

杭考英语·完形填空

万夫莫敌，只争朝夕

编写说明

《杭考英语·完形填空》是根据历年杭考学员学习情况，针对杭考学员学习问题特别编写而成。本书旨在帮助考生快速、高效地备考杭州英语教师招聘考试，该书大致模块布局为：一、题型解密与应对指南；二、提升训练；三、英语时事文章精选；四、答案详解。需要注意的是，该书主要针对杭州英语教师招聘考试学员，其他浙江地区的英语教师招聘学员也可以进行参考学习。

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Part 1

.

题型解读及应对指南

第一节 题型解读

完形填空是英语教师招聘考试中常见的题型，被称为障碍性阅读，出题者在一篇语义连贯的文章中有目的地去掉一些词语，形成空格，要求在给出的对应备选答案中，根据文章的整体内容，区分结构的层次和内容的逻辑关系，选择适合文章情节的最佳选项，使文章恢复完整。既能考查考生在具体语境中准确运用英语语言基础知识，包括情景中的词义辨析、习语搭配、语法句法等英语知识的综合运用能力，又能考查其对短文的阅读理解和逻辑推理能力，甚至有时还考查对时事政治、科学常识和风土人情等多维度的关注程度。所以完形填空的设计往往遵循以情景意义选择为主，语法选择填空为辅的原则。

杭州英语教师招聘考试的完形填空题，一般为 200 到 250 个词篇幅的短文中留出 20 个空格，集词义辨析、短语的惯用搭配、语法句法在具体语境中的灵活运用，和语篇理解、逻辑推理判断于一体，绝大部分题目的选择需从全文出发，根据前后语境和行文逻辑才能做出判断，体现了突出语篇的命题风格。

完形填空的文章体裁和题材都很广泛，有记叙文、说明文和议论文等，内容涉及到天文地理、日常生活、政治经济、人物传记和社会故事等诸多方面。容量大，分值高，选项干扰性强，既考查知识，又考查能力。

针对上述完形填空的情况，建议大家形成有步骤的解答完形填空，例如以下解答步骤：

第一步，速读全文，总览文意，注意转折，把握细节；

第二步：带题读文，上下联系，各个击破；

第三步：点疑查错，全文核对。

第二节 应对指南

根据杭州学员的实际情况，针对杭考学员经常犯的错误，特例举以下指南方法，供大家参考学习：

Key 1 • 联系上下文

联系上下文是很多杭州的考生忽略的解题技巧，其实我们在做题的时候细心下来可以发现，大多数模棱两可题目的答案，大都在文章的上下文出现过相关的线索。而我们大多数的考生容易针对单独的一个空用自己的认知来解读，最后误入了出题者的圈套。

【例 1】

People have been approaching him in the street; he's had job 34 and all sorts," Mr. Anderson commented,

For Mr. Smith, this is a possible life-changing 35 . The story once again tells us that one good turn deserves another.

35. A. lesson B. adventure C. chance D. challenge

【解析】如果考生不清楚上文——第 34 空整句的意思，或者没有联系上文去解答第 35 空，那么第 35 空的各个选项皆有可能成为正确的答案，若考生了解上文 Mr. Smith 的善举以及很多人给他提供工作机会的情况，那么一眼就可以选到正确答案 C。

【例 2】

They saw a man 36 out of a garbage can. She asked her mother why he did that, and her mother said that the man was homeless and hungry...

a day when people donate \$ 20 and wear red scarves in support of Canada's 48 and homeless.

48. A. elderly B.hungry C. lonely D. sick

【解析】第 48 空的正确选项也紧密的与上文的关键信息联系起来。考生只要联系到上文的“her mother said that the man was homeless and hungry”就会知道这些善举是为了帮助加拿大的饥饿的与无家可归的人。因此，正确选项是 B。

Key 2 • 把握逻辑连接词

在很多英语考试的完形填空中，有一部分人把分数落在了其中的逻辑连接词选择考查部分。对此，针对该情况，我们也为杭州的学员特别说明下这个问题。下面我们例出了咱们常见的逻辑连接词表。

英语逻辑连接词汇总表	
逻辑关系	逻辑关系词
时间	(long) before, since, ever since, from then on, (soon) after, afterward, until, in the meantime, meanwhile, at the same time, simultaneously
例举	firstly, secondly..., finally; next, last; for example/instance, such as; some...others...still others; for one thing, for the other
让步	though, although, even though/when/if, in spite of, despite, given
转折	but, however, yet; nevertheless, nonetheless; instead, instead of; not...but, rather than; fortunately, unfortunately; in fact
对照	conversely, on the contrary, by/in contrast, on the other hand; while/when/as/whereas; some...others...still others
因果	because, for, as, since, now that, in that; due to, owing to, thanks to; therefore, thus, hence, accordingly, consequently as, as a result; derive/stem/result from, result in; cause, lead to, give rise/birth to, bring about, account for, be responsible for, contribute to; in (the)light of, in view of, by virtue of; owe...to..., attribute... to, ascribe...to...; given, considering
相似	like, likewise, similarly, equally, also, too, as well
递进	furthermore, moreover, what's more; besides, in addition, additionally; even, indeed, go so far as to

了解了这些逻辑连接词及其相关的逻辑连接关系后，我们就能解决连接词判断错误的困扰。那么先来看看前面出现过的错误的完形填空逻辑连接词的情况：

【例题】

For example, she received the 2007 BRICK Award recognizing the efforts of young people to change the world. But 53 all this, Hannah still has the normal life of a Winnipeg schoolgirl, except that she pays regular visits to homeless people.

53. A. for B. through C. besides D. along

【解析】如果按照一般的模式思维，大多数的考生想都不想就会选 A 选项，因为 but for 这个固定搭配已经成为英语学习者脑海里的“常客”了。但选了 A 选项就错了，这就跳进了出题老师的圈套了。因为，正确答案是 B 选项，besides。这里的 besides 是表示递进的逻辑关系，该空的前一句说 Hannah 作为为改变世界努力的年轻人，她获得了一个 2007 年的金砖四国奖，后一句点明，她仍然是一个普通的上学的女生。因此，我们可以发现这里填的不是一个表示递进关系的词。前一句说明了 Hannah 的伟大，后一句点明了她生活的平凡，怎样也联系不出递进的逻辑含义，更符合的是 but 的转折关系，虽然 Hannah 经历了这些不平凡的事情，但她依然是一个平凡的读书女孩。因此通过分析可以得出 through 更合适文意。但考生不懂 besides 是递进关系，就可能进入另一个圈套了。

Key 3 • 判定从句引导词

除了一些逻辑关系词影响着完形填空的正确率外，还有的就是从句引导词选填，对于不太清楚如何正确使用从句引导词的学员，这是一个需要越过的坎。下面举出一些详细的例子给大家参考：

【例 1】

thanks to their Brazilian's 10-goal contribution, 8 looked like a poor season could now end a success.

8. A. that B. which C. who D. what

【解析】上面这道题就是从句引导词选填判断题。that, which, who 只能充当关系代词，指代前面的名词并在从句中充当主语或宾语。此处前面的名词为 contribution，并不能充当下面从句的主语。而 what 为名词性代词可以直接充当句子主语。此处句意为“本来似乎很糟糕的一个赛季现在却以大胜告终”。

【例 2】

"By linking directly to our nervous system, computers could pick up 8 we feel and, hopefully, simulate feeling too so that we can start to develop full sensory environments, rather like the holidays in Total Recall or the Star Trek holodeck," he says.

8. A. that B. how C. what D. all

【解析】考查的是从句引导词的使用情况，“pick up”后面缺少宾语，考查的是由 what 引导的宾语从句，what 在其中作宾语，句意为“电脑能唤起我们感觉到的东西。”

为了让各位更好的了解清楚从句引导词的使用情况，特将从句引导词的相关知识点列表如下：

各大从句引导词汇总	
从句	从句引导词
定语从句	关系代词：who, whom, whose, which, that, as 等

状语从句	时间: when, whenever, while, as, after, before, since, till, until, once; as soon as, hardly (scarcely)...when, no sooner...than, each (every) time, the moment, immediately (that) 等。地点: where, wherever。原因: because, as, since, now (that), seeing that, considering that, in that 等。结果: so...that, such...that, so that, that, so 等。目的: so that, in order that, for fear that, lest 等。条件: if, unless, as (so) long as, on condition that, in case, provided (providing) that, supposing 等。让步: though, although, whether, even though, even if, no matter what (when, how...), whatever (whenever, wherever, however...) 等。方式: as, just as, as if, as though 等
主语从句	that, whether, who, what, whatever 等
宾语从句	that, if, whether, who, whose, what, which, when, where, why, how
表语从句	that, whether, as if, as though, because, that, what, when, why, whether, how
同位语从句	whether, who, when, where, what, why, how

Key 4 • 弄清词汇、搭配、句意

纵览整个杭州英语学员的学习情况中,造成英语完形填空错误率上升另一个重要的原因是部分学员对完形填空文章中出现的词汇、搭配意义不明,用法不清,句子不当。据统计,在杭州英语学员完形填空答题记录中,一篇 20 道题的完形填空,会有 6 道是因为词汇、搭配、句意理解不清发生错误,错误占比率 30%,占其他错误的比率的 80%。下面给大家举出些实例:

【例 1】

For many, finding an unattended wallet filled with £400 in cash would be a source of temptation. But the 16 would no doubt be greater if you were living on the streets with little food and money.

16. A. hope B. aim C. urge D. effort

【解析】这里考查的就是单词的释义及语境的理解了。该空上文讲述是,对于一些人来说捡到一个里面有 400 欧元现金的钱包可能是一个诱惑的来源。后文表明, 16 毫无疑问是巨大的,如果你没有食物和钱生活在街上。因此,通过上下文的意思,推测该空的意思,既要考查学生的理解力又要考查学员的词汇量。一是如果没有理解上文的捡钱的是诱惑来源之一意思,该空就无法选出正确答案,二是不清楚四个选项的意思就可能使考生自我联想,从而选错。这里的正确答案是“urge”,它在这里的意思表示“强烈的欲望”,与上文的 temptation “欲望”呼应。如果考生不知道这点,可能会选择 hope “希望”或是 effort “努力”。

【例 2】

He turned up at the hospital 53 gifts for the new mother Lindsey and her baby boy.

53. A. bearing B. collecting C. opening D. making

【解析】按照一般的常识，绝大部分的考生会排除选项 B,“collecting”以及 D 选项“making”因为和文章的情景和生活常识都不符。而相对于选项 A,“bearing”，考生们更愿意选择选项 C,“opening”作为打开礼物理解。但正确答案却是选项 A,“bearing”，很多人只知道 bear 有熊、（不能）忍受的意思，但拉分点是，bear 还有携带、拿的意思。因此，bearing gifts 是携带礼物的意思。

【例 3】

I decided to drop in on one of ASL club's meetings. I only learned how to 13 the alphabet that day.

13. A. print

B write

C. sign

D. count

【解析】这里考查的也是词义解析，但不是选项中的词义，而是空格后面的“alphabet”的词义解析，知道其意义就能选择正确的答案。“alphabet”意为字母表，因此“我”加入手语俱乐部后，就只会怎样用手语比划字母表。因此，就可直接选出 C 选项。Sign 这里为比划的意思。而其他的 print “打印”、write “写”、count “统计、数数”皆不符合。

Key 5 • 掌握六大“线索”攻克完形

完形填空的每一个空格都不是孤立存在的，它是整个篇章的一部分，与上下文有着明显或微妙的关系，因此在选择时就要考虑到各选项与上下文的联系。通常这种联系或关系为考生做出正确选择提供了各种线索，比如语义逻辑、语法框架、词汇搭配及词义的应用和概念，还有些是非语言性的一些知识等。

1. 语义线索：在完形填空中，某些项的选择可以根据“语义”来决定，既已有的词或句子的语义决定着必须选择某个选项，否则整个文章的语义逻辑就不通，内容就与作者的原意不一致。

2. 语法线索：指所填入的词与上下文可能发生的语法方面的联系。

3. 词汇线索：有些完形填空要填入的词与上下文其他词有各种联系，文中的词往往在词义上或搭配上决定了应填入的词。

4. 概念线索：在完形填空题的上下文中，有时会出现一些词与空格内需要填的词同指一个人或事物，甚至可以在上下文中找到应填的同一个词。

5. 语篇线索：有时完形填空的各选项同为表示一定逻辑关系或承接关系的词或词组。选项同为单词时首先看四个选项是否词性相同。若连词、副词混杂，先分析原句成分是否完整，可参考标点符号或其他连词的存在。确定所需的词性后，再判断逻辑题在原文中所涉及的范围。有时只是几个词之间的关系。常出现在完形填空部分的逻辑关系表示方式有连词、副词、语气词及插入语、词组（介词词组）等。

6. 超语言线索：在完形填空题中，有时不是利用以上几种线索便可以决定选项，这时往往要根据自己的对试题内容的有关背景知识的了解来决定填入的选项。

看到这里，还不知道自己的实力如何？那么就请进入测试模式阶段吧！

Part 2

.

实战测试

第一节·小试牛刀

Passage 1

Dario and his mother loved their new apartment. The living room was large enough for their piano. That night, the two of them 1 side by side at the piano. They played jazz music to celebrate their new home. The loud 2 filled the room and made them feel very happy.

The next morning, 3, their happiness disappeared. Someone had left a 4 under their door during the night. One of their neighbors had written to complain about the sound of the piano. Dario's mother asked the building superintendent (管理员) if he knew anything about it. But he said that they were all 5 people and he couldn't imagine any of them had done that. Later that morning, Dario suggested that they write a letter to their 6 and apologize for their playing.

"Maybe we could go and 7 everyone in person," his mother said.

"What if we invited them to come here for a 8 instead?" Dario asked.

They both loved the 9. Over the next few days, they sent out invitations and prepared desserts 10 their guests. They decorated the apartment with streamers (彩带) and party lights.

Finally, the day of the party 11. Some guests brought presents. Others brought flowers. Some even brought desserts to 12. One woman, Mrs. Gilbert, 13 Dario's mother with a book of piano music by Chopin.

"I heard you playing the other night," she said. "The sounds woke me out of bed. I 14 that you might play like this every night. So I wrote a short note. I hope you don't think I disliked the playing."

Dario's mother smiled at Mrs. Gilbert. "I think maybe we 15 you an apology," she said. "I didn't 16 how late it was when we were playing. Maybe we should play some quieter music at night."

"You play, you play!" Mrs. Gilbert said. "I like what you play! Just not so loud at night." She pointed to the book she had given them. "These songs are not such 17 music."

"These songs are beautiful music," Dario's mother said. "We will be 18 to play them in the evening."

"And we won't play so loud or late!" Dario said. He was already looking forward to 19 the new music. More than that, however, he was happy to see the big smile on his mother's face. It gave him a feeling of 20 and made him feel that they were home at last.

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. A.sat | B.stood | C.lay | D.walked |
| 2. A.voice | B.ring | C.music | D.cry |
| 3. A.therefore | B.however | C.otherwise | D.instead |
| 4. A.note | B.poster | C.bill | D.report |
| 5. A.proud | B.rich | C.lucky | D.nice |
| 6. A.neighbors | B.friends | C.relatives | D.audience |
| 7. A.blame | B.instruct | C.question | D.visit |
| 8. A.party | B.concert | C.show | D.play |

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|
| 9. A.experience | B.idea | C.performance | D.action |
| 10. A.to | B.with | C.for | D.from |
| 11. A.continued | B.arrived | C.passed | D.finished |
| 12. A.order | B.sell | C.share | D.advertise |
| 13. A.treated | B.presented | C.helped | D.served |
| 14. A.promised | B.admitted | C.agreed | D.worried |
| 15. A.give | B.send | C.offer | D.owe |
| 16. A.realize | B.remember | C.understand | D.accept |
| 17. A.sweet | B.strange | C.funny | D.loud |
| 18. A.brave | B.sorry | C.happy | D.afraid |
| 19. A.changing | B.practicing | C.recording | D.writing |
| 20. A.equality | B.freedom | C.warmth | D.sympathy |

【词汇积累】

superintendent 管理员; streamers 彩带; decorate 装饰; dessert 甜食、甜点

Passage 2

“5 pm, ma’am.” “What? My baby can no longer wait for that! Can you please ask the crew a favor to make it 1?” My 3-month-old-baby was already very 2. His stomach became larger and larger in each hour that passed by.

Three days ago, we brought him to be 3 to the hospital where I worked due to several vomiting (呕吐). I knew the danger very well because there were already 4 patients of this case that we had encountered. But it was not as simple as I 5. It held a bigger unknown threat that needed a(an) 6 surgery. But before the doctor could figure out the best 7, he ordered a CT Scan of the Whole Stomach. It was scheduled at the most famous hospital of the city 8 our own hospital didn’t have it yet.

Everything about him suddenly became so 9. I knew that his chance of 10 became very thin. So I was afraid that he couldn’t wait for another few hours if no intervention would be given.

“Ma’am, we’re so blessed. His 11 is moved to 3pm.”

I was 12 but another much bigger problem 13, I did not have the money needed. I had to send messages with my 14 to borrow money to the persons in my contact list. I only had few minutes left then. I asked for a vacant room and there I rolled down and cried while 15 a miracle to provide me with ways right then. As soon as I got up from my 16, my cell phone suddenly rang 17.

“Ms.Lucero, please claim your money through...” And one after another, I 18 different messages telling me to get the money they sent for my baby. I had the money then in less than an hour! Not only for the CT Scan but for our immediate needs during our whole hospital stay!

I was so awed (敬畏的) at how destiny (命运) 19 all the incidents in our lives to come up

for blessings that it has prepared ahead of us! But most of all for the first 20 that he has shown me, that my baby shall live!

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. later | B. longer | C. earlier | D. shorter |
| 2. A. weak | B. thin | C. upset | D. conscious |
| 3. A. left | B. admitted | C. reserved | D. accustomed |
| 4. A. selfless | B. valueless | C. homeless | D. countless |
| 5. A. desired | B. expected | C. provided | D. felt |
| 6. A. fast | B. simple | C. complete | D. immediate |
| 7. A. approach | B. thing | C. tool | D. hospital |
| 8. A. since | B. though | C. unless | D. and |
| 9. A. changeable | B. unstable | C. predictable | D. incredible |
| 10. A. return | B. death | C. survival | D. danger |
| 11. A. departure | B. result | C. routine | D. schedule |
| 12. A. nervous | B. relieved | C. anxious | D. desperate |
| 13. A. rose | B. raised | C. arose | D. aroused |
| 14. A. request | B. command | C. suggestion | D. application |
| 15. A. meeting with | B. looking for | C. praying for | D. finding out |
| 16. A. memory | B. dilemma | C. feet | D. knees |
| 17. A. randomly | B. surprisingly | C. noisily | D. continuously |
| 18. A. accepted | B. received | C. wrote | D. sent |
| 19. A. found | B. built | C. arranged | D. damaged |
| 20. A. sign | B. belief | C. word | D. look |

【词汇积累】

vomit 呕吐; surgery 外科手术; intervention 干预、干涉;
vacant 空闲的; awed 敬畏的; destiny 命运

Passage 3

I am an amateur radio operator. A few weeks ago, I was heading towards the basement with a steaming cup of coffee in my hand. What began as a 1 Saturday morning, 2 one of those lessons that life seems to hand you occasionally.

When I turned up my radio for a Saturday morning swap net, I 3 an older man with a 4 signal and golden voice. He was telling 5 he was talking with something about “a thousand marbles”.

“It sounds like you are busy with your job. Surely they pay you well but it’s a 6 you have to be away from home. You missed your daughter’s dance recital. You see, the 7 person lives about seven-five years. Now I 8 75 times 52 and I came up with 3,900, which is the number of 9 that the average person has in their entire lifetime. It took me until I was fifty-five years old to think about this 10”, he went on “and by that time I have 11 2,800 Saturdays. If I lived to

be seventy-five, I only had about a thousand left to enjoy. So I went to stores to round up 1000 marbles. I put them inside a 12 container. Every Saturday since then, I have taken one marble out and thrown it away.”

“I found by watching the marbles 13, I focused more on the really important things in life. There is nothing like watching your time run out to help get your 14 straight. This morning, I took the very last marble, I think if I 15 it until next Saturday then I have been given a little extra time by life. Time is the only thing we can use in life. Bye, and I hope you can spend more time with your 16” and then he 17.

I guess he gave us all a lot to think about. I had planned to work that morning, and then I was going to 18 a few friends to work on the next club newsletter. 19, I 20 and woke my wife up and decided to take her and the kids to breakfast.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A.valuable | B.terrible | C.typical | D.special |
| 2. A.turned out | B.turned back | C.turned on | D.turned into |
| 3. A.came up | B.got through | C.came across | D.got across |
| 4. A.distinct | B.vague | C.apparent | D.ambiguous |
| 5. A.anything | B.anyone | C.something | D.whomever |
| 6. A.guilt | B.shame | C.chance | D.dignity |
| 7. A.average | B.ordinary | C.specific | D.common |
| 8. A.counted | B.divided | C.multiplied | D.added |
| 9. A.weekends | B.weekdays | C.holidays | D.Saturdays |
| 10. A.in detail | B.in short | C.in conclusion | D.in brief |
| 11. A.lived on | B.lived through | C.lived by | D.gone by |
| 12. A.clear | B.clean | C.empty | D.full |
| 13. A.increase | B.lose | C.change | D.decrease |
| 14. A.preferences | B.priorities | C.majorities | D.responsibilities |
| 15. A.make | B.get | C.have | D.take |
| 16. A.friends | B.family | C.job | D.career |
| 17. A.set off | B.saw off | C.signed off | D.took off |
| 18. A.round up for | B.meet up with | C.get around for | D.make up for |
| 19. A.However | B.Therefore | C.Moreover | D.Instead |
| 20. A.went downstairs | B.came outside | C.went upstairs | D.came inside |

【词汇积累】

swap 交换; marbles (在地上玩的) 弹子游戏; recital 独唱会、独奏会;

Passage 4

It is 5 am and it's too dark to see the fields of volcanic rock and trees on either side of the highway. But over the lights of my ear, I get a taste of the 1 I'm really here for, as a few stars pierce (渗透) the inky 2 sky.

Today our relationship to the universe is largely connected byes 3, such as telescopes and NASA assignments. But for thousands of years, humans could 4 look up on a clear night to be 5 at the bright spots that stretched (延伸) directly over them.

But over time, we've 6 ourselves from our sky, building a covering of artificial light between ourselves and the dark depth of space. Our 7, neon signs (霓虹灯), and other electric lights are increasingly flooding the night sky and 8 the stars. 9, about one third of the world's population cannot see the Milky Way from where they live. And some can't even recognize it. The sense of wonder for the night sky 10, and that means something vital to humanity is lost as well.

That's why I've dragged myself out of bed hours before 11. Like 99 percent of Americans, I live with 12 pollution and I've never seen a truly night sky. So I'm here to 13 my first glance.

As I 14 out of the ear, I 15 raise my face up towards the sky, worrying whether I can make it. There it is, 16 across the sky as far as I can see. The Milky Way is so vivid that my eyes don't even have to 17 the dark to see it.

I expect to feel the 18 of the sky, perhaps as though I'm falling into a bottomless hole. Instead, the blanket of stars above me is so thick that it is hard to 19. In black and white, the whole scene feels surreal.

As I get back in the ear, I pass a 20 that says "Never Stop Looking Up."

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|------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. view | B. issue | C. event | D. cause |
| 2. A. clear | B. black | C. blue | D. dirty |
| 3. A. emotion | B. survey | C. imagination | D. technology |
| 4. A. completely | B. hardly | C. simply | D. rarely |
| 5. A. depressed | B. frightened | C. confused | D. amazed |
| 6. A. excused | B. distanced | C. freed | D. defended |
| 7. A. shops | B. decorations | C. streetlights | D. buildings |
| 8. A. covering | B. beating | C. unlocking | D. reflecting |
| 9. A. Moreover | B. Instead | C. Therefore | D. Meanwhile |
| 10. A. increases | B. disappears | C. struggles | D. pours |
| 11. A. sunrise | B. dark | C. sunset | D. dusk |
| 12. A. noise | B. air | C. waste | D. light |
| 13. A. turn out | B. search for | C. apply for | D. figure out |
| 14. A. step | B. look | C. wonder | D. think |
| 15. A. formally | B. confidently | C. nervously | D. casually |
| 16. A. putting | B. walking | C. cutting | D. stretching |
| 17. A. adjust to | B. turn to | C. depend on | D. throw away |
| 18. A. length | B. width | C. depth | D. strength |
| 19. A. test | B. weigh | C. catch | D. measure |

20. A. note B. sign C. letter D. signal

【词汇积累】

volcanic rock 火山岩; pierce 渗透; stretched 延伸; neon signs 霓虹灯;
bottomless hole 无底洞; surreal 超现实的、离奇的

Passage 5

It's often recommended to befriend the enemy, but high school freshman Xavier Staubs did more than that. He saved his life.

At a swim meet, the 15-year-old boy rescued a 1 who was struggling under water. It 2 as a regular home meet. Xavier had just completed his relay. 3 he was resting, he suddenly 4 a boy in an adjoining lane was 5. "I heard people screaming, and I see him underneath." Without 6, Xavier dived back into the pool and 7 the boy out to safety. 8, the boy started breathing on his own.

His 9 actions got the attention of Representative John Moolenaar, who 10 Xavier with a tribute (赞颂) in the Congressional Record.

At lunchtime, Xavier learned the congressman was coming to meet him. Moolenaar wanted to 11 him with a recognition that would be kept in the Library of Congress.

"We heard the story about what he had done. The more I learned about it, the more I thought we really wanted to 12 what he did," the Congressman told CNN.

"Usually, you heard bad outcomes and 13 situations," Moolenaar said. "This was such a powerful 14 of one student helping another 15 the two boys were competitors."

16, Xavier's mother, Jillian Staubs, said she was not 17.

She arrived at the meet five minutes after the rescue happened. Something in her mind told her that her son was somehow 18.

Staubs said she tries to 19 her children like what her grandmother did. And Xavier performing such a 20 act was something she's used to hearing about.

Xavier is not only a great swimmer but also a dancer, band member and a straight-A student. And now, a hero.

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. classmate | B. competitor | C. volunteer | D. stranger |
| 2. A. took off | B. put off | C. moved off | D. started off |
| 3. A. For | B. As | C. Since | D. Because |
| 4. A. stared | B. felt | C. noticed | D. ignored |
| 5. A. performing | B. competing | C. drowning | D. training |
| 6. A. doubt | B. admission | C. preparation | D. hesitation |
| 7. A. pulled | B. rolled | C. yelled | D. pushed |
| 8. A. Unluckily | B. Fortunately | C. Sadly | D. Honestly |
| 9. A. inspiring | B. moving | C. heroic | D. modest |
| 10. A. observed | B. respected | C. encouraged | D. recognized |

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 11.A. present | B. react | C. deserve | D. judge |
| 12.A. support | B. congratulate | C. employ | D. praise |
| 13.A. amusing | B. upset | C. pleasant | D. surprising |
| 14.A. example | B. incident | C. relief | D. event |
| 15.A. as for | B. as though | C. even though | D. now that |
| 16.A. Therefore | B. Otherwise | C. Besides | D. However |
| 17.A. pleased | B. surprised | C. delighted | D. puzzled |
| 18.A. involved | B. threatened | C. influenced | D. endangered |
| 19.A. raise | B. bring | C. care | D. impress |
| 20.A. determined | B. generous | C. selfless | D. devoted |

【词汇积累】

adjoining 邻近的、毗邻的；underneath 在下面、在底下；tribute 赞颂；

Passage 6

Exam anxiety is something that almost every person experiences during his or her student life. Little anxiety actually helps one 1 and work hard for the exams. However, if students spend all their time feeling 2, a lot of valuable time would be 3.

In this competitive world, 4 caused a lot of nervousness in students. For some, exam anxiety 5 them to work harder, while for others it may be the root cause for poor performance, leading to 6 in exams and lack of confidence. In fact, some students are anxious by nature and easily get nervous when they are under great 7. They will have a 8 opinion of themselves even if they have prepared well. They fear that they may 9 what they have studied, and when it is too much, their 10 is likely to come true.

One of the most important methods of 11 exam anxiety is to prepare well in advance. Studying regularly for a few hours helps increase the 12 of students. If students are not able to 13 anxiety or nervousness, they could talk to their teachers, parents, friends and instructors to 14 themselves. 15 also avoid putting pressure on their kids to do well. Creating a peaceful and 16 atmosphere at home can be greatly helpful.

To sleep and 17 well is also important. Students tend to avoid sleep or they don't have meals due to anxiety, but it's 18 to their study and health. It's better students should 19 their time reasonably and take proper breaks between studying. They should always remember to set aside some time for their 20 since some entertainment helps them relax and focus.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. concentrate | B. succeed | C. relax | D. experience |
| 2. A. curious | B. confident | C. anxious | D. calm |
| 3. A. owned | B. required | C. wasted | D. used |
| 4. A. jobs | B. plans | C. breaks | D. exams |
| 5. A. demand | B. suggest | C. order | D. encourage |
| 6. A. achievement | B. failure | C. progress | D. preparations |

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 7. A. pressure | B. control | C. discussion | D. construction |
| 8. A. proper | B. low | C. strict | D. high |
| 9. A. lose | B. learn | C. remember | D. forget |
| 10. A. fear | B. dream | C. experience | D. competition |
| 11. A. avoiding | B. feeling | C. increasing | D. producing |
| 12. A. nervousness | B. relaxation | C. pressure | D. confidence |
| 13. A. explain | B. devote | C. handle | D. discover |
| 14. A. enjoy | B. relax | C. teach | D. introduce |
| 15. A. Teachers | B. Parents | C. Friends | D. tutors |
| 16. A. exciting | B. boring | C. relaxing | D. worrying |
| 17. A. play | B. eat | C. learn | D. rest |
| 18. A. useless | B. helpful | C. important | D. harmful |
| 19. A. choose | B. divide | C. plan | D. calculate |
| 20. A. hobbies | B. meals | C. studies | D. situations |

【词汇积累】

set aside 抽出(时间)、存(钱);

under great pressure 压力很大;

put pressure on 给.....施加压力;

the root cause of的根本原因;

have a high/low opinion of 对.....评价高/低

Passage 7

Sports are fun, and children keep healthy while playing with others. However, sometimes playing sports can have 1 effects on children. It may produce feelings of 2 self-respect or aggressive behavior in some children. Many children say they have been 3 at or called names while playing sports. This leaves many children with a bad 4 of sports. They think sports are just too 5.

Many researchers believe adults are the 6 cause of too much aggression in children's sports and they are to blame. They believe children watch the aggressive adult behavior and 7 it. This behavior is then further 8 from one child to another. Parents and coaches are powerful teachers because children 9 look up to them. Often these adults 10 aggressively themselves, sending children the message that 11 is everything. Many parents go to children's sporting events and shout insults at other players or cheer when their child behaves 12. What's worse, children are also taught that hurting other players is 13 or are pushed to continue playing even when they are injured. In addition, children watch adult sports games and see 14 behavior replayed over and over on television.

When it comes to how to solve this problem, parents and coaches in particular should act as better 15 to children. They also need to teach children better 16 of life. They should not

just 17 when children win or act aggressively. Besides, children should not be allowed to continue to play when they are 18. If adults 19 children to play when injured, this gives the message that 20 is not as important as winning.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. native | B. negative | C. active | D. instructive |
| 2. A. poor | B. high | C. special | D. unusual |
| 3. A. knocked | B. glanced | C. smiled | D. shouted |
| 4. A. impression | B. conclusion | C. taste | D. expectation |
| 5. A. curious | B. violent | C. passive | D. pleasant |
| 6. A. common | B. main | C. indirect | D. different |
| 7. A. question | B. understand | C. copy | D. ignore |
| 8. A. proved | B. recovered | C. spread | D. benefited |
| 9. A. hardly | B. seldom | C. never | D. usually |
| 10. A. behave | B. communicate | C. argue | D. blame |
| 11. A. winning | B. practicing | C. enjoyment | D. sport |
| 12. A. proudly | B. gently | C. aggressively | D. bravely |
| 13. A. acceptable | B. capable | C. possible | D. enjoyable |
| 14. A. skillful | B. clumsy | C. polite | D. violent |
| 15. A. guides | B. examples | C. roles | D. Partners |
| 16. A. methods | B. standards | C. values | D. directions |
| 17. A. comfort | B. cheer | C. scold | D. celebrate |
| 18. A. lost | B. tired | C. hated | D. injured |
| 19. A. force | B. order | C. forbid | D. permit |
| 20. A. performance | B. training | C. health | D. spirit |

【词汇积累】

insult n./vt. 侮辱;

in particular 尤其是;

the cause of的原因;

when it comes to 当涉及到;

be pushed to do sth. 被催促做某事;

self-respect n. 自尊心;

look up to 尊重、敬仰;

call one's names 辱骂某人;

have...effects on 对.....有影响;

be to blame该负责任; 是.....的过错.

Passage 8

Almost everyone around us uses a phone. Phones provide a simple and efficient way to conduct work or 1 with social arrangements from day to day. Several times in the course of a work day, you may be 2 by your workmates, students or friends by means of phone. If you want a/an 3 with your department head, you would 4 call him and arrange a time with him. If you were unable to 5 your appointment, or if you found you had to be 6 for it, you would phone and change the 7. In this way, no one 8 time waiting for someone who is not coming. If you want to buy something, you would “let your 9 do the walking”. That is, you

call ahead to make sure the store has what you 10. If it is an expensive item, you might call several stores to 11 prices so that you can buy the cheapest one. If you want to 12 a train or plane, after finding out the prices, you can call to 13 the ticket; if you want to shop for clothes after work, you might call to ask how 14 the store is open before you travel all the way there.

Phones are easily 15. In streets, you can see public phones in which you feed coins to make a call. Phones have 16 answering services; if you are not at home or in the office, or don't wish to be 17, you switch on a machine, which will answer the call for you. A pre-recorded message will say to the 18, "I'm sorry, I'm not available at the moment. Please leave your name and number and I will call you 19 as soon as possible." It's more efficient to 20 one's name and number than to waste their time calling again and again.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. A. deal | B. communicate | C. share | D. talk |
| 2. A. suggested | B. reminded | C. connected | D. ignored |
| 3. A. prize | B. promise | C. deal | D. appointment |
| 4. A. never | B. usually | C. seldom | D. frequently |
| 5. A. keep | B. make | C. break | D. take |
| 6. A. intended | B. prepared | C. late | D. ready |
| 7. A. mind | B. place | C. plan | D. idea |
| 8. A. arranges | B. takes | C. kills | D. wastes |
| 9. A. feet | B. finger | C. head | D. legs |
| 10. A. need | B. hate | C. have | D. think |
| 11. A. pay | B. cut | C. raise | D. compare |
| 12. A. make | B. take | C. miss | D. get |
| 13. A. choose | B. offer | C. book | D. ask |
| 14. A. late | B. fast | C. soon | D. early |
| 15. A. suitable | B. usable | C. enjoyable | D. available |
| 16. A. proper | B. automatic | C. artificial | D. free |
| 17. A. noticed | B. upset | C. disturbed | D. worried |
| 18. A. seller | B. visitor | C. speaker | D. caller |
| 19. A. on | B. back | C. up | D. at |
| 20. A. leave | B. sign | C. remember | D. write |

【词汇积累】

item n. 物品; 项目; feed vt. 喂养; 投放; book vt. 预定 n. 书

efficient adj. 高效的; conduct v. 指导 n. 行为; pre-recorded adj. 提前录好音的

switch on 打开; by means of 通过.....方式/途径

in the course of 在.....的过程中; available adj. 有空的; 可得到的

Passage 9

We should pay attention to different customs in different cultures. For example, In America,

if you are invited to a wedding, baby shower, bar mitzvah (成年礼) or other 1, you're expected to bring a gift. Usually, it should be modest in 2, about \$25.

For a 3, the bride will often have "registered" a list of gifts at a local department store, indicating the items she 4. When you buy a registered item, tell the store that you're doing this, so the couple doesn't receive the 5 gift twice. For a baby shower, bring a gift 6 for a newborn baby. For a bar mitzvah, bring a gift appropriate for a 13-year-old boy. Because they are such important occasions, gifts for bar mitzvahs tend to be more 7, for example, a lovely pen with the boy's full name on it is very meaningful and will be 8 by him.

If you wish to give a gift to American friends, choose something that is 9 to your country. It needn't be valuable or 10, just typical of your home land. Such 11 include a book about your country, an inexpensive souvenir, or something else that reflects the 12 of your country. Young children who like collecting will probably be very 13 with a set of your country's coins or stamps. Items that are 14 in your country but difficult to find abroad are also good.

If staying with an American family, a good way of 15 your thanks is to take them to a form of 16, such as a basketball game or a concert.

When giving gifts to a business acquaintance, don't 17 anything too personal, 18 for a woman. A scarf or a hat is ok, but other types of 19 are not. Something fit for the office is also 20.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1. A. activities | B. gatherings | C. parties | D. celebrations |
| 2. A. size | B. value | C. weight | D. appearance |
| 3. A. festival | B. marriage | C. wedding | D. meeting |
| 4. A. prefers | B. owns | C. uses | D. imagines |
| 5. A. latest | B. best | C. same | D. similar |
| 6. A. eager | B. suitable | C. famous | D. expensive |
| 7. A. modest | B. cheerful | C. normal | D. formal |
| 8. A. appreciated | B. recognized | C. designed | D. refused |
| 9. A. convenient | B. beneficial | C. unique | D. beneficial |
| 10. A. colorful | B. rare | C. heavy | D. nice |
| 11. A. chances | B. conditions | C. goals | D. gifts |
| 12. A. character | B. interest | C. culture | D. progress |
| 13. A. annoyed | B. impressed | C. amused | D. puzzled |
| 14. A. limited | B. banned | C. common | D. priceless |
| 15. A. expressing | B. suggesting | C. offering | D. expecting |
| 16. A. education | B. discussion | C. exercise | D. entertainment |
| 17. A. choose | B. show | C. sell | D. write |
| 18. A. directly | B. particularly | C. skillfully | D. extremely |
| 19. A. clothing | B. presents | C. forms | D. equipment |
| 20. A. unsuitable | B. unreasonable | C. enjoyable | D. acceptable |

【词汇积累】

modest adj. 谦虚的、适量的; register vt./n. 登记; indicate vt. 暗示、表明;
occasion n. 场合; souvenir n. 纪念品; reflect vt. 反映、折射、反思;
acquaintance n. 相识的人; be typical of 是……的典型/特色

Passage 10

As we all know, English is playing an increasingly important role in many fields. And it is one of the most 1 used languages all over the world. 2, it's vital and necessary for us to study English well? But how?

I like English, just as I'm 3 in math and physics. However, at the 4 of my English study, I had no idea how to learn English well. And I just spent much time 5 the grammatical rules of English without using them correctly. Also, I often ignored other aspects, so I 6 listened or spoke. As a result, many times the marks I got in English tests were 7 than those in my math tests. I 8 it over and over and drew a (an) 9 that I must change my way of study.

From then on, I have begun to pay attention to listening. In my spare time, I often listen to English tapes and watch some English 10 on TV. I try my best to 11 the main idea of what I have heard.

Reading is an important 12 in learning English well. For this reason, I read textbooks and other reading 13 as much as possible. When I am free, I often 14 myself in reading. I usually go through what I read, 15 the new words. In this way, I've promoted my reading speed and ability gradually. How 16 I am!

Recently, I have also been trying to 17. Though I often make mistakes in writing, I still 18 to it and never lose heart.

If I keep on learning English in the 19 discussed above, I am 20 I will make major progress in my English learning.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. largely | B. deeply | C. widely | D. highly |
| 2. A. Besides | B. Therefore | C. However | D. Otherwise |
| 3. A. gifted | B. weak | C. interested | D. successful |
| 4. A. end | B. top | C. bottom | D. beginning |
| 5. A. memorizing | B. settling | C. calculating | D. classifying |
| 6. A. usually | B. always | C. often | D. seldom |
| 7. A. lower | B. better | C. more | D. higher |
| 8. A. talked | B. thought | C. turned | D. took |
| 9. A. concept | B. agreement | C. thought | D. conclusion |
| 10. A. advertisements | B. projects | C. channels | D. programs |
| 11. A. imagine | B. conclude | C. seize | D. master |
| 12. A. part | B. point | C. step | D. stage |
| 13. A. passages | B. articles | C. materials | D. paragraphs |

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 14. A. focus | B. bury | C. attract | D. devote |
| 15. A. considering | B. noticing | C. ignoring | D. forgetting |
| 16. A. delighted | B. puzzled | C. discouraged | D. disappointed |
| 17. A. listen | B. write | C. read | D. speak |
| 18. A. get | B. stick | C. connect | D. adapt |
| 19. A. principles | B. solutions | C. problems | D. ways |
| 20. A. confident | B. glad | C. honest | D. willing |

【词汇积累】

vital adj. 至关重要的；

think...over 再三考虑

draw a conclusion 得出结论；

in one's spare time 在某人空余时间

bury oneself in 专注于/埋头做某事；

lose heart 灰心；沮丧

Passage 11

A hobby is something we are interested in doing in our spare time. Almost everyone has some 1 of hobby. But the choices of hobbies are 2 from person to person. It all 3 on many aspects including personal talents and interests. For example, some are fond of singing and playing musical 4, such as piano, violin and guitar, while others 5 to surf the Internet for news or 6, by which they can know what is happening around the world. Some like doing sports to keep healthy and 7 up their bodies, while others are keen on listening to music because when they're in low spirits, it can drive away their 8 and cheer them up. Still some are 9 about traveling, believing that it 10 them with more chances to know more about the different cultures and customs in different parts of the world, while others choose to stay alone and 11 up a book and read quietly because in their view, 12 can add to their knowledge and make them 13 more about the outside world.

Just as what is discussed above, the reasons why people choose their hobbies are 14. For some people, they have too much time to spend and feel bored and 15, so they want to 16 time by taking up a hobby. As for students, they usually have to deal with a great deal of homework every day and take endless examinations so that they can be 17 to their ideal university. In that case, hopefully they are likely to find a 18 job after they graduate from a key university. But students need hobbies to relax and 19 themselves so as to keep the 20 between study and play. All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy, as the saying goes.

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|--------------------|--------------|------------|----------------|
| 1. A. skill | B. kind | C. style | D. way |
| 2. A. different | B. tired | C. far | D. absent |
| 3. A. turns | B. gets | C. depends | D. takes |
| 4. A. performances | B. concerts | C. gift | D. instruments |
| 5. A. prefer | B. dislike | C. dream | D. fail |
| 6. A. titles | B. education | C. songs | D. information |
| 7. A. keep | B. stay | C. build | D. set |

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|--------------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|
| 8. A. excitement | B. unhappiness | C. pleasure | D. surprise |
| 9. A. curious | B. concerned | C. careful | D. crazy |
| 10. A. help | B. decorate | C. combine | D. provides |
| 11. A. pick | B. make | C. show | D. set |
| 12. A. singing | B. playing | C. reading | D. traveling |
| 13. A. care | B. learn | C. enjoy | D. think |
| 14. A. wide | B. endless | C. various | D. complicated |
| 15. A. meaningless | B. useless | C. hopeless | D. helpless |
| 16. A. use | B. kill | C. waste | D. afford |
| 17. A. objected | B. admitted | C. allowed | D. addicted |
| 18. A. acceptable | B. available | C. special | D. satisfying |
| 19. A. refresh | B. remain | C. recover | D. return |
| 20. A. distance | B. energy | C. balance | D. promise |

【词汇积累】

ideal adj. 理想的 n. 理想;	build up one's bodies 强身健体;
be keen on 热衷于;	be in low spirits 情绪低落;
drive away 驱走、赶走;	cheer...up 使.....振作.

Passage 12

Every summer, hundreds of thousands of students travel to other countries looking for work and adventure. Most of the jobs are 1 work. The pay is usually poor, but most people work 2 for the excitement of travel. You can pick grapes in France, entertain kids on American summer camps, and, of course, there are always 3 in hotels and restaurants.

But it is not as 4 as it used to be to find work. Unless you speak the language of the country well, there will be very 5 chances. For example, when you arrive to do dishes in a restaurant in Paris, the owner will 6 you to speak French. British students find it 7 to find jobs in the USA and Australia for English is their 8 language.

Not everyone 9 the experience. Sarah James once 10 as a guide and was responsible for forty American children in Europe. During the 11, one child lost his passport; four children were lost in Madrid for a whole day; the whole group was thrown out of one hotel because of the 12 they made. Sarah says, "It really was a 24-hour-a-day job since the kids never 13! And the pay was 14. It wasn't worth it."

The trouble is that 15 hope to have an easy time of it. After all, they see it as a 16. But in fact, they have to work hard. At the same time, all vacation work is informal work, and jobs are 17 only when the hotel, the restaurant, or the campsite is busy. But students have few employment 18 to choose their jobs. As soon as the holiday season 19, companies will get rid of them. And if their employer doesn't like them, they'll be 20, too.

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|----------------|-------------|-----------------|-----------|
| 1. A. seasonal | B. personal | C. professional | D. formal |
|----------------|-------------|-----------------|-----------|

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|--------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 2. A. hardly | B. exactly | C. abroad | D. alone |
| 3. A. customers | B. visitors | C. jobs | D. parties |
| 4. A. terrible | B. enjoyable | C. difficult | D. easy |
| 5. A. good | B. new | C. attractive | D. few |
| 6. A. teach | B. expect | C. allow | D. forbid |
| 7. A. easier | B. harder | C. lazier | D. busier |
| 8. A. private | B. common | C. forever | D. unique |
| 9. A. has | B. remembers | C. forgets | D. enjoys |
| 10. A. worked | B. behaved | C. looked | D. performed |
| 11. A. trip | B. flight | C. discussion | D. ceremony |
| 12. A. promise | B. progress | C. complaint | D. noise |
| 13. A. cried | B. studied | C. slept | D. helped |
| 14. A. reasonable | B. low | C. high | D. cheap |
| 15. A. children | B. students | C. employers | D. parents |
| 16. A. job | B. lesson | C. holiday | D. shame |
| 17. A. introduced | B. provided | C. invited | D. finished |
| 18. A. experiences | B. rules | C. plans | D. rights |
| 19. A. begins | B. opens | C. finishes | D. closes |
| 20. A. fired | B. charged | C. employed | D. punished |

【词汇积累】

passport n. 护照; do dishes 洗碗碟; work as 工作是……;
 be thrown out of 被扔出; 被赶出; have an easy time 过得轻松
 see...as... 把……当作/看作; in practice 实际上; get rid of 摆脱; 去除.

Passage 13

Canada is one of the few nations in the world to have two official 1: English and French. There are 10 2 in the country but only one of these — Quebec is known as “French Canada”. This is because it was 3 by French explorers while British 4 discovered the rest.

Canada 5 the British Empire in 1867 to become an 6 country, and English and French have been 7 as the official languages ever since.

Most people speak English as their first language and the two 8 television networks 9 in English throughout the country. Apart from in Quebec and a few places on the east coast, French television is very 10.

The same goes for traffic signs and 11, for example. Outside of Quebec, there are only a few places where you'll see traffic 12 in French. In 13, it's almost impossible to find French on the menu unless you are in the heartland of French Canada. 14, all products sold in Canada must, by law, have labels and 15 in both languages.

In Canada's English speaking provinces, official bilingualism means that 16 can choose

to complete a special French language course. Under this 17, they are taught most of their 18 in French.

If a student 19 the course in kindergarten or Grade One, it is likely that all their lessons will be in French. However, if they start at junior high school, 25 percent of the teaching will continue to be in 20.

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|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. systems | B. lines | C. languages | D. tools |
| 2. A. cities | B. provinces | C. kingdoms | D. unions |
| 3. A. invented | B. involved | C. founded | D. divided |
| 4. A. adventurers | B. athletes | C. astronauts | D. founders |
| 5. A. attended | B. united | C. controlled | D. left |
| 6. A. dependent | B. independent | C. diverse | D. similar |
| 7. A. recognized | B. clarified | C. described | D. arranged |
| 8. A. urban | B. rural | C. national | D. central |
| 9. A. speak | B. broadcast | C. quarrel | D. conflict |
| 10. A. common | B. specific | C. rare | D. wide |
| 11. A. boards | B. weddings | C. statues | D. menus |
| 12. A. rules | B. projects | C. accidents | D. signs |
| 13. A. hospitals | B. restaurants | C. museums | D. streets |
| 14. A. However | B. Even | C. consequently | D. Anyway |
| 15. A. tenses | B. descriptions | C. collections | D. instructions |
| 16. A. students | B. parents | C. administrators | D. citizens |
| 17. A. conflict | B. program | C. opportunity | D. possibility |
| 18. A. subjects | B. words | C. textbooks | D. activities |
| 19. A. ends | B. loves | C. begins | D. ignores |
| 20. A. French | B. language | C. bilingualism | D. English |

【词汇积累】

heartland n. 中心地带; label n. 标签; be known as... 被称为.....;
the British Empire 大英帝国; ever since 从那时起; television networks 电视广播公司;
apart from 除了.....之外; the same goes for.....也一样; official bilingualism 官方双语;
junior high school 初中.

Passage 14

I learn that a true friend is the most important in my life after I had gone through so many terrible things. I felt 1 when I was told that I would have to leave the company. As I had a very big family to 2 and was in great 3 of money, what I was greatly 4 about was how to find a new 5. In order to 6 out this problem, I rushed from place to place like crazy. I read almost all the newspapers and 7 down almost all the telephone numbers in the ads in my notebook and tried to 8 almost all the companies that needed new employees. It was not until I

9_ a job in a small town near Townsville that I calmed down. My new boss, Mr. John Brown, was one of my 10_ who I was getting along well with at high school. "Why didn't you contact with me 11_? In that case, I could have given you much help in time." He said, 12_ me a cup of coffee. Both of us were 13_ to see each other because we hadn't seen each other since graduation. We 14_ the whole afternoon talking about things and people that we remembered at school. John asked me to give him some 15_ on how to enlarge his present business and he was 16_ with my good suggestions. He 17_ me a job which didn't need much experience because I was not 18_ with this field, but the salary I got was much more than expected. I cried the first time I saw the 19_ of money given by the company — that was the first time for me to 20_ so much money since I grew up.

