



一、交际用语

1. — How are you, Bob?

- A. How are you?      B. I'm fine. Thank you.
- C. How do you do?      D. Nice to meet you.

2. — Thanks for your help.

- A. My pleasure.      B. Never mind.      C. Quite right.      D. Don't thank me.

3. — Hello, I'm Harry Potter.

— Hello, my name is Charles Green, but \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. call my Charles      B. call me at Charles      C. call me Charles      D. call Charles me

4. — Paul, \_\_\_\_\_?

— Oh, that's my father! And beside him, my mother.

- A. what is the person over there      B. who's talking over there
- C. what are they doing      D. which is that

5. — Hi, Tom, how's everything with you?

— \_\_\_\_\_, and how are you?

- A. Don't mention it      B. Hm, not too bad      C. Thanks      D. Pretty fast

6. — Who's \_\_\_\_\_?

— This is Tom.

- A. speaks      B. spoken      C. speaking      D. saying

7. — I'm sorry. I am late due to the heavy traffic.

- A. Well, it's OK.      B. No, it's all right.      C. You are welcome.      D. You are wrong.

8. — It's rather cold in here. Do you mind if I close the window?

- A. Yes, please.      B. No, please.      C. Sure, please.      D. I don't like it.

9. — \_\_\_\_\_

— He teaches physics in a school.

- A. What does your father do?      B. Who is your father?
- C. What is your father doing?      D. Where is your father now?

10. — Excuse me, how much is the jacket?

— It's 499 Yuan. \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Oh, no. That's OK!      B. How do you like it?
- C. Which do you prefer?      D. Would you like to try it on?

11. — Could you help me with my physics, please?

- A. No, no way.      B. No, I couldn't      C. No, I can't.
- D. Sorry I can't. I have to go to a meeting right now.

12. — Could I speak to Don Watkins, please?

- A. Speaking, please.      B. Oh, how are you?      C. I'm listening.      D. I'm Don.

13. — Could I borrow your car for a few days?

- A. Yes, you may borrow.      B. Yes, go on.
- C. Sure, here is the key. Enjoy your journey.      D. It doesn't matter.

14. — Thank you for inviting me.

- A. I really had a happy time.      B. Oh, it's too late.
- C. Thank you for coming.      D. Oh, so slowly?

15. — May I see your tickets, please?

- A. Sure.      B. No, you can't.      C. No, they are mine.      D. Yes, you can.

16. — Please help yourself to the seafood.

- A. No, I can't.      B. Sorry, I can't help.
- C. Well, seafood don't suit.      D. Well, I'm afraid I don't like seafood.

17. — Would you like to go to the concert with us this evening?

— \_\_\_\_\_





- A. No, I already have plans. B. I'd love to, but I'm busy tonight  
C. No, I really don't like being with you. D. I'm ill, so I shouldn't go out.
18. — Congratulations! You won the first prize in today's speech contest.  
— \_\_\_\_\_  
A. Yes, I beat the others. B. No, no, I didn't do it well.  
C. Thank you. D. It's a pleasure.
19. — Must I take a taxi?  
— No, you \_\_\_\_\_. You can take my car.  
A. had better to B. don't C. must not D. don't have to
20. — We are going to have a singing party tonight. Would you like to join us?  
— \_\_\_\_\_  
A. I'm afraid not, because I have to go to an important meeting.  
B. Of course not. I have no idea C. No, I can't. D. That's all set
21. — How was your trip to London, Jane?  
— \_\_\_\_\_  
A. Oh, wonderful indeed. B. I went there alone.  
C. The guide showed me the way. D. By plane and by bus.
22. — Hey, Tom, what's up?  
— \_\_\_\_\_  
A. Yes, definitely! B. Oh, not much.  
C. What is happening in your life? D. You are lucky.
23. — Do you mind my smoking here?  
— \_\_\_\_\_  
A. No, thanks. B. Yes, I do. C. Yes. I'd rather not. D. Good idea.
24. — Did you know that David injured his leg yesterday?  
— Really? \_\_\_\_\_  
A. Who did that? B. What's wrong with him?  
C. How did that happen? D. Why was he so careless?
25. — This box is too heavy for me to carry it upstairs.  
— \_\_\_\_\_  
A. You may ask for help. B. I'll give you a hand.  
C. Please do me a favor. D. I'd come to help.
26. — I wonder if I could use your computer tonight?  
— \_\_\_\_\_ I'm not using it right now.  
A. Sure, here you are. B. I don't know. C. It doesn't matter. D. Who cares?
27. — Excuse me, could you show me the way to the nearest post office?  
— \_\_\_\_\_ Oh yes! Two blocks away from here at the Green Avenue. You can't miss it.  
A. I beg your pardon? B. What do you mean?  
C. You're welcome. D. Um, let me think.
28. — Wow! This is a marvelous room! I've never known you're so artistic.  
— \_\_\_\_\_  
A. Great, I am very art-conscious. B. Don't mention it.  
C. Thanks for your compliments. D. It's fine.
29. — Is it possible for you to work late tonight?  
— \_\_\_\_\_  
A. I like it. B. I'll do that. C. I'd love to. . D. I think so.
30. — Unbelievable! I have failed the driving test again!  
— \_\_\_\_\_ This is not the end of the world.  
A. Good luck. B. Cheer up. C. Go ahead. D. No problem.
31. — Are you feeling better today, Jack?  
— \_\_\_\_\_  
A. There must be something wrong. B. Just have a good rest.  
C. Yes, thank you, doctor. But I still don't feel good. D. Don't worry about me.
32. Thank you so much for your lovely gift.  
— \_\_\_\_\_  
A. Never mind. B. I'm glad you like it. C. Please don't say so. D. No, It's not so good.
33. Would you like something to drink? What about a cup of tea?  
— \_\_\_\_\_  
A. No, thanks. B. No, I wouldn't C. Yes, I want. D. Yes, I like.





34. What's the problem with your bike?

- A. Not at all.
- B. Good, thank you.
- C. Nothing serious.
- D. Sure.

35. Good morning, John. How are you doing?

- A. I'm pleased
- B. Good night.
- C. Not so bad. And you?
- D. How do you do?

36. How do you do?

- A. Fine, thank you.
- B. How do you do?
- C. Not too bad.
- D. Very well.

37. Good-bye for now.

- A. The same to you.
- B. That's OK
- C. See you.
- D. Long time no see.

38. Hello, how are you?

- A. Hello, how are you?
- B. How do you do?
- C. Fine, thank you.
- D. That's OK.

39. I didn't mean to do that. Please forgive me.

- A. Not too bad.
- B. That's all right
- C. It's a pleasure.
- D. Thank you.

40. Thank you for your invitation.

- A. It doesn't matter.
- B. It's a pleasure.
- C. It's a small thing.
- D. I'll appreciate it.

41. What a beautiful dress you have on today!

- A. It is suitable for me.
- B. No, it isn't.
- C. You want to have one, too?
- D. Thank you.

42. I think he is a good lecturer.

- A. Sorry, it doesn't matter.
- B. So do I.
- C. Yes. It's a good idea
- D. I don't mind

43. — What's the matter, dear?

- A. I didn't go to school.
- B. I have a terrible headache.
- C. I took the kids shopping today.
- D. It is a beautiful dress.

44. Good morning, may I speak to Mark, please?

- A. Who's there?
- B. Who's that speaking?
- C. Who are you?
- D. Who wants to speak to Mark?

45. Let me introduce myself. I'm Steward.

- A. What a pleasure.
- B. Pleased to meet you.
- C. I don't know.
- D. Thanks a lot.

46. Let's go to the library this afternoon.

- A. Yes, that's right.
- B. No. I can't.
- C. What about you?
- D. That's a good idea.

47. What does Tom's wife do for a living?

- A. She is a doctor.
- B. Tom loves his wife.
- C. She has a happy life.
- D. She lives far from here.

48. How tall is your sister?

- A. She is not very well.
- B. She is 28 years old.
- C. She is very nice.
- D. She is as tall as I am.

49. What do you think of this novel?

- A. I've read it.
- B. It's well-written.
- C. It was written by my uncle.
- D. I bought it yesterday.

50. How much is this necklace?

- A. It's very nice.
- B. It's a birthday present from my parents.
- C. It costs fifty pounds.
- D. It's a bargain.

51. How can I get to the cinema?





- A. It's very far. B. Yes, there is a cinema near here.  
C. It's well known. D. Go down this street and turn left.
52. What's the matter, John?  
A. I failed my French test B. It doesn't matter.  
C. Nothing's wrong with him. D. I don't think I can.
53. What are you majoring in?  
A. In a university. B. Very hard. C. Mathematics. D. At nine in the morning.
54. Are you going on holiday for a long time?  
A. It was a long time. B. Two weeks ago.  
C. No. Only a couple of days. D. Not long time ago.
55. Is Mary there?  
A. Speaking. B. I'm not Mary. C. Who are you? D. Mary is well today.
56. What day is today?  
A. It's March 6. B. It's a fine day today. C. It's March. D. It's Monday.
57. Is that seat taken?  
A. Please don't worry. B. I don't think so. C. Why not? D. It's very nice.
58. Thank you for calling.  
A. Don't mention it. B. That's fine. C. Nice talking to you. D. Call back again.
59. How are you getting on today?  
A. Very well. B. How do you do? C. I'm a doctor. D. Nice to have known you.
60. How's your family?  
A. Thanks all the same. B. Thanks for calling. C. Not too bad. D. Don't mention it.
61. -Hello, Shirly, haven't seen you for ages, You look fine.  
- \_\_\_\_\_. You look well too.  
A.Great B.Thanks C.Not at all D.Oh, no, just so so
62. -Thank you for helping me.  
- \_\_\_\_\_.  
A.Don't thank me B.You are welcome to me  
C.Not at all D.I'm glad to do it
63. - I've got your invitation.  
- Oh, good. \_\_\_\_\_.  
A.Can you come? B.Thanks a lot. C.I'll take it. D.May I help you?
64. - Would you be able to go to the party?  
- \_\_\_\_\_.  
A.I don't expect B.I'm afraid not C.I don't think so D.I believe not
65. - What is your eldest sister like?  
- \_\_\_\_\_.  
A.She is happy B.She is ill C.She is tall D.She is at home
66. - Would you come and have dinner with us?  
- \_\_\_\_\_.  
A.No, I think I do. B.No, never mind. C.Yes, please. D.Thanks. I will.
67. - Mike, I am going to skate in the mountains tomorrow.  
- Oh, really? \_\_\_\_\_.  
A.I am sorry. B.Thank you. C.Have a good time. D.Congratulations!
68. - I bought this painting in my country. I hope you like it.  
- \_\_\_\_\_.  
A.It's a pity. B.You are welcome. C.That's just what I want! D.Is it expensive?
69. - Would you like to go to a concert this evening?  
- \_\_\_\_\_.  
A.OK. Let's go. B.You are welcome.





C. But I have nothing else to do.

D. Not bad.

70、 - How's your mother doing?

A. She is very kind.

B. She is very well.

C. She is not very old.

D. She is doing shopping now.

71、 - How did Tom learn French?

A. In the morning.

B. Very well.

C. In the library.

D. By taking a course.

72、 - I'd like to book a room, please.

A. Single or double?

B. Good or bad?

C. Which room?

D. We don't have books here.

73、 - What are you going to do?

A. I'm planning to go to the cinema with my friend.

B. No, I'm not going to do it.

C. Thank you for asking me about it.

D. Yes, I'll go.

74、 - Excuse me, is this the Sales Department?

A. I'm afraid you have the wrong number.

B. You are wrong.

C. What's wrong with you?

D. What are you talking about?

75、 - Do you have an account with us?

- Yes, \_\_\_\_\_

A. please.

B. the account is wrong.

C. what do you mean?

D. the account number is 4566.

76、 - Can I help you, sir?

A. No, I don't need your help.

B. Yes. I'd like to withdraw some money.

C. Well, leave me alone.

D. Don't bother me!

77、 - I heard you got a full mark in the English exam. Congratulations!

A. Oh, no, no.

B. No, I didn't do very well.

C. Thanks.

D. Don't praise me.

78、 - I hope you have a most happy and prosperous new year!

A. You are welcome!

B. How smart you are!

C. The same to you!

D. Nice going!

79、 - May I use my credit card here?

A. You can't.

B. No one uses it.

C. I am afraid you can't.

D. Who told you?

80、 - Hello! Are you John Smith?

A. Yes, I am.

B. I do.

C. I'm fine.

D. Oh, good.

81、 - Hello. Is Jim there?

A. This is Jim. Who's speaking, please?

B. I'm afraid I won't be free.

C. This is the right number.

D. There's no hurry.

82、 - Could you pass me the salt and pepper?

A. Sorry, I didn't know what you mean.

B. Ok, here you are.

C. No, I won't.

D. I don't know.

83、 - Nice to meet you.

A. Fine, thank you.

B. How are you?

C. Nice to meet you, too.

D. Thank you.

84、 - What can I do for you, sir?

A. Thank you.

B. What's the matter?

C. I'd like to have some money sent to the USA.

D. Sorry, I have no idea.

85、 - How much is that meat, please?

A. Ten o'clock.

B. Ten yuan a kilo.

C. I like it very much.

D. I don't like.

86、 - Good morning, sir. May I help you?

