 提出回报对方
3. 期待对方来做客

**作文3**

**Part Five: Writing (15%)**

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 25 minutes to write a composition about 100 words entitled ***“A Special Friend I Have”.*** Please write your passage on ***Answer Sheet.***

**作文4**

**Part Five: Writing (15%)**

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 25 minutes to write a passage of about 100 words entitled ***“My View on Campus Security”,*** based on the following information. Please write your passage on ***Answer Sheet.***

1. On-campus crime can seriously affect students’ lives.
2. Measures can be taken to make our campus a safer place.

**作文5**

**Part Five: Writing (15%)**

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 25 minutes to write a passage of about 100 words entitled ***“Why People Work”,*** based on the following information. Please write your passage on ***Answer Sheet.***

1. ***有些人认为工作是为了谋生。***
2. ***但是，谋生并不是工作的唯一动力。工作还有更加重要的意义。***

**阅读理解专项练习答案（Key to Reading Exercises）**

**Passage1 DCAAB Passage2 CBCAD**

**Passage3 CDCAC Passage4 DBDAC**

**Passage 5 DBABC Passage 6 DDACD**

**Passage 7 DBADC Passage 8 CDCAA**

**Passage 9 BDBAD Passage 10 CBCAD**

**Passage 11 BCADB Passage 12 BDCAC**

**Passage 13 ACDBD Passage 14 CACBD**

**Passage 15 BCDAB Passage 16 CCADB**

**Passage 17 CBDAC Passage 18 DBADB**

**Passage 19 DBCCD Passage 20 DBBCA**

**词汇和语法专题练习答案（Key to Vocabulary and Structure Exercises）**

1-5 ABDBD 6-10 CBABA 11-15 CBBCB 16-20 ADAAD

21-25 CBADA 26-30 BCBDC 31-35BDACB 36-40 CAADB

41-45 ACABC 46-50ABCCB 51-55 CBADA 56-60 BDBAD

61-65 CACAC 66-70-BABAB 71-75 ACABA 76-80 CCABB

81-85 ACABC 86-90 ACDCA 91-95 ADBAB 96-100 DBCAA

101-105 BABBC 106-110 DBDAD 111-115 BABCB 106-120 DABCB

121-125 BBCBC 126-130 CCBAC 131-135 CBBAD 136-140 DDCDB

141-145 CDBDB 146-150 CCBAC 151-155 BDBCC 156-160 CBDCA

161-165 DABAC 166-170 DDADC 171-175 CADDA 176-180 ACDAB

181-185 CCABD 186-190 ADCCC 191-195 CBACA 196-200 DCACD

**完形填空专项练习答案（Key to Cloze Exercises）**

**Cloze 1**

1-5 ACBBB 6-10 DADBB 11-15ACDBD 16-20BBACD

**Cloze 2**

1-5 ACDAB 6-10 BDCAD 11-15 BCBDA 16-20DCBAC

Cloze 3

1-5 DABCA 6-10CBADC 11-15 CBADB 16-20DABCD

**Cloze 4**

1-5DAABD 6-10CDBAC 11-15 BADCB 16-20 ACBDC

**Cloze 5**

1-5 CABBD 6-10 CBCCD 11-15 DDBDA 16-20 BCBDA

**Cloze 6**

11-5 CADAB 6-10 CCDAA 11-15 CDCBA 16-20 DBAAD

**Cloze 7**

1-5 BBDAB 6-10 ADDCC 11-15 CABCA 16-20DCDAB

**Cloze 8**

1-5ADBAC 6-10 ADBAD 11-15 BCABD 16-20 CAABB

**Cloze 9**

1-5 DBCAA 6-10 DCABB 11-15 BDDBA 16-20 BBCAA

**Cloze 10**

1-5 CACDD 6-10 BACAA 11-15 DDBBC 16-20 DABBC

**翻译专题练习答案（Key to Translation Exercises）**

**Translation 1**

参考译文：

我们都知道，健康对每个人来说都很重要。但是你知道该如何保持健康吗？这里有一些实用的建议。首先，如果有时间的话，我们应该做运动。例如，我们可以在暑假的时候去游泳，或者晚饭后去散步。做运动使我们的身体更健康。第二，我们应该吃更多的蔬菜和水果，少吃糖果。不吃垃圾食品。不饮啤酒。最后。我们应该早睡早起。如果睡不够，第二天就会很疲倦。如果我们都能按照以上的建议注意自己的健康，我们的身体会更棒。