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|------------------|-------------|------------|----------------|
| 1. A. glad | B. upset | C. bored | D. willing |
| 2. A. support | B. live | C. devote | D. apply |
| 3. A. favor | B. honor | C. need | D. time |
| 4. A. sorry | B. sure | C. curious | D. concerned |
| 5. A. job | B. family | C. partner | D. school |
| 6. A. get | B. turn | C. point | D. work |
| 7. A. break | B. cut | C. write | D. go |
| 8. A. introduce | B. call | C. tell | D. suggest |
| 9. A. tried | B. did | C. lost | D. found |
| 10. A. workers | B. teachers | C. bosses | D. schoolmates |
| 11. A. earlier | B. faster | C. later | D. slower |
| 12. A. showing | B. drinking | C. passing | D. dropping |
| 13. A. confused | B. excited | C. worried | D. sad |
| 14. A. cost | B. took | C. spent | D. paid |
| 15. A. advice | B. time | C. hope | D. agreement |
| 16. A. angry | B. pleased | C. kind | D. strict |
| 17. A. sent | B. offered | C. hired | D. paid |
| 18. A. satisfied | B. mad | C. bored | D. familiar |
| 19. A. amount | B. source | C. gift | D. price |
| 20. A. give | B. win | C. earn | D. offer |

【词汇积累】

enlarge vt. 扩大;	contact with 联系;	in that case 那样的话;
support a family 养家糊口;		be in great need of 急需某物;
work out a problem 解决问题;		go through 经历; 通过; 浏览

Passage 15

Around twenty years ago I was living in New York. Though I had a lot of 1_ experience

and a Master's degree, I could not find 2 work.

I was driving a school 3 to make ends meet and 4 with a friend of mine, for I had lost my flat. I had attended five 5 with a company and one day between bus runs they called to say I did not get the 6. "Why has my life become so hard?" I thought 7.

As I stopped the bus, a little girl got ready to 8 off and handed me a/an earring, saying I should 9 it in case somebody claimed it. The 10 was painted black and said "BE HAPPY". At first I got angry. Then it 11 me—I had been giving all of my 12 to what was going wrong with my life rather than what was 13! I decided then and there to make a list of fifty things I was 14 with. Later, I decided to add more things to the 15. That night there was a phone call for me from a lady who was a director at a larger 16. She asked me if I would 17 a one-day lecture on stress management to 200 medical workers. I said yes.

My day there 18 very well, and what made me happy was that before long I got a well-paid job. To this day I 19 that it was because I changed my way of thinking that I completely changed my 20.

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|-------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. working | B. traveling | C. writing | D. managing |
| 2. A. hard | B. satisfying | C. interesting | D. expensive |
| 3. A. car | B. bus | C. truck | D. taxi |
| 4. A. playing | B. going | C. sharing | D. living |
| 5. A. talks | B. parties | C. interviews | D. classes |
| 6. A. job | B. flat | C. time | D. experience |
| 7. A. hopefully | B. suddenly | C. painfully | D. carelessly |
| 8. A. show | B. take | C. set | D. get |
| 9. A. sell | B. get | C. paint | D. keep |
| 10. A. ring | B. earring | C. bag | D. list |
| 11. A. gave | B. remained | C. struck | D. called |
| 12. A. job | B. hope | C. attention | D. future |
| 13. A. silly | B. right | C. hard | D. funny |
| 14. A. happy | B. popular | C. familiar | D. strict |
| 15. A. suggestion | B. list | C. bus | D. plan |
| 16. A. school | B. factory | C. firm | D. hospital |
| 17. A. give | B. attend | C. share | D. take |
| 18. A. operated | B. spent | C. went | D. enjoyed |
| 19. A. express | B. remind | C. hope | D. realize |
| 20. A. life | B. job | C. attitude | D. way |

【词汇积累】

claim vt. 声称; 索要; well-paid adj. 收入丰厚的; firm n. 公司 adj. 坚定的;
Master's degree 硕士学位; make a list of 列清单; stress management 应对压力.

Passage 16

My sister and I grew up in a little village in England. Our father was a struggling 1, but I always knew he was 2. He never blamed us, but used 3 to bring out our best. He'd say, "If you pour water on flowers, they flourish. If you don't give them water, they die." I 4 as a child I said something 5 about somebody, and father said, "Any time you say something unpleasant about somebody else, it's a/an 6 of you." He further 7 that if I looked for the best in people, I would get the best 8. From then on I've always tried to 9 the principle in my life and later in running my company.

Dad's also always been very 10. At 15, I started a magazine. It was 11 up a great deal of time, and the headmaster of my school gave me a 12: stay in school or leave to work on my magazine.

I decided to leave, and Dad tried to sway me from my 13, as any good father would. When he realized I had made up my mind, he said, "Richard, when I was 23, my dad 14 me to go into law. And I've 15 regretted it. I 16 to be a biologist, but I didn't pursue my 17. You know what you want. Go fulfill it."

As it 18 out, my little publication went on to become Student, a national 19 for young people in the U.K. My wife and I have two children, and I'd like to think we are bringing them up in the same way Dad 20 me.

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|----------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. biologist | B. manager | C. lawyer | D. gardener |
| 2. A. strict | B. honest | C. special | D. helpful |
| 3. A. praise | B. courage | C. power | D. warmth |
| 4. A. think | B. imagine | C. remember | D. guess |
| 5. A. unnecessary | B. unkind | C. unimportant | D. unusual |
| 6. A. communication | B. attraction | C. reflection | D. contribution |
| 7. A. constructed | B. explained | C. declared | D. proved |
| 8. A. in time | B. by turns | C. by chance | D. in return |
| 9. A. make | B. set | C. break | D. follow |
| 10. A. understanding | B. experienced | C. serious | D. demanding |
| 11. A. taking | B. making | C. picking | D. keeping |
| 12. A. suggestion | B. promise | C. notice | D. choice |
| 13. A. opinion | B. decision | C. problem | D. study |
| 14. A. helped | B. allowed | C. persuaded | D. suggested |
| 15. A. always | B. never | C. seldom | D. almost |
| 16. A. hated | B. wanted | C. advised | D. failed |
| 17. A. promise | B. task | C. belief | D. dream |
| 18. A. ran | B. put | C. turned | D. got |
| 19. A. newspaper | B. magazine | C. program | D. project |
| 20. A. supported | B. comforted | C. reminded | D. raised |

【词汇积累】

flourish v. 繁荣；昌盛；兴旺； fulfill vt. 实现、完成； publication n. 出版、出版物；
sway vt. 说服；使……动摇； bring out 使显现、使表现出； run a company 经营公司；
go into law 从事律师业务； bring sb. up 把某人养育大

Passage 17

I met Mrs. Neidl in the ninth grade on a stage-design team for a play and she was one of the directors. I loved her the first time I saw her. She had an 1 voice and a direct way of speaking, but she was encouraging and 2.

Mrs. Neidl would ask me for my 3. She wanted to know how I thought we should 4 with things. At first I had no 5 how to answer because I 6 nothing about stage design! But I slowly began to respond to her 7.

Mrs. Neidl's 8 that year was, "Try it. We will get better and better 9!" At first, I was so afraid of failing, but Mrs. Neidl believed that I could do well. With the encouragement of Mrs. Neidl I became more 10 and went all out.

The shy, quiet freshman achieved success that year. I was 11 in the program as "Student Art Assistant" because of the time and 12 I'd put in. It was that year that I 13 I wanted to spend the rest of my life doing stage design.

Being on that stage-design team with Mrs. Neidl 14 me completely. Not only was I stronger and more able than I had thought, but I also 15 a strong interest and a world I hadn't known existed. She taught me not to 16 what people think I should do. She taught me to take chances and not be 17. Mrs. Neidl was my comforter when I was 18. Her 19 in me has inspired me to do things that I never imagined 20.

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|--------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. unhappy | B. unpleasant | C. unsure | D. unfair |
| 2. A. inspiring | B. friendly | C. careful | D. clever |
| 3. A. reason | B. dream | C. opinion | D. future |
| 4. A. share | B. chat | C. discuss | D. deal |
| 5. A. idea | B. time | C. patience | D. chance |
| 6. A. thought | B. told | C. cared | D. knew |
| 7. A. explanations | B. comments | C. questions | D. discussions |
| 8. A. message | B. motto | C. saying | D. suggestion |
| 9. A. again | B. more | C. instead | D. later |
| 10. A. discouraged | B. careless | C. hard-working | D. confident |
| 11. A. recognized | B. introduced | C. blamed | D. allowed |
| 12. A. spirit | B. money | C. effort | D. design |
| 13. A. doubted | B. realized | C. hoped | D. promised |
| 14. A. scared | B. shocked | C. changed | D. attracted |
| 15. A. discovered | B. developed | C. took | D. formed |

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|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 16. A. accept | B. care | C. judge | D. wonder |
| 17. A. bored | B. afraid | C. sad | D. lazy |
| 18. A. amazed | B. excited | C. pleased | D. upset |
| 19. A. trust | B. patience | C. curiosity | D. interest |
| 20. A. real | B. enjoyable | C. possible | D. wonderful |

【词汇积累】

stage-design n. 舞台设计; motto n. 格言; 座右铭; freshman n. 新生
 comforter n. 安慰者; 值得欣慰的事物; respond to 回应;
 with the encouragement of... 在.....的鼓励下; go all out 全力以赴;
 recognize...as... 被认为是.....; 被评为.....; take chances 冒险.

Passage 18

A beggar was sleeping in the doorway of a fruit shop. The shop owner, who felt angry, walked up to him and 1 him to go away in a rude manner, but the beggar did not seem to 2 him and lay still there. The shop owner got much 3, yelling that he was a beggar in disguise and 4 cheated passers-by for money by making us of their kindness.

At that time, it was the busiest moment of a day and the market was 5 with shoppers. They all blamed the beggar for 6. Showing fear, the beggar 7 his face in an old blanket. What he received was bitter 8 rather than help.

The next morning, it was drizzling. An old man, who went to the market early, found the beggar 9 on the ground. He woke the beggar up and 10 asked whether he was cold or not, but the beggar made no 11. Then the old man 12 his hands gently, saying that they felt 13. With these words, he ran home in a hurry, returned with a pile of 14, picked out a sweater and urged the beggar to 15 it on again and again. Seeing what happened, many other passers-by surrounded the beggar and gave him change one after another, showing 16 for him. It was not long before the beggar received a handful of 17.

In many cases our behavior may have a great 18 on the people around us because they tend to 19 us. Therefore, we should pay special attention to what we do and say, trying to infect others with positive words instead of 20 ones.

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|------------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. persuaded | B. encouraged | C. expected | D. ordered |
| 2. A. approach | B. speak | C. hear | D. agree |
| 3. A. angrier | B. happier | C. sadder | D. more worried |
| 4. A. still | B. only | C. never | D. indeed |
| 5. A. crowded | B. covered | C. provided | D. equipped |
| 6. A. laziness | B. dishonesty | C. inability | D. mistake |
| 7. A. buried | B. raised | C. closed | D. bent |
| 8. A. admiration | B. curiosity | C. scold | D. praise |
| 9. A. crying | B. eating | C. playing | D. sleeping |

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 10. A. loudly | B. rudely | C. firmly | D. kindly |
| 11. A. comment | B. answer | C. introduction | D. bet |
| 12. A. lifted | B. kissed | C. held | D. threw |
| 13. A. freezing | B. warm | C. sleepy | D. comfortable |
| 14. A. books | B. clothes | C. pictures | D. money |
| 15. A. show | B. take | C. get | D. put |
| 16. A. respect | B. pity | C. affection | D. appreciation |
| 17. A. coins | B. food | C. fruit | D. sand |
| 18. A. change | B. view | C. effect | D. impression |
| 19. A. avoid | B. invite | C. compare | D. imitate |
| 20. A. important | B. meaningless | C. negative | D. harmful |

【词汇积累】

still adj. 静止的 adv. 仍然；甚至；
 drizzle vi. 下毛毛雨 n. 毛毛细雨；
 yell (at) 朝某人咆哮；
 in disguise 伪装；化装；
 urge sb. to do sth. 敦促某人做某事；

bitter adj. 苦的；尖锐的
 change n. 零钱；改变 v. 改变；变化
 in a rude manner 粗鲁地；
 a pile of 一堆；
 infect...with... 使感染(某种感情)、影响。

Passage 19

The story happened years ago, when my daughter was still little.

I was driving across the country with my daughter to 1 my husband. Since I 2 to get to the destination before supper time, I drove 3 for a long time without a stop. Then after driving for many miles, I became 4 and needed to stop for a break to get 5.

I found a rest area. It was almost deserted, in a 6 area of the high way where almost nobody was in sight. I parked my car and carried my 7 into the restroom. When I came out I saw a middle-aged 8 wandering around. Feeling 9 about that, I asked the lady. What 10 me was: they were waiting for us!

The lady told me that she and her husband wanted to see us safely back into our 11. She explained that sometimes rest areas could be a 12 place for a young lady like me. She 13 me that she had a daughter almost my age, so they wanted to ensure that I got safely back on my way.

I was very touched by their 14. Being young, and probably naive to realize the possible dangers of rest areas, it had 15 occurred to me that there was any possibility of something going wrong. I 16 them for their kindness. My daughter and I continued our journey and 17 our destination safely.

I never 18 their name but years have passed and their kindness is still not 19. Sometimes angels come in make-up and just because you can't see their 20 it doesn't mean they aren't angels.

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|------------------|---------------|--------------|------------------|
| 1. A. stop | B. save | C. join | D. ignore |
| 2. A. happened | B. began | C. refused | D. intended |
| 3. A. quickly | B. safely | C. quietly | D. slowly |
| 4. A. busy | B. patient | C. tired | D. energetic |
| 5. A. refreshed | B. bored | C. excited | D. interested |
| 6. A. familiar | B. quiet | C. crowded | D. noisy |
| 7. A. car | B. daughter | C. luggage | D. license |
| 8. A. man | B. lady | C. angel | D. couple |
| 9. A. curious | B. angry | C. careful | D. serious |
| 10. A. worried | B. upset | C. annoyed | D. surprised |
| 11. A. room | B. car | C. area | D. park |
| 12. A. amazing | B. exciting | C. dangerous | D. safe |
| 13. A. told | B. asked | C. advised | D. taught |
| 14. A. education | B. attention | C. devotion | D. consideration |
| 15. A. never | B. ever | C. even | D. still |
| 16. A. asked | B. blamed | C. thanked | D. forgave |
| 17. A. passed | B. reached | C. left | D. missed |
| 18. A. searched | B. introduced | C. accepted | D. got |
| 19. A. seen | B. recognized | C. forgotten | D. lost |
| 20. A. safety | B. wings | C. eyes | D. kindness |

【词汇积累】

deserted adj. 荒凉的；被丢弃的；

naïve adj. 天真的；

in sight 在视野内；

wander around 闲逛；游荡；

It never occurred to sb. that... 某人从来没想到……；

go wrong 出了问题；出了差错。

Passage20

The other day, I happened to meet someone I hadn't seen for ages. I couldn't believe the__1__ in him. In fact, he didn't__2__ seem like the same person.

When I first knew Bill, back in__3__, he was one of the most carefree (无忧无虑) people I had ever met. He was always__4__ to have a party. He__5__ much of going out for beer at three o'clock in the morning or driving 50 miles to see an old__6__ he really liked. Bill and I were in the same class in college, and life was never__7__ when he was around. With him there was one interesting__8__ after another, which amused us a lot.

Last week I was in Houston on business and I__9__ into Bill in the bar at the hotel. At first, I wasn't even__10__ it was him. Was this short-haired businessman really the__11__ person? I wasn't really certain until I got__12__ to him but it indeed was Bill. He had changed so much that I could hardly__13__ him. Actually, he was beyond recognition. My image of him__14__ the one I had formed since the time when we were college students together. We tried talking to each other.

However, what upset us was that it turned out we had little in common. We 15 complete strangers!

I think it's 16 to expect people to remain the same, especially when I have 17 so much myself. But I must say that I enjoyed the old Bill much more than the 18 Bill for he had brought me so many sweet and 19 memories. Maybe he 20 the same way about me.

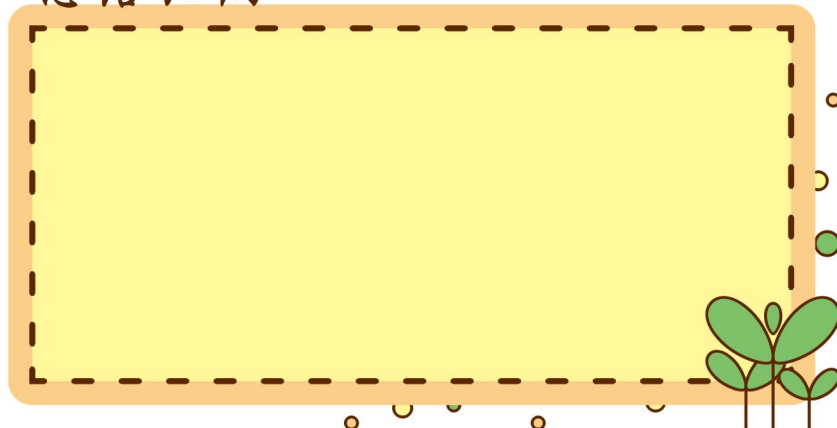
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|----------------------|---------------|------------------|--------------|
| 1. A. ability | B. change | C. progress | D. wisdom |
| 2. A. even | B. still | C. instead | D. also |
| 3. A. childhood | B. time | C. college | D. the past |
| 4. A. shy | B. afraid | C. unwilling | D. ready |
| 5. A. thought | B. discussed | C. taught | D. studied |
| 6. A. party | B. man | C. friend | D. movie |
| 7. A. pleasant | B. funny | C. boring | D. humorous |
| 8. A. party | B. joke | C. chance | D. adventure |
| 9. A. fell | B. came | C. got | D. ran |
| 10. A. worried | B. glad | C. curious | D. sure |
| 11. A. same | B. right | C. usual | D. old |
| 12. A. faster | B. slower | C. closer | D. farther |
| 13. A. believe | B. recognize | C. notice | D. realize |
| 14. A. produced | B. became | C. remained | D. reminded |
| 15. A. seemed | B. made | C. invited | D. helped |
| 16. A. reasonable | B. foolish | C. common | D. fair |
| 17. A. introduced | B. changed | C. enjoyed | D. improved |
| 18. A. same | B. young | C. old | D. new |
| 19. A. unforgettable | B. unbearable | C. uncomfortable | D. unhappy |
| 20. A. treated | B. knew | C. felt | D. looked |

【词汇积累】

think much of doing sth. 很看重做某事;
turned out 结果显示; 到头来; 被证明;

beyond recognition 认不出来;
have little in common 几乎没有共同点.

总结归纳



第二节·迎难而上

Passage 1

When it comes to eating smart for your heart, stop thinking about short-term fixes and simplify your life with a straight forward approach that will serve you well for years to come.

Smart eating goes beyond analyzing every bite of food you lift 1 your mouth. "In the past we used to believe that 2 amounts of individual nutrients (营养物) were the 3 to good health," Linda Van Horn, chair of the American Heart Association's Nutrition Committee. "But now we have a 4 understanding of healthy eating and the kinds of food necessary to 5 not only heart disease but disease 6 general," she adds.

Scientists now 7 on the broader picture of the balance of food eaten 8 several days or a week 9 than on the number of milligrams (毫克) of this or that 10 at each meal.

Fruits, vegetables and whole grains, for example, provide nutrients and plant-based compounds 11 for good health. "The more we learn, the more 12 we are by the wealth of essential substances they 13," Van Horn continues, "and how they 14 with each other to keep us healthy."

You'll automatically be 15 the right heart-healthy track if vegetables, fruits and whole grains make 16 three quarters of the food on your dinner plate. 17 in the remaining one quarter with lean meat or chicken, fish or eggs.

The foods you choose to eat as well as those you choose to 18 clearly contribute to your well-being. Without a 19, each of the small decisions you make in this realm can make a big 20 on your health in the years to come.

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|------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. A. between | B. through | C. inside | D. to |
| 2. A. serious | B. splendid | C. specific | D. separate |
| 3. A. key | B. point | C. lead | D. center |
| 4. A. strict | B. different | C. typical | D. natural |
| 5. A. rescue | B. prevent | C. forbid | D. offend |
| 6. A. in | B. upon | C. for | D. by |
| 7. A. turn | B. put | C. focus | D. carry |
| 8. A. over | B. along | C. with | D. beyond |
| 9. A. other | B. better | C. rather | D. sooner |
| 10. A. conveyed | B. consumed | C. entered | D. exhausted |
| 11. A. vital | B. initial | C. valid | D. radical |
| 12. A. disturbed | B. depressed | C. amazed | D. amused |
| 13. A. retain | B. contain | C. attain | D. maintain |
| 14. A. interfere | B. interact | C. reckon | D. rest |
| 15. A. at | B. of | C. on | D. within |
| 16. A. out | B. into | C. off | D. up |
| 17. A. Engage | B. Fill | C. Insert | D. Pack |

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|----------------|---------------|-----------|---------------|
| 18. A. delete | B. hinder | C. avoid | D. spoil |
| 19. A. notion | B. hesitation | C. reason | D. doubt |
| 20. A. outcome | B. function | C. impact | D. commitment |

【词汇积累】

nutrients 营养物; milligrams 毫克; plant-based compounds 植物基化合物;
lean 倾斜、屈身; splendid 壮观的、豪华的.

Passage 2

For many people today, reading is no longer relaxation. To keep up their work, they must read letters, report, trade publications, interoffice communications, not to mention newspapers and magazines: a never-ending flood of words. In 1 a job or advancing in one, the ability to read and comprehend 2 can mean the difference between success and failure. Yet the unfortunate fact is that most of us are 3 readers. Most of us develop poor reading 4 at an early age, and never get over them. The main deficiency 5 in the actual stuff of language itself-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 laboriously reads one word at a time, 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.

To overcome these bad habits, some reading clinics use a device called an 12, which moves a bar (or curtain) 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 subvocalization, 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 your comprehension will improve.

Many people have found 17 reading skill drastically improved after some training. 18 Charlee Au, a business manager, for instance, 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 now he can 20 a lot more reading material in a short period of time.

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|-------------------|-------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1. A. applying | B. doing | C. offering | D. getting |
| 2. A. quickly | B. easily | C. roughly | D. decidedly |
| 3. A. good | B. curious | C. poor | D. urgent |
| 4. A. training | B. habits | C. situations | D. custom |
| 5. A. lies | B. combines | C. touches | D. involves |
| 6. A. some | B. a lot | C. little | D. dull |
| 7. A. Fortunately | B. In fact | C. Logically | D. Unfortunately |
| 8. A. reuse | B. reread | C. rewrite | D. recite |

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|--------------------|-----------------|-------------|--------------|
| 9. A.what | B.which | C.that | D.if |
| 10. A.scales | B.cuts | C.slows | D.measures |
| 11. A.some one | B.one | C.he | D.reader |
| 12. A. accelerator | B.actor | C.amplifier | D.observer |
| 13. A.then | B.as | C.beyond | D.than |
| 14. A.enabling | B.leading | C.making | D.indicating |
| 15. A.meaning | B.comprehension | C.gist | D.regression |
| 16. A.but | B.nor | C.or | D.for |
| 17. A.our | B.your | C.their | D.such a |
| 18. A.Look at | B.Take | C.Make | D.Consider |
| 19. A.for | B.in | C.after | D.before |
| 20. A.master | B.go over | C.present | D.go through |

【词汇积累】

interoffice communications 部门间通讯; get over 克服; deficiency 缺乏、不足;
laboriously 艰苦的; regression 衰退; orally 口头地、口述地; accelerator 加速器;
subvocalization 默读.

Passage 3

From childhood to old age, we all use language as a means of broadening our knowledge of ourselves and the world about us. When humans first 1, they were like newborn children, unable to use this 2 tool. Yet once language developed, the possibilities for human kinds future 3 and cultural growth increased.

Many linguists believe that evolution is 4 for our ability to produce and use language. They 5 that our highly evolved brain provides us 6 an innate language ability not found in lower 7. Proponents of this innateness theory say that our 8 for language is inborn, but that language itself develops gradually, 9 a function of the growth of the brain during childhood. Therefore there are critical 10 times for language development.

Current 11 of innateness theory are mixed, however, evidence supporting the existence of some innate abilities is undeniable. 12, more and more schools are discovering that foreign languages are best taught in 13 grades. Young children often can learn several languages by being 14 to them, while adults have a much harder time learning another language once the 15 of their first language have become firmly fixed. 16 some aspects of language are undeniably innate, language does not develop automatically in a vacuum. Children who have been 17 from other human beings do not possess language. This demonstrates that 18 with other human beings is necessary for proper language development. Some linguists believe that this is even more basic to human language 19 than any innate capacities. These theorists view language as imitative, learned behavior. 20, children learn language from their parents by imitating them. Parents gradually shape their child's language skills by positively reinforcing

precise imitations and negatively reinforcing imprecise ones.

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|--------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1.A.generated | B.evolved | C.born | D.originated |
| 2.A.valuable | B.appropriate | C.convenient | D.favorite |
| 3.A.attainments | B.feasibility | C.entertainments | D.evolution |
| 4.A.essential | B.available | C.reliable | D.responsible |
| 5.A.confirm | B.inform | C.claim | D.convince |
| 6.A.for | B.from | C.of | D.with |
| 7.A.organizations | B.organisms | C.humans | D.children |
| 8.A.potential | B.performance | C.preference | D.passion |
| 9.A.as | B.just as | C.like | D.unlike |
| 10.A.ideological | B.biological | C.social | D.psychological |
| 11.A.reviews | B.reference | C.reaction | D.recommendation |
| 12.A.In a word | B.In a sense | C.Indeed | D.In other words |
| 13.A.various | B.different | C.the higher | D.the lower |
| 14.A.revealed | B.exposed | C.engaged | D.involved |
| 15.A.regulations | B.formations | C.rules | D.constitutions |
| 16.A.Although | B.Whether | C.Since | D.When |
| 17.A.distinguished | B.different | C.protected | D.isolated |
| 18.A.exposition | B.comparison | C.contrast | D.interaction |
| 19.A.acquisition | B.appreciation | C.requirement | D.alternative |
| 20.A.As a result | B.After all | C.In other words | D.Above all |

【词汇积累】

Linguist 语言学家; Proponent 支持者、拥护者; innateness 天生、天赋;
Current 现在的; undeniable 不可否认的、无法抵赖的; vacuum 真空;
Imitative 模仿的、仿效的; capacity 容量; precise 清晰的.

Passage 4

Wildlife has been greatly threatened in the modern age. There are species (物种) that are 1 every day. The white-naped crane is a typical example. So scientists are trying their best to 2 the species from going out of existence.

Chris and Tim work at a zoo, helping endangered cranes with their 3. Emma, a female crane, has been in their 4 since she arrived in 2004.

Born at an international crane foundation, Emma was 5 by human caretakers. This led to an unexpected 6, though she had a wonderful time there. Emma had 7 taken herself as a crane and become deeply attached to humans. She 8 to live with male cranes, and even had a 9 for killing some of them, which made it 10 for her to become a mother.

11, the two zookeepers didn't want to see the extinction (灭绝) of this precious species. With their patience and efforts, they successfully developed a 12 of artificial breeding (人工繁

殖) and natural reproduction. This 13 Emma to give birth to five baby cranes.

The two keepers are proud of their productive work. But before they can be 14, more efforts must be made, because the population of the crane in the wild is on the 15, and many other species appear headed toward extinction. 16, not everyone has realized that wildlife has thoughts, feelings, and most importantly, equal rights to survive.

How can we 17 the ever-widening gap that separates us from other animals? Chris and Tim offered us the 18: human beings took it for granted that their 19 held all the solutions, but maybe their hearts can be a better 20.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. growing | B. migrating | C. competing | D. disappearing |
| 2. A. ban | B. save | C. split | D. remove |
| 3. A. abortion | B. recreation | C. reproduction | D. administration |
| 4. A. care | B. eye | C. mind | D. story |
| 5. A. found | B. chosen | C. raised | D. seized |
| 6. A. bonus | B. consequence | C. victory | D. sacrifice |
| 7. A. never | B. always | C. unluckily | D. cheerfully |
| 8. A. liked | B. refused | C. decided | D. hesitated |
| 9. A. gift | B. skill | C. concern | D. reputation |
| 10. A. illegal | B. inspiring | C. important | D. impossible |
| 11. A. Therefore | B. Moreover | C. However | D. Instead |
| 12. A. combination | B. collection | C. strategy | D. system |
| 13. A. forced | B. forbade | C. taught | D. enabled |
| 14. A. defeated | B. grateful | C. assured | D. tolerant |
| 15. A. it | B. rise | C. agenda | D. decline |
| 16. A. In contrast | B. After all | C. By the way | D. On the contrary |
| 17. A. leave | B. bridge | C. open | D. identify |
| 18. A. course | B. excuse | C. answer | D. reward |
| 19. A. brains | B. behaviors | C. services | D. projects |
| 20. A. guide | B. treat | C. example | D. companion |

【词汇积累】

Species 物种; white-naped crane 白顶鹤; extinction 灭绝;
artificial breeding 人工繁殖; sacrifice 牺牲; bonus 奖金、额外津贴.

Passage 5

Most people have no idea of the hard work and worry that go into the collecting of those fascinating birds and animals that they pay to see in the zoo. One of the questions that is always asked of me is 1 I become an animal collector in the first 2. The answer is that I have always been interested in animals and zoos.

According to my parents, the first word I was able to say with any 3 was not the

conventional "mamma" or "daddy", 4 the word "zoo", which I would 5 over and over again with a shrill 6 until someone, in order to 7 me up, would take me to the zoo. When I 8 a little older, we lived in Greece and I had a great 9 of pets, ranging from owls to seahorses, and I spent all my spare time 10 the countryside in search of fresh specimens to 11 to my collection of pets. 12 on I went for a year to the City Zoo, as a student 13, to get experienced of the large animals, such as lions, bears, bison and ostriches, 14 were not easy to keep at home. When I left, I 15 had enough money of my own to be able to 16 my first trip and I have been going 17 ever since then. Though a collector's job is not an easy one and is full of 18 it is certainly a job which will appeal 19 all those who love animals and 20.

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|--------------------|---------------|--------------|-------------------|
| 1. A.how | B.where | C.when | D.whether |
| 2. A.region | B.field | C.place | D.area |
| 3. A.clarity | B.emotion | C.feeling | D.affection |
| 4. A.except | B.but | C.except for | D.but for |
| 5. A.recite | B.recognize | C.read | D.repeat |
| 6. A.volume | B.noise | C.voice | D.pitch |
| 7. A.close | B.shut | C.stop | D.comfort |
| 8. A.grew | B.was growing | C.grow | D.grown |
| 9. A.many | B.amount | C.number | D.much |
| 10. A.living | B.seeing | C.liking | Dexploring |
| 11. A.increase | B.include | C.add | D.enrich |
| 12. A.later | B.further | C.then | D.farther |
| 13. A.servant | B.keeper | C.member | D.assistant |
| 14. A.who | B.they | C.of which | D.which |
| 15. A.successfully | B.gladly | C.nearly | D.luckily |
| 16. A.pay | B.finance | C.allow | D.provide |
| 17. A.normally | B.often | C.usually | D.regularly |
| 18. A.unhappiness | B.sorrows | C.excitement | D.disappointments |
| 19. A.for | B.with | C.to | D.from |
| 20. A.voyage | B.travel | C.journey | D.trip |

【词汇积累】

Shrill (声音) 尖锐的; owl 猫头鹰; seahorse 海马;
specimen 样品; Bison 野牛; ostrich 鸵鸟;

Passage 6

When Spanish football club Barcelona paid US \$35 million for Ronaldinho last summer, they weren't buying a pretty face. "I am 1," admits the Brazilian superstar. "But everyone has got a different kind of beauty. What I 2 have is charm."

Indeed he has. His buck teeth, flowing hair, big smile, and of course his 3 skills are always 4 on the 5. The 23-year-old striker 6 two goals in a 3-2 win over Deportivo La Coruna on March 1. It was Barcelona's sixth win in a 7 and, thanks to their Brazilian's 10-goal contribution, 8 looked like a poor season could now end a success.

Ronaldinho full name Ronaldo De Assis Moreira is one of many South Americans who learned their skills playing in the backstreets before 9 them off on the world stage.

He first 10 for his country in 1999 but it was at the 2002 World Cup where he showed his real 11, scoring an unbelievable free-kick in Brazil's quarter-final victory 12 England.

"I have never failed to deliver in big matches," Ronaldinho says. "My game is based on my 13. Often a forward does not have the time to decide whether to shoot or 14. It is 15 that gives out the orders."

16 he may not have David Beckham's good looks, Ronaldinho has a 17 reputation 18 the pitch. At former club Paris Saint Germain, which sold him to Barcelona, he broke club rules by going out and enjoying the city's nightlife.

"Without doubt, Ronaldinho is the most 19 player I have ever come 20," says former PSG coach Luis Fernandez." The main problem for any coach is that one player without discipline can hurt the whole team."

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|------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. A. handsome | B. good-looking | C. ugly | D. attractive |
| 2. A. must | B. do | C. will | D. could |
| 3. A. smart | B. intelligent | C. awful | D. brilliant |
| 4. A. eye-caught | B. eye-catching | C. eye-feeding | D. eye-feast |
| 5. A. court | B. field | C. ground | D. pitch |
| 6. A. scored | B. won | C. gained | D. caught |
| 7. A. series | B. row | C. time | D. sense |
| 8. A. that | B. which | C. who | D. what |
| 9. A. showing | B. demonstrating | C. illustrating | D. displaying |
| 10. A. kicked | B. served | C. played | D. acted |
| 11. A. value | B. self | C. worth | D. price |
| 12. A. over | B. at | C. on | D. above |
| 13. A. judgments | B. calmness | C. courage | D. improvisation |
| 14. A. move | B. run | C. throw | D. pass |
| 15. A. instinct | B. intuition | C. impulse | D. experience |
| 16. A. Although | B. While | C. When | D. Even |
| 17. A. cowboy | B. good boy | C. playboy | D. college boy |
| 18. A. off | B. on | C. in | D. with |
| 19. A. difficult | B. cooperative | C. diligent | D. hard |
| 20. A. by | B. over | C. into | D. across |

【词汇积累】

charm 魔力; striker 罢工者; backstreet (足球) 后排;
free-kick 任意球; pitch 场地.

Passage 7

For many, finding an unattended wallet filled with £400 in cash would be a source of temptation. But the 1 would no doubt be greater if you were living on the streets with little food and money. All of this makes the actions of the homeless Tom Smith 2 more remarkable.

After spotting a 3 on the front seat inside a parked car with its window down, he stood guard in the rain for about two hours waiting for the 4 to return.

After hours in the cold and wet, he 5 inside and pulled the wallet out hoping to find some ID so he could contact the driver, only to 6 it contained £400 in notes, with another £50 in spare change beside it.

He then took the wallet to a nearby police station after 7 a note behind to let the owner know it was safe. When the car's owner John Anderson and his colleague Carol Lawrence returned to the car----which was itself worth £35,000----in Glasgow city center, they were 8 to find two policemen standing next to it. The policemen told them what Mr. Smith did and that the wallet was 9.

The pair were later able to thank Mr. Smith for his 10.

Mr. Anderson said: "I couldn't believe that the guy never took a penny. To think he is sleeping on the streets tonight 11 he could have stolen the money and paid for a place to stay in. This guy has nothing and 12 he didn't take the wallet for himself; he thought about others 13. It's unbelievable. It just proves there are 14 guys out there."

Mr. Smith's act 15 much of the public's attention. He also won praise from social media users after Mr. Anderson 16 about the act of kindness on Facebook.

Now Mr. Anderson has set up an online campaign to 17 money for Mr. Smith and other homeless people in the area, which by yesterday had received £ 8,000. "I think the faith that everyone has shown 18 him has touched him. People have been approaching him in the street; he's had job 19 and all sorts," Mr. Anderson commented,

For Mr. Smith, this is a possible life-changing 20. The story once again tells us that one good turn deserves another.

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|----------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| 1.A. Hope | B. aim | C. urge | D. effort |
| 2.A. Still | B. even | C. ever | D. once |
| 3.A. wallet | B. bag | C. box | D. parcel |
| 4.A. partner | B. colleague | C. owner | D. policeman |
| 5.A. turned | B. hid | C. stepped | D. reached |
| 6.A. Discover | B. collect | C. check | D. believe |
| 7.A. Taking | B. leaving | C. reading | D. writing |
| 8.A. Satisfied | B. excited | C. amused | D. shocked |

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|-------------|------------------|
| 9.A. safe | B. missing | C. found | D. seen |
| 10.A. service | B. support | C. kindness | D. encouragement |
| 11.A. when | B. if | C. where | D. because |
| 12.A. rather | B. yet | C. already | D. just |
| 13.A. too | B. though | C. again | D. instead |
| 14.A. honest | B. polite | C. rich | D. generous |
| 15.A. gave | B. paid | C. cast | D. drew |
| 16.A. learned | B. posted | C. cared | D. heard |
| 17.A. borrow | B. raise | C. save | D. earn . |
| 18.A. of | B. at | C. for | D. in |
| 19.A. details | B. changes | C. offers | D. applications |
| 20.A. lesson | B. adventure | C. chance | D. challenge |

【词汇积累】

unattended 主人不在场的、无人照看（照顾）的；
penny 便士； all sorts 各种各样的、百般.

Passage 8

Hannah Taylor is a schoolgirl from Manitobn, Canada. One day, when she was five years old, she was walking with her mother in downtown Winnipeg. They saw a man 1 out of a garbage can. She asked her mother why he did that, and her mother said that the man was homeless and hungry. Hannah was very 2. She couldn't understand why some people had to live their lives without shelter or enough food, Hannah started to think about how she could 3, but, of course, there is not a lot one five-year-old can do to solve the problem of homelessness.

Later, when Hannah attended school, she saw another homeless person. It was a woman, 4 an old shopping trolley（购物车）which was piled with 5. It seemed that everything the woman owned was in them. This made Hannah very sad, and even more 6 to do something. She had been talking to her mother about the lives of homeless people 7 they first saw the homeless man. Her mother told her that if she did something to change the problem that made her sad, she wouldn't 8 as bad.

Hannah began to speak out about the homelessness in Manitoba and then in other provinces. She hoped to 9 her message of hope and awareness. She started the Ladybug Foundation, an organization aiming at getting rid of homelessness. She began to 10 "Big Bosses" lunches, where she would try to persuade local business leaders to 11 to the cause. She also organized a fundraising(募捐) drive in "Ladybug Jars" to collect everyone's spare change during "Make Change" month. More recently, the foundation began another 12 called National Red Scarf Day---a day when people donate \$ 20 and wear red scarves in support of Canada's 13 and homeless.

There is an emergency shelter in Winnipeg called "Hannah's Place", something that Hannah

is very 14 of. Hannah's Place is divided into several areas, providing shelter for people when it is so cold that 15 outdoors can mean death. In the more than five years since Hannah began her activities, she has received a lot of 16. For example, she received the 2007 BRICK Award recognizing the 17 of young people to change the world. But 18 all this, Hannah still has the 19 life of a Winnipeg schoolgirl, except that she pays regular visits to homeless people.

Hannah is one of many examples of young people who are making a 20 in the world. You can, too!

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. jumping | B. eating | C. crying | D. waving |
| 2. A. annoyed | B. nervous | C. ashamed | D. upset |
| 3. A. behave | B. manage | C. help | D. work |
| 4. A. pushing | B. carrying | C. buying | D. holding |
| 5. A. goods | B. bottles | C. foods | D. bags |
| 6. A. excited | B. determined | C. energetic | D. grateful |
| 7. A. since | B. unless | C. although | D. as |
| 8. A. sound | B. get | C. feel | D. look |
| 9. A. exchange | B. leave | C. keep | D. spread |
| 10. A. sell | B. deliver | C. host | D. pack |
| 11. A. contribute | B. lead | C. apply | D. agree |
| 12. A. campaign | B. trip | C. procedure | D. trial |
| 13. A. elderly | B. hungry | C. lonely | D. sick |
| 14. A. aware | B. afraid | C. proud | D. sure |
| 15. A. going | B. sleeping | C. travelling | D. playing |
| 16. A. praises | B. invitations | C. replies | D. appointments |
| 17. A. needs | B. interests | C. dreams | D. efforts |
| 18. A. for | B. through | C. besides | D. along |
| 19. A. healthy | B. public | C. normal | D. tough |
| 20. A. choice | B. profit | C. judgement | D. difference |

【词汇积累】

shopping trolley 购物车; fundraising 募捐; shelter 居所.

Passage 9

While high school does not generally encourage students to explore new aspects of life, college sets the stage for that exploration. I myself went through this 1 process and found something that has changed my 2 at college for the better: I discovered ASL---American Sign Language(美式手语).

I never felt an urge to 3 any sign language before. My entire family is hearing, and so are all my friends. The 4 languages were enough in all my interactions(交往). Little did I know that I would discover my 5 for ASL.

The 6 began during my first week at college. I watched as the ASL Club 7 their translation of a song. Both the hand movements and the very 8 of communicating without speaking 9 me. What I saw was completely unlike anything I had experienced in the 10. This newness just left me 11 more.

After that, feeling the need to 12 further, I decided to drop in on one of ASL club's meetings. I only learned how to 13 the alphabet that day. Yet instead of being discouraged by my 14 progress, I was excited. I then made it a point to 15 those meetings and learn all I could.

The following term, I 16 an ASL class. The professor was deaf and any talking was 17. I soon realized that the silence was not unpleasant. 18 if there had been any talking, it would have 19 us to learn less. Now, I appreciate the silence and the 20 way of communication it opens.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. searching | B. planning | C. natural | D. formal |
| 2. A. progress | B. experience | C. major | D. opinion |
| 3. A. choose | B. read | C. learn | D. create |
| 4. A. official | B. foreign | C. body | D. spoken |
| 5. A. love | B. concern | C. goal | D. request |
| 6. A. meeting | B. trip | C. story | D. task |
| 7. A. recorded | B. performed | C. recited | D. discussed |
| 8. A. idea | B. amount | C. dream | D. reason |
| 9. A. disturbed | B. supported | C. embarrassed | D. attracted |
| 10. A. end | B. past | C. course | D. distance |
| 11. A. showing | B. acting | C. saying | D. wanting |
| 12. A. exercise | B. explore | C. express | D. explain |
| 13. A. print | B. write | C. sign | D. count |
| 14. A. slow | B. steady | C. normal | D. obvious |
| 15. A. chair | B. sponsor | C. attend | D. organize |
| 16. A. missed | B. passed | C. gave up | D. registered for |
| 17. A. prohibited | B. welcomed | C. ignored | D. repeated |
| 18. A. Lastly | B. Thus | C. Instead | D. However |
| 19. A. required | B. caused | C. allowed | D. expected |
| 20. A. easy | B. popular | C. quick | D. new |

【词汇积累】

interactions 交往; alphabet 字母表.

Passage 10

In 1973, I was teaching elementary school. Each day, 27 kids 1 "The Thinking Laboratory". That was the 2 students voted for after deciding that "Room 104" was too 3.

Freddy was an average 4 but not an average person. He had the rare balance of fun and compassion (同情). He would 5 the loudest over fun and be the saddest over anyone's 6.

Before the school year 7, I gave the kids a special 8, T-shirts with the words "Verbs Are Your 9." on them. I had advised the kids that while verbs (动词) may seem dull, most of the 10 things they do throughout their lives will be verbs.

Through the years, I'd run into former students who would provide 11 on old classmates. I learned that Freddy did several jobs after his 12 from high school and remained the same 13 person I met forty years before. Once, while working overnight at a store, he let a homeless man 14 in his truck. Another time, he 15 a friend money to buy a house.

Just last year, I was 16 a workshop when someone knocked at the classroom door. A woman 17 the interruption and handed me an envelope. I stopped teaching and 18 it up. Inside were the "Verbs" shirt and a 19 from Freddy's mother. "Freddy passed away on Thanksgiving. He wanted you to have this."

I told the story to the class. As sad as it was, I couldn't help smiling. Although Freddy was taken from us, we all 20 something from Freddy.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. built | B. entered | C. decorated | D. ran |
| 2. A. name | B. rule | C. brand | D. plan |
| 3. A. small | B. dark | C. strange | D. dull |
| 4. A. scholar | B. student | C. citizen | D. worker |
| 5. A. speak | B. sing | C. question | D. laugh |
| 6. A. misfortune | B. disbelief | C. dishonesty | D. mistake |
| 7. A. changed | B. approached | C. returned | D. ended |
| 8. A. lesson | B. gift | C. report | D. message |
| 9. A. Friends | B. Awards | C. Masters | D. Tasks |
| 10. A. simple | B. unique | C. fun | D. clever |
| 11. A. assessments | B. comments | C. instructions | D. updates |
| 12. A. graduation | B. retirement | C. separation | D. resignation |
| 13. A. daring | B. modest | C. caring | D. smart |
| 14. A. wait | B. sleep | C. study | D. live |
| 15. A. paid | B. charged | C. lent | D. owed |
| 16. A. observing | B. preparing | C. designing | D. conducting |
| 17. A. regretted | B. avoided | C. excused | D. ignored |
| 18. A. opened | B. packed | C. gave | D. held |
| 19. A. picture | B. bill | C. note | D. diary |
| 20. A. chose | B. took | C. expected | D. borrowed |

【词汇积累】

compassion 同情; envelope 信封.

Passage 11

A Toronto man is offering a free round-the-world air ticket to the right woman. But 1 apply. You must be named Elizabeth Gallagher and have a Canadian 2.

Jordan Axani, 28, said he and his then girlfriend, Elizabeth Gallagher, booked heavily discounted round-the-world air tickets in May, but their 3 ended and he did not want her ticket to 4. The ticket had a strict no-transfer(不可转让) 5, but since passport information was not required when 6, any Canadian Elizabeth Gallagher can 7 it.

"I just want to see the ticket go to good use and for someone to 8 a lot of joy," said Axani. He posted his 9 on a social networking website, and received thousands of e-mails, including thirty from actual Elizabeth Gallaghers with the 10 passports, "More 11, there are hundreds of Canadians who are interested in 12 their name to Elizabeth Gallagher," Axani said. "It was absolutely out of 13, thousands of e-mails, people around the world 14 their stories of travel."

Axani wrote in his post that he is not 15 anything in return and that the woman who uses the 16 ticket can choose to either travel with him or 17 the ticket and travel on her own.

The 18 is scheduled to start on December 21 in New York City and continue on to Milan, Prague, Paris, Bangkok and New Delhi before 19 in Toronto on January 8. He said the 20 woman will be announced on the website and the trip will be shared online.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. benefits | B. deposits | C. restrictions | D. examinations |
| 2. A. origin | B. passport | C. accent | D. friend |
| 3. A. holiday | B. marriage | C. dream | D. relationship |
| 4. A. go to waste | B. come to mind | C. go on sale | D. come into effect |
| 5. A. policy | B. order | C. payment | D. schedule |
| 6. A. applying | B. booking | C. checking | D. bargaining |
| 7. A. use | B. borrow | C. choose | D. buy |
| 8. A. sacrifice | B. express | C. experience | D. provide |
| 9. A. answer | B. advice | C. offer | D. comment |
| 10. A. same | B. right | C. new | D. real |
| 11. A. interesting | B. annoying | C. satisfying | D. convincing |
| 12. A. writing | B. giving | C. lending | D. changing |
| 13. A. touch | B. question | C. date | D. control |
| 14. A. admiring | B. advertising | C. sharing | D. doubting |
| 15. A. leaving | B. looking for | C. losing | D. dealing with |
| 16. A. single | B. strange | C. regular | D. extra |
| 17. A. return | B. take | C. reserve | D. hide |
| 18. A. interview | B. program | C. trip | D. meeting |
| 19. A. ending | B. calling | C. repeating | D. staying |
| 20. A. honored | B. lovely | C. intelligent | D. lucky |

【词汇积累】

no-transfer 不可转让; sacrifice 牺牲; restriction 约束; deposit 储蓄、存款.

Passage 12

For a long time Gabriel didn't want to be involved in music at all. In his first years of high school, Gabriel would look pityingly at the music students, 1 across the campus with their heavy instrument cases, 2 at school for practice hours 3 anyone else had to be there. He swore to himself to 4 music, as he hated getting to school extra early.

5, one day, in the music class that was 6 of his school's standard curriculum, he was playing idly (随意地) on the piano and found it 7 to pick out tunes. With a sinking feeling, he realized that he actually 8 doing it. He tried to hide his 9 pleasure from the music teacher, who had 10 over to listen. He might not have done this particularly well, 11 the teacher told Gabriel that he had a good 12 and suggested that Gabriel go into the music store -room to see if any of the instruments there 13 him. There he decided to give the cello(大提琴)a 14. When he began practicing, he took it very 15. But he quickly found that he loved playing this instrument, and was 16 to practicing it so that within a couple of months he was playing reasonably well.

This 17, of course, that he arrived at school early in the morning, 18 his heavy instrument case across the campus to the 19 looks of the non- musicians he had left 20.

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|-------------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1.A. travelling | B. marching | C. pacing | D. struggling |
| 2.A. rising up | B. coming up | C. driving up | D. turning up |
| 3.A. before | B. after | C. until | D. since |
| 4.A. betray | B. accept | C. avoid | D. appreciate |
| 5.A. Therefore | B. However | C. Thus | D. Moreover |
| 6.A. part | B. nature | C. basis | D. spirit |
| 7.A. complicated | B. safe | C. confusing | D. easy |
| 8.A. missed | B. disliked | C. enjoyed | D. denied |
| 9.A. transparent | B. obvious | C. false | D. similar |
| 10.A. run over | B. jogged | C. jumped | D. wandered |
| 11.A. because | B. but | C. though | D. so |
| 12.A. ear | B. taste | C. heart | D. voice |
| 13.A. occurred to | B. took to | C. appealed to | D. held to |
| 14.A. change | B. chance | C. mission | D. function |
| 15.A. seriously | B. proudly | C. casually | D. naturally |
| 16.A. committed | B. used | C. limited | D. admitted |
| 17.A. proved | B. showed | C. stressed | D. meant |
| 18.A. pushing | B. dragging | C. lifting | D. rushing |
| 19.A. admiring | B. pitying | C. annoying | D. teasing |

20.A. over B. aside C. behind D. out

【词汇积累】

pityingly 可怜的、同情的; standard curriculum 标准课程;
idly 随意地; cello 大提琴.

