

全真模拟四

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 knee B know C. kick D. knife
2. A. mus B. plastic C.ocean D. public
3. A. sight B bright C. daughter D,enough
4. A. dear B heart C. ear D. tear
5. A equip B. mosquito C liquid D, quarter

得分评卷人

II. 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. He \_\_\_ at the boy into silence.

- A .glanced
- B. observed
- C. watched
- D .stared

7. Go back to your room and leave me \_\_\_\_\_.

- A.alone
- B .lonely
- C.Along
- D.almost

8. He insisted that she \_\_\_\_\_ improve her oral English by doing a lot of practice.

- A. could
- B. would
- C. might
- D. should

9. He was found \_\_\_\_\_ one month after he was born.

- A quiet
- B. still
- C silent
- D dumb

10 \_\_\_\_\_ at such a time, his work attracted much attention.

- A. Publishing
- B Being published
- C. Published
- D. When published

11.Silver is the best conductor of electricity, copper \_\_\_\_\_ it closely.

- A followed
- B following
- C to follow

D being followed

12. He drove to the airport to \_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Dixon who came to see him from Orlando.

A. pick up

B. set out

C. call for

D. turn down

13. It is kind \_\_\_\_\_ you to do me a favor at this moment

A. to

B. for

C. of

D. about

14. --My room gets very cold at night

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

A. So is mine

B. So does mine

C. So mine is

D. So mine does

15. \_\_\_\_\_ parents say and do has a life-long effect on their children

A. What

B. That

C. Which

D. As

16. Many a young scientist \_\_\_\_\_ engaged in the research work

A. have

B. has

C. have been

D. has been

17. She \_\_\_\_\_ crying very helpful to express her sadness.

A. considers

B. confirms

C. believes

D. pretend

18. The plan had been \_\_\_\_\_, which made him very angry.

A. called off

B. called up

C. called

D. called on

19. You cannot see the patient at the moment: he is now \_\_\_\_\_ medical treatment .

A. in

B. on

C. under

D. at

20. A thief broke \_\_\_\_\_ when I was leaving for my office.

A. in

- B up
- C.out
- D.off

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### III.Clze(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 blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Scientists who study the brain have found out a great deal about how we learn. They have 21 that babies learn much more from the sights and sounds around them than we 22 before. You can help your baby by taking advantage of her hunger to learn. From the 23 beginning, babies try to imitate the 24 they hear us make. They "read" the 25 on our faces and our movements. That is 26 it is so important to talk, sing and smile to your child. Hearing you talk is your baby's first 27 toward becoming a reader, because it 28 her to love language and to learn words. As your child grows older, 29 talking with her. Ask her about the things she does. Ask her about the events and people in the story you 30 together. Let her know you are carefully 31 what she says. By keeping her in 32 and listening, you are 33 encouraging your child to think as she speaks, 34, you are showing that you respect her knowledge and her ability to 35 learn.

- |                |              |                 |                 |
|----------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 21. A discover | B. heard     | C. watched      | D. written      |
| 22. A did      | B. hoped     | C. studied      | D. thought      |
| 23. A. very    | B. Suitable  | C. right        | D. early        |
| 24. A. efforts | B. Faces     | C. faces        | D. stories      |
| 25. A colors   | B. eyes      | C. lines        | D. look         |
| 26. A. how     | B. why       | C. when         | D. what         |
| 27. A. way     | B. time      | C. step         | D. set          |
| 28. A allows   | B. helps     | C. Moves        | D. persuades    |
| 29. A continue | B. Remember  | C. start        | D try           |
| 30. A. change  | B. read      | C. carrying out | D. listening to |
| 32. A. talking | B. singing   | C. smiling      | D. playing      |
| 33. A. then    | B. already   | C. even         | D. also         |
| 34. A. However | B. Besides   | C. Otherwise    | D. Again        |
| 35. A. begin   | B. depend on | C. keep         | D. turn to      |

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### NV. 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

Public goods are those commodities from whose enjoyment nobody can be effectively excluded. Everybody is free to enjoy the benefits of these commodities, and one person's utilization does not reduce the possibilities of anybody else's enjoying the same good.

