

## 全真模拟一

### I Phonetics (5 points)

Directions: In each of the following groups of words, there are four underlined letters or letter combinations marked A, B, C and D. Compare the underlined parts and identify the one that is different from the others in pronunciation. Mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

1. A duck  
B. duty  
C. dust  
D. dump
2. A gain  
C. giant  
B. gang  
D. grain
3. A. allow  
B. fellow  
C. now  
D. cow
4. A fly  
B. silly  
C. simply  
D. city
5. A. black  
B. blade  
C. map  
D. sack

得分评卷人

### Vocabulary and Structure (15 points)

Directions: There are 15 incomplete sentences in this section. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose one answer that best completes the sentence and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

6. The committee is totally opposed \_\_\_\_\_ any changes being made in the plans.  
A. of  
B. on  
C. to  
D. against
7. We' ll visit Europe next year \_\_\_\_\_ we have enough money.  
A. lest  
C. unless  
B. until  
D. provided
8. My father seemed to be in no \_\_\_\_\_ to look at my school report.  
A. mood

- B. emotion  
C. attitude  
D. feeling
9. It is important that enough money \_\_\_\_\_ to fund the project.  
A be collected  
B must be collected  
C is collected  
D can be collected
10. You'd better take an umbrella with you \_\_\_\_\_ it rains.  
A. nevertheless  
B. although  
C. in case  
D. so that
11. Frankly speaking, I'd rather you \_\_\_\_\_ anything about it for the time being.  
A. didn't do  
B. haven't done  
C. don't do  
D. have done
12. I'm sorry I can't see you immediately; but if you'd like to take a seat, I'll be with you \_\_\_\_\_.  
A for a moment  
B in a moment  
C. For the moment  
D. at the moment
13. The trumpet player was certainly loud. But I wasn't bothered by his loudness \_\_\_\_\_ by his lack of talent.  
A. than  
B. more than  
C. as  
D. so much as
14. Our new house is very \_\_\_\_\_ for me as I can get to the office in five minutes.  
A. adaptable  
B. comfortable  
C. convenient  
D. available
15. Our journey was slow because the train stopped \_\_\_\_\_ at different villages.  
A. suddenly  
B. gradually  
C. continuously  
D. continually
16. We love peace, yet we are not the kind of people to yield \_\_\_\_\_ any military threat.  
A. up  
B. to  
C. in  
D. at

17. very sorry to have \_\_\_\_\_ you with so many questions on such an occasion.

- A interfered
- B. offended
- C impressed
- D.bothered

18. If the whole operation\_\_\_\_\_beforehand, a great deal of time and money would have been lost.

- A was not planned
- B has not been planned
- C had not been planned
- D ere not planned

19. The price of beer \_\_\_\_\_from 50 cents to 4 dollars per liter during the summer season.

- A.altered
- B.ranged
- C.separated
- D differed

20. You cannot be \_\_\_\_\_ careful when you drive a car.

- A .very
- B.so
- C.too
- D. enough

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### III.Cloze( points)

Directions: For each blank in the following passage, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that is most suitable and mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Have you ever had to decide whether to go shopping or stay home and watch TV on a weekend? 21 do both at the same time. Home shopping television networks (网络) have become a 22 for many people to shop without 23having to leave their home

Some shoppers are 24 of department stores and supermarkets-fighting the crowds, waiting long lines, and sometimes having slight 25 of finding anything they want to buy. They'd In rather sit quietly at home in front of the TV set and watch a friendly announcer describe a product 26 a model shows it. And they can shop around the clock, buying something 27 by making a phone call.

Department stores and even mail-order companies are 28 to join in the success of home shopping. Large department stores are busy 29 their own TV channels ( it ) to encourage TV shopping in the future. Customers can ask questions about products and place 30, all through their TV sets.