A. Yes, I don't buy anything.

B. No, I don't need your help.

C. Yes, I need some sugar.

D. Oh, no. That's OK.





- 87、 -We really enjoy ourselves at the party. Thanks again, Mr. and Mrs. Brown.  
- \_\_\_\_\_. Just drop in whenever you feel like it.  
A.Our great honor            B.Nice having you here            C.Nice you are here            D.With pleasure
- 88、 - I had a really good weekend at my uncle's.  
- \_\_\_\_\_.  
A.Oh, that's very nice of you            B.Certainly  
C.It's a pleasure            D.Oh, I'm glad to hear that
- 89、 - Thank you for asking me to your party. But I can't come.  
- \_\_\_\_\_.  
A.That's right            B.I'm sorry to hear that            C.Thanks a lot            D.Oh, I'm very glad
- 90、 - Excuse me, could you tell me the way to the British Museum?  
- Sorry, I 'm a stranger here.  
- \_\_\_\_\_.  
A.Thanks, anyway            B.It doesn't matter            C.Never mind            D.No problem
- 91、 -Have a good day!  
- \_\_\_\_\_.  
A.You got it too            B.The same to you            C.Yes, thank you            D.The same as you
- 92、 - It's nearly ten o'clock. It's time for you to go to bed, Kate!  
- OK. \_\_\_\_\_, Dad.  
A.See you later            B.Good-bye            C.Good evening            D.Good night
- 93、 -We are sure of winning the match.  
- \_\_\_\_\_. We'll meet at the match.  
A.So are we            B.I think so            C.Don't be so sure            D.It's out of question
- 94、 -What do you think of my new dress?  
- \_\_\_\_\_.  
A.It's on sale            B.It's a birthday present for you  
C.You really need one            D.It looks very good on you
- 95、 - May I ask you a question?  
- \_\_\_\_\_.  
A.Yes. you need            B.Yes. ask            C.Yes. please            D.Let me see
- 96、 - Is there a table for 4, please?  
- \_\_\_\_\_, please. Is the one near the backdoor OK?  
A.Take your time            B.This way            C.You are welcome            D.After you
- 97、 - Who has done your hair , Susan?  
- \_\_\_\_\_.  
A.My hair has been doneB.That hair stylist            C.My hairstyle is cool D.I have it cut
- 98、 - Would you like some tea, Mary?  
- \_\_\_\_\_.  
A.Yes, I'd like            B.I'd like            C.Yes. please            D.Yes. I will
- 99、 - Shall I get some chalk for you?  
- \_\_\_\_\_.  
A.That's right            B.No, thanks, let Tom do it  
C.I can do it without you            D.Not at all
- 100、 - I've got a bad cold today.  
- \_\_\_\_\_.  
A.Oh, dear! I hope you get better soon.            B.It will be better soon.  
C.Are you sure?            D.Are you serious?
- 101、 - Can you help clean the window?  
- \_\_\_\_\_.  
A.I'd like that            B.Sure, go ahead  
C.Sorry, but I have to meet my uncle            D.It's none of my business
- 102、 - Sorry I'm late.  
- \_\_\_\_\_.  
A.You are welcome.            B.It's a pleasure.            C.Take care.            D.Forget it.
- 103、 - Would you mind closing the window? It is windy outside.  
- \_\_\_\_\_.  
A.Not at all.            B.Sure, go ahead.            C.Why not?            D.Yes, I would.
- 104、 -Could you buy some salt on your way home?  
- \_\_\_\_\_





- A.All right. B.Is that all? C.Just a few. D.Let me see.  
105、 - Are you and Bill from Canada?  
- \_\_\_\_\_  
A.Yes, they are. B.Yes, I am. C.Yes, we are. D.No, we don't.
- 106、 - Good evening, Professor Hardy.  
- Good evening, John. Come in, please.  
- Thank you, I hope I am not interrupting you.  
- No, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A.thank you B.not at all C.thanks D.let it alone
- 107、 - How many students went to the hockey game?  
- \_\_\_\_\_  
A.None of them go to the hockey game. B.They seldom go to the hockey game.  
C.They usually went to the hockey game. D.All of them went to the hockey game.
- 108、 - Oh, dear! I've lost my new watch.  
- \_\_\_\_\_  
A.I'm sad. B.That's right. C.That's all right. D.What a pity!
- 109、 - I'm sorry to trouble you.  
- \_\_\_\_\_  
A.The same to you. B.What a pity. C.It doesn't matter. D.What is it?
- 110、 - Merry Christmas!  
- \_\_\_\_\_  
A.I hope so B.Really C.Thank you D.The same to you
- 111、 - Your dress is very beautiful.  
- \_\_\_\_\_ I bought it yesterday.  
A.Oh, no. B.Oh, really? C.Just so-so, I think. D.Thank you.
- 112、 - I am calling to say goodbye. - \_\_\_\_\_  
A.Why not? B.Who comes?  
C.What time are you leaving? D.I will see you.
- 113、 - Is Kate in, please? I want to \_\_\_\_\_ her.  
- Sorry, she is out. You'd better call her later.  
A.trouble B.speak to C.visit D.talk
- 114、 - Oh, the box is too heavy. \_\_\_\_\_?  
- No, thanks. I can manage myself.  
A.What's in it B.Can I help you C.Whose is it D.May I
- 115、 - Don't take too long at the coffee shop. It's 14:15.  
- \_\_\_\_\_  
A.I'll think it over B.I See. We have 30 minutes left  
C.That's very kind of you D.I'm afraid so
- 116、 - What would you like to have, meat or fish?  
- \_\_\_\_\_  
A.Either will do B.Yes, I like meat C.Yes, I like fish D.No, they are not my favorite
- 117、 - Thanks for inviting me, John, but I've already made other plans.  
- \_\_\_\_\_. Maybe another time.  
A.I hope you enjoy it B.That's good C.Oh! I'm sorry to hear that D.Great! I really had a good time
- 118、 - Can I help you?  
- \_\_\_\_\_  
A.Sorry, I don't need your help. B.What help can you give us?  
C.I'd like to try on these shoes, please. D.Thanks. You are welcome.
- 119、 - What is she?  
- \_\_\_\_\_  
A.She is a typist. B.She is talking to her friend.  
C.She is having a holiday. D.She is my sister.
- 120、 - What do you think of your new teacher?  
- \_\_\_\_\_  
A.He came to teach us last week. B.He teaches us English.  
C.He has two children. D.He is very nice.
- 121、 - Excuse me, could you tell me the time?  
- \_\_\_\_\_  
A.You'd better buy a watch. B.It's three thirty by my watch.





C.Can you see the clock? D.It's late I think.

122、 - You seem to be lost. Need help?

- \_\_\_\_\_

A.Yes, would you please help me with the bag?

B.Help me find my key, please.

C.Yes, with pleasure. D.I'm looking for Zhongshan Road.

123、 - What do you think of the movie we saw last night?

- \_\_\_\_\_

A.The actress is bad. B.Terrific! C.The theatre is bad. D.Nobody was there.

124、 - Hello, Peter. What do you do?

- \_\_\_\_\_

A.I am fine. B.I am not sick. C.I am a student from Bonn University. D.I came from Bonn University.

125、 - I think the reference book (参考书) is very helpful.

- \_\_\_\_\_

A.Good idea. B.So do I. C.With pleasure. D.No problem.

126、 - How long have you worked here?

- \_\_\_\_\_

A.Since about two years. B.I do not know. C.For about two years. D.Who knows.

127、 - Sorry to have kept you waiting.

- \_\_\_\_\_

A.That's OK. B.What are you doing? C.What's wrong with you? D.Where have you been?

128、 - \_\_\_\_\_

- No, thanks. I'm just looking around. I'll let you know if I want anything.

A.Could you help me? B.What will you buy? C.Can I help you? D.Do you like to look around?

129、 -Excuse me; can I have a seat here?

- \_\_\_\_\_

A.Be hurry. B.Come on. C.Yes, please. D.Do you mind?

130、 - What do you do on Sunday?

- \_\_\_\_\_

A.I'm a teacher. B.I play football. C.You are a student. D.They clean rooms.

131、 - Must I be home before seven?

- \_\_\_\_\_

A.No, you needn't B.No, you mustn't C.Yes, you will D.No, you won't

132、 - Our class won the girls' relay race in our school's sports meeting.

- \_\_\_\_\_

A.That's right. B.Thanks a lot. C.Congratulations! D.It's a pleasure.

133、 - I was worried about my maths, but Mr. Brown gave me an A.

- \_\_\_\_\_

A.Don't worry about it. B.Congratulations! That's a difficult course.

C.Mr. Brown is very good. D.Good luck to you !

134、 - I am afraid I can't return the book to you before Friday.

- \_\_\_\_\_

A.Don't be afraid B.Be careful C.Not at all D.Take your time

135、 - That's a beautiful cat. I wonder who it belongs to.

- \_\_\_\_\_

A.It belongs to the Browns. B.The cat is my favourite too.

C.Mind your own business. D.I can't say anything more.

136、 - I really don't know how to thank you enough.

- \_\_\_\_\_

A.No problem B.Think nothing of it C.Not at all D.It doesn't matter

137、 - Hi, is Mary there, please?

- \_\_\_\_\_

A.Hold on. I'll get her. B.No, she isn't here. C.Yes, she lives here. D.Yes, what do you want?







138、 -I'll be away on a business trip. Would you mind looking at my cat?

-Not at all. \_\_\_\_\_.

A.I have no time B.I'd rather not C.You can leave D.I'd be happy to

139、 -Can I get you a cup of tea?

- \_\_\_\_\_.

A.That's very kind of you

B.With pleasure

C.You can, please

D.Thank you for the tea

140、 -If you need me, jut let me know.

-I will, \_\_\_\_\_.

A.that's all right B.thank you C.all right D.not at all

141、 - Shall we sit up here on the grass or down there near the water?

- \_\_\_\_\_.

A.I'd rather stay here if you don't mind. B.Sorry, I don't like neither.

C.Certainly, why not? D.Yes, we like these two places.

142、 - Hi, Jim! Nice to meet you.

- \_\_\_\_\_.

A.Certainly B.Many thanks C.OK D.Nice to meet you, too

143、 -I'm sorry to hear that you failed in the exam.

- \_\_\_\_\_.

A.Not at all B.Oh, thank you. That's very kind of you

C.You are welcome D.Yes, I'm really sorry

144、 -Hello, may I speak to Zhao Hua?

- \_\_\_\_\_.

A.My name is Zhao Hua B.I'm Zhao Hua C.This is Zhao Hua speaking D.Zhao Hua is me

145、 - \_\_\_\_\_?

- This is Mr Smith speaking now.

A.Who are you B.Who is that C.Who are you calling D.What do you want to say

146、 - I heard Susan surprised her teacher by working hard.

- Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.

A.her teacher worked hard. B.Susan worked hard.

C.the teacher was surprising. D.Susan was surprised.

147、 - Will you please give the note to him?

- \_\_\_\_\_.

A.Certainly, I'll give it to him B.No, please not

C.Sorry, I don't D.Yes, please do

148、 -Would you go to the concert with me?

- \_\_\_\_\_, but I'm very busy now.

A.I'd like to B.Sure C.No problem D.Certainly

149、 - Peter, don't step on the grass.

- \_\_\_\_\_.

A.It doesn't matter

B.I can't do it

C.Don't worry

D.Sorry, I won't do it again





150、 - I'll sorry to trouble you.

- \_\_\_\_\_.

A.Don't say so B.OK C.It doesn't matter D.That's fight

151、 - Will you join us for lunch?

- \_\_\_\_\_.

A.No, I won't B.Yes, with peasure C.Yes, please D.Yes, help yourself

152、 - I was born in Boston, but I studied in New York. \_\_\_\_\_?

- I was born in New York, but studied in Boston.

A.What do you do B.And you C.Where were you D.Do you

153、 - Hello, may I speak to Mike?

- \_\_\_\_\_.

A.Who are you? B.Sorry, he isn't in. C.Thank you very much. D.Yes, here you are.

154、 - I'm sorry for being late, Mr Lt.

- \_\_\_\_\_.

A.All right B.That's right C.Not at all D.Never mind

155、 - Do you like country music?

- \_\_\_\_\_.

A.Yes, I like basketball a lot B.It's far too crowded C.Yes, I'm crazy about it D.Oh, it's funny

156、 - Thank God . It's Friday again . A nice weekend!

- \_\_\_\_\_.

A.Me too B.Yes , I'll be free then C.That's all right D.The same to you

157、 - Thank you for your great dinner. I really enjoyed it.

- \_\_\_\_\_ you enjoyed it.

A.I'm so glad B.I'm sorry C.What a pity D.Surprisingly

158、 - Have a cup of tea, \_\_\_\_\_?

- Thanks a lot.

A.don't you B.haven't you C.shall we D.will you

159、 - How is it that you are late for class again?

- \_\_\_\_\_.

A.Because I missed the bus B.By bus and then on foot

C.Yes, it is quite wrong D.It is far from school

160、 - We ordered 20 boxes of your products, but we have only got 19. - \_\_\_\_\_

A.You do not have to. B.It does not matter.

C.We will send another tomorrow. D.Nothing serious.

161、 - Excuse me. Could you spare me a few minutes? - \_\_\_\_\_

A.Of course. B.Of course not. C.I am sorry to hear that. D.Yes. I'm busy now.

162、 - It's very thoughtful of you to give me a ride.

- \_\_\_\_\_.

A.It's my pleasure. B.Take it easy. C.Sure. D.Never mind.

163、 - Happy birthday to you!

- \_\_\_\_\_!

A.Happy birthday to you B.I'm very glad C.That's all right D.Thank you

164、 - How do I transfer calls? - \_\_\_\_\_

A.Do as you like. B.It is a bit difficult. C.Let me show you. D.Not at all.





165、 - How was your journey to Paris? - \_\_\_\_\_  
A.It went very well. B.I flew there. C.I love Paris. D.Thank you for asking.

166、 - How are you, Bob?  
- \_\_\_\_\_  
A.How are you? B.I'm fine. Thank you. C.How do you do? D.Nice to meet you.

167、 - This is Bill speaking. May I speak to Mr. Smith?  
- \_\_\_\_\_ Here he comes.  
A.No, speaking. B.Don't go away. C.Who are you? D.Hold on.

二、阅读理解

1、阅读理解一：正误判断

Passage 1

People are often killed while crossing the road. Most of them are old people and children. Old people are often killed because they usually can't see or hear very well. Children are often killed because they are careless.

A car, truck or bus can't stop very quickly. If a car is going very fast, it will travel many meters before it stops. People don't understand this. They think a car can stop within a few meters. The faster a car is traveling, the longer it needs to stop. It is very hard for a person to know how fast a car is traveling.

