

全真模拟三

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

1. A. sweat    B. leap    C. feature    D. cheat
2. A. four    B. pour    C. hour    D. your
3. A. forgot    B. lost    C. pot    D. post
4. A. shoot    B. blood    C. roof    D. tool
5. A. cloth    B. bathe    C. with    D. they

得分评卷人

I. 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. Not only \_\_\_\_ very well, but also \_\_\_\_ well.  
A. she cooks: does she dance  
B. she cooks: she dances  
C. does she cook; she dances  
D. does she cook: does she dance
7. I'd like to live somewhere \_\_\_\_\_ the sun shines all year long.  
A. which  
B. of which  
C. where  
D. at where
8. The facilities of the older hotel \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. is as good or better than the new hotel  
B. are as good or better than the new hotel  
C. is as good as or better than that of the new hotel  
D. are as good as or better than those of the new hotel
9. You should have been more patient \_\_\_\_\_ that customer: I'm sure that selling him the watch was a possibility.  
A. of  
B. with  
C. for  
D. at
10. He promised that he would \_\_\_\_\_ to get us two tickets of the soccer game.  
A. manage  
B. fulfil  
C. ever before  
D. succeed
11. He got a job with the corporation \_\_\_\_\_ in 2000 and has worked there \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. since  
B. ever since

C ever before

D.till then

12. The river, which is \_\_\_\_\_ the Yangtze River, is the longest river in China.

A. named after

B. known for

C.as if

D. called for

13. There is no specific rule \_\_\_\_\_ what we should wear to a dinner party.

A.because of

B. as to

C, as of

D, but for

14. The two parties have \_\_\_\_\_ an agreement on the date of talk

A come across

B, come down

C,come up

15. My mobile phone isn't in my bag. Where \_\_\_\_\_ I have put it?

A.can

B.must

C.should

D. would

16.Last year, some poor people had hardly \_\_\_\_\_ the severe winter.

A.remained

B. Lived

C.endured

D. survived

17.The university \_\_\_\_\_ four colleges and five academies.

A is made of

B is composed of

C, is consisted of

D composed of

18. \_\_\_\_\_,he is not a very bright pupil.

A. As far as his intelligence is concerned

B. As far his intelligence is concerned

C. So his intelligence is concerned

D. As far as his intelligence are concerned

19. He is \_\_\_\_\_ nervous \_\_\_\_\_ he moved about the room all the time.

A such: that

B. that: that

C.so;that

D. so: as

20. Mr. Verder never thought that he would become a member of the board of directors because of his \_\_\_\_\_ origin.

A humble

B.Previous

C.critical

D. false

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III Cloze(30 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.

The northern parts of the United States get very cold in the winter. It snows a great deal and the temperature often goes 21 zero degree in January, 22 and March. But the northeastern and north central regions of 23 have been financial and industrial centers, and they are heavily polluted.

In recent years, people in these regions have begun to take vacations 24 these cold winter months. They go to southern parts of the country 25 it is warmer go to Florida where weather is 26. Others go to the southwestern states of Arizona, New and Texas where they 27 dry desert climates.

It has become 28 nowadays for old people to move south to these places 29 retire. Typically these people sell their houses in their home communities and move south to begin new life 30 senior citizens.

Their children likely have homes 31 and many of them are moving south 32 communities where they were 33. The southern and southwestern parts of the country are now 34 other part. Business and industry 35 many offices and factories in the south. California is already the most popular state in the country.

21. A below

B above

C. near

D, over

22. A. April

B.May

C. February

D. June

23. A. the town

B the country

C.the city

D. the state

24. A. among

B toward

C during

D. before

25. A. where

B.when

C which

D. that

26. A typical

- B. usual  
C tropical  
D. practical
27. A get rid of  
B look for  
C. search for  
D. find
- 28.A. strange  
B traditional  
C.common  
D.rare
29. A. when  
B where  
C.unless  
D. though
30. A for  
B as  
C to  
D.toward
31. A of their  
B. of their own  
C for theirs  
D for their own's
32. A. nearest  
B. among  
C away from  
D. far to
33. A. born  
B raised  
C.lost  
D. found
34. A less than  
B. as fast as  
C as slow as  
D. faster than
35. A have opened  
B closed  
C. rebuilt  
D setup

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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

There is a popular belief among parents that schools are no longer interested in spelling. No school I have taught in has ever ignored spelling or considered it unimportant as a basic skill however, vastly different ideas about how to teach it, or how much priority it must be given over general language development and writing ability. The problem is, how to encourage a child to express himself freely and confidently in writing without holding him back with the complexities of spelling.