Passage 13

I come from one of those families where you have to yell at the dinner table to get in a word. Everyone has a strong 1, and talks at the same time, and no one has a 2 leading to heated arguments. We often talk or even debate with each other on different topics.

3 a family like mine has made me more 4 about the world around me, making me tend to question anything anyone tells me. But it has also made me realize that I'm not a good listener. And when I say "listening", I'm not 5 to the nodding your head and 6 answering Uh huh or Ooh I see variety. I mean the kind of listening where you find yourself deeply 7 with the person you're speaking with, when his story becomes so 8 that your world becomes less about you and more about him. No, I was never very good at that.

I spent summer in South Africa two years ago. I worked for a good non-profit 9 called Noah, which works 10 on behalf of children affected by AIDS. But 11 you asked me what I really did in South Africa, I'd tell you one thing: I listened, and I listened. Sometimes I 12, but mostly I listened.

And had I not spent two months 13, I might have missed the 14 moment when a quiet little girl at one of Noah's community centers, orphaned (孤儿) at the age of three, whispered after a long 15, "I love you."

16 that summer, I knew how to hear. I could sit down with anyone and hear their 17 and nod and respond at the 18 time but most of the time I was 19 about the next words out of my own mouth. Ever since my summer in South Africa, I have noticed that it's in those moments when my mouth is closed and my 20 is wide open that I've learned the most about other people, and perhaps about myself.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1.A.qualification | B.influence | C.opinion | D.assumption |
| 2.A.commitment | B.problem | C.schedule | D.request |
| 3.A.Belonging to | B.Believing in | C.Bringing up | D.Struggling for |
| 4.A.anxious | B.curious | C.nervous | D.adventurous |
| 5.A.objecting | B.appealing | C.turning | D.referring |
| 6.A.rudely | B.loudly | C.politely | D.gratefully |
| 7.A.identifying | B.quarreling | C.debating | D.competing |
| 8.A.vivid | B.magical | C.mind-numbing | D.time-consuming |
| 9.A.school | B.organization | C.factory | D.church |
| 10.A.effortlessly | B.timelessly | C.aimlessly | D.tirelessly |
| 11.A.unless | B.because | C.although | D.if |

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 12.A.applauded | B.spoke | C.wept | D.complained |
| 13.A.studying | B.traveling | C.listening | D.working |
| 14.A.touching | B.frustrating | C.astonishing | D.fascinating |
| 15.A.delay | B.course | C.journey | D.silence |
| 16.A.Before | B.After | C.Except | D.Since |
| 17.A.needs | B.stories | C.comments | D.cases |
| 18.A.valuable | B.free | C.right | D.same |
| 19.A.talking | B.arguing | C.learning | D.thinking |
| 20.A.sympathy | B.spirit | C.mind | D.family |

【词汇积累】

orphaned 孤儿; mind-numbing (糟糕、无聊或程度强烈到) 令人头脑麻木的;
time-consuming 费时的.

Passage 14

John's parents acquired the washer when he was a small boy. It happened during World War II. His family never 1 a washing machine and, since gasoline was expensive, they could not 2 trips to the laundry several miles away. Keeping clothes 3 became a problem for young John's household.

A family friend joined the army, and his wife 4 to go with him. John's family 5 to store their furniture while they were away. To the family's 6, the friend suggested they use their Bendix. So this is how they 7 the washer.

Young John helped with the washing, and across the years he 8 a love for the old, green Bendix. But 9 the war ended. When the friends came to take it back, John grew terribly 10. His mother 11 him and said, "You must remember, that machine 12 belonged to us in the first place. That we ever got to use it at all was a gift. So, instead of being mad at it being taken 13, let's use this 14 be grateful that we had it at all."

The lesson turned out 15. Years later, John watched his eight-year-old daughter die a slow and painful death of leukemia (白血病). Though he 16 for months with her death, John could not begin getting over from the 17 until he remembered the old Bendix.

His daughter was a 18. When he realized the simple fact, everything changed. He could now begin recovering from the death of his daughter. He started to see her as a marvelous gift that he was fortunate enough to 19 for a time. He felt 20. He found strength and recovery. He knew he could get through the valley of loss.

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|--------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1.A.required | B.repaired | C.saw | D.owned |
| 2.A.afford | B.take | C.have | D.ride |
| 3.A.warm | B.nice | C.clean | D.good |
| 4.A.agreed | B.prepared | C.managed | D.desired |
| 5.A.decided | B.offered | C.expected | D.promised |

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------------|---------------|--------------|
| 6.A.astonishment | B.disappointment | C.sadness | D.regret |
| 7.A.bought | B.got | C.borrowed | D.used |
| 8.A.achieved | B.reduced | C.produced | D.developed |
| 9.A.obviously | B.finally | C.immediately | D.peacefully |
| 10.A.upset | B.frightened | C.hopeless | D.confused |
| 11.A.explained | B.encouraged | C.comforted | D.taught |
| 12.A.once | B.already | C.never | D.hardly |
| 13.A.out | B.down | C.up | D.away |
| 14.A.success | B.event | C.treasure | D.chance |
| 15.A.invaluable | B.important | C.necessary | D.reasonable |
| 16.A.thought | B.struggled | C.missed | D.forgot |
| 17.A.lesson | B.illness | C.loss | D.difficulty |
| 18.A.gift | B.washer | C.death | D.loser |
| 19.A.spend | B.live | C.share | D.earn |
| 20.A.grateful | B.energetic | C.relaxed | D.happy |

【词汇积累】

gasoline 汽油; laundry 洗衣店、洗衣房; household 家庭、户; leukemia 白血病.

Passage 15

Have you ever wondered what our future is like? Practically all people 1 a desire to predict their future 2. Most people seem inclined to 3 this task using causal reasoning. First we 4 recognize that future circumstances are 5 caused or conditioned by present ones. We learn that getting an education will 6 how much money we earn later and that swimming beyond the reef may bring an unhappy 7 with a shark.

Second, people also learn that such 8 of cause and effect are probabilistic(可能的) in nature. That is, the effects occur more often when the causes occur than when the causes are 9, but not always. Thus, students learn that studying hard 10 good grades in most instances, but not every time. Science makes these concepts of causality and probability more 11 and provides techniques for dealing 12 then more accurately than does causal human inquiry. In looking at ordinary human inquiry, we need to 13 between prediction and understanding. Often, even if we don't understand why, we are willing to act 14 the basis of a demonstrated predictive ability.

Whatever the primitive drives 15 motivate human beings, satisfying them depends heavily on the ability to 16 future circumstances. The attempt to predict is often played in a 17 of knowledge and understanding. If you can understand why certain regular patterns 18, you can predict better than if you simply observe those patterns. Thus, human inquiry aims 19 answering both "what" and "why" question, and we pursue these 20 by observing and figuring out.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. A.exhibit | B.exaggerate | C.examine | D.exceed |
| 2. A.contexts | B.circumstances | C.inspections | D.intuitions |
| 3. A.underestimate | B.undermine | C.undertake | D.undergo |
| 4. A.specially | B.particularly | C.always | D.generally |
| 5. A.somehow | B.somebody | C.someone | D.something |
| 6. A.enact | B.affect | C.reflect | D.infect |
| 7. A.meeting | B.occurrence | C.encounter | D.contact |
| 8. A.patterns | B.designs | C.arrangements | D.pictures |
| 9. A.disappointed | B.absent | C.inadequate | D.absolute |
| 10. A.create | B.produce | C.lose | D.protect |
| 11. A.obscure | B.indistinct | C.explicit | D.explosive |
| 12. A.for | B.at | C.in | D.with |
| 13. A.distinguish | B.distinct | C.distort | D.distract |
| 14. A.at | B.on | C.to | D.under |
| 15. A.why | B.how | C.that | D.where |
| 16. A.predict | B.produce | C.pretend | D.precede |
| 17. A.content | B.contact | C.contest | D.context |
| 18. A.happen | B.occur | C.occupy | D.incur |
| 19. A.at | B.on | C.to | D.beyond |
| 20. A.purposes | B.ambitions | C.drives | D.goals |

【词汇积累】

reef 礁、暗礁; probabilistic 可能的; causality 因果关系;
 exaggerate 夸张、夸大、言过其实; exceed 超过; undergo 经历;
 undermine 逐渐削弱; underestimate 低估; inadequate 不充足的.

Passage 16

Pearson has 1 together to work of hundreds of researchers around the world to produce a 2 millennium technology calendar that gives the latest dates when we can expect hundreds of key 3 and discoveries to take place. Some of the biggest developments will be in medicine, including an 4 life expectancy and dozens of artificial organs 5 into use between now and 2040.

Pearson also 6 a breakthrough in computer human links. "By linking 7 to our nervous system, computers could pick up 8 we feel and, hopefully, simulate 9 too so that we can start to 10 full sensory environments, rather like the holidays in Total Recall or the Star Trek holodeck," he says.

But that, Pearson points 11, is only the start of man-machine 12. "It will be the beginning of the long process of integration that will 13 lead to a fully electronic human before the end of the next century. " 14 his research, Pearson is able to put dates to most of the

breakthroughs that can be predicted. However, there are still no 15 for when faster-than-light travel will be 16, or when human cloning will be perfected, or when time travel will be possible.

But he does 17 social problems as a result of technological advances. A boom in neighborhood surveillance cameras will, for example, 18 problems in 2010, while the arrival of synthetic 19 robots will mean people may not be able to 20 between their human friends and the droids. And home appliances will also become so smart that controlling and operating them will result in the breakout of a new psychological disorder-kitchen rage.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. A taken | B pieced | C kept | D made |
| 2. A complicated | B delicate | C subtle | D unique |
| 3. A breakthroughs | B findings | C events | D incidents |
| 4. A expanded | B extended | C enlarged | D enriched |
| 5. A being | B becoming | C carrying | D coming |
| 6. A schedules | B plans | C predicts | D designs |
| 7. A directly | B instantly | C precisely | D automatically |
| 8. A that | B how | C what | D all |
| 9. A thinking | B hearing | C sight | D feeling |
| 10. A form | B develop | C find | D undertake |
| 11. A out | B at | C to | D toward |
| 12. A program | B production | C experiment | D integration |
| 13. A finally | B ultimately | C utterly | D absolutely |
| 14. A Through | B Though | C During | D By |
| 15. A forecasts | B articles | C stories | D meetings |
| 16. A advisable | B affordable | C available | D valuable |
| 17. A solve | B arose | C exercise | D expect |
| 18. A confront | B cause | C witness | D collect |
| 19. A lovely | B likely | C lifelike | D lively |
| 20. A distinguish | B differ | C diagnose | D deviate |

【词汇积累】

millennium 一千年; expectancy 期望、期待; sensory 感觉的、感受的、感官的;
integration 结合; surveillance 盯梢、监督; synthetic 合成.

Passage 17

A great deal of attention is being paid today to the so-called digital divide--the division of the world into the info(information) rich and the info poor. And that 1 does exist today. My wife and I lectured about this looming danger twenty years ago. What was less 2 then, however, were the new, positive 3 that work against the digital divide. 4, there are reasons to be 5.

There are technological reasons to hope the digital divide will narrow. As the Internet becomes more and more 6, it is in the interest of business to universalize access-after all, the more people online, the more potential 7 there are. More and more 8, afraid their countries will be left 9, want to spread Internet access. Within the next decade or two, one to two billion people on the planet will be 10 together. As a result, I now believe the digital divide will 11 rather than widen in the years ahead. And that is very good news because the Internet may well be the most powerful tool for 12 world poverty that we've ever had.

Of course, the use of the Internet isn't the only way to 13 poverty. And the Internet is not the only tool we have. But it has 14 potential.

To 15 advantage of this tool, some poor countries will have to get over their outdated anti-colonial prejudices 16 respect to foreign investment. Countries that still think foreign investment is a/an 17 of their sovereignty might well study the history of 18 (the basic structural foundations of a society) in the United States. When the United States built its industrial infrastructure, it didn't have the capital to do so. And that is 19 America's Second Wave infrastructure- 20 roads, harbors, highways, ports and so on-were built with foreign investment.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. A divide | B information | C world | D lecture |
| 2. A obscure | B visible | C invisible | D indistinct |
| 3. A forces | B obstacles | C events | D surprises |
| 4. A Seriously | B Entirely | C Actually | D Continuously |
| 5. A negative | B optimistic | C pleasant | D disappointed |
| 6. A developed | B centralized | C realized | D commercialized |
| 7. A users | B producers | C customers | D citizens |
| 8. A enterprises | B governments | C officials | D customers |
| 9. A away | B for | C aside | D behind |
| 10. A netted | B worked | C put | D organized |
| 11. A decrease | B narrow | C neglect | D low |
| 12. A containing | B preventing | C keeping | D combating |
| 13. A win | B detail | C defeat | D fear |
| 14. A enormous | B countless | C numerical | D big |
| 15. A bring | B keep | C hold | D take |
| 16. A at | B with | C of | D for |
| 17. A offence | B investment | C invasion | D insult |
| 18. A construction | B facility | C infrastructure | D institution |
| 19. A why | B where | C when | D how |
| 20. A concerning | B concluding | C according | D including |

【词汇积累】

universalize 使一般化、使普遍化; prejudice 偏见; poverty 贫穷;

Sovereignty 主权;

infrastructure 基础设施.

Passage 18

Public image refers to how a company is viewed by its customers, suppliers, and stockholders, by the financial community, by the communities 1 it operates, and by federal and local governments. Public image is controllable 2 considerable extent, just as the product, price, place, and promotional efforts are.

A firm's public image plays a vital role in the 3 of the firm and its products to employees, customers, and to such outsiders 4 stockholders, suppliers, creditors, government officials, as well as 5 special groups. With some things it is impossible to 6 all the diverse publics: for example, a new highly automated plant may meet the approval of creditors and stockholders, 7 it will undoubtedly find 8 from employees who see their jobs 9. On the other hand, high quality products and service standards should bring almost complete approval, 10 low quality products and 11 claims would be widely looked down upon.

A firm's public image, if it is good, should be treasured and protected. It is a valuable 12 that usually is built up over a long and satisfying relationship of a firm with publics. If a firm has learned a quality image, this is not easily 13 or imitated by competitors. Such an image may enable a firm to 14 higher prices, to win the best distributors and dealers, to attract the best employees, to expect the most 15 creditor relationships and lowest borrowing costs. It should also allow the firm's stock to command higher price-earnings 16 than other firms in the same industry with such a good reputation and public image.

A number of factors affect the public image of a corporation. 17 include physical 18, contacts of outsiders 19 company employees, product quality and dependability, prices 20 to competitors, customer service, the kind of advertising and the media and programs used, and the use of public relations and publicity.

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|-----------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|
| 1. A which | B what | C where | D whom |
| 2. A in | B within | C on | D to |
| 3. A attraction | B attachment | C affection | D generalization |
| 4. A and | B with | C as | D for |
| 5. A converse | B diverse | C reverse | D universe |
| 6. A satisfy | B treat | C amuse | D entertain |
| 7. A so | B then | C thus | D but |
| 8. A support | B identification | C compliment | D resistance |
| 9. A ensured | B promoted | C threatened | D unemployed |
| 10. A because | B while | C though | D when |
| 11. A false | B fake | C artificial | D counterfeit |
| 12. A fortune | B asset | C possession | D property |
| 13. A countered | B defeated | C repelled | D compelled |

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|-------------|----------------|
| 14. A pay | B get | C order | D charge |
| 15. A favorite | B prosperous | C favorable | D prospective |
| 16. A rate | B ratio | C ration | D interest |
| 17. A These | B They | C That | D It |
| 18. A appliances | B equipment | C devices | D facilities |
| 19. A on | B with | C in | D along |
| 20. A relative | B related | C reliable | D reconcilable |

【词汇积累】

stockholder 股票持有者; federal 联邦的; diverse 不同的、多种多样的;
automated 自动化的.

Passage 19

Alia Baker is a librarian in Iraq. Her library used to be a 1 place for all who loved books and liked to share knowledge. They 2 various matters all over the world. When the war was near, Alia was 3 that the fires of war would destroy the books, which are more 4 to her than mountains of gold. The books are in every language---new books, ancient books, 5 a book on the history of Iraq that is seven hundred years old.

She had asked the government for 6 to move the books to a 7 place, but they refused. So Alia took matters into her own hands. 8, she brought books home every night, 9 her car late after work. Her friends came to 10 her when the war broke out. Anis who owned a restaurant 11 to hide some books. All through the 12, Alia, Anis, his brothers and neighbours took the books from the library, 13 them over the seven-foot wall and 14 them in the restaurant. The books stayed hidden as the war 15. Then nine days later, a fire burned the 16 to the ground.

One day, the bombing stopped and the 17 left. But the war was not over yet. Alia knew that if the books were to be safe, they must be 18 again while the city was 19. So she hired a truck to bring all the books to the houses of friends in the suburbs (郊区). Now Alia waited for the war to end and 20 peace and a new library.

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|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. meeting | B. working | C. personal | D. religious |
| 2. A. raised | B. handled | C. reported | D. discussed |
| 3. A. worried | B. angry | C. doubtful | D. curious |
| 4. A. practical | B. precious | C. reliable | D. expensive |
| 5. A. then | B. still | C. even | D. rather |
| 6. A. permission | B. confirmation | C. explanation | D. information |
| 7. A. large | B. public | C. distant | D. safe |
| 8. A. Fortunately | B. Surprisingly | C. Seriously | D. Secretly |
| 9. A. starting | B. parking | C. filling | D. testing |
| 10. A. stop | B. help | C. warn | D. rescue |

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 11. A. intended | B. pretended | C. happened | D. agreed |
| 12. A. war | B. night | C. building | D. way |
| 13. A. put | B. opened | C. passed | D. threw |
| 14. A. hid | B. exchange | C. burnt | D. distributed |
| 15. A. approached | B. erupted | C. continued | D. ended |
| 16. A. restaurant | B. library | C. city | D. wall |
| 17. A. neighbours | B. soldiers | C. friends | D. customers |
| 18. A. sold | B. read | C. saved | D. moved |
| 19. A. occupied | B. bombed | C. quiet | D. busy |
| 20. A. dreamed of | B. believed in | C. cared about | D. looked for |

【词汇积累】

confirmation 确认、认可; erupted 爆发; suburbs 郊区.

Passage20

At my heaviest I weighed 370 pounds. I had a very poor relationship with food: I used it to 1 bad feelings, to make myself feel better, and to celebrate. Worried about my health, I tried many different kinds of 2 but nothing worked. I came to believe that I could do nothing about my 3.

When I was 50, my weight problem began to affect me 4. I didn't want to live the rest of my life with this 5 weight any more.

That year, I 6 a seminar where we were asked to create a project that would touch the world. A seminar leader shared her 7 story---she had not only lost 125 pounds, but also raised \$25,000 for homeless children.

8 by her story, I created the As We Heal (痊愈), the World Heals 9. My goal was to lose 150 pounds in one year and raise \$50,000 10 a movement founded 30 years ago to end hunger. This combination of healing myself and healing the world 11 me as the perfect solution.

12 I began my own personal weight program, I was filled with the fear that I would 13 the same difficulties that beat me before. While the 14 hung over my head, there were also signs that I was headed down the right 15. I sent letters to everyone I knew, telling them about my project. It worked perfectly. Donations began 16 in from hundreds of people.

Of course, I also took some practical steps to lose weight. I consulted with a physician (内科医生), I hired a fitness coach, and I began to eat small and 17 meals. My fund-raising focus also gave me new motivation to exercise 18.

A year later, I 19 my goal: I lost 150 pounds and raised \$50,000! I feel that I've been given a second life to devote to something that is 20 and enormous.

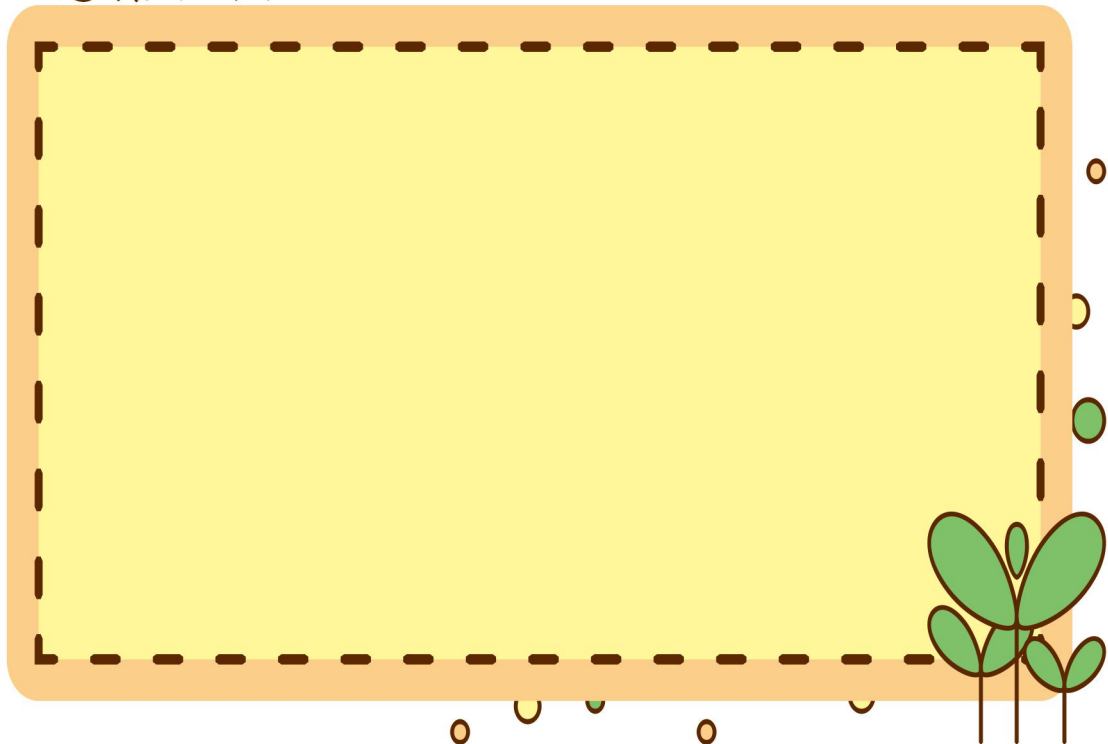
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|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. A. add | B. mix | C. kill | D. share |
| 2. A. diets | B. drinks | C. fruits | D. dishes |

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 3. A. height | B. ability | C. wisdom | D. weight |
| 4. A. temporarily | B. recently | C. seriously | D. secretly |
| 5. A. ideal | B. extra | C. normal | D. low |
| 6. A. attended | B. organized | C. recommended | D. mentioned |
| 7. A. folk | B. success | C. adventure | D. science |
| 8. A. Surprised | B. Amused | C. Influenced | D. Disturbed |
| 9. A. project | B. business | C. system | D. custom |
| 10. A. in search of | B. in need of | C. in place of | D. in support of |
| 11. A. scared | B. considered | C. confused | D. struck |
| 12. A. As | B. Until | C. If | D. Unless |
| 13. A. get over | B. run into | C. look for | D. put aside |
| 14. A. excitement | B. joy | C. anger | D. fear |
| 15. A. row | B. hall | C. path | D. street |
| 16. A. breaking | B. flooding | C. jumping | D. stepping |
| 17. A. heavy | B. full | C. expensive | D. healthy |
| 18. A. regularly | B. limitlessly | C. suddenly | D. randomly |
| 19. A. set | B. reached | C. missed | D. dropped |
| 20. A. stressful | B. painful | C. meaningful | D. peaceful |

【词汇积累】

seminar 研讨会、讲习会; Heal 痊愈; physician 内科医生.

总结归纳



第三节·万夫莫敌

Passage 1

Culture influences an individual's health beliefs, behaviours, activities and medical treatment outcomes. 1 the significant influence culture upon health and related outcomes, health care 2 should be culturally competent in order to provide 3 health care to patients. Cultural competency means considering many options and being more careful about making judgements. 4, scars and bruises that suggest abuse in western culture could 5 be symbols of accepted healing methods or sacred rituals. 6, different parts of the body are considered sacred in different cultures.

Cultural competency in health care 7 four major challenges for providers. The first is the straightforward challenge of recognizing clinical 8 among people of different ethnic and racial groups, e.g., higher 9 of hypertension in African Americans and 10 diabetes in certain Native American groups.

The second, and far more complicated, challenge is 11. This deals with everything from the need for interpreters to nuances of words in various languages. Many patients, even in western cultures, are 12 to talk with their doctors about 13 personal matters as sexual activity or chemical use. How do we overcome this 14 among more restricted cultures?

The third challenge is ethics. 15 western medicine is among the best in the world, we do not have all the 16. Respect for the belief systems of 17 and the effects of those beliefs on well-being are critically important to competent care.

The final challenge involves 18. For some patients, authority figures are immediately mistrusted, 19 for good reason. Having seen or been victims of atrocities at the hands of authorities in their homelands, many people are as 20 of caregivers themselves as they are of the care.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. Because of | B. Due to | C. Thanks to | D. In regard to |
| 2. A. professors | B. signals | C. professionals | D. assistants |
| 3. A. optimum | B. optimist | C. optimistic | D. optional |
| 4. A. For this sake | B. For that matter | C. For a time | D. For example |
| 5. A. truly | B. surely | C. actually | D. really |
| 6. A. In fact | B. In addition | C. In general | D. In theory |
| 7. A. provides | B. reduces | C. contends | D. holds |
| 8. A. similarities | B. differences | C. traditions | D. experiences |
| 9. A. danger | B. threat | C. risk | D. problem |
| 10. A. of | B. with | C. for | D. than |
| 11. A. contact | B. communication | C. understanding | D. translation |
| 12. A. ready | B. hard | C. reluctant | D. impossible |
| 13. A. these | B. many | C. all | D. such |
| 14. A. challenge | B. task | C. result | D. mistake |

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 15. A. When | B. While | C. As | D. Unless |
| 16. A. diagnoses | B. medicines | C. answers | D. religions |
| 17. A. another | B. others | C. the others | D. the other |
| 18. A. faith | B. honor | C. reputation | D. trust |
| 19. A. sometimes | B. sometime | C. some times | D. some time |
| 20. A. conscious | B. careful | C. worried | D. wary |

【词汇积累】

competency 资格、能力; ritual 仪式; straightforward 直截了当的;
 ethnic 种族的、部落的; hypertension 高血压; nuance 细微差别;
 atrocity 邪恶、暴行; caregiver 照顾人、看护人.

Passage 2

Today we live in a world where GPS systems, digital maps, and other navigation apps are available on our smart phone__1__of us just walk straight into the woods without a phone. But phones__2__on batteries, and batteries can die faster than we realize. __3__you get lost without a phone or a compass, and you get lost without a phone or a compass, and you__4__can't find north, a few tricks to help you navigate__5__to civilization, one of which is to follow the land.

When you find yourself well__6__a trail, but not in a completely__7__area, you have to answer two questions: Which__8__is downhill, in this particular area? And where is the nearest water source? Humans overwhelmingly live in valleys, and on supplies of fresh water. __9__, if you head downhill, and follow any H2O you find, you should__10__see signs of people.

If you've explored the area before, keep an eye out for familiar sights-you may be__11__how quickly identifying a distinctive rock or tree can restore your bearings.

Another__12__:Climb high and look for signs of human habitation. __13__, even in dense forest, you should be able to__14__gaps in the tree line due to roads, train tracks, and other paths people carve__15__the woods. Head toward these__16__to find a way out. At night, scan the horizon for__17__light sources, such as fires and streetlights, then walk toward the glow of light pollution.

__18__, assuming you're lost in an area humans tend to frequent, look for the__19__we leave on the landscape. Trail blazes, tire tracks, and other features can__20__you to civilization.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. A. Some | B. Most | C. Few | D. All |
| 2. A. put | B. take | C. run | D. come |
| 3. A. Since | B. If | C. Though | D. Until |
| 4. A. formally | B. relatively | C. gradually | D. literally |
| 5. A. back | B. next | C. around | D. away |
| 6. A. onto | B. off | C. across | D. alone |
| 7. A. unattractive | B. uncrowded | C. unchanged | D. unfamiliar |
| 8. A. site | B. point | C. way | D. place |

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 9. A. So | B. Yet | C. Instead | D. Besides |
| 10. A. immediately | B. intentionally | C. unexpectedly | D. eventually |
| 11. A. surprised | B. annoyed | C. frightened | D. confused |
| 12. A. problem | B. option | C. view | D. result |
| 13. A. Above all | B. In contrast | C. On average | D. For example |
| 14. A. bridge | B. avoid | C. spot | D. separate |
| 15. A. from | B. through | C. beyond | D. under |
| 16. A. posts | B. links | C. shades | D. breaks |
| 17. A. artificial | B. mysterious | C. hidden | D. limited |
| 18. A. Finally | B. Consequently | C. Incidentally | D. Generally |
| 19. A. memories | B. marks | C. notes | D. belongings |
| 20. A. restrict | B. adopt | C. lead | D. expose |

【词汇积累】

navigation 导航; dense 密集的、稠密的; carve 切开.

Passage 3

In 1924 America's National Research Council sent two engineers to supervise a series of experiments at a telephone-parts factory called the Hawthorne Plant near Chicago. It hoped they would learn how shop-floor lighting 1 workers' productivity. Instead, the studies ended 2 giving their name to the "Hawthorne effect", the extremely influential idea that the very 3 of being experimented upon changed subjects' behavior.

The idea arose because of the 4 behavior of the women in the plant. According to 5 of the experiments, their hourly output rose when lighting was increased, but also when it was dimmed. It did not 6 what was done in the experiment; 7 something was changed, productivity rose. A(n) 8 that they were being experimented upon seemed to be 9 to alter workers' behavior 10 itself.

After several decades, the same data were 11 to econometric analysis. The Hawthorne experiments had another surprise in store. 12 the descriptions on record, no systematic 13 was found that levels of productivity were related to changes in lighting.

It turns out that peculiar way of conducting the experiments may have led to 14 interpretations of what happened. 15, lighting was always changed on a Sunday. When work started again on Monday, output 16 rose compared with the previous Saturday and 17 to rise for the next couple of days. 18, a comparison with data for weeks when there was no experimentation showed that output always went up on Monday. Workers 19 to be diligent for the first few days of the week in any case, before 20 a plateau and then slackening off. This suggests that the alleged "Hawthorne effect" is hard to pin down.

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|----------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. A. affected | B. achieved | C. extracted | D. restored |
| 2. A. at | B. up | C. with | D. off |

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 3.A. truth | B. sight | C. act | D. proof |
| 4.A. controversial | B. perplexing | C. mischievous | D. ambiguous |
| 5.A. requirements | B. explanations | C. accounts | D. assessments |
| 6.A. conclude | B. matter | C. indicate | D. work |
| 7.A. as far as | B. for fear that | C. in case that | D. so long as |
| 8.A. awareness | B. expectation | C. sentiment | D. illusion |
| 9. A. suitable | B. excessive | C. enough | D. abundant |
| 10. A. about | B. for | C. on | D. by |
| 11. A. compared | B. shown | C. subjected | D. conveyed |
| 12. A. Contrary to | B. Consistent with | C. Parallel with | D. Peculiar to |
| 13. A. evidence | B. guidance | C. implication | D. source |
| 14. A. disputable | B. enlightening | C. reliable | D. misleading |
| 15. A. In contrast | B. For example | C. In consequence | D. As usual |
| 16. A. duly | B. accidentally | C. unpredictably | D. suddenly |
| 17. A. failed | B. ceased | C. started | D. continued |
| 18. A. Therefore | B. Furthermore | C. However | D. Meanwhile |
| 19. A. attempted | B. tended | C. chose | D. intended |
| 20. A. breaking | B. climbing | C. surpassing | D. hitting |

【词汇积累】

systematic 系统的、规则的; peculiar 奇怪的、古怪的; diligent 勤奋的;
plateau 高原; slacken 松弛.

Passage 4

Millions of Americans and foreigners see GI Joe as a mindless war toy, the symbol of American military adventurism, but that's not how it used to be. To the men and women who 1 in World War II and the people they liberated, the GI was the 2 man grown into hero, the pool farm kid torn away from his home, the guy who 3 all the burdens of battle, who slept in cold foxholes, who went without the 4 of food and shelter, who stuck it out and drove back the Nazi reign of murder. This was not a volunteer soldier, not someone well paid, 5 an average guy, up 6 the best trained, best equipped, fiercest, most brutal enemies seen in centuries.

His name is not much. GI is just a military abbreviation 7 Government Issue, and it was on all of the article 8 to soldiers. And Joe? A common name for a guy who never 9 it to the top. Joe Blow, Joe Magrac... a working class name. The United States has 10 had a president or vice president or secretary of state Joe.

GI Joe had a 11 career fighting German, Japanese, and Korean troops. He appears as a character, or a 12 of American personalities, in the 1945 movie The Story of GI Joe, based on the last days of war correspondent Ernie Pyle. Some of the soldiers Pyle 13 portrayed themselves in the film. Pyle was famous for covering the 14 side of the war, writing about the

dirt-snow-and-mud soldiers, not how many miles were 15 or what towns were captured or liberated, His reports 16 the “willie” cartoons of famed Stars and Stripes artist Bill Maulden. Both men 17 the dirt and exhaustion of war, the 18 of civilization that the soldiers shared with each other and the civilians: coffee, tobacco, whiskey, shelter, sleep. 19 Egypt, France, and a dozen more countries, G.I. Joe was any American soldier, 20 the most important person in their lives.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 1.A. performed | B. served | C. rebelled | D. betrayed |
| 2.A. actual | B. common | C. special | D. normal |
| 3.A. bore | B. cased | C. removed | D. loaded |
| 4.A. necessities | B. facilities | C. commodities | D. properties |
| 5.A. and | B. nor | C. but | D. hence |
| 6.A. for | B. into | C. form | D. against |
| 7.A. meaning | B. implying | C. symbolizing | D. claiming |
| 8.A. handed out | B. turn over | C. brought back | D. passed down |
| 9.A. pushed | B. got | C. made | D. managed |
| 10.A. ever | B. never | C. either | D. neither |
| 11.A. disguised | B. disturbed | C. disputed | D. distinguished |
| 12.A. company | B. collection | C. community | D. colony |
| 13.A. employed | B. appointed | C. interviewed | D. questioned |
| 14.A. ethical | B. military | C. political | D. human |
| 15.A. ruined | B. commuted | C. patrolled | D. gained |
| 16.A. paralleled | B. counteracted | C. duplicated | D. contradicted |
| 17.A. neglected | B. avoided | C. emphasized | D. admired |
| 18.A. stages | B. illusions | C. fragments | D. advance |
| 19.A. With | B. To | C. Among | D. Beyond |
| 20.A. on the contrary | B. by this means | C. from the outset | D. at that point |

【词汇积累】

adventurism 冒险主义; foxhole 散兵坑; fiercest 凶猛的; brutal 野蛮的.

Passage 5

In Cambodia, the choice of a spouse is a complex one for the young male. It may involve not only his parents and his friends, 1 those of the young woman, but also a matchmaker. A young man can 2 a likely spouse on his own and then ask his parents to 3 the marriage negotiations, or the young man's parents may take the choice of a spouse, giving the child little to say in the selection. 4, a girl may veto the spouse her parents have chosen. 5 a spouse has been selected, each family investigates the other to make sure its child is marrying 6 a good family.

The traditional wedding is a long and colorful affair. Formerly it lasted three days, 7

1980s it more commonly lasted a day and a half. Buddhist priests offer a short sermon and 8 prayers of blessing. Parts of the ceremony involve ritual hair cutting, 9 cotton threads soaked in holy water around the bride's and groom's wrists, and 10 a candle around a circle of happily married and respected couples to bless the 11. Newlyweds traditionally move in with the wife's parents and may 12 with them up to a year, 13 they can build a new house nearby.

Divorce is legal and easy to 14, but not common. Divorced persons are 15 with some disapproval. Each spouse retains 16 property he or she 17 into the marriage, and jointly-acquired property is 18 equally. Divorced persons may remarry, but a gender prejudice 19 up. The divorced male doesn't have a waiting period before he can remarry 20 the woman must wait ten months.

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|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. by way of | B. with regard to | C. on behalf of | D. as well as |
| 2. A. decide on | B. provide for | C. compete with | D. adapt to |
| 3. A. close | B. arrange | C. renew | D. postpone |
| 4. A. In theory | B. Above all | C. In time | D. For example |
| 5. A. Unless | B. Less | C. After | D. Although |
| 6. A. into | B. within | C. from | D. through |
| 7. A. or | B. since | C. but | D. so |
| 8. A. test | B. copy | C. recite | D. create |
| 9. A. folding | B. piling | C. wrapping | D. tying |
| 10. A. passing | B. lighting | C. hiding | D. serving |
| 11. A. association | B. meeting | C. collection | D. union |
| 12. A. deal | B. part | C. grow | D. live |
| 13. A. whereas | B. until | C. for | D. if |
| 14. A. avoid | B. follow | C. challenge | D. obtain |
| 15. A. isolated | B. persuaded | C. viewed | D. exposed |
| 16. A. wherever | B. whatever | C. whenever | D. however |
| 17. A. changed | B. brought | C. shaped | D. pushed |
| 18. A. invested | B. divided | C. donated | D. withdrawn |
| 19. A. warms | B. clear | C. shows | D. breaks |
| 20. A. while | B. so that | C. once | D. in that |

【词汇积累】

Newlyweds 新婚夫妇; thread 线、思绪; priest 神父、牧师.

Passage 6

Though not biologically related, friends are as “related” as fourth cousins, sharing about 1% of genes. That is 1 a study, published from the University of California and Yale University in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, has 2. The study is a genome-wide analysis conducted 3 1,932 unique subjects which 4 pairs of unrelated friends and

unrelated strangers. The same people were used in both 5. While 1% may seem 6, it is not so to a geneticist. As James Fowler, professor of medical genetics at UC San Diego, says, “Most people do not even 7 their fourth cousins but somehow manage to select as friends the people who 8 our kin.” The study 9 found that the genes for smell were something shared in friends but not genes for immunity. Why this similarity exists in smell genes is difficult to explain, for now, 10, as the team suggests, it draws us to similar environments but there is more 11 it. There could be many mechanisms working together that 12 us in choosing genetically similar friends 13 “functional Kinship” of being friends with 14 !

One of the remarkable findings of the study was the similar genes seem to be evolution 15 than other genes. Studying this could help 16 why human evolution picked pace in the last 30,000 years, with social environment being a major 17 factor. The findings do not simply explain people's 18 to befriend those of similar 19 backgrounds, say the researchers. Though all the subjects were drawn from a population of European extraction, care was taken to 20 that all subjects, friends and strangers, were taken from the same population.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------|
| 1. A. when | B. why | C. how | D. what |
| 2. A. defended | B. concluded | C. withdrawn | D. advised |
| 3. A. for | B. with | C. on | D. by |
| 4. A. compared | B. sought | C. separated | D. connected |
| 5. A. tests | B. objects | C. samples | D. examples |
| 6. A. insignificant | B. unexpected | C. unbelievable | D. incredible |
| 7. A. visit | B. miss | C. seek | D. know |
| 8. A. resemble | B. influence | C. favor | D. surpass |
| 9. A. again | B. also | C. instead | D. thus |
| 10. A. Meanwhile | B. Furthermore | C. Likewise | D. Perhaps |
| 11. A. about | B. to | C. from | D. like |
| 12. A. drive | B. observe | C. confuse | D. limit |
| 13. A. according to | B. rather than | C. regardless of | D. along with |
| 14. A. chances | B. responses | C. missions | D. benefits |
| 15. A. later | B. slower | C. faster | D. earlier |
| 16. A. forecast | B. remember | C. understand | D. express |
| 17. A. unpredictable | B. contributory | C. controllable | D. disruptive |
| 18. A. endeavor | B. decision | C. arrangement | D. tendency |
| 19. A. political | B. religious | C. ethnic | D. economic |
| 20. A. see | B. show | C. prove | D. tell |

【词汇积累】

genome 基因组、染色体组；

extraction 抽取、抽出。

Passage 7

Reading to oneself is a modern activity which was almost unknown to the scholars of the classical and 1 worlds, while during the fifteenth century the term “reading” 2 meant reading aloud. Only during the nineteenth century did silent reading become commonplace. One should be wary, however, of 3 that silent reading came about simply because reading aloud is a(n) 4 to others. Examination of factors related to the 5 development of silent reading reveals that it became the usual mode of reading for most adult reading tasks mainly because the tasks themselves changed in 6.

The last century saw a steady gradual increase in 7, and thus in the number of readers. As readers increased, the number of potential listeners 8, and thus there was some 9 in the need to read aloud. As reading for the benefit of listeners grew less common, so came the flourishing of reading as a 10 activity in such public places as libraries, railway carriages and offices, where reading aloud would 11 distraction to other readers.

Towards the end of the century there was still 12 argument over whether books should be used for information or treated 13, and over whether the reading of material such as newspapers was in some way 14 weakening. Indeed this argument remains with us still in education. 15, its virtues, the old shared literacy culture had gone and was 16 by the printed mass media on the one hand and by books and periodicals for a 17 readership on the other.

By the end of the century students were being recommended to adopt attitudes to books and to use skills in reading them which were inappropriate, 18 not impossible, for the oral reader. The social, cultural, and technological changes in the century had greatly 19 what the term “reading” 20.

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|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1.A. contemporary | B. modern | C. medieval | D. western |
| 2.A. undoubtedly | B. really | C. absolutely | D. accordingly |
| 3.A. imagining | B. consuming | C. resuming | D. assuming |
| 4.A. interruption | B. distraction | C. bother | D. pressure |
| 5.A. historical | B. historic | C. history | D. historian |
| 6.A. quality | B. character | C. personality | D. distinctiveness |
| 7.A. literate | B. illiterate | C. literacy | D. literature |
| 8.A. receded | B. declined | C. increased | D. expanded |
| 9.A. limitation | B. necessity | C. reduction | D. shrink |
| 10.A. private | B. overt | C. public | D. secret |
| 11.A. cause | B. effect | C. produce | D. realize |
| 12.A. considerable | B. considerate | C. moderate | D. immoderate |
| 13.A. respectively | B. honorably | C. respectfully | D. relatively |
| 14.A. largely | B. intelligently | C. mentally | D. physically |
| 15.A. However | B. Whatever | C. Whichever | D. Wherever |
| 16.A. replaced | B. taken | C. followed | D. distinguished |

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|
| 17.A. specific | B. special | C. specified | D. specialized |
| 18.A. and | B. if | C. but | D. or |
| 19.A. translated | B. differed | C. shifted | D. altered |
| 20.A. inferred | B. advised | C. induced | D. implied |

【词汇积累】

wary 谨慎的、小心翼翼的; flourishing 繁荣的; periodical 期刊.

Passage 8

Health implies more than physical fitness. It also implies mental and emotional well-being. An angry, frustrated, emotionally 1 person in good physical condition is not 2 healthy. Mental health, therefore, has much to do 3 how a person copes with the world as she/he exists. Many of the factors that 4 physical health also affect mental and emotional well-being.

Having a good self-image means that people have positive 5 pictures and good, positive feelings about themselves, about what they are capable 6, and about the roles they play. People with good self-images like themselves, and they are 7 like others. Having a good self-image is based 8 a realistic, as well as positive, or optimistic 9 of one's own worth and value and capabilities.

Stress is an unavoidable, necessary, and potentially healthful 10 of our society. People of all ages 11 stress. Children begin to 12 stress during prenatal development and during childbirth. Examples of stress-inducing 13 in the life of a young person are death of a pet, pressure to 14 academically, the divorce of parents, or joining a new youth group. The different ways in which individuals 15 to stress may bring healthful or unhealthy results. One person experiencing a great deal of stress may function exceptionally well 16 another may be unable to function at all. If stressful situations are continually encountered, the individual's physical, social, and mental health are eventually affected.

Satisfying social relations are vital to 17 mental and emotional health. It is believed that in order to 18, develop, and maintain effective and fulfilling social relationships people must 19 the ability to know and trust each other, understand each other, influence, and help each other. They must also be capable of 20 conflicts in a constructive way.

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|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. unstable | B. unsure | C. imprecise | D. impractical |
| 2. A. normally | B. generally | C. virtually | D. necessarily |
| 3. A. on | B. at | C. to | D. with |
| 4. A. signify | B. influence | C. predict | D. mark |
| 5. A. intellectual | B. sensual | C. spiritual | D. mental |
| 6. A. to be doing | B. with doing | C. to do | D. of doing |
| 7. A. able better to | B. able to better | C. better to able | D. better able to |
| 8. A. on | B. from | C. at | D. about |
| 9. A. assessment | B. decision | C. determination | D. assistance |

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|
| 10. A. ideality | B. realization | C. realism | D. reality |
| 11. A. occur | B. engage | C. confront | D. encounter |
| 12. A. tolerate | B. sustain | C. experience | D. undertake |
| 13. A. evidence | B. accidents | C. adventures | D. events |
| 14. A. acquire | B. achieve | C. obtain | D. fulfill |
| 15. A. respond | B. return | C. retort | D. reply |
| 16. A. why | B. when | C. while | D. where |
| 17. A. sound | B. all-round | C. entire | D. whole |
| 18. A. illuminate | B. enunciate | C. enumerate | D. initiate |
| 19. A. access | B. assess | C. process | D. possess |
| 20. A. resolving | B. saluting | C. dissolving | D. solving |

【词汇积累】

frustrated 挫败的、失意的； prenatal 孕育期的、胎儿期的； childbirth 分娩。

Passage 9

Having passed what I considered the worst obstacle, our spirits rose. We 1 towards the left of the cliff, where the going was better, 2 rather steeper. Here we found little snow, 3 most of it seemed to have been 4 off the mountain. There was no 5 of the mountain in the distance because the clouds were forming all around us.

About 1 o'clock a storm 6 suddenly. We had time to have 7 its approach but we were concentrating on cutting steps, and 8 we had time to do anything, we were blinded by snow. We could not move up or down and had to wait 9, getting colder and colder. 10 my hood(兜帽), my nose and cheeks were frostbitten and I dared not take a hand out of my glove to warm them.

After two hours of this, I realized we would have to do 11 to avoid being frozen to death where we stood. From time to time through the mist I had 12 the outline of a dark buttress(扶壁) just above us, to descend in the wind was 13 question; our only hope was to scramble up to this buttress, and dig out a platform at the foot of it on which we could 14 our tent.

We climbed to this place and started to 15 the ice. At first my companion seemed to regard the 16 as hopeless but gradually the wind 17 and he cheered up. 18 we had made a platform big enough to put up the tent, and we did this as 19 we could. We 20 into our sleeping bags and fell asleep, felling that we were lucky to be still alive.

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|---------------|-------------|--------------|------------|
| 1. A. set | B. got | C. made | D. took |
| 2. A. even | B. though | C. so | D. if |
| 3. A. when | B. where | C. as | D. so that |
| 4. A. fallen | B. flown | C. split | D. blown |
| 5. A. view | B. vision | C. look | D. glimpse |
| 6. A. came up | B. came out | C. came over | D. came on |

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|--------------------|-------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| 7. A. viewed | B. noticed | C. notified | D. glanced |
| 8. A. after | B. before | C. unless | D. until |
| 9. A. motionlessly | B. constantly | C. steadily | D. continually |
| 10. A. In spite of | B. In relation to | C. In case of | D. In the event of |
| 11. A. anything | B. nothing | C. something | D. everything |
| 12. A. laid out | B. made out | C. drawn out | D. marked out |
| 13. A. without | B. in | C. beyond | D. out of date |
| 14. A. wrench | B. wedge | C. pad | D. pinch |
| 15. A. cut down | B. cut away | C. cut out | D. cut off |
| 16. A. position | B. situation | C. occupation | D. orientation |
| 17. A. died out | B. died off | C. died back | D. died down |
| 18. A. Instead of | B. Furthermore | C. Indeed | D. At last |
| 19. A. well | B. good | C. best | D. better |
| 20. A. climbed | B. crashed | C. crept | D. crawled |

【词汇积累】

obstacle 障碍; cliff 悬崖、峭壁; hood 兜帽; buttress 扶壁; scramble 攀登、爬.

Passage 10

For most of human history rich people had the most leisure. On the other hand, the poor have typically worked persistently. Hans-Joachim Voth, an economic historian, says that in 19th century you could tell how poor somebody was by how 1 they worked.

Today things are 2. Overall working hours have 3 over the past century. But the rich have begun to work longer hours than the poor.

There are a number of 4. One is that higher wages makes leisure more expensive: if people take time 5 they give up more money. Since the 1980s the 6 of those at the top have risen strongly, while those below the median have stood still or fallen. Thus rising 7 encourages the rich to work more and the poor to work less.

The 8 of work and leisure in the rich world has also changed. Back in 1899 Thorstein Veblen offered his 9 on things. He argued that leisure was a "badge of honor". Rich people could get others to do the 10, repetitive work. Yet Veblen's leisure class was not 11. Rather they engaged in "exploit": 12 and creative activities such as writing, charity and 13.

Veblen's theory needs 14. Work in advanced economies has become more 15 and intellectual. There are fewer really dull jobs, like lift-operating, and more 16 ones, like fashion design. That means more people than ever can enjoy "exploit" at the 17. Work has come to offer the sort of pleasures that rich people used to 18 in their leisure time. On the other hand, leisure is 19 a sign of social power. Instead it 20 uselessness and unemployment.