The only safe way to cross the road is to look both ways, right and left. When the road is clear, it's safe to cross. The correct way to cross the road is to walk quickly. It's not safe to run. If people run across the roads, they may fall to the ground.

- 1、 Young men and women are most likely to be killed when crossing the road.  
A.T B.F
- 2、 Old people are often hit by cars because they can't see or hear clearly.  
A.T B.F
- 3、 It is likely for a car to hit people on the road because some drivers are too careful.  
A.T B.F
- 4、 To look both ways while crossing the road is the only safe way to cross the road.  
A.T B.F
- 5、 It is not advisable for people to run across the road because they can't stop before a car hits them.  
A.T B.F

Passage 2

Newspapers, along with reporting the news, educate, entertain, and give opinions. An important way of reading a large, big-city newspaper is to put it into different sections. Can you find these separate sections: world news, national and local news, sports, business, entertainment, opinions, ads? Does your newspaper have other sections?

News stories give facts, not the reporters' opinions. Some newspaper editorials (社论) come out with the writer's name, but many newspapers only carry editorials without putting the writers' names on.

You can be a better reader if you know what to expect in a newspaper. For example, you can expect headlines (新闻标题) to leave out unnecessary words. You can expect to find the most important facts in the lead paragraph (the first paragraph) of a news story. You can expect important news items to be on the front page. You can expect less important items to be on the inside pages.

Most of all, the more you know about news of the present time, the more you will understand what is in the newspaper. Important stories are generally presented one day and followed up on following days. So, an important way to read newspapers is reading one frequently.

- 6、 Important news items are usually on the inside pages.  
A.T B.F
- 7、 A good way to read a newspaper is to find separate sections and read according to your needs.  
A.T B.F
- 8、 Newspaper headlines contain no unnecessary words.  
A.T B.F
- 9、 If you are reading for major facts in the news stories, you should read the headlines only.  
A.T B.F
- 10、 The writer suggests that we should read one newspaper frequently.  
A.T B.F





**Passage 3**

Once there was something wrong with a machine in a factory. The workers could do nothing but turn to a German engineer for help, who drew a line on it and then said, "Take off the part where the line is and change it for a new one." The machine, with a new part on, began running well again. The engineer then asked for \$30,000 for what he had done. The following were what he wrote on a bill, "The new part only costs one dollar, and knowing where the problem with the machine costs \$29,999."

One dollar for changing a new part sounds reasonable ( 有道理的 ) but the \$29,999 is exactly the value of wisdom and knowledge.

11、 The factory turned to the German engineer because the workers could not repair the machine.

A.T B.F

12、 The problem of the machine was just a part.

A.T B.F

13、 According to the engineer, the finding of the problem cost \$ 29,999.

A.T B.F

14、 The writer wants to tell us that the workers should pay the money.

A.T B.F

15、 The best title of the passage is The Expensive Machine. ( 重点不是机器，而是知识和智慧 )

A.T B.F

**Passage4**

A traveler came out of the airport. There were a lot of taxis. He asked every taxi-driver his name. Then he took the third one. It cost 5 dollars from the airport to the hotel. "How much does it cost for the whole day?" the man asked. "100 dollars," said the taxi-driver. This was very expensive, but the man said it was OK.

The taxi-driver took the man everywhere. He showed him all the parks and museums in the city. In the evening, they went back to the hotel. The traveler gave the taxi-driver 100 dollars and said, "What about tomorrow?" The taxi-driver looked at the man and said, "Tomorrow? It is another 100 dollars." But the man said, "That's OK! See you tomorrow." The taxi-driver was very pleased.

The next day, the taxi-driver took the traveler everywhere again. They visited all the parks and museums again. And in the evening, they went back to the hotel. The man gave the taxi-driver 100 dollars again and said, "I'm going home tomorrow." The taxi-driver was very sorry because he liked the traveler and, above all, 100 dollars a day was a lot of money. "So you are going home. Where do you come from?" he asked. "I come from New York." "New York!" said the taxi-driver. "I have a sister in New York; her name is Susanna. Do you know her?"

"Of course I know her. She gave me 200 dollars for you!"

16、 The traveler came from America.

A.T B.F

17、 The traveler took the third taxi, because the third taxi-driver was a kind-hearted man.

A.T B.F

18、 Usually the cost of traveling one day by taxi may be less than \$100.

A.T B.F

19、 The traveler's sister asked the traveler to give the money to the taxi-driver.

A.T B.F

20、 The driver was unhappy when he heard the traveler's last words.

A.T B.F

**Passage5**

A young man married a young woman from a nearby village. They lived with the man's big family--his parents, his brothers, their wives, and their children. The family kept an elephant. The young woman soon took great interest in it. Every day she gave nice food to the elephant.

Three months later the woman quarreled with her husband and went back to her parents' house. Soon the elephant didn't want to eat and work. It seemed to be ill and heart-broken. One morning after several weeks the animal disappeared from the house. It went to the woman's home. When it saw her, the elephant touched her with his long nose. The young woman was so happy that she went back to her husband's home.

21、 The best title for this story is that The Elephant Helped Them.

A.T B.F

22、 Only five people were there in the young man's family before he got married.

A.T B.F

23、 The woman left her new home because she was angry with her husband.

A.T B.F



- 24、After the young woman left her husband's home, the elephant went to find a new home.  
A.T B.F
- 25、The young woman went back to her husband's home because the elephant had come to comfort her.  
A.T B.F

### Passage 6

My friend's grandfather came to America from Eastern Europe. After being processed (移民入境检查) at Ellis Island, he went into a cafeteria in Lower Manhattan to get something to eat. He sat down at a table and waited for someone to take his order. But nobody came to him. Later a woman with a plate full of food sat down opposite him and told him how a cafeteria worked.

"Start out at the end," she said. "Just go along the line and pick out what you want. At the other end he'll tell you how much you have to pay."

"I soon learned that's how everything works in America," the grandfather told my friend. "Life is like a cafeteria here. You can get anything you want only if you are willing to pay the money. You can even get success, but you'll never get it if you wait for someone to bring it to you. You have to get up and get it yourself."

- 1、From the passage, we know if you want to get success in America, you should try to get it by yourself.  
A.T B.F
- 2、The old man came from Eastern Europe.  
A.T B.F
- 3、The old woman sat down opposite the old man so that she could serve him.  
A.T B.F
- 4、The word "it" in the third paragraph refers to the success one wants to get.  
A.T B.F
- 5、The best title for the passage is "How to Eat in a Cafeteria".  
A.T B.F

### Passage 7

Young people have a new shape these days. They are about 20 pounds heavier than people of their age were 60 years ago. They are about four inches taller, too. These facts come from J. M. Tanner, a professor in England.

J. M. Tanner has been measuring people from all over the world for a long time. He has also studied people's growth records of the past 100 years.

"Children today are bigger than ever before," he says. "Today's nine-year-olds look like eleven-year-olds looked back in 1900." According to Tanner, adults are also taller than ever before.

But the biggest change can be seen in young people. That's because boys used to keep on growing until they reached age 26. But today they stop growing at 18 or 19. Most girls stop growing even earlier. So today's teenagers are bigger than 26-year-olds were 60 years ago.

What is causing this change? Professor Tanner says it's proper food. Good food alone cannot make you grow beyond your natural limits. Your final height is partly caused by the height of your parents and grandparents. But eating proper food can help you reach your final height, and reach it early in life.

Will people keep on getting bigger? Will we have a race of giants? No - at least not if the US is an example. Tanner says that we have eaten proper food for years, and our growth rate has already begun to level off.

- 6、This article talks mainly about the change of teenagers' shape.  
A.T B.F
- 7、A nine-year-old child today is older than a child of the same age a century ago.  
A.T B.F
- 8、About 60 years ago, boys stopped growing at 26.  
A.T B.F
- 9、According to Professor Tanner, natural limits have caused the change in height difference between young people now and those of 60 years ago.  
A.T B.F
- 10、The word "giants" in the text probably means short people.  
A.T B.F

### Passage 8

A group of frogs were traveling through the woods, and two of them fell into a deep pit. When the other frogs saw how deep the pit was, they told the two frogs that they were as good as dead. The two frogs ignored the comments and tried to jump up out of the pit with all their might. The other frogs kept telling them to stop, that they were as good as dead. Finally, one of the frogs took





heed of ( 倾听 ) what the other frogs were saying and gave up. He fell down and died.

The other frog continued to jump as hard as he could. Once again, the crowd of frogs shouted at him to stop the pain and just die. He jumped even harder and finally made it out. When he got out, the other frogs said, "Didn't you hear us?" The frog explained to them that he was a little deaf. He thought they were encouraging him the entire time.

This story teaches us two lessons:

1. There is power of life and death in the tongue. An encouraging word to someone who is down can lift him up and help him make it through the day.

2. A destructive word to someone who is down can be what it takes to kill him.

Be careful of what you say. The power of words is sometimes hard to understand because an encouraging word can go such a long way. Anyone can speak words that tend to rob another of the spirit to continue in difficult times. Special is the individual who will take the time to encourage another.

11、 The expression "as good as" (in line 2, paragraph 1) means almost, practically.

A. T B. F

12、 When other frogs told the two frogs there was no hope, the two frogs gave up their efforts immediately.

A. T B. F

13、 One of the frogs fell down and died because he was so tired.

A. T B. F

14、 The other frog managed to jump out of the pit because he was very strong physically.

A. T B. F

15、 People should avoid saying destructive words to those who are in trouble.

A. T B. F

2、 阅读理解二：

Passage 1

One day a bookseller ( 书商 ) let a big box of books fall on his foot. "Go to see the doctor," said his wife. "No," he said. "I'll wait until the doctor comes into the shop next time. Then I'll ask him about my foot. If I go to see him, I'll have to pay him. "

On the next day the doctor came into the shop for some books. When the bookseller was getting them ready, he told the doctor about his bad foot. The doctor looked at it.

"You must put that foot in hot water every night. Then you must put something on it," said the doctor.

He took out a piece of paper and wrote on it. "Buy this and put it on the foot before you go to bed every night," he said.

"Thank you," said the bookseller. "And now, sir, here are your books. "

"How much?" said the doctor.

"Two pounds. "

"Good," said the doctor. "I shall not have to pay you anything. "

"Why?" asked the bookseller.

"I told you about your foot. I want two pounds for that. If people come to my house, I ask them to pay one pound for a small thing like that. But when I go to their houses, I want two pounds. And I came here, didn't I?"

1. What happened to the bookseller one day?

A. He lost a box of books.

B. His foot was wounded by a box of books.

C. He lent the doctor a box of books.

D. He sold out all his books.

2. The bookseller's wife asked him \_\_\_\_\_.

A. to go out for some medicine

B. to send somebody for a doctor

C. to go to see the doctor

D. to wait for the doctor to come

3. The bookseller didn't take his wife's advice because \_\_\_\_\_.

A. he was afraid of the doctor

B. he didn't like to take medicine

C. he couldn't walk by himself

D. he didn't want to pay the doctor

4. The doctor paid \_\_\_\_\_ for the books.

A. one pound

B. two pounds

C. nothing

D. something

5. The bookseller paid \_\_\_\_\_ money for seeing the doctor in the end.

A. more

B. less

C. the same amount of D. no







Passage 2

Today Newton is a very clean place. Many years ago, however, there were millions of rats (老鼠) in it. They attacked the cats and dogs. Sometimes a great number of them knocked down a man or woman walking home at night. The rats were very large in size and they harmed many people.

The government ordered everybody to kill rats. Most people were lazy, so they didn't kill many. The government promised to pay some money for each dead rat. That made the people very happy. They killed thousands of rats everyday. A government officer put all the dead rats in a big pile. Sometimes a man brought hundreds in one day.

After two weeks there were not many rats in the city, but people still brought many rats to the government office. The government officer thought that people were stealing dead rats from the pile. He ordered his men to dig a deep hole and put the rats in it. Soon there were no more rats, and the government didn't pay any more money.

6. Newton is a place which \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. used to be very clean                      B. is no longer a city  
C. is very clean                                  D. will be very clean

7. When the government first ordered the people to kill rats, the people \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. asked for some money for each dead rat                      B. stole dead rats from the pile  
C. were too lazy to kill many rats                                  D. killed nearly all the rats quickly

8. The people killed rats \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. to get money from the government                                  B. to help the government make the city clean  
C. to make the government officer happy                              D. to protect (保护) their cats and dogs

9. A deep hole was dug so that \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. the rats couldn't come out to attack people at night  
B. people could take rats from it easily  
C. people would kill more rats    D. nobody could take any rats from the pile

10. What is the best topic for this passage?

- A. How to Kill Rats    B. Newton-A City of Rats  
C. How Newton Became a Very Clean Place                              D. How Newton Became a Famous City

Passage 3

Mr. Tom Forester lived by himself a long way from town. He hardly ever left his home, but one day he went into town to buy some things in the market. After he had bought them, he went into a restaurant and sat down at a table by himself. When he looked around, he saw several old people put glasses on before reading their newspapers, so after lunch he decided to go to a shop to buy himself some glasses too. He walked along the road, and soon found a shop.

The man in the shop made him try on a lot of glasses, but Tom always said, "No, I can't read with these. "

The man became more and more puzzled (迷惑不解), until finally he said, "Excuse me, but can you read at all?"

"No, of course I can't!" Tom said angrily. "If I was already able to read, do you think I would have come here to buy glasses?"

11. Mr. Forester lived \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. with his family in a city    B. with his family in the countryside  
C. alone in a city    D. alone in the countryside

12. Tom \_\_\_\_\_ went into town.

- A. often    B. always    C. almost never    D. everyday

13. The old people in the restaurant read their newspapers \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. with glasses on    B. with glasses off  
C. with glasses of beer in front of them    D. with glass pipes in their mouths

14. The shop Tom went into sold \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. drinking glasses and cups    B. glass for windows and doors  
C. glasses for people who could not read    D. glasses for people who could not see well

15. What kind of mistake did Tom make?

- A. He went to the wrong kind of shop.    B. He didn't try on all the glasses in the shop.  
C. He thought that a person who had not learned to read would be able to do so if he wore glasses.  
D. He left his money in the restaurant

Passage 4

Once James Thornhill, a famous English painter, was asked to paint some pictures on the walls of the king's palace in England. Then workers were sent for and a big platform (台子) was made.