If spelling becomes the only focal point of his teacher's interest, clearly a bright child will be likely play safe". He will tend to write only words within his spelling range, choosing to avoid adventurous language. That 's why teachers often encourage the early use of dictionaries and pay attention to content rather than technical ability

I was once shocked to read on the bottom of a sensitive piece of writing about a personal experience:"This work is terrible! There are far too many spelling errors and your writing is illegible (难以辨认的)." It may have been a sharp criticism of the pupil' s technical abilities in writing, but it was also a sad reflection on the teacher who had omitted to read the essay, which contained some beautiful expressions of the child's deep feelings. The teacher was not wrong to draw attention to the errors, but if his priorities had centred on the child's idea, an expression of his disappointment with the presentation would have given the pupil more motivation to seek improvement.

36. Teachers are different in their opinions about\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the difficulties in teaching spelling
- B. the role of spelling in general language development
- C. the complexities of the basic writing skills
- D the necessity of teaching spelling

37. The expression"play safe"probably means\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. to write careful
- B to do as teachers say
- C to use dictionaries frequently
- D to avoid using words one is not sure of

38. The writer seems to think that the teacher's judgement on that sensitive piece of writing is\_\_\_\_\_.

- A.reasonable
- B. unfair
- C. foolish
- D. careless

39. The major point discussed in the passage is

- A. the importance of developing writing skills
- B. the complexities of spelling
- C the correct way of marking composition
- D, the relationship between spelling and the content of a composition

### Passage Two

It was Ann's first experience of flying. She had always been afraid of heights and so was prepared to be frightened. Only the fact that she was going to meet her son who she had not

seen for three years had given her the courage to make the flight.

She sat in her seat, her hands gripping its arms, her seat belt already fastened. The air hostess was talking, telling everyone what to do in case of emergency, showing them where their life-jackets were. The plane was crowded, and every seat was full. From her window seat, getting out in a hurry would be impossible, thought Ann. In any case who would want to get out of a plane in mid-air?

The engines began to shake--the noise increased till it was like a great rushing wind. She looked out to see the runway slip past at astonishing speed. She wanted to cry out-to stop the plane before it left the ground, but she knew she was trapped in this great roaring machine. I must scream she told herself, and put her hands over her eyes

There was a strange feeling as if she were going up in a lift. The noise died down. Carefully she opened her eyes. Through the window she saw a great carpet of cloud above, so beautiful that she stared in wonder, hardly turning away from the window till they touched down.

40. Ann thought she would be frightened because\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. she had never flown before
- B. she had a fear of being in high places
- C. she hadn't made proper preparations
- D. she was naturally timid

41. How was Ann sitting before the plane took off?

- A. With her arms folded
- B. With her seat belt undone
- C. Holding tight to her
- D. Holding on to part of the seat

42. Why did Ann want to scream?

- A. Because the plane didn't leave the ground.
- B. Because she
- C. Because she couldn't hear the wind
- D. Because she couldn't see the runway

43. How did Ann feel after she had opened her eyes?

- A. Very much pleased
- B. Very much frightened
- C. Greatly attracted.
- D. Greatly surprised

### Passage Three

In ancient times wealth was measured and exchanged in things that could be touched: food, tools, and precious metals and stones. Then the barter system was replaced by coins, which still had real value since they were pieces of rare metal. Coins were followed by fiat money, paper notes that have value only because everyone agrees to accept them.

Today electronic monetary systems are gradually being introduced that will transform money into even less tangible forms, reducing it to a series of "bits and bytes", or units of computerized information, going between machines at the speed of light. Already, electronic fund transfer allows money to be instantly sent and received by different banks, companies, and countries through computers and telecommunications devices.

