

R126

Revolutionary TV Ears

Ears has helped thousands of people with various degrees of hearing loss hear the television clearly without turning up the volume (音量) and now it's better and more affordable than ever! With TV Ears wireless technology, you set your own headset volume, while other TV listeners hear the television at a volume level that's comfortable for them. You can even listen through the headset only and put the TV on mute (静音) if the situation calls for a quiet environment—maybe the baby is sleeping. Or perhaps you are the only one who is interested in listening to the ballgame.

TV Ears patented technology includes a revolutionary noise reduction ear tip, not used in any other commercially available headset. This tip reduces outside noise so that television dialogue is clear and understandable. Get the technology that has proven to help the most demanding customers. That's why TV Ears has earned the trust and confidence of audiologists (听觉学家) nationwide as well as world-famous doctors.

Doctor Recommended TV Ears!

“My wife and I have used TV Ears almost daily for the past two years and find them a great help in our enjoyment of television. As a retired ear doctor, I heartily recommend TV Ears to people with normal hearing as well as those with hearing loss.”

— Robert Forbes, M. D, CA

Customer Recommended TV Ears!

“Now my husband can have the volume as loud as he needs and I can have the TV at my hearing level. TV Ears is so comfortable that Jack forgets he has them on! He can once again hear and understand the dialogue.”

— Darlene & Jack B, CA

Risk Free Trial!

TV Ears comes with a **30-day** risk free trial.

Special Offer — Now \$ 59.95.

If you're not satisfied, return it.

Money-back guarantee!

Call now ! 800-123-7832

60. TV Ears helps you _____.

- A. improve your sleeping quality B. listen to TV without disturbing others
C. change TV channels without difficulty D. become interested in ballgame programs

61. What makes TV Ears different from other headsets?

- A. It can easily set TV on mute B. Its headset volume is adjustable
C. It has a new noise reduction ear tip D. It applies special wireless technology

62. This advertisement is made more believable by _____.

- A. using recommendations B. offering reasons for this invention
C. providing statistics D. showing the results of experiments

R110

Your house may have an effect on your figure. Experts say the way you design your home could play a role in whether you pack on the pounds or keep them off. You can make your environment work for you instead of against you. Here are some ways to turn your home into part of your diet plan.

Open the curtains and turn up the lights. Dark environments are more likely to encourage overeating, for people are often less self-conscious (难为情) when they're in poorly lit places — and so more likely to eat lots of food. If your home doesn't have enough window light, get more lamps and flood the place with brightness.

Mind the colors. Research suggests warm colors fuel our appetites. In one study, people who ate meals in a blue room consumed 33 percent less than those in a yellow or red room. Warm colors like yellow make food appear more appetizing, while cold colors make us feel less hungry. So when it's time to repaint, go blue.

Don't forget the clock — or the radio. People who eat slowly tend to consume about 70 fewer calories (卡路里) per meal than those who rush through their meals. Begin keeping track of the time, and try to make dinner last at least 30 minutes. And while you're at it, actually sit down to eat. If you need some help slowing down, turn on relaxing music. It makes you less likely to rush through a meal.

Downsize the dishes. Big serving bowls and plates can easily make us fat. We eat about 22 percent more when using a 12-inch plate instead of a 10-inch plate. When we choose a large spoon over a smaller one, total intake (摄入) jumps by 14 percent. And we'll pour about 30 percent more liquid into a short, wide glass than a tall, skinny glass.

25. The text is especially helpful for those who care about _____.

- A. their home comforts B. their body shape C. house buying D. healthy diets

26. A home environment in blue can help people _____.

- A. digest food better B. reduce food intake
C. burn more calories D. regain their appetites

27. What are people advised to do at mealtimes?

- A. Eat quickly. B. Play fast music. C. Use smaller spoons. D. Turn down the lights.

28. What can be a suitable title for the text?

- A. Is Your House Making You Fat? B. Ways of Serving Dinner
C. Effects of Self-Consciousness D. Is Your Home Environment Relaxing?

R118

The freezing Northeast hasn't been a terribly fun place to spend time this winter, so when the chance came for a weekend to Sarasota, Florida, my bags were packed before you could say "sunshine". I left for the land of warmth and vitamin C (维生素 C), thinking of beaches and orange trees. When we touched down to blue skies and warm air, I sent up a small prayer of gratefulness. Swimming pools, wine tasting, and pink sunsets (at normal evening hours, not in the afternoon) filled the weekend, but the best part --- particularly to my taste, dulled by months of cold-weather root vegetables --- was a 7 a.m. adventure to the Sarasota farmers' market that proved to be more than worth the early wake-up call.

The market, which was founded in 1979, sets up its tents every Saturday from 7 am to 1 pm, rain or shine, along North Lemon and State streets. Baskets of perfect red strawberries, the

red-painted sides of the Java Dawg coffee truck; and most of all, the tomatoes: amazing, large, soft and round red tomatoes.

Disappointed by many a broken, vine-ripened (蔓上成熟的) promise, I've refused to buy winter tomatoes for years. No matter how attractive they look in the store, once I get them home they're unfailingly dry, hard, and tasteless. But I homed in, with uncertainty, on one particular table at the Brown's Grove Farm's stand, full of fresh and soft tomatoes the size of my fist. These were the real deal --- and at that moment, I realized that the best part of Sarasota in winter was going to be eating things that back home in New York I wouldn't be experiencing again for months.

Delighted as I was by the tomatoes in sight, my happiness deepened when I learned that Brown's Grove Farm is one of the suppliers for Jack Dusty, a newly opened restaurant at the Sarasota Ritz Carlton, where --- luckily for me --- I was planning to have dinner that very night. Without even seeing the menu, I knew I'd be ordering every tomato on it.

24. What did the author think of her winter life in New York?

- A. Exciting. B. Boring. C. Relaxing. D. Annoying.

25. What made the author's getting up late early worthwhile?

- A. Having a swim. B. Breathing in fresh air.
C. Walking in the morning sun. D. Visiting a local farmer's market.

26. What can we learn about tomatoes sold in New York in winter?

- A. They are soft. B. They look nice. C. They taste great. D. They are juicy.

27. What was the author going to that evening?

- A. Go to a farm. B. Check into a hotel. C. Eat in a restaurant. D. Buy fresh vegetables.

二、英汉互译并识记下列单词或词块

1. the freezing Northeast	2. a terribly fun place
3. pack my bags	4. leave for
5. think of	6. beach
7. touch down	8. a small prayer of gratefulness
9. fill the weekend	10. be dulled by
11. particularly	12. an adventure to ...
13. prove to be	14. wake-up call
15. set up the tents	16. rain or shine
17. be disappointed by	18. many a
19. broken promise	20. 拒绝做某事
21. no matter how attractive they look	22. unfailingly
23. tasteless	24. home in on
25. with certainty	26. at the stand
27. the size of my fist	28. I realize that ...
29. be delighted by	30. my happiness deepened when I learned that
31. supplier	32. a newly opened restaurant
33. see the menu	34. boring
35. relaxing	36. annoying
37. breathe in fresh air	38. visit a local farmer's market
39. juicy	40. check into a hotel

三、同义替换

1. I left for the land of warmth and vitamin C (维生素 C), thinking of beaches and orange trees. When we touched down to blue skies and warm air, I sent up a small prayer of gratefulness.
2. The market, which was founded in 1979, sets up its tents every Saturday from 7 am to 1 pm, rain or shine, along North Lemon and State streets.
3. Disappointed by many a broken, vine-ripened (蔓上成熟的) promise, I've refused to buy winter tomatoes for years. No matter how attractive they look in the store, once I get them home they're unfailingly dry, hard, and tasteless. But I homed in, with uncertainty, on one particular table at the Brown's Grove Farm's stand, full of fresh and soft tomatoes the size of my fist.

四、微写作

1. 原句: The freezing Northeast hasn't been a terribly fun place to spend time this winter, so when the chance came for a weekend to Sarasota, Florida, my bags were packed before you could say "sunshine".

结构: When the chance came for ..., ...

仿写:

2. Swimming pools, wine tasting, and pink sunsets (at normal evening hours, not 4 in the afternoon) filled the weekend, but the best part --- particularly to my taste, dulled by months of cold-weather root vegetables --- was a 7 a.m. adventure to the Sarasota farmers' market that proved to be more than worth the early wake-up call.

结构: The best part to ... is ...

仿写:

3. Delighted as I was by the tomatoes in sight, my happiness deepened when I learned that Brown's Grove Farm is one of the suppliers for Jack Dusty, a newly opened restaurant at the Sarasota Ritz Carlton, where --- luckily for me --- I was planning to have dinner that very night. Without even seeing the menu, I knew I'd be ordering every tomato on it.

结构: Delighted as I was by, my happiness deepened when ...

仿写:

五、文化贴士 wake-up call 是指酒店提供的叫醒电话服务,它可以引申为“警钟,警示”,sth. serves as a wake-up call to sb. 即“某事给某人敲响了警钟”。

e.g: That more than one million square kilometers of Amazon rainforest have been destroyed over the past twenty years serves as a wake-up call to all of us about the damage we have done to planet Earth.

语法填空 (19JA)

On the first day of my first grade, I stood by the door with butterflies in my stomach. I 1 _____ (voice) my biggest concern to my mother, "How will I make friends?" She handed me advice. "Be yourself." For the past 20 years, I have lived by these words. Soon I will graduate and become part of the real world. Nervously 2 _____ (face) challenges, I know I will whisper to 3 _____ (I) the two simple words "Be yourself".

语法填空 (19JB)

Earth Day, 4 _____ (mark) on 22 April, is an annual event aiming to raise public awareness about environmental protection. First celebrated 5 _____ 1970, the Day now includes events in more than 190 countries and regions (地区). No matter what you like to do, there is a way to get involved in various 6 _____ (activity) on Earth Day. You can plant a tree, make a meal with locally grown vegetables, or save power-the possibilities are endless.

R134

Whether in the home or the workplace, social robots are going to become a lot more common in the next few years. Social robots are about to bring technology to the everyday world in a more humanized way, said Cynthia Breazeal, chief scientist at the robot company Jibo.

While household robots today do the normal housework, social robots will be much more like companions than mere tools. For example, these robots will be able to distinguish when someone is happy or sad. This allows them to respond more appropriately to the user.

The Jibo robot, arranged to ship later this year, is designed to be a personalized assistant. You can talk to the robot, ask it questions, and make requests for it to perform different tasks. The robot doesn't just deliver general answers to questions; it responds based on what it learns about each individual in the household. It can do things such as reminding an elderly family member to take medicine or taking family photos.

Social robots are not just finding their way into the home. They have potential applications in everything from education to health care and are already finding their way into some of these spaces.

Fellow Robots is one company bringing social robots to the market. The company's "Oshbot" robot is built to assist customers in a store, which can help the customers find items and help guide them to the product's location in the store. It can also speak different languages and make recommendations for different items based on what the customer is shopping for.

The more interaction the robot has with humans, the more it learns. But Oshbot, like other social robots, is not intended to replace workers, but to work alongside other employees. "We have technologies to train social robots to do things not for us, but with us," said Breazeal.

41. How are social robots different from household robots?

- A. They can control their emotions. B. They are more like humans.
C. They do the normal housework. D. They respond to users more slowly.

42. What can a Jibo robot do according to Paragraph 3?

- A. Communicate with you and perform operations.
B. Answer your questions and make requests.
C. Take your family pictures and deliver milk.
D. Obey your orders and remind you to take pills.

43. What can Oshbot work as?

- A. A language teacher. B. A tour guide.
C. A shop assistant. D. A private nurse.

44. We can learn from the last paragraph that social robots will _____.

- A. train employees B. be our workmates
C. improve technologies D. take the place of workers

45. What does the passage mainly present?

- A. A new design idea of household robots. B. Marketing strategies for social robots.
C. Information on household robots. D. An introduction to social robots.

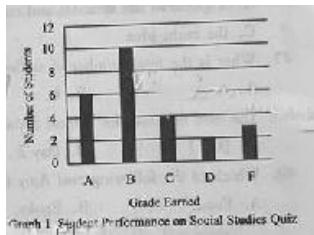
从文中挑出 5 个你认为值得学习的好词好句:

R142

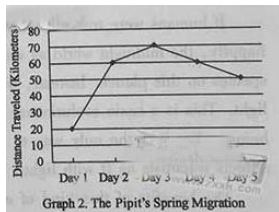
Graph can be a very useful tool for conveying information especially numbers, percentages, and other data. A graph gives the reader a picture to interpret. That can be a lot more efficient than pages and pages explaining the data.

Graphs can seem frightening, but reading a graph is a lot like reading a story. The graph has a title, a main idea, and supporting details. You can use your active reading skills to analyze and understand graphs just like any other text.

Most graphs have a few basic parts: a caption or introduction paragraph, a title, a legend or key, and labeled axes. An active reader looks at each part of the graph before trying to interpret the data. Captions will usually tell you where the data came from (for example, a scientific study of 400 African elephants from 1980 to 2005). Captions usually summarize the author's main point as well. The title is very important. It tells you the main idea of the graph by stating what kind of information is being shown. A legend, also called a key, is a guide to the symbols and colors used in the graph. Many graphs, including bar graphs and line graphs, have two axes that form a corner. Usually these axes are the left side and the bottom of the graph. Each axis will always have a label. The label tells you what each axis measures.

Bar Graphs

A bar graph has two axes and uses bars to show amounts. In Graph 1, we see that the x-axis shows grades that students earned, and the y-axis shows how many students earned each grade. You can see that 6 students earned an A because the bar for A stretches up to 6 on the vertical measurement. There is a lot of information we can get from a simple graph like this (See Graph 1).

Line Graphs

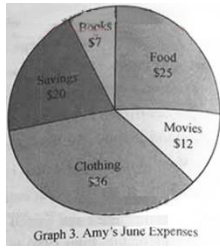
A line graph looks similar to a bar graph, but instead of Bars, it plots points and connects them with a line. It has the Same parts as a bar graph – two labeled axes –and can be read the same way. To read a line graph, it's important to focus on the points of intersection rather than the line segments between the points. This type of graph is most commonly used to show how something changes over time. Here is a graph that charts how far a bird flies during the first Five days of its spring migration (See Graph 2).

The unit of measurement for the x-axis is days. The unit of measurement for the y-axis is kilometers. Thus we can see that, on the first day, the pipit flew 20 kilometers. The line segment goes up between Day 1 and Day 2, which means that the bird flew farther on Day 2. If the line segment angled down, as between Day 4 and Day 5, it would mean that the bird flew fewer kilometers than the day before. This line graph is a quick, visual way to tell the reader about the bird's migration.

Pie Graphs

A typical pie graph looks like a circular pie. The circle is divided into sections, and each section represents a fraction of the data. The graph is commonly used to show percentages; the whole pie represents 100 percent, so each piece is a fraction of the whole.

A pie graph might include a legend, or it might use icons or labels within each slice. This pie graph shows on month's expense (See Graph 3).



Food \$ 25
 Movies \$ 12
 Clothing \$ 36
 Savings \$ 20
 Books \$ 7

46. When used in a graph, a legend is _____
 A. a guide to the symbols and colors B. an introduction paragraph
 C. the main idea D. the data
47. What is the total number of students who earned a C or better ?
 A .4. B.6. C.10. D.20 .
48. The bird covered the longest distance on _____
 A. Day 1 B. Day 2 C. Day 3 D. Day 4
49. Which of the following cost Amy most ?
 A. Food. B. Books C. Movies D. Clothing.

语法填空 (19JC)

Does the name of the college you attend really matter? Research on the question _____ 7 (suggest) that, for most students, it doesn't. What students do at college seems to matter much more than _____ 8 they go. The students benefitting most from college are those _____ 9 are totally engaged (参与) in academic life, taking full advantage of the college's chances and resources (资源). Students should have a proper attitude towards college before thinking about which college to attend, and it's never too early to make necessary preparations for a healthy and _____ 10 (meaning) college experience.

语法填空 (20JA)

Oliver is a host of a TV programme on food. He says food 1 _____ (play) a big role in his life. "My mum was a great cook, and she'd sometimes let me have a try," he said. The first dish Oliver prepared for his family was fried chicken wings. He made it with his mum's help. Oliver says if you're 2 _____ (luck) enough to have someone close to you who enjoys cooking, ask them 3 _____ you can join in when it's possible.