With the help of a worker, Thornhill started painting on the platform. They worked for a whole year and at last the pictures





were ready.

Thornhill was happy when he looked at the pictures, for they were really beautiful. He looked at them for a long time, and then took one step back and looked again. Now the pictures were even more beautiful. He took another step, then another. Finally he was at the very edge of the platform, but he didn't know it because he was thinking of his pictures.

The worker saw everything. "What should I do?" he thought. "Thornhill was at the very edge of the platform. If I cry out, he will take another step, fall off it and surely be killed." So the worker quickly took some paint (漆) and threw it at the pictures.

"What are you doing?" cried the painter, running quickly forward to his pictures.

16. James Thornhill was an English \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. worker                      B. artist                      C. king                      D. writer

17. He was ordered to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. paint the wall of the king's palace in England      B. paint some pictures on the wall of the palace  
C. build a big platform in front of the palace      D. put up some new pictures on the old wall

18. It took them \_\_\_\_\_ to finish the pictures.

- A. a month                      B. a week                      C. twelve months                      D. half a month

19. James Thornhill felt that the \_\_\_\_\_ he was from the pictures, the \_\_\_\_\_ they were.

- A. nearer. . . more beautiful                      B. farther. . . more ugly  
C. farther. . . more beautiful                      D. higher above. . . more good-looking

20. The worker threw some paint at the pictures in order to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. save James' life                      B. destroy the picture  
C. make the picture more beautiful                      D. make the king angry

#### Passage 5

Morgan Rees has always been a good businessman. He used to own three petrol stations and was busy most of the time. When he was 65, the normal retirement age, he decided that he didn't want to stop, so he carried on working for another two years. Eventually, when he was nearly 68, his wife, Dolly, asked him to retire because she wanted to enjoy their old age together. Reluctantly, he handed over the business to his son.

But he was unhappy. He didn't know what to do with himself. Although he read a lot of books and he went on holiday to interesting places with his wife, he was bored and began to get depressed because he hated being retired.

Then one day he saw an advertisement in the newspaper and, without telling his wife, he bought a small crockery (陶器) factory. The next week he told his family. They were horrified and worried. They thought he was too old at 71 to start work again.

He is now 76 and he has expanded the company considerably. He has increased the number of staff from 6 to 24 and he has found many new customers for the products. He has developed the export market and has improved profits by 200%. He has opened a new design office and employed three young designers. They have been all over the world to get new ideas, and one of them has gone to France this week to a major trade fair. Most importantly, he hasn't been bored since he bought the factory.

21. The topic sentence (总领句) of Para. 1 is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Morgan Rees has always been a good businessman  
B. he used to own three petrol stations and was busy most of the time  
C. when Morgan Rees was 65, he got retired  
D. reluctantly, he handed over the business to his son

22. The topic sentence of Para. 2 is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. he didn't know what to do with himself                      B. he went on holiday to interesting places with his wife  
C. he was unhappy after he got retired                      D. none of them

23. Which of the following statements can best express the main idea of Para. 3?

- A. One day he saw an advertisement in the newspaper.  
B. He bought a small crockery factory in secret and started work again.  
C. He told his family he bought a small crockery factory.  
D. His family was horrified and worried when they learned he bought the small factory.

24. What is the central idea of the last paragraph?

- A. Morgan Rees has worked until he is 76.  
B. Morgan Rees has developed the export market and improved the profits by 200%.  
C. Morgan Rees hasn't been bored since he bought the factory.



D. Since he started working again, Morgan Rees has expanded the company considerably, which has enriched his retired life.

25. The passage mainly deals with \_\_\_\_\_. (概括全文大意)

- A. why Morgan Rees bought a small crockery factory
- B. how Morgan Rees lived his retired life more happily by turning to work again
- C. how Moran Rees became a good businessman
- D. how Moran Rees expanded the company considerably

### Passage 6

The residents of 24 Acacia Grove were dissatisfied with the condition of the property, so John Preston called a meeting to discuss things last week. At the meeting John suggested setting up a residents' committee. Everyone was so worried and angry about the agent's inactivity that they agreed, and they elected John as chairman of the committee. Many residents said that they were tired of telephoning the agent and tired of complaining about the flats. Although the agent was responsible for the flats, they thought that he didn't do enough. Therefore John was asked to write to the agent and say that they were disappointed with the management of the flats.

The next service payment was due at the end of the month. However, they agreed not to pay it until they were happy with the plans to improve the-property. They decided to tell the agent that he must start the work within one month. They all went away very pleased with themselves.

26. Why did John Preston call a meeting last week?

- A. Because the residents were dissatisfied with the present residents' committee.
- B. Because the residents were dissatisfied with the bad management of the flats.
- C. Because some residents requested to change the present residents' committee.
- D. Because he wanted to become Chairman of the committee.

27. Who elected John as chairman of the committee?

- A. The agent.
- B. The residents.
- C. The committee.
- D. Acacia Grove.

28. What does the word "inactivity" mean in the third sentence in Para. 1?

- A. Weakness 虚弱, 弱点
- B. Progress 进步
- C. State 声明, 陈述, 状态, 情形
- D. Lack of actions ( inactivity- in 是表否定的前缀 )

29. What does the word "due" mean in the first sentence of Para. 2?

- A. to be paid
- B. proper
- C. owed 欠
- D. large

30. When did they agree to pay the next service payment?

- A. At the end of the month.
- B. Within one month.
- C. When they were happy with the plans to improve the property.
- D. The agent would tell them.

### Passage 7

When I was a little girl, my brothers and I collected stamps for many years. My mother didn't use to work during the week, but she worked in the post office near our house on Saturday, and she used to bring home all the new stamps as soon as they were issued (发行).

On the day of the World Cup football final in London in 1966, we were very excited because England were playing West Germany in the final. When we were having lunch, my mother told us to go to the post office straightaway after the match if England won, but she didn't tell us why. At 2 o'clock my mother went back to work as usual, while the rest of the family were watching the football on TV at home. Although she wasn't watching the match, she was listening to it on the radio.

England won 4: 2 and so my brothers and I ran to the post office. As we burst in, my mother was standing behind the counter. She was waiting to sell us a very special limited edition with ENGLAND WINNERS on each stamp. We were over the moon.

We still have it today, and perhaps it is worth a lot of money.

31. This passage mainly tells us \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the author and her brother used to like stamps very much
- B. the author had a very kind mother
- C. the author and her brothers had an unforgettable experience in collecting stamps
- D. their mother used to support them by working in the post office

32. According to the passage, her mother worked in the post office





- A. during the week      B. on Saturdays      C. on Sundays      D. for six days

3 3 . Their mother told them to go to the post office straightaway after the match if England won, but she didn't tell them why. Why do you think she did that?

- A. She wanted to give them a surprise.      B. She doubted if she would get the stamps.  
C. She forgot to do that.      D. She thought it unnecessary to tell them the reason.

3 4 . What does the sentence "We were over the moon. " mean?

- A. We jumped high.      B. We were extremely happy about it.  
C. We watched the moon for a long time.      D. We couldn't sleep the whole night.

3 5 . What is the best title for this passage?

- A. My Childhood      B. My Mother  
C. A Precious Stamp      D. A Memorable Experience in Collecting Stamps

### Passage 8

When John and Victoria Falls arrived in New York City for one-year stay, they did not bring very many things with them. They had planned either to live in a furnished apartment or to buy used furniture. But they soon learned about a new system that more and more people are using. The renting of home furnishings ( bed, tables, dishes, and so on ) has become one of America's fastest growing businesses.

What kinds of people rent their home furnishings instead of buying them? People who are international business or government officials, foreign students, airline workers, young married couples-people whose job or business may force them to move frequently from one city to another. They save a lot of trouble and the cost of moving their furniture each time. They simply rent new furniture when they reach their new homes. Young people with little money do not want to buy cheap furniture that they may soon dislike. They prefer to wait until they have enough money to buy furniture they really like. Meanwhile, they find they can rent better quality furniture than they could afford to buy.

One family, who now have a large, beautiful home of their own, liked their rented furniture so much that they decided to keep renting it instead of buying new things. But usually people don't like to tell others about it. The idea of renting home furnishings is still quite new, and they are not sure what their neighbors might think.

3 6 . Which of the following has become one of America's fastest growing businesses?

- A. Selling home furnishings.      B. Renting furnished apartments.  
C. Selling used furniture.      D. Renting home furnishings.

3 7 . Why do some people prefer to rent furniture? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Because the furniture they get in this way is new.  
B. Because it saves them a lot of money.  
C. Because it saves them much trouble and money.  
D. Because they can always get better quality furniture in this way.

3 8 . What can you infer from the passage? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. The idea of renting furniture is not acceptable.  
B. Renting furniture is not popular in the couple's home town.  
C. Only those who don't have enough money to rent furniture.  
D. People usually grow to like the furniture they have rented.

3 9 . Which of the following can best serve as the title of the passage? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Rent or Buy?      B. A New Way of Getting Home Furnishings.  
C. Furnished Apartments.      D. A New Idea

4 0 . Young people liked renting home furniture in that \_\_\_\_\_

- A. they have less money.      B. they don't want to buy old furniture.  
C. the new furniture is of good quality.  
D. they don't have much money and don't want to buy the cheap furniture.

### Passage 9

A characteristic of American culture that has become almost a tradition is to respect the self-made man-the man who has risen to the top through his own efforts, usually beginning by working with his hands. While the leader in business or industry or the college professor occupies a higher social position and commands greater respect in the community than the common laborer or even



the skilled factory worker, he may take pains to point out that his father started life in America as a farmer or laborer of some sort.

This attitude toward manual (体力的) labor is now still seen in many aspects of American life. One is invited to dinner at a home that is not only comfortably but even luxuriously (豪华地) furnished and in which there is every evidence of the fact that the family has been able to afford foreign travel, expensive hobbies, and college education for the children; yet the hostess probably will cook the dinner herself, will serve it herself and will wash dishes afterward; furthermore, the dinner will not consist merely of something quickly and easily assembled from contents of various cans and a cake or a pie bought at the nearby bakery. On the contrary, the hostess usually takes pride in careful preparation of special dishes. A professional may talk about washing the car, digging in his flowerbeds, painting the house. His wife may even help with these things, just as he often helps her with the dishwashing. The son who is away at college may wait on table and wash dishes for his living, or during the summer he may work with a construction gang on a highway in order to pay for his education.

- 4 1. From Para. 1, we know that in America \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. people tend to have a high opinion of the self-made man  
 B. people can always rise to the top through their won efforts  
 C. college professors win great respect from common workers  
 D. people feel painful to mention their fathers as labors
- 4 2. According to the passage, the hostess cooks dinner herself mainly because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. servants in America are hard to get  
 B. she takes pride in what she can do herself  
 C. she can hardly afford servants  
 D. it is easy to prepare a meal with canned food
- 4 3. The underlined expression "wait on table" in Para 2 means "\_\_\_\_\_".
- A. work in a furniture shop  
 B. keep accounts for a bar  
 C. wait to lay the table  
 D. serve customers in a restaurant
- 4 4. The author's attitude towards manual labor is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. positive                  B. negative                  C. humorous                  D. critical
- 4 5. Which of the following could be the best title of the passage? \_\_\_\_\_
- A. A Respectable Self-made Family                  B. American Attitude toward Manual Labor  
 C. Characteristics of American Culture                  D. The Development of Manual Labor

### Passage 10

How men first learnt to invent words is unknown; in other words, the origin of language is a mystery. All we really know is that men, unlike animals, somehow invented certain sounds to express thought and feelings, actions and things, so that they could communicate with each other; and that later they agreed upon certain signs, called letters, which could be combined to present those sounds, and which could be written down. Those sounds, whether spoken or written in letters, we call words.

The power of words, then, lies in their associations—the things they bring up before our minds. Words become filled with meaning for us by experience; and the longer we live, the more certain words recall to us the glad and sad events of our past; and the more we read and learn, the more the number of words that mean something increases.

Great writers are those who not only have great thoughts but also express these thoughts in words which appeal powerfully to our minds and emotions. This charming and telling use of words is what we call literary style. Above all, the real poet is a master of words. He can convey his meaning in words which sing like music and which by their position and association can move men to tears. We should therefore learn to choose our words carefully and use them accurately, or they will make our speech silly and vulgar.

- 4 6. The origin of language is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. a legend handed down from the past                  B. a matter that is hidden or secret  
 C. a question difficult to answer                  D. a problem not yet solved
- 4 7. What is true about words? \_\_\_\_\_
- A. They are used to express feelings only.                  B. They can not be written down.  
 C. They are simply sounds.                  D. They are mysterious.
- 4 8. The real power of words consists in their \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. properties 性能, 财产                  B. characteristics 特征, 特点  
 C. peculiarity 特性, 特质                  D. representative function 代表功能
- 4 9. By "association" in the last paragraph, the author means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. a special quality                  B. a joining of ideas in the mind  
 C. an appearance which is puzzling                  D. a strange feature
- 5 0. Which of the following statements about the real poet is NOT true?
- A. He is no more than 仅仅, 只是 a master of words.



- B. He can convey his ideas in words which sing like music.
- C. He can move men to tears.
- D. His style is always charming.

### Passage 11

Shyness is the cause of much unhappiness for a great many people. Shy people are anxious and self-conscious; that is, they are excessively concerned with their own appearance and actions. Worrying thoughts are constantly occurring in their minds: what kind of impression am I making? Do they like me? Do I sound stupid? Am I wearing unattractive clothes?

It is obvious that such uncomfortable feelings must negatively affect people. A person's conception of himself or herself is reflected in the way he or she behaves, and the way a person behaves affects other people's reactions. In general, the way people think about themselves has a profound effect on all areas of their lives.