44. Which of the following would be the most appropriate title for the passage?

- A. International Banking Policies
- B. The History of Monetary Exchange
- C. The Development of Paper Currencies
- D. Current Problems in the Economy

45. According to the passage, which of the following was the earliest kind of exchange of wealth?

- A. Bartered foods
- B. Fiat money
- C. Coin currency
- D. Intangible forms

46. According to the passage, coins once had real value as currency because they\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. represented a great improvement over barter
- B. permitted easy transportation of wealth
- C. were made of precious metals
- D. could become collector's items

47. Which of the following statements about computerized monetary systems is NOT supported by the passage

- A. They promote international trade
- B. They allow very rapid money transfers
- C. They are still limited to small transactions(交易)
- D. They are dependent on good telecommunications systems

#### Passage Four

Mr. Smith was a wealthy industrialist, but he was not satisfied with life. He did not sleep well and his food did not agree with him. This situation lasted for some time. Finally, after several sleepless nights, he decided to consult his doctor. The doctor advised a change of surroundings."Go abroad,"he said. " But I' m not good at foreign language,"said Mr. Smith. "It doesn't matter,"aid the doctor. "It won't hurt you to talk a little less. Go on a voyage. Take plenty of exercise. Try to reduce your weight. Avoid rich food."

Mr. Smith went to Switzerland. He did not know French or German. and had to communicate through gestures. He attended a physical training course. The instructor made him bend his knees swing his arms, stretch his neck and shake his head rapidly. He had to lie on the ground and raise his right and left legs alternately. After a time his muscles grew hard and firm. He forgot the financial crisis and the importance of raising the level of production. He even began to notice individual trees and individual birds.

Finally he returned home, But unfortunately his improvement was only temporary. Soon he was a normal businessman again, worried about his property. his profits, his savings, his advancement in a technological society, and things in general

48. Mr. Smith went to see his doctor because he\_\_\_\_\_.

- A had little to eat
- B was seriously ill
- C had to sleep
- D.didn' t feel well

49. In the second paragraph gestures means\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Body movements
- B.simple words

- C.pens or pencils
  - D handshakes
50. When he traveled abroad, Mr. Smith
- A learned boxing
  - B forgot all about his business
  - C raised the level of production
  - D. shook his head all the time

51. In the last paragraph, the word "temporary" means
- A lasting for a short time
  - B not deep
  - C,unimportant
  - D, developing very slowly

#### Passage Five

There was a river with a small town on either side of it. The towns were linked by a bridge

One day, a hole appeared in the bridge. Both towns agreed that the hole should be mended. However, disagreement came up as to who should mend it. Each town thought that it had a better reason for the other to mend the hole. The town on the right bank said that it was at the end of the road so the left-bank town should mend the hole. The town on the left bank, on the other hand, insisted that all the traffic came to the right-bank town, so it was in their interest to mend the bridge.

The quarrel went on and on, and so did the hole. The more it went on, the more between the two towns grew.

One day a man fell into the hole and broke his leg. People from both towns questioned him closely about whether he was walking from the right bank to the left or from the left bank to the right, in order to decide which town should be blamed for the accident, But he could not remember since he got drunk that night.

Some time later, a car was crossing the bridge and broke an axle(轴) because of the hole. Neither town paid any for the accident, as the traveler was not going from one to the other, but was merely passing through. The angry traveler got out of the car and asked why the hole was not mended the bridge."

On hearing the reason, he declared, "I'll buy this hole. Who's the owner?"

Both towns at once declared that they owned the hole.

"One or the other, whoever owns the hole must prove it."

"How shall we prove it?" asked both sides

That's simple. Only the owner of the hole has the right to mend it. I'll buy the hole from whoever mends the bridge."

People from both towns rushed to do the job while the traveler smoked a cigar and his driver changed the axle. They mended the bridge in no time and asked for the money for the hole. "What hole?" The traveler looked surprised. "I can't see any hole. I've been looking for a hole for several years now. I'm prepared to pay a good price for it, but there's no hole here. Are you pulling my leg or what?"

He got into his car and drove off.

52. What did the two towns quarrel about?
- A. Which of the should mend the hole



- B. Whether the hole should be mended  
 C. Why there was a hole in the bridge,  
 D. When they should mend the hole
53. The man who had fallen into the hole failed to answer any questions because he  
 A had one of his legs broken  
 B. was busy changing the axle  
 C. had drunk too much wine  
 D, was afraid to blame anybody
54. Both towns rushed to mend the hole in order to prove that  
 A. they owned the whole bridge  
 B. they had the right to sell the hole  
 C. they were able to mend the hole  
 D. they could afford to mend the hole
55. In "Are you pulling my leg or what?", the phrase "pulling my leg" refers to  
 A. trying to stop me  
 B. Laughing at me  
 C. putting me in trouble  
 D. making fun of me

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

- A. Hold the line  
 B night number  
 C ask a question  
 D. To New York  
 E. May I have your name  
 F reconfirm my sea  
 G. please check in  
 H. On May 11th

A: Northwind Airlines. Can I help you?