语法填空 (20JB)

Single-use plastic bags are used at most a few times before they 4 _____ (throw) away. It takes them hundreds of years 5 _____ (break) down. Many of these bags end up in the ocean where larger ones can trap sea creatures, such as turtles and dolphins. Over time, the bags fall apart 6 _____ countless tiny pieces, and fish can accidentally eat some of them. Now, lots of 7 _____ (country) and regions are taking action to ban the sale of such bags to stop people using them.

语法填空 (20JC)

A piece of stone 8 _____ (find) on a Dutch beach suggests that our extinct human relatives, known as Neanderthals, were cleverer than previously thought. The Neanderthals 9 _____ (live) alongside human ancestors in Europe for tens of thousands of years, before dying out about 40,000 years ago. They were much stronger than modern humans, but it's long been assumed that human ancestors were 10 _____ (smart) than the Neanderthals. However, the stone tool made by Neanderthals suggests otherwise.

R182

In the United States alone, over 100 million cell-phones are thrown away each year. Cell-phones are part of a growing mountain of electronic waste like computers and personal digital assistants. The electronic waste stream is increasing three times faster than traditional garbage as a whole.

Electronic devices contain valuable metals such as gold and silver. A Swiss study reported that while the weight of electronic goods represented by precious metals was relatively small in comparison to total waste, the concentration (含量) of gold and other precious metals was higher in so-called e-waste than in naturally occurring minerals.

Electronic wastes also contain many poisonous metals. Even when the machines are recycled and the harmful metals removed, the recycling process often is carried out in poor countries, in practically uncontrolled ways which allow many poisonous substances to escape into the environment.

Creating products out of raw materials creates much more waste material, up to 100 times more, than the material contained in the finished products. Consider again the cell-phone, and imagine the mines that produced those metals, the factories needed to make the box and packaging (包装) it came in. Many wastes produced in the producing process are harmful as well.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency notes that most waste is dangerous in that “ the production, distribution, and use of products — as well as management of the resulting waste — all result in greenhouse gas release.” Individuals can reduce their contribution by creating less waste at the start — for instance, buying reusable products and recycling.

In many countries the concept of extended producer responsibility is being considered or has been put in place as an incentive (动机) for reducing waste. If producers are required to take back packaging they use to sell their products, would they reduce the packaging in the first place?

Governments’ incentive to require producers to take responsibility for the packaging they produce is usually based on money. Why, they ask, should cities or towns be responsible for paying to deal with the bubble wrap (气泡垫) that encased your television?

From the governments’ point of view, a primary goal of laws requiring extended producer responsibility is to transfer both the costs and the physical responsibility of waste management from the government and tax-payers back to the producers.

58. By mentioning the Swiss study, the author intends to tell us that _____.

- A. the weight of e-goods is rather small
- B. e-waste deserves to be made good use of
- C. natural minerals contain more precious metals
- D. the percentage of precious metals is heavy in e-waste

59. The responsibility of e-waste treatment should be extended _____.

- A. from producers to governments
- B. from governments to producers
- C. from individuals to distributors
- D. from distributors to governments

60. What does the passage mainly talk about?

- A. The increase in e-waste.
- B. The creation of e-waste.
- C. The seriousness of e-waste.
- D. The management of e-waste.

R183

Papa, as a son of a dirt-poor farmer, left school early and went to work in a factory, for

education was for the rich then. So, the world became his school. With great interest, he read everything he could lay his hands on, listened to the town elders and learned about the world beyond his tiny hometown. "There's so much to learn," he'd say. "Though we're born stupid, only the stupid remain that way." He was determined that none of his children would be denied (拒绝) an education.

Thus, Papa insisted that we learn at least one new thing each day. Though, as children, we thought this was crazy, it would never have occurred to us to deny Papa a request. And dinner time seemed perfect for sharing what we had learned. We would talk about the news of the day; no matter how insignificant, it was never taken lightly. Papa would listen carefully and was ready with some comment, always to the point.

Then came the moment—the time to share the day's new learning.

Papa, at the head of the table, would push back his chair and pour a glass of red wine, ready to listen.

"Felice," he'd say, "tell me what you learned today."

"I learned that the population of Nepal is"

Silence.

Papa was thinking about what was said, as if the salvation of the world would depend upon it. "The population of Nepal. Hmm. Well" he'd say. "Get the map; let's see where Nepal is." And the whole family went on a search for Nepal.

This same experience was repeated until each family member had a turn. Dinner ended only after we had a clear understanding of at least half a dozen such facts.

As children, we thought very little about these educational wonders. Our family, however, was growing together, sharing experiences and participating in one another's education. And by looking at us, listening to us, respecting our input, affirming our value, giving us a sense of dignity, Papa was unquestionably our most influential teacher.

Later during my training as a future teacher, I studied with some of the most famous educators. They were imparting what Papa had known all along—the value of continual learning. His technique has served me well all my life. Not a single day has been wasted, though I can never tell when knowing the population of Nepal might prove useful.

60. What do we know from the first paragraph?

- A. The author's father was born in a worker's family.
- B. Those born stupid could not change their life.
- C. The town elders wanted to learn about the world.
- D. The poor could hardly afford school education.

61. The underlined word "it" in the second paragraph refers to _____.

- A. one new thing
- B. a request
- C. the news
- D. some comment

62. It can be learned from the passage that the author _____.

- A. enjoyed talking about news
- B. knew very well about Nepal
- C. felt regret about those wasted days
- D. appreciated his father's educational technique

63. What is the greatest value of "dinner time" to the author?

- A. Continual learning.
- B. Showing talents.
- C. Family get-together.
- D. Winning Papa's approval.

64. The author's father can be best described as _____.

- A. an educator expert at training future teachers
- B. a parent insistent on his children's education
- C. a participant willing to share his knowledge
- D. a teacher strict about everything his students did

What Theresa Loe is doing proves that a large farm isn't **prerequisite** for a modern grow-your-own lifestyle. On a mere 1/10 of an acre in Los Angeles, Loe and her family grow, can (装罐) and preserve much of the food they consume.

Loe is a master food preserver, gardener and canning expert. She also operates a website, where she shares her tips and recipes, with the goal of demonstrating that everyone has the ability to control what's on their plate.

Loe initially went to school to become an engineer, but she quickly learned that her enthusiasm was mainly about growing and preparing her own food. "I got into cooking my own food and started growing my own herbs (香草) and foods for that fresh flavor," she said. Engineer by day, Loe learned cooking at night school. She ultimately purchased a small piece of land with her husband and began growing their own foods.

"I teach people how to live farm-fresh without a farm," Loe said. Through her website Loe emphasizes that "anybody can do this anywhere." Got an apartment with a balcony (阳台)? Plant some herbs. A window? Perfect spot for growing. Start with herbs, she recommends, because "they're very forgiving." Just a little of the herbs "can take your regular cooking to a whole new level," she added. "I think it's a great place to start." "Then? Try growing something from a seed, she said, like a tomato or some tea."

Canning is a natural extension of the planting she does. With every planted food, Loe noted, there's a moment when it's bursting with its absolute peak flavor. "I try and keep it in a time capsule in a canning jar," Loe said. "Canning for me is about knowing what's in your food, knowing where it comes from."

In addition to being more in touch with the food she's eating, another joy comes from passing this knowledge and this desire for good food to her children: "Influencing them and telling them your opinion on not only being careful what we eat but understanding **the bigger picture**," she said, "that if we don't take care of the earth, no will."

55. The underlined word "prerequisite" (Para. 1) is closest in meaning to "_____".

- A. recipe B. substitute C. requirement D. challenge

56. Why does Loe suggest starting with herbs?

- A. They are used daily. B. They are easy to grow.
C. They can grow very tall D. They can be eaten uncooked

57. According to Loe, what is the benefit of canning her planted foods?

- A. It can preserve their best flavor B. It can promote her online sales
C. It can better her cooking skills D. It can improve their nutrition

58. What is the "the bigger picture" (Para. 6) that Loe wishes her children to understand?

- A. The knowledge about good food B. The way to live a grow-our-own life
C. The joy of getting in touch with foods D. The responsibility to protect our earth

语法填空 (21JB)

Sam is an in-real-life streamer (播主), and he live streams himself just going about his day. While riding his bike home 14 _____ a cold night, he came across a sad-looking elderly woman wandering the streets by herself. The poor woman wasn't able to give him any information about 15 _____ she lived. Sam walked her to a nearby convenience store so that she could 16 _____ (safe) wait for the police to take her home.

R186

In its early history, Chicago had floods frequently, especially in the spring, making the streets so muddy that people, horses, and carts got stuck. An old joke that was popular at the time went something like this: A man is stuck up to his waist in a muddy Chicago street. Asked if he needs help, he replies, "No, thanks. I've got a good horse under me."

The city planner decided to build an underground drainage (排水) system, but there simply wasn't enough difference between the height of the ground level and the water level. The only two options were to lower the Chicago River or raise the city.

An engineer named Ellis Chesbrough convinced the city that it had no choice but to build the pipes above ground and then cover them with dirt. This raised the level of the city's streets by as much as 12 feet.

This of course created a new problem: dirt practically buried the first floors of every building in Chicago. Building owners were faced with a choice: either change the first floors of their buildings into basements, and the second stories into main floors, or **hoist** the entire buildings to meet the new street level. Small wood-frame buildings could be lifted fairly easily. But what about large, heavy structures like the Tremont Hotel, which was a six-story brick building?

That's where George Pullman came in. He had developed some house-moving skills successfully. To lift a big structure like the Tremont Hotel, Pullman would place thousands of jackscrews (螺旋千斤顶) beneath the building's foundation. One man was assigned to operate each section of roughly 10 jackscrews. At Pullman's signal each man turned his jackscrew the same amount at the same time, thereby raising the building slowly and evenly. Astonishingly, the Tremont Hotel stay open during the entire operation, and many of its guests didn't even notice anything was happening.

Some people like to say that every problem has a solution. But in Chicago's early history, every engineering solution seemed to create a new problem. Now that Chicago's waste water was draining efficiently into the Chicago River, the city's next step was to clean the polluted river.

61. The author mentions the joke to show _____.
- A. horses were fairly useful in Chicago B. Chicago's streets were extremely muddy
C. Chicago was very dangerous in the spring D. the Chicago people were particularly humorous
62. The city planners were convinced by Ellis Chesbrough to _____.
- A. get rid of the street dirt B. lower the Chicago River
C. fight against heavy floods D. build the pipes above ground
63. The underlined word "hoist" in Paragraph 4 means "_____".
- A. change B. lift C. repair D. decorate
64. What can we conclude about the moving operation of the Tremont Hotel?
- A. It went on smoothly as intended. B. It interrupted the business of the hotel.
C. It involved Pullman turning ten jackscrews. D. It separated the building from its foundation.
65. The passage is mainly about the early Chicago's _____.
- A. popular life styles and their influences B. environmental disasters and their causes
C. engineering problems and their solutions D. successful businessmen and their achievements

从文中挑出 5 个你认为值得学习的好词好句:

R187

When the dog named Judy spotted the first sheep in her life, she did what comes naturally. The four-year-old dog set off racing after the sheep across several fields and, being a city animal, lost both her sheep and her sense of direction. Then she ran along the edge of cliff (悬崖) and fell 100 feet, bouncing off a rock into the sea.

Her owner Mike Holden panicked and called the coastguard of Cornwall, who turned up in seconds. Six volunteers slid down the cliff with the help of a rope but gave up all hope of finding her alive after a 90-minute search.

Three days later, a hurricane hit the coast near Cornwall. Mr. Holden returned home from his holiday upset and convinced his pet was dead. He comforted himself with the thought she had died in the most beautiful part of the country.

For the next two weeks, the Holdens were heartbroken. Then, one day, the phone rang and Steve Tregear, the coastguard of Cornwall, asked Holder if he would like his dog back.

A birdwatcher, armed with a telescope, found the pet sitting desperately on a rock. While he sounded the alarm, a student from Leeds climbed down the cliff to collect Judy.

The dog had initially been knocked unconscious (失去知觉的) but had survived by drinking water from a fresh stream at the base of the cliff. She may have fed on the body of a sheep which had also fallen over the edge. "The dog was very thin and hungry," Steve Tregear said, "It was a very dog. She survived because of a plentiful supply of fresh water," he added.

It was, as Mr. Holden admitted, "a minor miracle (奇迹)".

50. The dog Jody fell down the cliff when she was

- A. rescuing her owner B. caught in a hurricane
C. blocked by a rock D. running after a sheep

51. Who spotted Judy after the accident?

- A. A birdwatcher B. A student from Leeds C. Six volunteers D. The coastguard of Cornwall

52. What can we infer from the text?

- A. People like to travel with their pets. B. Judy was taken to the fields for hunting.
C. Luck plays a vital role in Judy's survival. D. Holden cared little where Judy was buried.

53. Which of the following can be the best title for the text?

- A. Miracle of the Coastguard. B. Surviving a Hurricane.
C. Dangers in the Wild D. Coming Back from the Dead.

语法填空 (21JC)

There 17 _____ (be) a dramatic rise in the number of extreme weather events over the past 20 years, 18 _____ (cause) largely by rising global temperatures, according to a new report from the United Nations. From 2000 to 2019, there were 7,348 major natural disasters around the world, 19 _____ (result) in USD2,970 billion in economic loss. Much of this increase can be due to climate change. The findings show a critical need 20 _____ (invest) in disaster prevention.

R188

Nothing could stop Dad. After he was put on disability for a bad back, he bought a small farm in the country, just enough to grow food for the family. He planted vegetables, fruit trees and even kept bees for honey.

And every week he cleaned Old Man McColgin's chicken house in exchange for manure (肥料). The smell really burned the inside of your nose. When we complained about the terrible smell, Dad said the stronger the manure, the healthier the crops, and he was right. For example, just one of his cantaloupes filled the entire house with its sweet smell, and the taste was even sweeter.

As the vegetables started coming in, Dad threw himself into cooking. One day, armed with a basket of vegetables, he announced he was going to make stew (炖菜). Dad pulled out a pressure cooker and filled it up with cabbages, eggplants, potatoes, corns, onions and carrots. For about half an hour, the pressure built and the vegetables cooked. Finally, Dad turned off the stove, the pot began to cool and the pressure relief valve sprayed out a cloud of steam. If we thought Dad's pile of chicken manure was bad, this was 10 times worse. When Dad took off the lid, the smell nearly knocked us out.

Dad carried the pot out and we opened doors and windows to air out the house. Just how bad was it? The neighbors came out of their houses to see if we had a gas leak!

Determined, Dad filled our plates with steaming stew and passed them around. It didn't look that bad, and after the first wave had shut down my ability to smell, it didn't offend the nose so much, either. I took a taste. It would never win a prize in a cooking competition, but it was surprisingly edible, and we drank up every last drop of soup.

34. Why did Dad clean Old Man McColgin's chicken house regularly?

- A. To earn some money for the family. B. To collect manure for his crops.
C. To get rid of the terrible smell. D. To set a good example to us.

35. What can we infer about Dad's stew?

- A. It is popular among the neighbors. B. It contains honey and vegetables.
C. It looks very wonderful. D. It tastes quite delicious.

36. What does the underlined word "offend" in the last paragraph mean?

- A. To attract B. To upset C. To air D. To shut

37. What can we learn about Dad from the text?

- A. He is an experienced cook. B. He is a troublesome father.
C. He has a positive attitude to life. D. He suffers a lot from his disability.

语法填空 (22JA)

Helen was walking down the street late 11 _____ the evening, her arms filled with grocery bags. Focused on balancing the bags, she didn't notice her wallet falling out of her pocket. As Helen walked on, she heard a man charging towards her. Fearful that he might have an intention 12 _____ (harm) her, Helen started to run. Eventually, the man 13 _____ (catch) up with her, and he was only trying to return her wallet!

语法填空 (22JB)

Why do humans prefer some smells over others? One theory, increasingly 14 _____ (support) by experts, suggests that smell preferences are learned. It's easy to explain how we determine 15 _____ smells are dangerous or not: we learn. This has been adopted to ensure easier detection of gas leaks. Gas naturally 16 _____ (have) no recognisable smell. However, a strong smell is added so that we can raise the alarm when we detect the smell associated with danger.

R189

In ancient Egypt, a shopkeeper discovered that he could attract customers to his shop simply by making changes to its environment. Modern businesses have been following his lead, with more tactics (策略).