Shy people, having low self-esteem, are likely to be passive and easily influenced by others. They need reassurance that they are doing "the right thing". Shy people are very sensitive to criticism; they feel it confirms their feelings of inferiority. They also find it difficult to be pleased by compliment with a statement like this one, "You're just saying that to make me feel good. I know it's not true". It is clear that while self-awareness is a healthy quality, overdoing it is harmful.

Can shyness be completely eliminated, or at least reduced? Fortunately, people can overcome shyness with determined and patient efforts in building self-confidence. Since shyness goes hand in hand with a lack of self-esteem, it is important for people to accept their weaknesses as well as their strengths.

Each one of us is a unique, worthwhile individual, interested in our own personal ways. The better we understand ourselves, the easier it becomes to live up to our full potential. Let's not allow shyness to block our chances for a rich and fulfilling life.

51. What does the author try to prove by citing "what kind of impression am I making?" ( Para. 1 ) \_\_\_\_\_
- A. Shy people benefit from their caring about their appearance.
  - B. People's shyness made them care too much about their appearance and actions.
  - C. It's natural that shy people don't believe other's compliments.
  - D. Shy people think they are different from others.

52. According to the writer, self-awareness is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. a good quality
  - B. the cause of unhappiness
  - C. harmful to people
  - D. a weak point of shy people

53. That shy people react to a compliment in such a way is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. good
  - B. unreal
  - C. very reasonable
  - D. harmful

54. Which of the following statements is true, according to the passage? \_\_\_\_\_
- A. Shyness helps us to develop our potential
  - B. Shyness enables us to understand ourselves better
  - C. Shyness can block our chances for a rich life
  - D. Shyness has nothing to do with lack of self-esteem

55. It can be inferred from the passage that shy people \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. should find more of their weakness
  - B. should understand themselves in the right way
  - C. had better ignore their weakness
  - D. can get rid of their shyness while maintaining low self-esteem

### Passage 12

In the United States, it is not customary to telephone someone very early in the morning. If you telephone him early in the day, while he is shaving or having breakfast, the time of the call shows that the matter is very important and requires immediate attention. The same meaning is attached to telephone calls made after 11:00 pm. If someone receives a call during sleeping hours, he assumes it's a matter of life or death. The time chosen for the call communicates its importance.

In social life, time plays a very important part. In the U. S. A. guests tend to feel they are not highly regarded if the invitation to a dinner party is extended only three or four days before the party date. But it is not true in all countries. In other areas of the world, it may be considered foolish to make an appointment too far in advance because plans which are made for a date more than a week away tend to be forgotten. The meaning of time differs in different parts of the world. Thus, misunderstandings arise between people from different cultures that treat time differently. Promptness is valued highly in American life, for example. If people are not prompt, they may be regarded as impolite or not fully responsible. In the U. S. no one would think of keeping a business associate waiting for





an hour, it would be too impolite. A person, who is 5 minutes late, will say a few words of explanation, though perhaps he will not complete the sentence.

56. What is the main idea of this passage? \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. It is not customary to telephone someone in the morning and in sleeping hours in the U. S.  
 B. The role of time in social life over the world.  
 C. If people are late, they may be regarded as impolite or not fully responsible in the U. S.  
 D. Not every country treats the concept of time as the same.

57. What does it mean in the passage if you call someone during his or her sleeping hours?  
 A. A matter of work. B. A matter of life or death.  
 C. You want to see him or her. D. You want to make an appointment with him or her.

58. Which of the following time is proper if you want to make an appointment with your friend in the U. S. A. ?  
 A. at 7:00 am B. at 4:00 pm C. at the midnight D. at 4:00 am

59. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage? \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. In the U. S. A. guests tend to feel they are highly regarded if the invitation to a dinner party is extended only three or four days before the party date.  
 B. No misunderstandings arise between people from different cultures about the concept of time.  
 C. It may be considered foolish to make an appointment well in advance in the  
 D. Promptness is valued highly in American life.

60. From the passage we can safely infer that \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. it's a matter of life or death if you call someone in day time.  
 B. the meaning of time differs in different parts of the world.  
 C. it makes no difference in the U. S. whether you are early or late for a business party.  
 D. if a person is late for a date, he needn't make some explanation.

### Passage 13

There are three kinds of goals: short-term, medium-range and long-term goals.

Short-term goals are those that usually deal with current activities, which we can apply on a daily basis. Such goals can be achieved in a week or less, or two weeks, or possibly, months. It should be remembered that just as a building is no stronger than its foundation, long-term goals cannot amount to very much without the achievement of solid short-term goals. Upon completing our short-term goals, we should date the occasion and then add new short-term goals that will build on those that have been completed.

The intermediate goals build on the foundation of the short-term goals. They might deal with just one term of school or the entire school year, or they could even extend for several years. Any time you move a step at a time, you should never allow yourself to become discouraged or overwhelmed. As you complete each step, you will enforce the belief in your ability to grow and succeed. And as your list of completion dates grow, your motivation and desire will increase.

Long-term goals may be related to our dreams of the future. They might cover five years or more. Life is not a static thing. We should never allow a long-term goal to limit us or our course of action.

61. Our long-term goals mean a lot \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. if we cannot reach solid short-term goals B. if we complete the short-term goals  
 C. if we have dreams of the future D. if we put forward some plans
62. New short-term goals are built upon \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. a daily basis B. your achievement in a week  
 C. current activities D. the goals that have been completed
63. When we complete each step of our goals, \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. we will win final success B. we are overwhelmed  
 C. we will build up our confidence to achieve success  
 D. we should have strong desire for setting new goals
64. What is the main idea of this passage? \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. Life is a dynamic thing. B. We should set up long-term goals.  
 C. Different kinds of goals in life. D. The limitation of long-term goals.



65. Which of the following statements is wrong according to the passage? \_\_\_\_\_
- A. The long-term goals cannot amount to very much without achieving short-term goals.
  - B. The intermediate goals build on the foundation of the short-term goals.
  - C. Life is a static thing, thus never allowing a long-term goal to limit us.
  - D. We should often add new short-term goals to what have been completed.

**Passage 14**

What makes a person a scientist? Does he have ways or tools of learning that are different from those of others? The answer is "no". It is not the tools a scientist uses but how he uses these tools that make him a scientist. You will probably agree that knowing how to use a power is important to a carpenter. You will probably agree, too, that knowing how to investigate, how to discover information, is important to everyone. The scientist, however, goes one step further, he must be sure that he has a reasonable answer to his questions and that his answer can be confirmed by other persons. He also works to fit the answers he gets to many questions into a large set of ideas about how the world works.

The scientist's knowledge must be exact. There is no room for half right or right just half the time. He must be as nearly right as the conditions permit. What works under one set of conditions at one time must work under the same conditions at other times. If the conditions are different, any changes the scientist observes in a demonstration must be explained by the changes in the conditions. This is one reason that investigations are important in science. Albert Einstein, who developed the theory of relativity, arrived at this theory through mathematics. The accuracy of his mathematics was later tested through investigations, and Einstein's ideas were shown to be correct. A scientist uses many tools for measurements. Then the measurements are used to make mathematical calculations that may test his investigations.

66. What makes a scientist according to the passage? \_\_\_\_\_
- A. The tools he uses.
  - B. The way he uses his tools.
  - C. His ways of learning.
  - D. The various tools he uses.
67. The underlined part in the passage shows \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the importance of information
  - B. the importance of thinking
  - C. the difference between scientists and ordinary people
  - D. the difference between carpenters and people with other jobs
68. A sound scientific theory should be one that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. works not only under one set of conditions at one time, but also under the same conditions at other times
  - B. does not allow any changes even under different conditions
  - C. can be used for many purposes
  - D. leave no room for improvement
69. The author quotes the case of Albert Einstein to illustrate \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. that measurements are keys to success in science
  - B. that accuracy of mathematics
  - C. that investigations are important in science
  - D. that the mathematical calculations may test his investigations
70. What is the main idea of the passage? \_\_\_\_\_
- A. The theory of relativity.
  - B. Exactness is the core of science.
  - C. Scientists are different from ordinary people.
  - D. Exactness and ways of using tools are the keys to the making of a scientist.

**Passage 15**

Many people who work in London prefer to live outside it, and to go in to their offices or schools every day by train, car or bus, even though this means they have to get up early in the morning and reach home late in the evening.

One advantage of living outside London is that houses are cheaper. Even a small flat in London without a garden costs quite a lot to rent. With the same money, one can get a little house in the country with a garden of one's own.

Then, in the country one can really get away from the noise and hurry of busy working lives. Even though one has to get up earlier and spend more time in trains or buses, one can sleep better at night and during weekends and on summer evenings, one can enjoy the fresh, clean air of the country. If one likes gardens, one can spend one's free time digging, planting, watering and doing the hundred and one other jobs which are needed in a garden. Then, when the flowers and vegetables come up, one has got the reward together with those who have shared the secret of Nature.







Some people, however, take no interest in country things. For example, happiness lies in the town, with its cinemas and theatres, beautiful shops and busy streets, dance-halls and restaurants. Such people would feel that their life was not worth living if they had to live outside London. An occasional walk in one of the parks and a fortnight's ( two weeks ) visit to the sea every summer is all the country they want: the rest they are quite prepared to leave to those who are glad to get away from London every night.

71. Which of the following statements is NOT true? \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. People who love Nature prefer to live outside the city.  
 B. People who work in London prefer to live in the country.  
 C. Some people enjoying city life prefer to work and live inside London.  
 D. Many nature lovers, though working in London, prefer to live outside the city.
72. With the same money \_\_\_\_\_, one can buy a little house with a garden in the country.  
 A. getting a small flat with a garden      B. having a small flat with a garden  
 C. renting a small flat without a garden      D. buying a small flat without a garden
73. When the garden is in blossom, it means that one \_\_\_\_\_ has been rewarded.  
 A. living in the country      B. having spent time working in the garden  
 C. having a garden of his own      D. having been digging, planting and watering
74. People who think happiness lies in the town would feel that \_\_\_\_\_ if they had to live outside London.  
 A. their life was meaningless      B. their life was invaluable  
 C. they didn't deserve a happy life      D. they were not worthy of their happy life
75. The underlined phrase get from in the 3rd paragraph refers to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. deal with      B. do away with      C. escape from      D. prevent from

### 三、词汇与结构

1. — Write to me when you get home.  
 — OK, I \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. must      B. should      C. will      D. can
2. Tom is so talkative. I'm sure you'll soon get tired \_\_\_\_\_ him.  
 A. of      B. with      C. at      D. on
3. I don't know \_\_\_\_\_ to deal with such matter.  
 A. what      B. how      C. which      D. /
4. — \_\_\_\_\_ is your girl friend like?  
 — She is very kind and good-looking.  
 A. How      B. What      C. Which      D. Who
5. He \_\_\_\_\_ driving me home, even though I told him I lived nearby.  
 A. insisted on      B. insisted at      C. insisted that      D. insisted in
6. We came finally \_\_\_\_\_ the conclusion that she has been telling lies all the time.  
 A. of      B. into      C. to      D. at
7. I won't make the \_\_\_\_\_ mistake next time.  
 A. like      B. same      C. near      D. similar
8. He \_\_\_\_\_ lives in the house where he was born.  
 A. already      B. yet      C. still      D. ever
9. I am not used to speaking \_\_\_\_\_ public.  
 A. in      B. at      C. on      D. to
10. I didn't know what to do, but then an idea suddenly \_\_\_\_\_ to me.  
 A. appeared      B. happened      C. occurred      D. emerged
11. Measles ( 麻疹 ) \_\_\_\_\_ a long time to get over.  
 A. spend      B. spends      C. take      D. takes
12. A pair of spectacles \_\_\_\_\_ what I need at the moment.  
 A. is      B. are      C. has      D. have
13. — Do you want to wait?  
 — Five days \_\_\_\_\_ too long for me to wait.  
 A. was      B. were      C. is      D. are
14. You had better \_\_\_\_\_ a doctor as soon as possible.  
 A. seeing      B. saw      C. see      D. seen





15. The boy is not happy at the new school. He has \_\_\_\_\_ friends there.  
A. few                      B. a few                      C. little                      D. a little
16. I fell and hurt myself while I \_\_\_\_\_ basketball yesterday.  
A. was playing              B. am playing              C. play                      D. played
17. Tom \_\_\_\_\_ more than twenty pounds on the novel.  
A. spent                      B. paid                      C. cost                      D. took
18. Don't forget \_\_\_\_\_ the window before leaving the room.  
A. to have closed              B. to close                      C. having closed              D. closing
19. Twenty people were wounded \_\_\_\_\_ in the air crash.  
A. quickly                      B. wrongly                      C. bitterly                      D. seriously
20. The top of the Great Wall is \_\_\_\_\_ for five horses to go side by side.  
A. wide                      B. so wide                      C. wide enough              D. enough wide
21. We've missed the last bus. I'm afraid we have no \_\_\_\_\_ but to take a taxi.  
A. way                      B. choice                      C. possibility                      D. selection
22. Nancy is considered to be \_\_\_\_\_ the other students in her class.  
A. less intelligent              B. the most intelligent              C. intelligent as well              D. as intelligent as
23. It's \_\_\_\_\_ that he was wrong.  
A. clearly                      B. clarity                      C. clear                      D. clearing
24. There \_\_\_\_\_ a book and some magazines on the desk.  
A. is                      B. be                      C. have                      D. has
25. She is not only my classmate \_\_\_\_\_ also my good friend.  
A. or                      B. but                      C. and                      D. too
26. He asked the waiter \_\_\_\_\_ the bill.  
A. on                      B. of                      C. for                      D. after
27. \_\_\_\_\_ you are leaving tomorrow, we can have dinner together tonight.  
A. Since                      B. While                      C. For                      D. Before
28. I would like to do the job \_\_\_\_\_ you don't force me to study.  
A. in case                      B. although                      C. though                      D. as long as
29. The reason I did not go abroad was \_\_\_\_\_ a job in my home town.  
A. because                      B. due to                      C. that I got                      D. because of getting
30. \_\_\_\_\_ she survived the accident is miracle.  
A. What                      B. That                      C. As                      D. Which
31. I often see \_\_\_\_\_ the road on his way home.  
A. he cross                      B. him cross                      C. him crossed                      D. he crossing
32. His mother \_\_\_\_\_ alone since his father died.  
A. lived                      B. lives                      C. has lived                      D. is living
33. The workers are busy \_\_\_\_\_ models for the exhibition.  
A. to make                      B. with making                      C. being making                      D. making
34. It was well known that Thomas Edison \_\_\_\_\_ the electric lamp.  
A. discovered                      B. invented                      C. found                      D. developed
35. She wonders \_\_\_\_\_ will happen to her private life in the future.  
A. that                      B. it                      C. this                      D. what
36. The higher the temperature, \_\_\_\_\_ the liquid evaporates.  
A. the faster                      B. the more fast                      C. the slower                      D. the more slower
37. Australia is one of the few countries \_\_\_\_\_ people drive on the left of the road.  
A. which                      B. that                      C. where                      D. on which
38. Sunday is the day \_\_\_\_\_ people usually don't go to work.  
A. when                      B. which                      C. in which                      D. that
39. \_\_\_\_\_ you know, David has been well lately.  
A. Which                      B. As                      C. What                      D. When
40. The harder you study, \_\_\_\_\_ you will learn.  
A. much                      B. many                      C. the more                      D. much more
41. They got there an hour \_\_\_\_\_ than the others.  
A. early                      B. much early                      C. more early                      D. earlier
42. The grey building is the place where the workers live, and the white building is the place where the spare parts \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. are producing              B. are produced              C. produced                      D. being produced
43. Once environmental damage \_\_\_\_\_, it takes many years for the system to recover.  
A. is to do                      B. does                      C. had done                      D. is done
44. We worked hard and completed the task \_\_\_\_\_.