B: Hello, I'd like to \_\_\_\_\_ 56, please

A: May I have your name and \_\_\_\_\_ 57, please?

B: My name is Daniel Adams and my flight number is 374.

A: When are you leaving?

B: \_\_\_\_\_ 58.

A: And your destination

B: Buenos Aires.

A: \_\_\_\_\_ 59, please. All right. Your seat is confirmed, Mr. Adams. You' ll be arriving in Buenos Aires at 4 o'clock p. m. local time

B: Thank you. Can I pick up my ticket when I check in?

A: Yes, but \_\_\_\_\_ 60 at least one hour before departure time

第II卷(非选择题,共25分)

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VI. Writing(25 points)

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

61. 以“Failure and Success”为题写一篇短文,内容包括

- (1) 人生中遭遇失败很常见;
- (2) 每个人都渴望成功;
- (3) 失败是走向成功的必经之路。

### 全真模拟答案及解析(三)

#### I. Phonetics

1. 【答案】A
2. 【答案】C
3. 【答案】D
4. 【答案】B
5. 【答案】A

#### II. Vocabulary and Structure

【答案】C

【考情点拨】考查 not only...but also 的用法

【应试指导】句意:她不仅善于烹调,而且善于跳舞。not only 放在句首时,句子要倒装,但 but also 后的句子不必倒装。

7. 【答案】C

【考情点拨】考查定语从句

【应试指导】句意:我想住在某个整年都是阳光明媚的地方。关系副词 where 引导定语从句,且在从句中作地点状语,符合题意

8. 【答案】D

【考情点拨】考查主谓一致和比较级的用法。

【应试指导】句意:那家旧些的旅馆的设施和新旅馆的设施一样好,或旧旅馆的设施比新旅馆的设施更好。主语 facilities 为复数,首先排除 A、C 两项。B 项的比较对象不妥当,D 项为比较级正确形式。

9. 【答案】B

【考情点拨】考查固定搭配。

【应试指导】句意:你应该对那位顾客更耐心些的,我相信他有可能买这块表。be patient with sb 对...有耐心

10. 【答案】A

【考情点拨】考查动词词义辨析。

【应试指导】句意:他许诺设法给我们搞到两张足球比赛的票。manage 设法; manage to do sth. 设法做某事,符合题意。履行,实现; accomplish 完成; success 成功做...,一般用于 success in doing sth 句式中。

11. 【答案】B

【考情点拨】考查词组词义辨

【应试指导】句意:他 2000 年在那家公司谋求到了职务,从此就在哪里工作了。ever since from then on,表示“自从那时以来”,一般用于完成时,符合题意

12. 【答案】C

【考情点拨】考查词组词义辨析

【应试指导】句意:长江是中国最长的河流,named after 以……命名; be known for 由于而闻名; be known as 以……知名,通常名叫……; be called for 被召来。

13. 【答案】B

【考情点拨】考查词组词义辨析

【应试指导】句意:至于出席宴会我们应该穿什么样的服装并没有具体的规定, because of 因为; as to 关于,至于; as of 从……开始; but for 若不是。

14. 【答案】D

【考情点拨】考查词组词义辨析

【应试指导】句意:两党就会话的日期已经达成致意见。Come across 偶然碰上; come down 来,衰落; come up 出现,发生; come to 达到某种情况或状态, come to an agreement 达成一致意见,符合题意。

15. 【答案】A

【考情点拨】考察情态动词的用法。

【应试指导】句意:我的手机不在包里,我可能把它放在哪里了呢? can 表可能性,符合题意。must 与完成式连用,表示推测,不用于疑问句而 should 和 would 的完成式不符合句意。故选 A。

16. 【答案】D

【考情点拨】考查动词词义辨析

【应试指导】句意:去年,有些穷人几乎难以活过严冬。remain 保留,剩余; live 生活; endure 忍耐(受); survive 继续生活或存在(后可直接跟宾语),根据句意,应选 D。