Will shopping by television 31 take the place of shopping in stores? Some industry managers think so. 32 many people find shopping at a real store a great enjoyment. And for many shoppers, it is still important to 33 or try on dresses they want to buy. That' s 34 specialists say that in the future, home shopping will35together with store shopping but will never entirely replace it.

21. A must      B should      C shall      D can

22. A programme B way C. reason D. purpose
23. A. ever B. never C. still D. once
24. A proud B. fond C. tired D. careful
25. A. sense B. doubt C. hope D. feeling
26. A. until B. since C. if D. while
27. A. suitably B. cheaply C. simply D. hardly
28. A. nervous B. lucky C. equal D. eager
29. A. putting up B. making up C. setting up D. looking up
30. A. orders B. goods C. books D. answers
31. A. lastly B. finally C. especially D. fortunately
32. A. Then B. Yet C. However D. Therefore
33. A. design B. make butane C. wear D. touch
34. A. how B. why C. what D. when
35. A. exist B. practise C. follow D. appear

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IV. Reading Comprehension ( 60 points )

Directions: There are five reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by four questions. For each question there are four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Passage One

Ann Curry is a famous news presenter of the NBC News " Today" show. When she was 15 she happened to walk into a bookstore in her hometown and began looking at the books on the shelves. The man behind the counter, Mac McCarley asked if she'd like a job. She needed to start saving for college, so she said yes.

Ann worked after school and during summer vacations, and the job helped pay for her first year of college. During college she would do many other jobs: she served coffee in the students' union, was a hotel maid and even made maps for the US Forest Service. But selling books was one of the most satisfying jobs.

One day a woman came into the bookstore and asked Ann for books on cancer (癌症). The woman seemed anxious Ann showed her practically everything they had and found other books they could order. The woman left the store less worried, and Ann has always remember the pride she felt in having helped her customer.

Years later, as a television reporter in Los Angeles, Ann heard about a child who was born with problems with his fingers and his hand. His family could not afford a surgical (外科的) operation, and the boy lived in shame, hiding his hand in his pocket all the time.

Ann persuaded her boss to let her do the story After the story was broadcast, a doctor and a nurse called, offering to perform the surgical operation for free.

Ann visited the boy in the recovery room after the operation. The first thing he did was to hold up his repaired hand and say,

" Thank you. " What a sweet sense of satisfaction Ann Curry felt! At McCarley's bookstore, Ann always sensed she was working for the customers not the store. Today it, s the same. NBC News pays her, but she feels as if she works for the people who watch the programmes, helping them make sense of the world.

36. Ann Curry got her first job \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. from her friend in a bookstore no      B. a couple of years before college  
C. at the NBC News " Today " show      D. when she was studying at university

37. At which part-time job did Ann Curry feel the happiest ?

- A. The hotel.  
B. The bookstore.  
C The students' union.  
D. The US Forest Service.

38. What particularly gives her the feeling of pride ?

- A. Helping people through her work.  
B Reporting interesting stories.  
C. Being able to do different jobs well.  
D. Paying through her college education.

39. How did Ann help the child get the operation he needed ?

- A. Ann persuaded the boy to speak on TV.      B. Ann paid for the operation herself.  
C. Ann' s boss agreed to raise money.      D. Ann' s news report moved some doctors.

#### Passage Two

Lawn tennis is a good sport, being based on the ancient game of court tennis, which probably came up in Egypt or Persia some 2.500 years ago. Major Walter Wing field thought that something like court tennis could be played outdoors on lawns and in December 1873, he introduced his new game, which he called Sphairistike, at a lawn party in Wales. The sport became popular very rapidly, but the strange, difficult name disappeared almost at once, being replaced by the very simple and logical term " lawn tennis ". By 1874 the game was being played by British soldiers in Bermuda, and in the early months of that year a young lady named Mary Outer bridge returned from Bermuda to New York, bringing with her the equipment necessary to play the new game. With the help of one of her brothers, she laid out a court on the grounds of the Staten Island Cricket and Baseball Club, and there, in the spring of 1874, Miss Outer bridge and some of her friends played the first game of lawn tennis in the United States. And just two years later, in 1876, the first United States lawn tennis tournament ( 锦标赛 ) was held at Nahant near Boston.