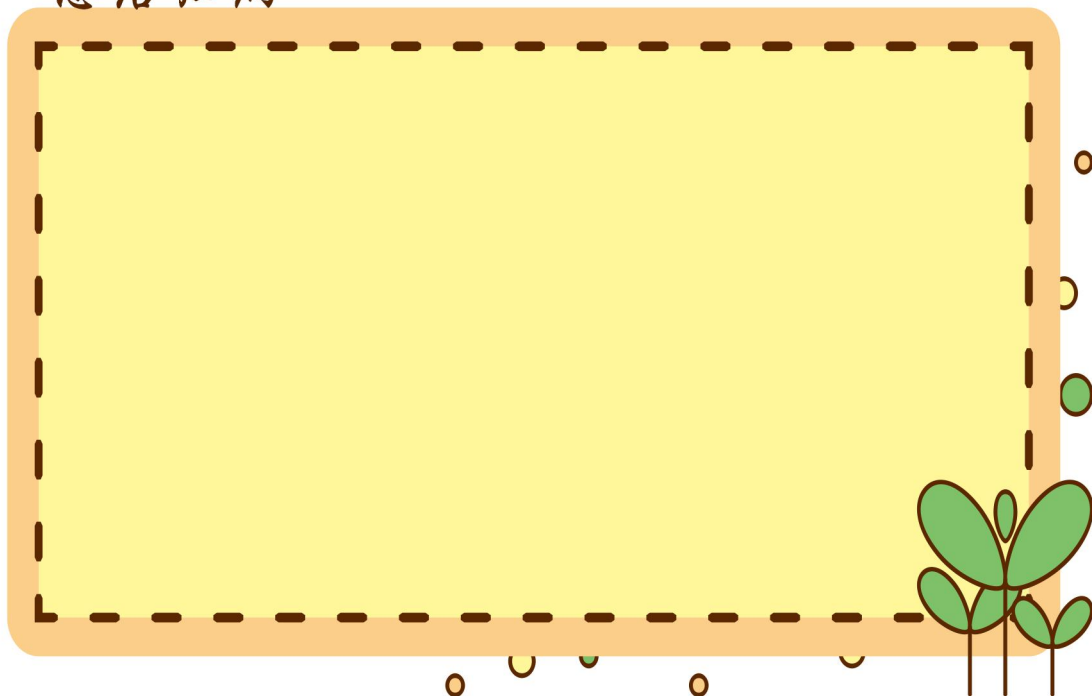
- | | | | |
|------------|---------|---------|----------|
| 1. A. long | B. much | C. well | D. often |
|------------|---------|---------|----------|

- | | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| 2. A. identical | B. similar | C. different | D. satisfying |
| 3. A. risen | B. weakened | C. granted | D. fallen |
| 4. A. explanations | B. requirements | C. workouts | D. consequences |
| 5. A. over | B. off | C. after | D. on |
| 6. A. pensions | B. tuitions | C. salaries | D. qualifications |
| 7. A. comparison | B. comprehension | C. inflation | D. inequality |
| 8. A. status | B. guidance | C. genre | D. allocation |
| 9. A. doubt | B. opposition | C. take | D. support |
| 10. A. innovative | B. dirty | C. decent | D. plausible |
| 11. A. idle | B. industrious | C. reliable | D. pessimistic |
| 12. A. boring | B. simple | C. misleading | D. challenging |
| 13. A. typing | B. debating | C. documenting | D. jogging |
| 14. A. understanding | B. assisting | C. updating | D. repairing |
| 15. A. labor-intensive | B. data-intensive | C. capital-intensive | D. knowledge-intensive |
| 16. A. glamorous | B. monotonous | C. damaging | D. risky |
| 17. A. home | B. school | C. office | D. station |
| 18. A. abolish | B. eliminate | C. propose | D. seek |
| 19. A. more or less | B. no longer | C. no doubt | D. no more |
| 20. A. symbolizes | B. determines | C. triggers | D. protests |

【词汇积累】

leisure 空闲时间; uselessness 无用.

总结归纳



Part 3

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英语文章精选

Passage 1

《研究发现伪装积极情绪不利于工作效率》

We all have our bad days. No one is going to wake up each and every morning in a cheery mood. Sometimes we all feel just a little bit grumpier than usual, and that's just a part of being human. Yet once we get to the office, many in the workforce feel obligated to hide their emotions, whether they be frustration, anger, or sadness. Interestingly, a new study finds keeping one's behavior at the office authentic will result in greater productivity and a better relationship with co-workers. In other words: act how you feel, and don't fake it.

大家都有不顺心的时候。很少有人每天早上起床都是开开心心的。有时候我们觉得比平时更暴躁，但这也是人之常情。然而一旦我们踏进办公室，许多人就觉得有必要藏起自己的情绪，无论是感到绝望、生气还是悲伤。有趣的是，一项新研究发现，在办公室里表里如一能提高工作效率，还能改善和同事之间的关系。换言之，表露出内心感受，不要强装笑脸。

"We found that people who put forth effort to display positive emotions towards others at work receive higher levels of support and trust from co-workers," explains Chris Rosen, management professor at the Sam M. Walton College of Business at the University of Arkansas, in a release. "These people also reported significantly higher levels of progress on work goals likely due to the support they received."

阿肯色州大学的山姆·M·沃顿商学院的管理学教授克里斯·罗森在一份报告中解释道：“我们发现，职场中努力向他人展现出积极情绪的人，从同事那里得到的支持和信任更多。由于他们所得到的支持，这些人也能更好地实现工作目标。”

It's extremely common for the average workspace to preach an attitude of unrelenting positivity. While this may be beneficial from the CEO's perspective, it just isn't realistic when applied to real people with real problems and daily tribulations. That's why, the research team have concluded, employees will actually feel better, work harder, and connect more with their peers if they don't hide their feelings with a fake smile.

大多数公司都宣扬一种没有人情味的积极的工作态度。也许从首席执行官的角度来看，这种积极性是有益的，但对于被真实问题和每日磨难困扰的人来说，这种要求太不现实了。因此，研究团队得出结论说，如果员工无需隐藏情绪、无需强装笑脸，他们的感觉会更好、工作会更努力，和同事的关系也会更紧密。

Over 2,500 working adults, from a variety of industries such as finance or engineering, took part in this research via surveys. The questionnaires measured two distinct types of on-the-job emotional regulation: surface acting and deep acting.

这项研究招募了 2500 多名在职员工参与调查，他们来自金融、工程等多个行业。通过填写调查问卷，研究人员衡量了两种不同的职场情绪调节方式：“表层情绪调节”和“深层情绪调节”。

Surface acting means faking happiness while interacting with other employees, and deep acting refers to actively trying to change one's emotions and feelings in order to be more pleasant

at work. The study's authors were interested to see how common it is for working adults to regulate their emotions while on the clock, and if so, why? What benefits are employees gaining from such behavior?

“表层情绪调节”指的是和同事互动时，一个人表面上假装出来的快乐情绪，而“深层情绪调节”指的是为了取悦同事，一个人主动地去改变自己的情绪和感受。该研究的作者想知道，上班族在工作时调节自己情绪的做法有多普遍，如果大家普遍都会调节情绪，为什么要这么做，以及员工从这种行为中获得的好处。

After analyzing all of the survey responses, researchers identified four distinct types of individuals who disguise or regulate their emotions around co-workers. Non-actors rarely hide their true feelings, and if they do, only to a very small extent. Low actors usually take part in only slight deep and surface acting. Deep actors perform lots of deep acting and low levels of surface acting, and regulators exhibit high levels of both surface and deep acting.

在分析了所有的调查问卷之后，研究人员确定了四种不同类型的情绪调节者：第一种，“无调节型”，这种人基本上不隐藏自己的感受，有什么说什么，就算是隐藏，也是非常少的；第二种，“低层次调节型”，这种员工通常只会使用一些比较肤浅的掩饰手法来隐藏自己的感受；第三种，“深层次调节型”，他们会使用大量的“深层情绪调节”，再加上一点“表层情绪调节”；第四种，“全面调节型”，他们展现出高水平的“表层情绪调节”和“深层情绪调节”技能。

Proportionally, non-actors were by far the smallest identified group in the study.

研究发现，迄今为止，“无调节型”的员工所占的比例是最小的。

Regulators, or employees who tend to hide their true feelings most often, are usually motivated by feelings of self-interest. These people believe that by hiding their feelings they will gain access to additional work resources, and look good in front of their managers and co-workers. Deep actors, on the other hand, are usually more motivated by "pro-social" factors. This means they choose to hide their emotions because they believe it fosters a healthier working environment.

最频繁地掩饰真实情绪的“全面调节型”员工通常是出于对自身利益的考虑。这些人认为，通过隐藏自己的感受，他们可以获得额外的工作资源，给上司和同事的印象也会比较好。而“深层次调节型”员工则通常是从有利于社会的因素出发，这意味着他们选择隐藏自己的情绪是因为他们相信这有助于营造更健康的工作环境。

Regulators are the most likely of the four to experience great emotional fatigue and exhaustion. Meanwhile, deep actors tend to achieve improved well-being most frequently.

“全面调节型”员工是四种类型当中最容易感到身心俱疲的。与此同时，“深层次调节型”员工往往是幸福感最高的那种人。

The study is published in the Journal of Applied Psychology.

该研究报告发表在《应用心理学杂志》上。

Passage 2

《远程工作者更快乐、更不会辞职》

Nowadays, to work remotely all you need is a computer and an internet connection. According to a new study, employees who can work from anywhere are generally happier than those who work onsite in an office.

现如今，要想远程工作，你只需要一台计算机并连上互联网。一项新研究发现，可以在任何地方工作的员工通常比待在办公室工作的员工更快乐。

Video conferencing company Owl Labs surveyed 1202 full-time US workers from the ages of 22 to 65, and discovered that 62 percent of respondents worked remotely at least some of the time and 38 percent worked onsite. Of the remote workers, 49 percent worked remotely full-time.

视频会议公司 Owl Labs 对 1202 名 22 岁至 65 岁的美国全职工作者进行了调查，发现 62% 的受访者至少在某些时候会远程工作，而 38% 的受访者只在办公室内工作。在远程工作者当中，有 49% 的人全职远程工作。

As it turns out, working remotely—or the idea of it—makes people happy. Eighty-three percent of survey respondents "agree that the ability to work remotely would make them happier," and 71 percent of workers who do get to work remotely said their job makes them happy, compared with 55 percent of office-only workers.

结果发现，远程工作（或远程工作的想法）令人们感到快乐。83% 的受访者“一致认为能够远程工作会令他们更加快乐”。在远程工作者中，71% 的人表示工作让自己感到快乐，而在办公室工作者中，这一比例仅为 55%。

In the study, full-time remote workers said they're happy in their job 22 percent more than people who never work remotely. The reasons respondents said they decided to work remotely were better work-life balance (91 percent), increased productivity/better focus (79 percent), less stress (78 percent), and to avoid a commute (78 percent).

在这项研究中，全职远程工作者对工作的满意度比从未远程工作过的人高出 22%。受访者决定远程工作的原因包括更好地平衡工作和生活（91%）、更高的工作效率/注意力更集中（79%）、更小的压力（78%）和避免通勤（78%）。

One reason remote workers might be happier is that they were more than twice as likely to earn more than \$100,000 per year. And the higher they were on the corporate ladder, the more likely survey respondents were to have the privilege of working remotely: The job levels with the greatest percentages of remote workers were founder/C-level (55 percent) and vice president (46 percent).

远程工作者可能更快乐的一个原因是：他们年收入超过 10 万美元（约合人民币 69 万元）的可能性是办公室工作者的两倍以上。而且他们在公司的职位越高，拥有远程工作特权的可能性就越大：远程工作者的头衔大多是创始人/总裁（55%）或副总裁（46%）。

Loyalty is another factor: Remote workers are 13 percent more likely than non-remote workers to stay with their current gig for the next five years—making remote work a win-win for

employees and employers alike.

与此同时，忠诚度则是另一个要素：相比于非远程工作者，远程工作者在未来五年内一直待下去的可能性高出 13%，这使得远程工作对于雇员和雇主而言可以获得一种双赢的结果。

Not only are remote employees happier, but they are prepared to work longer hours, according to the report. Remote workers said they work over 40 hours per week, 43 percent more than on-site workers do.

报告显示，远程工作者不仅更快乐，而且愿意付出更长的工作时间。远程工作者称，他们每周工作时间超过 40 个小时，比办公室工作者多出 43%。

Passage 3

《研究发现：边听音乐边工作阻碍创造力》

From Mozart to Metallica, tons of people enjoy listening to various types of music while they paint, write, or draw. Many believe that music helps boost creativity, but an international study conducted by English and Swedish researchers is challenging that notion.

从莫扎特到金属乐队，无数人在写作或绘画时喜欢听各种音乐。许多人认为音乐有助于激发创造力，但一项由英国和瑞典研究人员进行的国际研究正在否定这一观点。

Psychologists from Lancaster University, The University of Gävle, and The University of Central Lancashire say that their findings indicate music actually stymies creativity.

兰卡斯特大学、耶夫勒大学和中央兰开夏大学的心理学家表示，他们的发现表明音乐实际上阻碍了创造力。

To come to their conclusions, researchers had participants complete verbal insight problems designed to inspire creativity while sitting in a quiet room, and then again while music played in the background. They found that background music "significantly impaired" the participants' ability to complete tasks associated with verbal creativity.

研究人员让参与者在安静的房间里完成了一些旨在激发创造力的语言洞察问题，然后让他们在播放背景音乐时再做一次，从而得出了这一结论。研究人员发现，背景音乐“显著地削弱”了参与者完成与语言创造力有关的任务的能力。

The research team also tested background noises such as those commonly heard in a library, but found that such noises had no impact on subjects' creativity.

研究小组还测试了背景噪音，比如图书馆里经常听到的噪音，但发现这些噪音对受试者的创造力没有影响。

The tasks were simple word games. For example, participants were given three words, such as dress, dial, and flower. Then, they were asked to find a single word associated with all three that could be combined to form a common phrase or word. The single word, in this case, would be "sun" (sundress, sunflower, etc).

参与者需要完成任务是一些简单的文字游戏。例如，给参与者三个单词，如 dress（裙

子)、dial(表盘)和flower(花)。然后,他们被要求找到一个与所有三个词相关的单词,这三个词都可以与其组合成一个常见短语或单词。而在这个例题里,这个单词应该是sun(太阳),可以组成sundress(太阳裙)、sunflower(向日葵)等词。

Participants completed the tasks in either a quiet room, or while exposed to three different types of music; music with unfamiliar lyrics, instrumental music, or music with familiar lyrics.

参与者要么在一个安静的房间里完成任务,要么一边做题一边听三种不同类型的音乐:歌词不熟悉的音乐、器乐演奏或歌词熟悉的音乐。

"We found strong evidence of impaired performance when playing background music in comparison to quiet background conditions," says co-author Dr. Neil McLatchie of Lancaster University.

这项研究的合著者、兰卡斯特大学的尼尔·麦克拉奇博士表示:“我们发现了强有力的证据来证明这一事实:与安静的背景条件相比,播放背景音乐会使人们的表现受到不利的影响。”

Dr. McLatchie and his colleagues theorize that music interferes with the verbal working memory processes of the brain, hindering creativity. Also, as far as the library background noises having seemingly no effect, the study's authors believe that was the case because library noises create a "steady state" environment that doesn't disrupt concentration.

麦克拉奇博士和他的同事认为,音乐干扰了大脑的语言工作记忆过程,阻碍了创造力。至于为什么图书馆的背景噪音似乎没有影响,该研究的作者认为,这是因为图书馆噪音创造了一个“稳定状态”的环境,不会干扰注意力。

It's worth mentioning that even familiar music with well known lyrics impaired participants' creativity, regardless of whether or not it elicited a positive reaction, or whether participants typically studied or created while listening to music.

值得一提的是,即使是参与者熟知歌词的音乐也会削弱其创造力,不管它是否引起了积极的反应,也不管参与者是否在听音乐时学习或创作。

"To conclude, the findings here challenge the popular view that music enhances creativity, and instead demonstrate that music, regardless of the presence of semantic content (no lyrics, familiar lyrics or unfamiliar lyrics), consistently disrupts creative performance in insight problem solving," the study reads.

研究报告写道:“总而言之,这些研究结果挑战了人们普遍认为音乐能够增强创造力的观点,反而证明了无论音乐的内容是什么(有没有歌词、歌词熟不熟悉),音乐总是会干扰人们解决洞察力问题的创造性表现。”

The study is published in the journal Applied Cognitive Psychology.

该研究发表在《应用认知心理学》期刊上。

Passage 4

《疫情过去之后国人最想去的地方》

As China slowly eases lockdown restrictions and life returns to somewhat normal conditions, residents have once again started traveling.

随着中国逐渐放松封锁限制，生活在一定程度上回归正轨，民众又开始旅游了。

From the Bund waterfront in Shanghai to scenic Huangshan Mountain park in the Anhui province, major landmarks across the country welcomed thousands of visitors over the weekend.

从上海外滩到安徽黄山，上周末，中国各地的主要景点迎来了成千上万的游客。

But an uptick in domestic sight-seeing doesn't necessarily mean international travel will rebound as quickly. At least, not according to a recent study conducted by the Ctrip.com Group, China's largest online travel agency.

但是境内观光人数的增长并不意味着境外游也会迅速复兴。至少，中国最大的在线旅行社携程网最近开展的一项调查是这样显示的。

Based on a survey of 15,000 people across 100 cities in China at the end of March, the company found that 16% of respondents will be ready to travel again in May in time for Golden Week, a five-day public holiday.

三月底，携程在中国 100 个城市进行了一项针对 15000 人的调查，发现 16% 的受访者准备在五一节的五天“黄金周”期间出游。

However, the vast majority -- to the tune of 90% -- would prefer to travel domestically, with destinations like Yunnan, Hainan island and Shanghai sweeping the top three preferences.

但是，其中的绝大多数人（90%）倾向于在境内旅游，首选旅游地前三名是云南、海南岛和上海。

According to Ctrip.com, roughly 61% of Chinese travelers surveyed indicated that they would feel ready to travel again by August.

根据携程的调查，约 61% 的中国受访者表示，八月份应该可以出门旅游。

A smaller-scale survey of 1,000 people across the country conducted by international management consulting firm Oliver Wyman supports these findings.

国际管理咨询公司奥纬咨询开展的一项涵盖了 1000 人的小型调查结果与上述发现一致。

Roughly 77% of those surveyed said they would prefer a domestic destination for their first post-epidemic trip, citing "the severe virus situation overseas" as one of the main considerations when choosing a destination.

约 77% 的受访者称，疫情后的第一次旅游他们更愿意选择境内旅游地，并指出“海外的严重疫情”是他们考虑的主要因素之一。

As the coronavirus pandemic sweeps through regions like the US, UK and Europe and international air travel has slowed to a near standstill, it's hardly surprising that many Chinese travelers would prefer to explore at home, where new domestic infections have dropped

dramatically.

随着新冠肺炎疫情横扫美国、英国和欧洲，国际航空旅行已经几近停滞，而中国的新增感染人数已经显著下降，所以许多中国游客倾向于在境内旅游也是在意料之中。

What's more, there's no shortage of things to see and do across the vast nation.

而且，在国土辽阔的中国，可看可玩的东西很多。

Across the country, China counts 55 UNESCO World Heritage Sites as well as countless natural wonders, like Zhangjiajie's "floating" peaks, the karst scenery of the Li River outside of Guilin and Tiger Leaping Gorge in Yunnan.

中国共有 55 个联合国教科文组织世界遗产地，还有数不清的自然奇观，比如张家界的悬浮山、桂林漓江的喀斯特地貌和云南的虎跳峡。

As Covid-19 restrictions ease, many of the country's most famous tourist attractions are slowly reopening, including the Badaling section of the Great Wall of China and the Chengdu Research Base of Giant Panda Breeding.

随着新冠肺炎疫情防控措施的放宽，中国的许多著名旅游景点正逐渐重新开放，包括八达岭长城和成都大熊猫繁育研究基地。

"Chinese people are curious and passionate about exploring their country and seeing different provinces, cities and landmarks," Holger Jakobs, vice president of sales and marketing of Wharf Hotels, tells CNN Travel.

码头酒店的销售和市场部副总监霍尔格·雅各布斯告诉 CNN 旅游频道说：“中国人对于游览自己的国家充满好奇和热情，他们喜欢看看不同的省份、城市和地标。”

Both the Ctrip.com and Oliver Wyman surveys found that concerns about safety and ease of travel are top of mind.

携程和奥纬的调查都发现，游客最关注的是旅游的安全和闲适。

"Chinese travelers want to feel safe and virus-free at each touchpoint along the journey," says Katie Sham, a principal of Oliver Wyman.

奥纬的一名负责人凯蒂·沙姆说：“中国游客希望在旅途中感觉安全，触及之处都没有病毒。”

"They want to make sure that the hotels and the restaurants they choose are frequently sanitized, with hygiene being the top priority of the staff."

“他们想要确保自己选择的酒店和餐厅都经常消毒，工作人员把卫生放在首要位置。”

In addition, many travelers will prefer easy, short trips. The idea being, that if they encounter any problems, they can easily return home.

此外，许多游客倾向于选择轻松的短途游。他们的想法是，如果遇到任何问题，回家也比较容易。

According to the Ctrip.com survey, the most popular style of travel will be independent, self-guided trips and smaller group tours.

根据携程的这项调查，最受欢迎的旅游形式是独立的自助游以及小规模跟团游。

According to Oliver Wyman, 71% said they would avoid tour bus excursions and 55% would

avoid cruises, due to perceived health risks.

奥纬的调查显示, 71%的受访者称他们会避免乘坐观光巴士, 55%的人避免乘坐游轮, 因为他们认为会有健康风险。

Passage 5

《人口老龄化既是挑战也是机遇》

Aging population a trend that is both challenge, opportunity

人口老龄化既是挑战也是机遇

The central authorities have unveiled the first comprehensive document guiding the governments of various levels to cope with challenges of one of the largest and fastest aging populations in the world. Beijing News comments:

中央政府印发了指导各级政府积极应对人口老龄化挑战的第一份系统文件, 《新京报》评论道:

It is predicted that by 2035, the number of people above 60 years old will account for more than one-fourth of the country's population, which is already the case in some big cities, and the proportion will surge to more than one-third by 2050.

据预测, 截至 2035 年, 全国 60 岁以上的人口将占总人口的四分之一以上, 而这也是一些大城市的现状。到 2050 年, 这一比例将激增至三分之一以上。

International experience shows that it is the social security and public service system that bears the brunt of an aging population, although the demographic change also takes its toll on social vitality, innovation and growth.

国际经验表示, 尽管人口老龄化会对社会活力、社会创新和增长带来了损失, 但首当其冲的却是社会保障和公共服务体系。

But if policymakers incorporate the trend into their social management and national development policy portfolios and take sufficient and effective preemptive measures, the aging population will not necessarily become a problem.

但如果政策制定者能将这一趋势纳入社会管理和国家发展政策中, 并采取充分有效的积极措施, 人口老龄化未必是一个问题。

As the experience of many developed economies shows, it is essential that the country transforms its growth model from one driven by production elements to one driven by innovation before the coming of the aging society, so as to minimize the impact of the loss of labor on the economy.

许多发达经济体的经验表明, 在老龄化社会来临之前, 一个国家必须将其增长模式从以生产要素为主转变为以创新为主, 从而最大程度地降低劳动力流失对经济增长的影响。

So while increasing the social investment and inputs for the elderly, improving elder care and retirement services and enhancing legal and social protections, the government must also build a high quality work force and introduce advanced and innovative technologies to improve

productivity.

因此，在增加社会对老年人的投资投入，改善老年人的关怀和退休服务以及加强法律和社会保护的同时，政府还必须建立一支高素质的劳动力队伍，同时还应引入先进的创新技术来提高生产率。

The plan therefore provides a guideline for local governments to change their perspective so that rather than seeing senior citizens as simply a financial burden they should view them as motivation for providing high-quality services and a better social environment. Treating the elderly well is a traditional virtue of the Chinese nation, and building a policy system for pensions, filial piety, respect for the elderly and a healthy social environment is also a must.

所以，该规划为地方政府的观点改变提供了指南——他们不应将老年人视为单纯的经济负担，而应将其视作提供高质量服务和改善社会环境的动力。善待老人是中华民族的传统美德，因此，建立养老政策，营造孝老、敬老的健康社会环境也势在必行。

Therefore, the aging of the population itself is not a problem. It is an important trend showing the country's social development.

总之，人口老龄化本身并不是问题，相反，它代表着示一国社会发展的重要趋势。

Passage 6

《新一轮全球经济衰退可能提早到来》

In business, as in life, good leaders hope for the best and plan for the worst. There's a reason that experts refer to the regular expansion and contraction of the economy as the business cycle.

商业中和生活中一样，优秀的领导抱最好的希望，做最坏的打算。专家们称经济周期是经济规律性的扩张和收缩是有原因。

Even producers of the most recession-proof products—toiletries, beer, funeral services—need to consider how rising and falling consumer sentiment will affect their bottom line.

即使是最抗经济衰退的产品——洗漱用品、啤酒、殡葬服务——的供应商也需要考虑消费者情绪的起落对他们底线的影响。

Of course, timing the next downturn is easier said than done. So as we head into a new year, we reached out to the Fast Company Impact Council—a leadership group of 200 founders, executives, and creatives—to gauge how some of the smartest and most innovative people in business are thinking about a possible recession.

当然，预测下一次衰退说起来容易做起来难。因此我们在步入新一年的时候，联系了《快速公司》影响委员会（Fast Company Impact Council），以便获悉商业中最聪明最富创新精神的一拨人是如何看待可能发生的经济衰退的。这个委员会是由 200 名创始人、执行官和创意官组成的领导集团。

About 4 in 10 respondents told us they expect the global economy in 2020 to perform about the same. But remarkably, nearly 45% predicted that the next 12 months would be worse for

business. Only 16% said that the global economy would be better.

大约四成的调查对象告诉我们，他们预计全球经济在 2020 年与今年表现相同。但是令人惊讶的是，近 45% 的人预测，接下来的 12 个月对商业更加不利。只有 16% 的人说全球经济将转好。

Impact Council members were more like-minded about the timing of the next downturn. While 21% predicted a recession would hit in 2020, the majority (54%) said it would likely arrive in 2021, after the next presidential election. About 15% responded that the next recession would come in 2022. Only 1 in 10 said the economy would continue to grow until 2023 or later.

影响委员会的成员在预测下一次经济衰退方面看法更加一致。虽然有 21% 的人预测，2020 年将遭到经济衰退的冲击，但大部分人（54%）认为经济衰退可能会在 2021 年出现，也就是在下次总统选举后。约 15% 的人回应说，下一次经济衰退会在 2022 年到来。只有一成的人说，经济将持续增长到 2023 年及之后。

Passage 7

《在全球抗疫表现民调中，中国 85 分位居第一》

As countries and regions across the globe are left grappling with the coronavirus crisis, most people are not satisfied with their leaders' response to the outbreak, according to a new report.

最新报告显示，当全球各个国家和地区都在努力应对新冠病毒危机的时候，大多数人对他们领导人的抗疫表现并不满意。

Citizens from just seven out of 23 countries and regions rate their governments' coronavirus containment measures as broadly positive, based on the "Global Crisis Perceptions" index released Wednesday by insights agencies Blackbox Research and Toluna.

根据研究机构 Blackbox Research 和 Toluna 于本周三（5 月 6 日）发布的“全球危机感知”指数，在 23 个国家和地区中，只有 7 个国家和地区的民众认为政府的新冠病毒防控措施总体上是积极的。

The research, which surveyed approximately 12,500 people across 23 countries and regions between April 3 and 19, asked respondents to rate their countries and regions across four key indicators: political leadership, corporate leadership, community and media.

来自 23 个国家和地区的大约 12500 名受访者于 4 月 3 日至 19 日参与了此项调查。受访者被要求从政治领导力、企业领导力、社区及媒体 4 个关键指标对自己的国家和地区进行评级。

China ranked highest in the citizens' survey, with a score of 85 out of 100. The world's second-largest economy was followed by Vietnam (77), the United Arab Emirates (59) and India (59), in a list which saw Asian countries and regions take the top spots.

本次调查满分为 100 分，全球第二大经济体中国以 85 分排名第一，越南（77 分）位居第二，阿拉伯联合酋长国与印度并列第三（59 分）。榜单排名前几位都是亚洲国家和地区。

New Zealand (56), which has received international acclaim for its handling of the virus and

last week began easing restrictions, was the only Western country to score higher than the global average of 45. Australia (43), the US (41), and all four western European countries surveyed — Germany (41), the UK (37), Italy (36) and France (26) — all ranked below the global average.

新西兰（56 分）是唯一超过全球平均分（45 分）的西方国家。新西兰因其对病毒的应对而受到国际赞誉，并于上周开始放宽限制措施。澳大利亚（43 分）、美国（41 分）、以及其他所有四个参与调查的西欧国家（德国 41 分、英国 37 分、意大利 36 分、法国 26 分）全部低于平均分。

The largely dissatisfactory response, from Western countries in particular, could reflect a hit to national psyches in terms of their expectations about preparedness for unexpected events, noted David Black, founder and chief executive officer of Blackbox Research.

Blackbox Research 的创始人兼首席执行官大卫·布莱克认为，大多数民众对政府抗疫表现的不满（特别是西方国家）反映出这对国民心理的打击，民众此前对政府应对意外事件的能力期待过高。

"For many of these countries and regions, this pandemic is unprecedented. Governments are still coming to terms with a crisis they did not expect, and public confidence suffered as a result," said Black.

布莱克说：“对其中许多国家和地区来说，这次疫情是前所未有的。政府仍在经受一场没有预料到的危机，公众信心因此受挫。”

"Meanwhile, a significant part of Asia has had their leadership shaped by past epidemics, such as SARS and MERS," referring to two other deadly respiratory diseases caused by strains of coronavirus that were predominantly in Asia and the Middle East, respectively.

“与此同时，大多数亚洲国家和地区此前曾经历过非典和中东呼吸综合征等疫情的考验。”非典和中东呼吸综合征指的是由冠状病毒引起的另外两种致命呼吸道疾病，曾分别主要在亚洲和中东地区传播。

In terms of the business response to the pandemic, citizens of China and Vietnam were alone in giving their countries' corporations a response rating of over 50. Meanwhile, respondents in France (10) and Japan (6), rated their business response the poorest.

就企业对疫情的应对而言，只有中国和越南的民众给本国企业的应对打分超过了 50 分。与此同时，法国（10 分）和日本（6 分）的受访者认为本国的企业应对最差。

The report also found a disparity in major economies' ability to emerge from the crisis. The majority (85%) of Chinese people said they believe their country will come out of the crisis stronger, compared to less than half (41%) of Americans.

报告还发现，主要经济体摆脱危机的能力存在差异。大多数（85%）中国受访者认为，疫情过后自己的国家会变得更强大，而有同样想法的美国人不到一半（41%）。

Passage 8

《现在坐在家里就能帮忙研究新冠疫苗!》

As people try to maintain social engagement during self-isolation, citizen science offers a unique opportunity.

人们在隔离期间还想努力保持社会参与度，公众科学为你提供一个独特的机会。

Defined as "public participation and collaboration in scientific research", citizen science allows everyday people to use technology to unite towards a common goal – from the comfort of their homes. And it is now offering a chance to contribute to research on the coronavirus pandemic.

公众科学的定义是“科学研究中的公众参与与合作”，普通人可以利用技术团结一致实现共同目标，在舒适的家里就可以做到。现在公众就有机会为新冠疫情研究做出贡献。

With so many of us staying home, this could help build a sense of community where we may otherwise feel helpless, or struggle with isolation.

我们很多人都待在家中，公众科学有助于建立一种社会责任感，否则我们会感觉很无助，或者觉得隔离很痛苦。

Anyone is welcome to contribute. You don't need expertise, just time and interest. Projects exist in many forms, catering to people of diverse ages, backgrounds and circumstances. Many projects offer resources and guides to help you get started, and opportunities to collaborate via online discussion forums.

任何人都可以参与进来，你不需要有专业知识，只要有时间、感兴趣就行。有很多种形式的项目，适合不同年龄段、不同背景和处境的人。很多项目提供资源和指导来帮助人们开始，人们还有机会通过网上论坛合作。

Scientists worldwide are racing to find effective treatments and vaccines to halt the coronavirus pandemic. As a citizen scientist, you can join the effort to help tackle COVID-19, and other infectious diseases.

全球的科学家争相寻找有效疗法和疫苗来遏制新冠疫情。作为公民科学家，你可以加入进来，帮助解决新冠病毒和其他传染病的问题。

Foldit is an online game that challenges players to fold proteins to better understand their structure and function. The Foldit team is now challenging citizen scientists to design antiviral proteins that can bind with the coronavirus.

Foldit 是一款挑战玩家折叠蛋白质的在线游戏，使人们更好地理解蛋白质的结构和功能。Foldit 团队现在挑战公民科学家去设计可以与冠状病毒结合的抗病毒蛋白。

The highest scoring designs will be manufactured and tested in real life. In this way, Foldit offers a creative outlet that could eventually contribute to a future vaccine for the virus.

得分最高的设计将会在现实中生产并测试。这样 Foldit 就提供了一个有创意的方法，最终能在将来为这种病毒的疫苗研发提供帮助。

Another similar project is Folding@home. This is a distributed computing project that, rather

than using you to find proteins, uses your computer's processing power to run calculations in the background. Your computer becomes one of thousands running calculations, all working together.

另一个类似的项目是 Folding@home。这是一个分布式计算项目，不是让你去寻找蛋白质，而是利用你的电脑的处理能力在后台进行计算。你的电脑就变成了数千个同时运行的计算程序中的一个。

Passage 9

《零失业率并不是一件好事》

While on the surface it appears that a 0% unemployment rate would be terrific for the citizens of a country, having a small amount of unemployment is actually desirable.

从表面上看，零失业率对一个国家的公民来说应该是好到爆了，然而实际上保留一个小幅的失业率才是好事。

To understand why we need to look at the three types (or causes) of unemployment.

要弄明白为什么，我们首先得来看看失业的三种形式。（或者说三种成因）

Cyclical Unemployment is defined as occurring "when the unemployment rate moves in the opposite direction as the GDP growth rate. So when GDP growth is small (or negative) unemployment is high." When the economy goes into recession and workers are laid off, we have cyclical unemployment.

周期性失业的定义是：失业率与 GDP 的增速呈负相关的关系。也就是说，当 GDP 增长率很小（或者为负）的时候，失业率会很高。当一个经济体进入衰退期，工人开始失业的时候，我们就遭遇了周期性失业。

Cyclical unemployment occurs when an economy's output deviates from potential GDP- i.e. the long-term trend level of output in an economy.

当一个经济体的产出偏离潜在 GDP 的时候，也就是偏离长期的产出趋势的时候，周期性失业就出现了。

When an economy's output is higher than the level of potential GDP, resources are utilized at levels higher than normal and cyclical unemployment is negative.

而当经济体的产出比潜在 GDP 更高的时候，资源的利用率会比正常情况下更高，这时周期性失业率就会为负。

Conversely, when an economy's output is lower than the level of potential GDP, resources are utilized at levels lower than normal and cyclical unemployment is positive.

反过来，如果经济体的产出低于潜在 GDP，资源的利用效率就会低于正常值，那周期性失业率就会为正。

Put simply, cyclical unemployment is unemployment associated with business cycles- i.e. recessions and booms.

简单地讲，周期性失业是和经济周期有关的失业，也就是衰退期和繁荣期。

Frictional Unemployment: We define frictional unemployment as "unemployment that comes

from people moving between jobs, careers, and locations."

摩擦性失业：我们对摩擦性失业的定义是“当人们切换工作、行业或工作地点时发生的失业”。

If a person quits his job as an economics researcher to try and find a job in the music industry, we would consider this to be frictional unemployment.

如果一个人辞掉了经济学研究员的工作，转而去音乐行业找工作，就属于我们所说的摩擦性失业。

Frictional unemployment is unemployment that comes from people moving between jobs, careers, and locations- in other words, unemployment that arises because most people don't enter into a new job immediately after exiting an old one (voluntarily or involuntarily).

摩擦性失业会在人们切换工作、切换行业、切换工作地点的时候发生，换句话说，它的出现是因为人们辞掉旧工作之后并不能立刻开始一个新工作。（不管是自愿的还是非自愿的）

Frictional unemployment is not thought to be a big problem from a policy standpoint because it is entirely reasonable that people would take some time to find a job that is a good match rather than take the first opportunity that comes along.

从政策的角度来讲，摩擦性失业并不是一个大问题，因为它的成因完全可以理解，人们肯定更倾向于花点时间找个真正适合自己的工作，而不是单纯接受眼前的第一个机会。

Technology that helps to match workers with jobs and streamline the interview and hiring process most likely result in the amount of frictional unemployment that exists in an economy.

那些帮助求职者匹配新工作的技术，以及帮助他们优化面试和招聘流程的技术，很可能导致了一个经济体中摩擦性失业率的升高。

Structural Unemployment: We define structural unemployment as "unemployment that comes from there being an absence of demand for the workers that are available".

结构性失业：我们对结构性失业的定义是“当劳动力需求相较于现有求职者人数而言出现缺口时产生的失业。”

Structural unemployment is often due to technological change.

结构性失业通常来源于技术变革。

If the introduction of DVD players cause the sales of VCRs to plummet, many of the people who manufacture VCRs will suddenly be out of work.

如果 DVD 机的出现让 VCR 的销量暴跌，那么很多生产 VCR 的人就会突然失去工作。

By looking at these three types of unemployment, we can see why having some unemployment is a good thing.

看了这 3 种失业形式之后，我们就能明白为什么适当的失业率是好的了。

Most people would argue that since cyclical unemployment is the by-product of a weak economy, it is necessarily a bad thing, though some have argued that recessions are good for the economy.

很多人可能会说：由于周期性失业是经济疲软的副产品，所以它肯定是个坏事，虽然也有人说衰退对一个经济体来说有好处。

What about frictional unemployment? Let's go back to our friend who quit his job as an economic research to pursue his dreams in the music industry.

那摩擦性失业呢？我们再来看看刚刚那位辞掉经济学研究员工作转而投身音乐界的朋友。

He quit a job he disliked to attempt a career at the music industry, even though it caused him to be unemployed for a short while.

他辞掉了一份自己不喜欢的工作，转而寻求一份音乐界的工作，即使短暂失业也在所不惜。

Or consider the case of a person who is tired of living in Flint and decides to make it big in Hollywood and who arrives in Tinseltown without a job.

或者我们来想象一个厌倦了在小城弗林特生活的人，他决定去好莱坞寻求飞黄腾达的机会，于是以失业状态来到了浮华城。

A great deal of frictional unemployment comes from people following their hearts and their dreams.

很大一部分摩擦性失业都是源于人们追寻自己的性子和梦想。

This is certainly a positive type of unemployment, though we would hope for these individuals' sakes that they do not stay unemployed for too long.

这当然是一种积极型的失业，不过我们希望这些人不要失业太久。

Finally, structural unemployment. When the car became commonplace, it cost a lot of buggy manufacturers their jobs. At the same time, most would argue that the automobile, on net, was a positive development.

最后，结构性失业。当汽车成为常态的时候，很多马车制造业的人失去了工作。而同时，大多数人会觉得自动化汽车从总体上来讲是个积极的发展方向。

The only way we could ever eliminate all structural unemployment is by eliminating all technological advancement.

要消除所有的结构性失业，我们只能消除所有的技术进步。

By breaking down the three types of unemployment into cyclical unemployment, frictional unemployment, and structural unemployment, we see that an unemployment rate of 0% is not a positive thing.

在把失业拆分成周期性失业、摩擦性失业和结构性失业之后，我们可以看出来，零失业率并不是一件好事。

A positive rate of unemployment is the price we pay for technological development and for people chasing their dreams.

一点正向的失业，是我们为技术进步与逐梦自由付出的代价。

Passage 10

《美国总统特朗普要求白宫工作人员戴口罩》

White House staff have been ordered to wear masks when entering the West Wing after two aides tested positive for coronavirus.

白宫工作人员在进入白宫西翼时被要求戴口罩,此前白宫两名助理的新冠病毒检测呈阳性。

The White House personnel office has said that staff must cover their faces at all times except when seated at their desks, socially distant from colleagues.

白宫人事办公室表示,除了坐在办公桌前、与同事保持社交距离时以外,员工必须在其他任何时候都遮住面部。

The directive comes after an aide for Vice-President Mike Pence and a valet for President Trump fell ill.

在此之前,副总统迈克·彭斯的一名助手和总统特朗普的一名私人助理检测呈阳性。

Mr Trump said he required the policy.

特朗普表示,这项政策是他要求的。

Appearing without a mask in the Rose Garden for a press briefing on Monday, however, the president claimed he did not need to follow the directive because he kept "far away from everyone", and played down the White House infections.

然而,本周一(5月11日)在白宫玫瑰园举行的新闻发布会上,特朗普没有戴口罩,他声称自己不需要遵循这一指示,因为他“远离所有人”,并淡化了白宫的感染情况。

"We have hundreds of people a day pouring into the White House" each day, he said. "I think we're doing a good job containing it."

他说,每天“都有数百人涌入白宫,我认为我们的防控工作做得很好。”

Three members of the White House coronavirus task force went into self-isolation for two weeks after possible exposure to the illness.

白宫新冠病毒特别工作组的三名成员在可能接触病毒后正在进行两周的自我隔离。

They include Dr Anthony Fauci, who has become the public face of the fight against the virus in the US.

其中包括安东尼·福奇博士,他已经成为美国抗击新冠病毒的公众人物。

Mr Pence's press secretary Katie Miller, the wife of Trump aide Stephen Miller, tested positive for the virus on Friday.

彭斯的新闻秘书凯蒂·米勒上周五(5月8日)病毒检测结果呈阳性,她是特朗普的助理斯蒂芬·米勒的妻子。

Her diagnosis came after a valet for US President Donald Trump was also confirmed to have the illness.

此前,美国总统特朗普的一名私人助理也被证实检测呈阳性。

Mr Trump shrugged of the White House spread, saying it was "basically one person" who

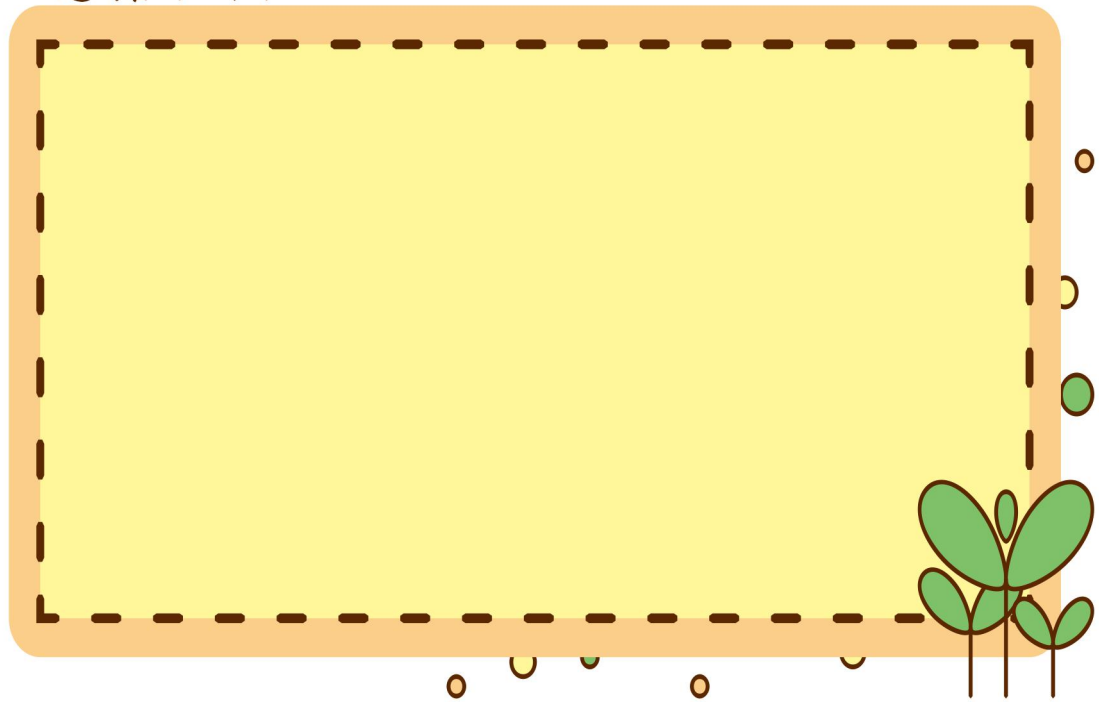
had contracted the virus and that people who were in contact had since tested negative.

特朗普对于新冠病毒在白宫的传播很不在意，他说，“基本上只有一个人”感染了病毒，其接触者之后检测都是阴性。

Mr Trump said more funds would be made available to increase testing in states.