17. 【答案】A

【考情点拨】考查词组词义辨析

【应试指导】句意:这所大学是由四所学院和五所研究院组成的。表示“由…“组成”的词组有 o, consist of 等。经过排除, 正确答案选 A。

18. 【答案】A

【考情点拨】考查固定搭配

【应试指导】句意:就智力而言,他并非是一位非常聪明的学生。 as far as, he concerned 为固定词组,意为“就……而言”。又固为 intelligence 一词为不可数名词,故选 A

19. 【答案】C

【考情点拨】考查 such…that 和 so…that 的用法。

【应试指导】句意:他非常紧张,以至于他在房间里徘徊不停。so…that 意为“如此…以至于”,so 后接形容词、副词等。而 such…that 也意为“如此…以至于”,但 such 后应接名词。

20. 【答案】A

【考情点拨】考查形容词词义辨析。

【应试指导】句意:由于出身卑微,傅德先生从未想过他会成为董事会的一员。 humble 卑微的; previous 先前的,以前的; critical:批评的; false 错误的。

III. Cloze

21. 【答案】A

【考情点拨】理解推断题。

【应试指导】联系上下文可知寒冷程度很高,用 below 表示“低于零度”。

22. 【答案】C

【考情点拨】理解推断题

【应试指导】空格前是“一月”,空格后是“三文图,它们之间又是并到关系,应选 February

23 答案】B

【考情点拨】理解推断题。

【应试指导】短文前面说的是美国北部地区气候寒冷,而此处指的是:的东北部地区和北部中央地区,无疑应选 the country,指代美国。

24. 【答案】C

【考情点拨】理解推断题

【应试指导】由于空格后是 months,表示的是较长的一个时间段,所以选介词 during,表示“在……期间”。介词 among 和 toward 不用于指时间, before 用于某个时间点之前。

25. 【答案】A

【考情点拨】语法结构题

【应试指导】这是一个用关系副词 where 引导的限定性定语从句,修饰先行词 southern parts of the country。

the country e

26. 【答案】C

【考情点拨】理解推断题

【应试指导】前文提到美国南部气候温暖,许多人去那里,这里又提到许多人去佛罗里达,所以它应该很温暖,所以佛罗里达的气候属于热带(tropical)气候。

27. 【答案】D

【考情点拨】理解推断题

【应试指导】动词指“找到”,表示结果,其余三项都不合题意。 get rid of 指“摆现”; look for 指“寻找”; arch for 指“控寻”。

28. 【答案】C

【考情点拨】理解推断题。

【应试指导】形容词 coon 表示“普遍的”,指现在老人去南部很普遍。

29. 【答案】A

【考情点拨】语法结构题。

【应试指导】这是一个由连词 when 引导的时间状语从句。

30. 【答案】B

【考情点拨】理解推断题。

【应试指导】介词词组 as senior citizens 表示“作为老人”。

31. 【答案】B

【固定搭配题】介词词组 of one's own 表示“某人自己的”。

32. 【答案】C

【考情点拨】理解推断题

【应试指导】短语时 away from 表示“离……远”。该句前面说他们搬到南方去,既然是搬家,那就肯定是“远离”了自己原来生活的地方。

33. 【答案】B

【考情点拨】理解推断题

【应试指导】born 表示“出生”。而这里表示他们成长的地方,raised 符合题意。

34. 【答案】D

【考情点拨】理解推断题

【应试指导】根据下文内容及“any other part”可以看出,美国南部和西南师由于上文所述的一些原因而发展得更快(faster than)。

35. 【答案】A

【考情点拨】理解推断题

【应试指导】此处表示“在南部已经建立了许多办公室和工厂”, have opened 补合题意。

#### IV. Reading Comprehension

36. 【答案】B

【考情点拨】推理判断题。

【应试指导】文章第一段第三句指出,至于怎样教孩子们拼写,耕写在孩子总体语言发展和写作能力中被重视的程度,看法却大不相同;故选 B

37. 【答案】D

【考情点拨】词语理解题。

【应试指导】文章第二段第一句指出,如果教师们过分关注拼写问题,聪明的孩子就可能“做得安全些”,随后又解释到,那就是只用自己有把握拼写正确的词语。

38. 【答案】B

【考情点拨】推理判断题。

【应试指导】在文章第三段中,作者见到教师对个孩子习作的评语时,认为这种批评太尖刻而且这位教师并没有注意到这篇习作的内容,所以这种批评是不公平的。

39. 【答案】D

【考情点拨】主旨大意题。

【应试指导】通读全文,作者在讨论拼写能力与孩子总体语言水平发展的关系后,对某些教师过分关注孩子们拼写的正确性提出批评,并指出,孩子习作的内容比拼写正确更重要。因此,本文讨论的要点是;拼写和作文内容的关系。