40. Mary Outer bridge is important in the history of lawn tennis because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. she invented it  
B. she gave it its name  
C. she introduced it to Bermuda  
D. she brought it to America

41. The new game called Sphairistike appeared in \_\_\_\_\_ in 1873

- A. America  
B. Europe  
C. Bermuda  
D. Egypt

42. The first United States lawn tennis game was played

- A. at Nahant  
B on the Staten Island  
C in Boston  
D. in New York

43. Which of the following statements is NOT true ?

- A. Lawn tennis became popular very rapidly in the United states,
- B. It was Major Walter Wingfield who invented court tennis
- C. The sport was called " lawn tennis " shortly after it was invented.
- D. Miss Outer bridge set up a lawn tennis court with the help of her brother.

Passage Three

There is no creature that does not need sleep or complete rest every day.

If you want to know why, just try going without sleep for a long period of time. You will discover that your mind and body would become too tired to work properly. You would become irritable and find it hard to think clearly or concentrate on your work. So sleep is quite simply the time when the cells o of your body recover from the work of the day and build up supplies of energy for the next period of activity. One of the things we all know about sleep is that we are unconscious in sleep. We do not know what is going on around us. But that doesn't mean the body stops all activity. The important organs continue to work during sleep, but most of the body functions are slowed down.

For example,our breathing becomes slower and deeper. The heart beats more slowly, and the blood pressure is lower, Our arms and legs become limp (柔软的) and muscles are at rest. It would for our body to relax to such an extent if we were awake. So sleep does for us what the most quiet rest can not do.

Your body temperature becomes lower when you are asleep, which is the reason people go to sleep under some kind of covers. And even though you are unconscious, many of your reflexes (动作) still work For instance, if someone tickles (使觉得痒) your foot, you will put it away in your sleep, or even brush a fly from your forehead. You do these things without knowing it.

44. If you don' t have as much sleep as your body needs, you will \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A work properly
- B think clearly
- C. keep your attention on your work
- D. easily get angry

45. The cells of your body develop supplies of energy

- A. when you are asleep
- B. when you recover from your work of the day
- C. in the next period of activity
- D. when you are quiet

40. In the clause " that we are unconscious in sleep " (Para.3), the word " unconscious " means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A.untiring
- B. unmoved
- C. Quiet
- D. not knowing what is happening around .

47. When you are sleeping

- A. all of you reflexes stop working
- B. most of your reflexes stop working
- C. many of your reflexes still work on
- D. all of your reflexes still work

The first European stock exchange was established in Antwerp, Belgium (比利时), in 1531.

There were no stock exchanges in England until the 1700s. A man wishing to buy or sell shares of stock had to find a broker (agents) to transact his business for him. In London, he usually went to a coffee house, because brokers often gathered there. In 1773, the brokers of London formed a stock exchange.

In New York City, brokers met under an old button-wood tree on Wall Street. They organized the New York Stock Exchange in 1792. The American Stock Exchange, the second largest in the United States, was formerly called the Curb Exchange because of its origin on the streets of New York City.

A stock exchange is a market place where member brokers buy and sell stocks and bonds (债券) of American and foreign businesses on behalf of the public. A stock exchange provides a market place for stocks and bonds in the same way a board of trade does for commodities. The stockbrokers receive a small commission on each transaction they make.

The stockholder may sell his stock wherever he wants to unless the corporation has some rule to prevent it. Prices of stock change according to general business conditions and the earnings and future prospects (BU) of the company. If the business is doing well the stockholder may be able to sell his stock for a profit. If it is not, he may have to take a loss.