**Translation** 2

参考译文：

大家都知道，男女的沟通方式有所不同。女性比男性更善于操控自己的面部表情。但在表达愤怒时，结果恰恰相反。女性习惯捕捉别人的情感，但男性比女性更善于隐藏自己的表情。谈话时女性通常会选择面对面和对方保持眼神接触，但男性往往会将目光投向别处。进行讨论时，男性会对一系列话题进行辩论，而女性只会详细讨论一个话题。了解男女沟通方式的差异会帮助我们更好地互相沟通。

**Translation** **3**

参考译文.

每年农历八月十五是我国的传统节日——中秋节。这时是一年秋季的中期，所以被称为中秋。夜晚，人民赏明月、吃月饼，共庆中秋佳节。中秋节也是家庭团圆的时刻，远在他乡的游子，会借此寄托自己对故乡和亲人的思念之情。中秋节的习俗很多，都寄托着人们对美好生活的热爱和向往。自2008年起，中秋节成为中国的法定节假日。

**Translation 4**

参考译文：

对你们而言，接下来的四年将会是无与伦比的一段时光。在这里，你们拥有丰富的资源：有来自全国各地的有趣的学生，有学识渊博又充满爱心的老师，有综合性图书馆，有完备的远动设施，还有针对不同兴趣的学生社团——从文科社团到理科社团、到社区服务等等。你们将自由地探索、学习新科目。你们要学着习惯挑灯夜战，学着结交充满魅力的人，学着去追求新的爱好。你们应该充分利用这一特殊的经历，用你们的干劲和热情去收获这一机会所带来的丰硕成果。

**Translation 5**

参考译文：

随着人们意识到当今社会不诚实行为日益增多，有时就暗示着在“过去的好时光”里，人们更好、更快乐、更诚实。过去的人更诚实吗？也许是，也许不是。很久以前，所有的美国学童都知道亚伯拉罕.林肯步行5英里去归还他多收顾客的一便士的历史故事。这是那种我们认为是杜撰出来的故事。但是，发生在林肯身上的故事的确是真实的。每个社会都有强调诚实的绝对价值的故事。这些故事正是学生在受到作弊的诱惑时需要记住的。

**Translation** **6**

参考译文：

对于大多数本科生来说，永不间断的互联网是大学生活的动力。网络工具不只是玩具，而且是储存和管理各种信息的强大工具。随着世界上越来越多的人使用这些工具，它们已经变得不可缺。所以，学生应该运用互联网所创造的奇迹来完成作业、复习讲座提纲、参与课堂讨论、与朋友们进行网上社交。但是在做这些的同时，学生们应该记住，要控制和平衡好时间。上网时间过长就意味着在现实生活中学习、锻炼或和朋友叙谈的时间过少。

**Translation** **7**

参考译文：

作为通过中国游历亚洲的首批欧洲人之一，马可波罗可能是中国人最熟知的外国商人和航海家。从1271年到1297年，他和他的家人游历之广泛遍及欧洲和亚洲。期间，他在中国留居了17年。他的著作《马可. 波罗游记》描述了他游历亚洲的旅程，让欧洲人首次全面领略了包括中国、印度和日本在内的远东地区的情况。从他的文字叙述中，西方人第一次了解了到瓷器，煤炭，火药，印刷术，纸币以及丝绸。

**Translation 8**

参考译文：

有关古代奥林匹克运动会的最早文字记载可追溯至公元前776年。古代奥运会每4年举办一次。在8月6日与9月19日之间的一个纪念宙斯的宗教节日期间举行。第一届现代奥运会于1890年在希腊雅典举办。奥运会的标志由五个大小相同的套环组成，代表着五大洲的联合和来自世界各地运动员的大聚会。奥运会真正腾飞、成为一项国际体育盛会是在1924年之后，即第8届奥运会在巴黎举办之后。