One tactic involves where to display the goods. For example, stores place fruits and vegetables in the first section. They know that customers who buy the healthy food first will feel happy so that they will buy more junk food (垃圾食品) later in their trip. In department stores, the section is generally next to the women's cosmetics (化妆品) section: while the shop assistant is going back to find the right size shoe, bored customers are likely to wander over cosmetics they might want to try later.

Besides, businesses seek to appeal to customers' senses. Stores notice that the smell of baked goods encourages shopping, they make their own bread each morning and then fan the bread smell into the store throughout the day. Music sells goods, too. Researchers in Britain found that when French music was played, sales of French wine went up.

When it comes to the selling of houses, businesses also use highly rewarding tactics. They find that customers make decision in the first few seconds upon walking in the door, and turn it into a business opportunity. A California builder designed the structure of its houses smartly. When entering the house, the customer would see the Pacific Ocean through the windows, and then the pool through an open stairway leading to the lower level. The instant view of water on both levels helped sell these \$10 million houses.

40. Why do stores usually display fruits and vegetables in the first section?

- A. To save customers times. B. To show they are high quality foods.
C. To help sell junk food. D. To sell them at discount prices.

41. According to Paragraph 3, which of the following encourages customers to buy?

- A. Opening the store early in the morning.
B. Displaying British wines next to French ones.
C. Inviting customers to play music.
D. Filling the store with the smell of fresh bread.

42. What is the California builder's story intended to prove?

- A. The house structure is a key factor customers consider.
B. The more costly the house is, the better it sells.
C. An ocean view is much to the customers' taste.
D. A good first impression increases sales.

43. What is the main purpose of the passage?

- A. To explain how businesses turn people into their customers.
B. To introduce how businesses have grown from the past.
C. To report researches on customer behavior.
D. To show dishonest business practices.

语法填空 (22JC)

Since people can't always eat out or cook for 17 _____ (they), they get takeout or order delivery. More takeout and more food delivery equal more waste, especially plastic waste. That includes cups, bottles, and bags, most of 18 _____ are only good for one use. That's a big problem and it is getting even 19 _____ (bad). The use of those plastics 20 _____ (increase) by 300% since 2019. The world won't survive if this situation continues.

R190

When her five daughters were young, Helene An always told them that there was strength in unity (团结). To show this, she held up one chopstick, representing one person. Then she easily broke it into two pieces. Next, she tied several chopsticks together, representing a family. She showed the girls it was hard to break the tied chopsticks. This lesson about family unity stayed with the daughters as they grew up.

Helene An and her family own a large restaurant business in California. However, when Helene and her husband Danny left their home in Vietnam in 1975, they didn't have much money. They moved their family to San Francisco. There they joined Danny's mother, Diana, who owned a small Italian sandwich shop. Soon afterwards, Helene and Diana changed the sandwich shop into a small Vietnamese restaurant. The five daughters helped in the restaurant when they were young. However, Helene did not want her daughters to always work in the family business because she thought it was too hard.

Eventually the girls all graduated from college and went away to work for themselves, but one by one, the daughters returned to work in the family business. They opened new restaurants in San Francisco and Los Angeles. Even though family members sometimes disagreed with each other, they worked together to make the business successful. Daughter Elisabeth explains, "Our mother taught us that to succeed we must have unity, and to have unity we must have peace. Without the strength of the family, there is no business."

Their expanding business became a large corporation in 1996, with three generations of Ans working together. Now the Ans' corporation makes more than \$20 million each year. Although they began with a small restaurant, they had big dreams, and they worked together. Now they are a big success.

60. Helene tied several chopsticks together to show _____.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| A. the strength of family unity | B. the difficulty of growing up |
| C. the advantage of chopsticks | D. the best way of giving a lesson |

61. We can learn from Paragraph 2 that the An family _____.

- | | |
|---|--|
| A. started a business in 1975 | B. left Vietnam without much money |
| C. bought a restaurant in San Francisco | D. opened a sandwich shop in Los Angeles |

62. What can we infer about the An daughters?

- A. They did not finish their college education.
 B. They could not bear to work in the family business.
 C. They were influenced by what Helene taught them.
 D. They were troubled by disagreement among family members.

63. Which of the following can be the best title for the passage?

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A. How to Run a Corporation | B. Strength Comes from Peace |
| C. How to Achieve a Big Dream | D. Family Unity Builds Success |

语法填空 (23JA)

Every culture is riddled with unwritten rules, such as ones on punctuality (守时). I'm British. Soon after moving to Switzerland, I ____ 11 ____ (throw) a house-warming party and was greatly surprised when all 30 guests showed up ____ 12 ____ (exact) on time. Years later, having moved to France. I turned up at the appointed hour for a dinner, only to find that no other guest ____ 13 ____ (arrive) and my hostess was still in her sleeping suit.

R256

The behaviour of a building's users may be at least as important as its design when it comes to energy use, according to new research from the UK Energy Research Centre (UKERC). The UK promises to reduce its carbon emissions (排放) by 80 percent by 2050, part of which will be achieved by all new homes being zero-carbon by 2016. But this report shows that sustainable building design on its own — though extremely important — is not enough to achieve such reductions: the behaviour of the people using the building has to change too.

The study suggests that the ways that people use and live in their homes have been largely ignored by existing efforts to improve energy efficiency (效率), **which** instead focus on architectural and technological developments.

'Technology is going to assist but it is not going to do everything,' explains Katy Janda, a UKERC senior researcher, 'consumption patterns of building users can defeat the most careful design.' In other words, old habits die hard, even in the best-designed eco-home.

Another part of the problem is information. Households and bill-payers don't have the knowledge they need to change their energy-use habits. Without specific information, it's hard to estimate the costs and benefits of making different choices. Feedback (反馈) facilities, like smart meters and energy monitors, could help bridge this information gap by helping people see how changing their behaviour directly affects their energy use; some studies have shown that households can achieve up to 15 percent energy savings using smart meters.

Social science research has added a further dimension (方面), suggesting that individuals' behaviour in the home can be personal and cannot be predicted —whether people throw open their windows rather than turn down the thermostat (恒温器), for example.

Janda argues that education is the key. She calls for a focused programme to teach people about buildings and their own behaviour in them.

66. As to energy use, the new research from UKERC stresses the importance of _____.

- A. zero-carbon homes B. the behaviour of building users
C. sustainable building design D. the reduction of carbon emissions

67. The underlined word "which" in Paragraph 2 refers to "_____".

- A. the ways B. their homes C. developments D. existing efforts

68. What are Katy Janda's words mainly about?

- A. The importance of changing building users' habits.
B. The necessity of making a careful building design.
C. The variety of consumption patterns of building users.
D. The role of technology in improving energy efficiency.

69. The information gap in energy use _____.

- A. can be bridged by feedback facilities
B. affects the study on energy monitors
C. brings about problems for smart meters
D. will be caused by building users' old habits

70. What does the dimension added by social science research suggest?

- A. The social science research is to be furthered.
B. The education programme is under discussion.
C. The behaviour of building users is unpredictable.
D. The behaviour preference of building users is similar.

R258

Close your eyes for a minute and imagine what life would be like if you had a hundred dollars less. Also imagine what it would be like spending the rest of your life with your eyes closed. Imagine having to read this page, not with your eyes but with your finger-tips.

With existing medical knowledge and skills, two-thirds of the world's 42 million blind should not have to suffer. Unfortunately, rich countries possess most of this knowledge, while developing countries do not.

ORBIS is an international non-profit organization which operates the world's only flying teaching eye hospital. ORBIS intends to help fight blindness worldwide. Inside a DC-8 aircraft, there is a fully-equipped teaching hospital with television studio and classroom. Doctors are taught the latest techniques of bringing sight back to people here. Project ORBIS also aims at promoting peaceful cooperation (合作) among countries.

ORBIS tries to help developing countries by providing training during three-week medical programs. ORBIS has taught sight-saving techniques to over 35,000 doctors and nurses, who continue to cure tens of thousands of blind people every year. ORBIS has conducted 17 plane programs in China so far. For the seven to ten million blind in China, ORBIS is planning to do more for them. At the moment an ORBIS team is working on a long-term plan to develop a training center and to provide eye care services to Shanxi Province. ORBIS needs your help to continue their work and free people from blindness.

For just US \$38, you can help one person see; for \$380 you can bring sight to 10 people; \$1,300 helps teach a doctor new skills; and for \$13,000 you can provide a training program for a group of doctors who can make thousands of blind people see again. Your money can open their eyes to the world. Please help ORBIS improve the quality of life for so many people less fortunate than ourselves.

64. The first paragraph is intended to _____.

- A. introduce a new way of reading
B. advise the public to lead a simple life
C. direct the public's attention to the blind
D. encourage the public to use imagination

66. What do we learn about existing medical knowledge and skills in the world?

- A. They are adequate.
B. They have not been updated.
C. They are not equally distributed.
D. They have benefited most of the blind.

67. ORBIS aims to help the blind by _____.

- A. teaching medical students
B. training doctors and nurses
C. running flying hospitals globally
D. setting up non-profit organizations

68. What does the author try to do in the last paragraph?

- A. Appeal for donations.
B. Make an advertisement.
C. Promote training programs.
D. Show sympathy for the blind.

69. What can be the best title for the passage?

- A. ORBIS in China
B. Fighting Blindness
C. ORBIS Flying Hospital
D. Sight-saving Techniques

R259

Perhaps you think you could easily add to your happiness with more money. Strange as it may seem, if you're unsatisfied, the issue is not a lack of means to meet your desires but a lack of desires—not that you cannot satisfy your tastes but that you don't have enough tastes.

Real riches consist of well-developed and hearty capacities (能力) to enjoy life. Most people are already swamped (淹没) with things. They eat, wear, go and talk too much. They live in too big a house with too many rooms, yet their house of life is a hut.

Your house of life ought to be a mansion (豪宅), a royal palace. Every new taste, every additional interest, every fresh enthusiasm adds a room. Here are several rooms your house of life should have.

Art should be a desire for you to develop simply because the world is full of beautiful things. If you only understood how to enjoy them and feed your spirit on them, they would make you as happy as to find plenty of ham and eggs when you're hungry.

Literature, classic literature, is a beautiful, richly furnished room where you might find many an hour of rest and refreshment. To gain that love would go toward making you a rich person, for a rich person is not someone who has a library but who likes a library.

Music like Mozart's and Bach's shouldn't be absent. Real riches are of the spirit. And when you've brought that spirit up to where classical music feeds it and makes you a little drunk, you have increased your thrills and bettered them. And life is a matter of thrills.

Sports, without which you remain poor, mean a lot in life. No matter who you are, you would be more human, and your house of life would be better supported against the bad days, if you could, and did, play a bit.

Whatever rooms you might add to your house of life, the secret of enjoying life is to keep adding.

68. The author intends to tell us that _____.

- A. true happiness lies in achieving wealth by fair means
- B. big houses are people's most valued possessions
- C. big houses can in a sense bring richness of life
- D. true happiness comes from spiritual riches

69. The underlined sentence in the second paragraph probably implies that _____.

- A. however materially rich, they never seem to be satisfied
- B. however materially rich, they remain spiritually poor
- C. though their house is big, they prefer a simple life
- D. though their house is big, it seems to be a cage

70. It can be learned from the passage that _____.

- A. more money brings more happiness
- B. art is needed to make your house beautiful
- C. literature can enrich your spiritual life
- D. sports contribute mainly to your physical fitness

71. What would be the best title for the passage?

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| A. House of Life | B. Secret of Wealth |
| C. Rest and Refreshment | D. Interest and Enthusiasm |

R261

Working with a group of baboons (狒狒) in the Namibian desert, Dr. Alecia Carter of the Department of Zoology, Cambridge University set baboons learning tasks involving a novel food and a familiar food hidden in a box. Some baboons were given the chance to watch another baboon who already knew how to solve the task, while others had to learn for themselves. To work out how brave or anxious the baboons were, Dr. Carter presented them either with a novel food or a threat in the form of a model of a poisonous snake.

She found that personality had a major impact on learning. The braver baboons learnt, but the shy ones did not learn the task although they watched the baboon perform the task of finding the novel food just as long as the brave ones did. In effect, despite being made aware of what to do, they were still too shy to do what the experienced baboon did.

The same held true for anxious baboons compared with calm ones. The anxious individuals learnt the task by observing others while those who were relaxed did not, even though they spent more time watching.

This mismatch between collecting social information and using it shows that personality plays a key role in social learning in animals, something that has previously been ignored in studies on how animals learn to do things. The findings are significant because they suggest that animals may perform poorly in cognitive (认知的) tasks not because they aren't clever enough to solve them, but because they are too shy or nervous to use the social information.

The findings may impact how we understand the formation of culture in societies through social learning. If some individuals are unable to get information from others because they don't associate with the knowledgeable individuals, or they are too shy to use the information once they have it, information may not travel between all group members, preventing the formation of a culture based on social learning.

59. What is the first paragraph mainly about?

- A. The design of Dr. Carter's research.
- B. The results of Dr. Carter's research.
- C. The purpose of Dr. Carter's research.
- D. The significance of Dr. Carter's research.

60. According to the research, which baboons are more likely to complete a new learning task?

- A. Those that have more experience.
- B. Those that can avoid potential risks.
- C. Those that like to work independently.
- D. Those that feel anxious about learning.

61. Which best illustrates the "mismatch" mentioned in Paragraph 4?

- A. Some baboons are intelligent but slow in learning.
- B. Some baboons are shy but active in social activities.
- C. Some baboons observe others but don't follow them.
- D. Some baboons perform new tasks but don't concentrate.

62. Dr. Carter's findings indicate that our culture might be formed through _____.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| A. storing information | B. learning from each other |
| C. understanding different people | D. travelling between social groups |

R262

You are the collector in the gallery of your life. You collect. You might not mean to but you do. One out of three people collects tangible (有形的) things such as cats, photos and noisy toys.

There are among some 40 collections that are being shown at “The Museum Of”—the first of several new museums which, over the next two years, will exhibit the objects accumulated by unknown collectors. In doing so, they will promote a popular culture of museums, not what museums normally represent.

Some of the collections are fairly common—records, model houses. Others are strangely beautiful—branches that have fallen from trees, for example. But they all reveal (显露) a lot of things: ask someone what they collect and their answers will tell you who they are.

Others on the way include “The Museum of Collectors” and “The Museum of Me.” These new ones, it is hoped, will build on the success of “The Museum Of.” The thinkers behind the project want to explore why people collect, and what it means to do so. They hope that visitors who may not have considered themselves collectors will begin to see they, too, collect.

Some collectors say they started or stopped making collections at important points: the beginning or end of adolescence—“it’s a growing-up thing; you stop when you grow up,” says one. Other painful times are mentioned, such as the end of a relationship. For time and life can seem so uncontrollable that a steady serial (顺序排列的) arrangement is comforting.

64. How will the new museums promote a popular culture of museums?

- A. By collecting more tangible things.
- B. By showing what ordinary people have collected.
- C. By correcting what museums normally represent.
- D. By accumulating 40 collections two years from now.

65. What can be learned about collectors from their collections?

- A. Who they are.
- B. How old they are.
- C. Where they were born.
- D. Why they might not mean to collect.

66. Which of the following is an aim of the new museums?

- A. To help people sell their collections.
- B. To encourage more people to collect.
- C. To study the significance of collecting.
- D. To find out why people visit museums.

67. According to the last paragraph, people may stop collecting when they _____.

- A. become adults
- B. feel happy with life
- C. are ready for a relationship
- D. feel time to be uncontrollable

WYB3U2-1 练习 根据句意和所给汉语提示填出单词的正确形式。

1. Marie Curie made great _____ (贡献) to the development of science.
2. It was a great _____ (宽慰) for him to find nothing had been stolen.
3. A man has to work hard in society to _____ (挣) money and get honour for his family.
4. In my opinion, the dream of having an ideal robot will become a _____ (现实) one day.
5. People around the world should be aware of the real situation of water _____ (短缺).
6. Mr. Kelly posted his resignation letter to Mr. Jones in the _____ (内部的) mail box.
7. I used to try _____ (有效的) methods to achieve my academic goals.
8. A sale is being held to raise _____ (资金) for the school.
9. Many people have _____ (捐献) that type of blood; however, the blood bank needs more.
10. The project would give scientists new _____ (深刻见解) into what is happening to the earth’s atmosphere.