48. In the 1600s, if a man wanted to buy or sell shares of stock, he had to do it through\_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. the government
- B. B himself
- C. C.a broker
- D. the stock exchange

49. The second largest stock exchange in the U.S. used to be called \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. the Wall Street Exchange
- B. the New York Stock Exchange
- C the Curb Exchange
- D. the U. S Exchange

50. Which of the statements is true?

- A. The stockholder can sell his stock to anywhere at any time.
- B. There were no stock exchange in England in the 1700's.
- C. The price of stock is not stable.
- D. The stockbrokers do the transaction without charging for the stockholders.

51. The passage is mainly about

- A. the Wall Street
- B. the stock exchange
- C. the stock
- D. the stockholder and stockbroker

#### Passage Five

Tom had once worked in a city office in London. but now he is out of work. He had a large family to support, so he often found himself in difficulty. He often visited Mr. White on Sundays, told him about his troubles, and asked for two or three pounds.

Mr. White, a man with a kind heart, found it difficult to refuse the money, though he himself was poor. Tom had already received more than thirty pounds from Mr. White. but he always seemed to be in need of some more.

One day, after telling Mr White a long story of his troubles

Tom asked for five pounds. Mr. White had heard this sort of thing before, but he listened patiently to the end. Then he said, "I understand your difficulties, Tom. I'd like to help you. But I'm not going to give you five pounds this time. I'll lend you the money, and you can pay me off next time you see me." Tom took the money, but he never appeared again.

52. Tom was now in difficulties because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. worked in a city office and was poorly paid
  - B. was poorly paid and had a large family to support
  - C. was poorly paid and always spent money carelessly
  - D. was out of work and had a large family to support.

53. Altogether Tom received \_\_\_\_\_ from Mr White.

- A. at least thirty-five pounds
- B. exactly thirty-five pounds
- C. less than thirty pounds
- D. five pounds a month

54. Every time Tom went to Mr White, he would \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. directly ask for some money
- B. give some reasons before asking for money
- C. give reasons and then borrow five pounds
- D. ask for money before explaining his troubles

54. Mr. White decided to lend, not to give Tom five pounds in order to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. encourage him to come again
- B. get all his money back
- C. get rid of him
- D. thank him for his stories

V. Daily Conversation ( 15 points )

Pick out appropriate expressions from the eight choices below and complete the following dialogue by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

- A. What about making it a little earlier.
- B. I have no idea
- C. Let's go together
- D. Thank you all the same
- E. Do you like basketball
- F. When and where shall we meet
- G. What are you going to do
- H. It doesn't matter

A: What do you plan to do this weekend?

B: \_\_\_\_\_ 56

A: I hear there going to be a basketball match this Sunday. Tom and I are going to watch it. \_\_\_\_\_ 57?

B: Of course. Basketball is my favourite. But I have no ticket for the match What a pity!

A: You're lucky. I have some free tickets. \_\_\_\_\_ 58

B: Great! \_\_\_\_\_ 59?

A: Let's meet at the bus stop at half past five.

B: I think there must be a big crowd of people there. \_\_\_\_\_ 60?

A: OK. See you at five o'clock.



B: See you.

第II卷(非选择题,共25分)

Directions: For this part, you are supposed to write a letter in English in 100-120 words based on the following information. Remember to write it clearly.

61. 你是王刚(Wang Gang Ming)的祝贺信,祝贺他获得复旦大学计算机科学硕士学位,并祝他今后在学习和研究方面取得成功。

全真模拟(一)

1. 【答案】B

2. 【答案】C

3. 【答案】B

4. 【答案】A

5. 【答案】B

I. Vocabulary and Structure

6. 【答案】C

【考情点拨】考查固定搭配

【应试指导】句意:委员会完全反对对计划作任何变动。he opposed 构成圆文搭配,意为“反对”

7. 【答案】D

【考情点拨】考查迹词词义种析

【应试指导】句意:如果有足够的钱,我们明年将去欧洲旅行。lest 唯恐,以免;until 直到...;unless=除非,如果不;provide 假如,如果

8. 【答案】A

【考情点拨】考查固定搭配。

【应试指导】句意:我父亲似乎没有心情看我的学校成绩报告单。be in the/no mood to do sth 为固定词组,意为“有(没有)做...一的心情”