Examples of public goods are not as rare as one might expect. A flood control dam is a

public goods. Once the dam is built, all persons living in the area will benefit--irrespective of their own contribution to the construction cost of the dam. The same holds true for highway signs or aids to navigation. Once a lighthouse is built, no ship of any nationality can be effectively excluded from the utilization of the lighthouse for navigational purposes, National defense is another example. Even a person who voted against military expenditures or did not pay any taxes will benefit from the protection afforded.

It is no easy task to determine the social costs and social benefits associated with public goods here is no practicable way of charging drivers for looking at highway signs, sailors for watching a lighthouse, and citizens for the security provided to them through national defense. Because the market does not provide the necessary signals, economic analysis has to be substituted for the impersonal judgement of the marketplace.

36. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- A. Mechanisms for safer navigation
- B. The economic structure of the marketplace
- C A specific group of commodities
- D. The advantages of lowering taxes

37. Which of the following would NOT be an example of public goods as described in the passage?

- A. A taxi
- B. A bridge.
- C. A fire truck
- D. A stoplight.

38. According to the passage, finding out the social costs of a public good is a

- A. difficult procedure
- B. daily administrative duty
- C. matter of personal judgement
- D. citizen's responsibility

39. Which of the following statements best describes the organization of the first two paragraphs?

- A. Suggestions for the application of an economic concept are offered
- B. Several generalizations are presented from which various conclusions are drawn.
- C. Persuasive language is used to argue against a popular
- D. A general concept is defined and then examples are given

#### Passage Two

We can make mistakes at any age. Some mistakes we make are about money. But most mistakes are about people. "Did Jerry really care when I broke up with Helen? ""When I got that great job did Jim really feel good about it, as a friend? Or did he envy my luck? " When we look back, doubt like these can make us feel bad. But when we look back, it's too late.

Why do we go wrong about our friends or our enemies? Sometimes what people say hides their real meaning. And if we don't really listen closely we miss the feeling behind the words. Suppose someone tells you, "You're a lucky dog." That's being friendly. But "lucky dog"? There's a bit of envy in those words. Maybe he doesn't see it himself. But bringing in the "dog" puts you down a little. What he may be saying is that he doesn't think you deserve your luck.

"Just think of all the things you have to be thankful for" is another noise that says one thing

and means another, It could mean that the speaker is trying to get you to see your problem as part of your life as a whole, But is he? Wrapped up in this phrase is the thought that your problem isn't important. It's telling you to think of all the starving people in the world when you haven't got a date for Saturday night.

How can you tell the real meaning behind someones words? One way is to take a good look at i the person talking. Do his words fit the way he looks? Does what he says agree with the tone of voice? His posture? The look in his eyes? Stop and think. The minute you spend thinking about the real meaning of what people say to you may save another mistake.

40. According to the author, the reason why we go wrong about our friends is that

- A. we fail to listen carefully when they talk
- B .people tend to be annoyed when we check what they say
- C. people usually state one thing but mean another
- D. we tend to doubt what our friends say

41. In the sentence "Maybe he doesn't see it himself" in paragraph 2, the pronoun "it" refers to\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. being friendly
- B. a bit of envy
- C, lucky dog
- D. your luck

42. When we listen to a person talking, the most important thing for us to do is to\_\_\_\_\_.

- A .notice the way the person is talking
- B. take a good look at the person talking
- C. mind his tone, his posture and the look in his eyes
- D. examine the real meaning of what he says based on his manner, his tone and his posture

43. The author most probably is a\_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. teacher
- B psychologist
- C.philosopher
- D. doctor

### Passage Three

Have you ever argued with your loved ones over simple misunderstandings(误解)? Little wonder. We often believe we're more skillful in getting our point across than we actually are, according to Boza We Keysar, a professor at the University of Chicago. In his recent study, speakers tried to express their meanings using unclear sentences. Speakers who thought listeners understood were wrong nearly half the time. Here's some good advice to reduce misunderstanding:

(1) Don't trust what you see from the listener. Listeners often nod, look at yo polite or move the conversation along. But it's easy to consider these as signs of understanding or say "uhhuh" to

(2) Train the editor(编辑) in your head. If you say, "Beth discusses her problems with her husband," it's not clear whether she's talking to her husband or about him. Try instead, "Beth talks to her husband about her problems. " or "Beth talks to others about the problems with her husband.