特朗普表示，将提供更多的资金来增加各州的检测数量。

总结归纳



Part 4

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拨云见月

第一节·小试牛刀

Passage 1

【解读】本文是记叙文。文章讲述了有一对喜欢弹奏钢琴的母子搬到了新公寓，有一天晚上他们弹奏到很晚，影响到其他邻居，他们感觉到抱歉，所以办了一个聚会邀请邻居，这受到大家的欢迎。

1. 【答案】A 解析：考查动词以及对语境的理解。句意：Dario 和妈妈并排坐在钢琴旁。A. sat 坐；B. stood 站；C. lay 躺；D. walked 走路。根据空后的“side by side at the piano”可知，他们应该是坐在钢琴旁边弹奏。故选 A。
2. 【答案】C 解析：考查名词以及对语境的理解。句意：吵闹的音乐充满了整个房间。A. voice 声音；B. ring 铃声；C. music 音乐；D. cry 哭泣。根据上文中的“*They played jazz music*”可知，这里应该是吵闹的音乐（music）充满了整个房间。故选 C。
3. 【答案】B 解析：考查连词以及对语境的理解。句意：然而第二天幸福消失了。A. therefore 所以；B. however 然而；C. otherwise 否则；D. instead 而不是。根据上文中的“*made them feel very happy*”以及空后的“*their happiness disappeared*”可知，此处应为转折关系。故选 B。
4. 【答案】A 解析：考查名词以及对语境的理解。句意：有人晚上在他们的门下面留有一张纸条。A. note 纸条；B. poster 海报；C. bill 账单；D. report 报告；根据下文中的“*One of their neighbors had written to complain about the sound of the piano*”可知，这里指一张便条故选 A。
5. 【答案】D 解析：考查形容词以及对语境的理解。句意：他们人都非常好。A. proud 骄傲的；B. rich 富有的；C. lucky 幸运的；D. nice 好的。根据下文中的“*he couldn't imagine any of them had done that*”可知，主人公想向管理员咨询，哪一位邻居可能是那位留言的抱怨者，可管理者也并不能指出，大家通常都是通情达理的。故选 D。
6. 【答案】A 解析：考查动词以及对语境的理解。句意：Dario 建议给邻居写一封道歉信。由上文邻居抱怨钢琴的声音可知，这里是向邻居道歉。故选 A。
7. 【答案】D 解析：考查动词以及对语境的理解。句意：也许我们可以一个一个的去拜访他们。A. blame 责备；B. instruct 指导；C. question 质疑；D. visit 拜访。根据“*we could go*”和“*in person*”可知，这里是表示“拜访每一个人”。故选 D。
8. 【答案】A 解析：考查名词以及对语境的理解。句意：办一个聚会邀请邻居们参加怎么样。A. party 聚会；B. concert 音乐会；C. show 展示；D. play 玩。邀请邻居此题为线索题且为原词复现，根据下文中的“*party lights*”和“*the day of the party*”可知，他们是想举办一个聚会。故选 A。
9. 【答案】B 解析：考查名词以及对语境的理解。句意：他们都喜欢办聚会这个想法。A. experience 经历；B. idea 观点，想法；C. performance 表演；D. action 行动。此题可排除得知，母子打算办派对，这是一个打算，一个主意，而不是经历、表演表现或行为。故选 B。
10. 【答案】C 解析：考查介词以及对语境的理解。句意：他们发送邀请，并准备了甜点。“*prepare sb for sth*”是固定搭配，意为“为某人准备某物”这里指母子办派对，为招待客人们准备了甜点。故选 C。
11. 【答案】B 解析：考查动词以及对语境的理解。句意：聚会的这一天到了。A. continued 继续；B. arrived 到达；C. passed 通过；D. finished 完成。根据上文中的“*Some guests brought presents*”可知，他们想举办的聚会，这一天终于到来了。故选 B。
12. 【答案】C 解析：考查动词以及对语境的理解。句意：一些邻居带了甜点来分享。A. order 点餐，命令；B. sell 卖；C. share 分享；D. advertise 做广告。根据语境，因为是参加聚会，所以一些邻居带了甜点来分享。故选 C。
13. 【答案】B 解析：考查动词以及对语境的理解。句意：Mrs. Gilbert 送给他的妈妈展示一本肖邦的音乐书。A. treated 对待；B. presented 展示；C. helped 帮助；D. served 服务。根据

本句话的意思: Mrs.Gilbert 送给了 Dario 的妈妈一本音乐书, 能表达出“送”这个动作的, 就是 present“呈现..., 给...”故选 B。

14.【答案】D 解析: 考查动词以及对语境的理解。句意: 我担心你可能每天晚上都会这样弹奏。A. promised 许诺; B. admitted 承认; C. agreed 同意; D. worried 担心; 根据下文中的“You might play like this every night”可知, 这里应该是 Mrs.Gilbert 当时很担心每天晚上都会这么吵。故选 D。

15.【答案】D 解析: 考查动词以及对语境的理解。句意: 我觉得我们应该欠你一个道歉。A. give 给; B. send 发送; C. offer 提供; D. owe 欠。“owe sb sth”意为“感激, 欠某人...”。这个空可以看作是固定搭配, “owe sb.an apology”意为“应该向某人道歉”。故选 D。

16.【答案】A 解析: 考查动词以及对语境的理解。句意: 我们弹得时候没有意识到这么晚了。A. realize 意识到; B. remember 记得; C. understand 理解; D. accept 接受。根据上下文语境可知, 这里表示 Dario 的妈妈道歉说: 我也没意识到当时那么晚了我们还在弹钢琴。故选 A。

17.【答案】D 解析: 考查形容词以及对语境的理解。句意: 这些音乐不是大声的音乐。A. sweet 甜蜜的; B. strange 奇怪的; C. funny 滑稽的; D. loud 大声的; 根据上一句: I like what you play! Just not so loud at night. 说明 Mrs.Gilbert 不喜欢那么吵的音乐, 因此她送了 Dario 的妈妈一本比较安静的音乐书, 也就是不那么吵的音乐(not such loud music)。故选 D。

18.【答案】C 解析: 考查形容词以及对语境的理解。句意: 我们很开心在晚上弹奏。A. brave 勇敢的; B. sorry 抱歉; C. happy 高兴的; D. afraid 害怕。根据上文: These songs are beautiful music, 说明 Dario 的妈妈很喜欢这些音乐, 所以 we will be happy to play them. 故选 C。

19.【答案】B 解析: 考查动词以及对语境的理解。句意: 他总是期待练习新的音乐。A. changing 改变; B. practicing 练习; C. recording 记录; D. writing 写。根据语境可知, 因为是新音乐, 所以 Dario 很期盼练习音乐。故选 B。

20.【答案】C 解析: 考查名词以及对语境的理解。句意: 这使他充满温暖感。A. equality 平等; B. freedom 自由; C. warmth 温暖; D. sympathy 同情。根据下文中的“made him feel that they were home at last”可知, 他们融入了新的生活, 应该有温暖的感觉。故选 C。

Passage 2

【解读】本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了作者的孩子生病住院需做手术, 需要帮助, 作者感悟到不放弃希望, 才能被命运垂青。

1.【答案】C 解析: 考查形容词词义辨析。句意: 你能请排班的通融一下, 把时间提前一点吗 A. later 更晚的; B. longer 更长的; C. earlier 更早的; D. shorter 更短的。根据前文 My baby can no longer wait for that! 可知, 作者再请求工作人员能不能把时间提前一点。故选 C。

2.【答案】A 解析: 考查形容词词义辨析。句意: 我3个月大的孩子已经很虚弱了。每过一小时, 他的胃就越来越大。A. weak 虚弱的; B. thin 瘦的; C. upset 不安的; D. conscious 有意识的。根据后文 His stomach became larger and larger in each hour that passed by. 可知, 作者的孩子病得挺严重, 应该是很虚弱了。故选 A。

3.【答案】B 解析: 考查动词词义辨析。句意: 由于呕吐了几次, 三天前, 我们带他在我上班的医院办理了入院手续。A. left 离开; B. admitted 允许; C. reserved 预定; D. accustomed 使习惯于。be admitted to 是固定短语, 意为“获准做某事”。这里指住院。故选 B。

4.【答案】D 解析: 考查形容词词义辨析。句意: 我非常清楚这种危险, 因为我们已经遇到了无数的这种病例。A. selfless 无私的; B. valueless 无价值的; C. homeless 无家可归的; D. countless 无数的。根据前文 I knew the danger very well 可知, 医院的工作人员已经遇到了无数的这种病例。故选 D。

- 5.【答案】B 解析：考查动词词义辨析。句意：但并不像我想象的那么简单。A. desired 渴望；B. expected 预料，估计，期望；C. provided 提供；D. felt 感觉。根据后文 It held a bigger unknown threat that needed a(an) __6__ surgery.可知，情况并不像我想象的那么简单。故选 B。
- 6.【答案】D 解析：考查形容词词义辨析。句意：他身体里藏着更危险的未知病因，正危及他的生命，需要立刻做手术。A. fast 快的；B. simple 简单的；C. complete 完全的；D. immediate 立即的。根据前文 His stomach became larger and larger in each hour that passed by.可知，孩子的病情很严重，需要立刻做手术。故选 D。
- 7.【答案】A 解析：考查名词词义辨析。句意：但在医生找到最佳治疗方法之前，他要求对整个胃进行 CT 扫描。A. approach 方法；B. thing 事情；C. tool 工具；D. hospital 医院。根据后文 he ordered a CT Scan of the Whole Stomach 可知，医生还没有找到最佳治疗方法。故选 A。
- 8.【答案】A 解析：考查连词词义辨析。句意：但 CT 扫描要在本城最大最有名的一家医院去做，我们自己的医院还没有这个医疗设备。A. since 因为；B. though 尽管；C. unless 除非；D. and 和，而且。根据前文 It was scheduled at the most famous hospital of the city 可知，被安排在城里最有名的医院是因为我们自己的医院还没有这种设备。故选 A。
- 9.【答案】B 解析：考查形容词词义辨析。句意：他的一切突然变得如此不稳定。A. changeable 可变化的；B. unstable 不稳定的；C. predictable 可预测的；D. incredible 难以置信的。根据后文 So I was afraid that he couldn't wait for another few hours if no intervention would be given.可知，孩子的一切突然变得非常不稳定。故选 B。
- 10.【答案】C 解析：考查名词词义辨析。句意：我知道他的生存机会会变得非常渺茫。如果我不设法做点什么，我的孩子可能撑不了几个小时的时间了。A. return 返回；B. death 死亡；C. survival 幸存；D. danger 危险。根据后文 So I was afraid that he couldn't wait for another few hours if no intervention would be given.可知，作者知道孩子的生存机会会变得非常渺茫。故选 C。
- 11.【答案】D 解析：考查名词词义辨析。句意：女女士，上天保佑，您的孩子的检查被调到了下午 3 点。A. departure 出发；B. result 结果；C. routine 日常惯例；D. schedule 时间表。根据后文 is moved to 3pm 可知，孩子的检查时间调到了下午 3 点。故选 D。
- 12.【答案】B 解析：考查形容词词义辨析。句意：我松了一口气，但另一个更大的问题出现了。A. nervous 紧张的；B. relieved 放心的，感到宽慰的；C. anxious 焦虑的；D. desperate 绝望的。根据前文 Ma'am, we're so blessed. His __11__ is moved to 3pm.可知，他手术的时间改在了下午三点，作者应该感到宽慰。故选 B。
- 13.【答案】C 解析：考查动词词义辨析。句意：我松了一口气，但另一个更大的问题出现了。A. rose 上升；B. raised 抬高；C. arose 出现，产生；D. aroused 激发，唤醒。根据后文 I did not have the money needed.可知，另一个更大的问题出现了。故选 C。
- 14.【答案】A 解析：考查名词词义辨析。句意：我不得不把借钱的请求信息发给我手机通讯录上的每个人。A. request 请求；B. command 命令；C. suggestion 建议；D. application 申请。根据前文 I did not have the money needed.可知，作者在想办法借钱，不得不把借钱的请求信息发给我手机通讯录上的每个人。故选 A。
- 15.【答案】C 解析：考查动词短语词义辨析。句意：我请医院给我开了一间空病房，我在房间里躺下，开始哭泣，我祈求上天给我一个奇迹，告诉我应该怎么办才好。A. meeting with 遇见；B. looking for 寻找；C. praying for 祈祷；D. finding out 找出。根据后文 a miracle to provide me with ways right then 可知，作者祈祷奇迹。故选 C。
- 16.【答案】D 解析：考查名词词义辨析。句意：我刚从床上爬起来，手机就开始响个不停。A. memory 记忆；B. dilemma 进退两难的境地；C. feet 脚；D. knees 膝盖。根据前文 there I rolled down and cried...，可知，前文指作者在房间里躺下，这句指作者从床上爬起来。故选 D。

17. 【答案】D 解析：考查副词词义辨析。句意：我刚从床上爬起来，手机就开始响个不停。A. randomly 随机地；B. surprisingly 惊奇地；C. noisily 吵闹地；D. continuously 持续地。根据后文 And one after another, I _8_ different messages telling me to get the money they sent for my baby. 可知，作者的手机持续不断地响起。故选 D。
18. 【答案】B 解析：考查动词词义辨析。句意：然后，一个接一个，我收到不同的信息，告诉我接受为孩子准备的钱。A. accepted 接受；B. received 收到；C. wrote 写；D. sent 送。根据后文 telling me to get the money they sent for my baby 可知，作者收到不同的告诉她去拿他们给孩子寄来的钱的信息。accept 强调主观接受；receive 强调客观收到。故选 B。
19. 【答案】C 解析：考查动词词义辨析。句意：顿时我心中充满敬畏，感谢命运在我们生命中安排的一切坎坷，这些坎坷的后面，是命运为我们准备的福祉！！A. found 发现；B. built 建立；C. arranged 安排；D. damaged 损坏。根据前文 destiny 可知，此处指命运安排。故选 C。
20. 【答案】A 解析：考查名词词义辨析。句意：但最重要的是，他给我的第一个征兆是我的孩子会活下来！A. sign 前兆；征兆；预兆；B. belief 信仰；C. word 话；D. look 面容。由“my baby shall live”可知，作者预兆自己的孩子会活下来。因为自己从未放弃，且得到了很多人的帮助。故选 A。

Passage 3

【解读】这是一篇夹叙夹议的文章。文章主要讲了一个周六，作者准备照常去工作。就在这时，他收听到了一个节目，一个老人正在讲述“一千颗弹球”的故事。作者从中深受启发，意识到生命中最重要的事情是对家人的陪伴。于是，作者放弃了之前的工作计划，上楼叫醒了妻子，决定带妻子和孩子们去吃早餐。

1. 【答案】C 解析：考查形容词词义辨析。句意：典型的星期六早晨开始了，而这个早晨却让学到了关于生活的宝贵一课。A. valuable 有价值的；B. terrible 可怕的；C. typical 典型的；D. special 特别的。作者每周六都有工作安排，所以这是一个典型的周六早晨。故选 C。
2. 【答案】D 解析：考查动词短语辨析。句意：典型的星期六早晨开始了，而这个早晨却让学到了关于生活的宝贵一课。A. turned out 结果证明；B. turned back 往回走；C. turned on 打开；D. turned into 变成。下文说作者听了老人的话，受到了启发，所以这个早晨变成了关于生活的宝贵的一堂课。故选 D。
3. 【答案】C 解析：考查动词短语辨析。句意：当我打开收音机收听周六早间的交换网时，我搜到了一位年纪较大的男子，他有着独特的信号和黄金般的嗓音。A. came up 走近；B. got through 通过；C. came across 偶然遇到；D. got across (使)越过。作者在收听节目时，偶然搜到了一位年纪较大的男子。故选 C。
4. 【答案】A 解析：考查形容词词义辨析。句意：当我打开收音机收听周六早间的交换网时，我搜到了一位年纪较大的男子，他有着独特的信号和黄金般的嗓音。A. distinct 独特的；B. vague 模糊的；C. apparent 显然的；D. ambiguous 模糊不清的。由前文可知，作者打开收音机搜到了一位年纪较大的男子，所以判断出这位年纪较大的男子波段的信号很独特。故选 A。
5. 【答案】D 解析：考查宾语从句。句意：他正在向和他谈话的人讲述一个关于“一千颗弹球”的事。A. anything 任何东西；B. anyone 任何人；C. something 某事；D. whomever 无论谁。__5__ he was talking with something about “a thousand marbles”是一个宾语从句，引导词在从句中作宾语，表示“无论谁”，故选 D。
6. 【答案】B 解析：考查名词词义辨析。句意：他们当然给你高薪，但你不得不离开家这是一件憾事。A. guilt 犯罪；B. shame 憾事；C. chance 机会；D. dignity 尊严。根据 You missed your daughter's dance recital. 可知不得不离开家真是一件憾事。故选 B。

- 7.【答案】A 解析：考查形容词词义辨析。句意：你看，人的平均寿命是 75 年。A. average 平均的；B. ordinary 普通的；C. specific 具体的；D. common 共同的。文中表示“人均寿命”。故选 A。
- 8.【答案】C 解析：考查动词词义辨析。句意：现在我用 75 乘以 52 得到 3900，这是一个普通人一生中拥有的周六数。A. counted 数；B. divided 分开；C. multiplied 乘；D. added 增加。根据 Now I ___ 8 ___ 75 times 52 and I came up with 3,900,可知这里意思是 75 乘以 52。故选 C。
- 9.【答案】D 解析：考查名词词义辨析。句意：现在我用 75 乘以 52 得到 3900，这是一个普通人一生中拥有的周六数。A. weekends 周末；B. weekdays 工作日；C. holidays 假日；D. Saturdays 星期六。根据 and by that time I have ___ 11 ___ 2,800 Saturdays.可知这里意思是这是一个普通人一生中拥有的周六数。故选 D。
- 10.【答案】A 解析：考查介词短语辨析。句意：直到我 55 岁的时候，我才开始详细地思考这个问题。A. in detail 详细地；B. in short 简言之；C. in conclusion 总之；D. in brief 简言之。根据 If I lived to be seventy-five, I only had about a thousand left to enjoy.可知作者开始详细地思考这个问题。故选 A。
- 11.【答案】B 解析：考查动词短语辨析。句意：那时我已经度过了 2800 个星期六。A. lived on 靠……生活；B. lived through 度过；C. lived by 以……为生；D. gone by 顺便走访。根据 If I lived to be seventy-five, I only had about a thousand left to enjoy. 可知上文的意思是那时作者已经度过了 2800 个星期六。故选 B。
- 12.【答案】A 解析：考查形容词词义辨析。句意：我把它们放在一个透明的容器里。A. clear 透明的；B. clean 干净的；C. empty 空的；D. full 满的。根据 Every Saturday since then, I have taken one marble out and thrown it away.”可知这里意思是作者把它们放在一个透明的容器里。故选 A。
- 13.【答案】D 解析：考查动词词义辨析。句意：我发现，看着玻璃球减少，我更关注生活中真正重要的事情。A. increase 增加；B. lose 失去；C. change 改变；D. decrease 减少。根据 There is nothing like watching your time run out to help get your ___ 14 ___ straight.可知这里意思是作者发现，看着玻璃球减少，作者更关注生活中真正重要的事情。故选 D。
- 14.【答案】B 解析：考查名词词义辨析。句意：没有什么比看着你的时间用完更能帮助你分清轻重缓急了。A. preferences 选择权；B. priorities 优先顺序；C. majorities 成年；D. responsibilities 责任。根据 I focused more on the really important things in life.可知这里意思是没有比看着你的时间用完更能帮助你分清轻重缓急了。故选 B。
- 15.【答案】A 解析：考查动词词义辨析。句意：今天早上，我拿走了最后一颗弹珠，我想如果我能坚持到下周六，那么我的生命就多给了我一点时间。A. make 使成功；B. get 得到；C. have 有；D. take 拿。make it“成功”，该短语是固定短语，且符合句意。故选 A。
- 16.【答案】B 解析：考查名词词义辨析。句意：时间是我们在生活中唯一可以利用的东西。再见，我希望你有更多的时间和家人在一起。A. friends 朋友；B. family 家人；C. job 工作；D. career 事业。根据 Surely they pay you well but it's a ___ 6 ___ you have to be away from home.可知这里意思是作者希望你更多的时间和家人在一起。故选 B。
- 17.【答案】C 解析：考查动词短语辨析。句意：然后他就停止广播了。A. set off 出发；B. saw off 送别；C. signed off 停止广播；D. took off 起飞。根据 I guess he gave us all a lot to think about.可知他停止了广播。故选 C。
- 18.【答案】B 解析：考查动词短语辨析。句意：那天早上我本来打算去工作的，然后我打算和几个朋友碰头，写下一份俱乐部通讯。A. round up for 使……集拢；B. meet up with 碰面；C. get around for 逃避；D. make up for 弥补。根据 to work on the next club newsletter.可知这里意思是那天早上作者本来打算去工作的，然后作者打算和几个朋友碰头，写下一份俱乐

部通讯。故选 B。

19.【答案】D 解析：考查副词词义辨析。句意：相反，我上楼叫醒了我的妻子，决定带她和孩子们去吃早餐。A. However 然而；B. Therefore 因此；C. Moreover 此外；D. Instead 相反。文中表示“相反，作者上楼叫醒了自己的妻子，决定带她和孩子们去吃早餐。”故选 D。

20.【答案】C 解析：考查动词短语辨析。句意：相反，我上楼叫醒了我的妻子，决定带她和孩子们去吃早餐。A. went downstairs 下楼；B. came outside 来到外面；C. went upstairs 上楼；D. came inside 进来。根据 A few weeks ago, I was heading towards the basement with a steaming cup of coffee in my hand.可判断出作者并没有去地下室而是上楼叫醒了自己的妻子。故选 C。

Passage 4

【解读】曾经，繁星成就了夜空，但随着城市发展和科技进步，夜空更亮了，繁星都不见了——本文作者就是在这样的背景下，到户外来寻找那一片繁星。

1.【答案】A 解析：作者来这是来寻找繁星的美景的，所以选 view。

2.【答案】B 解析：通过前面的 inky(漆黑的)以及整句几颗星星穿透可知应该是“黑色的”天空。

3.【答案】D 解析：从后面的 telescope 和 NASA assignment 可知是通过“科技”将人类和宇宙联系起来，故选 technology。

4.【答案】C 解析：词句存在对比，根据句意，可知几千年以前，我们仅仅 (simply) 抬起头就能惊讶于 (amazed) 眼前闪亮的星星布满他们头顶的星空。

5.【答案】D 解析：参考上句解析。

6.【答案】B 解析：从整句话的理解可知，我们是使自己远离了星空 (distanced)，在人类和星空之间建造了一层人造灯光。

7.【答案】C 解析：从霓虹灯 (neon signs)，和其他的电光源 (other electric lights) 可以推断出 7 空所填的为 electric lights 中的一种，即 streetlights。

8.【答案】A 解析：从前面这些光越来越多地涌向 (flooding) 夜空，可以得知后面是遮盖住 (covering) 了星星，因此，导致世界三分之一的人口现在从他们居住的地方是看不到银河了。

9.【答案】C 解析：参考第 8 空解析。

10.【答案】B 解析：从后半句也消失了 (is lost as well)，可知前面说的是对于夜空的惊奇感消失 (disappear) 了。

11.【答案】A 解析：看星星肯定是在黑夜里看，所以这里肯定是在日出之前。

12.【答案】D 解析：根据前面段落的描述，可知是光污染 (light pollution)。

13.【答案】B 解析：作者来是寻找 (search for) 繁星的。

14.【答案】A 解析：从后面作者抬头看向夜空，可以得知作者从车子里出来 (step)。

15.【答案】C 解析：从后面“worrying”一词可以看出作者还是很紧张地 (nervously) 抬头，担心看不到星星。

16.【答案】D 解析：从“as far as I can see”可以得知此处是延伸开来 (stretching)。

17.【答案】A 解析：根据整句，整个银河系是如此的生动以至于我的双眼不需要适应 (adjust to) 黑暗就能看到。

18.【答案】C 解析：从后面的一个无底的深洞 (a bottomless hole) 可以得知作者是想感受这个星空到底有多深邃。

19.【答案】D 解析：头顶的星星像一张毯子样，是如此厚重以至于很难测量 (measure) 星空的深度。

20.【答案】B 解析：根据句意，当我回到车上的时候，我经过了一个标牌（sign），上面写着“永远不要停止向上看”。

Passage 5

【解读】本文为记叙文，讲述了一位高中生挽救了一名同时参加游泳比赛而溺水的对手的故事。

1.【答案】B 解析：考查名词和上下文语境。根据第一段讲到 befriend an enemy, 与敌人交朋友，所以应该是挽救了对手的生命。

2.【答案】D 解析：考查动词短语和上下文语境。根据后文他完成比赛，可知比赛如常开始。

3.【答案】B 解析：考查连词和上下文语境。根据前文他已经完成接力，“当”他在休息的时候。

4.【答案】C 解析：考查动词和上下文语境。根据后文可知，他忽然“发现，注意到”旁边泳道的男孩正溺水了。

5.【答案】C 解析：考查动词和上下文语境。根据后文 Xavier Staubs 跳进水里救他，可知这个男孩“溺水”了。

6.【答案】D 解析：考查名词和上下文语境。根据后文 Xavier dived back into the pool, 可知他“毫不犹豫”地去救人了。

7.【答案】A 解析：考查动词和上下文语境。根据语境可知，他把溺水的男孩拖到了安全的地方。

8.【答案】B 解析：考查副词和上下文语境。考查根据后文可知，他能自己呼吸了，可知是“幸运地”。

9.【答案】C 解析：考查形容词和上下文语境。根据后文可知，国会议员特地来表扬他，可知他救人的行为是“英勇的”。

10.【答案】D 解析：考查动词和上下文语境。根据后文议员将他把他的事迹载入国会议事录中，可知议员对他的行为非常“赞赏，认可”。

11.【答案】A 解析：考查动词和上下文语境。根据前文可知，议员来到 Xavier Staubs 的学校，“授予，颁发”奖励给他。

12.【答案】D 解析：考查动词和上下文语境。根据前文议员给予的赞扬，Xavier Staubs 的行为是收到“表扬”的。

13.【答案】B 解析：考查形容词和上下文语境。根据前文提到的“bad outcomes”可知，我们通常听说的都是不好的结局，“令人悲伤的”事情。

14.【答案】A 解析：考查名词和上下文语境。根据前文 Xavier Staubs 救人的故事可知，他树立了一个良好的“榜样”。

15.【答案】C 解析：考查连词短语和上下文语境。根据前文可知，Xavier Staubs 和被救的男孩是对手关系，但“尽管”是对手，他们依然帮助对方。

16.【答案】D 解析：考查副词和上下文语境。根据后文可知，“但是”Xavier Staubs 的母亲对他的行为已经习以为常。

17.【答案】B 解析：考查形容词和上下文语境。根据后文可知，因为对他的行为已经习惯，因此一点也不“惊讶”。

18.【答案】A 解析：考查动词与上下文语境。根据前文可知，他母亲的直觉告诉她 Xavier Staubs 与发生的事情“有关”。

19.【答案】A 解析：考查动词与上下文语境。根据后文可知，他母亲用她祖母养育孩子的方式“养育”她儿子。

20.【答案】C 解析：考查形容词和上下文语境。根据前文可知，Xavier Staubs 挽救对手的行

为是“无私的”。

Passage 6

【解读】本文介绍了考试焦虑症的成因及影响，并且提出了考试焦虑症的应对方式。

1. 【答案】A 解析：由 and work hard for the exams 可知，考试前有少许的焦虑有助于学生集中精力(concentrate)，故选 A。
2. 【答案】C 解析：少量的焦虑对学生有利，但是过度焦虑，他们宝贵的时间就会被白白浪费掉(wasted)。此处 anxious 和 anxiety 是同源词。
3. 【答案】C 解析：答案由第 2 题的答案解析可知。
4. 【答案】D 解析：根据下一句 For some, exam anxiety...可知此处想表达的是考试给学生带来的紧张情绪，故选 D。
5. 【答案】D 解析：此题可用排除法，demand“要求”，order“命令”和 suggest“建议”都不符合语境，只有 encourage“激励；鼓舞”合适，故选 D。
6. 【答案】B 解析：考试焦虑症是表现不佳，考试不及格及缺乏自信心的根本原因，故选 B。
7. 【答案】A 解析：有的学生天生容易焦虑，当他们压力很大(under great pressure)的时候，他们就会紧张，故答案选 A。
8. 【答案】B 解析：有的考生即使考试前准备很充分，但还是显得底气不足，故此处用 have a low opinion of 最合适。
9. 【答案】D 解析：他们害怕/担心自己在考试中会忘记(forget)所学过的知识。
10. 【答案】A 解析：然而，一旦他们压力过大，他们的担心(fear)就会成为事实(come true)。
11. 【答案】A 解析：纵观全文，第三第四段讲的都是应对考试压力的方法，因此该处用 avoiding(避免)最贴切。
12. 【答案】D 解析：由常识可知，每天定期学习几个小时，就能提高学生的自信心(confidence)。
13. 【答案】C 解析：建议学生找老师，家长或朋友等的原因是学生应付(handle)不了所面临的焦虑或紧张情绪。
14. 【答案】B 解析：学生找老师，家长或朋友等谈心的目的在于放松自己(relax themselves)。
15. 【答案】B 解析：根据 their kids 和 at home 可知，此处选 parents(家长)。
16. 【答案】C 解析：要缓解小孩的焦虑和紧张情绪，在家里创建一种平和、令人放松的(relaxing)氛围是极其有帮助的。
17. 【答案】B 解析：和接下来的 They don't have meals...相对应的是 eat，故选 B。
18. 【答案】D 解析：由 but 表示的转折关系可知，学生因为焦虑而失眠和饿肚子这种现象对他们的学习和身体健康都是有害的(harmful)。
19. 【答案】C 解析：更可取的是学生应该合理地安排/规划好(plan)时间，并且在学习过程中适当休息。
20. 【答案】A 解析：娱乐活动帮助学生放松心情，从而专注于学习。因此，学生应该抽出些时间来参与娱乐活动，最适合语境的是 hobbies(爱好)。

Passage 7

【解读】本文介绍了青少年在运动中的攻击性行为的现象、成因以及解决方法。

1. 【答案】B 解析：由 keep healthy 及 however 表示的转折关系可知，此处讲的是运动的负面影响，故选 B。
2. 【答案】A 解析：运动有可能会让小孩的自尊心下降，并且带来攻击性的行为，故 A 是最佳答案。

- 3.【答案】D 解析：在运动的过程中，他们声称自己曾被辱骂过或是被吆喝过。called names 和 shout at 在此处是近义词，故选 D。
- 4.【答案】A 解析：正因为这样，运动给许多儿童留下了不良的印象(impression)，故选 A。
- 5.【答案】B 解析：据前文提到的 aggressive(有攻击性的)一词可知，孩子们认为运动充满了暴力(violence)，故选 B。
- 6.【答案】B 解析：由第二段后面的内容可知，教练和家长对小孩在运动中的暴力行为负主要责任，也就是他们是小孩攻击性行为的主要原因(main cause)，故选 B。
- 7.【答案】C 解析：研究人员认为儿童看了他们父母的攻击性行为，然后就开始模仿(copy)，因此答案选 C。
- 8.【答案】C 解析：这种攻击性行为在儿童之间又进一步传播/扩散(spread)，故选 C。
- 9.【答案】D 解析：由 powerful 可知，父母和教练对小孩的影响很大，因为孩子们通常(usually)很尊敬他们。
- 10.【答案】A 解析：结合上文 aggressive adult behavior，可知有时父母的行为举止(behavior)也带有攻击性，故 A 是最佳选项。
- 11.【答案】A 解析：据下文提到的小孩受伤了，父母还是允许他们继续比赛可知，他们给孩子传达一个信息：胜利(winning)至上，因此答案选 A。
- 12.【答案】C 解析：由 parents shout insults 可知，当小孩在运动中攻击(behavior aggressively)别人的时候，他们的父母也会欢呼喝彩。
- 13.【答案】A 解析：由 even 表示递进关系可知，父母甚至教导他们的小孩，侮辱其他选手也是可以接受的(acceptable)，因此选 A。
- 14.【答案】D 解析：根据上一句的 violence 一词，我们知道儿童看到成人的暴力(violent)行为在电视上反复播放。
- 15.【答案】B 解析：谈到如何预防儿童在运动中发生暴力行为，家长和教练应该为小孩树立一个好榜样(examples)。
- 16.【答案】C 解析：同时他们也应该教会儿童什么才是人生更好的价值观(value)。
- 17.【答案】B 解析：答案由第二段 cheer when their child behaves 12 可得知。
- 18.【答案】D 解析：第二段提到...are pushed to continue playing even when they are injured，因此此处应该是讲当小孩受伤(injured)时，不应该让他们继续比赛。同时，下一句 If adults 19 children to play when injured 也揭示了答案。
- 19.【答案】D 解析：句意：假如家长允许(permit)小孩在受伤的情况下还坚持参加运动，这就透露出一条信息：比起健康(health)，赢得比赛更重要。
- 20.【答案】C 解析：答案由第 19 题的答案解析可知。injured 和身体的健康(health)有关，因此 C 是最佳选项。

Passage 8

【解读】本文介绍了手机在工作和生活方面带给我们的种种便利。

- 1.【答案】A 解析：手机提供一个快捷有效的方式让我们指导和应对(deal with)工作和社会事务安排。deal with 表示“处理；应对”。
- 2.【答案】C 解析：你的同事、学生或朋友通过手机能联系(connect)得上你。
- 3.【答案】D 解析：由 If you were unable to 5 your appointment 可知，此处是指约会(appointment)。
- 4.【答案】B 解析：句意：假如你和你的部门老板有约，你通常(usually)会打电话给他约定时间来见面。
- 5.【答案】A 解析：句意：假如你赴不了约，那你就得打电话……。keep an appointment 是“赴

约”之意。

6. 【答案】C 解析：根据下文的不需要浪费时间继续等，可推知此处是指迟到(late)。
7. 【答案】C 解析：既然你不能赴约或是姗姗来迟，那就唯有改变计划(change the plan)了。
8. 【答案】D 解析：改变计划就不需要再浪费(waste)时间去等了。
9. 【答案】B 解析：根据下一句 That is, you call ahead...可知，此处是以指(finger)来代步。
10. 【答案】A 解析：句意：打电话去核实商店是否有你需要(need)买的东西。
11. 【答案】D 解析：货物太贵的话，可以货比(compare)三家，以便能以最低的价钱买到。
12. 【答案】B 解析：乘坐火车或飞机用动词 take a train / plane。
13. 【答案】C 解析：查明价钱后，你就可以打电话去订(book)票。
14. 【答案】A 解析：下班后你想去商店买衣服，你可能要打电话查明那间商店是多晚(late)才停止营业。
15. 【答案】D 解析：由接下来的 In streets, you can see public phones...推知电话是到处可用/见的(available)。
16. 【答案】B 解析：根据...which will answer the call for you，可知电话有自动的(automatic)回复服务。
17. 【答案】C 解析：假如你不在家，又或是不想别人打扰(disturbed)你，你就可以关掉机器。
18. 【答案】D 解析：由双引号的内容可知，提前录好的信息会回复电话呼叫者(caller)。
19. 【答案】B 解析：句意：请留下你的名字和号码，我会尽快回电话(call...back)给你的。
20. 【答案】A 解析：由此可见，当对方不(方便)接电话的时候，留下(leave)自己的名字和号码比浪费时间来不断拨打要明智多了。

Passage 9

【解读】本文主要介绍了在美国的婚礼及成年礼等喜庆场面送礼时需要注意哪些方面。

1. 【答案】D 解析：由 other(其它的)以及结合 wedding 和 bar mitzvah(成年礼)等可知，这里是表示“庆祝；庆典”的意思，故选 D。
2. 【答案】B 解析：根据 about\$25.可推知，这里指的是价值(value)，故选 B。
3. 【答案】C 解析：由 the bride(新娘)以及同一段的 the couple(夫妇俩)可知，指的是婚礼(wedding)，故选 C。
4. 【答案】A 解析：由 When you buy a registered item 可知，清单上所登记的那些东西都是新娘喜欢(prefers)的。
5. 【答案】C 解析：假如你买了清单上所登记的一份礼物，就告诉店主，以便新郎新娘不会收到同样的(the same)礼物，故选 C。
6. 【答案】B 解析：在 baby shower 这个节日，给婴儿挑选一份合适的(suitable)礼物，故选 B。
7. 【答案】D 解析：由于场面隆重，礼物自然也要正式(formal)一点，故选 D。
8. 【答案】A 解析：把男孩的名字刻在笔上，意义重大，因此他会喜欢(appreciated)，故选 A。
9. 【答案】C 解析：据后面的...just be typical of(是.....的典型 / 特色)可知，礼物无须珍贵，但要有特色，故选 C。
10. 【答案】B 解析：在四个选项中，和 valuable(宝贵的)意义最贴近的是 rare(稀罕的；罕有的)，故选 B。
11. 【答案】D 解析：由代词 such，再结合上文提到 give a gift(送礼)可知，这样的礼物(gifts).....，故选 D。
12. 【答案】C 解析：根据前文的...just typical of your home land 可推知，所送的礼物能够体现出你的国家的文化(culture)。
13. 【答案】B 解析：收到关于你的国家的一套硬币，孩子们印象会特别深刻(be very

impressed)。

14.【答案】C 解析：由 but 可知，前后是转折关系，所以和 difficult to find...对应的是 common(普通的)，故选 C。

15.【答案】A 解析：住在美国的一户家庭，要表达(express)自己的感激之情的其中一种好方式就是...，故选 A。

16.【答案】D 解析：根据 such as(譬如)表示的列举关系得知，basketball game or concert.都属于娱乐活动(entertainment)，故选 D。

17.【答案】A 解析：当给生意上的拍档送礼时，不要给他们选择(choose)太私人的/个性化的，尤其是(particularly)送给女性的礼物。

18.【答案】B 解析：由第 17 题的答案解析可知 particularly 意思相当于 especially，这两者都有“尤其是”之意。

19.【答案】A 解析：根据 scarf(围巾)和 hat(帽子)以及 other types(其它种类的)可知，空格处是表示“衣物”的意思，故选 A。

20.【答案】D 解析：既然是适合办公室用的，自然是可以接受的(acceptable)，其它选项都不合语境，故选 D。

Passage 10

【解读】英语是世界上运用最广泛的语言之一。“我”喜欢英语，但起初“我”忽略听说，结果事倍功半。后来“我”改变了学习方法，重视读写，英语逐渐取得了巨大的进步。

1.【答案】C 解析：由句意可知，英语是世界上使用最广泛的(widely)其中一门语言，故选 C。

2.【答案】B 解析：既然英语是一门运用广泛的语言，因此(therefore)我们有必要学好它。

3.【答案】C 解析：由 just as(正如)可知，该空意思和 like(喜欢)接近，故选 interested(感兴趣的)。

4.【答案】D 解析：此处讲述作者刚开始学英语的时候，故用 in the beginning(起初)。

5.【答案】A 解析：由 without using them 可推知，作者仅仅是花了大量的时间去记住(memorize)语法规则而不加以运用。

6.【答案】D 解析：据 I often ignored other aspects 可知，作者很少(seldom)练听力和口语。

7.【答案】A 解析：正因为不注意方法，结果在多次的考试中作者的英语成绩都比数学成绩低(lower)。

8.【答案】B 解析：作者反复思考(think over)，最终得出一个结论(conclusion)：必须改变学习方法。

9.【答案】D 解析：答案由第 8 题的答案解析可知。

10.【答案】D 解析：由常识可知，作者看的是电视节目(programs)。

11.【答案】C 解析：作者尽量去理解(seize)听力材料的大意。

12.【答案】A 解析：众所周知，听力是学习英语的一个重要的部分(part)。

13.【答案】C 解析：由 other 可知，该空和 textbooks 是同一类事物，故选 C。

14.【答案】B 解析：有空时作者常常埋头看书，bury oneself in(埋头做某事)，故选 B。

15.【答案】C 解析：结合下句作者提高了阅读速度和能力，可推知他/她阅读时忽略了(ignoring)篇章中的单词。

16.【答案】A 解析：阅读能力得到提高，作者自然感到高兴(delighted)。

17.【答案】B 解析：由下一句的 writing，得知作者开始写作(writing)了。

18.【答案】B 解析：尽管作者经常犯错，但仍然坚持(stick to)写作。

19.【答案】D 解析：以上讲述的是学习英语的方法(ways)，故选 D。

20.【答案】A 解析：按照上述的方法坚持学英语的话，作者有信心(confident)在英语学习中

会取得长足的进步。

Passage 11

【解读】每个人都有各自的爱好，但是彼此的爱好又迥然不同。爱好可以充实我们的生活，同时也给我们带来许多其它的好处。

1. 【答案】B 解析：每个人都有某一种(kind)爱好，其它选项不合语境，故选 B。
2. 【答案】A 解析：由下文可知，每个人的爱好又是不一样的(different)。
3. 【答案】C 解析：选择何种爱好取决于(depend on)许多方面，包括个人的才能和兴趣。
4. 【答案】D 解析：据 such as 所列举的内容可知，此处指乐器(instruments)。
5. 【答案】A 解析：和 some are fond of(喜欢)...对应的是 prefer，故选 A。
6. 【答案】D 解析：根据 by which they can know what is happening around the world，且该词和 news(新闻)意思接近，故选 information(信息)。
7. 【答案】C 解析：根据常识，做运动能 keep healthy 且使人强身健体，故用 build up。
8. 【答案】B 解析：情绪低落(in low spirits)时，听音乐能驱走不快的情绪(unhappiness)。
9. 【答案】D 解析：和前文 be interested in 及 be fond of 对应的是 be crazy about(对.....狂热)。
10. 【答案】D 解析：有人选择旅游作为爱好，认为它提供(provide...with...)了一个了解各地文化风俗的机会。
11. 【答案】A 解析：也有人选择拿起(pick up)一本书安静地阅读。
12. 【答案】C 解析：前面提到 book，接着又说到 add to their knowledge，可知是阅读(reading)，因此答案选 C。
13. 【答案】B 解析：既然读书 add to their knowledge，也就是说他们学到(learn)很多知识。
14. 【答案】C 解析：综上所述，人们选择不同爱好的原因是多样的(various)，故选 C。
15. 【答案】A 解析：有些人时间过剩，感到无聊乏味。在四个选项中和 bored 并列且意思接近的是 meaningless(没有意思；毫无意义)，故选 A。
16. 【答案】B 解析：那些感到无聊的人想通过选择一个爱好来消磨/打发时间(kill time)。
17. 【答案】B 解析：学生做大量的作业和应对考试就是为了考取(be admitted to)一间理想的大学。
18. 【答案】D 解析：从重点大学毕业的学生，有望能找到一份满意的(satisfying)工作。
19. 【答案】A 解析：爱好能让学生放松(relax)，让他们恢复精力(refresh)，故选 A。
20. 【答案】C 解析：由文章最后的谚语“只学习不玩耍，聪明孩子也变傻”可知，学生要做到平衡(balance)学习和娱乐，也就是要劳逸结合，故选 C。

Passage 12

【解读】本文讲述了每年暑假成千上万的学生去国外找兼职的现状，并且列举了他们找兼职的种种艰辛。

1. 【答案】A 解析：由 As soon as the holiday season 19, companies will get rid of them 可知学生做的工作是季节性的(seasonal)。
2. 【答案】C 解析：据第一行 travel to other countries 知道学生到国外(abroad)找工作。
3. 【答案】C 解析：和 work(工作)对应的是 jobs。
4. 【答案】D 解析：由接下来的内容可知，现在学生找兼职没以前那么容易(easy)了。
5. 【答案】D 解析：句意：除非你能讲好那个国家的语言，否则很少(few)机会找到工作。故选 D。
6. 【答案】B 解析：若你想在法国找工作，雇主会要求(expect)你必须懂法语。
7. 【答案】A 解析：英国的学生发觉他们更容易(easier)在美国和澳大利亚找到工作。

- 8.【答案】B 解析：英国的学生发觉他们更容易在美国和澳大利亚找到工作的原因是他们说共同的(common)语言。
- 9.【答案】D 解析：根据接下来的例子可知，不是每个做兼职的学生都享受(enjoy)他们的经历的。
- 10.【答案】A 解析：此处表示 Sarah James 的工作是(work as)导游。
- 11.【答案】A 解析：在 Sarah James 当导游带队的旅途中(during the trip)。
- 12.【答案】D 解析：由 because 的因果关系可知，整个团被赶出旅店的原因是他们太吵闹了(make noises)。
- 13.【答案】C 解析：既然是一天二十四小时都要看护，显然那些小孩子都没有睡觉(slept)。
- 14.【答案】B 解析：由 It wasn't worth it(不值得)可知，工资很低(low)。
- 15.【答案】B 解析：结合本段可知，they 指代的是学生，因此选 B。
- 16.【答案】C 解析：前面提到学生想 have an easy time，可知他们只是把它当作假期(holiday)。
- 17.【答案】B 解析：事实上，学生所做的兼职不够稳定，而且只有在忙季旅店、饭店等才提供(provided)这些工作给学生。
- 18.【答案】D 解析：因此，学生很少有权利(rights)去选择他们的工作。
- 19.【答案】C 解析：句意：只要假期一结束(finishes)，雇主就会辞退他们。
- 20.【答案】A 解析：要是雇主不喜欢他们，也会解雇(fire)他们。

Passage 13

【解读】本章介绍的是加拿大的两种官方语言——英语和法语的使用情况。

- 1.【答案】C 解析：由空后的 English and French 可知答案选 C 正确。
- 2.【答案】B 解析：根据常识可知，或者根据空后的 but only one of these — Quebec 也可知。Quebec(魁北克省)是加拿大的十个省之一。
- 3.【答案】C 解析：由背景知识可知，魁北克省是由法国探险家所建立的。故选 C 符合语境，其他选项均不符合语境。
- 4.【答案】A 解析：根据历史常识与空前的 French explorers 以及空后的 discovered the rest 可推知选 A 正确。
- 5.【答案】D 解析：由空后的 to become an__6__country 可知选 D。left 在此意为“脱离”。
- 6.【答案】B 解析：结合第 5 小题可知，既然是脱离了大英帝国，那肯定是独立了。故选 B 正确。
- 7.【答案】A 解析：习惯搭配，be recognized as 意为“被认为是，被公认为”。
- 8.【答案】C 解析：由后面的信息 throughout the country 可知是“全国性的”，故答案选 C 合适。
- 9.【答案】B 解析：由空前的 television networks 不难知道选 B 最为合适。broadcast 在此作动词，意为“广播”。
- 10.【答案】C 解析：根据文化常识和空前的 Apart from in Quebec and a few places on the east coast...可知选 C。
- 11.【答案】D 解析：根据下文...impossible to find French on the menu...可知选 D。属于原词复现。
- 12.【答案】D 解析：根据本段首句中的 The same goes for traffic signs 可知答案选 D。属于原词复现。
- 13.【答案】B 解析：从下面的 on the menu 可知选 B。只有餐馆、宾馆才有 menu(菜单)。
- 14.【答案】A 解析：此处显然存在一个转折关系，故选 A 合适。其他选项均不符合逻辑。
- 15.【答案】D 解析：根据空前的 all products sold in Canada must, by law, have labels 可知，产

品有标签和使用说明。故选 D。

16.【答案】A 解析：根据下文 complete a special French language course. Under this 12, they are taught 不难得知，此处应该是指学生。

17.【答案】B 解析：根据前面的 that 11 can choose to complete a special French language course.可知，这是一个规划(programme)。

18.【答案】A 解析：斟酌四个选项，B 和 D 肯定不合适。再根据前面的 French language course 可知，课程就应该包含很多科目才对，而不是课本。A 更符合语境和常识。

19.【答案】C 解析：与下文的 start 相一致。故选 C。

20.【答案】D 解析：根据上文 it is likely that all their lessons will be in French.和 However 可知，此空应该是与 French 相对应。故选 D 最合适。bilingualism 意为“双语”。

Passage 14

【解读】作者失业后到处疯狂地找工作来养家糊口。后来遇到他高中的一位校友，并成为了他的员工。经历过种种困难后，他最终意识到真正的朋友在生活中极其重要。

1.【答案】B 解析：作者被告知不得不离开公司，自然心情难受(upset)， 故选 B。

2.【答案】A 解析：作者需要养家糊口(support a big family)。

3.【答案】C 解析：由于作者失业了，可推知他极度需要(need)钱来养家。

4.【答案】D 解析：既失业，又缺钱，作者关心(concerned)的是从哪里找到一份新工作(job)。

5.【答案】A 解析：答案由第 4 题答案解析可知。

6.【答案】D 解析：为了解决(work out)失业和养家的问题，作者发了疯一般东奔西跑。

7.【答案】C 解析：作者浏览了几乎所有的报纸并且记下(write down)几乎所有的号码。

8.【答案】B 解析：作者把那些公司的号码记下来是为了打电话(call)找工作。

9.【答案】D 解析：一直等到作者找到(found)工作后他才定下心来。

10.【答案】D 解析：据...getting along well with at high school 及 after graduation 可知，作者和他的新雇主曾经是校友(schoolmate)。

11.【答案】A 解析：倘若作者早点(earlier)联系他的校友的话，他就会得到及时的帮助。

12.【答案】C 解析：Mr. John Brown 一边说，一边递给(passing)他一杯咖啡。

13.【答案】B 解析：因为毕业以来都没见过对方，可知他们邂逅彼此的心情都很激动(excited)。

14.【答案】C 解析：花时间做某事，用结构 spend time doing sth.， 故选 C。

15.【答案】A 解析：根据下一行的 suggestions(建议)一词，可知此处也是建议(advice)之意。

16.【答案】B 解析：由...my good suggestion 推知，对方对作者的建议很满意(pleased)。

17.【答案】B 解析：作者的雇主提供(offered)了一份工作给他。

18.【答案】D 解析：作者的新工作不需要太多的经验，因为他对这个领域不够熟悉(familiar)。

19.【答案】A 解析：当作者领到新工作的第一笔(amount)钱的时候，他第一次哭了，故选 A。

20.【答案】C 解析：作者哭的原因是这是他长大以来第一次赚(earn)这么多的钱。earn money = make money “赚钱”。

Passage 15

【解读】本文讲述了“我”在纽约居住时找不到理想的工作，总是关注生活的阴暗面，觉得生活很苦闷，后来改变了思维方式和生活态度，最终如愿以偿地找到了一份心仪的工作。

1.【答案】A 解析：尽管“我”学历高，工作(working)经验丰富，但还是找不到一份“令人满意的”(satisfying)工作。

2.【答案】B 解析：答案由第 1 题的答案解析可知。

- 3.【答案】B 解析：由第三段 I stopped the bus...可知作者是驾驶校车的。
- 4.【答案】D 解析：根据 for I had lost my flat 可知，“我”和朋友“住”(living)在一起。
- 5.【答案】C 解析：由第一段可知，“我”在找工作，而要找工作自然要“面试”的，故 interviews 最符合语境。
- 6.【答案】A 解析：结合前面提到的面试可知，有间公司打电话给“我”，告诉“我”得不到那份“工作”(job)。
- 7.【答案】C 解析：由 Why has my life become so hard? 可知“我”感到很“痛苦”，painfully 是最佳选项。
- 8.【答案】D 解析：句意：“我”把车停下来，然后小女孩做好“下车”(get off)的准备，故选 D。
- 9.【答案】D 解析：小女孩给我一个耳环，并且叫我“保管”(keep)好它，故选 D。
- 10.【答案】B 解析：由下文的 The earring was painted black 可知，那个女孩递给我的是一枚耳环(ring)。
- 11.【答案】C 解析：句意是：“我”突然顿悟/明白……。sth. struck sb.是固定的结构，意思是“某人突然想到/领悟某事”。
- 12.【答案】C 解析：“我”过多地关注(give much attention to)生活中错误的而并非正确的事情。
- 13.【答案】B 解析：由 rather than“而不是”表示否定得知，所填的词意思与前面的词“wrong”相反，故 right 是正确答案。
- 14.【答案】A 解析：由 The earring was painted black and said “BE HAPPY” .可知，“我”听从了那个女孩的建议，保持乐观的心态。
- 15.【答案】B 解析：前文说到，I make a list of fifty things I was happy with，后来决定往这张“单”(list) 添加更多开心的事情。
- 16.【答案】D 解析：根据后文的 medical workers 可知，“我”是应邀去给“医务人员”开讲座的，打电话给“我”的那个人是“医院”(hospital)的主任。
- 17.【答案】A 解析：由下文 My day there went very well, and before long I got a well-paid job. 得知，“我”是应邀去“开”讲座的。
- 18.【答案】C 解析：由下文...before long I got a well-paid job.可得知，“我”那天在医院为医务人员所开的讲座很成功，故选 C。go well 意思是“进展顺利”。
- 19.【答案】D 解析：根据文意，“我”“意识到”(realize)正是因为“我”改变了自己的思维方式，“我”的“生活”(life)才得到彻底的改变。
- 20.【答案】A 解析：由 19 题的解析可知。

Passage 16

【解读】作者的父亲是一位生活难以温饱的律师，但他很善解人意，经常表扬自己的子女且尊重他们的选择，这对作者日后的影响很大。

- 1.【答案】C 解析：根据倒数第二段可知，作者的父亲的本意是想当一名生物学家，但是作者的爷爷说服了他当律师(go into law), 故选 lawyer。
- 2.【答案】C 解析：作者的父亲从不责骂他们，而是通过表扬的方式来教育他们，因此他很与众不同(special)。
- 3.【答案】A 解析：根据第二行 He never blamed us, but used...可知，不是责骂，而是表扬(praise)。
- 4.【答案】C 解析：根据句意，作者还记得(remember)小时候他说过别人的坏话。
- 5.【答案】B 解析：答案由下文的 unpleasant(令人不快的)可知，它和 unkind(不友好的)是近

义词关系。

6. 【答案】C 解析：作者的父亲教导他：说别人的坏话反映出(reflection)一个人的秉性，故选 C。
7. 【答案】B 解析：作者的父亲进一步向他解释说(explained)，倘若他寻找别人的优点，那么他就会得到最好的回报(in return)。
8. 【答案】D 解析：由 7 题的答案解析可知。in time “及时”，by turns “轮流”，而 by chance “偶然”。
9. 【答案】D 解析：根据句意，在作者的生活和日后经营公司当中，他都遵循(follow)父亲教给他的那条法则，故选 principle。
10. 【答案】A 解析：根据下文所举的例子可知，作者的父亲尊重他小孩的选择，因此很善解人意(understanding)。
11. 【答案】A 解析：由校长让作者作出选择可推知，办杂志耗费(take up)了他太多的时间。make up “化妆；和好；构成”，pick up “捡起；开车接”，keep up “加油；与……齐头并进”。
12. 【答案】D 解析：由 or 可知，是要在两者之间作出选择(choice)。
13. 【答案】B 解析：据 decided 可知，父亲想动摇作者所作出的决定(decision)。
14. 【答案】C 解析：根据文意，作者的爷爷说服(persuaded)作者的父亲当律师(go into law)。
15. 【答案】A 解析：由下文可知，作者的父亲本想当生物学家，但最终却当了律师，因此他一直(always)都后悔听从了父亲的劝告。
16. 【答案】B 解析：作者的父亲本想(wanted)当生物学家，但他并没有追求他的梦想(pursue his dream)。
17. 【答案】D 解析：由 16 题的答案解析可知。
18. 【答案】C 解析：结果证明；正如结果显示的那样(as it turned out)……，故答案选 C。run out “跑出；消耗完”，put out “扑灭(火)”，get out “出去”。
19. 【答案】B 解析：由文章的第二段…leave to work on my magazine 可知，它是一本杂志，故选 B。
20. 【答案】D 解析：受到父亲的影响，作者用他父亲抚养(raised)他的那种方式来养育他的子女。bring…up 和 raise 是同义词，它们都有“把……抚养成人”之意。故答案选 D。