- A. in the time                      B. on the time                      C. ahead of time                      D. before time
45. I didn't expect you to turn \_\_\_\_\_ at the meeting yesterday.  
A. up                      B. to                      C. out                      D. over
46. I like the teacher \_\_\_\_\_ classes are very interesting and creative.  
A. which                      B. who                      C. whose                      D. what
47. When Lily came home at 5 p. m. yesterday, her mother \_\_\_\_\_ dinner in the kitchen.  
A. cooked                      B. was cooking                      C. cooks                      D. has cooked
48. I don't know the park, but it's \_\_\_\_\_ to be quite beautiful.  
A. said                      B. told                      C. spoken                      D. talked
49. Mike is better than Peter \_\_\_\_\_ swimming.  
A. for                      B. at                      C. on                      D. in
50. The young lady coming over to us \_\_\_\_\_ our English teacher; the way she walks tells us that!  
A. must be                      B. can be                      C. would be                      D. could be
51. Eggs, though rich in nourishments, have \_\_\_\_\_ of fat.  
A. a large number                      B. the large number                      C. a large amount                      D. the large amount
52. Neither John \_\_\_\_\_ his father was able to wake up early enough to catch the morning train.  
A. nor                      B. or                      C. but                      D. and
53. Jane's dress is similar in design \_\_\_\_\_ her sister's.  
A. like                      B. with                      C. to                      D. as
54. His salary as a driver is much higher than \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a porter                      B. is a porter                      C. as a porter                      D. that of a porter
55. \_\_\_\_\_ these honours he received a sum of money.  
A. Except                      B. But                      C. Besides                      D. Outside
56. Would you let \_\_\_\_\_ to the park with my classmate, Mum?  
A. me go                      B. me going                      C. I go                      D. I going
57. I have been looking forward to \_\_\_\_\_ from my parents.  
A. hear                      B. being heard                      C. be heard                      D. hearing
58. The manager will not \_\_\_\_\_ us to use his car.  
A. have                      B. let                      C. agree                      D. allow
59. \_\_\_\_\_ her and then try to copy what she does.  
A. Mind                      B. See                      C. Stare at                      D. Watch
60. Will you \_\_\_\_\_ me a favor, please?  
A. do                      B. make                      C. bring                      D. give
61. It's bad \_\_\_\_\_ for you to smoke in the public places where smoking is not allowed.  
A. behavior                      B. action                      C. manner                      D. movement
62. — It's a good idea. But who's going to \_\_\_\_\_ the plan?  
— I think John and Peter will.  
A. carry out                      B. get through                      C. take in                      D. set aside
63. The computer system \_\_\_\_\_ suddenly while he was searching for information on the Internet.  
A. broke down                      B. broke out                      C. broke up                      D. broke in
64. If she wants to keep slim, she must make a \_\_\_\_\_ in her diet  
A. change                      B. turn                      C. run                      D. go
65. \_\_\_\_\_ the War of Independence, the United States was an English colony.  
A. Before                      B. At                      C. In                      D. Between
66. A police officer claimed he had attempted to \_\_\_\_\_ paying his fare.  
A. avoid                      B. reject                      C. refuse                      D. neglect
67. While I was in the university, I learned taking photos, \_\_\_\_\_ is very useful now for me.  
A. it                      B. which                      C. that                      D. what
68. He is not seriously ill, but only a \_\_\_\_\_ headache.  
A. obvious                      B. delicate                      C. slight                      D. temporary
69. On average, a successful lawyer has to talk to several \_\_\_\_\_ a day.  
A. customers                      B. supporters                      C. guests                      D. clients
70. What is the train \_\_\_\_\_ to Birmingham?  
A. fee                      B. tip                      C. fare                      D. cost
71. You shouldn't \_\_\_\_\_ your time like that, Bob, and it was cold yesterday tonight.  
A. cut                      B. do                      C. kill                      D. kick
72. Both the kids and their parents \_\_\_\_\_ English, I think. I know it from their accent.  
A. is                      B. been                      C. are                      D. was

四、完型填空



Cloze 1

The game of football began in England in the middle of the nineteenth century. But the Chinese played a game 21 football over 2000 years ago. In the beginning, it was very 22 and dangerous. There were not a fixed number of players and there was always a lot of fighting. In 1863 the Football Association was founded to bring 23 to the game. Since then, millions have played football, making it the world's most 24 sport. It's the strongest in Europe and South America, but it is popular in Africa as well and now is played also by women; women's football is one of the fastest growing sports in the world. The World Cup is the most important 25 in international football. The competition is held every four years at different countries around the world. The first competition was held in 1930 and the winner was Uruguay(乌拉圭).

- A.rules B.popular C.like D.prize E.rough

Cloze 2

Many of the older people at Ellen Hospital were lonely. No one came to see them and they had no one to 21. Linda who worked at the hospital had an idea.

Most people like dogs. She would 22 a dog to the hospital. Maybe some of the older people would like it as a pet.

Linda took the dog to the hospital. It was called "Dr. Duffy". 23 it was allowed to walk around the hospital. Linda was right. The older people 24 the dog. They enjoyed petting it and talking to it. Over the years, Dr. Duffy and other 25 have made the older people much happier.

- A.And B.animals C.like D.talk to E.take

Cloze 3

For many people today, reading is no longer relaxation. To keep up their work they must read letters, reports, trade publications, inter-office communications, not to mention newspapers and magazines: a never-ending flood of words. In 21 a job or advancing in one, the ability to read and comprehend quickly can mean the difference between success and failure. Yet the unfortunate fact is that most of us are 22 readers. Most of us develop poor reading habits at an early age, and never get over them. The main problem 23 in the actual stuff of language itself - words. Taken individually, words have little meaning until they are strung (连成) together into phrased, sentences and paragraphs. 24, however, the untrained reader does not read groups of words. He laboriously reads one word at a time, often regressing (倒退) to reread words or passages. Regression, the tendency to look back over what you have just read, is a common bad habit in reading. Another habit which 25 down the speed of reading is vocalization - sounding(用言语表达) each word either orally or mentally as one reads.

- A.getting B.lies C.poor D.slows E.Unfortunately

Cloze 4

A doctor once taught a class of students in a famous hospital in Edinburgh (爱丁堡). Someone 21 a sick man in, and the doctor turned to one of the students and asked him, "What's wrong with this man?"

"I don't know, sir," the student answered. "Shall I examine him to 22 what his problem is?"

"There's no need to examine him," said the doctor. "You should know without asking questions. He hurt his right knee. Didn't you 23 the way he walked? He hurt it by burning. You see his trouser leg is burnt at the knee. It is Monday morning now. Yesterday was fine, but on Saturday the roads were wet and muddy (泥泞的). The man's trousers are muddy all over. The man 24 on Saturday night."

Then the doctor turned to the man and said, "You had your wages on Saturday and went to a 25 and drank too much. You got wet and muddy on the way home. Because you drank too much, you fell on the fire and burnt your knee. Is that right?"

"Yes, sir," said the man.

- A.find out B.brought C.pub D.fell down E.notice

Cloze 5

Many years ago there was a poor man. He had an orange tree 21 his garden. On the tree there were many fine oranges. One day he found one of his oranges was much bigger 22 the others. It was as big as a football. Nobody had ever seen such a big orange. The poor man took the orange to the king. The king was so happy 23 he gave the man a lot of money for it.

When a rich man heard of it, he said to himself, "It's only an orange. Why has the king given so much money for it? I'll take my gold cup to the king. He'll give me 24 money."

The next day when the king received the gold cup, he said to the rich man, "What a beautiful cup! I'll show you something beautiful, please 25 this great orange."



A.that B.in C.than D.take E.more

Cloze 6

In the American family the husband and wife usually share important decision-making. When the children are old enough, they take part as well. Foreigners are often surprised by the permissiveness (宽容) of American parents. Children are often allowed to do pretty much 21 they wish without strict control by their parents. Children are encouraged to be 22 at an early age. Some people believe that American parents carry this freedom too far. Others think that a strong parental image would not suit American values. Because Americans emphasize the importance of independence, young people are expected to break away from their families by the time they have 23 their late teens or early twenties. This pattern of independence often raises serious problems for the aging parents of a small family. The average American is expected to live 24 the age of 70. The job-retirement age is usually 65. The children have left home, married, and 25 their own households. Often the major problem of many elderly couples is not economic, but they feel useless and lonely with neither an occupation nor a close family ties.

A.reached B.what C.set up D.beyond E.independent

Cloze 7

George Stephenson was born in 1781. He was 21 a poor English worker's family. His father looked after a steam engine. He worked hard indeed, 22 he could not support his family. Where could he get the money to send George to school? George began to learn his ABC when he was seventeen. On his 18th birthday, he could write his own name.

George had to work when he was only a small child. The work was much too hard 23 him. He worked for 12 hours every day. After a day's work he often felt 24 tired to stand. He worked and studied very hard. He spent all this time learning about the steam engine.

25 he studied hard, he invented many things. The railway locomotive ( 火车头 ) was the greatest one of them.

A.too B.from C.for D.Because E.but

Cloze 8

One night, a thief broke into an old man's house. He 21 a noise and woke up the old man and his wife. The husband told his wife to be silent, while he said loudly, "My dear, these days thieves are cleverer. If they take 22 their clothes and put them on the table, the people in the room will fall asleep and can't wake up."

When the thief 23 this, he took off his clothes at once and was ready to set out to work. At this 24, the husband suddenly shouted in a loud voice: "Stop thief! Stop thief!" The thief was very frightened. He ran away as fast as he could and 25 his clothes on the table.

A.made B.moment C.off D.left E.heard

Cloze 8

One day the wind starts an argument with the sun. "I'm much 21 than you are!" says the wind. "No," answered the sun, "I'm much stronger than you!"

While they are arguing, they see a man walking down the road. He is wearing a heavy coat. The sun says to the wind, "Now let us see which of us can make the man take off the coat, then we will know 22 is stronger."

First the wind tries. It begins to blow very hard. It blows so hard that the man pulls his coat round him. The wind is 23 with the man. Then the wind says to the sun, "Now it's your turn. Let me see if you can make him take off his coat." The sun 24 to shine on the man, soon it gets very hot! The man takes off his coat. The argument is 25.

A.begins B.over C.stronger D.angry E.who

Cloze 9

A hot dog is one of the most popular American foods. It was named after Frankfurter, a German food.

You may hear "hot dog" used in other ways. People sometimes say "hot dog" to express (表达) 21. For example, a friend may ask 22 you would like to go to the cinema. You might say, "Great! I would love to go." Or, you could say, "Hot dog! I would love to go."

People 23 use the expression to describe someone who is a "show-off", who tries to show everyone else how great he is. You often hear such 24 called a "hot dog". He may be a baseball player for example, who catches the ball with one hand, making a(n) 25 catch seem more difficult. You know he is a hot dog because when he makes such a catch, he bows to the crowd, hoping to win their cheers.

A.also B.a person C.if D.easy E.pleasure

Cloze 10

John left the United States in 1969 to work in Africa. Africa was hot, and when John came back to the United States in 1979, he







said \_\_\_\_, "It's much colder here than it was before I left. I'm going to buy an electric heater (电暖气). Also, everything is much more expensive."

John went to a store the next day to buy an electric heater. The salesman showed him three \_\_\_\_ four different kinds and then said, "And this is our best electric heater. It costs \_\_\_\_ money, but it saves half of your electricity, and electricity is very expensive now, isn't it?"

"Yes, it's very expensive," John answered, "and it's becoming worse every year." He looked at the electric heater carefully, \_\_\_\_ for a few seconds and then said, "Well, I'll take two of these, please, and then I'll save \_\_\_\_ my electricity."

- A.or B.all of C.thinking D.a lot of E.to himself

Cloze 11

Sam had a dog. Its name was Tod. It was very helpful, but it ate too much. So he didn't like it. He wanted to kill Tod. He \_\_\_\_ Tod and put it in a small boat. He rowed the boat to the \_\_\_\_ of a big river. Just as he threw the poor animal into the river, the boat began to go down. \_\_\_\_ the man and Tod fell into the river.