(3) Ask listeners to repeat your message. Introduce your request by saying "I want to be sure I said right." Questions like "How does that sound?" or "Does that make sense?"

(4) Listen well. When on the receiving end, ask questions to be sure you're on the same may also

work page. After all, it isn't just the speaker's job to make his speech understood.

44. Why does the writer give us the advice?

- A. Were not skillful enough to make clear sentences.
- B. Misunderstanding is damaging our normal life
- C. Misunderstanding occurs now and then
- D. It's impolite to say NO to others

45. The writer suggests that when talking to others, the speaker should

- A. know that listeners will show him that they understand his words
- B. express himself clearly even when he sees signs of understanding
- C. notice listener's signs of understanding
- D. look directly into his listener's eyes

46. By Train the editor in your head, the speakers are advised

- A. to get themselves trained by a good editor
- B. to discuss problems with their husbands or wives
- C. to express themselves long but simple sentences
- D. to make sure each sentence has only one meaning

47. In the last paragraph, the words "you're on the same page" mean that

- A. you're following the speaker closely
- B. you're reading the same page as the speaker does
- C. you should know which page the speaker refers to
- D. your story is written on the same page as the speaker's

#### Passage Four

Almost every family buys at least one copy of a newspaper every day. Some people subscribe to many as two or three different newspapers. But why do people read newspapers?

Five hundred years ago, news of important happenings--battles lost and won, kings or rulers overthrown or killed--took months and even years to travel from one country to another. The news passed by word of mouth and was never accurate. Today we can read in our newspapers of important events that occur in faraway countries on the same day they happen.

Apart from supplying news from all over the world, newspapers give us a lot of other useful information. There are weather reports, radio, television and film guides, book reviews, stories, and, of course, advertisements. There are all sorts of advertisements. The bigger ones are put in by large companies to bring attention to their products. They pay the newspapers thousands of dollars for their advertising space, but it is worth the money, for news of their products goes into almost every home in the country. For those who produce newspapers, advertisements are also important. Money earned from advertisements makes it possible for them to sell their newspapers at a low price and still make a profit.

48. In the past, news was\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. sent by telegraph
- B. sent by letter
- C. passed from one person to another
- D. sent by telephone

49. The money spent on advertisements is\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. wasted
- B. not much

C. worthwhile

D. of no use to anyone

50. Which of the following statements is NOT true?

A. Five hundred years ago news did not take a long time to reach other countries

B. Large companies put big advertisements in the newspapers to make their products know

C. The news that we need in our newspapers is up-to-date.

D. Though the newspapers are sold at a low price, their owners still gain profit

51. The phrase "subscribe to" in the second sentence of Para. 1 means \_\_\_\_.

A. contribute

B. write to

C. pay for receiving

D. appreciate

#### Passage Five

All the housewives who went to the new supermarket had one great ambition: to be the lucky customer who did not have to pay for her shopping. For this was what the notice just inside the entrance promised. It said: "Remember, once a week, one of our customers gets free goods. This May Be Your Lucky Day!"

For several weeks Mrs Edwards hoped, like many of her friends, to be the lucky customer. Unlike her friends, she never gave up hoping. The cupboards in kitchen were full of things which she did not need. Her husband tried to advise her against buying things but failed. She dreamed of the day when the manager of the supermarket would approach her and say: "Madam, this is Your Lucky Day. Everything in your basket is free."

One Friday morning, after she had finished her shopping and had taken it to her car, she found that she had forgotten to buy any tea. She dashed back to the supermarket, got the tea and went towards the cash-desk. As she did so, she saw the manager of the supermarket approach her, "Ma holding out his hand, "I want to congratulate you! You are our lucky customer and everything you have in your basket is free!"

52. The housewives learn about the information of free goods

A. on TV

B. from the manager

C. at the supermarket

D. from the newspaper

53. Mrs. Edwards \_\_\_\_.

A. is always very lucky

B. had no friends

C. hoped to get free shopping

D. gets disappointed easily

54. Mrs. Edwards went back to the supermarket quickly because she had to \_\_\_\_.

A. buy another thing

B. talk to the manager

C. pay for her shopping

D. find her shopping

55. Mrs Edwards must have been \_\_\_\_.

A. please

B, delighted

C.proud

D. disappointed

V. Daily Conversation(15 points)

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. I enjoy P. E. at school

B. I like basketball

C. What kind of movies do you like, then

D. Because it's exciting

E It's an action movie and it's interesting

F. Oh, I like comedies, too

G. Sorry. I don't. I want to go to a movie

H .I don't like watching movies

Dave: What sports do you like?