Passage 17

【解读】Mrs. Neidl 在舞台设计和艺术方面给了作者很多鼓励和建议。在她的影响和鼓舞下，作者工作越来越努力，也越来越有信心，最终在生活和事业上取得了很大的成功。

1. 【答案】B 解析：根据 but 表示的转折关系可知，她的嗓音尽管不好听(unpleasant)，但她很会鼓励人，故选 B。
2. 【答案】A 解析：由文章最后一句 Her 19 in me has inspired me to…可知，她很会激励人，因此答案是 inspiring。
3. 【答案】C 解析：根据 She wanted to know how I thought…可知，Mrs. Neidl 询问作者的见解(opinion)。
4. 【答案】D 解析：根据句意，Mrs. Neidl 想知道作者处理(deal with)问题的方式。
5. 【答案】A 解析：由后面的 nothing 可知，作者不知道(had no idea)如何回答。
6. 【答案】D 解析：由于作者对舞台设计一无所知，他不知道如何作答。know nothing about “对……一无所知”。
7. 【答案】C 解析：根据…ask me for my 3可知，作者逐步开始回应了她提出的问题(questions)。

- 8.【答案】B 解析：由双引号的内容可知，这里是 Mrs. Neidl 提出的一个口号，因此 motto(座右铭)最适合。
- 9.【答案】D 解析：口号的内容是“尽力，我们以后(later)会变得越来越好”，故选 D。
- 10.【答案】D 解析：作者起初害怕失败，但在 Mrs. Neidl 的鼓励下，变得自信(confident)起来。
- 11.【答案】A 解析：作为新生的作者被评为“学生艺术助理”。recognize...as...是“被评为……”之意。
- 12.【答案】C 解析：作者获得这个荣誉是因为他投入了很多时间和付出了大量的努力(effort)。
- 13.【答案】B 解析：作者那年意识到(realized)，他余生要从事的工作就是舞台设计。
- 14.【答案】C 解析：文章接下来谈的是作者的变化，可知 Mrs. Neidl 让作者发生了很大的变化(change)。
- 15.【答案】A 解析：作者不光变得更坚强，而且还发现(discovered)了自己浓厚的兴趣和一个以前不为自己所知的世界。
- 16.【答案】B 解析：句意：Mrs. Neidl 教会作者不要在乎(care about)别人对自己行为的评价。
- 17.【答案】B 解析：同时，Mrs. Neidl 还教作者不要害怕(afraid)，而是要敢于冒险。
- 18.【答案】D 解析：根据常识可知，难过(upset)的时候才需要安慰的，因此答案选 D。
- 19.【答案】A 解析：由文章的第三段...but Mrs. Neidl believed that I could do well 可知，她很信任(trust)作者，故选 A。
- 20.【答案】C 解析：Mrs. Neidl 对作者的信任，让他做成了以前他认为不可能(possible)做到的事情。

Passage 18

【解读】本文是记叙文。讲述了起初水果店老板误以为乞丐是伪装的，故对他态度很恶劣，结果路人也人云亦云；有个老人善待了乞丐，路人也仿效他的做法。这说明了一个道理：榜样的力量是无穷的，我们必须注意自己的言行。

- 1.【答案】D 解析：由 angry 和 rude 可推知，水果店老板很生气，他“命令”(ordered)乞丐走开。
- 2.【答案】C 解析：上文提到水果店老板命令乞丐离开，但他好像没“听见”(hear)。
- 3.【答案】A 解析：根据逻辑关系可知，乞丐不理睬，故老板显得“更生气”(angrier)。
- 4.【答案】B 解析：根据句意：乞丐是伪装的，其目的“只不过/仅仅”(only)是为了骗钱。
- 5.【答案】A 解析：由 busiest 可推知，市场当时很“拥挤”(crowded)。
- 6.【答案】B 解析：与上文中提到的 cheat 相对应，故选 dishonesty(不诚实)。
- 7.【答案】A 解析：由于害怕，乞丐把头埋在(buried)在毯子下面。
- 8.【答案】C 解析：上文说到路人“责备”(blame)乞丐，故选 scold，它和 blame 是同义词。
- 9.【答案】D 解析：根据下一句的 woke...up(唤醒)可知，乞丐在地上睡觉(sleeping)。
- 10.【答案】D 解析：句意：老人唤醒乞丐并“善意地”(kindly)询问他冷不冷。
- 11.【答案】B 解析：句意：老人和乞丐说话，但他不回答/不作声(make no reply)。
- 12.【答案】C 解析：老人轻轻握住(held)乞丐的手…… hold one's hand 意为“握着某人的手”。
- 13.【答案】A 解析：由下文老人回家取来了一堆衣物并叫乞丐穿上毛衣可推知，乞丐的手是“冷冰冰的”(freezing)。
- 14.【答案】B 解析：由同一句的 sweater 可知，老人是回家拿“衣服”(clothes)的。clothes 和 sweater 是上义词和下义词的关系。
- 15.【答案】D 解析：乞丐手脚冰冷，因此老人催促他穿上(put...on)毛衣。

16. 【答案】B 解析：由围观的路人纷纷把“零钱”(change)给了乞丐可推知，他们很“同情”(show pity for)他的遭遇。
17. 【答案】A 解析：由上文句中的 change(零钱)可知，很快乞丐满手都是“硬币”(coins)了。
18. 【答案】C 解析：在许多情况下，我们的言行对周围的人可能会产生很大的影响(effect)。
19. 【答案】D 解析：我们的言行影响周围的人，因为他们往往会模仿(imitate)我们的行为。
20. 【答案】C 解析：由 instead of 得知，其前后构成对立的关系。positive(积极的；肯定的)的反义词应是 negative(消极的；否定的)。

Passage 19

【解读】本文讲述的是作者长途开车，中途暂停休息时，被一对中年夫妇的善举所感动的故事。

1. 【答案】C 解析：根据第二段的内容可知作者开车去和丈夫会合(join)，其它选项都不合题意，故选 C。
2. 【答案】D 解析：句意：作者计划(intended)在晚餐前到达目的地。
3. A 由于作者急于到达目的地，可推知她很长一段时间都开得很快(quickly)，且中途不休息，故答案选 A。
4. 【答案】C 解析：根据逻辑，after driving for many miles，作者会很累(tired)，故选 C。
5. 【答案】A 解析：连续开了许多英里，作者累了，需要休息一下来恢复精力(get refreshed)，故选 A。
6. 【答案】B 解析：由 deserted(荒凉的)及 almost nobody was in sight，可知该地区很安静(quiet)。
7. 【答案】B 解析：由第二段首句的 with my daughter 可推知作者是带着她的女儿进洗手间的。
8. 【答案】D 解析：据 they were waiting for us 以及 she and her husband wanted to...得知，是夫妇俩(couple)在外面徘徊。
9. 【答案】A 解析：见到有人在外面徘徊，作者自然感到好奇(curious)。
10. 【答案】D 解析：听到那妇人说他们夫妇俩居然是在等自己，作者感到很惊讶(surprised)。
11. 【答案】B 解析：由第四段最后一句 they wanted to ensure that I got safely back on my way 可知他们想看着作者母女俩安全地回到车上(car)。
12. 【答案】C 解析：这对中年夫妇看着作者母女俩安全上车，那是因为他们觉得这种地方有可能不安全，故选 dangerous。
13. 【答案】A 解析：句意：中年妇女告诉(told)作者，他们有一个女儿像作者这般年纪。
14. 【答案】D 解析：这对中年妇女在洗手间外面等作者母女，直到她们平安地上车，这种做法考虑很周全，故选 D。
15. 【答案】A 解析：由 young, naive 等词可知，作者缺乏社会阅历，她从没(never)想到她的身边潜在着种种危险。
16. 【答案】C 解析：中年夫妇对作者如此照顾，因此作者很感激(thanked)他们。
17. 【答案】B 解析：作者继续赶路，并安全抵达(reached)了目的地。
18. 【答案】D 解析：到现在为止，作者都未曾知道(got)那对中年夫妇的名字。
19. 【答案】C 解析：尽管多年过去了，作者仍然没有忘记(forgotten)他们的善意，故选 C。
20. 【答案】B 解析：翅膀(wings)是天使的标志，作者把那对善良的中年夫妇比喻成没有翅膀的天使。即使我们看不到他们的翅膀，但不代表他们不是天使

Passage 20

【解读】本文记叙了“我”上周邂逅大学的同学比尔。比尔变化很大，前后判若两人。

1. 【答案】B 解析：根据...didn't 2 seem like the same 可知比尔变化(change)很大，故选B。
2. 【答案】A 解析：句意：比尔变化很大。实际上，他甚至(even)不像同一个人。
3. 【答案】C 解析：根据第三段...when we were college students together 以及 Bill and I were in the same class in college 等，可知“我”和比尔是大学(college)同学。
4. 【答案】D 解析：比尔性格开朗，很乐意(ready)开晚会。其它选项皆不合语境。
5. 【答案】A 解析：比尔凌晨两三点钟也想着(think much of)去酒吧喝酒。think much of 在此有“整天惦念”之意。
6. 【答案】D 解析：在四个选项中和喝酒最接近的是看电影(movie)，两者都是娱乐活动。
7. 【答案】C 解析：由...interesting __8 和 amuse 可知，有比尔在的时候，生活永远不会枯燥乏味(boring)。
8. 【答案】B 解析：在四个选项中，让我们发笑和逗乐的，自然是笑话(jokes)了。
9. 【答案】D 解析：“我”在外出差时邂逅比尔。run into 表示“偶遇；邂逅”之意。
10. 【答案】D 解析：起初“我”不敢肯定(sure)他是不是比尔。
11. 【答案】A 解析：因为比尔的形象改变了许多，因此他看起来不像同(same)一个人。
12. 【答案】C 解析：直到“我”走近(got closer)才确定他就是比尔。
13. 【答案】B 解析：比尔变化太大了，以至于“我”差点认(recognize)不出来。
14. 【答案】C 解析：“我”对比尔的形象还停留(remained)在大学时代。
15. 【答案】A 解析：“我”和比尔聊天，却很少共同语言，彼此仿佛(seem)成了陌生人。
16. 【答案】B 解析：自己本身都变化(change)很大，却指望别人一成不变，这明显是愚蠢的(foolish)想法。
17. 【答案】B 解析：答案由第16题的答案解析可知。与 remain the same 相对的是 change。
18. 【答案】D 解析：与现在的比尔相比，“我”更喜欢以前的(old)。与 old 对应的是 new。
19. 【答案】A 解析：本题可用排除法，与 sweet(甜美的；美好的)并列，在四个选项中 unforgettable“难忘的”最合适，故选A。
20. 【答案】C 解析：或许比尔也喜欢以前的“我”，也就是说他可能也有同样的想法(felt)。

第二节·迎难而上

Passage 1

【解读】本文讲述的是我们所吃的食物对我们的健康产生的影响，我们要吃一些平衡的饮食，多吃蔬菜，水果，谷物等。

1. 【答案】D 解析：固定搭配。Lift ...to...把...举到....；本句是指聪明地吃不仅仅是分析举到嘴边的每一口食物。而是有整体的考虑。
2. 【答案】C 解析：形容词辨析。A 严肃的 B 非常棒的 C 明确的 D 分开的；以前我们认为明确数量的营养物质是健康的关键。
3. 【答案】A 解析：名词辨析。A 关键 B 点，意义 C 领先 D 中心；key 与介词 to 连用表示“...的关键”。
4. 【答案】B 解析：形容词辨析。A 严格的 B 不同的 C 典型的 D 自然的；以前我们认为明确数量的营养物质是健康的关键，而现在我们的想法有了变化，故使用 different 不同的。
5. 【答案】B 解析：动词辨析。A 挽救 B 预防 C 禁止 D 冒犯；本句是指健康的饮食不仅仅可以预防心脏病而且还可以预防其他的一些疾病。
6. 【答案】A 解析：固定搭配。In general 一般说来，总的说来；指健康的饮食可以预防一般

的疾病。

7.【答案】C 解析：固定搭配。Focus on 聚焦于...；现在科学家们聚焦于一定时间之内的饮食的平衡。

8.【答案】A 解析：介词用法辨析。Over 在...期间（短期时间）；over several days 指几天期间。

9.【答案】C 解析：固定搭配。Rather than 而不是...；科学家关注的是一段时期之内的饮食的平衡，而不是具体的营养物质的数量。

10.【答案】B 解析：动词辨析。A 传达 B 消费 C 进入 D 耗费；指在每一顿饭里被消费的营养物质的数量。

11.【答案】A 解析：形容词辨析。A 重要的 B 最初的 C 有效的 D 高效的；这些营养物质对健康很重要。

12.【答案】C 解析：形容词辨析。A 被打扰的 B 压抑的 C 惊讶的 D 愉快的；我们了解的越多，我们就会越惊讶于这些物质中所含有的营养物质的数量。

13.【答案】B 解析：动词辨析。A 保存 B 包含 C 达到 D 维持；指这些食品中所包含的营养物质。

14.【答案】B 解析：动词辨析。A 干涉 B 相互影响 C 占据 D 休息；指这些物质之间相互影响保存我们健康。

15.【答案】C 解析：固定搭配。On the right track 在正确的轨道上。如果我们的饮食很均衡，那么我们的健康就会处于正确的轨道上。

16.【答案】D 解析：固定搭配。Make up 组成；如果水果，蔬菜和谷物组成了我们的食品的四分之三，我们就会很健康。

17.【答案】B 解析：动词辨析。A 从事于 B 充满 C 参与 D 收拾；用瘦肉，鸡肉，鱼或者蛋来组成另外的四分之一的饮食。

18.【答案】C 解析：动词辨析。A 删除 B 摆脱 C 避免 D 宠坏；你选择吃的食物以及你选择避免的食物都对我们的健康有很大的影响。

19.【答案】D 解析：名词辨析。A 概念 B 犹豫 C 原因 D 怀疑；毫无疑问我们做出的每一个决定都对我们的健康产生很大的影响。

20.【答案】C 解析：名词辨析。A 结果 B 功能 C 影响 D 承诺；我们做出的每一个决定都对我们的健康产生很大的影响。

Passage 2

【解读】该篇文章主要谈论的是现如今的人们的阅读能力。先是说明当今大多数人在阅读方面的忽视和缺陷。点明阅读在生活中对人们的积极影响，并讲述如何去克服阅读的陋习以及如何去更好的阅读。

1.【答案】D 解析：下文的“advancing in one”在文中是晋升、升职的意思。Applying for a job 固定搭配申请、应聘工作。而 doing a job 做一份工作与下文的语境不符合，这里表达的是“在就业或工作晋升中”，因此 getting 是最佳选项，getting a job 意为就业、找工作。

2.【答案】A 解析：在文章最后一段点明 Charle 的阅读训练让他由一分钟看 172 个字提升到一分钟看 1378 个字。这是一种快速阅读及理解的能力。与下文呼应这里应填 quickly。易错选的 easily，但是“容易阅读和理解的能力”本身是不合逻辑。

3.【答案】C 解析：与上文的“unfortunately”对应，这里应填 poor。Poor readers“阅读菜鸟”的意思。

4.【答案】B 解析：通过下文的“never get over them”从未克服它们可知，上面说的是一种早年养成的阅读陋习，因此，选择 habits。

5. 【答案】A 解析: deficiency 缺点、缺陷, lies in 在于、存在于。该句大意是主要的(阅读)缺陷存在于语言的本身, 即文字当中。
6. 【答案】C 解析: take individually 单方面的看, 孤立地看。该句的大意是文字的一些其他的意思、含义受它们存在于的短语、句子及段落所影响。这里填 some, 其他选项不符合文意。
7. 【答案】D 解析: 下文说“没有训练的读者没有将文字放在文章段落里去理解”, 并有出现了“however”, 因此与上文说的正确读法是相反的, 因此 unfortunately 更符合文意。Logically 符合逻辑地。
8. 【答案】D 解析: 句意为“在阅读时经常反复读”, 因为选 Reread 重读。
9. 【答案】A 解析: look back over 回首看, you have just read 缺少宾语, 因此填 what。
10. 【答案】C 解析: slow down the speed“使速度降下来。”, cut down on 削减。其他两项不符。
11. 【答案】B 解析: 这里的 one 是泛指, 指有上文说的两阅读陋习的人。
12. 【答案】A 解析: accelerator 这里指让人快速阅读的机器。Actor 演员, amplifier 扩音器, observer 遵守者, 观察者。因此答案是 A 选项与下文限定时间快速阅读相呼应。
13. 【答案】D 解析: 由前面的“faster”可知 than 是最佳选择。
14. 【答案】C 解析: enabling 有可能, 或有条件完成的。leading 重要的, 主要的。Making 制作。indicating 指示, 标志。该句的大意是“加速阅读器让逐字阅读, 倒回去读, 小声念读成为不可能的事。”因此, 选项 C, making sth impossible 使...成为不可能符合。
15. 【答案】B 解析: sacrificed 牺牲。与“read ideas and concepts”相呼应, 填 comprehension, 理解大意。
16. 【答案】A 解析: not only...but (also) 固定搭配。
17. 【答案】C 解析: 与“many people”相呼应, 填 their。
18. 【答案】B 解析: Take意为以...为例子, 为上文“reading skill drastically improved after some training”作例证。
19. 【答案】D 解析: 由下文的“now”可知, 172 字一分钟是训练之前的事, 因此填 before。
20. 【答案】D 解析: “reading material”可知, 用 go through 浏览符合文意。

Passage 3

【解读】本文属于说明文阅读, 作者通过这篇文章主要向我们描述了语言的某些方面是与生俱来的, 语言本身并不是自动发展的, 但也通过后天学习改变。

1. 【答案】B 解析: 此处意为: 当人类刚刚开始进化, 他们如同新生儿一样不会运用语言这种工具。evolved 逐渐发展, 进化符合题意。generated 生殖, 发展; born (bear 的过去分词) 不能作谓语动词; originated 起源, 不能用 first 修饰。
2. 【答案】A 解析: 根据语法分析, 答案应用来修饰语言的。valuable 珍贵的; appropriate 合适的, 适当的; convenient 方便的, 便利的; favorite 最喜欢的。语言并不是人类选择的结果, 而是人类在进化过程中慢慢发展起来的, 对人类来说, 应当是珍贵的。
3. 【答案】A 解析: 此处意思是: 语言的发展增加了人类未来的成就和文化进步的可能性。attainments 成就; feasibility 可行性; entertainments 娱乐; evolution 进化。
4. 【答案】D 解析: 此处意为: 许多语言学家认为进化使人们产生和具备了语言的能力。固定短语 be responsible for 对.....负责, 是.....的原由。其它选项不与 for 搭配。
5. 【答案】C 解析: 根据语法分析, 空格后应是一个宾语从句, 而 A, B, D 三项后都不能接从句做直接宾语。confirm(确认)名词; inform(通知)sb.of sth. convince(使某人确信) sb.of sth.
6. 【答案】D 解析: 固定搭配 provide sb.with sth.意为“向(人)提供(物)”

- 7.【答案】B 解析：此处意为：我们高度发达的大脑是我们具备了其它低等动物所不具备的语言能力。显然，这里是把人和低等动物相比较。因此选 organisms 有机体，生物体。
- 8.【答案】A 解析：此句意思是：人类的语言能力是与生俱来的，但语言本身也在逐渐发展，所以这种能力应该是潜在的。potential 潜力；performance 履行；preference 偏爱；passion 激情
- 9.【答案】A 解析：此句句义是：语言本身作为童年时期大脑生长的一种功能，其发展是缓慢的。as (作为，当作)合乎题意。Like 作为介词的意思是“像……一样”。
- 10.【答案】B 解析：此句意为：语言的发展有一个关键期，人体的成长是生物变化的过程。biological 生物的；ideological 思想上的；social 社会的；psychological 心理的。
- 11.【答案】A 解析：此处意为：目前人们对“先天论”评论观点不一，但是支持某些天生能力的证据却是确凿无疑的。reviews 评论；reference 参考；reaction 反应；recommendation 推荐。
- 12.【答案】C 解析：从 11 题可看出，作者是倾向于先天论的，为了进一步证明先天论是有道理的，作者选择了以学校为例加以说明，因此这里应填一个表示递进关系的词 Indeed(甚至)。
- 13.【答案】D 解析：此处意思是：越来越多的学校发现在什么年级学外语较容易，根据常识(低年级学外语较容易)以及后文的 Young children often can learn several languages by being 14 to them, while adults...可以选定答案。
- 14.【答案】B 解析：此处意为：通过接触多种语言，孩子们可以学会好几种语言。be exposed to 是固定搭配，接触到。reveal(显露)sth.to sb, 不合题意，因本题中的 them 指 languages。其余选项不与 to 搭配。engage in 从事；be involved in 参与。
- 15.【答案】C 解析：此句意思是：一旦母语的规则被深深印入脑海中，成年人就很难再学好另一种语言。rules 规则，规律；regulations 规定；formations 构成，构造；constitutions 宪法，章程。
- 16.【答案】A 解析：分析上下文的逻辑关系，从句意思是：语言的某些方面肯定是先天的。主句意思是：语言不会在与人隔绝的状况下自行发展。前后应为转折关系。
- 17.【答案】D 解析：此句意为：与人隔绝的儿童不能掌握好一门语言。isolated 孤立的，与人隔绝的；distinguished 区别的，杰出的；different 不同的；protected 受到保护的。
- 18.【答案】D 解析：此句总结前几句，意为：必须通过与他人交往，语言才能够发展。interaction 相互作用；exposition 暴露；comparison 比较；contrast 对比。
- 19.【答案】A 解析：根据分析，本句中的“this”和“even more basic”分别指代上句的“interaction with other human beings”和“necessary”，此处所填词对应上文中的 language development。也就是说，language acquisition 语言习得。appreciation 欣赏,感激；requirement 要求；alternative 转移，转变，转换。
- 20.【答案】C 解析：本句功能是以另一种方式解释前文中的“imitative, learned behavior.(模仿性的后天行为)”。In other words 换言之，换句话说；As a result 结果是；After all 毕竟；Above all 首先。

Passage 4

【解读】这是一篇夹叙夹议类的文章。在现代，野生动物正在遭受巨大威胁，每天都有一些物种灭绝。白顶鹤就是其中之一。但是，有很多人正在竭尽全力保护这些物种免于灭绝。Chris 和 Tim 通过努力，帮助一只名叫 Emma 的雌鹤繁殖了五只幼鹤。

- 1.【答案】D 解析：根据第一句“Wildlife has been greatly threatened in the modern age”和最后一句提到的“...the species from going out of existence”可以推知，野生动物正在遭受巨大威胁，

每天都有一些物种灭绝，即：“消失”。D 选项正确。

2.【答案】B 解析：前文提到每天都有物种消失，那么该句应指科学家们正在竭尽全力保护这些物种，使它们免于灭绝。故 B 选项正确。

3.【答案】C 解析：上文最后一句提到科学家们竭尽全力保护濒临灭绝的物种，由此推知，该处应指 Chris 和 Tim 帮助濒危物种繁殖，增加它们的数量，这样它们才不至于灭绝。故该空应指“繁殖”，C 选项正确。

4.【答案】A 解析：自从 2004 年，Emma 一直由 Chris 和 Tim 照顾。该空和下一句中的“human caretaker”呼应。故选 A。

5.【答案】C 解析：根据空后的“human caretakers”可知，caretaker 当然是照看 Emma 的。故该句应指：出生在一个国际鹤基地，Emma 由人类抚养照看。故选 C。

6.【答案】B 解析：根据空后的 though（尽管）可知，though 前后的两个句子之间是转折关系。后面提到，她过得很开心。根据转折关系，那么前文应该表示“但是这导致了出乎意料的结果”。B 选项正确。

7.【答案】A 解析：根据下文中的“become deeply attached to humans...even ...killing some of them”等内容可知，因为 Emma 一直由人类照看，所以它没有将自己看作是一只鹤，而是深深的依恋上了人类。故选 A。

8.【答案】B 解析：根据上文，Emma 不把自己当作鹤，所以它“拒绝”和雄鹤生活在一起。B 选项正确。

9.【答案】D 解析：根据 even（甚至）这个递进关系可知，Emma 不仅拒绝和雄鹤生活在一起，而且因为弄死了几只雄鹤而“臭名昭著”。故 D 选项正确。

10.【答案】D 解析：Emma 拒绝和雄鹤生活，这当然使得她“不可能”生育小鹤，成为妈妈。D 选项正确。

11.【答案】C 解析：上文提到 Emma 拒绝和雄鹤生活，使得她不可能生育小鹤。下文提到两位动物园管理员不想看到这一物种的灭绝。由此推知，上下文之间是转折关系。C 选项正确。

12.【答案】A 解析：经过努力，Chris 和 Tim 成功的将“人工繁殖”和“自然繁殖”结合在一起。A 选项正确。

13.【答案】D 解析：Chris 和 Tim 成功的将“人工繁殖”和“自然繁殖”结合在一起，这使得 Emma 诞育了五只幼鹤。enable sb. to do sth.意为“使……能够做某事”，D 选项正确。

14.【答案】C 解析：根据后文的 more efforts must be made 可以推知，尽管两个人为自己的成就感到骄傲，但是他们还需要付出更多努力，因为野生鹤的数量在减少。所以他们还不能完全放心（白鹤不会灭绝）。故选 C。assured 意为“确定的，有把握的，自信的”。

15.【答案】D 解析：根据 because 可知，前后句之间是因果关系，根据 more efforts must be made 可以推知，野生白鹤数量在减少，所以，还要付出更多的努力（来挽救白鹤灭绝）。故 D 选项正确。

16.【答案】B 解析：前文提到：野生白鹤数量正在减少，很多其他物种似乎也在逐渐灭绝。该句提到，并不是所有的人都意识到野生动物有思想，感情，以及平等生存的权利。很明显，该句是对前文出现野生动物濒临灭绝原因的一种解释。故 B 选项正确。after all：毕竟（用于解释和说明理由）。

17.【答案】B 解析：针对上文提到的很多物种灭绝这种现象，作者提出一个问题：我们如何来消除将人类和动物隔开的不断扩大的鸿沟呢？B 选项正确。

18.【答案】C 解析：前文提出一个问题：我们如何来消除将人类和动物隔开的不断扩大的鸿沟呢？Chris 和 Tim 的做法给我们提供了一个答案。C 选项正确。

19.【答案】A 解析：根据下文中的“hold all the solutions”可以推断出，人类认为自己的“大脑”

掌握着所有的解决办法。即：人类认为自己的大脑可以想出所有的解决办法。A 选项正确。

20.【答案】A 解析：根据转折词 but 可以推知，人类想当然的认为自己的“大脑”掌握着所有的解决办法。但或许他们可以用“心”更好地“引领”他们去保护这些濒危的动物。故 A 选项正确。

Passage 5

【解读】这篇文章讲述了作者对从小对动物的喜爱，和一些相关的经历。

- 1.【答案】A 解析：根据下一句及随后的内容，作者讲的是怎样成为动物爱好者的(从小就喜欢动物)，应当选择 A. how。
- 2.【答案】C 解析：in the first place 是固定短语，意思是“首先”。此句意思是：别人经常问到的问题之一，是当初我是如何爱上动物的。
- 3.【答案】A 解析：这句话的意思是：作者在呀呀学语之时，最早发清楚的音是“zoo”(动物园)，而不是“妈妈”，“爸爸”，因此，应选 clarity“清晰”。填入其他选项 emotion (感情)，sentiment(多愁善感)，affection(友爱)不合逻辑。
- 4.【答案】B 解析：but 在此处连接另一个句子(it was the word“zoo”，“it was”被省略)，表示转折，意为“而是”，Except,except for,but for 的用法接近，表示“除了……”。
- 5.【答案】D 解析：根据后面的 over and over again,应选“repeat”
- 6.【答案】C 解析：小孩想去动物园，便不停地发出尖叫声，故选“voice”。A shrill voice 与 scream 的意思接近。volume(音量)；noise(噪音)；pitch(音调)均不合要求。
- 7.【答案】B 解析：shut sb.up 是指让某人住口，为了让孩子停止尖叫，只好带他去动物园。
- 8.【答案】A 解析：根据后面主句的时态，此处只能用一般过去时。
- 9.【答案】C 解析：a great many 后直接跟可数名词的复数形式；a great / large amount of 后跟不可数名词；只有 a great /large number of 后可以跟可数名词的复数形式。
- 10.【答案】D 解析：living 后必须接介词 in，意为“居住”；cultivating 耕种；reclaiming 开垦；只有 exploring 有探索的意思。
- 11.【答案】C 解析：add to 相当于 increase，增加。其余选项后面都不接 to。
- 12.【答案】A 解析：later on 为固定短语，“后来”。
- 13.【答案】D 解析：attendant 仆人；助手 keeper 可理解为“饲养员”，但是 a student keeper 容易被误解为“收留学生的人”作者一边上学，一边在动物园里打工，只能当助手。
- 14.【答案】D 解析：which 在此引导定语从句，修饰前面列出的动物。
- 15.【答案】A 解析：因为钱是在动物园打工挣的，选 successfully 更能体现其含义。
- 16.【答案】B 解析：finance my first trip 意为“支付我的旅行费用”；pay 后应接介词 for；其他选项的意思相差甚远。
- 17.【答案】D 解析：此句为现在完成进行时态，选 regularly 比较贴切。
- 18.【答案】D 解析：此句是由 though 引导的让步状语从句，应与主句意思相对立。选项中，sorrows 和 disappointments 与主句的 appeal to 相对立，但 sorrows 的分量太重。
- 19.【答案】C 解析：appeal to 为成语，意思是“吸引”。
- 20.【答案】B 解析：excursion 短途旅行；journey(从一地到另一地的)长距离，具体的旅途；travel 旅行，旅游，海外旅行；trip 旅行，远足。

Passage 6

【解读】本文讲述的是关于巴西球星-罗纳尔多的故事，他虽然相貌不扬，但是他的职业生涯可谓不凡。

- 1.【答案】C 解析：上下文题根据下文的 buck teeth 龅牙，可以推断出选 C。

- 2.【答案】B 解析：语法题 must have 表示肯定的推测；will have “将会拥有（将来时表达法）”；could have “可以有”；do have 表示强调。故选 B。
- 3.【答案】D 解析：词义辨析题 smart “聪明的，伶俐的，快的，敏捷的”；intelligent “聪明的，有才智的，有头脑的”；brilliant “极聪明的，技艺精湛的，才华横溢的”。这三个近义词中只有 brilliant 可以修饰技能，而 awful “极坏的，极讨厌的，可怕的”；不符合上下文。故选 D。
- 4.【答案】B 解析：习惯用法题 eye-catching “引人注目的，令人注意的（尤指悦目者）”。其余都是干扰项。
- 5.【答案】D 解析：词义辨析题四个词都表示场地，court “（网球等的室内或室外）球场”；field “辽阔的地方，原野，旷野”；ground “（泛指）场地”；a football/cricket/sports ground；pitch “（足球、曲棍球等的）球场”。此处谈论足球，故选 D。
- 6.【答案】A 解析：习惯用法题 score the goal “进球”。
- 7.【答案】B 解析：习惯用法题 a series “一系列”；in a row “一个接一个地，连续不断地”；at a time “一次”；in a sense “从某种程度上说”。
- 8.【答案】D 解析：语法题 that, which, who 只能充当关系代词，指代前面的名词并在从句中充当主语或宾语。此处前面的名词为 contribution, 并不能充当下面从句的主语。而 what 为名词性代词可以直接充当句子主语。此处句意为“本来似乎很糟糕的一个赛季现在却以大胜告终”。
- 9.【答案】A 解析：习惯用法题能与下文 off 搭配的词唯有 show, show off “展现，炫耀”。
- 10.【答案】C 解析：词义辨析题 kick “踢”；serve “为（某人）工作，供职，服役（如在军队里）”；play “踢球”；act “做某事，采取行动”。此处指在国家队踢球。
- 11.【答案】C 解析：词义辨析题 value 是指以钱或其他物品为衡量的价值；worth 除了指一定金额的价值外，还可以指用处、价值。此处是指罗纳尔迪尼奥作为足球运动员的价值。故选 C。
- 12.【答案】A 解析：习惯用法及上下文题 a victory over sb. “战胜……”。上文出现过 "a 3-2 win over Deportivo La Coruna on March 1."
- 13.【答案】D 解析：上下文题根据下文“通常前锋是没有时间考虑该射球或传球”，可见他在场上表现不是基于判断、冷静或勇气，而是 improvisation 临场反应。
- 14.【答案】D 解析：常识题 shoot or pass “射球或传球”。move, run 只是跑动，不涉及球与 shoot 不对称。
- 15.【答案】B 解析：词义辨析题及上下文题根据上下文，因为没有时间考虑只能靠直觉行动，可排除 experience。instinct 是指动物本能；intuition 是在经验基础上形成的直觉反应；impulse 指一时冲动。故选 B。
- 16.【答案】C 解析：逻辑关系及词义辨析题根据下文可判断此处为表示让步的从句，排除 when, even。而 while 引导的让步状语从句在意义上一般与主句的对比不太强烈，即主句与从句只是部分不一致；而 although 在表示让步语义时是最为通用的从属连词，所引导的从句往往使主句内容含有似乎使人感到意外或料想不到之意。
- 17.【答案】C 解析：词义辨析题 cowboy “牛仔”；good boy “好孩子”；playboy “花花公子”；college boy “学院派”。根据下文 "he broke club rules by going out and enjoying the city's nightlife." 可选 C。
- 18.【答案】A 解析：习惯用法题 on the pitch “在球场上”；off the pitch “下了球场，业余时间”。
- 19.【答案】A 解析：词义辨析题 difficult “（指人）不易取悦的，不易满足的，不易相处的，不愿合作的，执拗的”；cooperative “有合作精神的”；diligent “勤奋的”；hard “（政治斗争

中)持强硬态度的,不妥协的”。根据下文“教练碰到的最大问题是一个队员不服从纪律会影响整个队伍的发挥。”可见罗纳尔迪尼奥是一个不守规矩的人,故选 A。

20.【答案】D 解析:习惯用法及词义辨析题 come by sth.“得到某事物(通常靠努力)” : Jobs are hard to come by these days.近来很难找至工作; come over sb.(指某种感觉)刺激或影响某人: A fit of dizziness came over her.她感到一阵头晕目眩; come into sth.“继承某事物”; come across sb./sth.“偶然 遇见或发现某人(某事物),碰见”。此处意为“罗纳尔迪尼奥是我所见过的最难带的队员”。故选 D。

Passage 7

【解读】这是一篇夹叙夹议类文章。文章讲述了流浪汉 Tom 发现一辆车窗开着的汽车前座上有一个钱包。Tom 冒雨等了数个小时,在查找不到车主身份的情况下将钱包交到了警察局。钱包的主人 Mr. Anderson 在得知一切后,将 Tom 的善举发布到了 Facebook 上。Tom 的行为引发了人们的好评和帮助。这件事印证了一句俗语:善有善报。

1.【答案】C 解析:urge 在此的意思为“强烈的欲望”,与前面的“temptation”后面的 with little and money 形成呼应,其他三项 A.希望、B.目标、D.努力 与上下文的语境不符。

2.【答案】B 解析:选项 A.一直, C.曾经、永远, D.一次、曾经。带入文中可知,只有 B 合适文中意思,固定搭配 even more 意为更多的,更加。

3.【答案】A 解析:与上文中的“unattended wallet”相呼应。

4.【答案】C 解析:由后面的“return”一词可知, Tom 是在等待钱包的主人回来(找钱包),所以选 C 符合题意。

5.【答案】D 解析:根据上文 Tom 在被摇下车窗的车旁守护了车里前座上钱包两小时,还下着雨,所以又冷又被雨淋后, Tom 是进了车里, C.走进不符, B.藏进不符, A.无此(turn inside)固定搭配。

6.【答案】A 解析: discover 发现, collect 收集, check 检查, believe 相信。选项 A 符合文中大意。

7.【答案】B 解析:选项 A 带走,选项 B 留下,选项 C 阅读,选项 D 写。该空前一句是说 Tom 带着钱包去附近的警察局,后面是____纸条以便让钱包主人知道,他的钱包是安全的。另外 leave sth behind 为固定搭配留下某物,选项 B 符合。

8.【答案】D 解析:选项 A 满意的, B 兴奋的, C 迷惑的, D 震惊的。从文中可知,钱包主人 John 和他同事来到车旁后,发现两警察就站在车旁,这是意想不到的事,震惊的符合当时情绪。固定搭配 Be shocked to do sth 震惊地.....故选项 D 符合。

9.【答案】A 解析:由上文可知, John 的钱包是安全的,选项 A 符合题意。

10.【答案】C 解析: service 服务, support 支持, kindness 善良, encouragement 鼓励。善良最符合全文大意, 故选 C。

11.【答案】A 解析:该句句意:“当他本可以偷走钱去找地方住的时候,却在睡大街。”故选 A, 其他的选项 if 是否, where 在哪里, because 因为, 不合文中大意。

12.【答案】B 解析: yet 作连词与 but 意思相同作“但是”表转折关系,其他 rather 宁可, already 已经, just 仅仅不符合文中大意。

13.【答案】D 解析:该句想表达的是钱包主人对乞丐夸赞。选项 A.也不符合文中的语境,选项 B.虽然、尽管,也不符合文中大意;选项 C.再一次,不合文中语境。选项 D, think about others instead. 替别人换位思考。

14.【答案】A 解析:选项意思中 A 诚实的、B 礼貌的、C 富有的、D 慷慨的,从上文的语境看,只有选项 A 符合。

15.【答案】D 解析:选项 A 给予、B 支付、C 花费、D. drew one's attention 固定搭配,吸引

某人法的注意力，符合题意。

16.【答案】B 解析：A 学习、C 关心、D 听到、B 分享、发送消息。因此选项 B 符合文中大意。

17.【答案】B 解析：raise money 筹钱，save money 存钱，earn money 挣钱，borrow money 借钱，由上文可知是为流浪汉发起的筹钱运动。选项 B 符合。

18.【答案】D 解析：考查 show 与介词的搭配，show ...of...显示...、表演、表明，show at 无此搭配，show for 为...作准备，sth be/has shown in sb 意为某人身上表现的特质（诚实、善良等），所以选择 D 选项。

19.【答案】C 解析：details 详细资料，changes 改变、变化，applications 申请，由文中可知是各种各样的工作邀请函涌向了 Smith 先生，所以选项 C. offers 符合。

20.【答案】C 解析：选项 A 教训，选项 B 冒险，选项 D 挑战，只有选项 C 机会符合上文的 Smith 先生接受到了各种各样的工作邀请。

Passage 8

【解读】

本文讲述的是一位名叫 Hannah Taylor 的女孩儿通过自己的努力组建公益组织来筹集资金帮助无家可归的流浪汉的故事。

1.【答案】B 解析：garbage can 垃圾桶，再根据下文的“homeless”和“hungry”可知，眼前的这个男人是个流浪汉正在翻垃圾桶找吃的。因此，eating 符合文意。

2.【答案】D 解析：下文说 Hannah 不明白一些人居无定所，饿无所食的原因。选项 A 是气恼的，不符合文中语境。Nervous 紧张的，ashamed 羞耻的，都不符。因此 upset 沮丧的符合文意。

3.【答案】C 解析：behave 行为，manage 管理，help 帮助，work 工作。由上文 Hannah 的心理活动可以猜出接下来她开始想着怎么去帮助那些无家可归者，因此 help 符合。

4.【答案】A 解析：pushing 推，carrying 搬，buying 买，holding 抓。由下文的购物车可知，妇女是推着购物车的。因此 pushing 符合。

5.【答案】D 解析：Goods 商品，bottles 酒，foods 食物，bags 袋子。有上文的“another homeless person”可知，最适合文意的是 bags。Pile sth with sth 将某物堆在某物上。

6.【答案】B 解析：excited 兴奋的，determined 决定，energetic 有精神的，grateful 感激的，Hannah 看到流浪妇女后更加决定去做些事情。因此选项 B 符合。

7.【答案】A 解析：从“has been talking”可知，Hannah 和她的妈妈从看到第一个流浪汉开始就一直在讨论，因此，选择 since。

8.【答案】C 解析：as 后面的 bad 指糟糕的情绪，因此用 feel 这个感官动词。

9.【答案】D 解析：上文说 Hannah 在 Manitoba 和其他的省讲相关流浪汉的事情。她期望把她的希望和想法传播出去。因此用 spread。其他与文意不合。

10.【答案】C 解析：deliver 传递，pack 打包，sell 售卖，host 主办。Hannah 帮助流浪者并不是盈利，而是主办“大老板”午餐去帮助他们，因此选 C。

11.【答案】A 解析：这里的 cause 意为事业、目标特指“Big Bosses”午餐，她将会尽力去劝说当地的商业名人去推动这个事业的发展，因此 contribute 符合。其他与文中语境不符。

12.【答案】A 解析：campaign 运动，trip 旅行，procedure 程序，trial 实践。由上下文可知 National Red Scarf Day 是 Hannah 发起的另一场运动，因此选择 A。

13.【答案】B 解析：与上文的“the man was homeless and hungry.”相呼应，因此，选项 B 符合文意。

14.【答案】C 解析：上一句说在温尼伯有一个名为“Hannah 宫”的避难所，可知，Hannah 对

此是非常的自豪的，因此 be proud of 符合文意。

15.【答案】B 解析：该句意思，天气非常寒冷，在外面...意味着死亡。可知，若是流浪汉睡在外面可能会被冻死，因此选项 B 符合文中大意。

16.【答案】A 解析：从下文 Hannah 受到了 2007 BRICK 的奖励可知，选项 A 符合文意。

17.【答案】D 解析：needs 需求，interests 利益，dream 梦想，effort 努力。Recognize 赞赏、认可。因此，只有努力更符合文意。

18.【答案】B 解析：but 表示的是转折关系，through 在此意为“经历”，与后面的 still 相呼应，意为 Hannah 经历了以上这些但她依然是学生，而 besides 则表示是递进关系。所以 through 是最佳答案。

19.【答案】C 解析：由 18 题分析可知，Hannah 依然是正常的、平凡的学校女孩。因此选 C。

20.【答案】D 解析：make a difference 有影响、有意义。其他选项与文意不符。

Passage 9

【解读】

本文讲述作者在大学生活中学习手语，通过自己学习手语的经历去探索解开“沉默”的故事。

1.【答案】A 解析：searching 探求、探索，planning 计划，natural 自然的，formal 正规的。由上文的“explore new aspects of life”可知，在大学作者经历了这个过程。因此选项 A 符合。

2.【答案】B 解析：由下文“我”发现了美式手语可知，这个新发现是改变了我在大学的经历。因此 experience 符合文意。Progress 进程，文中并未提及这个发现影响了我大学的进程。

3.【答案】C 解析：该句句意，“我从未有如此渴望去学习手语”因此 learn 符合文意。

4.【答案】D 解析：Official 官方的，foreign 国外的，body 身体，spoken 口头讲的。由文意可知，我们已经讲得足够多的口头语言了。因此 D 适合文意。

5.【答案】A 解析：由上文可知 ASL 让“我”在大学生活中有了更美好的经历，可知作者对美式口语的喜爱。因此 love 符合。

6.【答案】C 解析：meeting 会议，trip 旅行，story 故事，task 任务，只有选项 C 符合文意。

7.【答案】B 解析：recorded 记录，performed 表演，recited 重复，discussed 讨论。在，美式手语俱乐部前应该是表演来吸引学生加入，因此 B 选项符合。

8.【答案】A 解析：idea 想法、主意，amount 大量的，dream 梦想，reason 原因。无声的交流是非常“有意思的”，因此选项 A 符合。

9.【答案】D 解析：精彩的表演深深“吸引”着我。disturb 打断，support 支持，embarrass 尴尬。因此只有 attract 吸引符合。

10.【答案】B 解析：由上文可知我是没有接触过手语的，所以这是“我”以前没有经历过的事情。因此选择 past。

11.【答案】D 解析：这种新的事物让“我”更想要去接触。因此选项 D. wanting 符合。

12.【答案】B 解析：根据前文的“explore new aspects of life”可知，“我”观看了手语表演后想要去探索更多的新事物。选项 B 符合。

13.【答案】C 解析：alphabet 字母表，加入手语俱乐部之后，“我”刚学会了字母表的手语。只有 sign 符合文意。

14.【答案】A 解析：由上句的“being discouraged”变得沮丧可知，只有 slow，学得慢符合语境。Steady 稳当的，normal 正常的，obvious 明显的，都不合适。

15.【答案】C 解析：attend the meeting 参加会议，sponsor 发起者、主办者。作者作为学员是参加会议，因此选项 C 符合。

16.【答案】D 解析：registered for 注册、登记。大意是接下来的学期，“我”都报名了美式手语课程。其他选项不合文意。

17.【答案】A 解析: prohibited 禁止、阻止。教授听力不好, 因此任何讲话都是禁止的。选项 A 符合。

18.【答案】C 解析: 空格前句“我很快意识到太安静的课堂并不令人愉悦。”空格后句“要是不可在课堂上讨论的话。”说明可讨论的课堂已经被不可讨论的课堂取代。因此选项 C instead 取而代之更适合。However 作副词重在无论如何、无论怎样。

19.【答案】B 解析: 没有探讨的课堂会导致我们学得更少。因此 cause 符合。

20.【答案】D 解析: “现在, 我感谢安静/沉默, 因为它开启了一种新的交流方式(手语)”选项 D 符合文意, 文中没有提及手语交流变得流行。

Passage 10

【解读】

本文讲述的是作者回忆自己一位普通的学生却不普通的人, 他总是帮助别人, 会把自己的车给无家可归的人睡觉等等, 即使后来他去世了, 人们也还是会记住他。

1.【答案】B 解析: built 建立, entered 进入、加入, decorated 装饰, ran 跑、运作。按文意可知 27 个孩子是加入“思考实验室”。因此, 选项 B 符合。

2.【答案】A 解析: 句首的 That 是指代前面的“The Thinking Laboratory”, 因此后面应该说的是这个名字的由来, 所以 name 符合。其他选项的“规则”、“商标”、“计划”不符。

3.【答案】D 解析: 上文的学生们投票换成“思考实验室”是因为他们认为“Room 104”太无聊了。其他的“小”、“黑”、“奇怪”不合文意。因此选择 dull。

4.【答案】B 解析: 由上文可知 Freddy 是这 27 学生中间的, 因此只有 student 符合。

5.【答案】D 解析: 与上句的“fun and compassion”对应, 此处应该填 laugh, 其他不符合。

6.【答案】A 解析: 由上文可知 Freddy 是一个罕见的能把玩笑和同情平衡的人, 能开心的大笑也能因为别人的不幸感到悲伤。因此选择 misfortune 不幸的。Disbelief 怀疑, dishonesty 不诚实, mistake 错误。

7.【答案】D 解析: the school year 学年, changed 改变, approached 接近, returned 返回, ended 结束。由前面的 before 可知是文意是在学期结束前, 所以选项 D 符合。

8.【答案】B 解析: 由后面的“T-shirts”可知“我”给孩子们是一份特殊的礼物, 选择 gift, 其他的“课程”、“报道”、“信息”不合文意。

9.【答案】A 解析: friends 朋友们, awards 奖赏, masters 大师们、掌控者, tasks 任务。印在衣服上的字母“动词是你们的朋友”。根据下文“throughout their lives will be verbs”伴随一生的是动词, 可以获取信息。

10.【答案】C 解析: 与上文的“dull”对应的是 fun。

11.【答案】D 解析: assessments 评估, comments 批评、意见、评论, instructions 操作指南, updates 更新信息。由前句“我”碰到了以前的学生, 他告诉了老同学相关近况。因此用 update 更新信息更符合。

12.【答案】A 解析: graduation from high school 高中毕业。因此选项 A 符合。

13.【答案】C 解析: daring 勇敢的, modest 谦虚的、谦逊的, caring 关心的, smart 聪明的。由下文 Freddy 对流浪汉和朋友的态度的可知, 他是一个关心人的人, 选项 C 符合。

14.【答案】B 解析: 由前面的“overnight”推断遇见流浪汉是晚上。因此 sleep 最符合语境。

15.【答案】C 解析: paid 支付, charge 收费, lent 借, owe 欠...债。由文意可知 Freddy 是借钱给朋友买房, 因此选择 C。

16.【答案】D 解析: 下文中说有人把教室的门锁了。因此“我”组织了一个车间。Conducting 符合文意。“观察、准备、设计”都不符合是因为有人锁了教室才导致“我”搞了个车间的事实。

17.【答案】C 解析: 一个妇女打断了“我”上课, 因此 excuse 最合适语境。

- 18.【答案】A 解析：打开信封看，open it up,选项 A 符合。
- 19.【答案】C 解析：note 标注，与下文“Freddy’ mother”呼应。
- 20.【答案】B 解析：与上句的“was taken from us”对应，此处填 took。

Passage 11

【解读】

本文是记叙文。一名 28 岁的多伦多男子 Jordan Axani 与女友 Elizabeth Gallagher 分手后，不想让此前预定的打折机票浪费，于是在网站上免费出让这张环球旅行的机票，任何名字为 Elizabeth Gallagher 的加拿大籍女子都可以免费得到并使用这张机票。得到这张票的女子可以选择与 Axani 同行或者独自旅行均可。

- 1.【答案】C 解析：Benefits 利益、津贴，deposits 存放，restrictions 约束、限制，examinations 检查。前文一个多伦多男子正给一位合适的女士一张全球免费机票，但是有使用限制条件。因此选 C。
- 2.【答案】B 解析：接下来说的是使用的条件。Origin 起源、根源，passport 护照，accent 祖先，friend 朋友。前文描述的是机票，因此护照是最佳选项。
- 3.【答案】D 解析：前文说这免费全球机票的来历是 Jordan 和他的女朋友订的，但是分手了所以不想浪费才不得不赠送给别人的。因此 relationship 是最佳选项。其他不符合文意。
- 4.【答案】A 解析：go to waste 浪费，come to mind 想起，go on sale 出售，come into effect 实行、实施。从上文可知 Jordan 只是不想浪费才转赠的。因此，选项 A 正确。
- 5.【答案】A 解析：policy 政策、规定，order 命令，payment 付款、支付，schedule 计划。机票的不可转让是政策、规定。因此选择 A 选项。
- 6.【答案】B 解析：文意是订机票的时候护照信息是不作要求的。因此选择 booking（预定）。Applying 应用，checking 检查，bargaining 讨价还价。
- 7.【答案】A 解析：后面一句是对护照不作要求的解释：任何加拿大籍名叫“Elizabeth Gallagher”的人都可以使用。因此选项 A，use 符合。
- 8.【答案】C 解析：sacrifice 牺牲，express 传递、表达，experience 经历，provide 提供。这里的经历作动词用，Axani 是的目的是让机票能更好的使用，然后有人能经历快乐。并非让某人去传达快乐或是提供快乐。
- 9.【答案】C 解析：这里的 offer 是邀请的意思，answer 回答，advice 建议，comment 评论。
10. B, same 相同的，但是每个人的护照并非相同，因此选择 right（合适的）更恰当。其他不合文意。
- 11.【答案】A 解析：annoying 恼火的，satisfying 满意的，convincing 信服的，由下文的有很多加拿大人有兴趣把他们的名字改成“Elizabeth Gallagher”，因此这是一件非常有趣的事。Interesting 符合文意。
- 12.【答案】D 解析：由 11 题分析可知，用 changing 改变，符合文意。
- 13.【答案】D 解析：touch 触摸，question 问题，date 日期，control 掌控。Out of control 无法控制，与下文大量邮件涌向 Jordan 相呼应。
- 14.【答案】C 解析：Share one’s story 分享某人的故事，admiring 赞赏、钦佩，advertising 广告，doubting 怀疑等都不符合文意。
- 15.【答案】B 解析：in return 回报、报答。Jordan 在自己发的帖子上写着自己是不求回报的，因此 looking for 符合文意。
- 16.【答案】D 解析：免费赠送给别人的机票是多出来的机票，因此选择 extra 额外的这个词。
- 17.【答案】B 解析：这里的 take 是带走的意思，return 返还，reserve 保存，hide 隐藏。与前面那句和他一起旅游相对应是自己拿走单独去游玩。因此选项 B 符合。

18. 【答案】C 解析：由上文可知机票是去旅游的，因此 trip 符合。
19. 【答案】A 解析：与前面的“start”对应的是“end”因此 ending 符合，意为在 1 月 8 号多伦多结束旅行。
20. 【答案】D 解析：若是能得到机票，应该是“幸运的”女孩，因此是 lucky。其他与文意无关。

Passage 12

【解读】

本文讲述了主人公 Gabriel 从不喜欢音乐到喜欢音乐的过程，每个人都应该找到自己喜欢的事情，并为之投入时间和精力。

1. 【答案】D 解析：travelling 旅行，marching 行进、齐步走，pacing 来回踱步、调整节奏，struggling 奋斗、艰难的进行、吃力的进行、奋斗。从下文的“heavy instrument cases”笨重的乐器箱子可知，这些音乐学生们是拖着他们笨重的乐器是在校园里吃力的行走着。因此，struggling 符合文意。
2. 【答案】D 解析：rising up 冉冉升起，coming up 即将来临，driving up 开过来、开上去、提升、推动，turning up 出现，露面。由文中背景可知 Gabriel 他们是在校园里，因此他是出现在学校。因此选项 D 符合文意。
3. 【答案】A 解析：“for practice hours”可知，Gabriel 出现在学校是为了练习，而这段练习时间应该是没人到来之前。因此用 before 更适合。Until 有被人发现之意，since 是从什么时候开始。
4. 【答案】C 解析：swear to oneself 某人自己发誓。Betray 背叛，accept 接受，avoid 避免，appreciate 感激。根据上下文可知 Gabriel 很努力的学习，而下文是“像他讨厌去学校太早。”所以这里是对立关系，因此这应该是“他暗自发誓”要避免学习音乐像讨厌去学校过早那样。选项 C 符合文意。
5. 【答案】B 解析：Therefore 因此，However 然而，Thus 所以，Moreover 而且。因此、所以、而且表示承接、递进，皆应放在句中，然而表示转折可以置于句首。选项 B 符合。
6. 【答案】A 解析：school's standard curriculum 学校标准课程。音乐课是学校标准课程一部分，part 符合文意。Spirit 精神、心灵。
7. 【答案】D 解析：complicated 复杂的，safe 安全的，confusing 困惑的，easy 容易的。由“随意的在钢琴上的弹奏”可知，这样是更容易找到曲调。因此 easy 符合。
8. 【答案】C 解析：从“With a sinking feeling”一种沉浸的感觉可知，Gabriel 很享受这种感觉。因此 enjoyed 适合文意。Denied 否定、拒绝。
9. 【答案】B 解析：由“hide”隐藏一词可知，Gabriel 是向他的音乐老师隐藏他喜悦的心情。因此 obvious 是正解。
10. 【答案】D 解析：wandered over 来回走动，其他选项不符合课堂上课背景。
11. 【答案】A 解析：上一句说的是 Gabriel 并没有把他喜悦的心情隐藏的很好，接下来就是对这一点的解释，因此 because 符合文意。
12. 【答案】A 解析：have a good ear 固定搭配，听觉敏锐有好听的辨音力（指在音乐上），文中背景是讲述弹钢琴并未涉及到唱歌发声，因此 voice 不合适。
13. 【答案】C 解析：occurred to sb 某人想起，took to sb 带向某人，appealed to sb 吸引某人，held to 坚持。由上文可知老师对 Gabriel 赞赏后让他去音乐房看看有哪些乐器能够吸引他。因此选 C。
14. 【答案】B 解析：give sth a chance 固定搭配，尝试...
15. 【答案】C 解析：seriously 严肃地，proudly 骄傲地，casually 漫不经心地、随意地，naturally

自然地。与下文的“但是他很快发现他爱上弹奏这个乐器。”呼应，上文应该是 Gabriel 刚开始对这个乐器是没有感觉的，很随意的。因此选项 C 符合文意。而 naturally 并不能表现出 Gabriel 刚开始对大提琴没有感觉的随意性。

16.【答案】A 解析：be committed to doing sth 致力于做某事，固定搭配。“与下文中的理所当然弹的非常棒”形成呼应。

17.【答案】D 解析：与下文中“他很早就到了学校。”进行呼应，meant 意味着，更符合文意。证明与表明都是有一定的材料去求证某件事。

18.【答案】B 解析：pushing 推，dragging 拖、拽，lifting 举，rushing 快速移动。通过笨重的乐器箱可知，拖、拽更符合逻辑和文意。

19.【答案】B 解析：与第一段的“look pityingly”形成呼应。因此 Gabriel 是 pitying looks.