9. 【答案】A

【考情点拨】考查虚拟语气

【应试指导】句意:重要的是募集足够的钱,为这个项目提供资金,在“important that,结构中,ha 引导的从句中应使用虚拟语气,即”should+动词原形”,其中 should 可省略,故选 A

10. 答案】C

【考情点拨】考查词义辨析

【应试指导】句意:你最好随身带把以下雨,nevertheless 然而,不过;although 尽管;in case 以防万一;that 目的是。

11. 【答案】A

【考情点拨】考查 would rather 的用法

【应试指导】句意:坦率地说,我宁愿你现在时此事什么也不做。Would rather 引导的从句中应用虚拟语气,且此处表示与现在事实相反的虚征语气,故用一般过去时。故选 A

12. 【答案】B

【考情点拨】考查词组词义辨析

【应试指导】句意:对不起,我不能马上见你;但是如果你坐下来等我的话,我过一会儿就可以。for a moment 一会儿(表示时间段);in n moment 过一会儿;for the moment 暂时;In the moment 此时,此刻

13. 【考情点拨】考查比较级的用法。

【应试指导】句意:这个号手的演奏声音无疑太吵。但是与其说我不能容忍这么大的声音不如说我不能容忍他的演奏水平低下。首先排除 AC 两项,因为它们构不成比较级的正确形式。而该题的开头句子限定了对 D 项的选择,因为作者更想说明的是 his lack of talent(缺乏才能)。not ... so much as,,与其说...不如说....

14. 【答案】C

【考情点拨】考查形容词词义辨析。

【应试指导】句意:对我来说新家非常便利,因为从家到办公室只需 5 分钟。从引导的原因状语从句提供的信息判断,应该选择 C。其他选文的意思分别为:可的,可政的; available 可得到的,可买到的,可借到的,可搞到的

15. 【答案】D

【考情点拨】考查副词词义辨析

【应试指导】句意:我们旅行速度比较慢,因为火车连续不断地在不同的小村庄停车。该题主要要求对 C、D 两项做出辨析。两词都作“连续不断地”解释,但 continually 隐含中间有停顿,所以符合句意。

16. 【答案】B

【考情点拨】考查定搭配

【应试指导】句意:我们热爱和平,但我们不是那种屈服于武力威胁的人。yield to 为固定词组,意为“屈服于……,对…妥协

17. 答案】D

【考情点拨】考查动词词义析。

【应试指导】句意:在这个时候问你这么多问题,真是不好意思。interfere 干涉,妨碍,介入; offend 得罪,冒犯,使不愉快; impress 留下印象引人注目; bother 干扰,麻烦,惹麻烦, bother sb with sth,用某事麻烦某人,符合题意

18. 【答案】C

【考情点拨】考查虚拟语气

【应试指导】句意:如果事先没有计划好整个运作,大量的时间和金钱将会流失。由 would have been lost 可知此处表示与过去事实相反的虚拟语气,从句中应使用“had+过去分词”。

19. 【答案】B

【考情点拨】考查动词词义辨析。

【应试指导】句意:夏季每升啤酒的价格从 50 美分到 4 美元不等。alter 更改,改变; range 在范围内变动; separate 分开,隔离; differ 有区别,不同。