Rita: I like basketball

Dave: Why do you like it?

Rita: \_\_\_\_\_ 56.

Dave: Do you want to play it now?

Rita: \_\_\_\_\_ 57.

Dave: What movie?

Rita: \_\_\_\_\_ 58.

Dave: But I don't think so Action movies are usually boring and scary.

Rita: \_\_\_\_\_ 59.

Dave: I like comedies.

Rita: \_\_\_\_\_ 60.

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.

61.10 月 27 日(星期六),你和同学参观了清华大学,请根据下列内容用英语写篇日记。内容应包括:老教授的热情接待,参观了图书馆、实验楼和校园等。可以适当增减细节。



全真模拟(四)

I. Phonetics

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

II. Vocabulary and Structure

6. 【答案】D

【考情点拨】考查动词词义辨析。

【应试指导】句意:他把那个孩子盯得不敢吱声。glance 扫视; observe 与 watch 是及物动词,不与 at 搭配;从句子的意思来讲,same “凝视,盯着看”更贴切。

7. 【答案】A

考查形近词词义辨析

句意:回你的房间去,让我一人待会 leave sb. alone 表示“别打扰某人,让某人单独待着”。lonely 孤单的,孤独的; along 沿着;almost 几乎。

8. 【答案】D

【考情点拨】考查虚拟语气

【应试指导】句意:他坚持认为她应该通过大量练习来提高口语。Ingest 后的宾语从句中的谓语应用虚拟语气,即“should+动词原形”可省略。

9. 【答案】D

【考情点拨】考查形容词词义辨析。

【应试指导】句意:他出生一个月后被发现是个哑巴。quiet 安静的;still 静止不动的;silent 不说话的;dumb 哑的,不会说话的。

10. 【答案】C

【考情点拨】考查非谓语动词

【应试指导】句意:他的作品在这样一个时刻出版,受到了很大关注。his work 与 publish 之间为被动关系,故用过去分词形式。

11. 【答案】B

【考情点拨】考查非谓语动词

【应试指导】句意:银是最好的导体,铜紧次之。copper 与 follow 之间为主动关系,故用现在分词形式。

12. 【答案】A

【考情点拨】考查词组词义辨析。

【应试指导】句意:他开车去机场接从奥兰多看他的秋克逊先生。Pick up 接(人) set out 出发; call of 需要; turn down 拒绝, 关小。

13. 【答案】C

【考情点拨】考查固定句型

【应试指导】句意:谢谢你在这个时候来帮我 It is+adj.+of sb.to do sth,是固定句型

14. 【答案】B

【考情点拨】考查倒装语序。

【应试指导】句意:—我的房间到晚上就变得很冷。—我的也是。由 so, neither, nor 开头的句子,表示重复前面句子的部分意思,但前后两句的主语不同,且句子应用倒装结构

15. 【答案】A

【考情点拨】考查主语从句。

【应试指导】句意:父母的言行对他们的孩子有终生的影响。从句中缺少宾语,排除 that,因 that 在名词性从句中不充当任何成分。 which 有选择含义,应排除。 what 符合题意

16. 【答案】D

【考情点拨】考查主谓一致

【应试指导】句意:很多年轻的科学家都投入到这一项研究工作中来。“many+名词单数做主时,谓语动词应用单数形式。另外,been in 是固定搭配,表示“忙于,从事于”。

17. 【答案】A

【考情点拨】考查动词词义辨析

【应试指导】句意:她认为哭泣非常有助于表达她的哀伤。Consider 认为,其后可以接形容词做宾语补足语,符合题意。Confirm 确信;believe 相信; pretend 装作。

18. 【答案】A

【情点拨】考查词组词义辨析。

【应试指导】句意:那项计划已经被取消,这使他很生气。call of 取消,放弃; call up 使人想起来,打电话; call in 召集,请...来; call on 拜访,请求。