R263

Like many new graduates, I left university full of hope for the future but with no real idea of what I wanted to do. My degree, with honors, in English literature had not really prepared me for anything practical. I knew I wanted to make a difference in the world somehow, but I had no idea how to do that. That's when I learned about the Lighthouse Project.

I started my journey as a Lighthouse Project volunteer by reading as much as I could about the experiences of previous volunteers. I knew it would be a lot of hard work, and that I would be away from my family and friends for a very long time. In short, I did not take my decision to apply for the Lighthouse Project lightly. Neither did my family.

Eventually, however, I won the support of my family, and I sent in all the paperwork needed for application. After countless interviews and presentations, I managed to stand out among the candidates and survive the test alone. Several months later, I finally received a call asking me to report for duty. I would be going to a small village near Abuja, Nigeria. Where? What? Nigeria? I had no idea. But I was about to find out.

After completing my training, I was sent to the village that was small and desperately in need of proper accommodation. Though the local villagers were poor, they offered their homes, hearts, and food as if I were their own family. I was asked to lead a small team of local people in building a new schoolhouse. For the next year or so, I taught in that same schoolhouse. But I sometimes think I learned more from my students than they did from me.

Sometime during that period, I realized that all those things that had seemed so strange or unusual to me no longer did, though I did not get anywhere with the local language, and I returned to the United States a different man. The Lighthouse Project had changed my life forever.

36. What do we know about the author?

- A. His university education focused on theoretical knowledge.
- B. His dream at university was to become a volunteer.
- C. He took pride in having contributed to the world.
- D. He felt honored to study English literature.

37. According to Paragraph 2, it is most likely that the author _____.

- A. discussed his decision with his family
- B. asked previous volunteers about voluntary work
- C. attended special training to perform difficult tasks
- D. felt sad about having to leave his family and friends

38. In his application for the volunteer job, the author _____.

- A. participated in many discussions
- B. went through challenging survival tests
- C. wrote quite a few papers on voluntary work
- D. faced strong competition from other candidates

39. On arrival at the village, the author was _____.

- A. asked to lead a farming team
- B. sent to teach in a schoolhouse
- C. received warmly by local villagers
- D. arranged to live in a separate house

40. What can we infer from the author's experiences in Nigeria?

- A. He found some difficulty adapting to the local culture.
- B. He had learned to communicate in the local language.
- C. He had overcome all his weaknesses before he left for home.
- D. He was chosen as the most respectable teacher by his students.

R264

Why do Americans struggle with watching their weight, while the French, who consume rich food, continue to stay thin? Now a research by Cornell University suggests how life style and decisions about eating may affect weight. Researchers conclude that the French tend to stop eating when they feel full. However, Americans tend to stop when their plate is empty or their favorite TV show is over.

According to Dr. Joseph Mercola, a health expert, the French see eating as an important part of their life style. They enjoy food and therefore spend a fairly long time at the table, while Americans see eating as something to be squeezed between the other daily activities. Mercola believes Americans lose the ability to sense when they are actually full. So they keep eating long after the French would have stopped. In addition, he points out that Americans drive to huge supermarkets to buy canned and frozen foods for the week. The French, instead, tend to shop daily, walking to small shops and farmers' markets where they have a choice of fresh fruits, vegetables, and eggs as well as high-quality meats for each meal.

After a visit to the United States, Mireille Guiliano, author of *French Women Don't Get Fat*, decided to write about the importance of knowing when to stop rather than suggesting how to avoid food. Today she continues to stay slim and rarely goes to the gym.

In spite of all these differences, evidence shows that recent life style changes may be affecting French eating habits. Today the rate of obesity — or extreme overweight — among adults is only 6%. However, as American fast food gains acceptance and the young reject older traditions, the obesity rate among French children has reached 17% — and is growing.

53. In what way are the French different from Americans according to Dr. Joseph Mercola?
- A. They go shopping at supermarkets more frequently.
 B. They squeeze eating between the other daily activities.
 C. They regard eating as a key part of their life style.
 D. They usually eat too much canned and frozen food.
54. This text is mainly about the relationship between _____.
- A. Americans and the French B. life style and obesity
 C. children and adults D. fast food and overweight
55. This text is mainly developed _____.
- A. by contrast B. by space C. by process D. by classification
56. Where does this text probably come from?
- A. A TV interview. B. A food advertisement. C. A health report. D. A book review.

WYB3U2-1 单句语法填空。

1. Either you or the headmaster _____ (be) to hand out the prizes to those gifted students.
2. The old man is respected by the people because he has made great _____ (contribute) to the country.
3. To his parents' _____ (relieve), he made quick adaptation to the new environment.
4. All my friends disagreed with my smoking and often tried to persuade me to give it _____.
5. Sometimes things don't turn _____ the way we think they're going to.
6. Thieves broke _____ and stole computer equipment worth £ 900 while we were away on holiday.
7. We should face the _____ (real) bravely that we don't have enough money for the project.

- A. His father is interested in sculpture. B. His father is as innocent as a little boy.
 C. He should learn sculpture in the future. D. He should pursue a specific aim in life.
48. From the underlined paragraph, we can see that the author _____.
- A. wants his children to learn from their grandfather
 B. comes to understand what parental love means
 C. learns how to communicate with his father
 D. hopes to give whatever he can to his father
49. What could be inferred about the author and his father from the end of the story?
- A. The call solves their disagreements. B. The Swiss watch has drawn them closer.
 C. They decide to learn photography together. D. They begin to change their attitudes to life.
50. What could be the best title for the passage?
- A. Love Nature, Love Life B. A Son Lost in Adventure
 C. A Journey with Dad D. The Art of Travel

WYB3U2-2 根据句意和所给汉语提示填出单词的正确形式。

- You might want to consider _____ (临时的) work until you decide what you want to do.
- The travelers decided to _____ (延长) their visit to see more about the beautiful country.
- His _____ (职责) was to help young people in his local community.
- We really expect children to be able to recover from the _____ (疾病).
- My teeth are very _____ (敏感的) to cold food.
- It was _____ (感慨的) of you to share your food with me.
- With the _____ (帮助) of his teacher, he got an opportunity to learn English in Britain.
- He works as a _____ (主要的) editor in China Daily.
- You need to _____ (获得) the permission from our teacher if you want to leave the school.
- Then came the good news that scientists have made a great breakthrough in the _____ (治疗) of cancer.

单句语法填空

- She helped me with my math without _____ (hesitate) when she knew I failed the math test.
- When travelling in Beijing, keep a record _____ what interests you most.
- It's good to stand on the top of the hill and take _____ a breath of fresh air.
- As the last long distance runner comes into the stadium to run the last few metres of the 42-kilometre race, the crowd rises _____ its feet to shout and cheer.
- The _____ (major) were in favor of the suggestion that we should go there by high-speed train.
- He didn't know whether _____ (laugh) or to cry when he heard the words.
- Cheer _____ ! I'm firmly convinced that you will get over the illness and pick up soon.
- He is _____ danger of losing his job because of an unexpected incident.
- They felt a sense of _____ (achieve) because their children all behaved well.
- I have learned the students living in rural areas in China need a great deal of educational _____ (assist).

R266

Choosing the Right Resolution (决定)

Millions of Americans began 2014 with the same resolution they started 2013 with, a goal of losing weight. However, setting weight loss as a goal is a mistake.

To reach our goal of losing weight — the output, we need to control what we eat — the input (输入). That is, we tend to care about the output but not to control the input. This is a bad way to construct goals. The alternative is to focus your resolution on the input. Instead of resolving to lose weight, try an actionable resolution: “I’ll stop having dessert for lunch,” or “I’ll walk every day for 20 minutes.” Creating a goal that focuses on a well-specified input will likely be more effective than concentrating on the outcome.

Recently a new science behind incentives (激励), including in education, has been discussed. For example, researcher Roland Fryer wanted to see what works best in motivating children to do better in school. In some cases, he gave students incentives based on input, like reading certain books, while in others, the incentives were based on output, like results on exams. His main finding was that incentives increased achievement when based on input but had no effect when based on output. Fryer’s conclusion was that the incentives for inputs might be more effective because students do not know how to do better on an exam, aside from general rules like “study harder.” Reading certain books, on the other hand, is a well-set task over which they have much more control.

As long as you have direct control over your goal, you have a much higher chance of success. And it’s easier to start again if you fail, because you know exactly what you need to do.

If you want to cut down on your spending, a good goal would be making morning coffee at home instead of going to a café, for example. This is a well-specified action-based goal for which you can measure your success easily. Spending less money isn’t a goal because it’s too general. Similarly, if you want to spend more time with your family, don’t stop with this general wish. Think about an actionable habit that you could adopt and stick to, like a family movie night every Wednesday.

In the long run, these new goals could become a habit.

63. The writer thinks that setting weight loss as a goal is a mistake because _____.
- A. it is hard to achieve for most Americans B. it is focused too much on the result
- C. it is dependent on too many things D. it is based on actionable decisions
64. In Roland Fryer’s research, some students did better than the others because _____.
- A. they obeyed all the general rules B. they paid more attention to exams
- C. they were motivated by their classmates D. they were rewarded for reading some books
65. According to the writer, which of the following statements is a good goal?
- A. “I’ll give up dessert.” B. “I’ll study harder.”
- C. “I’ll cut down my expenses.” D. “I’ll spend more time with my family.”
66. The writer strongly believes that we should _____.
- A. develop good habits and focus on the outcome
- B. be optimistic about final goals and stick to them
- C. pick specific actions that can be turned into good habits
- D. set ambitious goals that can balance the input and output

R267

Would it surprise you to learn that, like animals, trees communicate with each other and pass on their wealth to the next generation?

UBC Professor Simard explains how trees are much more complex than most of us ever imagined. Although Charles Darwin thought that trees are competing for survival of the fittest, Simard shows just how wrong he was. In fact, the opposite is true: trees survive through their co-operation and support, passing around necessary nutrition “depending on who needs it”.

Nitrogen (氮) and carbon are shared through miles of underground fungi (真菌) networks, making sure that all trees in the forest ecological system give and receive just the right amount to keep them all healthy. This hidden system works in a very similar way to the networks of neurons (神经元) in our brains, and when one tree is destroyed, it affects all.

Simard talks about “mother trees”, usually the largest and oldest plants on which all other trees depend. She explains how dying trees pass on the wealth to the next generation, transporting important minerals to young trees so they may continue to grow. When humans cut down “mother trees” with no awareness of these highly complex “tree societies” or the networks on which they feed, we are reducing the chances of survival for the entire forest.

“We didn’t take any notice of it,” Simard says sadly. “Dying trees move nutrition into the young trees before dying, but we never give them chance.” If we could put across the message to the forestry industry, we could make a huge difference towards our environmental protection efforts for the future.

29. The underlined sentence “the opposite is true” in Paragraph 2 probably means that trees_____.

- A. compete for survival
B. protect their own wealth
C. depend on each other
D. provide support for dying trees

30. “Mother trees” are extremely important because they_____.

- A. look the largest in size in the forest
B. pass on nutrition to young trees
C. seem more likely to be cut down by humans
D. know more about the complex “tree societies”

31. The underlined word “it” in the last paragraph refers to_____.

- A. how “tree societies” work
B. how trees grow old
C. how forestry industry develops
D. how young trees survive

32. What would be the best title for the passage?

- A. Old Trees Communicate Like Humans
B. Young Trees Are In Need Of Protection
C. Trees Are More Awesome Than You Think
D. Trees Contribute To Our Society

R268

A schoolgirl saved her father’s life by kicking him in the chest after he suffered a serious allergic (过敏的) reaction which stopped his heart.

Izzy, nine, restarted father Colm’s heart by stamping (踩) on his chest after he fell down at home and stopped breathing.

Izzy’s mother, Debbie, immediately called 999 but Izzy knew doctors would never arrive in time to save her father, so decided to use CPR.

However, she quickly discovered her arms weren’t strong enough, so she stamped on her father’s chest instead.

Debbie then took over with some more conventional chest compressions (按压) until the

ambulance arrived.

Izzy, who has been given a bravery award by her school, said: "I just kicked him really hard. My mum taught me CPR but I knew I wasn't strong enough to use hands. I was quite scared. The doctor said I might as well be a doctor or a nurse. My mum said that Dad was going to hospital with a big footprint on his chest."

"She's a little star," said Debbie, "I was really upset but Izzy just took over. I just can't believe what she did. I really think all children should be taught first aid. Izzy did CPR then the doctor turned up. Colm had to have more treatment on the way to the hospital and we've got to see an expert."

Truck driver Clom, 35, suffered a mystery allergic reaction on Saturday and was taken to hospital, but was sent home only for it to happen again the next day. The second attack was so serious that his airway swelled, preventing him from breathing, his blood pressure dropped suddenly, and his heart stopped for a moment.

He has now made a full recovery from his suffering.

39. Izzy kicked her father in the chest _____.

- A. to express her helplessness B. to practise CPR on him
C. to keep him awake D. to restart his heart

40. What's the right order of the events?

- ① Izzy kicked Colm.
② Debbie called 999.
③ Izzy learned CPR.
④ Colm's heart stopped.

- A. ③①②④ B. ④②③① C. ③④②① D. ④③①②

41. What does Paragraph 8 mainly talk about?

- A. What Colm suffered. B. Colm's present condition.
C. What caused Colm's allergy. D. Symptoms of Colm's allergic reaction.

42. Why does the author write the news?

- A. To describe a serious accident. B. To prove the importance of CPR.
C. To report a 9-year-old girl's brave act. D. To call people's attention to allergic reaction.

WYB3U2-3 单句语法填空

1. With _____ (fall) leaves buried in the earth every year, the soil becomes richer and richer.
2. His book _____ (publish) next month is based on a true story.
3. The _____ (puzzle) look on his face suggested that he didn't grasp what I said.
4. Don't drink _____ (pollute) water, because it carries the disease.
5. *China Daily*, first _____ (publish) in 1980, is very popular with students of English in China.
6. There was an _____ (excite) look on his face when the actress appeared.
7. _____ (clean) women in big cities usually get paid by the hour.
8. The suggestion _____ (discuss) just now is of great value.
9. The computer center, _____ (open) last year, is very popular among the students in this school.
10. The movie _____ (call) *Ne Zha* was famous for its special techniques.

R269

Most damagingly, anger weakens a person's ability to think clearly and keep control over his behaviour. The angry person loses objectivity in evaluating the emotional significance of the person or situation that arouses his anger.

Not everyone experiences anger in the same way; what angers one person may amuse another. The specific expression of anger also differs from person to person based on biological and cultural forces. In contemporary culture, physical expressions of anger are generally considered too socially harmful to be tolerated. We no longer regard duels (决斗) as an appropriate expression of anger resulting from one person's awareness of insulting behaviour on the part of another.

Anger can be identified in the brain, where the electrical activity changes. Under most conditions EEG (脑电图) measures of electrical activity show balanced activity between the right and left prefrontal (额叶前部) areas. Behaviourally this corresponds to the general even-handed disposition (意向) that most of us possess most of the time. But when we are angry the EEG of the right and left prefrontal areas aren't balanced and, as a result of this, we're likely to react. And our behavioural response to anger is different from our response to other emotions, whether positive or negative.

Most positive emotions are associated with approach behaviour: we move closer to people we like. Most negative emotions, in contrast, are associated with avoidance behaviour: we move away from people and things that we dislike or that make us anxious. But anger is an exception to this pattern. The angrier we are, the more likely we are to move towards the object of our anger. This corresponds to what psychologists refer to as offensive anger: the angry person moves closer in order to influence and control the person or situation causing his anger. This approach-and-confront behaviour is accompanied by a leftward prefrontal asymmetry (不对称) of EEG activity. Interestingly, this asymmetry lessens if the angry person can experience empathy (同感) towards the individual who is bringing forth the angry response. In defensive anger, in contrast, the EEG asymmetry is directed to the right and the angry person feels helpless in the face of the anger-inspiring situation.