40. 【答案】B

【应试指导】文章第一段第二句指出,安患有恐高症,所以已做好了首次坐飞机害怕的准备

41. 【答案】D

【考情点拨】事实细节题。

【应试指导】文章第二段第一句表明,安坐在座位上,双手紧握着扶手。故选 D。

42. 【答案】B

【考情点拨】事实细节题。

【应试指导】文章第三段第三、四句指出,在飞机起飞前安想叫喊出来让它停下来,但她又不能让飞机停下来,所以她想 scream。

43. 【答案】C

【考情点拨】推理判断题。

【应试指导】文章最后一段讲述到,飞机起飞后,安睁开双眼,看到窗外的美景,被深深地吸引。故选 C

44. 【答案】B

【考情点拨】主旨大意题。

【应试指导】通读全文可知,文主讲的是货币发展的历史,故选 B

45. 【答案】A

【考情点拨】事实细节题。

【应试指导】由第一段第一句可知,最早可以充当财富交换物的是那些能融摸到的东西:食物工具、稀有金属和石头。A 符合题意。学 1

46 【答案】C

【考情点拨】事实细节题。

【应试指导】由第一段第二句可知,金属铸币也有真正的价值是因为它们是由稀有金属铸成的。

47. 【答案】C

【考情点拨】推理判断题。

【应试指导】由第二段可知,网上货币交易系统非常快速,允许不同银行、公司和国家之间的货币交易,因而也就提高了国际贸易;因为它通过网络操作,所以它依赖于电信系统。只有C项未提到,故选C

48. 【答案】D

【考情点拨】事实细节题

【应试指导】文章第一段讲到,史密斯先生睡不好觉,吃不好饭,接着又连续几天失眠,然后才去看医生。D项符合题意,故选D

49. 【答案】A

【考情点拨】词语理解题。

【应试指导】文章第二段第二句讲到,史密斯先生不懂法语和德语,必须通过“gestures”功能与他人交流。由此得知gestures的意思应为body movements。

50. 【答案】B

【考情点拨】事实细节题。

【应试指导】文章第二段讲述了史密斯先生到瑞士后参加了身体锻炼项目,其间他忘掉了企业的所有烦恼(He forgo the financial crisis and the importance of raising the level of production)。

51. 【答案】A

【考情点拨】词语理解题

【应试指导】文章最后一段讲到,史密斯先生回家后,又开始为他企业的事务而担忧,所以他在国外身体状况的好转只是temporary。由此可知temporary意思应是lasting for a short time

52. 【答案】A

【考情点拨】事实细节题。

【应试指导】由第二段第三句可知,两个小镇在谁应该修补桥上的洞这个问题上有争执。

53. 【答案】C

【考情点拨】事实细节题。

【应试指导】由第四段最后一句可知,那个人因为喝醉了,记不清楚了,所以无法回答提出的问题。

54. 【答案】B

【考情点拨】推理判断题

【应试指导】由文章可知,那个过路人说他将买这个洞,而只有洞的主人才能得到钱,为了证明他们是这个洞的主人,有权利卖这个洞,这两个镇上的人争着去补这个洞。故选B

55. 【答案】D

【考情点拨】词语理解题。

【应试指导】从文章中我们可以看出,这个过路人原先提出要买这个洞,而现在洞已被补好了,所以他也不用再付钱了。倒数第二段内容为这个人的辩解之辞,所以“pulling my leg”应为“开玩笑”之意。

#### V. Daily Conversation

56. 【答案】F

57. 【答案】B

58. 【答案】 H

59. 【答案】 A

60. 【答案】 G

VI. Daily Conversation

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#### Failure and Success

Failure is a common thing in one's life .Almost everyone experiences fin his life. When one fails doing something ,he often feels upset . Some people may move back facing failure. But others will stick on and achieve the final success.

Success is what everyone expects. It may lead to fame and glory. When one succeeds in doing so thing, he gets so excited that he often forgets all the attempts he has done.

Failure is an important factor toward success. As the ad saying goes," Failure teaches" The way to success is full of various difficulties Many important inventions or discoveries were achieved after hundreds of failures. And only thee successes which have been achieved after many failures are really valuable and praiseworthy.



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