20. 【答案】C

【考情点拨】考查常用表达方法《回

【应试指导】句意:驾驶汽车时,怎么小心都不过分。“cannot be too+形容词”构成特殊用法意为“无论多么……都不为过”。其他几项不合句意。

III, Cloze

21. 【答案】D

【考情点拨】理解推断题。

【应试指导】网络购物时代人们能够(can)进行购物和待在家里看电视两不误

22. 【答案】B

【考情点拨】词义辨析题

【应试指导】坐在家中运用网络电视系统购物成为一种流行的方式(way)。programme 节目项目;reason 原因; purpose 目的

23. 【答案】A  
【考情点拨】词义辨析题  
【应试指导】副词 *ever* 表示“有时,从来”,起到加强语气的作用,符合题意。
24. 【答案】C  
【考情点拨】词义辨析题。  
【应试指导】*be proud of* 为…“自豪; *be fond of* 喜欢……; *be tired of* 厌烦 *be careful of* 小心从后文中所列举的商店购物的不利之处可知,应选 C。
25. 【答案】C  
【应试指导】*have slight hope of* 表示“……的希望很渺茫”,符合题意
26. 【答案】D  
【考情点拨】词义辨析题。  
【应试指导】此处表示电视购物广告,既有产品述还有模特的具体演示,关联词 *while* 在这里强调两个动作同时进行。
27. 【答案】C  
【考情点拨】理解推断题  
【应试指导】客户买东西需要的仅仅是打个电话,词 *simply* 在这里表示“简单,仅仅”。
28. 【答案】D  
【考情点拨】理解推断题  
【应试指导】电视网络购物成为潮流,许多大型商场等非常“急于”分享这一块大“蛋”。*Be eager to do sth.*表示“急于做某事”,符合题意
29. 【答案】C  
【考情点拨】词义辨析题。  
【应试指导】一些大型百货商店正忙于建立(*setting up*)自己的电视购物频道。*put up* 搭起,张贴;*make up* 编造;*look up* 查阅,都不符合
30. 【答案】A  
【考情点拨】因定搭配题。  
【应试指导】*place orders* 表示“订购”
31. 【答案】B  
【考情点拨】理解推断题  
【应试指导】电视购物会不会最终代替商店购物呢?副词 *lastly* 强调罗列要点时的“最后点”;而 *finally* 则表示“最终,最后”,符合题意
32. 【答案】B  
【考情点拨】词义辨析题  
【应试指导】副词 *however* 表示前后两句之间的转折关系,但后面往往用号隔开,因此此处 *yet*(然而)符合题意。
33. 【答案】D  
【考情点拨】理解推断题。  
【应试指导】连词 *or*(或者)表示选择关系,因此空白处内容与 *try on dresses* 之间可选择其一,应选择 *touch*,即“摸一摸或者试穿一下他们想买的商品”。
34. 【答案】B  
【考情点拨】理解推断题  
【应试指导】根据上下文的语境,题干的大意应是“那就是……的原因(*That's why...*)
35. 【答案】A  
【考情点拨】理解推断题。

【应试指导】专家预测未来社会电视网络购物将与商店购物并存(exist),但永远不会完全替代(replace)它

#### IV Reading Comprehension

36. 【答案】B

【考情点拨】推理判断题

【应试指导】文章第一段描述了故事主人公找到第一份工作的过程。由第一段最后一句“*She needed to start saving for college, so she said yes*(她需要开始为上大学攒钱,因此就答应可以推知,她在接受这份工作时尚未上大学。

37. 【答案】B

【考情点拨】事实细节题。

【应试指导】由文章第二段最后一句“*But selling books was one of the most satisfying jobs*(然而卖书是最让她感到满足的工作之一。)”可知,B项为正确答案

38. 【答案】A

【考情点拨】事实细节题。

【应试指导】由第三段最后一句“*... and Ann has always remembered the pride she felt in having helped her customer*.(……她一直记得帮助顾客之后感到的骄傲。)”可知,A项为正确答案

39. 【答案】

【考情点拨】推理判断题。

【应试指导】文幸最后四段描述了主人公帮助一个天生残疾的小孩的故事。她是通过说服老板让她做关于这个小孩的节目并播出,随后引起社会关注而使小孩得以手术的,而且在倒数第二段中明确指出医生是在看完节目后打电话表示愿意提供免费手术的。D项为正确答案。