20.【答案】C 解析：固定搭配，leave behind 留下。Leave out 遗漏、省略。Leave aside 搁置，leave over 剩下、推迟、延期。由前文可知 Gabriel 在校园里留下的是一副不是音乐家可怜的样子。

Passage 13

【解读】

本文是一篇记叙文，作者介绍自己的家庭氛围，他是这样描述的：我来自这样一个家庭，你要在餐桌上大喊大叫才能插嘴。每个人都有自己强烈的观点，在同一时间讨论，没有人有问题导致激烈的争论。我们经常在不同的话题上交谈甚至辩论。

1.【答案】C 解析：qualification 资格，influence 影响，assumption 假定、假设，由上文可知作者家里晚餐时候必须大声说话讨论，因此下文想要表达的是家里每个人都得有一个强大的观点（去谈论）。其他选项不符，因此 opinion 符合文意。

2.【答案】B 解析：Commitment 承诺，schedule 计划、进度表，request 要求，heated arguments 激烈的争辩，由前文文意：“没有人有一个...来引出激烈的争辩。”可知，这空填 problem 一词最佳，没有人提出一个问题来引出激烈的争辩。

3.【答案】A 解析：Belonging to 属于、存在于，Believing in 相信，Bringing up 抚养，Struggling for 斗争、挣扎。由下文“像我这样的家庭”可知前面类似于“生活在”的词更符合文意，而选项中只有 A 选项存在于、属于符合意思。

4.【答案】B 解析：由上文推出生活在一个喜爱讨论的家庭里，只会让人对周围的事物更加的“好奇”，因此 curious 符合。

5.【答案】D 解析：上文说出“我不是一个好的倾听者”，并举例说出“我”的经历——当“我”说听得时候，“我”不喜欢听者只点头或只发出“嗯...啊...”的声音。因此与文意接近的是“not referring to”不情愿。其他选项不符。

6.【答案】C 解析：作为一名倾听者，听别人说话的时候应该是“礼貌的”，因此 politely 礼貌地符合语境。

7.【答案】A 解析：Identifying 认出，quarreling 争吵、争辩，debating 辩论，competing 对抗的、竞争的。选项 B,C,D 的意思与倾听的语境不符，而这里说的是，作者渴望有一种通过与他人交谈和倾听能更深层次的认识自己定位自己。因此，只有 identifying 符合文意。

8.【答案】A 解析：Vivid 生动的、灵活的，magical 充满魔力的，mind-numbing 无聊的、令人头脑麻木的，time-consuming 费时的。有下文的“忘己而全神贯注进入他的世界”可知他的故事是精彩的生动的，因此选项 B 符合文意。

9.【答案】B 解析：由“non-profit”非营利的与下文的推测的帮助受艾滋病影响的孩子，可知只有组织符合文意。因此选择选项 B。

10.【答案】D 解析：Effortlessly 不作努力地、不费力地，timelessly 遥遥无期地，aimlessly

漫无目的地, tirelessly 不知疲倦地。作为一个非营利性的公益组织去帮助受艾滋病折磨的孩子们, 应该是不知疲倦地工作。

11. 【答案】D 解析: 这里的 if 与 but 连用, 直接翻译成“但是如果”, 构成句意“但如果你问我在南非真正作了那些事情”, 其他的选项不符合文意。

12. 【答案】B 解析: 与文中听对应的就只有“说”speak, 意思是“除了听就有时说几句, 然后又听。”其他的选项皆与文意不符。

13. 【答案】C 解析: 与上文“listening”相对应, “要不是我花了两个月去听。因此选项 C 符合。

14. 【答案】A 解析: Frustrating 令人沮丧的, astonishing 令人吃惊的, fascinating 迷人的, 吸引人的。下文中的三岁孤儿小女孩用口哨吹出“我爱你”的意思, 因此这是个感动的时刻, 因此选项 A. touching 更符合文意。

15. 【答案】D 解析: 由文意推测可知, 口哨是在一阵沉默后吹出来的。因此 silence 符合文意, 其他选项不符。

16. 【答案】B 解析: “that summer”指的是“我”帮助艾滋病孩子的时间, 后面讲述了“我”的改变, 因此 after 符合文意。

17. 【答案】B 解析: 与文章的第二段倒数第二句, “我”讲述倾听的感受中的“story”对应, 因此选项 B 符合。

18. 【答案】C 解析: 倾听别人的话, 也需要在恰当的时候给予回复, 这里的 right 是恰当、合适的意思。因此选项 C 符合文意。

19. 【答案】D 解析: 有文意可知, “我”在回应的时候回思考下句话该如何表达, 因此 thinking 符合。

20. 【答案】C 解析: 总结南非公益活动时, “我”所学到的, “说的少, 想的多”, 因此, mind 符合文意, 同情、精神、家庭都不符合。

Passage 14

【解读】

文章通过讲述作者童年时, 失去了与之朝夕相处的洗衣机, 以及作者中年为人父时, 失去自己挚爱女儿的故事。告诉我们: 人生中有许多宝贵的东西, 但当他们失去的时候, 不要沉浸在痛苦中, 而要从痛苦中解脱出来, 去迎接新的生活。

1. 【答案】D 解析: 由前文的“acquired the washer”推断, 接下来说的是 John 的家庭是如何获得这洗衣机的。因此, 从刚开始家里还未有洗衣机开始, 而 owned 自己拥有符合文章逻辑。Required 要求, repaired 修正、纠正等皆不合。

2. 【答案】A 解析: 与前文的“gasoline was expensive”对应, 因此, 推测这里 John 一家无力支付去离家几英米的洗衣店。因此 afford 符合文意。

3. 【答案】C 解析: 逻辑推理, 上文提到刚开始没有洗衣机、无法支付去洗衣店的费用, 因此, 保持衣服的干净成为了家里的一大难题。因此, clean 符合文意。

4. 【答案】B 解析: 前文提到一世交要去入伍, 他的妻子准备与世交一同前往, 下文的“they were away”是线索, 因此 prepared 符合文意。

5. 【答案】B 解析: offered to 主动提出, 帮助。当朋友之时, John 一家主动提出帮他们看管他们的家具。其他选项的“决定”、“期望”、“承诺”等都不符合 John 与朋友的世交背景与语境。

6. 【答案】A 解析: astonishment 吃惊、惊讶的, 与下文的他朋友要他用朋友家的 Bendix 洗衣机相呼应。其他三项皆消极词不符合文意。

7. 【答案】B 解析: 上文讲述的是 John 一家获得洗衣机的经历, 因此 got 符合。

8. 【答案】D 解析: 由前文提到“across the years”可知年轻的 John 是逐渐地喜欢上这台洗衣

机。Developed 更符合。

9.【答案】B 解析：与后面的 ended 对应，选择 finally。

10.【答案】A 解析：前文说战争结束后，当朋友来将洗衣机拿回去，John 变得十分地...。Upset 沮丧，frightened 害怕，hopeless 无望，confused 困惑。害怕、无望、困惑并不符合文章的情境，而沮丧、失望更适合文中的语境。因此 upset 更符合。

11.【答案】C 解析：逻辑推理题，面对 John 的沮丧，母亲是安慰 John, comforted 安慰、抚慰符合语境。而其他的词：explained 解释、encouraged 鼓励、taught 教学皆不符合文中情境。

12.【答案】C 解析：In the first place 本来、原来，belong to 属于。逻辑推理题，前文说过洗衣机是 John 一家的朋友在去参军时借给他们使用的，因此妈妈在这儿是想要告诫 John 洗衣机原本就从来不属于他们家。与 in the first place 对应的意思只能是 never 从不，once 曾经、already 准备、hardly 几乎不都与文意有所偏离。

13.【答案】D 解析：Take out 拿出，take down 拆卸、放下，take up 拿起，take away 拿走。上文说朋友要将洗衣机拿走，妈妈告诫 John 不应该对洗衣机被拿走这件事恼怒，因此 being taken away 符合文意。

14.【答案】D 解析：Success 成功、event 事件、treasure 宝藏、chance 机会。分别将词意带入文中可知，前三项皆不符合文中语境，妈妈安慰 John 要利用这次机会去感激曾经拥有过这台洗衣机。

15.【答案】A 解析：Invaluable 非常珍贵的，important 重要的，necessary 必要的，reasonable 情有可原的。Turn out 证明是、结果是。数年过去后，John 经历了 8 岁女儿因患白血病的离世，再无法在悲痛中挣扎出来的时候，想到了那台老 Bendix 洗衣机，因此可以推断那次的教训是无价的、珍贵的。

16.【答案】B 解析：固定搭配，struggled for 奋斗、挣扎。句意是 John 在女儿的离世的悲痛中挣扎着。

17.【答案】C 解析：Get over from 克服...，lesson 教训、illness 疾病、loss 失去、difficulty 困难。女儿的离世让他非常的悲痛，因此 the loss 符合文意。

18.【答案】A 解析：与上文的妈妈教育 John“曾经拥有过就是最好的礼物”相对应，因此这里选择 gift。Washer 洗衣机、death 死亡、loser 失败者等等皆不符合文意。

19.【答案】C 解析：该题容易误选 spend、live，主要是忽略了上文的“He started to see her as a marvelous gift”他开始把女儿看作是一件不可多得的珍贵的礼物，for a time 意为暂时、一段时间，这里的女儿已经被看作成“礼物”，因此 spend 与 live 皆不适合搭配，而 share 分享、共享，带入的意思是作者能享受这份“礼物”一段时间已经足够幸运了。所以 share 是与 gift 的最佳搭配。

20.【答案】A 解析：逻辑推理，作者能享受女儿这份“礼物”一段时间已经感到很感激了，因此选择 grateful，energetic 精力充沛的，relaxed 放松的，happy 快乐的。不看前文妈妈在 John 小时候安慰的话，很容易误选 happy。这里与上文的“拥有礼物，心怀感激”相呼应。

Passage 15

【解读】

本文探讨未来，以及因果关系、概率对未来的影响、对未来的预测。

1.【答案】A 解析：词义辨析 exhibit“展出，表现”，exaggerate“夸张”，exceed“超越，胜过”。原句意为：实际上，人们会对未来的生活怀有（展示出）一定的愿望。

2.【答案】B 解析：词义辨析 context“上下文”，circumstance“环境”，inspection“检查，视察”，intuition“直觉”。

3.【答案】C 解析：词义辨析 underestimate“低估”，undermine“破坏”，undertake“承担，担任”。

- ", undergo"经历, 遭受"。undertake a task 为常见搭配, 意为"开始进行一项任务"。
4. 【答案】D 解析: 词义辨析 选项 C、D 看似均可, 但 always 显得有些武断。
5. 【答案】A 解析: 篇章逻辑 somehow"不知何故, 以某种方式"。
6. 【答案】B 解析: 词义辨析 enact"制定法律, 颁布", inflect"弯曲"。
7. 【答案】C 解析: 词义辨析 encounter 指没有事先计划的、未料到的、短暂的相遇。
8. 【答案】A 解析: 词义辨析 pattern 模式, 式样; design 设计, 图案; 第一段中提到人们习惯用因果关系去推断, 这是一种思考模式。
9. 【答案】B 解析: 词义辨析 absent 缺少的, 不在的; inadequate 不充分的; 根据文中意思应选一个与 occur 意思相反的词。
10. 【答案】B 解析: 词义辨析 create 创造 produce 产生, 得到。原句意为学生知道努力学习在大多数情况下会得到高的分数。
11. 【答案】C 解析: 词义辨析 obscure 朦胧的, 模糊的; indistinct 不清楚的; explicit 外在的, 清楚地; explosive 爆炸的; 原句意为: 科学使因果性和可能性的观念变的更加清楚。
12. 【答案】D 解析: 短语搭配 deal in 经营 deal with 处理, 安排。
13. 【答案】A 解析: 词义辨析 distinguish 区别, 辨别; distinct 清楚地, 明显的; distort 扭曲, 歪曲; distract 转移。distinguish between 为常用搭配, 意为"区别... 和..."。
14. 【答案】B 解析: 短语搭配 on the basis of 以...为基础。
15. 【答案】C 解析: 语法结构 drive 在此为名词, 意为"动力", 空格后部分是对 drive 进行修饰, 故选关系代词 that 引导定语从句。
16. 【答案】A 解析: 词义辨析 predict 预言; pretend 假装; precede 在...之前。
17. 【答案】D 解析: 词义辨析 content 内容; contact 接触; contest 争论, 竞赛; context 上下文 in the context of 意为"在...情况下"。
18. 【答案】B 解析: 词义辨析 occur 发生, 出现; occupy 占用, 占领; incur 招致。
19. 【答案】A 解析: 短语搭配 aim at 瞄准, 针对。
20. 【答案】D 解析: 词义辨析 purpose 目的, 意图; ambition 野心; drive 推动力; goal 目的, 目标。

Passage 16

【解读】

Pearson 将全世界数百名研究人员的研究成果进行整合,以研制出一种奇特的千年技术日历,此外,他还研究了其他的用于未来的新兴技术,相应的问题也随之出现。

1. 【答案】B 解析: 考查固定搭配: piece together 拼凑, 结合
2. 【答案】D 解析: 考查词义辨析: complicated 复杂的; delicate 精致的, 脆弱的; subtle 狡猾的, 敏感的; unique 唯一的, 独特的
3. 【答案】A 解析: 考查词义辨析: breakthrough 突破; finding 发现; event 事件; incident 事件, 事变
4. 【答案】B 解析: 考查词义辨析及固定搭配: expanded 膨胀的, 扩张的; extended 伸出的, 延长的; enlarged 放大的, 扩大的; enriched 浓缩的, 强化的; extend life expectancy 延长寿命。
5. 【答案】D 解析: 考查固定搭配: come into use 开始投入使用
6. 【答案】C 解析: 考查词义辨析: schedule 确定时间; plan 计划; predict 预测; design 设计
7. 【答案】A 解析: 考查词义辨析: directly 直接地; instantly 立即; precisely 精确地; automatically 自动地

- 8.【答案】C 解析：“pick up”后面缺少宾语，考查的是由 what 引导的宾语从句，what 在其中作宾语，句意为“电脑能唤起我们感觉到的东西。”
- 9.【答案】D 解析：根据上文 what we feel,以及下文 full sensory environments，可知 D 符合文意。
- 10.【答案】B 解析：考查词义辨析及词语搭配。Form 形成，develop 培养，find 找到，undertake 承担。开始.....全感官的环境。只有“培养”符合文意。形成 表示是最终状态的完成，培养 表示起步阶段的开始。
- 11.【答案】A 解析：查考词义辨析：point to 和 point at 都是“指向”的意思，point out 指出，提出
- 12.【答案】D 解析：考查词义辨析：integration 综合，集成，此处指人机一体化
- 13.【答案】B 解析：finally 表示久等之后，有时表示在一系列因素的最后一个. ultimately 指最后，终于，基本上，即达到最高界线。
- 14.【答案】A 解析：考察介词搭配：through 为连词，后应接句子；during 表示过程；by 表示方式、手段或借助某种工具。
- 15.【答案】A 解析：考查词义辨析：forecast 预见，预测
- 16.【答案】C 解析：考查词义辨析：available 可利用的，可行的
- 17.【答案】D 解析：注意主语是人，不选 arose
- 18.【答案】B 解析：这里描述的是在 2010 年先进科技引发的问题，因此用“cause”。
- 19.【答案】C 解析：lovely 可爱的，有趣的；likely 可能的；lifelike 逼真的；lively 活泼的
- 20.【答案】A 解析：distinguish between 辨别、识别（两者之间）的不同；differ from 与...不同；diagnose 诊断；deviate from 背离。

Passage 17

【解读】

本文讲述的是互联网信息的数字鸿沟的问题，随着时间的推移，未来的数字鸿沟会逐渐缩小，而对于贫困地区来说，缩小数字鸿沟受很多因素影响，作者也在文中给出自己的见解。

- 1.【答案】A 解析：由文中第一行的 digital divide 得出答案。
- 2.【答案】B 解析：obscure 模糊的，不清楚的；visible 看得见的，明显的；invisible 看不见的；indistinct 不清楚的，模糊的。空格前的 less 已有否定意义
- 3.【答案】A 解析：force 力量，武力；obstacle 障碍；event 事件；surprise 惊奇，诧异。句意：现在有新的、乐观的力量来对抗数字鸿沟。
- 4.【答案】C 解析：seriously 认真地；entirely 完全的；actually 实际上；continuously 连续地。
- 5.【答案】B 解析：negative 消极的；optimistic 乐观的；pleasant 令人愉快的；disappointed 令人失望的。前文说有积极的力量在对抗数字鸿沟的不利因素，因此，实际上我们有理由保持乐观的态度。
- 6.【答案】D 解析：develop 发展；centralize 集中；realize 认识到；commercialize 使商业化，由下文“网络有利于商业途径的普及”，可知此处表述的意思是网络越来越商业化。in the interest of...为了...的利益
- 7.【答案】C 解析：user 使用者；producer 生产者；customer 消费者；citizen 公民。句意：越多的人上网就有越多的潜在消费者。
- 8.【答案】B 解析：enterprise 企业，事业；government 政府；official 官员；句意：越来越多的政府害怕他们的国家...
- 9.【答案】D 解析：leave behind 留下，超过 与 leave 相关的短语：leave aside 把某事搁置一边 leave out 省去，遗漏，不考虑 leave off 停止，不再穿。

- 10.【答案】A 解析：网络把人们联系在一起，选 netted.
- 11.【答案】B 解析：decrease 减少，narrow 变窄；neglect 忽视，疏忽；low 降低 句意：因此，我现在认为数字鸿沟是在变窄而不是在拓宽。
- 12.【答案】D 解析：contain 包含，容纳；prevent 防止，阻止；keep 保留，保持；combat 战斗，搏斗。
- 13.【答案】C 解析：win 赢得；detail 详述，细说；defeat 击败，战胜；fear 畏惧。
- 14.【答案】A 解析：enormous 巨大的；countless 无数的；numerical 数字的。potential 作名词为不可数，不能用 countless 修饰，big 一般表示尺寸、数字、范围上的大。
- 15.【答案】D 解析：take advantage of 利用
- 16.【答案】B 解析：with respect to 关于，至于 with 也可换成 in.表示关于的还有 with regard to,concerning 等。
- 17.【答案】C 解析：offence 冒犯；investment 投资；invasion 入侵；insult 侮辱
- 18.【答案】C 解析：construction 建筑；facility 设备；infrastructure 基础设施；institution 公共机构，制度。从后文中出现的 infrastructure 可以轻易得到答案。
- 19.【答案】A 解析：表语从句，表示原因，“这也就是为什么...”
- 20.【答案】D 解析：concerning 关于；concluding 结束的；according 根据；including 包括。

Passage 18

【解读】

这是一篇关于公司公众形象的文章，它讲述了公众形象的可控性以及良好的公众形象对企业经营的影响。

- 1.【答案】C 解析：连接词辨义。在词组 by the communities__1__it operates 中，名词 communicates 后有主语 it 和谓语动词 operates，因此判断该从句为定语从句。而先行词在定语从句中作状语，即 it operates in the communities，于是选择 C where。
- 2.【答案】D 解析：考查固定搭配。to...extent 或者 to the extent of...表示“达到...的程度”，因此答案为 D。In, within, on 均不能与 extent 搭配。
- 3.【答案】A 解析：名词辨义。由第一段我们得知，公司的公共形象，也就是来自社会各方面的对公司的关注，也即公司的大众吸引力。所以空格处应选择 A attraction。Attachment“附件，附加装置，配属”；affection“友爱,爱情,喜爱”；generalization “一般化，普遍化，概括，广义性”。
- 4.【答案】C 解析：考查语义和固定搭配。因为 stockholders, suppliers, creditors, government officials 等都属于 outsiders，是 outsiders 的下义词。而词组 such...as...就是这种用法。因此答案为 C。
- 5.【答案】B 解析：形近词辨义。as well as 连接意义相近的词，前面 stockholders, suppliers, creditors, government officials 等都是各不相同的群体，那么后面 special groups 也应是多种多样的。diverse 表示“不同的，多种多样的”，因此选择 B。Converse“相反的，颠倒的”；reverse“相反的,倒转的,颠倒的”；universe“宇宙，世界，万物，领域”。
- 6.【答案】A 解析：动词辨义。根据后面的例子我们得知，高度自动化的工厂可能迎合了公司债权人和股东的想法，但是却会遭到公司员工的反对，因为他们可能面临失业的危险。因此，公司不可能满足所有公众的愿望。所以选择 A satisfy。Treat“视为，对待，论述，治疗，款待”；amuse“使发笑,使愉快”；entertain“娱乐，招待，接受”。
- 7.【答案】D 解析：考查句际关系。由上题可知，两句之间是转折关系。因此 D 正确。So“因而,所以,那么,这样看来”；then“当时,那么,因而,然后,于是”；thus“因而,从而,这样,如此”。
- 8.【答案】D 解析：名词辨义。本句中，两个分句是转折关系，而且作为利益对立双方 creditors

and stockholders 和 employees，他们对待工厂自动化的态度也是对立的。前者有单词 approval(赞成)表明态度，后者的态度就应是 resistance(抵抗，反对)。Support“支撑,支持,支援,维持,赡养”；identification“辨认,鉴定,证明,视为同一”；compliment“称赞,恭维,致意,问候,道贺”。

9.【答案】C 解析：动词辨析。由上下文得知，工厂高度自动化遭到了工人人们的抵制，而他们抵制的原因就在于他们的工作岗位受到威胁，他们将面临下岗。因此 see their jobs threatened 或者 see themselves unemployed。故选择 C。Ensure“保证,担保,使安全,保证得到”；promote“促进,发扬,晋升为”；unemployed“失业的,未被利用的”。

10.【答案】A 解析：考查连词。本句话中空格前的从句的主语是 high-quality products，空格后的从句的主语是 low quality products，很明显，两句之间是对比关系，while 表示“和...同时”，表示对比关系，因此 A 正确。because 表示因果关系，意为“由于，因为”；though 表示转折关系，意为“虽然，尽管”。

11.【答案】A 解析：近义词辨析。根据句义，claims 意为“不良的、不切实际的、或者虚伪的主张和要求”。false“错误的,虚伪的,假的,无信义的,伪造的”，因此，false 符合题意。Fake“假的,伪造的,冒充的”；artificial“人造的，假的，矫揉造作的，不自然的”；counterfeit“伪造的,假冒的”。

12.【答案】B 解析：名词辨析。根据句义我们判断，具有良好的公众形象是一个企业珍贵的财富。这里“财富”一词并不指代拥有的金钱或财产，而是指代一种长处和优势。Asset“财产”(anything owned)，“可取之处”(a desirable thing)，“优势”(advantage)，因此 B 正确。Fortune“财富,好运,命运”；possession“拥有,占有,着迷,领土,财产(常用复数)”；property“财产,所有物,所有权,性质,特性”。

13.【答案】A 解析：动词辨析。这句话的意思是：如果一个企业有良好的形象，那么对手就很难与之抗衡或者效仿。本句中空格一词应能与 imitate 并列，如果选择“打败”或者“抵制”，那么竞争者效仿这一获得良好形象的企业就无从谈起。counter“反对,反击,抗衡”，因此 A 正确。defeat“击败，战胜，使失败，挫折”；repel“击退,抵制,使厌恶,使不愉快”；compel“强迫，迫使”。

14.【答案】D 解析：考查语义与词组搭配。在上下文中，由于企业具备了良好的形象，因此它就可以把价格定得更高，可以与最好的发行商和经销商合作等等。charge price (索价，要价)符合题意。pay, order, get 均不与 price 搭配。

15.【答案】C 解析：形容词辨析。在诸多由良好的形象带给企业的好处中，企业有望能与债权人建立的关系应是对双方有利的，起促进作用的。favorable“赞成的,有利的,讨人喜欢的,起促进作用的”，因此 C 正确。favorite“喜爱的,宠爱的,中意的”；prosperous“繁荣的”；prospective“预期的”。

16.【答案】B 解析：固定搭配。price-earnings ratio“(股票市场上的)市盈率，价益比”。rate“比率,速度,等级,价格,费用”；ration“定量,配给量,定量配给”；interest“兴趣,关心,利息,利益”。

17.【答案】B 解析：考查代词。在上下文中，我们判断空格是代替 a number of factors 的，因此 They 正确。

18.【答案】D 解析：近义词辨析。根据语境，有很多因素影响了一个企业的公共形象，这些因素包括物理设备等等。因为这些设备会影响企业的公共形象，所以这些设备应该是公众能够接触到的设备、服务等硬件和软件的设施，facilities 指为某一特殊活动或目的所提供的种种便利，包括设备、建筑物和服务等等，因此 D 正确。appliance“用具,器具”，一般指电器设备，通常需要动力才能操作的家用电器和装置等；equipment“装备,设备,器材,装置”，一般指机械设备；device“装置,设计,图案,策略”，既可以是抽象的，也可以是具体的。

19.【答案】B 解析：固定搭配。contact 无论作动词还是名词，都与 with 搭配表示“与...联系”。

20.【答案】A 解析：搭配与语义。首先判断空格一词能与 to 搭配，再通过句义判断词组 prices 20 to competitors 的意义为“能与同行竞争者相抗衡的价格”，relative to“相对于”，因此答案为 A。relative“有关系的,相对的,比较而言的”；related“叙述的，讲述的，有关系的”，related to“与...有关的”；reliable“可靠的，可信赖的”；reconcilable“可和解的，可调和的”。

Passage 19

【解读】

本文是一篇记叙文。主要讲述了 Alia Baker 是伊拉克的一名图书管理员，当伊拉克爆发战争时，Alia Baker 害怕战争会破坏图书，于是向政府求助，在遭到拒绝后，Alia Baker 就自己动手，最后在朋友和邻居的帮助下，Alia Baker 成功地将书转移到了安全的地方。

1.【答案】A 解析：图书馆并不是私人、工作、宗教的地方，而是那些爱书、爱分享知识者的聚集地。因此选择 meeting。

2.【答案】D 解析：“they”指代的是爱读书、爱分享知识的人们。Handle 处理、reported 报道都不符合在图书馆的环境、而 raised 提出问题应该包含于 discussed 讨论之中。因此选择 D 选项。

3.【答案】A 解析：下文的“战火将会摧毁书籍。”可知，Alia 的心情是担忧。生气、怀疑、好奇并不符合文意。

4.【答案】B 解析：practical 现实的、实际的，precious 宝贵的、珍贵的，reliable 可靠的，expensive 昂贵的。由后面的“mountains of gold”金山可知，在 Alia 心中书籍比金山还珍贵。因此选择 B 选项。

5.【答案】C 解析：下文讲的是一本有着 700 年记载着伊拉克历史的书，可知书的珍贵，所以用 even“甚至”最符合。

6.【答案】A 解析：permission 允许，confirmation 确认、认可，explanation 解释，information 信息、数据。Ask sb for permission 请求某人许可。因此，选项 A 符合。

7.【答案】D 解析：由上文可知转移书是为了保护书，因此 safe 符合文意。Distant 遥远的。

8.【答案】D 解析：takes matters into one's own hands 亲自采取行动、主动处理。从她每晚带书回家可知，secretly 秘密地更符合文意。幸运地、惊喜地、严重地都不适合文章背景。

9.【答案】C 解析：每晚 Alia 都用她的车满载书回家在下班后。因此选择 filling。

10.【答案】B 解析：下文是她的车抛锚了，因此她的朋友是来帮助她的，因此 help 符合。

11.【答案】D 解析：拥有一家餐馆的 Anis 同意藏一部分书，用 agreed。Intend 要求，pretend 假装，happen 发生。

12.【答案】B 解析：他们搬书是在晚上，因此选择 night。

13.【答案】C 解析：从图书馆拿书，要通过七英尺的墙。因此需要把书从墙的一边传到另一边。选择 passed。Threw 扔有不重视书籍之意不符合。

14.【答案】A 解析：将书拿出来是要藏到朋友的餐馆里，因此用 hid，distributed 分散的，并非在餐馆分散因此不符合。

15.【答案】C 解析：“stayed hidden”一直藏着，因此战争并没有完，而是一直持续着。因此 continued 符合。

16.【答案】B 解析：由文章最后的“new library”可知以前的已经被毁了。因此这里填 library，九天后图书馆被火烧了。

17.【答案】B 解析：爆炸停止了，士兵离开了。后文“the war was not over yet.”战争还未停止。因此这空填 soldiers 士兵。

18.【答案】D 解析：由上文的战争还未停止，和 Alia 猜想若书还安全可知她想再次转移书，again 也可以说明，与下文的 truck 相呼应。因此 move 符合。

19.【答案】C 解析：炮弹停止、士兵撤军，说明城市是安宁的。Quiet 符合，其他选项不符合背景。

20.【答案】A 解析：dreamed of 梦想，believed in 相信，cared about 关心，looked for 渴望。前句 Alia 在等战争结束，因此战争还没停止，和平与新的图书馆现在只是“幻想、想象”。因此选项 A 更符合文意。

Passage 20

【解读】

本文讲述了一位减肥人的减肥经历，不想因为肥胖影响自己的生活，通过筹钱减肥的方式获取了减肥的成功。

1.【答案】C 解析：kill 在这里是“消除、抵消”的意思。大意是“在我最胖的时候，我用食物去消除不良情绪。”add 增加、mix 混合、share 分享。都不符合文意。

2.【答案】A 解析：由“worried about my health”可知，我开始试着采取各种各样饮食的方式。因此，选择 diets。其他的 dishes、drinks、fruits 都含在 diets 中。

3.【答案】D 解析：与“nothing worked”对应，说明我那些都没有作用，“我”依旧拿我的体重没有办法。因此 weight 符合。

4.【答案】C 解析：temporarily 暂时地，recently 最近，seriously 严重地，secretly 秘密地。由下文的“我再也不想余生与...体重生活了。”可知肥胖对他的影响更大了，让作者很痛苦。因此，选项 C 符合题意，表示肥胖对作者更加严重了。

5.【答案】B 解析：形容肥胖应该是多余的体重。因此用 extra 最为合适。Ideal 理想的，normal 正常的，low 低的。都与作者的痛苦格格不入。

6.【答案】A 解析：seminar 研讨会、讲习会。下文并说明“我们被要求去创建一个项目。”可知“我”是会以的参加者，因此 attended 符合文意。

7.【答案】B 解析：下文中会议的领导者的经历：“她不仅减了 125 磅的肥，而且筹集了 25000 美元给了无家可归的儿童。”folk 传统的、民俗的。Success 成功的。Adventure 冒险的。Science 科学的。以上分析得，她分享的是一个成功的故事。

8.【答案】C 解析：由上文可知，“我”创建一个名为“As We Heal...”的项目，是因为“我”被上文分享的成功故事影响了。因此 influenced 符合文意。

9.【答案】A 解析：由以上分析可知作者是创建了一个项目。“商业、体系、风俗”都不符合文意。

10.【答案】D 解析：in search of 寻找，in need of 需要，in place of 代替，in support of 支持。由上下文可知，“我”筹集的资金是为了去支持一个 30 年前旨在消除饥饿的运动。其他选项都不符合文意。

11.【答案】D 解析：scared 恐惧，considered 仔细考虑，confused 使...困惑，struck 这里的意思是对某人产生某种效果、以某种方式给某人留下印象。该句的大意是“这种将治愈自己和治愈这个世界相结合的方式在我看来是最为理想的解决办法。”因此，选项 D 符合。

12.【答案】A 解析：这里的 As 是正如、当的意思。正当“我”开始了体重项目时，“我”害怕会被像之前的困难打败。Until 直到，if 如果、是否，unless 除非。因此选项 A 适合文意。

13.【答案】B 解析：get over 克服，run into 碰到、遇到，look for 寻找（某人或某物），put aside 撇开，储备。遇到之前的困难，因此用 run into 符合文意。

14.【答案】D 解析：由上文分析“我”害怕困难再来可知，“我”是恐惧的。因此 fear 符合文意。

15.【答案】C 解析：head down 走下去、往前走，“while”尽管与“also”表明，“我”虽然害怕困难，也确信这是一条正确的道路。因此选择 path。Street 是指街道，其他不合文意。

16.【答案】B 解析：“我”告知了每个人我的项目，“work perfectly”表明了这次分享的成功。

于是来自很多人的各种捐赠向洪水般涌来。Flooding 符合文意。Break in 打断, step in 干涉都不符合。

17.【答案】D 解析: 上句“我”采取了有效的措施减肥。这句讲的是相关的措施, 有助减肥的, 因此 healthy 符合文意, 其他选项与减肥关系不大。

18.【答案】A 解析: regularly 有规律地, limitlessly 无限制地, suddenly 突然地, randomly 随便地。由上文健康的减肥可知, “我”的锻炼是有规律, 因此选项 A 符合文意。

19.【答案】B 解析: 由下文的“我已经减掉了 150 磅并筹集了 50000 美元。”可知, “我”达到了自己的目标。因此 reach 符合文意。

20.【答案】C 解析: devote to sth 致力于某事, 由 feel 可知“我”在表达我成功后的感受: 致力于某事是非常有意义的并且巨大的。因此选项 C 符合, 选项 A、B、C 不符文意。

第三节·万夫莫敌

Passage 1

【解读】

文化影响一个人的健康理念、行为活动和医疗效果。因此, 医疗护理的专家也需要精通文化, 该篇文章讲述的就是医疗精通文化所面临的挑战。

1.【答案】A 解析: 空格后的“文化对一个人的健康情况能产生深远影响”是主句“医疗护理专家需要精通文化, 以便为病人提供.....健康护理”的原因, 因此空格里需要填一个中性的表示原因的词, 故选 A 项 Because of。B 项 Due to 和 C 项 Thanks to 都是“由于”的意思, 一般表示正面的、好的结果或状况的原因, 相当于 with the help of, 可排除。D 项 In regard to 意为“关于、至于”, 不表原因, 也可排除。

2.【答案】C 解析: 根据下文的 provide health care to patients(提供...的健康护理), “提供健康护理”应是医疗卫生服务方面的专业人士, 故选 C 项 professionals“专业人士”。

3.【答案】A 解析: 根据句意及常识, 即医疗卫生专业人士需要为病人提供最好的健康护理, 故选 A 项 optimum 的意思是“最佳的, 最优的”。

4.【答案】D 解析: 这一句是以伤痕为例说明认识文化差异对于审慎判断的重要性, 所以选 D 项 For example“例如”。其他三项都不能引出例子, 可以排除。

5.【答案】C 解析: 本句中, 空格后面说的情况与前面的情况出人意料地相反, C 项 actually“事实上”强调与人们通常所想不同的实际情况, 符合要求。A 项 truly 用来强调所言确实存在属实。B 项 surely 用来强调所说的某种肯定存在或一定会发生。D 项 really 也是强调所说的情况确实如此。这三项均不能表达“与人们通常所想不同可排除”。

6.【答案】B 解析: 本句是举另外一种情形不同文化中对身体各部位本身不同的观念, 是补充说明前面提出的认识文化差异对于审慎判断的重要性。因此选 B 项 In addition 此外”。

7.【答案】D 解析: 本句及后文详细解释的是医疗卫生服务领域内文化知识能力所涉及的四大挑战。因此选 D 项 holds, 表示“包含、涉及”的意思。

8.【答案】B 解析: 从本句后面提供的例子可以看出, 本句讲的是不同民族、种族的人临床发病上的不同, 所以选 B 项 differences“差异”。

9.【答案】C 解析: 上一句提到“不同民族、种族的人临床发病上的不同”, 但高血压每个民族的人都会有, 要体现不同只能是发病率上, 所以选 C 项 risk(发病)“风险”。

10.【答案】A 解析: 从意思上看, and 前后是并列的内容, 因此由空格前的 of hypertension, 也可以判断本题选 A 项 of。

11.【答案】B 解析: 这一句是本段的中心句, 需能概括全段。从下文的 need for interpreters(需要口译)、talk with their doctor(跟医生交谈)等关键信息来看, 这段讲的是交流问题, 因此选 B

项 communication“交流”。

12.【答案】C 解析：本句后面列举了两个例子：性生活、使用成瘾药物。根据常识也可知，一般人是不愿谈论这种私人问题的，所以选 C 项 reluctant“勉强的”。下一句的 restricted(保守的)也印证了论这种私人问题的，这一点。

13.【答案】D 解析：本句后面是在举例，且后面有 as，因此选 D 项 such。

14.【答案】A 解析：本句承前面句，上一句提到“人们不愿谈论自己的私人问题”，这对医护人员来说是一种“挑战”，因此选 A 项。

15.【答案】B 解析：本句前半部分说的是非常肯定的陈述，而后半部分是否定的陈述。从意思上可以判断有转折关系，因此前面用一个表示让步转折关系的词，故选 B 项 While。

16.【答案】C 解析：下一句提及“尊重....的信念体系及其对病人健康状况的影响也尤为重要”，“尊重.....的信念体系及其对病人健康状况的影响”是西药以外的东西，因此可推断，西药并不能解决所有问题，故选 C 项 answers“答案”。

17.【答案】B 解析：空格中需要填一个泛指其他人的词，因此选 B 项 others,表示“(不定范围内的)其他的、别的”，符合要求。

18.【答案】D 解析：本句是该段的中心句，需填一个概括全段的词。从段落思想以及本段第 2 句的 mistrusted 来看，需选 D 项 trust“信任”。

19.【答案】A 解析：从常识可以判断，不信任权威人士在某些时候有充分的原因。所以选 A 项 sometimes“有时候”。

20.【答案】D 解析：本句表明，病人因为不信任医护人员和医疗卫生机构而对他们小心警惕。因为后面有介词 of，因此选 D 项 wary“谨慎的”。

Passage 2

【解读】

本文讲述的是人们已经习惯了用 GPS 导航来找到自己的方位，但是在没有导航或者指南针的情况下，又该如何判断自己的方位？文章给出了相关的描述。

1.【答案】C 解析：此处考察词义辨析+上下文语境。文章首段首句为主题句，谈到我们生活在一个 GPS 定位系统，数字地图和其他导航应用程序都能在手机中找到的世界里。空格句指出：我们中的 在没有手机的情况下走进森林。走进森林或者陌生地方我们需要地图的指引，所以句意为在没有手机的情况下我们很少有人走进森林。Without 与 few 相呼应。Few 表示几乎没有，填入符合文意。

2.【答案】C 解析：此处考察词组搭配。run on batteries 表示手机需要电池才能正常使用。Put on(穿上;增加;使运转)，take on(承担;呈现;雇佣)，come on(快点;开始)，放入句中均与句意不符。

3.【答案】B 解析：此处考察逻辑关系。空格所在句指出：你在没有电话或指南针的情况下迷路，找不到北方，我们有一些技巧可以帮助你导航文明之地。看过四个选项之后我们发现此题考察的是逻辑关系，此处为假设情况，B 选项代入原文更符合句意。Since(因为;自从)，though(虽然)，until(直到)。

4.【答案】D 解析：此处考察副词词义辨析。空格所在句指出：如果你在没有电话或指南针的情况下迷路，你.....找不到北方，我们有一些技巧可以帮助你导航.....文明之地。将四个选项 formally(正式地)，relatively(相对地)，gradually(逐渐地)，literally(确实地，真正地)带入目标空，发现只有 D 选项符合文意。

5.【答案】A 解析：此处考察词义辨析+上下文语境。空格所在句指出：如果你在没有电话或指南针的情况下迷路，你肯定找不到北方，那么我们有一些技巧可以帮助你导航文明之地。前文说到迷路(lost)，空格句说我们有一些技巧帮助你文明之地，肯定是回到(back)文明之地。

- 6.【答案】B 解析：此处考察词义辨析+词组搭配，需要运用段落总分结构法解题。空格句指出：当你发现自己正好一条小径，而不是在完全地形中时，你必须回答两个问题：在这个特定的地区，哪个是下坡？最近的水源在哪里？目标空出现在句首，运用我们课上讲过的段落总分结构法解题：段首出现空不要着急做题，要看段落剩下的部分所表达的意思，通过后面文章可以发现，前文想表达当你便宜正常路线，迷失踪迹的时候。B 选项远离，离开符合句意。
- 7.【答案】D 解析：此处考察词义辨析。空格所在后半句出现了 but 这个很重要很明显的转折词，那么所填入的词要与前面的句意构成转折关系，前文说到虽然偏离了路线，但是也不是完全不熟悉路，D 选项 unfamiliar(不熟悉的，不常见的)符合句意，为正确选项。Unattractive(不吸引人的)，uncrowded(不拥挤的)，unchanged(未改变的，没有变化的)均与句意不符。
- 8.【答案】C 解析：此处考察词义辨析+上下文语境。当你发现自己远离一条小径，而不是在完全陌生的地形中时，你必须回答两个问题：在这个特定的地区，哪个是下坡？最近的水源在哪里？文章都在讨论迷路之后的对策和办法，那迷路了我们就需要找到回家或者有人烟地方的路，空格处刚好也是要表达这样的意思，事要找到下坡的路，所以 C 选项正确。site(地点，位置，场所)，point(要点)，place(地点，地方)三个选项均不符合句意表达，故不入选。
- 9.【答案】A 解析：此处考察逻辑连接词。空格前一句指出：生活在山谷中的人基本上靠饮用淡水为生，紧接着空格句：你下山沿着水走就会发现人类活动的迹象……很明显前后两句之间是因果的逻辑关系，A 选项 So 是表示因果关系的连接词。
- 10.【答案】D 解析：此处考察词义辨析+上下文语境。空格句句意：所以如果你下山沿着水走，你发现人类活动的迹象……所填入的副词需要与语境相符，D 选项 eventually(最终，最后)符合句意。Immediately(立即，立刻)，intentionally(有意地，故意地)，unexpectedly(意外地，出乎意料地)三个选项带入空格处均不符合句意。
- 11.【答案】A 解析：此处考察上下文逻辑关系。从该句“如果你之前探索过这一区域，那就留心观察那些熟悉的记号，或许你可以……很快地找到一块醒目的岩石或者大树能重新找到你的方位。对于这么快找到方位的方式，只有惊讶符合情绪表达。
- 12.【答案】B 解析：这里提到了一个关键词 another，所以说明它所指代的内容在上文中提到过，且后面有冒号解释说明：爬到高处，寻找人类居住的迹象。说明这也是一种方法，所以只有 option 最合适。
- 13.【答案】D 解析：此处考察上下文逻辑关系。前面说了一种大致的方法，后面内容是具体分析，所以用表示举例分析的 for example 最合适，其他选项最重要的是、相反、平均都不合适。
- 14.【答案】C 解析：考察搭配。结合原文语境，“即使是在茂密的森林里，你也应该能够……林木线的缝隙。”所以这里填上一个动词后面的宾语是缝隙的只有观察这个意思，所以答案只能是 spot，而 bridge the gap 是弥补代沟，其他几个意思不符。
- 15.【答案】B 解析：本题考察介词搭配。“因为道路、电线、火车轨道和其他道路都是人们……树林中开辟的。”这里填的介词强调与动词 carve 搭配，表示从树林中 carve 开来，所以 through 最合适。
- 16.【答案】D 解析：本题考察词义复现。“朝着这些……走，找到一条出路。”前面提到了代词 these，所以内容肯定有所指代，根据前文动词 carve 开辟，能得出大概意思为岔路口，符合题意的就是 breaks，而 post 标杆，link 联系，shade 阴影都不符合。
- 17.【答案】A 解析：根据本题语境，强调在夜晚，可以用……光源探路，如火源和路灯，填词为形容词修饰 light sources，后面举例说明了是火源和路灯，而这种光源不是天然的，而是人工的，所有 artificial 完美符合。其他的 mysterious 神秘的，hidden 隐藏的，limited 有