19. 【答案】C

【考情点拨】考查固定搭配。

【应试指导】句意:此时你不能探望病人,他正在接受药物治疗。 under treatment 接受治疗,属于固定表达方法

20. 【答案】A

【考情点拨】考查词组词义辨析

【应试指导】句意:我正要动身去办公室的时候,一个窃贼突然闯入进来,break in 打断,突然闯入; break up 打碎,拆散; break out(战争、灾难、瘟疫)突然爆发; break of 折断,中断。

21 【答案】A

【考情点拨】理解推断题。

【应试指导】前一句提到科学家们发现了大量的关于我们如何学习的情况。此句进一步介绍他们发现的婴儿的学习情况,故选 discover 发现。

22. 【答案】D

【考情点拨】理解推断题

【应试指导】此句意为:他们发现婴儿从……学到的东西要远远多于我们原来所认为的 (thought)。其他三项都不符合句意,故选 D

23. 【答案】A

【考情点拨】理解推断题。

【应试指导】 from the very beginning 是 from the beginning 的强调式,意为“从一开始”,故选 A

24. 【答案】

【考情点拨】理解推断题

【应试指导】由后面的 hear 可知,婴儿模仿的应该是他们所听到的声音。故选 C

25. 【答案】D

【考情点拨】理解推断题。

【应试指导】根据上下文可知,这里应该说的是“婴儿模仿我们发出的声音,读‘我们脸上的表情(looks on our faces)’”。

26. 【答案】B

【考情点拨】词义辨析题。

【应试指导】此处应为 **why** 引出的表语从句。

全句意为:那就是为什么跟你的孩子说话、唱歌、微笑是很重要的。故选 B

27. 【答案】C

【考情点拨】词义辨析题

【应试指导】听你说话是你的孩子成为“读者的第一步。**step** 步骤,一步。**way** 方法;**tine** 时间;**set** 装置,均不合句意。故选 C。

28. 答案】B

【考情点拨】词义辨析题

【应试指导】句意:因为这帮助(**help**)她去喜欢语言,学习单词。**allow** 允许;**move** 移动,感动 **persuade** 劝说,均与句意不符。故选 B

29. 答案】A

【考情点拨】理解推断题

【应试指导】本句意为:当你的孩子长大一些了,要续跟她说话。前文已提到要跟你的孩子说话,所以 **continue** 继续,符合句意。其他几个动词虽然都可以接动词的 **ing** 形式,但不符合本句的意思。故选 A

30. 【答案】B

【考情点拨】理解推断题

【应试指导】根据上下文,可以判断此处应选 **read... the story you read together** 意为“你们起读的故事中的(事情和人物)”。做选

31. 【答案】D

【考情点拨】词义析题

【应试指导】**accept** 接受;**enjoy** 喜爱;**carry out** 完成,执行,不符合句意。**listen to what she says** 听她所说的事,符合题意,故选 D

32. 【答案】A

【考情点拨】理解推断题

【应试指导】本段都是在讲述让孩子听他人说话和自己说话,所以 **talking** 符合句意,故选 A

33. 【答案】D

【考情点拨】理解推断题。

【应试指导】此处意为:通过让孩子不停地说话和听他人说话,你也是在鼓励你的孩子在说话时进行思考。**a** 是“也,同时”的意思,符合句意

34 【答案】B

【考情点拨】理解推断题

【应试指导】**besides** 除...之外,还...,符合题意。**However** 尽管如此;**otherwise** 否则;**again** 再,又,不符合题意。故选 B

35. 【答案】C

【考情点拨】词义辨析题。

【应试指导】**keep learning** 续学习 **begin** 开始;**depend on** 依靠;**turn to** 转向,均不符合句意 故选 C。

IV. Reading Comprehension

36. 【答案】C

【考情点拨】主旨大意题

【应试指导】本文讲述的是公共商品,如水坝公路标志、灯塔、国防等,它也可以说是一种特殊的商品,故选 C

37. 【答案】A

【考情点拨】推理判断题

【应试指导】从文章第一、二段可知,公共商品是每个人都可免费享用的商品,如水坝,公路标志等。由此推知,四个选项中,桥梁、消防车、交通灯都是公共商品,只有 A 项不是公共商品。