Tod was able to swim, but Sam couldn't. The dog bit the rope and broke it. It tried its best to swim to \_\_\_\_ Sam. The man was saved, so he was very thankful to the dog, he didn't want to kill the dog any more. From then on, he gave the dog as \_\_\_\_ as it wanted.

- A.middle B.save C.much D.tied E.Both

Cloze 26

Mr. Know-all was cutting a branch off a tree in his garden. While he was sawing, a man passed in the street. Seeing Mr. Know-all, he stopped and said, "\_\_\_\_, but if you keep on sawing that branch like that, you will fall down with it." He said this to Mr. Know-all sitting on the branch and cutting it at a place \_\_\_\_ himself and the trunk of the tree.

Mr. Know-all said \_\_\_\_\_. He thought, "This is some foolish man who has no work to do and goes about \_\_\_\_ other people what to do and what not to do."

The man went on his way.

Of course, after a few \_\_\_\_ the branch fell and Mr. Know-all fell with it.

"My god!" he cried. "That man knows the future!" and he ran after him and asked how long he was going to live. But the man had gone.

- A.nothing B.telling C.between D.minutes E.Excuse me

Cloze 12

In America, parents want their children to do something they can. For example, they want them to use money wisely.

When the children \_\_\_\_ very young, parents have begun telling them the kinds of money. Parents also tell them \_\_\_\_ money can be used.

When the children become a little older, parents teach them to save up money. If the children want to buy something, they can use their own money. Parents will tell them what they can buy and what they \_\_\_\_.

When children use their money, parents often tell them to share with others. Parents are glad to see their children share their money and help others. In this way, the children can learn to be helpful. Parents also teach their children to make a plan for using money. It is good for them.

In America, people often sell some of their \_\_\_\_ things. So the children often put the old toys \_\_\_\_ their houses. If people buy them, they can get some money. Some children help others wash cars or sell newspapers to get money.

- A.how B.are still C.in front of D.old

五、英译汉

- 1、 I saved the baby and became a hero.
- 2、 Fires may do more damage than the earthquakes (地震).
- 3、 We cannot tell when an earthquake (地震) is coming.
- 4、 He tried many times to pass the examination, and in the end he succeeded.
- 5、 She could not understand me when I spoke to her.
- 6、 I've never heard such a good music in a game.
- 7、 When I just gone out of the building, it began to rain.
- 8、 I can't remember where I left my English book.
- 9、 I'm very much eager to improve my oral English.
- 10、 Students can study by themselves through school network.
- 11、 Would you like some mineral water?
- 12、 Do you still have anything that you don't understand?
- 13、 I think the picture shows us how fruit is necessary to life.
- 14、 The old man was knocked down by a taxi when he was crossing the street.
- 15、 He is the only Chinese who has ever won the award.





- 16、 Not all Americans are interested in sports, of course.
- 17、 I'm going to visit a friend of mine this Sunday.
- 18、 Our teacher always encourages us to speak English bravely.
- 19、 I think she will change her mind tomorrow.
- 20、 This TV channel has too many commercials.
- 21、 He lives in a small room with only one small window.
- 22、 But it looks like something I would never buy.
- 23、 We all like her because she's very helpful.
- 24、 Do you often do your washing in the evening?
- 25、 But competitive swimming is just over one hundred years old.
- 26、 When she left school, she went first to Britain.
- 27、 In the world, soccer or football is the most popular sport.
- 28、 Please ring me up tomorrow morning.
- 29、 Go down this street until you reach the second traffic lights.
- 30、 I don't know who broke the window.
- 31、 I knocked on his door but nobody came to answer it.
- 32、 Do you think you can do it by yourself?
- 33、 The People's Republic of China ( PRC ) , founded on October 1 , 1949, covers an area of 9. 6 million square kilometers.
- 34、 People all over the world are trying to help the people in the quake-stricken areas.
- 35、 We must take some measures to control the pollution.
- 36、 The Olympic Games is an international sports event that takes place every four years.
- 37、 He was very happy to hear from his old friend.
- 38、 He has a foreign friend who lives in the United States.
- 39、 A friend of mine from high school is working in England now.
- 40、 She likes to help any one who is in difficulty.
- 41、 Trees need water to grow.
- 42、 The doctor told me to have more water.
- 43、 Who can help me clean the room?
- 44、 We should encourage him to have confidence in himself.
- 45、 The traffic jams during morning and afternoon rush hours are a headache in big cities now.
- 46、 Apples here like water and sunshine.
- 47、 Fred was such a hardworking student that he soon came out first in the class.
- 48、 Ted and William have lived under the same roof for five years.
- 49、 A lot of natural resources in the mountain area will be exploited and used.
- 50、 Do you have access to the Internet?
- 51、 The students are encouraged to do more listening, reading and writing by their teacher.
- 52、 There is a large amount of energy wasted due to friction
- 53、 This place has plentiful material resources.
- 54、 Various substances differ widely in their magnetic ( 磁性的 ) characteristics.
- 55、 The more passions we have, the more happiness we are likely to experience.
- 56、 Each time history repeats itself, the price goes up.
- 57、 In an age of plenty, we feel spiritually hungry.
- 58、 In no other country in the world can you find such plants as this one.
- 59、 I was having a nap when suddenly the telephone rang.
- 60、 All that glitters is not gold.
- 61、 Bill hit his car into a wall last night.
- 62、 Would you please help me with this heavy box?
- 63、 He has taught English in this university ever since he moved to this city.
- 64、 Transistors are small in size and light in weight.
- 65、 John and his brother differ in personality even if their differences in age are not significant.
- 66、 If you decided to learn a new language, you would have to devote all your efforts to it.
- 67、 You needn't go there anymore. He already knows about it.
- 68、 It's very important to maintain your current weight through exercise and healthy eating.
- 69、 It normally takes a semester for a college freshman to adjust to his college life.
- 70、 I would appreciate it if you would just let me deal with this case.
- 71、 As is known to all, China is the largest developing country in the world today.
- 72、 The friend saw everything but did not say a single word.
- 73、 They thought that there must be something wrong with their TV set.
- 74、 You and your team can discover the answers to problems together.







75. Life is meaningless without a purpose.
76. He didn't need to attend the meeting.
77. I read the local newspapers with great interest every evening.
78. He prefers coffee to tea.
79. Our textbooks are very different from theirs.
80. Are you fond of music?
81. You'd better do that again.
82. What kind of life do most people enjoy?
83. This box can hold more books than that one.
84. Both Ann and Mary are suitable for the job.
85. I hurried to my office.
86. She is used to living in the countryside.
87. The cause of the fire was carelessness.
88. He is thinking about moving to a new place.
89. He keeps looking at himself in the mirror.
90. I look forward to hearing from you.
91. He stopped smoking.
92. Could you tell me where the post office is?
93. I'm thinking about a visit to Paris.
94. Look out the window it's still raining today!
95. I hope we can have some snow this winter.
96. I've lost interest in my work.
97. This new country hopes to establish friendly relations with all its neighbors.
98. Most students feel satisfied with the progress they've made.
99. The doctor had no choice but reach out to their colleagues across the nation.
100. She begins cooking as soon as she gets home.
101. A dog is always well-known as a clever and friendly animal.
102. A good memory is a great help in learning a language.
103. A teacher should have patience in his work.
104. A lot of natural resources in the mountain are to be exploited and used.  
necessarily the key to success.
106. I slept soundly all night.
107. Have you seen Tom recently?
108. How are you doing these days?
109. My classmate is much cleverer than I.
110. What time do you go swimming every day?
111. Can you express yourself clearly in English?
112. Christmas is the most important festival in the west
113. Don't you think smoking is harmful to your health?
114. In many factories, an assembly line is used to speed up the efficiency of the workforce.
115. In no other region in the world can you find such rare animals as giant pandas.
116. It doesn't matter whether he comes or not.
117. He'll come if it doesn't rain tomorrow.
118. Jenny is fond of reading and often borrows books from the city library.
119. Let's sit over here until it's time for you to board.
120. Would you mind closing the window for me?
121. I feel satisfied with my life.
122. He doesn't like the way you talk to him.
123. Take an umbrella with you in case of rain.
124. He asks me to stay in the room till he comes back.
125. Talking for a long time makes me tired.
126. The earth on which we live is shaped like a ball.
127. When are you going to get your hair cut?
128. Open the window and let the fresh air in.
129. Riding bicycles can save energy.
130. We should make best use of time.
131. The moon looks much bigger than any other stars in the sky.
132. You ought not to smoke so much.
133. Promise me never to be late again.





- 134、 The doctor is very patient with his patients.
- 135、 He had to leave early yesterday.
- 136、 I'm certain he'll go to see the film, because he's bought a ticket.
- 137、 When were the Olympic Games founded?
- 138、 He is always making excuses for being late.
- 139、 I'm finishing my second year of studies.
- 140、 We used to live near a big park.
- 141、 When I was young, I'd listen to the radio, waiting for my favorite songs.
- 142、 You'll find in English some words can be remembered more easily than the others.
- 143、 He stopped to smoke.
- 144、 Travel broadens the mind.
- 145、 I came back because of the rain.
- 146、 I had no choice.
- 147、 They were sitting in the park, playing cards.
- 148、 Did you go fishing with your friends last Sunday?
- 149、 I feel lonely without you.
- 150、 Who's going to answer the door?
- 151、 Were there any phone calls for me while I was out?
- 152、 I'll be waiting for you at the library this time tomorrow.
- 153、 The earthquake in Sichuan made Chinese people unite as one.
- 154、 I'm looking forward to your visit to China.
- 155、 I didn't hear what you said to him.
- 156、 Who's going to answer the telephone?
- 157、 Jim will go to his teacher whenever he has questions.
- 158、 I have a pain in my back.
- 159、 Beijing Olympic Games can make Chinese people work harder.
- 160、 He is cleverer than anyone else in his class.
- 161、 I'm having a headache now.
- 162、 I'm sure we'll have a good time.
- 163、 He has been learning English for years.
- 164、 Bob was such a hardworking man that he always worked late till night.
- 165、 Because of his carelessness, Jack hit his car into a big tree by the roadside.
- 166、 Young persons under twenty-five make up nearly half of the American population.
- 167、 Would you mind waiting outside?
- 168、 When she got home that evening, she showed her husband the beautiful hat she had bought.
- 169、 People usually hate mice, but one mouse won the hearts of the people all over the world.
- 170、 Do you mind my smoking here?
- 171、 We're running behind schedule by about 15 minutes.
- 172、 I'm wondering who broke the window.
- 173、 How long have you collected your stamps?
- 174、 Jack works much harder than before.
- 175、 Stay here before I get back.
- 176、 He doesn't know what life means to him.
- 177、 I have something important to tell you.
- 178、 I got married ten years ago.
- 179、 This pair of shoes cost me 260 yuan.
- 180、 I rang your house last night but your mother answered the phone.
- 181、 Air pollution is more serious than water pollution.
- 182、 I promise you that I will do everything I can to help him.
- 183、 He is a worldwide famous scientist.
- 184、 These five boys failed in their English exam last term.
- 185、 They have been working together for three months and have come to know each other better.
- 186、 It is known to all that exercises are good for health.
- 187、 The more I study, the less I seem to learn.
- 188、 Three hundred dollars is not enough to buy this typewriter.
- 189、 Once all the information is completed, you sign here.
- 190、 You must always remember not to cheat in exams.
- 191、 I have no interest in what they say about me.
- 192、 I'm going to run for the bus as soon as the bell rings.



193、Please move your chair to the window.

194、There's a party at my house this Friday.

195、I came here at least once a month.

196、It's never too late to learn.

#### 六、写作训练

##### 作文模板 1.计划

范文.My Plan for the National Day Holiday

##### 国庆假期计划

The National Day Holiday is coming. 国庆假期要到了。It is a very important festival in China. 这是中国一个非常重要的节日。Everybody has his or her plan for the National Day Holiday. 每个人对于国庆节都有自己的计划。I have a plan, too. 我也有一个计划。My plan is as follows: 我的计划如下。

First, I'll take a good rest, as I'm always busy with my work. 首先, 我要好好休息一下, 因为我平时工作很忙。Second, I want to stay with my parents. I'm not usually together with them. 第二, 我想陪陪父母。我并不是经常与他们在一起。Third, I want to meet some of my friends and relatives, as these days we don't see each other often. 第三, 我想见见一些亲戚朋友, 因为我们现在不怎么有机会见面。Fourth, I want to give my room a good cleaning. 第四, 我想好好打扫下房间。Finally, I will study English for the coming examination. 最后, 我想为即将到来的考试学习下英语。

This is my plan for the coming National Day Holiday. 这就是我对即将到来的国庆假期的计划。

(1).How I Spend My Spare Time 我如何度过业余时间

(2).My Plan for the Spring Festival 我的春节计划

(3).My Plan for Summer Vacation 我的暑假计划

(4).My Plan for the National Day Holiday 我的国庆节计划

(5).My Travel Plan 我的旅游计划

(6).The Chinese New Year 中国新年

##### 作文模板 2.我的某某人

范文一.My Teacher

##### 我的老师

My English teacher is Miss Wang. 我的英语老师是王老师。She is a beautiful lady. 她很漂亮。She has a round face and bright eyes. 她长着一张圆脸和一对明亮的眼睛。She is always smiling. 她总是在微笑着。

Miss Wang is a good teacher. 王老师是一位好老师。She works very hard. 她工作非常努力。Every day she comes to the school early and is always the last one to leave. 每天她都很早到学校, 总是最后一个离开。She speaks very good English and she teaches well. 她英语说得很棒, 教得也很好。She also tells us what are the right things to do. 而且她还告诉我们如何明辨是非。She is a motherly teacher. 她是慈母般的老师。She treats us as her own children and takes good care of us. 她把我们当作自己孩子看待, 细心照顾我们。She is so kind that everyone loves her. 她人很好, 大家都喜欢她。