61. The "duels" example in Paragraph 2 proves that the expression of anger _____.
- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| A. usually has a biological basis | B. varies among people |
| C. is socially and culturally shaped | D. influences one's thinking and evaluation |
62. What changes can be found in an angry brain?
- | |
|--|
| A. Balanced electrical activity can be spotted. |
| B. Unbalanced patterns are found in prefrontal areas. |
| C. Electrical activity corresponds to one's behaviour. |
| D. Electrical activity agrees with one's disposition. |
63. Which of the following is typical of offensive anger?
- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| A. Approaching the source of anger. | B. Trying to control what is disliked. |
| C. Moving away from what is disliked. | D. Feeling helpless in the face of anger. |
64. What is the key message of the last paragraph?
- | | |
|---|---|
| A. How anger differs from other emotions. | B. How anger relates to other emotions. |
| C. Behavioural responses to anger. | D. Behavioural patterns of anger. |

R270

Last summer, two nineteenth-century cottages were rescued from remote farm fields in Montana, to be moved to an Art Deco building in San Francisco. The houses were made of wood. These cottages once housed early settlers as they worked the dry Montana soil; now they hold Twitter engineers.

The cottages could be an example of the industry's odd love affair with "low technology," a concept associated with the natural world, and with old-school craftsmanship (手艺) that exists long before the Internet era. Low technology is not virtual (虚拟的) — so, to take advantage of it, Internet companies have had to get creative. The rescued wood cottages, fitted by hand in the late eighteen-hundreds, are an obvious example, but Twitter's designs lie on the extreme end. Other companies are using a broader interpretation (阐释) of low technology that focuses on nature.

Amazon is building three glass spheres filled with trees, so that employees can "work and socialize in a more natural, park-like setting." At Google's office, an entire floor is carpeted in grass. Facebook's second Menlo Park campus will have a rooftop park with a walking trail.

Olle Lundberg, the founder of Lundberg Design, has worked with many tech companies over the years. "We have lost the connection to the maker in our lives, and our tech engineers are the ones who feel impoverished (贫乏的), because they're surrounded by the digital world," he says. "They're looking for a way to regain their individual identity, and we've found that introducing real crafts is one way to do that."

This craft-based theory is rooted in history. William Morris, the English artist and writer, turned back to pre-industrial arts in the eighteen-sixties, just after the Industrial Revolution. The Arts and Crafts movement defined itself against machines. "Without creative human occupation, people became disconnected from life," Morris said.

Research has shown that natural environments can restore (恢复) our mental capacities. In Japan, patients are encouraged to "forest-bathe," taking walks through woods to lower their blood pressure.

These health benefits apply to the workplace as well. Rachel Kaplan, a professor of environmental psychology, has spent years researching the restorative effects of natural environments. Her research found that workers with access to nature at the office — even simple views of trees and flowers — felt their jobs were less stressful and more satisfying. If low-tech offices can potentially nourish the brains and improve the mental health of employees then, fine, bring on the cottages.

50. The writer mentions the two nineteenth-century cottages to show that _____.

- A. Twitter is having a hard time
- B. old cottages are in need of protection
- C. early settlers once suffered from a dry climate in Montana
- D. Internet companies have rediscovered the benefits of low technology

51. Low technology is regarded as something that _____.

- A. is related to nature
- B. is out of date today
- C. consumes too much energy
- D. exists in the virtual world

52. The main idea of Paragraph 5 is that human beings _____.

- A. have destroyed many pre-industrial arts
- B. have a tradition of valuing arts and crafts

- C. can become intelligent by learning history
 D. can regain their individual identity by using machines
53. The writer's attitude to "low technology" can best be described as _____.
- A. positive B. defensive C. cautious D. doubtful
54. What might be the best title for the passage?
- A. Past Glories, Future Dreams. B. The Virtual World, the Real Challenge.
 C. High-tech Companies, Low-tech Offices. D. The More Craftsmanship, the Less Creativity.

R209

One of the latest trends (趋势) in American childcare is Chinese au pairs. Au Pair in Stamford, Conn., for example, has got increasing numbers of requests for Chinese au pairs from zero to around 4,000 since 2004. And that's true all across the country.

"I thought it would be very useful for him to learn Chinese at an early age," Joseph Stocke, the managing director of a company, says of his 2-year-old son. "I would at least like to give him the chance to use the language in the future." After only six months of being cared for by a 25-year-old woman from China, the boy can already understand basic Chinese daily expressions, his dad says.

Li Drake, a Chinese native raising two children in Minnesota with an American husband, had another reason for looking for an au pair from China: She didn't want her children to miss out on their roots. "Because I am Chinese, my husband and I wanted the children to keep exposed to (接触) the language and culture," she says.

"Staying with a native speaker is better for children than simply sitting in a classroom," says Suzanne Flynn, a professor in language education of children. "But parents must understand that just one year with an au pair is unlikely to produce wonders. Complete mastery demands continued learning until the age of 10 or 12."

The popularity of au pairs from China has been strengthened by the increasing numbers of American parents who want their children to learn Chinese. It is expected that American demand for au pairs will continue to rise in the next few years.

29. What does the term "au pair" in the text mean?
- A. A mother raising her children on her own.
 B. A child learning a foreign language at home.
 C. A professor in language education of children.
 D. A young foreign woman taking care of children.
30. Li Drake has her children study Chinese because she wants them _____.
- A. to live in China some day B. to speak the language at home
 C. to catch up with other children D. to learn about the Chinese culture
31. What can we infer from the text?
- A. Learning Chinese is becoming popular in America.
 B. Educated women do better in looking after children.
 C. Chinese au pairs need to improve their English skills.
 D. Children can learn a foreign language well in six months.

C101

Body language is the quiet, secret and most powerful language of all! It speaks 21 than words. According to experts, our bodies send out more 22 than we realize. In fact, non-verbal (非言语) communication takes up about 50% of what we really 23. And body language is particularly 24 when we try to communicate across cultures. Indeed, what is called body language is so 25 a part of us that it's actually often unnoticed. And misunderstandings happen as a result of it. 26, different societies treat the 27 between people differently. Northern Europeans usually do not like having 28 contact even with friends, and certainly not with 29. People from Latin American countries, 30, touch each other quite a lot. Therefore, it's possible that in 31, it may look like a Latino is 32 a Norwegian all over the room. The Latino, trying to express friendship, will keep moving 33. The Norwegian, very probably seeing this as pushiness, will keep 34 --- which the Latino will in return regard as 35.

Clearly, a great deal is going on when people 36. And only a part of it is in the words themselves. And when parties are from 37 cultures, there's a strong possibility of 38. But whatever the situation, the best 39 is to obey the Golden Rule: treat others as you would like to be 40.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| 21. A. straighter | B. louder | C. harder | D. further |
| 22. A. sounds | B. invitations | C. feelings | D. messages |
| 23. A. hope | B. receive | C. discover | D. mean |
| 24. A. immediate | B. misleading | C. important | D. difficult |
| 25. A. well | B. far | C. much | D. long |
| 26. A. For example | B. Thus | C. However | D. In short |
| 27. A. trade | B. distance | C. connections | D. greetings |
| 28. A. eye | B. verbal | C. bodily | D. telephone |
| 29. A. strangers | B. relatives | C. neighbors | D. enemies |
| 30. A. in other words | B. on the other hand | C. in a similar way | D. in a word |
| 31. A. trouble | B. conversation | C. silence | D. experiment |
| 32. A. disturbing | B. helping | C. guiding | D. following |
| 33. A. closer | B. faster | C. in | D. away |
| 34. A. stepping forward | B. going on | C. backing away | D. coming out |
| 35. A. weakness | B. carelessness | C. friendliness | D. coldness |
| 36. A. talk | B. travel | C. laugh | D. think |
| 37. A. different | B. European | C. Latino | D. rich |
| 38. A. curiosity | B. excitement | C. misunderstanding | D. nervousness |
| 39. A. chance | B. time | C. result | D. advice |
| 40. A. noticed | B. treated | C. respected | D. pleased |

英汉互译并识记下列单词或词块。(请注意: 写在本文中的含义)

1. the most powerful	2. communication
3. take up	4. communicate across cultures
5. misunderstanding	6. as a result of
7. contact	8. in return
9. regard ... as ...	10. a great deal
11. situation	12. obey the Golden Rule

C102

Michael Greenberg is a very popular New Yorker. He is not famous in sports or the arts, But people in the streets 16 him, especially those who are 17.

For those people, he is "Gloves" Greenberg. How did he get that 18?

He looks like any other businessman, wearing a suit and carrying a briefcase (公文箱). But he's 19. His briefcase always has some gloves.

In winter, Mr.Greenberg does not 20 like other New Yorkers, who look at the sidewalk and 21 the street. He looks around at 22. He stops when he 23 someone with no gloves. He gives them a pair and then he 24, looking for more people with cold 25.

On winter days, Mr.Greenberg 26 gloves. During the rest of the year, he 27 gloves. People who have heard about him 28 him gloves, and he has many in his apartment.

Mr. Greenberg 29 doing this 21 years ago. Now, many poor New Yorkers know him and 30 his behavior. But people who don't know him are sometimes 31 him. They don't realize that he just wants to make them 32.

It runs in the 33. Michael's father always helped the poor as he believed it made everyone happier. Michael Greenberg feels the 34. A pair of gloves may be a 35 thing, but it can make a big difference in winter.

- 16. A. know about B. learn from C. cheer for D. look after
- 17. A. old B. busy C. kind D. poor
- 18. A. job B. name C. chance D. message
- 19. A. calm B. different C. crazy D. curious
- 20. A. act B. sound C. feel D. dress
- 21. A. cross over B. drive along C. hurry down D. keep off
- 22. A. cars B. people C. street numbers D. traffic lights
- 23. A. helps B. chooses C. greets D. sees
- 24. A. holds up B. hangs out C. moves on D. turns around
- 25. A. hands B. ears C. faces D. eyes
- 26. A. searches for B. stores up C. gives away D. puts on
- 27. A. borrows B. sells C. returns D. buys
- 28. A. call B. send C. lend D. show
- 29. A. delayed B. remembered C. began D. enjoyed
- 30. A. understand B. dislike C. study D. excuse
- 31. A. sorry for B. satisfied with C. proud of D. surprised by
- 32. A. smart B. rich C. special D. happy
- 33. A. city B. family C. neighborhood D. company
- 34. A. honor B. pain C. same D. cold
- 35. A. small B. useful C. delightful D. comforting

英汉互译并识记下列单词或词块。(请注意：写在本文中的含义)

1. glove	2. wear a suit
3. carry a briefcase	4. 向四周看
5. during the rest of the year	6. hear about
7. in his apartment	8. 行为(n.)
9. 一双手套	10. make a difference

C103

Joe Simpson and Simon Yates were the first people to climb the West Face of the Siula Grande in the Andes mountains. They reached the top 41, but on their way back conditions were very 42. Joe fell and broke his leg. They both knew that if Simon 43 alone, he would probably get back 44. But Simon decided to risk his 45 and try to lower Joe down the mountain on a rope (绳).

As they 46 down, the weather got worse. Then another 47 occurred. They couldn't see or hear each other and, 48, Simon lowered his friend over the edge of a precipice (峭壁). It was 49 for Joe to climb back or for Simon to pull him up. Joe's 50 was pulling Simon slowly towards the precipice. 51, after more than an hour in the dark and the icy cold, Simon had to 52. In tears, he cut the rope. Joe 53 into a huge crevasse (裂缝) in the ice below. He had no food or water and he was in terrible pain. He couldn't walk, but he 54 to get out of the crevasse and started to 55 towards their camp, nearly ten kilometers 56.

Simon had 57 the camp at the foot of the mountain. He thought that Joe must be 58, but he didn't want to leave 59. Three days later, in the middle of the night, he heard Joe's voice. He couldn't 60 it. Joe was there, a few meters from their tent, still alive.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------|
| 41. A. hurriedly | B. carefully | C. successfully | D. early |
| 42. A. difficult | B. similar | C. special | D. normal |
| 43. A. climbed | B. worked | C. rested | D. continued |
| 44. A. unwillingly | B. safely | C. slowly | D. regretfully |
| 45. A. fortune | B. time | C. health | D. life |
| 46. A. lay | B. settled | C. went | D. looked |
| 47. A. damage | B. storm | C. change | D. trouble |
| 48. A. by mistake | B. by chance | C. by choice | D. by luck |
| 49. A. unnecessary | B. practical | C. important | D. impossible |
| 50. A. height | B. weight | C. strength | D. equipment |
| 51. A. Finally | B. Patiently | C. Surely | D. Quickly |
| 52. A. stand back | B. take a rest | C. make a decision | D. hold on |
| 53. A. jumped | B. fell | C. escaped | D. backed |
| 54. A. managed | B. planned | C. waited | D. hoped |
| 55. A. run | B. skate | C. move | D. march |
| 56. A. around | B. away | C. above | D. along |
| 57. A. headed for | B. traveled to | C. left for | D. returned to |
| 58. A. dead | B. hurt | C. weak | D. late |
| 59. A. secretly | B. tiredly | C. immediately | D. anxiously |
| 60. A. find | B. believe | C. make | D. accept |

英汉互译并识记下列单词或词块。(请注意: 写在本文中的含义)

1. risk one's life	2. lower sb. down
3. rope (n.)	4. occur (v.)
5. the edge of	6. the icy cold
7. in terrible pain	8. get out of
9. camp (n.)	10. tent (n.)

把 80 个选项单词全背下来, 做到“选项单词零生词”。

C104 Where do you go when you want to learn something? A friend? A tutor? These are all ___21___ places of learning. But it may well be that the learning you really ___22___ want somewhere else instead. I had the ___23___ of seeing this first hand on a ___24___

Why daughter plays on a recreational soccer team. They did very well this season and so ___25___ a tournament, which normally was only for more skilled club teams. This led to some ___26___ experiences on Saturday as they played against teams ___27___ trained. Through the first two games, her ___28___ did not get on serious shot on goal. As apparent, I ___29___ seeing my daughter playing her best, ___30___ still defeated.

It seemed that something clicked with the ___31___ between Saturday and Sunday. When they ___32___ for their Sunday game, they were ___33___ different. They had begun integrate (融合) the kinds of play and teamwork they had ___34___ the day before into their ___35___. They played aggressively and ___36___ scored a goal.

It ___37___ me that playing against the other team was a great ___38___ moment for all the girls on the team. I think it is a general principle. ___39___ is the best teacher. The lessons they may not be ___40___ what they would have gotten in school. But are certainly more personal and meaningful, because they had to work them out on their own.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 21. A. public | B. traditional | C. official | D. special |
| 22. A. passes | B. works | C. lies | D. ends |
| 23. A. dream | B. idea | C. habit | D. chance |
| 24. A. trip | B. holiday | C. weekend | D. square |
| 25. A. won | B. entered | C. organized | D. watched |
| 26. A. painful | B. strange | C. common | D. practical |
| 27. A. less | B. poorly | C. newly | D. better |
| 28. A. fans | B. tutors | C. class | D. team |
| 29. A. imagined | B. hated | C. avoided | D. missed |
| 30. A. if | B. or | C. but | D. as |
| 31. A. girls | B. parents | C. coaches | D. viewers |
| 32. A. dressed | B. showed up | C. made up | D. planned |
| 33. A. slightly | B. hardly | C. basically | D. completely |
| 34. A. seen | B. known | C. heard | D. read |
| 35. A. styles | B. training | C. game | D. rules |
| 36. A. even | B. still | C. seldom | D. again |
| 37. A. confused | B. struck | C. reminded | D. warned |
| 38. A. touching | B. thinking | C. encouraging | D. learning |
| 39. A. Experience | B. Independence | C. Curiosity | D. Interest |
| 40. A. harmful to | B. mixed with | C. different from | D. applied to |

1. tutor (n.)	2. may well
3. have the chance of doing sth.	4. first hand
5. recreational (adj.)	6. tournament (n.)
7. normally (adv.)	8. lead to
9. shot (n.)	10. goal (n.)
11. defeat (v.)	12. click (v.)
13. aggressively (adv.)	14. score a goal
15. It struck me that ...	16. a general principle

C105

Hundreds of people have formed impressions of you through that little device (装置) on your desk. And they've never actually 41 you. Everything they know about you 42 through this device, sometimes from hundreds of miles away. 43 they feel they can know you 44 from the sound of your voice. That's how powerful the 45 is.

Powerful, yes, but not always 46. For years I dealt with my travel agent only by phone. Rani, my faceless agent whom I'd never met 47, got me rock-bottom prices on airfares, cars, and hotels. But her cold voice really 48 me. I sometimes wished to 49 another agent.

One morning, I had to 50 an immediate flight home for a family emergency. I ran into Rani's office 51. The woman sitting at the desk, 52 my madness, sympathetically jumped up. She gave me a 53 smile, nodded while listening patiently, and then printed out the 54 immediately. "What a wonderful lady!" I thought.