40. 【答案】D

【考情点拨】推理判断题

【应试指导】文章第二段指出,玛丽·奥特布某吉将草地网球带回美国并举办了美国首次草地网球比赛,所以她在历史上的重要性就是因为她把草地网球引进了美国。

41. 【答案】B

【考情点拨】事实细节题

【应试指导】文章第一段讲到,1873年在威尔士的草地聚会上进行首次草地网球比赛。威尔士属于欧洲

42. 【答案】D

【考情点拨】事实细节题

【应试指导】文章第二段讲述到,玛丽,奥特布某吉将草地网球带到了纽约,并在那里进行了首

43. 【答案】B

【考情点拨】事实细节题。

【应试指导】从文章第一段可知,沃特·成费尔德发明的是草地网球而不是场地网球。

44. 【答案】D

【考情点拨】事实细节题

【应试指导】文章第二段第三句指出,如果睡眠不足,人们会容易发怒,思路也会变得不清晰,而且很难专注于工作

45. 【答案】A

【考情点拨】事实细节题。

【应试指导】文章第二段最后一句指出,睡眠时是身体的细胞从整天的忙碌中恢复并为下一段的活动增加能量供应的时间。故选A。

46. 【答案】D

【考情点拨】词语理解题。

【应试指导】本句出现于文章的第三段第一句,接下来的一句是对 unconscious 一词的进一步解释,即 not knowing what is going

47. 【答案】C

【考情点拨】推理判断题

【应试指导】文章第三段最后一句的意思是,睡眠中,身体的重要器官继续工作,但是身体大部分的功能放慢了,且从最后一段“... many of your reflexes still work”一句我们得出,答案为 C

48. 【答案】C

【考情点拨】事实细节题

【应试指导】文章第一段第三句指出,如果(在 18 世纪以前)有人想买卖股票就必须通过经纪人(代理人)替他交易。

49. 【答案】

【考情点拨】事实细节题

【应试指导】文章第二段第三句指出,美国股票市场,是美国第二大市场,因其发起地点在纽约市的街道上而曾被称为 CutE

50. 【答案】C

【考情点拨】推理判断题

【应试指导】文章第四段第二句指出,股票价格根据公司的总体情况和收益以及公司未来的发展情况而变化。从而可以判定 C 正确,即:票价格不稳定

51. 【答案】B

【考情点拨】主旨大意题

【应试指导】文章主要讲的是股票市场的形成

52. 【答案】D

【考情点拨】事实细节题。

【应试指导】文章第一段前两句指出,汤姆身处困境,因为他失业了,还得养活一大家人

53. 【答案】A

【考情点拨】事实细节题

【应试指导】文章第二段第二句指出,海姆从怀特先生那儿总共得到 30 多英镑,再加上后来的 5 英镑,至少 35 英镑。

54. 【答案】B

【考情点拨】事实细节题

【应试指导】文章第三段第一句指出,一天汤姆又像过去一样讲自己有多么困难,然后又要求得到 5 英镑。由此可知,每次汤姆来要钱都要找些借口。

55. 【答案】C

【考情点拨】推理判断题。

【应试指导】文章倒数第二段中,怀特先生对汤姆说,他可以借给汤姆些钱,但是下次来要钱时必须将钱还上。结果是,汤姆再也没有来要钱 A、B、D 三项都可排除,由此可知,怀特先生这样做是为了摆脱掉汤姆 Daily Conversation

56. 【答案】B

57. 【答案】E

58. 【答案】C

59. 【答案】F

60. 【答案】A

V. Writing

61.[参考范文

Dear Li Ming

I am delighted to learn that you have received your Master's degree in Computer Science from Fudan Uni-congratulate you on your success. We have good reason to feel proud of you. We know your degree of Master of Computer Science means diligent study and hard work. As your best friend, I have followed your progress with pleasure and interest. I can imagine how satisfied your parents are at this moment.As I understand, you will continue studies in America soon. I wish you great success in your studies and research work.

Yours

Wang Gang