38. 【答案】A

【考情点拨】事实细节题。

【应试指导】文幸第三段第一句指出,确定使用公共商品的社会成本和社会效益不是一件容易的事。故选 A

39. 【答案】D

【考情点拨】推理判断题

【应试指导】文章第一段给出了公共商路的概念,接着第二段义列举了许多公共商品的实例。故选 D

40. 【答案】C

【考情点拨】推理判断题

【应试指导】由第二段第二句及第三段首句可知,有时人们所说的话掩饰了其真实含义,而且言不由。故选 C

41. 【答案】B

【考情点拨】词语理解题。

【应试指导】本句中的指的就是上句提到的 a 事实细节题文章最后一段告诉我们要想开懂的真实含义,就要注意他的调和姿态。D 项概括全面,故选 D

43. 【答案】D

【考情点拨】推理判断题。

【应试指导】通过了解文章的意思。出作者分析了交际过程的心理因素角度提出建议,以使人们少犯错误。作者可能是个心理学家

44. 【答案】C

【考情点拨】推理判断题

【应试指导】由第一段可知,仅仅因为误解而引起争执的情况时有发生,因而作者才给出了建议。

45. 【答案】B

【考情点拨】推理判断题。

【应试指导】由第二段可知,听者有时会点头等,但有时这只是他表示礼貌或使谈话顺利进行下去的表示,而并不代表他真正理解你所说的话,所以说话者即使看到表示理解的信号时也应该清楚地表达自己的观点

46. 【答案】D

【考情点拨】推理判断题

【应试指导】由第三段所举的例子可知,有时一句话表达不清会有歧义,所以作者建议所讲的语应该只有一个意思,以免发生

47. 【答案】A

【考情点拨】句意理解题

【应试指导】由此句后面一句“ make his speech understood 可知,"you' re on the same page”意为你能眼得上说话者的思路,能理解说话者的意思。

48. 【答案】C

【考情点拨】事实细节题

【应试指导】文章第二段指出,过去传递信息需要数月甚至数年的时间,而里是”口共传递”

的, 一个人传给另一个人。

49. 【答案】 C

【考情点拨】 事实细节题。

【应试指导】 文章第三段讲到, 报纸中有各类广告, 大公司花钱做广告是值得的 (it is worth the money), 因为“它们所经营产品的消息几乎能够进入全国的每一个家庭”。

答案

50. A

【考情点拨】 事实细节题

【应试指导】 从文章第二段中我们得知, 500 年前把消息从一个国家传到另一个国家需要花很长的时间。A 项不正确, 故选 A

51. 【答案】 C

【考情点拨】 词语理解题

【应试指导】 文读 1 文章第一段系一的到几每个家每天至少购买一份报铁。第二句接着讲到, 有些人 subscribe to 两三份不同的报纸。由此可推断, subscribe 和第一句中的加 buy 同义词, 也就是“订阅”的意思, 故选 C

52. 【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, 她们是从超市入口处的广告牌中得知这一消息的

53. 答案】 C

考情点拨】 事实细节题

【应试指导】 由第二段前两句可知答震为 C。

54. 【答案】 A

【考情点拨】 事实细节是。

【应试指导】 由最后一段前两句可知, M Edwards 已经把东西放进车里了, 这时地发现她忘记买茶了, 所以又返回超市去买茶。

55. 【答案】 D

【考情点拨】 推理判断题

【应试指导】 pleased 与 delighted 都意为“高兴的”, 可排除 A、B 两项。proud 豪的, 也可排除。Ms. Edwards 成为幸运顾客时, 地已把买好的东西都放进车里了, 此时只有茶叶还未付款所以她失望的是她现在只买了茶叶。

V. Daily Conversation

56. 【答案】 D

57. 【答案】 G

58. 【答案】 E

59. 【答案】 C

60. 【答案】 F

61. [参考范文]

Saturday October 27, 2012

Fine

Today we visited Qinghua University. Early in the we arrived at the gate of Qinghua University where an old professor gave us a warm welcome. The professor showed us around and explained many things to us enthusiastically. First we went to the library. We saw many, many books and quite a number of students absorbed in reading. Then we visited the lab building. On he campus, we found here and there students studying under the trees. The old professor gave us a lecture in the afternoon. Time passed quickly. Before we knew it, it for us to say good-bye.