Rushing out 55 I called out over my shoulder, "By the way, what's your name?" "I'm Rani," she said. I turned around and saw a 56 woman with a big smile on her face waving to wish me a safe trip. I was 57! Why had I thought she was cold? Rani was, well, so 58.

Sitting back in the car on the way to the airport, I figured it all out. Rani's 59 — her warm smile, her nods, her 'I'm here for you' 60 — were all silent signals that didn't travel through wires.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. accepted | B. noticed | C. heard | D. met |
| 42. A. came | B. moved | C. ran | D. developed |
| 43. A. Thus | B. Yet | C. Then | D. Indeed |
| 44. A. rather | B. also | C. just | D. already |
| 45. A. telephone | B. voice | C. connection | D. impression |
| 46. A. direct | B. useful | C. easy | D. accurate |
| 47. A. in person | B. by myself | C. in public | D. on purpose |
| 48. A. annoyed | B. interested | C. discouraged | D. confused |
| 49. A. promote | B. train | C. find | D. know |
| 50. A. arrange | B. postpone | C. confirm | D. book |
| 51. A. for the first time | B. at any time | C. from time to time | D. in good time |
| 52. A. expecting | B. seeing | C. testing | D. avoiding |
| 53. A. shy | B. comforting | C. familiar | D. forced |
| 54. A. bill | B. form | C. ticket | D. list |
| 55. A. hopefully | B. disappointedly | C. gratefully | D. regretfully |
| 56. A. careful | B. serious | C. nervous | D. pleasant |
| 57. A. amused | B. worried | C. helpless | D. speechless |
| 58. A. calm | B. nice | C. proud | D. clever |
| 59. A. forgiveness | B. eagerness | C. friendliness | D. skillfulness |
| 60. A. explanation | B. attitude | C. concept | D. behavior |

1. form impressions of	2. device (n.)
3. actually (adv.)	4. powerful (adj.)
5. deal with sb.	6. travel agent
7. rock-bottom price	8. book a flight
9. emergency (n.)	10. madness (n.)
11. sympathetically (adv.)	12. nod (v.)

13. patiently (adv.)	14. print (v.)
15. call out over one's shoulder	16. by the way
17. turn around	18. with a big smile on one's face

C106

In 1973, I was teaching elementary school. Each day, 27 kids 41 “The Thinking Laboratory.” That was the 42 students voted for after deciding that “Room 104” was too 43.

Freddy was an average 44, but not an average person. He had the rare balance of fun and compassion (同情). He would 45 the loudest over fun and be the saddest over anyone's 46.

Before the school year 47, I gave the kids a special 48, T-shirts with the words “Verbs Are Your 49” on them. I had advised the kids that while verbs (动词) may seem dull, most of the 50 things they do throughout their lives will be verbs.

Through the years, I'd run into former students who would provide 51 on old classmates. I learned that Freddy did several jobs after his 52 from high school and remained the same 53 person I met forty years before. Once, while working overnight at a store, he let a homeless man 54 in his truck. Another time, he 55 a friend money to buy a house.

Just last year, I was 56 a workshop when someone knocked at the classroom door. A woman 57 the interruption and handed me an envelope. I stopped teaching and 58 it up. Inside were the “Verbs” shirt and a 59 from Freddy's mother. “Freddy passed away on Thanksgiving. He wanted you to have this.”

I told the story to the class. As sad as it was, I couldn't help smiling. Although Freddy was taken from us, we all 60 something from Freddy.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 41. A. built | B. entered | C. decorated | D. ran |
| 42. A. name | B. rule | C. brand | D. plan |
| 43. A. small | B. dark | C. strange | D. dull |
| 44. A. scholar | B. student | C. citizen | D. worker |
| 45. A. speak | B. sing | C. question | D. laugh |
| 46. A. misfortune | B. disbelief | C. dishonesty | D. mistake |
| 47. A. changed | B. approached | C. returned | D. ended |
| 48. A. lesson | B. gift | C. report | D. message |
| 49. A. Friends | B. Awards | C. Masters | D. Tasks |
| 50. A. simple | B. unique | C. fun | D. clever |
| 51. A. assessments | B. comments | C. instructions | D. updates |
| 52. A. graduation | B. retirement | C. separation | D. resignation |
| 53. A. daring | B. modest | C. caring | D. smart |
| 54. A. wait | B. sleep | C. study | D. live |
| 55. A. paid | B. charged | C. lent | D. owed |
| 56. A. observing | B. preparing | C. designing | D. conducting |
| 57. A. regretted | B. avoided | C. excused | D. ignored |
| 58. A. opened | B. packed | C. gave | D. held |
| 59. A. picture | B. bill | C. note | D. diary |
| 60. A. chose | B. took | C. expected | D. borrowed |

C107

Two weeks earlier, my son, Ben, had got in touch. He'd moved to England with his mum when he was three and it had been 13 years since I'd 41 _____ seen him. So imagine my 42 _____ when he emailed me saying he wanted to come to visit me.

I was 43 _____! I arrived early at Byron Bay where we were supposed to 44 _____. The bay was 45 _____ in sunshine, and there was a group of kayakers around 150m off the shore. Getting a little 46 _____, I realized one kayak (皮划艇) was in 47 _____. "Something's not 48 _____!" I took off my T-shirt and 49 _____ into the water. I saw there were two instructors on board and a man lying across the middle. He was 50 _____ violently. Linking arms with one of the instructors, I helped 51 _____ the young man out of the water. He was unconscious and as I looked at his face, something 52 _____ to me. Those brown eyes were very 53 _____. "What's his name?" I asked the instructor. "Ben," he replied, and immediately I 54 _____. That stranger was my son!

The instructors called for an ambulance, 55 _____, after a brief stay in hospital, Ben was well enough to be allowed to 56 _____ and later the family met up for dinner. We chatted about everything and then Ben 57 _____ to me. "I just want to say thank you," he said, "You 58 _____ my life!"

I still can't believe what a 59 _____ it was. I'm just so glad I was there 60 _____ to help my son.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 41. A. also | B. often | C. even | D. last |
| 42. A. delight | B. relief | C. anger | D. worry |
| 43. A. scared | B. shocked | C. thrilled | D. ashamed |
| 44. A. talk | B. stay | C. meet | D. settle |
| 45. A. bathed | B. clean | C. deep | D. formed |
| 46. A. faster | B. closer | C. heavier | D. wiser |
| 47. A. trouble | B. advance | C. question | D. battle |
| 48. A. real | B. right | C. fair | D. fit |
| 49. A. stared | B. sank | C. dived | D. fell |
| 50. A. arguing | B. fighting | C. shouting | D. shaking |
| 51. A. lead | B. persuade | C. carry | D. keep |
| 52. A. happened | B. occurred | C. applied | D. appealed |
| 53. A. sharp | B. pleasant | C. attractive | D. familiar |
| 54. A. agreed | B. hesitated | C. doubted | D. knew |
| 55. A. Fortunately | B. Frankly | C. Sadly | D. Suddenly |
| 56. A. return | B. relax | C. speak | D. leave |
| 57. A. joked | B. turned | C. listened | D. pointed |
| 58. A. created | B. honored | C. saved | D. guided |
| 59. A. coincidence | B. change | C. pity | D. pain |
| 60. A. on board | B. in time | C. for sure | D. on purpose |

英汉互译并识记下列单词或词块

1. get in touch	2. move to sp.
3. imagine (v.)	4. be supposed to
5. be bathed in sunshine	6. in trouble
7. take off	8. dive into the water
9. instructor (n.)	10. on board

11. shake violently	12. link (v.)
13. unconscious (adj.)	14. something occurred to me
15. call for an ambulance	16. brief (adj.)
17. be allowed to do sth.	18. chat about
19. what a coincidence it was	20. in time

C108 It's about 250 miles from the hills of west-central Iowa to Ehlers' home in Minnesota. During the long trip home, following a weekend of hunting, Ehlers 41 about the small dog he had seen 42 alongside the road. He had 43 to coax(哄)the dog to him but, frightened, it had 44.

Back home, Ehlers was troubled by that 45 dog. So, four days later, he called his friend Greg, and the two drove 46. After a long and careful 47, Greg saw, across a field, the dog moving 48 away. Ehlers eventually succeeded in coaxing the animal to him. Nervousness and fear were replaced with 49. It just started licking(舔)Ehlers' face.

A local farmer told them the dog sounded like one 50 as lost in the local paper. The ad had a 51 number for a town in southern Michigan. Ehlers 52 the number of Jeff and Lisa to tell them he had 53 their dog.

Jeff had 54 in Iowa before Thanksgiving with his dog, Rosie, but the gun shots had scared the dog off. Jeff searched 55 for Rosie in the next four days.

Ehlers returned to Minnesota, and then drove 100 miles to Minneapolis to put Rosie on a flight to Michigan. "It's good to know there's still someone out there who 56 enough to go to that kind of 57, " says Lisa of Ehlers' rescue 58.

I figured whoever lost the dog was probably just as 59 to it as I am to my dogs, " says Ehlers. "If it had been my dog, I'd hope that somebody would be 60 to go that extra mile."

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 41. A. read | B. forgot | C. thought | D. heard |
| 42. A. read | B. trembling | C. eating | D. sleeping |
| 43. A. tried | B. agreed | C. promised | D. regretted |
| 44. A. calmed down | B. stood up | C. rolled over | D. run off |
| 45. A. injured | B. stolen | C. lost | D. rescued |
| 46. A. home | B. past | C. back | D. on |
| 47. A. preparation | B. explanation | C. test | D. search |
| 48. A. cautiously | B. casually | C. skillfully | D. angrily |
| 49. A. surprise | B. joy | C. hesitation | D. anxiety |
| 50. A. predicted | B. advertised | C. believed | D. recorded |
| 51. A. house | B. phone | C. street | D. car |
| 52. A. called | B. copied | C. counted | D. remembered |
| 53. A. fed | B. adopted | C. found | D. cured |
| 54. A. hunted | B. skied | C. lived | D. worked |
| 55. A. on purpose | B. on time | C. in turn | D. in vain |
| 56. A. cares | B. sees | C. suffers | D. learns |
| 57. A. place | B. trouble | C. waste | D. extreme |
| 58. A. service | B. plan | C. effort | D. team |
| 59. A. equal | B. allergic | C. grateful | D. close |
| 60. A. suitable | B. proud | C. wise | D. willing |

1. be troubled by	2. eventually (adv.)
3. succeed in doing sth.	4. nervousness and fear
5. be replaced with	6. on a flight to sp.
7. rescue	8. I figured ...

C109

It was just after sunrise on a June morning. “Nicolo, ” whose real name cannot be 41 to the public because of Italy’s privacy laws, 42 working the whole night at a factory in Turin. As he often did, he stopped by the “after work auction (拍卖)” 43 by the Italian police where things 44 on the trains were sold to the highest bidder. There, among many other things, Nicolo spotted two paintings he thought would look 45 above his dining room table. Nicolo and another bidder 46 until Nicolo finally won the paintings for \$32.

When Nicolo retired and went to live in Sicily, he 47 the paintings with him. He hung them above the same table he had 48 from Turin. His son, age 15, who had 49 an art appreciation class, thought that there was something 50 about the one with a young girl sitting on a garden chair. It was signed (签名) “Bonnato” or so he thought, but when he 51 it, he only found “Bonnard,” a French 52 he had never heard of. He bought a book and was 53 to find a picture of the artist Pierre Bonnard sitting on the same chair in the same 54 as his father’s painting.

“That’s the garden in our picture,” Nicolo’s son told his father. They 55 learned that the painting they 56 was called “The Girl with Two Chairs.” They 57 the other painting and learned that it was 58 Paul Gauguin’s “Still Life of Fruit on a Table with a Small Dog.” The 59 called the Italian Culture Ministry; the official confirmed that the paintings were 60 and worth as much as \$50 million.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. attached | B. allocated | C. exposed | D. submitted |
| 42. A. finished | B. delayed | C. considered | D. tried |
| 43. A. attended | B. reserved | C. cancelled | D. run |
| 44. A. shown | B. found | C. kept | D. hidden |
| 45. A. nice | B. familiar | C. useful | D. real |
| 46. A. battled | B. debated | C. discussed | D. bargain |
| 47. A. held | B. left | C. registered | D. brought |
| 48. A. chosen | B. received | C. ordered | D. moved |
| 49. A. missed | B. failed | C. taken | D. led |
| 50. A. concrete | B. unusual | C. unappealing | D. natural |
| 51. A. appreciated | B. touched | C. researched | D. witnessed |
| 52. A. painter | B. designer | C. author | D. actor |
| 53. A. expected | B. surprised | C. anxious | D. ready |
| 54. A. room | B. kitchen | C. hall | D. garden |
| 55. A. apparently | B. confidently | C. eventually | D. temporarily |
| 56. A. owned | B. borrowed | C. sold | D. stole |
| 57. A. collected | B. cleaned | C. framed | D. studied |
| 58. A. suitably | B. actually | C. rightly | D. specifically |
| 59. A. girl | B. artist | C. family | D. police |
| 60. A. copies | B. originals | C. models | D. presents |

C110

Simply saying thank you doesn't seem enough in certain situations. I was considering this while working as a 41 just a few weeks ago. And it came to me then how much easier it would be if we had a range of words that express different 42 of gratitude (感谢).

My thoughts were soon 43. We had a woman patient who was 44 from a knee replacement operation. One afternoon, while 45 to get into bed she collapsed (倒下) from what was 46 discovered to be a heart attack. The collapse was disastrous, 47 the emergency medical team and good teamwork. But she recovered, though 48, and was ready for discharge (出院) after four weeks.

She was 49 for everything that the medical and nursing team had done for her. On her day of discharge, we shared in her 50 at her recovery. As she was 51 she was eager to say 52 to each of us in the nursing team. When she 53 one nurse, she tried to press a five-pound note into her hand. My colleague 54 to accept it, saying that we were all just 55 our job. The patient looked puzzled, and then 56: "Oh this isn't for the 57 I had. I take that as a 58. No, this is for setting my hair yesterday."

And there you have it. To many people, 59 lives is part of the job but styling hair is an 60 and should be rewarded.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| 41. A. cleaner | B. chemist | C. nurse | D. doctor |
| 42. A. grades | B. meanings | C. needs | D. expectations |
| 43. A. brushed aside | B. put to the test | C. brought under discussion | D. take into account |
| 44. A. departing | B. escaping | C. retiring | D. recovering |
| 45. A. attempting | B. choosing | C. pausing | D. promising |
| 46. A. eventually | B. fortunately | C. casually | D. secretly |
| 47. A. assessing | B. requiring | C. forming | D. proving |
| 48. A. slightly | B. accidentally | C. slowly | D. happily |
| 49. A. grateful | B. thoughtful | C. sorrowful | D. fearful |
| 50. A. surprise | B. delight | C. curiosity | D. disappointment |
| 51. A. operating | B. thinking | C. hesitating | D. leaving |
| 52. A. sorry | B. hello | C. goodbye | D. yes |
| 53. A. reached | B. consulted | C. introduced | D. persuaded |
| 54. A. wished | B. pretended | C. failed | D. refused |
| 55. A. enjoying | B. doing | C. securing | D. starting |
| 56. A. repeated | B. recited | C. replied | D. reported |
| 57. A. courage | B. patience | C. duty | D. care |
| 58. A. goal | B. given | C. push | D. greeting |
| 59. A. risking | B. changing | C. saving | D. building |
| 60. A. honour | B. ability | C. opening | D. extra |

WYB3U3-1 根据句意和所给汉语提示填出单词的正确形式。

1. She had a strong _____ (渴望) to go abroad for further study.
2. She _____ (按) her face against the window to see what was happening outside.
3. He hit the target after he _____ (射中) at it several times.
4. New technology has enabled development of an online '_____ (虚拟的) library'.
5. Good job candidates must show a _____ (灵活的) approach to problems.

6. Napoleon was one of the most _____ (有能力的) generals in history.
 7. Could you move all that _____ (物品) off the table?
 8. He charges the _____ (电池) of his electric car every two days.

C111

Young children across the globe enjoy playing games of hide and seek. For them, there's something highly exciting about 41 someone else's glance and making oneself unable to be seen.