**Translation** **9**

参考译文：

空气污染可以在城市间传播，甚至从一个国家传到另一个国家，因此，这是个全球性的问题。空气污染可能会致病，婴儿、老人和呼吸道疾病患者尤其容易受害。空气污染还会增加某些肺部疾病的患者风险，至于它引起的另一些健康问题目前我们还了解不多。例如，科学家正在努力研究某些通过空气接触我们的化学物质是否会引起我们细胞的变异。这些变异有可能导致婴儿出生时带有严重缺陷。科学家希望找出我们易于吸入体内的全部化学物质是如何运作的。

**Translation** **10**

参考译文：

作为世界上唯一一个真正具有普遍性的世界组织，联合国已经成为处理超越国界、而且任何一个国界都无法独立解决问题的首要论坛。联合国最初的宗旨是维护和平、保护人权、建立国际公平正义的框架以及促进经济和社会进步。近年来，联合国又面临着新的挑战，诸如气候变化、国际恐怖主义和艾滋病等。现在，解决争端及维护和平仍然是联合国最主要的任务。

**作文参考范文**

**作文1 参考范文**

 **A Brief Introduction to Tourist Attraction**

Ladies and gentlemen,

Welcome to China and thank you for your trusting our travel agency. My name is Li

Sa. It’s my pleasure to e your guide.

 Now to share the schedule with you, the place we are going to visit is the Great Wall. Please keep in mind that we’ll set out at 9:00 in the morning. We will stay there for four hours and come back at about 3:00 in the afternoon. The Great Wall we will visit is the most compete and best preserved section. There is no doubt that you will have enough time to climb to the wall and take photos. I hope that you will enjoy your day. Thank you very much for your kind attention.

**作文2参考范文**

**A Letter of Thanks**

 Dear Mary,

I am writing to express my sincere thanks for your beautiful flowers. I like you to know how much your flowers meant to me. You have positive genius for selecting the right gift. I not only enjoyed the flowers, but also the delicate vase. I shall ever remember this gift as one of the most precious thing in my life.

I will not be very busy the following days. I hope to have the opportunity of reciprocating. Would you kindly let me know what time you are at convenience?

 I will feel very happy if you have time to make me a call. How nice it would be to see you again and I am looking forward to seeing you next time!

I repeat my thanks again for your lovely flowers. Please give my kind regards to your family.

**作文3参考范文**

***A Special Friend I Have***

I have a lot of friends. Among them, Lucy is a special girl. I was attracted by her character when I first met her two years ago. Even today she is still so special and interesting in my eyes.

She is not tall, but very lovely. She likes telling jokes, which makes us laugh a lot. Lucy is very smart, too. She can always come up with some ideas when we have problems. Meanwhile, she never laughs at people or envies anyone. I haven’t seen such an open-minded girl like her anywhere before. What’s more, Lucy is an active girl and is interested in everything. She is fond of trying new food, movies, activities etc. Time is always exciting when Lucy is present.

I feel very lucky to have Lucy, so unique a girl, as my friend. Like me, people can not help liking her. She is really a gift of God.

**作文4参考范文**

***My View on Campus Security***

On-campus crime can seriously affect students’ lives. When students are constantly worried about their own safety or the safety of their property, they become upset and the quality of their work suffers. Theft or burglary may well have a student in financial difficulties and those who are physically wounded may live in fear for years to come.

Of course there is no absolute protection from crime. However, we still can pull together to make our campus a safer place. For instance, the students and the university staff could work together to watch out for all suspicious people or patrol the campus, especially at night. In addition to strengthening our vigilance, the use of crime prevention equipment and sensible precautions can also reduce the risk of crime significantly.

**作文5参考范文**

***Why People Work***

Some people think they work because they have to make a living. They say they envy people who don’t have to work. They dream about a life of all play and no work. If one takes a look at the people around him, one may have second thoughts. In many well-to-do families, the wife still hangs on to her job. Many retired people take on volunteer work, and even children enjoy the feeling of being helpful by doing what they can. To them at least, work has a different meaning. It satisfies another human need, the need for human dignity, the need to be respected, the need to know that one is helping to make the world a better place to live in.