This is Miss Wang, my favorite teacher. 这就是王老师, 我最喜爱的老师。I feel so lucky to have her as my teacher. 我为有她这样的老师而感到幸运。I hope that someday I can be a teacher just like her. 我希望有朝一日我也能成为像她这样的老师。

范文二.My Mother

##### 我的母亲

My mother is an English teacher. 我的母亲是位英语老师。She is a beautiful lady. 她很漂亮。She has a round face and bright eyes. 她长着一张圆脸和一对明亮的眼睛。She is always smiling. 她总是在微笑着。

My mother is a good teacher. 我的母亲是一位好老师。She works very hard. 她工作非常努力。Every day she comes to the school early and is always the last one to leave. 每天她都很早到学校, 总是最后一个离开。She speaks very good English and she teaches well. 她英语说得很棒, 教得也很好。She also tells her students what are the right things to do. 而且她还告诉她的学生们如何明辨是非。She is a motherly teacher. 她是慈母般的老师。She treats her students as her own children and takes good care of them. 她把学生当作自己孩子看待, 细心照顾他们。She is so kind that everyone loves her. 她人很好, 大家都喜欢她。

This is my mother. 这就是我的母亲。I feel so lucky to have her as my mother and I love her. 我为有她这样的母亲而感到幸运, 我也很爱她。I hope that someday I can be a teacher just like her. 我希望有朝一日我也能成为像她这样的老师。

(1).A Good Teacher to remember 一位难忘的好老师

(2).My Family 我的家庭

(3).My Classmates 我的同学

(4).My Best Friend 我最好的朋友

(5).My Teacher 我的老师

(6).My Close Friend 我的好朋友

(7).My Favorite Teacher 我最喜欢的老师

(8).The one I love most 我最爱的人



### 作文模板 3. 英语学习

范文 How I Study English

我是如何学习英语的

English is an international language. 英语是一门国际性的语言。It is very useful. 它非常有用。I like English very much. 我非常喜欢英语。And this is how I study English. 我就是这样学习英语的。

First, I remember 30 English words every day. 首先, 我每天背 30 个英文单词。Second, I go over the grammar points regularly. 第二, 我定期复习语法要点。Third, I read articles in English newspapers and I read simple novels in English. 第三, 我阅读英文报纸的文章以及简单的英文小说。Fourth, I listen to English radio programs and watch English TV programs. 第四, 我听英语的广播节目, 看英语的电视节目。Finally, I listen to English music and watch English movies. 最后, 我听英文音乐, 看英文电影。

This is how I study English. 我就是这样来学习英语的。As a result, I'm more and more interested in English and my English has improved greatly. 结果, 我现在对英语更感兴趣了, 英语也有了很大的进步。Practice makes perfect. 熟能生巧。If I keep practicing, I believe that my English will be better and better. 如果我继续不断练习的话, 我的英语将会变得越来越棒。

- (1). Difficulty in studying English 英语学习中的困难
- (2). How to Overcome Difficulties in My English Studies 如何克服英语学习中的困难
- (3). Never Give Up 永远不要放弃
- (4). My Dream 我的理想
- (5). My English Study 我的英语学习
- (6). My Study Plan 我的学习计划
- (7). My Hobbies 我的爱好
- (8). My First Year at College 我在大学的第一年
- (9). Self-study 自学
- (10). Why I Like Learning English 为何我喜欢英语
- (11). 2008 olympic games 08 奥运会

### 作文模板 4. 优点和缺点

范文 About Television 关于电视

TV plays the vital role in our life. 电视在我们生活中扮演重要角色。TV can be seen everywhere in our daily life. 电视在我们生活中随处可见。Almost each family has one TV set. 每个家庭都有电视。However, there is a good side and a bad side to everything, and TV is no exception. 然而每件事都有他的两面性, 电视也不例外。

TV has its advantages. 电视有它的优点。TV is very important to help me to get information and knowledge. 电视能帮我获取信息。Various TV programs make me get to know the world and help me with my studies. 丰富的电视节目让我不断的了解世界帮助我学习。

However, TV also has its disadvantages. 然而电视也有缺点。Watching too much TV program can waste a lot of time. 看太多电视浪费时间。Some programs are boring and useless, and they can bring us bad information. 有些节目无聊没用, 并且会给我们带来坏的信息。

So, every coin has two sides, we should choose the right one. 总之, 一个硬币有它的两面, 我们要选择好的那面。

- (1). Advantages and Disadvantages of the Mobile Phone 移动电话的利弊
- (2). About TV Ads 电视广告的利弊
- (3). Living in a Big city 住在大城市
- (4). My Opinion on Cell Phones 我对于手机的想法
- (5). On Money 钱
- (6). Private Cars in China 中国私家车
- (7). The Computer 电脑
- (8). Television 电视
- (9). 因特网 (要求写明的要点: 1) 关于因特网的弊端; 2) 因特网对我的影响; 3) 因特网带来的益处。)

### 作文模板 5. 运动

范文 About Doing Physical Exercise 关于体育锻炼

Everyone hopes to live happily in the world. 每个人都想在这个世界上获得快乐。There is famous saying: 'life lies on exercise'. 俗话说生命在于运动。So exercise can help you live longer and more healthily. 运动可以让你的生命延续活的更快乐。

First, exercise is good for us to build our bodies. 首先, 运动能够迁建身体。It makes the heart beat faster and make us stronger. 让心脏跳动加快促使我们强壮。Sports can also make us eat more than usual which contributes to our bodies. 运动能让我们比平时吃的更多让身体强壮。

Second, exercise can make us happy. 第二, 运动能让我们快乐。Some sport like basketball is interesting. 有些运动比如篮球很有意思。So playing basketball can bring us into happiness. 所以打篮球能带给我们快乐。







Third, exercise can help us get rid of our bad habits. 第三，运动可以帮我们改掉坏习惯。 We will not be lazy after a period of exercise. 一段时间的运动之后我们就不再懒惰。

In a word, exercise is important, helpful and absolutely necessary. 总之，运动很重要，很有用也绝对必要。

- (1). Health and Wealth 健康和财富
- (2). My Favorite Hobby 我的爱好
- (3). My favorite Sport 我最喜爱的运动
- (4). Sports 运动
- (5). The Sports Activities I Like Best 我最爱的体育运动
- (6). Ways to keep fit 保持健康的方法

作文模板 6. 最喜爱的某某

范文 My Favorite Book 我最喜爱的一本书

My favorite book is My Childhood. 我最喜欢的书是《童年》。The reasons are as follows. 原因如下。

Firstly, it brings me happiness. 首先，它给我带来快乐。It always cheers me up when I am in a bad mood. 在我忧郁时，它总能让我舒展笑颜。

Secondly, I learn a lot from it. 第二，我从中学到了很多知识。It contains a lot of information about life and the world. 它包含很多人生和世事的哲理。It teaches me many new things. 教会了我很多新知识。

Thirdly, it makes me stronger. 第三，它让我更强大。It helps me find confidence in myself. 它让我找到了自信。With confidence I overcome all the difficulties I meet. 拥有了自信，我克服了种种艰难困阻。

Fourthly, it helps me realize my self worth. 第四，它让我实现自我价值。It enables me to find my place in life. 它帮我找到了人生的位置。I learn how to set a goal, work continuously towards the goal and embrace the future. 我学会了如何制定目标，不断努力，拥抱未来。

To sum up, I like My Childhood best. 总而言之，我最喜欢《童年》。

My Favorite Food 我最喜爱的食物

My Favorite Means of Transportation 最喜爱的交通方式

My Favorite Season 我最喜爱的季节

My Favorite TV Show 最喜爱的电视节目

My Favorite Way to Get Information 我最喜爱的获得信息的方式

My Favorite Job 我最喜爱的工作

My Favorite Long-distance Education Course 我最喜爱的远程教育课程

My Favorite Sport 我最喜欢的体育运动

作文模板 7. 书信

April 1st, 2020

2020年4月1日

Dear Tom, 亲爱的汤姆。

Haven't heard from you for some time! 很久没收到你的来信了。How are you doing? 你还好么? Everything is fine with me except that the final examination is getting nearer and nearer and I'm busy preparing for it. 我一切都挺好，只是期末考试越来越近了，我现在忙着准备复习迎考。

I've got some problems in my English study, especially in grammar. 我英语学习有些问题，尤其是语法方面。My teacher recommended me a grammar book. 我的老师向我推荐了一本语法书。The book is called Advanced English Grammar. 这本书叫做《高级英语语法》。But it is not sold here in my town. 但我这里没有卖的。Since you are in Beijing, could I you buy one for me? 既然你在北京，不知我能不能麻烦你帮我购买一本呢? I'd be very grateful if you could help me. 如果你能帮我这个忙的话，我将不胜感激。

We haven't seen each other since last time we met. 自从上次相逢，我们再也未曾相见。I hope that you will visit my hometown again sometime if possible. 希望你如果有可能的话找个时间再来我家乡看看。So much has changed that you could barely recognize it! 它的变化很大，你几乎都认不出来了! And it would be great to be together with you once again. 而且，如果能与你再次相聚，真是太好了。

Looking forward to hearing from you soon. 盼复。

Best wishes! 祝好!

Yours 此致

Alice 爱丽丝

(1). 选择一个你想旅游的地点，并安排旅行计划。你应包括下列内容. 1.说明你想旅游的地点；2.说明你为什么选择这个地点；3.描述你的旅行计划。

(2). 假如你是李明，遗失了一本书。你应包括下列内容. 1.书在哪里遗失的；2.这本书对你很重要；3.拾到者应该如何和你联系。



(3) 你的一位外国朋友给你来信, 打算到中国旅游。你给他回信, 提出旅游建议。你的回信应包括下列内容: 1. 接到朋友的来信; 2. 你对旅游的安排计划及理由; 3. 表达你希望见到朋友的心愿。

(4) 一封信 1. 告诉对方你要从大学毕业。2. 询问对方近况。3. 问问能否在暑假聚会。

(5) 你的朋友邀请你参加他/她的生日聚会, 告诉对方你不能接受他/她的邀请。你应包括下列内容: 1. 告诉对方你不能接受他/她的邀请; 2. 对对方的邀请表示感谢; 3. 说明无法接受邀请的原因。

(6) 你应邀到一位好友家吃晚饭。事后给朋友写信表示谢意。你的信应包括下列内容: 1. 表达谢意; 2. 表达想回请的意愿; 3. 期待朋友的光临。

(7) 了解对方毕业后的情况。2. 你的近况。3. 邀请对方方便时来访。

(8) 告诉对方你最近将出去旅游。2. 了解对方所在地的旅游点。3. 请对方给予帮忙安排。

(9) 了解对方近来的情况。2. 通知对方同学将在元旦举行聚会。3. 请对方参加。

(10) 了解对方近来的情况。2. 通知对方同学将在五一举行聚会。3. 请对方参加。

(11) 了解对方最近的学习情况。2. 你的学习情况。3. 请对方说说提高英语水平的经验。

(12) 你的近况。2. 请对方帮你购买英语语法书。3. 邀请对方方便时来访。

(13) 告诉对方你将参加英语四级考试。2. 询问对方如何做准备。3. 请对方建议一些参考书。

### 练习题

#### 1、My Teacher

1) 介绍你的一位老师;

2) 喜欢这位老师的理由。

参考模板 2

#### 2、My View of the Country Life and Town Life

1) 有一种观点认为: 城市生活比乡村生活好;

2) 你对这种观点的看法;

3) 你的结论。

参考模板 4

#### 3、Why I Like Learning English

1) 学习英语的主要原因;

2) 学习英语的主要方法。

参考模板 3

#### 4、An Unforgettable Day

1) 难忘的一天是某年某月某日;

3) 这一天给你生活工作带来的影响。

2) 为什么这一天是难忘的一天;

参考模板 1

#### 5、Introducing Myself

1) 介绍自己的一般情况;

2) 简述自己的喜好。

参考模板 6

#### 6、Which is more important, Health or Wealth?

1) 介绍你对健康与财富之间关系的看法; 2) 简述你持有以上看法的理由。

参考模板 5

#### 7、1、My Favorite Season

1) 说明自己最喜欢的季节;

2) 陈述喜欢这一季节的原因, 可以描写这一季节的景色, 或是记述在这一季节最让人难忘的经历。

参考模板 6

8、你应邀到一位好友家吃晚饭。事后给朋友写信表示谢意。你的信应包括下列内容:

1) 表达谢意;

2) 表达想回请的意愿;

3) 期待朋友的光临。

参考模板 7

#### 9、Failure is the mother of success (失败是成功之母)

例文:

All of us experience failure every now and then. Although some people will avoid failure at all costs, some people welcome it. Failure can be a good teacher. It always teaches us to be better the second time around. As they say, "The more you try, the more you'll succeed." There is some wisdom to be learned from failure. If we can learn to turn a failure to our advantage, we will have learned another secret to success. Failure is the mother of success and success that comes after failure is so sweet.



## 10、Is Stress a Bad Thing?

1).你对压力的看法；

2).阐述你的理由。

例文：

Quite a number of men and women choose to do things less competitive. They are afraid that the stress of work will rob them of joy and happiness. In fact, however, stress isn't the bad thing it is often supposed to be. Above all, unless it gets out of control, a certain amount of stress is vital to provide motivation and challenge. Furthermore, people under stress tend to express their full range of potential and to achieve their own personal worth. Stress is a natural part of everyday life and there is no way to avoid it. What we can do is to learn to deal with it rather than to escape from it.

## 11、Honesty is the Best Policy. (诚实乃上策。)

1).你对“诚实乃上策”的看法；

2).举例说明你的观点。

例文：

There is an English proverb saying "Honesty is the best policy." It tells us the importance of honesty. What are the benefits of honesty? If you are honest to others, they will be honest to you in return. When you are sad, they will comfort you. When you are in trouble, they will help you. It is usually better to be honest than dishonest. Sometimes honesty may get you in trouble or hurt someone, but on the whole telling the truth is less harmful than lying. In a word, honesty not only brings us honor and friendship, but also material gains. Honesty is the best policy we can take