However, we all witness that preschool children are remarkably 42 at hiding. They often cover only their eyes with their hands, leaving the rest of their bodies 43 .

For a long time, this ineffective hiding method was 44 as evidence that children are hopelessly "egocentric" (自我中心的) creatures. But our 45 research results in child developmental psychology 46 that idea.

We brought young children aged 2-4 into our Minds in Development Lab at USC. Each 47 sat down with an adult who covered her own eyes or 48 . We then asked the child if she could 49 or hear the adult. Surprisingly, children replied that they couldn't. The same 50 happened when the adult covered her own mouth: 51 children said that they couldn't 52 to her.

A number of 53 ruled out that the children misunderstood what they were being asked. The results were clear: Our young subjects 54 the questions and knew 55 what was asked of them. Their 56 to the questions reflected their true 57 that "I can see you only if you can see me, too." They simply 58 mutual (相互的) recognition and regard. Our 59 suggest when a child "hides" by putting a blanket over her head, it is not a result of egocentrism. In fact, children consider this method 60 when others use it.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 41. A. following | B. taking | C. escaping | D. directing |
| 42. A. clever | B. bad | C. scared | D. quick |
| 43. A. exposed | B. examined | C. untouched | D. imbalanced |
| 44. A. supported | B. guaranteed | C. imagined | D. interpreted |
| 45. A. disappointing | B. mixed | C. surprising | D. desired |
| 46. A. explained | B. confirmed | C. contradicted | D. tested |
| 47. A. parent | B. child | C. researcher | D. doctor |
| 48. A. feet | B. nose | C. hands | D. ears |
| 49. A. see | B. help | C. reach | D. fool |
| 50. A. event | B. thing | C. action | D. accident |
| 51. A. Yet | B. Now | C. Soon | D. Once |
| 52. A. speak | B. listen | C. turn | D. wave |
| 53. A. instructions | B. descriptions | C. experiments | D. assumptions |
| 54. A. comprehended | B. predicted | C. explored | D. ignored |
| 55. A. partly | B. honestly | C. vaguely | D. exactly |
| 56. A. responses | B. approaches | C. contribution | D. sensitivity |
| 57. A. ability | B. belief | C. identity | D. purpose |
| 58. A. hold back | B. relate to | C. insist on | D. make up |
| 59. A. limitations | B. requirements | C. theories | D. findings |
| 60. A. tentative | B. impressive | C. creative | D. effective |

C112

To become the Olympic champion in the individual (个人) all-around event. Gabby Douglas had to leave everything she 41 _____ best. She had to 42 _____ her bedroom in Virginia. She had to say 43 _____ to her two dogs and to the beach, where she loved to 44 _____ waves on her board. But it was 45 _____ to take the leap (飞跃), however 46 _____ it would be. Even at 14, Douglas knew that. So she 47 _____ about 1,200 miles away from home, to 48 _____ with a coach from China. She lived with a family she had never 49 _____ and everything was new to her.

As it turned out, Douglas did 50 _____ what she needed to do to become Olympic champion when she 51 _____ two Russians. The Chinese coach 52 _____ Douglas into one of the best gymnasts in the 53 _____, helping her skyrocket from an 54 _____ member of the national team to the top of the sport. By 55 _____ the Olympic all-around title, she became the first black woman to do so. She 56 _____ the competition from beginning to end. She said she had felt 57 _____ all along that she would win.

Not so long ago, Martha Karolyi, the coordinator (联络人) of the women's national team, did not think Douglas had what it 58 _____ to be an Olympian. As time went by, she thought 59 _____ that she could make the London Games-and win.

"I'm going to inspire so many people," she said. "I'm ready to 60 _____" And shine she did.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 41.A. tried | B. thought | C. judge | D. knew |
| 42. A. take up | B. pack up | C. clean up | D. do up |
| 43.A. goodbye | B. hello | C. thanks | D. no |
| 44.A. cause | B. observe | C. ride | D. strike |
| 45.A. common | B. time | C. fun | D. tough |
| 46.A. breathtaking | B. heartbreaking | C. eye-catching | D. head-spinning |
| 47.A. dropped out | B. moved on | C. pulled over | D. went off |
| 48.A. reason | B. talk | C. compete | D. train |
| 49.A. met | B. helped | C. understood | D. needed |
| 50.A. approximately | B. gradually | C. exactly | D. possibly |
| 51.A. defeated | B. pleased | C. respected | D. assisted |
| 52.A. forced | B. transformed | C. persuaded | D. put |
| 53.A. world | B. city | C. team | D. state |
| 54.A. amateur | B. elected | C. average | D. enthusiastic |
| 55.A. clarifying | B. defending | C. winning | D. demanding |
| 56.A. followed | B. organized | C. watched | D. led |
| 57.A. confident | B. nervous | C. excited | D. uneasy |
| 58.A. viewed | B. appeared | C. mattered | D. took |
| 59.A. now and then | B. more and more | C. far and wide | D. on and on |
| 60.A. shine | B. fly | C. dance | D. score |

把 80 个选项词都背下来, 做到“选项零生词”

RC001

Kids' health: Four steps for fighting stress

Everybody gets stressed from time to time. 71 Some ways of dealing with stress — like screaming or hitting someone— don't solve (解决), much. But other ways, like talking to someone you trust, can lead you to solving your problem or at least feeling better.

Try taking these four steps. the next time you are stressed:

(1) Get support. When you need help, reach out to the people who care about you. Talk to “trusted adult, such as “parent or other relatives. 72 They might have had similar problems, such as dealing with a test, or the death of a beloved pet.

(2) Don't take it out on yourself. Sometimes when kids are stressed and upset they take it out on themselves. Oh, dear, that's good idea. Remember that there are always people to help you. Don't take it out on yourself. 73

(3) Try to solve the problem. After you're calm and you have support from adults and friends, it's time to get down to business. 74 Even if you can't solve it all, you can solve a piece of it.

(4) Be positive. Most stress is temporary (暂时的). Remember stress does go away, especially when you figure out the problem and start working on solving it. These steps aren't magic, but they do work. And if you can stay positive as you make your way through a tough time, you'll help yourself feel better even faster. 75

- A. Ask for a helping hand to get you through the tough situation.
- B. Notice your friends' feelings and find a way to help them.
- C. Different people feel stress in different ways
- D. Ah, it feels so good when the stress is gone.
- E. You need to figure out what the problem is.
- F. And don't forget about your friends.
- G. Then, find a way to calm down.

英汉互译并识记下列单词或词块

1. get / feel stressed	2. from time to time
3. deal with	4. scream (v.)
5. solve (v.)	6. trust sb.
7. try doing sth.	8. support (n.)
9. reach out to	10. care about sb.
11. adult (n.)	12. relative (n.)
13. 有类似的问题	14. a beloved pet
15. Don't take it out on sb.	16. be upset
17. be calm	18. get down to doing sth.
19. be positive	20. temporary (adj.)
21. figure out	22. magic (adj.)
23. stay positive	24. make one's way through a tough time
25. get through	26. calm down

RC002

Business is the organized approach to providing customers with the goods and services they want. The word business also refers to an organization that provides these goods and services. Most businesses seek to make a profit (利润) --- that is, they aim to achieve income that is more than the costs of operating the business. 1 _____. Commonly called nonprofits, these organizations are primarily nongovernmental service providers. 2 _____.

Business management is a term used to describe the techniques of planning, direction, and control of the operations of a business. 3 _____. One is the establishment (制定) of broad basic policies with respect to production; sales; the purchase of equipment, materials and supplies; and accounting. 4 _____. The third relates to the establishment of standards of work in all departments. Direction is concerned primarily with supervision (监管) and guidance by the management in authority. 5 _____.

- A. Control includes the use of records and reports to compare actual work with the set standards for work.
- B. In this connection there is the difference between top management and operative management.
- C. Examples of nonprofit businesses include such organizations as social service agencies and many hospitals.
- D. However, some businesses only seek to earn enough to cover their operating costs.
- E. The second aspect relate to the application of these policies by departments.
- F. In the theory of business management, organization has two main aspects.
- G. Planning in business management has three main aspects.

英汉互译并识记下列单词或词块

1. organized (adj.)	2. approach to doing sth.
3. provide sb. with sth. =	4. goods (n.)
5. refer to	6. seek to do sth.
7. make a profit	8. aim to do sth.
9. achieve (v.)	10. primarily (adv.)
11. term (n.)	12. be used to do sth.
13. technique (n.)	14. broad (adj.)
15. policy (n.)	16. with respect to
17. supply (n.)	18. be concerned with
19. authority (n.)	20. compare with
21. operative (adj.)	22. cover (v.)
23. relate to	24. standard (n.)

匹配下列词汇与释义

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| 1. organized adj. | a. the money that you make in business |
| 2. approach n. | b. mainly, chiefly |
| 3. profit n. | c. to be or provide enough money for sth. |
| 4. primarily adv. | d. large numbers of people who work together to do sth. in a way that has been carefully planned |
| 5. cover v. | e. a way of dealing with. sb. / sth. |

RC004

Lots of people find it hard to get up in the morning and put the blame on the alarm clock. In fact, the key to easy morning wake-up lies in resting your body clock 36 Here is how to make one.

* 37 In order to make a change, you need to decide why it's important. Do you want to get up in time to have breakfast with your family, get in some exercise, or just be better prepared for your day? Once you are clear about your reason, tell your family or roommates about the change you want to make.

* Rethink mornings. Now that you know why you want to wake up, consider re-arranging your morning activities. If you want time to have breakfast with your family, save some time the night before by setting out clothes, shoes, and bags. 38 That's a quarter-hour more you could be sleeping if you bought a coffee maker with a timer.

* Keep your sleep/wake schedule on weekends. If you're tired out by Friday night, sleeping in on Saturday could sound wonderful. But compensating on the weekends actually feeds into your sleepiness the following week, a recent study found. 39

* Keep a record and evaluate it weekly. Keep track of your efforts and write down how you feel. After you've tried a new method for a week, take a look at your record. 40 If not, take another look at other methods you could try.

- A. Get a sleep specialist.
- B. Find the right motivation.
- C. A better plan for sleep can help.
- D. And consider setting a second alarm.
- E. If the steps you take are working, keep it up.
- F. Stick to your set bedtime and wake-up time, no matter the day.
- G. Reconsider the 15 minutes you spend in line at the café to get coffee.

英汉互译并识记下列单词或词块

1. put the blame on sb.	2. alarm clock
3. lie in	4. now that
5. set out	6. schedule (n.)
7. be tired out	8. compensate (v.)
9. feed into sth.	10. keep a record
11. evaluate (v.)	12. keep track of
13. take a look at sth.	14. specialist (n.)
15. motivation (n.)	16. keep up
17. stick to	18. reconsider (v.)

匹配下列词汇与释义

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| 1. lie in | a. to make sb. feel very tired |
| 2. set out | b. the reason why sb. does sth. or behaves in a particular way |
| 3. be tired out | c. originate (in) |
| 4. evaluate | d. to form an opinion of the amounts, value or quality of sth. |
| 5. motivation | e. arrange or display sth. somewhere |

分析句子

But compensating on the weekends actually feeds into your sleepiness the following week, a recent study found.

RC006

In an online class, developing healthy patterns of communication with professors is very important. 36 While I have only listed two of each, there are obviously many other situations that can arise. Students should be able to extend the logic (逻辑) of each to their particular circumstance.

Do's

37 Questions about subject content are generally welcomed. Before asking questions about the course design, read the syllabus (教学大纲) and learning management system information to be sure the answer isn't hiding in plain sight.

Participate in discussion forums (论坛), blogs and other open-ended forums for dialogue. 38 Be sure to stay on topic and not offer irrelevant information. Make a point, and make it safe for others to do the same.

Don'ts

Don't share personal information or stories. Professors are not trained nurses, financial aid experts or your best friends. If you are in need of a deadline extension, simply explain the situation to the professor. 39

Don't openly express annoyance at a professor or class. 40 When a student attacks a professor on the social media, the language used actually says more about the student. If there is truly a concern about a professor's professionalism or ability, be sure to use online course evaluations to calmly offer your comments.

- A. That's what they are for.
- B. Turn to an online instructor for help.
- C. If more information is needed, they will ask.
- D. Remember that online professors get a lot of emails.
- E. Below are some common do's and don'ts for online learners.
- F. Everyone has taken a not-so-great class at one time or another.
- G. Ask questions, but make sure they are good, thoughtful questions.

英汉互译并识记下列单词或词块

1. in an online class	2. develop healthy patterns of communication
3. list sth.	4. 明显地 o_____
5. situation	6. arise
7. extend	8. particular circumstance
9. subject content	10. 一般地 g_____
11. course design	12. management system
13. hide	14. in plain sight
15. participate in	16. discussion forum
17. dialogue	18. offer irrelevant information
19. 个人信息	20. train (v.)
21. financial aid expert	22. in need of
23. a deadline extension	24. express annoyance at sb.
25. attack sb.	26. on a social media
27. there is a concern about ...	28. be sure to do sth.
29. online course evaluation	30. offer your comments
31. 向某人求助	32. some common do's and don'ts

RC007

A housewarming party is a special party to be held when someone buys or moves into a new apartment or house. The person who bought the house or moved is the one who throws the party. The party is a chance for friends and family to congratulate the person on the new home. 36 And it is good time to fill the new space with love and hopefully presents.

37 Some people register a list of things they want or need for their new home at a local or store or stores. Some common things people will put on a gift registry include kitchen tools like knives and things like curtains. Even if there isn't a registry, a good housewarming gift is something to decorate the new house with, like a piece of art or a plant.

38 This is often appreciated since at a housewarming there isn't a lot of food served. There are usually no planned activities like games at a housewarming party. The host or hostess of the party will, however, probably give all the guests a tour of their new home. Sometimes, because a housewarming party happens shortly after a person moves into their new home, people may be asked to help unpack boxes. 39

Housewarming parties get their name from the fact that a long time ago people would actually bring firewood to a new home as a gift. 40 Now most homes have central heating and don't use fires to keep warm.

- A. This isn't usual though.
- B. It is traditional to bring a gift to a housewarming party.
- C. You can also bring food or drinks to share with the other guests.
- D. If you're lucky enough to receive gifts, keep them in a safe place.
- E. It also gives people a chance to see what the new home looks like.
- F. The best housewarming parties encourage old friends to get together.
- G. This was so that the person could keep their home warm for the winter.

英汉互译并识记下列单词或词块

1. a housewarming party	2. move into a new apartment
3. throw the party	4. congratulate sb. on sth.
5. fill ... with ...	6. 礼物
7. register a list of things	8. at a local store
9. common things	10. a gift registry
11. kitchen tools	12. curtain
13. 即使	14. decorate sth. with ...
15. appreciate (v.)	16. the host or hostess
17. shortly after	18. help unpack boxes
19. actually	20. get together

分析句子

The party is a chance for friends and family to congratulate the person on the new home.

结构:

仿写:

RC008

Swap, Don't Shop!

You keep hearing about recycling, right? But it doesn't end with bottles, cans, and paper. Clothing takes a huge amount of natural resources (资源) to make, and buying loads of new clothing (or throwing out old clothing) is not healthy for the environment. So what to do with all those perfectly- good-but-you're-maybe-a-little-sick-of-them clothes piled on your bedroom floor? 16. It's the best way to get rid of your used clothes, score clothes from your friends, and have a party all at the same time.

A successful swap depends on the selection of clothes, the organization of the event, and, obviously, how much fun is had. It's really easy to do! Here are a few pointers.

- Invite 5-10 people so you have a nice selection. 17, and there may not be enough things to choose from; more than that, and it becomes uncontrollable.

- 18. They should also prepare plenty of reusable bags to carry their "new" clothes home.

- Put different types of clothing on different surfaces in the room. 19. Place a few mirrors around your room so people can see how things look when they try them on. One of the ground rules of the swap should be that everyone must try on the clothes before they take them --- things always look different when you put them on.

- Set a starting time. Maybe you say "go," or turn on a certain song or whatever. 20. And don't forget to put out some cookies and fruits. Remember, it's a party!