限的均不符合。

18.【答案】A 解析：此处考察上下文逻辑关系。可以先看选项 finally 最终地，consequently 因此，incidentally 偶然地，generally 通常地，结合文章后面一句，“……，假设你迷失在一个人类常去的地方，寻找我们在风景上留下的……。”能看出，跟上一句之间说的是另外一种情况，而得出的另一种说法，所以 finally 更合适。

19.【答案】B 解析：本题考察逻辑关系。根据原文语境“...look for the ... we leave on the landscape.”“假设你迷失在一个人类常去的地方，寻找我们在风景上留下的……”。既然迷失了，肯定是寻找记号，答案 marks 最合适。

20.【答案】C 解析：考察搭配 Trail blazes, tire tracks, and other features can ... you to civilization 山火、轮胎痕迹和其他特征可以……你走向现代文明社会。只有“带你”最符合，所以选择 lead，而 restrict 限制，adopt 采取，收养，expose 暴露，曝光均不符合。

Passage 3

【解读】

本文讲述的是关于应证“Hawthorne 效应”的实验，当在生产车间的电灯发生变化时，工人的生产效率也会受其影响，当时随着实验的推进，“Hawthorne 效应”也遭受了动摇……

1.【答案】A 解析：词义辨析题。空格前后是两个名词短语：“车间照明”和“工人生产效率”。根据常识可知，两者的关系显然是前者影响后者。所以 A 选项 affected(影响)符合题意。B 选项意为“达到、完成”、C 选项意为“拔出、榨取”。D 选项意为“恢复：使修复”，三个选项代入文中都不合逻辑，因此排除。

2.【答案】B 解析：固定搭配题。空格所在句意为：该研究竟然将其试验的名称命名为“霍桑效应”。end 甲 doing sth.表示“最终成为……，强调意想不到的结局。且空格后的 giving 恰好为现在分词形式，故 B 选项正确。而 C 选项 end with(...结束),其结局通常是可预见的，后面常接名词或名词性词组,与原文语法结构和语意不符。

3.【答案】C 解析：词义辨析题。空格所在处句意为“被当作试验对象这一本身改变了受试者的表现。”C 选项 act(行为,做法)代入文中，指“使受试者成为试验对象这一行为”，符合句意。所以 C 选项为正确答案。其余选项意思分别“真相”、“视野”以及“证据”，代入文中。句意不通，故都排除。

4.【答案】B 解析：逻辑判断及词义辨析题。空格后句子的意思是：无论照明灯变亮还是变暗，只要是有变化，女工每小时的工作效率就会提高。由此可知，女工的行为是“令人困惑的(perplexing)”，所以 B 选项正确。按顺序将其余选项代入可得。“有争议的/恶作剧的/模糊的”行为,均不符合上下文语境。故都排除。

5.【答案】C 解析：词义辨析题。空格后半句说：无论照明灯变亮还是变暗,女工的工作效率都会提高。很明显这是由试验记录得出的结论。因此 C 选项 accounts(陈述;报告;说明)这一概括性名词符合文意。其余选项意思分别是“要求”“解释”以及“评估”,均不符合原文意思,因此都是干扰项。

6.【答案】B 解析：词义辨析题。空格所在处句意为：试验中做了什么并不_____。纵览选项,只有 B 选项 matter(重要)和 D 选项 work(起作用)符合文意。但 D 选项 work 后不能跟从句,不符合文中句法要求,且“It doesn't matter + 从句”为固定用法,意思是“…不重要”,故 B 选项正确。

7.【答案】D 解析：逻辑判断及词义辨析题。空格所在句提到两个现象：“情况改变”和“生产效率提高”。结合前文“无论照明灯变亮还是变暗,女工的工作效率都会提高”可知，只要有变化,生产效率就会上升,即两者间是条件关系。纵览选项,只有 D 选项 so long as(只要)符合要求，故正确。

8. 【答案】A 解析：词义辨析题。本句主干结构为 A(n)____...seemed to...a workers' behavior, 其意思是：这似乎改变了工人的行为。空格后 that 引导的同位语从句解释说明空格处的主语, 意为：他们被当作试验的对象。根据常理,“被当作试验对象”不会是工人人们的“期望”“观点”或“错觉”,故 B、C、D 三个选项均不合理,很明显这是一种意识,因此选择 A 选项 awareness。
9. 【答案】C 解析：词义辨析题。空格所在句意为：只要工人意识到他们自己是试验对象,就_____让他们改变自己的行为。be enough to do sth.的意思是“足以做某事”,符合句意,所以选 C 选项。其余选项依次意为“合适的”“过多的”以及“大量的”,其修饰对象通常是具体的人或物,均不合句意。
10. 【答案】D 解析：词义辨析题。by itself 表示“独自地”,代入文中意为：仅凭一种意识本身就足以改变工人们的行为了。逻辑通顺,故 D 选项为正确答案。而 A 选项 about 和 B 选项 for 与 itself 搭配后分别表示“关于自己”以及“为了自己”,代入文中,语意不通,故都排除;C 选项 on 与 itself 不存在搭配,故排除。
11. 【答案】C 解析：逻辑判断及词义辨析题。空格连接两个物体：数据与计量学分析。数据即上文提到过的试验数据,根据常识判断,两者的关系应该是(用)计量学分析数据,即数据被用于做分析。而 be subjected to sth.表示“被用....; 使服从...”,故 C 选项为正确答案。
12. 【答案】A 解析：上下文语义关系及固定搭配题。空格所在句后半句意为：没有系统的_____表明生产效率的变化与照明灯光变化有关。但前文却说无论照明灯光变亮还是变暗,都会引起生产效率的变化。由此可推知先前的试验记录内容与现在的结果相反,而 A 选项 Contrary to 表示“....相反”,符合文意,故正确。
13. 【答案】A 解析：词义辨析题。空格处的意思是找寻某一系统的东西,而这样东西应为“生产效率的变化与照明灯光变化没有关系”这一结论的证据,用来证明这一结论。因此,只有 A 选项 evidence 符合句意要求。
14. 【答案】D 解析：词义辨析题。下文提到,在没有照明灯光试验期间,工人的生产效率也会有同样的变化。所以前面提到工人知道自己成为试验对象后,个人表现就会相应发生变化的结论是一种错误的解读。D 选项 misleading 表示“使人误解的”,符合文意,故正确。
15. 【答案】B 解析：逻辑判断题。空格的面说,所做试验的方式可能导致了试验现象的错误解读,而空格后面的内容运用具体实例说明前面的现象。B 选项 For example 表举例,符合逻辑,为正确答案。
16. 【答案】A 解析：逻辑判断题。空格前一句中有频度副词 always,说明空格所在句介绍的是一个比较规律性的现象,所以生产效率的变化也会“按时发生”。A 选项 duly(按时地;恰当地)符合文意,所以正确。其余选项意思分别是“偶然地”,“不可预测地”以及“突然地”,均与原文不符,故都排除。
17. 【答案】D 解析：词义辨析题。空格之前是并列连接词 and,前半句提出(duly) rose,该处应与前面的意思保持一致,而只有 continued 代入文中,表示“继续上升”,所以 D 选项正确。其余选项依次意为“失败”、“停止;终止”以及“开始”,均与 duly rose 语意矛盾,故都排除。
18. 【答案】C 解析：逻辑判断题。空格前提到调整灯光后,周一的生产效率会发生变化,空格后指出没有做试验期间,周一的生产效率也会发生变化。空格前后是“试验期间”与“没有做试验期间”的情况对比,条件不一样结果也应不一样。但事实得出的结论却相同,因此两句间应是转折关系。所以 C 选项 however 为正确答案。
19. 【答案】B 解析：词义辨析题。空格所在句的意思是：在任何情况下,工人们_____在一周的前几天比较勤奋。句中的 in any case(无论如何)表明工人的这种工作状态是一种惯性和趋势, tend to do sth.的意思是“倾向....往.....”,符合句意,故 B 选项为正确答案。D 选项 intended 意为“打算,准备”,强调一种有意识的行为,与原文中表现工人的行为惯性语意相矛盾,故排除。
20. 【答案】D 解析：词义辨析题及固定搭配题。空格所在句表达的是：工人们生产效率达

到一个顶峰时就会松弛下来。plateau 在文中的意思是“迅速增长或发展后的稳定状态”。英语中只能用 hit 或 reach 与之搭配,表示“趋于稳定状态”,所以答案选 D 选项。B 选项 climbing 与 a plateau 搭配,表示“攀登高原”,文中并无相关语境,故为干扰项。

Passage 4

【解读】

本篇讲述了 GI Joe (特种作战部队模型) 的新含义, 这些战争中英勇奋战的英雄们都是一个普通人成长而来的, 而如今它赋予的更多的是战争年代的抗战精神。

1. 【答案】B 解析: 从空后的句子“他们解放的人们”可以看出, 空前的句子表示的应该是参加了第二次大战的男人和女人。只有 serve 有“服兵役”的意思, 所以选 B。其他都不符合题意。

2. 【答案】B 解析: 空内信息应该是与 hero“英雄”意思相对, 后面的分句说他背井离乡, 经历了很多苦难, 显然这里应该是说由普通人平凡人(common man)成长为英雄, 所以选 B。

3. 【答案】A 解析: 本题考查的是词语的搭配关系, 承担战争带来的负担, 应该用动词 bear 或 shoulder, 所以这里选 A, bore。

4. 【答案】A 解析: necessities 表示“生活必需品”, 空外信息 food 和 shelter(食物和住宿)这些就是维持生存最起码的条件。Facilities 是设备设施, commodities 商品, properties 财产, 均不符合题意。

5. 【答案】C 解析: not...but, “不是, 而是”表转折, 不是自愿兵, 也没有高的报酬, 而是一个普通人。所以选 C。

6. 【答案】D 解析: 这道题主要考查介词的搭配。根据 up (the best trained, best equipped, fiercest, most brutal), enemies 可以知道是起来反抗敌人, 所以选 D 选项 against。

7. 【答案】C 解析: GI, 在军事上是 Government Issue 的缩略语, 所以, GL。这个符号就是象征着这个全称 Government Issue。选 C。

8. 【答案】A 解析: 该句意思为, GI。这个符号出现在给士兵分发的所有物品上, hand out “分发, 发放”符合题意。Turn over “移交”, bring back“带回”, pass down“传承, 一代一代传下来”在句意上都说不通。

9. 【答案】C 解析: 空所在句子的语境为: Joe 是个普通名词, 一个从未爬到社会顶层的人的名字。Manage 表示再怎么经过努力, 最终也未获得成功, 所以选 C。

10. 【答案】B 解析: 结合第 9 题的分析可知, 空所在句子实际上是进一步举例说明 Joe 没有取得大的成就: 从来都不曾出现叫做 Joe 的总统、副总统、国务卿。根据句意只能选 never, B。

11. 【答案】D 解析: 本题考察词汇辨析。空所在的语境为: GI Joe 有_____的军旅生涯, 曾和德国, 美国以及韩国的军队作战。由此语境确定选 D, 其他几项均不符合题意。

12. 【答案】B 解析: 本题考察词汇辨析。空所在语境为: 他身上体现着美国人的某些特色, 或身上结合了美国人的诸多特性。结合语境, 可知作者想表达在他身上有很多美国人的典型特色, 因而选 B。

13. 【答案】C 解析: 本题考察词汇辨析。空所在语境为: Pyle_____的士兵也本色出演了该片。结合上句对 Ernie Pyle 的介绍, 可知为一战地记者(war correspondent), 确定答案 C。

14. 【答案】D 解析: 本题考察词汇辨析。该空所在语境为: Pyle 擅长报导战争的_____面, 报导这些浑身是尘土, 积雪以及泥浆的士兵。Pyle 报导重在士兵而非战争上, 因而可确定他关注的应更多的是人性。所以选 D。

15. 【答案】D 解析: 本题考察词汇辨析。本题承接上题, 表达: Pyle 并不关注士兵行军多少里, 或是占领或解放了多少地方。Gain 有推进(一段)距离的意思, 故选 D。

- 16.【答案】A 解析：本题考察词汇辨析。空所在语境为：他的报导与 Bill Maulden 的是___的。紧接的一句话揭示了本题的答案，两者都(Both men)。由此可确定两人的报导应是类似的。因而，选 A。“counteracted”表示“抵制，中和，对抗”，duplicated 表示“复制，重复”，“contradicted”表示“反驳，与...矛盾”。
- 17.【答案】C 解析：本题考察逻辑搭配。空所在语境为：两者都___战争的丑恶，以及所带来的损耗。”由上题可知道，Pyle 更加注重战争中的士兵，因而它不可能是忽略(neglected)，避免(avoided)或是钦佩(admired)战争所带来的这一些负面的东西，因而本题选 C。
- 18.【答案】B 解析：本题由冒号后多表达的咖啡，香烟，威士忌，住的地方，还睡觉的地方，有好的觉可以睡与前面所说的前面 dirt, exhaustion of war 形成鲜明的对比。因此这是对文明对士兵的假象/错觉，其他选项均不符合文意，故选 B
- 19.【答案】B 解析：本题考察介词的用法。空所在语境为：___印度，法国，以及其他国家，G.I. Joe 可以是任何美国士兵。结合文章表达，应是对于这些人而言。因而，确定答案 B。
- 20.【答案】D 解析：本题考察逻辑搭配。该空所在语境为：G.I. Joe 是他们生命中最重要的人。原题四个选项分别表示 on the contrary“正相反”；B 项 by this means“用这种方式”；C 项 from the outset“从一开始”；D 项 at that point 表示“就那点(方面)来说”。D 为最佳答案。

Passage 5

【解读】

这篇讲述的是柬埔寨的结婚习俗，男女双方之间婚俗习惯，从说媒、结婚甚至离婚，文章都有相关描述。

- 1.【答案】D 解析：考察逻辑关系，所以我们需要先对填空前后的原文信息做定位分析：文章身处大环境 not only.....but also 之中，这是一个明显的并列关系，表示“不仅.....而且.....”该空与前一句“his parents and his friends”也是并列关系，表示“与他本人以及伴侣的父母朋友相关”所以答案只能是 D. as well as。A. by way of 通过 B. with regard to 关于 C. on behalf of 代表。
- 2.【答案】A 解析：根据该句的主语 a young man 与宾语 a likely spouse 的关系，答案只能是 A. decide on 决定。表示自己决定自己的对象。B. provide for 为.....提供准备 C. compete with 与.....竞争 D. adapt to 适用
- 3.【答案】B 解析：上下文语义及动词辨析。该句意思为，他可以自己选择自己中意的伴侣并让父母___相关事务。四个选项中，A. close 关闭 C renew 更新；恢复 D postpone“推迟”，语义不正确，只有 B arrange 安排是符合语境。
- 4.【答案】A 解析：逻辑判断题。主要是看前后两句的含义，前面是说“他可以自己选择自己中意的伴侣并让父母安排相关事务，或者几乎不参与，完全让父母选择自己的对象。”空格后面说“女方可以拒绝她父母所选择的对象。”这两句之间没有举例说明的关系，且有一个 may，更证明 A. In theory 的正确性。而其他选项 B. Above all 最重要的是，C. In time 准时 D. For example 举例，均不符合题意。
- 5.【答案】C 解析：根据下文“___ a spouse has been selected, each family investigates the other.....”知道，只有对象选择好后，父母才会去调查研究对方的背景。所以只有 after 才对。其他选项 A. Unless 除非，否则 B. Lest 以免，唯恐 D. Although 尽管 都不符合题意。
- 6.【答案】A 解析：这里主要是看 marry 与相关介词的固定搭配。这里 marry into 就是指嫁到，而其他选项均没有这层含义。
- 7.【答案】C 解析：根据上文，说传统的婚礼时间跨度很长，但是到了 1980s，婚礼只持续一天半。所以与前文发生转变。因此要选择 but 转折关系。

- 8.【答案】C 解析：空格处需要填一个动词，和后面的 prayers of blessing 所搭配，C 选项 recite 为背诵的意思，与所给短语搭配最为合理，译为“为祈祷者做祈福”。
- 9.【答案】D 解析：上下文语义及动词词义辨析。本题需要根据上下文语义分析，空格处需要搭配后文“棉花线头”，纵观四个选项 A.折叠 B.堆积 C.包裹 D.系上，根据选项含义，只有 D 选项和后文的“棉花线头”搭配最为合理。
- 10.【答案】A 解析：本题根据选项 A.传递 B.点亮 C.隐藏 D.服务，原文空格需要填写一个动词与后文“around a circle”来搭配，译为“将蜡烛传一圈”，故 A 选项，传递为正确选项。
- 11.【答案】D 解析：本题根据选项 A.协会，社团 B.会议，会面 C.集合 D.结合。本句语义为“这些受尊敬的夫妻祈祷...”根据语境，结婚是一种夫妻二人的结合，因此，选项 D 结合更符合语境。
- 12.【答案】D 解析：本题比较简单。根据语义“根据传统，新婚夫妇要搬到妻子父母家，与父母_____一年”根据语境，应为选项 D 居住为最佳答案。
- 13.【答案】B 解析：根据原文，“_____他们在附近建造一栋新房子”A.然而 B.直到 C.为 D.如果，结合语境，选项 B 直到最符合原文语境，搭配最为合理。
- 14.【答案】D 解析：Divorce is legal and relatively easy to 14, but not common.该句句意为离婚是合法的，且相对容易_____。A.avoid 避免 B.follow 跟随 C.challenge 挑战，质疑 D.obtain 获得。这里出现 and,所以对于离婚这件事不可能是避免或是挑战，但是跟随和离婚之间语义不符，但是获得离婚（的批准）是可以的。选 D 选项。
- 15.【答案】D 解析：Divorced persons are 15 with some disapproval.离婚的人...一些不赞同。在段首，已经注明离婚是合法的且相对容易得到批准，但是不常见。这说明离婚在现实中肯定是不太受到人们的欢迎的。而接下来这句就说离婚的人...一些不赞同。再看选项：A.isolated 孤立 B.persuaded 劝说 C.viewed 看做 D.exposed 接触，受到...的影响。C 选项固定搭配：被认为，放进。
- 16.【答案】B 解析：Each spouse retains 16 property he or she 17 into the marriage, 17 空对应的都是动词，所以该句意思为：夫妇双方保有...财产，这个财产是他或她...(动词)进婚姻的。结合选项 A whenever“无论何地；任何（地方）=any place where(定从)”。B whatever“无论什么；任何（东西）=anything that/any+N that”。C whenever 无论何时；任何（时间=any time when）D however 无论如何；无论多么。根据语义，这里应该不是让步的关系，而且填的这个词还要能修饰 property。因此，选择 B =retains any property that he or she
- 17.【答案】B 解析：Each spouse retains 16 property he or she 17 into the marriage,结合选项 A changed“改变”。B brought “带来”。C shaped“形成” D pushed“推，逼迫”。结合语境只有 B 符合，把财产带入婚姻。
- 18.【答案】B 解析：...and jointly-acquired property is 18 equally.结合选项 A. invested 投资 B.divided 平分 C.donated 捐赠 D.withdrawn 撤出，提取。根据语义应该是共同财产被（夫妻双方）平分。
- 19.【答案】C 解析：Divorced persons may remarry, but a gender prejudice 19 up. 该句语义为离过婚的人或许会再婚，但是性别偏见...。结合选项 A. warm (up) 加热 B.clear(up) 变晴 C.show (up) 显现 D.break (up) 分裂，分开；显然 C 是正确选项。
- 20.【答案】A 解析：很明显的两类人的对比比较关系。只能选择 while.

Passage 6

【解读】

本文分析了朋友和人的亲属之间的细微联系以及相关的影响因素，甚至涉及基因等，文章给出了相关的描述。

1. 【答案】D 解析: what, 本句的句意是: 这就是加利福尼亚大学和耶鲁大学在美国国家科学院报告上联合发表的研究成果。第一个空考察表语从句的引导词。
2. 【答案】B 解析: concluded 本句的句意是: 这就是加利福尼亚大学和耶鲁大学在美国国家科学院报告上联合发表的研究成果。第二个空为针对从句谓语进行的词义考察。
3. 【答案】C 解析: on 本句前半句的句意是: 这项研究是一个基于 1932 个独特个体的基因组广谱分析。考察 Conduct on 词组, 进行。从句意为: 它对成对儿的非亲缘朋友和陌生人进行比较。
4. 【答案】A 解析: compared 比较, 根据上下文及后一句的 same 知道, 比较为最佳。
5. 【答案】C 解析: samples 词义题, 样本, C 为最佳选项。
6. 【答案】A 解析: insignificant 词义题, 1%, 以及后面的 not so 转折, 判断, A insignificant 不显著, 为最佳选项。
7. 【答案】D 解析: know 句意为: 一些人虽然并不认识他们第四代的表亲, 但他们选择的朋友却和这些亲戚颇有相似之处。
8. 【答案】A 解析: resemble 词义题, 和上一个空形成转折。
9. 【答案】B 解析: also 上下文逻辑题, 发现了, 还发现了。Also 为最佳选项。
10. 【答案】D 解析: Perhaps 结合上下文: 这一现象很难解释, 后面接原因, 原因“可能”是……最符合文章大意。
11. 【答案】B 解析: to 介词题, 意为: 就像这个科研团队所发现的, 这个因素不仅把我们带到详细的环境中来, 更有一些深层次的影响。
12. 【答案】A 解析: drive 词义题, 根据上下文, 对我们产生影响, 驱使我们……drive 为最佳选项。
13. 【答案】B 解析: rather than 逻辑题, 基因上相似的, 功能上相似的, 二者对立不能同时存在, rather than 不是...而是最符合。
14. 【答案】D 解析: benefits 跟“功能”搭配, 选个褒义词, 带来好处的, 最佳。
15. 【答案】C 解析: faster 词义题, 根据后半句解释, 这就是为什么“picked pace”营加速, 这里只能选 faster, 一些比另外一些进化得更快, 符合文意。
16. 【答案】C 解析: understand 词义题, 这个研究可以帮助我们理解一个事实。
17. 【答案】B 解析: contributory 本句意为: 社会环境是最主要的一个因素。Contributory 贡献, 最佳。
18. 【答案】D 解析: tendency 结合文章主旨, 选择基因相似的人做朋友是普遍现象, tendency 趋势倾向最符合。
19. 【答案】C 解析: ethnic 同义替换, 基因背景相似, 种族的, 民族的, 最符合。
20. 【答案】A 解析: see, 这里表示人们注意到: care was taken to see that 本句意为: 尽管所有的研究对象都来自欧洲血统, 研究者也花心思确保了所有朋友和陌生人也源自该血统中的同一支系。

Passage 7

【解读】

本文主要介绍了默读在历史上的发展演变过程, 突出了它产生的原因和背景。第一段是总述, 指出默读是一种几乎不为古典学者所知的现代行为。中世纪时期阅读是指大声朗读, 一直到 19 世纪默读才比较流行。第二、三、四段是分述, 段落之间是并列关系。第二段介绍了上个世纪阅读的发展, 第三段讲的是接近 20 世纪末阅读的发展情况, 第四段讲 20 世纪末期阅读发展成为默读。

1. 【答案】C 解析: 考查上下文语义衔接。本题要求填入一个形容词, 可以利用上义词复现

这一技巧。During the fifteenth century 就是所填词的下义词，即 15 世纪。它既不属于 contemporary，也不属于 modern world 而 D. western 则与本文主题无关。只有 C. medieval“中世纪的”，指 14 到 16 世纪之间，包括了 15 世纪。

2. 【答案】A 解析：考查上下文语义衔接与副词的词义辨析。所填副词修饰动词 meant。文章第一句开篇明义，默读是一种现代社会行为，古代学者根本不知默读为何物。很显然，这一句中强调读书指的就是大声朗读，因此选 A. undoubtedly“毋庸置疑地，肯定地”，强调完全真实或是确实存在。B. really“确实地，真正地”，与此处语气不符 C. absolutely“完全地，绝对地”D. accordingly“相应地”。

3. 【答案】D 解析：考查形近词辨析。所填词的逻辑主语是 one，指人，宾语是 that 从句，从 that 从句可推断空格处要表达“认为，想象”的意思，因此排除 B. consuming“消费”和 C. resuming“再继续，恢复”。D. assuming“想，假想”，指为论证提出有一定根据的假设，很少甚至无根据的心理推测，A. imagining 指随意或在脑海中构成清晰明确的图像，此处显然是 assuming 符合。

4. 【答案】B 解析：考查上下文语义衔接与名词辨析。本题要求填入一个名词来判断大声阅读对他人的影响。我们从文章的第二段的末尾开始倒读，在第二段的末尾同样谈到了大声阅读对他人的影响，此处的用词是 distraction，因此选复现的原词 B 选项。A. interruption“打断，中止”，指的是瞬间行为使别人中断做某事，reading 显然是一段时间的行为 C. bother“麻烦，不便”，往往指“麻烦他人做某事”D. pressure“压力”。

5. 【答案】A 解析：考查形近词辨析。本题需填入一个形容词来表示“历史发展”，四个选项都是同根词，都与历史有关 A. historical“历史上的，历史记载的”B. historic“(历史上)著名的，重要的”C. history“历史，历史学”D. historian“历史学家”。文章中主要表示客观的历史的发展，因此选 A。

6. 【答案】B 解析：考查名词辨析。所填词表达阅读任务本身在……方面的改变，是对阅读这一任务的修饰或指代，因此排除 A. quality“(人的)品德，品性(事物的)品质，质量”，不能用来修饰默读的品质，同时排除 C. personality“(人的)个性，人格，人物”，用来指代人而不能指代物而 D. distinctiveness“(品质性格或外表)与众不同”，强调的是与其他事物的差别，本题并不是强调默读与别的事物的差别。因此，只有 B. character“(事物的)特性，特质，(人或物)特点，特征”，正好可以用来指默读的特性。

7. 【答案】C 解析：考查形近词辨析。四个选项都是同根词，A. literate 是形容词，表示“能读会写的，识字的”，如果表达的是会读写的人越来越多，则应用 increase in the literate, the 后面接形容词表示某类人。B. illiterate“文盲”或“不识字的，没受教育的”，与文中意思相反选项 C. literacy 是名词，指的是“有读写能力，有文化”，该句要表达的是文化素质提高，因此是 increase in literacy. D. literature“文学，作品”，不符合题意。

8. 【答案】B 解析：考查上下文语义衔接。前一分句讲读者数目增加了 readers increased，那么相应地听别人读书的人应该是减少了。与 increased 形成反义词复现的只有 B. declined“下降”。而且从 As reading for the benefit of listeners grew less common...也可得到证实。其他选项，A. receded“后退，倒退”，不能用来修饰 the number. C. increased、D. expanded“膨胀，扩张”均与文意相反。

9. 【答案】C 解析：考查上下文语义衔接。空格所在句与上一句之间的关系是因果关系。正是因为读书的人数目增多，潜在的听者的数目下降，所以大声朗读的要性也就减弱。很自然由此得出正确答案 C. reduction“减少，减弱”。A. limitation“限制”、B. necessity“要性，需要”、D. shrink“缩水，萎缩”。

10. 【答案】A 解析：考查上下文语义衔接。空格所在句与上一句之间的逻辑关系是因果关系，由 as 和 so 连接。上一句讲的是 reading for the benefit of listeners grew less common。本

题需要填入一个形容词与上文形成对比, 应选 A. private“私人的”。该句句意: 随着读书作为一种为听众服务而存在的活动愈来愈不常见, 它逐渐变成一种大众场所普遍的私人活动。其他选项 B. overt“公开的”、C. public“大众的, 公开的”与文义相反 D. secret“秘密的”与空格后的 public 相矛盾, 秘密活动怎么会在大众场所进行?

11. 【答案】A 解析: 考查动词辨析。四个选项均有“产生、引起、导致”之意, 但其用法并不相同。选项 A. cause“引起, 导致”, 表示事件起因和结果之间的关系 B. effect 指通过克服困难或采取有计划的行为而取得成果 C. produce 着重表示见到的或实际的后果 D. realize 表示希望计划、理想会成为现实。本文中表示一种因果关系, 所以只有 A 选项符合题意。

12. 【答案】A 解析: 考查形容词辨析。分析四个选项, A. considerable“相当多的, 相当可观的”、B. considerate“考虑周到的”、C. moderate“中等的, 适度的, 适中的”、D. immoderate“不适中的, 不合适的”。由 still 这个词可知此处为肯定的含义, 故选 A 选项。该句意思为: 到世纪末仍然存在着许多争论。

13. 【答案】C 解析: 考查上下文语义衔接与副词辨析。所填副词修饰动词 treat, 首先排除 A. respectively“分别地, 各自地”, 因为被 treated 的只有 books 一种同时排除 D. relatively“相应地”, 因为没有说明被对待的程度。B. honorably“值得尊敬地, 体面地”, 应该是尊敬地对待, 而不能是值得尊敬地对待, 所以选 C. respectfully“尊敬地, 谦恭地”。

14. 【答案】C 解析: 考查上下文语义衔接与副词辨析。空格处需填一个副词修饰 weaken“削弱, 使变弱”。分析四个选项, A. largely“主要地, 大量地, 在很大程度上”、B. intelligently“聪明地”、C. mentally“精神上地, 智力上地”、D. physically“体力上地”。根据上下文的意思, 阅读是一种智力上的行为, 因此只有 C 符合题意。该句句意: 人们讨论阅读诸如报纸这样的材料是否在某种程度上是智力上的削弱。

15. 【答案】B 解析: 考查上下文逻辑衔接。主句讲的是那种共同分享文化知识的习俗已经成为过去, 分句中提到了大声阅读的优点 its values, 由此可以判断主句和分句间的关系是让步关系, 用副词 whatever“无论什么, 不管什么”连接, 后面省略了主语和谓语“it had”。A. However“然而, 可是”, 表示转折关系 C. whichever“任何一个”D. wherever“无论哪里”, 表示的是地点。

16. 【答案】A 解析: 考查上下文语义衔接。上句说到传统的文化已经消失, 这句谈到现在的媒体方式。前者肯定是被后者所取代的, 因此选 A. replace“取代, 代替”, 符合题意。该句句意: 取代传统习俗的一方面是现代的印刷媒体。B. take“拿, 取”、C. follow“追随, 跟随”、D. distinguish“区别”。本题易误选 C 选项, 这是因为没有弄明白传统文化方式与现在媒体关系。

17. 【答案】D 解析: 考查形近词辨析。选项 A. specific“明确的, 确切的”B. special“特别的, 特殊的, 专门的”, C. specified“明确规定的”, D. specialized“专门的, 专业的”。readership 是一个抽象的概念, 指“读者的身份”。选项中可修饰这个词的只有 specialized, 意为“专业化的”, 因此选 D 选项。

18. 【答案】B 解析: 考查上下文逻辑衔接。本题涉及到上下文的逻辑关系, 而且难度较大, 因为空格所在处实际为一个省略主谓语的插入成分, 即 if (it is) not impossible, 指的是 students were being recommended...这件事可能的话。如果选其他三项, 则说明 impossible 与 inappropriate 并列, 都修饰 attitudes 与 skills, 说被推荐的读书态度与读书使用的技能是不可能的, 显然不合逻辑, 不可能怎么还会推荐呢, 所以排除其他三项而选 B. 。

19. 【答案】D 解析: 考查上下文语义衔接与动词辨析。A. translated“翻译”, B. differ“不一致, 不同”, 为不及物动词 C. shift“改变位置或方向”, D. alter“改变, 更改”。该句讲在科学文化领域的进步改变了“读书”这个词的含义, 因此应选 D 选项。

20. 【答案】D 解析: 考查动词用法。所填词的主语是 the term reading, 排除主语为人的选项

B. advise“建议，劝告”与 C. induce“劝诱，促使”。A. infer“推断”、D. imply“暗示，意味”，文章问“阅读”这个术语(the term “reading”)意味着什么，而不是说它能推断什么，因此选 D 选项。

Passage 8

【解读】

除了身体上的健康外，一个人的健康标准还受其精神上的健康所影响，文本分析了影响人心理健康的几个因素，通过这几个因素来了解如何掌控自己的心理健康。

1.【答案】A 解析：An angry, frustrated, emotionally unstable person in good physical condition is not necessarily healthy.一个易怒的，情绪沮丧的，感情不稳定但是体格很好的人，未是健康的。A. unstable adj. (情绪)不稳定的 B. unsure adj. 没有自信的，不肯定的，不确定的 C. imprecise adj. 不精密的，不精确的 D. impractical adj. 不切实际的

2.【答案】D 解析：要表达“并不一定”、“未”的意思，通常用 not necessarily 或 not definitely。

3.【答案】D 解析：Mental health, therefore, has much to do with how a person copes with the world as it exists.因此，精神健康，和一个人在生活中如何处理身边的事情，有很大的关系。have...(nothing, little, much, a lot) to do with...：和.....(没)有(很大的)关系。

4.【答案】B 解析：Many of the factors that influence physical health also affect mental and emotional well-being.很多影响体格健康的因素，同时也影响精神和感情的健康。B. influence 影响。例：My teacher influenced my decision to study science.我的老师对我学理科的决定起了影响作用。influence 也可做名词，用法如下：(常与 on 连用)影响力感化力。例：My teacher's influence made me study science at college.由于我老师的影响，我上大学学了理科。Some women have bad influence upon their husbands.有些妇女对其丈夫有坏影响。上下文中 also 一词提示填空处需要 affect 的近义词。A. signify①表示象征意味。②用动作表示.....意思。③有关系有重要性。C. predict v. 预知，预言，预报。D. mark vt. 做标记于，打分数，标志。由 also 或 affect 一词可以轻易解此题。

5.【答案】D 解析：上下文中多次出现这个词。D. mental adj. 精神的，智力的，心智的。和 physical 相对。一般“精神病”被称作 mental illness。上下文中 physical 一词是答案信号。A. intellectual adj. 智力的，有智力的，显示智力的。作名词时意为“知识分子”。B. sensual adj. 肉欲的，色情的，世俗的，强调“通过感官感觉到的”。C. spiritual adj. 非物质的，精神的灵魂的宗教的神圣的。和 material 相对。

6.【答案】D 解析：capable of doing 为固定搭配。意思相当于 be able to do。

7.【答案】D 解析：People with good self-images like themselves, and they are better able to like others.那些对自己的形象有积极认识的人通常很欣赏自己，也更容易欣赏其他人。to be able to 的比较级，用 to be better able to，其他选项的词序都不对。

8.【答案】A 解析：Having a good self-image is based on a realistic assessment of one's own worth and value and capabilities.对自己的形象有积极的认识，是建立在对自己的价值和能力的符合实际的评价基础上的。be based on：建立在.....的基础上，它基于句式 base A on B(将 A 以 B 为基础)。

9.【答案】A 解析：A. assessment 是动词 assess(估计，估算评估，评价)的名词形式。

10.【答案】D 解析：Stress is an unavoidable, necessary, and potentially healthful reality of our society.压力是我们社会中无可避免的，而且有潜在的促进社会健康作用的现实存在。表示“存在的现实状况”用 D. reality (n. 真实，事实，本体逼真)。A. ideality n. 理想，是 ideal 的名词形式。B. realization n. 实现认识领会，是 realize 的名词形式。C. realism n. 现实主义。

11.【答案】D 解析：由第三段的最后一句话：If stressful situations are continually encountered, ...

可以找到此题答案。People of all ages encounter stress.各个年龄段的人都会遇到压力。D. encounter 遭遇,遇到,强调“偶然遇见”A. occur vi. 发生,出现 B. engage vt. 使忙碌,雇佣,预定,使从事于例: be engaged in...忙于(从事)……。C. confront①面对面临遭遇。例: to confront danger(勇敢地)面对危险②(与 with 连用)使面对使面临。例: be confronted with crisis 面临危机。

12.【答案】A 解析:由16空所在的句子中:One person experiencing a great deal of stress may function exceptionally well 16 another may be unable to function at all. 可以找到此题答案。Children begin to experience stress during prenatal development and during childbirth. 儿童在出生之前,以及降临到世界的过程中都有压力的体验。C. experience vt. 经验,体验,经历,阅历 A. tolerate vt. (主观上努力去)忍受,容忍 B. sustain vt. 支撑,撑住,维持,持续 D. undertake vt. 承担,担任(也包含“主观努力”的意思)。

13.【答案】D 解析:Examples of stress-inducing events in the life of a young person are death of a pet, pressure to achieve academically, the divorce of parents, or joining a new youth group. 年轻人的生活中,能够带来压力的事件,包括宠物的死亡、学业的压力、父母的离异,或者加入新的年轻人群体。D. event 表示“(比较重大的)事件”。而句子表语部分恰恰罗列了种种较为重大的事件。A. evidence n. 明显,显著,明白,迹象,根据,[物]证据,证物 B. accident n. 意外事件,(造成一定伤亡或者损失的)事故 C. adventure n. 冒险,冒险的经历。

14.【答案】B 解析:“学业上取得成就”用 achieve。A. acquire 和 C. obtain 作“获得”解时,作及物动词,后及宾语。D. fulfill vt. 实践,实行,完成,达到,侧重“履行”之意。

15.【答案】A 解析:The different ways in which individuals respond to stress may bring healthful or unhealthy results. 人们对压力做出的不同的反应方式,可能会带来有益于健康,或者不利于健康的后果。A. respond(常与 to 连用)反应,回报,对……有反应,对……起作用 B. return vt. 归还,回报,(经济)收益 C. retort v. 反驳,反击 D. reply vi. 答复,回击,报复,答辩,回答。

16.【答案】C 解析:One person experiencing a great deal of stress may function exceptionally well while another may be unable to function at all. 在巨大的压力下。有的人可能会应对非常自如,但是另一个人就完全无法正常发挥。C. while 此处是一个表示转折意义的连词,表示“虽然,但是”。例: You like tennis, while I'd rather read. 你爱打网球,但我爱看书。类似用法的连词还有 whereas。例: Some people like fat meat, whereas others hate it. 有些人喜欢肥肉,相反有些人讨厌肥肉。

17.【答案】A 解析:Satisfying social relations are vital to sound mental and emotional health. 让人满意的社会关系对于良好的精神和情绪健全至关重要。A. sound 作形容词意为“完好的,健全的,合理的,明智的”。例: the sound development of a baby(一个婴儿的健康发育) sound judgment 合理(明智)的判断。B. all-round adj. 多方面的,多才多艺的。

18.【答案】D 解析:It is believed that in order to initiate, develop, and maintain effective and fulfilling social relationships people must possess the ability to know and trust each other, understand each other, influence, and help each other. 一般认为,要想建立,发展,并且维持有效而给人满足感的社会关系,人们须拥有了解和信任他人,影响他人,及帮助他人的能力。D. initiate vt. 创始,发起 A. illuminate vt. 照明,照亮,阐明,说明 B. enunciate v. 阐明,清晰发言 C. enumerate v. 列举。

19.【答案】D 解析:上下文中 also 一词提示天空处需要 be capable of 的近义词,所以 possess the ability 符合题意。

20.【答案】A 解析:They must also be capable of resolving conflicts in a constructive way. 他们须有能力以建设性的方法来解决冲突。resolve 和 solve 都有“解决”之意。但 resolve 可用来表

达“评定或平息冲突或争端等”之意，相当于 settle。此外，resolve 还有“决心，决定”之意，相当于 decide 或 determine。to resolve/be resolved to do...(下决心做……)。

Passage 9

【解读】

本文是一篇记叙文，讲述的是作者一行人登山的艰险经历，他们是如何在暴风雪中的峭壁悬崖上寻得一线生机。

1. 【答案】C 解析：本题测试惯用搭配。make towards 朝....走去。
2. 【答案】B 解析：本题测试逻辑搭配。though 表示让步意义，引导让步状语从句。因为从句主语和主句主语相同，从句谓语又包含 be, 所以从句中的主语和助动词可以省略。
3. 【答案】C 解析：本题测试逻辑搭配。从上下文意思看，本句中从句与主句的联系是因果关系，故选 as, 表示原因，其他词均不切题。
4. 【答案】D 解析：本题测试词义搭配。fallen 和 flown 均为不及物动词，不能用于被动语态。blow vt. 吹，正合题意。本句译文：这里我们没有发现什么雪，因为大部分雪似乎已从山上刮走了。
5. 【答案】A 解析：本题测试词义搭配。此处 view 意为“看见的东西，景色”，本句译文：看不到远处的山，因为我们四周的云层正在形成。
6. 【答案】A 解析：本题测试词义型惯用搭配。come up 发生，形成。本句中有 suddenly, 故用 came up 比 came on 更妥。
7. 【答案】B 解析：本题测试词义搭配。notify vt. 通知，报告。glance(at) 看一眼(强调行为的过程)。因此，notify 和 glance 均不符合题意。notice vt. 注意到; 留心; 看到(强调行为的结果); view vt. 仔细察看，注视(强调行为的过程)。可见，此句中应选，noticed。
8. 【答案】B 解析：本题测试逻辑搭配。本句译文：我们本来应该注意到风暴的来临，但是那时我们正在集中精力开路。我们还来不及采取任何措施，就已被白雪照的眼花缭乱。
9. 【答案】A 解析：本题测试词义搭配。前半句提到“不能上下走动”，所以“不得不动不动的等待”。根据这种逻辑意思，只能选 motionlessly。
10. 【答案】A 解析：本题测试逻辑搭配。in spite of 尽管; In spite of the heavy rain, she went to the shop. in relation to 关于，至于。in case of 万一。in the event of 万一发生。
11. 【答案】C 解析：本题测试词义型逻辑搭配。“do something + 动词不定式”常译为“采取措施以便能做...”。在否定句中可以用 not ... anything 或 nothing。本句译文：这种情况持续两个小时以后，我意识到我们必须想点办法以免冻死在这里。从句意看，只能选 something。
12. 【答案】B 解析：本题测试惯用搭配。make out 辨认出。
13. 【答案】D 解析：本题测试词义搭配。out of the question 不可能的。without question 毫无疑问，beyond question 毋庸置疑; in question 有疑问(做表语)所谈到的(做后置定语)。
14. 【答案】D 解析：本题测试词义搭配。wrench vt. 拧，扭; 扳紧; 歪曲(事实); wedge oneself into a crowd 挤在人群中; pad vt. 填塞: pad sth. with cotton 填棉花。pinch vt. 搭，捏。pinch(=put up) a tent 搭帐篷。
15. 【答案】B 解析：本题测试惯用搭配。cut away 砍掉; cut off 打断，中断; cut down 消减; cut out 删掉
16. 【答案】B 解析：本题测试词义搭配。position(具体的)工作，职位; situation 工作，形势，状况; occupation 职业，工作; orientation 方向，方位; 熟悉，适应。根据题意应选 B. situation。
17. 【答案】D 解析：本题测试惯用搭配。die out vt. 消失，灭绝; die off vi. 相继死去; die back vi. (植物)枯死; die down vi. 逐渐消失; 止息。风的“停息”一般用 die down 或 die away, 而火的“平息”常用 die down 或 die out。

- 18.【答案】D 解析: 本题测试逻辑搭配.at last 终于, 最终;符合上下文的逻辑关系。
- 19.【答案】C 解析: 本题测试词义搭配.as best one can/could 尽量好的。
- 20.【答案】D 解析: 本题测试词义搭配.crawled 匍匐而行.climb 攀爬, 攀登; 本题是“爬进睡袋”, 故不能用 climb.crash 猛跌, 猛撞; crash 也可以作“冲入, 闯入”解。可见, crash 不能入选.leap vi.(向前)跃;creep vi. 慢慢的, 悄悄地或偷偷地移动(尤其指弯着腰走)。综上所述, 只有 D.crawled 符合题意。

Passage 10

【解读】

文章讲述的是富人和穷人对闲暇时间的控制的转换, 在过去富人有更多的闲暇时间去掌控, 而穷人很少, 而如今, 越来越多的有钱人更享受工作时间, 而闲暇时间多的人成了“无用”与“无所事事”的代名词。

- 1.【答案】A 解析: 上文提及富人有闲而穷人却终日劳作, 由此推断出: 一个人的贫富与他们是否需要长时间工作有着密切的关联。因此, 句中对贫富的状态进行判断的依据是工作时长, 故选 A 项, how long 意为“多长时间”。B 项代人, how much“多少”强调工作的数量; C 项代人, how well“多好”强调完成工作的质量。D 项代人, how often“多久一次”强调工作的频率。三者都不能对应上文提及的富人和穷人工作时长不同。
- 2.【答案】C 解析: 上文提及 19 世纪时, 富人有闲而穷人却终日劳作。下文则提及富人开始“比穷人工作更长时间”work longer hours than the poor。很明显今天的情况与过去的不同, 故选 C 项 different“不同的”。A 项 identical“完全相同的”和 B 项 similar 相似的代人, 与原文意思相反。文中指出了两者的不同, 但并未就此进行评价, 故排除 D 项 satisfying 令人满意的。
- 3.【答案】D 解析: 下句中的转折词 But 提示本句中 overall working hours 的变化趋势与下句提及的 the rich have begun to work longer 是相反的。故选 D 项 fallen“下降”。[干扰项排除] A 项 risen“上升”与 work longer 表意一致, 故排除。B 项 weakened“变弱”般指 力量上的减弱, 不指数量。C 项 granted“允许”与本句主题无关。
- 4.【答案】A 解析: 闲暇的时间更昂贵的上一段提及“富人开始更长时间工作”的观点。空格后说到“其一, 是更高的工资使得闲暇时间更昂贵,” 这是对“富人工作更长时间”的解释, 故选表原因的 A 项 explanations“解释”。
- 5.【答案】B 解析: 上文提及 higher wages make leisure more expensive, 高工资使得人们会由于休闲而失去挣钱的机会。因此, 此处能导致人们放弃挣钱机会的前提条件是人们想要休闲。故选 B 项, take time off 意为“休息、休假”。
- 6.【答案】C 解析: 本句是对上文 higher wages make leisure more expensive 的补充说明。此处____have risen strongly 与上文 higher wages 呼应, 故选 C 项 salary“薪金”。
- 7.【答案】D 解析: 此处需要一个名词对上句所说现象进行总结。上句提及“顶层的____迅猛增长”, 而“中层以下的则停滞不前或有所下降”。这是一种不平等”, 故选 D 项 inequality 不平等”。
- 8.【答案】A 解析: 下文提及“闲暇是一种荣誉勋章(a badge of honor)”和“闲暇是一种社会权力的标记(a sign of social power)”, 其中 honor、social power 和 uselessness and unemployment 均为休闲在不同时期所能体现出的不同的“地位”。故选 A 项 status 地位。
- 9.【答案】C 解析: 下句的 He argued that...提示, 此处是托斯丁·韦布伦给出的个人见解。选项中能与 offer 连用且表示某一种看法的只有 C 项, sb.'s take on...意为“某人对某事的看法”。
- 10.【答案】B 解析: 此处需要一个形容词与 repetitive 并列, 表示富人不愿去做的工作类型。选项中能与 repetitive“重复性的”平行的应为具有消极语义的 B 项 dirty“肮脏的”。
- 11.【答案】A 解析: 下句的 Rather they engaged in “exploit”提示富人们还是忙于某些事情的。

因此, not 后的形容词应为“忙于某事”的反义表达故选 A 项 idle 懒惰的。

12.【答案】D 解析: 空格与 creative 并列, 属于富人们所致力于的开拓类型的工作。因此, 本题客案应选与“开拓性”相关的 D 项 challenging“具有挑战性的”。

13.【答案】B 解析: 此处需要一个与 writing 和 charity 并列的名词, 选项中能与此两者相关的只有 B 项 debating“辩论”。

14.【答案】C 解析: 上一段讲到托斯丁·韦布伦 1899 年提出“休闲是一种荣誉勋章”的观点, 本段表达的是“工作给人们带来快乐”, 这是对韦布伦观点的一种否定。选项中能与 need 连用表达这种“否定”的只有 C 项 updating 更新”。

15.【答案】D 解析: 空格与 intellectual 并列, 表达发达经济体中工作的主要属性。intellectual 强调的是强调的是智力的重要性, 与此呼应的是 D 项 knowledge-intensive 知识密集型的。

16.【答案】A 解析: 本句 fewer dull jobs 和 more _____ jobs 中的 fewer 和 more 提示, 此处是对 dull jobs 和 _____ jobs 进行对比。结合空格后举的例子 fashion design 时尚设计、可知应选与 dull 语义相反的 A 项 glamorous 有吸引力的。

17.【答案】C 解析: 上句提及“无趣的工作越来越少”, 由此推断出现在的工作更加有趣和具有新意。结合下句提及的“工作能提供乐趣”, 可推断此处提及人们享受“开拓”的地点应为办公室, 故选 C 项 office。

18.【答案】D 解析: 上句提及, 现在人们可以在工作中享受“开拓”(enjoy“exploit”), 即 exploit 是一种能使人获得快乐的活动。而过去, 富人们 engaged in“exploit”。故推断, 过去富人们在休闲时所进行的探索活动是为了得到快乐。因此选具有“努力获得”语义的 D 项 seek 寻求。

19.【答案】B 解析: 本部分强调工作的重要性(work offer people pleasure)。相应地, 休闲的积极意义已被取代。因此, 下文提及休闲的意义时, 应在具有积极语义的 a sign of social power “社会权力的象征”前应加上表否定的短语, 故选 B 项 no longer “不再”。

20.【答案】A 解析: 由 Instead 可看出本句与前句是对比关系。前一句提到“休闲_____一种社会权力的象征”。本句提及“相反, 它_____无用和失业”。“社会权力”与“无用、失业”相对, 因此此处需要一个动词来代替 is a sign of, 故选 A 项 symbolize “象征”。