- A. Less people than that
- B. Hold a clothing swap
- C. If two people are competing
- D. Just keep music playing throughout
- E. Donate whatever clothes are left over
- F. Have everyone put their clothes in the right spots
- G. Tell everyone to bring clean clothes in good condition

WYB3U3-2 根据句意和所给汉语提示填出单词的正确形式。

1. Kathy seems to take a very _____ (被动的) role in the relationship.
2. We need to get some more _____ (精确的) information.
3. The two astronauts did lots of _____ (科学的) experiments in space.
4. They have _____ (贴, 附) a number of conditions to the agreement.
5. We have _____ (证据) that this man didn't steal your car.
6. As we know, language is one of the _____ (重要的) means for mankind to convey thoughts and feelings.
7. Scientists all over the world have been looking for _____ (疗法) for cancer for many years.
8. The boss was _____ (完全地) satisfied with what the workers had done.
9. This book has given us a vivid _____ (描述) of the life in the desert.
10. Not only can it exercise flexibility(灵活性), but also it can help develop physical and _____ (精神的) health.

RC009

Important Things to Know When Dining Out

Cultural dining etiquette (礼节) might surprise you with some of its important rules. 36. Knowing some tips will help ensure that you have an enjoyable meal with friends or family — no matter where you are in the world.

Chopstick Rules

The way you handle chopsticks is important to avoid annoying your companions. When you put them down between bites, always put them down together so they are parallel with the edge of the table in front of you. 37.

Hands or Utensils (餐具)

In India and the Middle East, it's considered very rude to eat with your left hand. People in France expect you to eat with a utensil in each hand. 38, instead preferring to use their hands. In Chile, you may never touch any food with your fingers. People in Thailand generally use their forks only to push food onto their spoons.

Making Requests

39. In Portugal, this would be a serious mistake, because it shows the chef that you don't like their seasoning skills. Similarly, in Italy, never ask for extra cheese to add to your food.

Some of these cultural dining etiquette rules may seem random and strange, but they are important in various countries. 40, the more comfortable you'll begin to feel with its foreign cultural practices.

- A. The more friends you make in your lifetime
- B. The more time you spend in any given country
- C. Mexicans consider it inappropriate to eat with utensils
- D. Don't get caught making an embarrassing mistake at a restaurant
- E. It's a good sign for the chef if you make a mess around your plate
- F. Never stick them upright in your food or cross them as you use them
- G. It may seem like a simple request to ask for salt and pepper at a meal

WYB3U3-2 单句语法填空

1. The more we are aware of the _____ (significant) of this famous saying, the more benefits we will get in our daily study and job.
2. Presently, a _____ (minor) of the students at this school cheats during exams.
3. Apart _____ English, his wife has a good command of French and Russian.
4. After graduation, he has been working in a middle school, which _____ (attach) to Nanjing Normal University.
5. The car accident was horrible, but nobody knows how it came _____.
6. The teacher told me the fact _____ it was determination and hard work that made her successful.
7. The flight was put off _____ account of bad weather, so I had no choice but to wait at the airport.
8. Unluckily, he _____ (injure) his left leg when playing football.
9. _____ (science) knowledge should be made full use of to help us live a happy life.
10. He is proud of his ability to remember things _____ (accurate).

RC010

Tricks To Becoming A Patient Person

Here's a riddle: What do traffic jams, long lines and waiting for a vacation to start all have in common? There is one answer. 36.

In the Digital Age, we're used to having what we need immediately and right at our fingertips. However, research suggests that if we practiced patience, we'd be a whole lot better off. Here are several tricks.

- Practice gratitude (感激)

Thankfulness has a lot of benefits: Research shows it makes us happier, less stressed and even more optimistic. 37. "Showing thankfulness can foster self-control," said Ye Li, researcher at the University of California.

- Make yourself wait

Instant gratification (满足) may seem like the most "feel good" option at the time, but psychology research suggests waiting for things actually makes us happier in the long run. And the only way for us to get into the habit of waiting is to practice. 38. Put off watching your favorite show until the weekend or wait 10 extra minutes before going for that cake. You'll soon find that the more patience you practice, the more you start to apply it to other, more annoying situations.

- 39

So many of us have the belief that being comfortable is the only state we will tolerate, and when we experience something outside of our comfort zone, we get impatient about the circumstances. You should learn to say to yourself, "40." You'll then gradually become more patient.

- A. Find your causes
- B. Start with small tasks
- C. Accept the uncomfortable
- D. All this adds up to a state of hurry
- E. It can also help us practice more patience
- F. This is merely uncomfortable, not intolerable
- G. They're all situations where we could use a little extra patience

单句语法填空 1. A great many machines _____ (produce) by the factory since the technological revolution.

2. Great changes _____ (take) place in my hometown and a lot of factories _____ (set) up there in the past ten years.

3. The book _____ (finish) and will come out next month.

4. Up to now, a lot of high-rise buildings _____ (build) in our city.

5. Because Jack was always late for work, Lily just told me he _____ (fire) since last month.

6. The robots _____ (use) to help humans do some dangerous work since the late 1990s.

7. —Why did you leave that position?

—I _____ (offer) a better position at IBM.

8. Professor Yang _____ (invite) to the film festival twice so far.

9. A great deal of money _____ (devote) to those schools in the countryside so far.

10. More than a dozen students in that school _____ (send) abroad to study medicine last year.

WYB3U4-1 根据句意和所给汉语提示填出单词的正确形式。

1. On the way to school, Tom came across one of his classmates, and they _____ (问候) each other by saying "Good morning".
2. With the College Entrance Examination drawing near, many students are under pressure from heavy study _____ (压力).
3. The President's speech _____ (广播) on radio and television all over the country.
4. Tom was so fat that soon he was out of a breath from climbing the _____ (楼梯).
5. He got a very serious facial injury in the _____ (战斗).
6. Mary suggested that we should go to the art _____ (展览) that afternoon.
7. She _____ (对折) the handkerchief and put it in her pocket.
8. Line and colour are both important in _____ (肖像) painting.

WYB3U4-1 单句语法填空

1. I can remember the first time we went to your house. We _____ (greet) at the door by the girls.
2. Today we have too many choices of communication through advanced technology, but we seem _____ (lose) the joy of communicating face to face.
3. —Why didn't you call Mary last week?
—I _____ call her, but the line was busy then.
4. To keep the town clean, the truck _____ (load) with garbage is prevented from entering to town.
5. Imagine _____ (climb) up to the 80th floor of your office building without an elevator.
6. Would you please keep silent? The weather report _____ (broadcast) and I want to listen.
7. With his arms _____ (fold), George stood there silently and listened to what the reporter was saying.
8. The actress in the new film made a deep _____ (impress) on us.
9. What I wanted to find _____ first was how long it would take to finish the task.
10. I became a volunteer because I wanted to reach _____ to those in need.

WYB3U4-2 根据句意和所给汉语提示填出单词的正确形式。

1. I saw him run out with _____ (赤裸的) feet. What was the matter?
2. There were lots of kids in my _____ (社区) when I was growing up.
3. He told stories _____ (生动地) and held his audience's attention.
4. Clara looked beautiful and _____ (优雅的) as always.
5. The Whitney Museum of American Art holds an excellent collection of _____ (当代的) American painting and sculpture.
6. We hope the project will _____ (激发) students' interest in science.
7. It is not polite to interrupt a speaker with _____ (频繁的) questions.
8. Those who came to dance were _____ (多半) young.
9. Our project is _____ (赞助) by Mr. Zhang who comes from Guangdong Province.
10. He did say that he was to blame for breaking my favorite _____ (花瓶) the day before yesterday.

WYB3U4-2 单句语法填空

- Have you seen the headmaster today?
—No, he is said _____ (go) to Yunnan on business.
- This little boy is fond _____ listening to stories, so his grandfather often tells him stories in the evening.
- When you sit in the same place day _____ day, you can suffer from boredom.
- You deserve _____ (praise) because you have been helping him with his English.
- Health problems are closely connected with bad eating habits and _____ lack of exercise.
- I'm not surprised that he became a writer. Even as a child he had a _____ (vividly) imagination.
- The key to resolving the unemployment problem lies _____ creating more job opportunities.
- That old chair should be thrown _____ .
- When I was young, I had to move _____ (frequent) with my family.
- You and your sister look very similar. I often mistake you _____ her.

WYB3U4-3 单句语法填空

- My washing machine _____ (repair) this week, so I have to wash my clothes by hand.
- To our delight, many endangered species _____ (protect) by the government now.
- My hometown _____ (situate) in southern Shandong Province.
- Money _____ (collect) for the Hope Project.
- This programme _____ (broadcast) by a local TV station many times.
- That bridge _____ (build). I can't stand the noise.
- New Year's Day _____ (come) and Children's Park is being prepared for it.
- The old man _____ (kill) by a car when he crossed the road.
- The meeting which _____ (hold) now is of great importance.
- She is one of the girls in our class who _____ (train) for the coming match now.

WYB3U5-1 单句语法填空

- Those hungry people are walking in the desert in search _____ some water and food.
- The president turned up at the party last night, _____ (confirm) that he had recovered from his illness.
- Time permitting, Joe will be able to finish the project very _____ (successful).
- It's a pity that her husband should attempt _____ (deal) with this problem in such a stupid way.
- The boy you _____ (refer) to is far ahead of everyone else in the class.
- The car was caught in a traffic jam, thus _____ (cause) the delay.
- I hurried to the station to see my friend off, only _____ (tell) she had left.
- Jane's birthday party turned out to be _____ failure, for few guests came to attend it.
- Having been told many times before, he still couldn't figure _____ how to operate this new machine.
- Do you know what the five rings on the Olympic flag stand _____ ?

WYB3U5-2 根据句意和所给汉语提示填出单词的正确形式。

- Visitors are not _____ (允许) to touch anything without permission.

2. The twins are so alike that no one can _____ (辨别) one from the other.
3. The old couple love being _____ (围绕) by their grandchildren.
4. Unfortunately, most people were _____ (未意识到) of the danger.
5. There is much chance that Bill will recover from his _____ (损伤).
6. The _____ (队长) ordered the players to get the training done by two o'clock.
7. After climbing to the top of Mount Tai, Allan _____ (消耗) all his energy and decided to have a rest.
8. To our great joy, the boy is _____ (逐渐地) recovering from his illness.
9. Water was found at a(n) _____ (深度) of 30 metres.
10. He was standing on the tower looking at the lake _____ (在下面).

WYB3U5-2 单句语法填空

1. The boss left angrily, and they carried on working as if nothing _____ (happen).
2. I have no idea. The boss may allow you to take charge _____ the new company.
3. Only after he finished his homework was he permitted _____ (play) football.
4. People in the area died from accidents _____ (relate) to drinking alcohol.
5. They were _____ (astonish) at the news that they would have to give up the chance.
6. He's too young _____ (distinguish) right from wrong, so he needs your guidance.
7. _____ (surround) by the excited fans, the members of the band couldn't move.
8. _____ (gradual), they are tired of life in the noisy city.
9. Our name is what other people know us by and something that distinguishes us _____ everyone else.
10. It is believed that reading increases our knowledge and _____ (broad) our mind.

WYB3U6-1 根据句意和所给汉语提示填出单词的正确形式。

1. An unexpected storm _____ (发生) when we were enjoying the pleasant voyage at the Yellow Sea.
2. One million and five hundred thousand people died in natural _____ (灾害) between 2016 and 2019.
3. Heat the glass _____ (管子) to the point that it can bend.
4. The little boy knows that five _____ (加) five equals ten.
5. It's many years since Mount Vesuvius' last _____ (爆发).
6. Whenever you have a practical plan, just carry it out _____ (立刻).
7. Attention please, everyone. I have an _____ (通告) to make.
8. We've just heard a warning on the radio that a _____ (飓风) is likely to come.

WYB3U6-1 单句语法填空

1. Now _____ you have finished your work, you'd better have a rest.
2. _____ (compare) with his brother, he was easier to get along with.
3. As long as you have a dream, keep trying and you'll make _____.
4. As I looked _____ the newspapers, I found some useful information on how to apply for a good job.
5. Suddenly a good idea _____ (occur) to me, but I couldn't find any paper to write on.
6. The fresh flowers and green trees _____ (announcement) that spring was here.

7. I don't know how Mrs. White will react to the news that her son has won the first place in the writing competition.
8. Mr. Green picked _____ some French when he was away on a business trip last year.
9. _____ you want to catch the last train, you'd better set off for the station immediately.
10. An earthquake, which may cause great damage, is one of the most common natural _____ (disaster).

WYB3U6-2 根据句意和所给汉语提示填出单词的正确形式。

1. In case of _____ (紧急情况), break the glass and press the button.
2. Luckily, the little girl _____ (营救) from the fire by a kind-hearted man.
3. They _____ (声称) the noise from the new airport disturbed their lives.
4. The weather _____ (预报) is not always accurate(准确的) either.
5. The moment the lights went off, the man _____ (攫取) the jewels on the counter and slid out of the store.
6. You can ask Mary to look after your baby on weekends—she's very _____ (可依靠的).
7. The business is still in _____ (危机) but it has survived the worst of the recession.
8. _____ (无处, 哪里都不) else can you find such beautiful scenery, so why not stay for one more night?
9. After a long journey, he got to the village at _____ (午夜).
10. Her income is not _____ (充足的) to support her family.

WYB3U6-2 单句语法填空

1. All the work _____ (finish), the workers left the factory.
2. —Jack, where is Tom?
—Sorry, I don't know. But I will tell him that you want to see him _____ moment he comes back.
3. Though she comes from a big city, she still keeps _____ the tradition of working hard.
4. When travelling they were trapped in the mountain, waiting _____ (rescue).
5. As we all know, the UK is a country _____ (consist) of four parts.
6. Don't be cheated by products claiming _____ (help) to lose weight in a week.
7. Many animals _____ (threaten) with extinction as a result of human activity now.
8. This young man is considered to be the most _____ (rely) person in this company.
9. _____ you say, I won't believe you any longer because you are always telling lies.
10. This latest teaching equipment in our class is said _____ (cost) a lot of money.

WYB3U6-3 单句语法填空

1. He intends to leave the company. If _____, we will find a person to replace him.
2. He succeeded in solving all the problems as _____ (expect).
3. While _____ (visit) the city, they received a warm welcome.
4. Though _____ (tire), they went on working in order to finish the task on time.
5. —Have you got any particular plans for the coming holiday?
—Yes, if _____ (possibility), I'm going to visit some old people's homes.
6. If _____ (give) enough time, I can write the article better.
7. We didn't do anything but _____ (stay) at home watching TV yesterday.
8. While _____ (walk) along the river bank, she was singing a pop song.
9. The purpose of new technologies is to make life easier, not _____ (make) it more difficult.
10. Generally speaking, when _____ (take) according to the instructions, the drug has no side effects.

高考不规则动词变化表

1、原形	过去式	过分词	中文	2、原形	过去式	过分词	中文
know	knew	known	知道	bring	brought	brought	拿来
blow	blew	blown	吹	buy	bought	bought	买
throw	threw	thrown	投; 掷	catch	caught	caught	抓住
fly	flew	flown	飞	fight	fought	fought	打架
grow	grew	grown	生长	seek	sought	sought	寻找
draw	drew	drawn	画, 拖	teach	taught	taught	教
				think	thought	thought	想
3、原形	过去式	过分词	中文	4、原形	过去式	过分词	中文
lend	lent	lent	借出	dream	dreamt	dreamt	做梦
send	sent	sent	送, 寄	hear	heard	heard	听到
spend	spent	spent	花费	burn	burnt	burnt	燃烧
build	built	built	修建	mean	meant	meant	意思是
bend	bent	bent	使弯曲	deal	dealt	dealt	分配
rebuild	rebuilt	rebuilt	重建	learn	learnt	learnt	学习
5、原形	过去式	过分词	中文	6、原形	过去式	过分词	中文
break	broke	broken	打破	mistake	mistook	mistaken	误认
steal	stole	stolen	偷	take	took	taken	拿
awake	awoke	awoken	醒来	shake	shook	shaken	摇
wake	woke	woken	醒着	undertake	undertook	undertaken	承担
speak	spoke	spoken	说	*arise	arose	arisen	出现
*choose	chose	chosen	选择	drive	drove	driven	驾驶
freeze	froze	frozen	结冰	rise	rose	risen	上升

*forget	forgot	forgot	忘记	ride	rode	ridden	骑
get	got	got	得到	write	wrote	written	书写
*make	made	made	制作	*win	won	won	获胜
				shine	shone	shone	发光
7、原形	过去式	过分词	中文	8、原形	过去式	过分词	中文
see	saw	seen	看	swim	swam	swum	游泳
fall	fell	fallen	掉落	begin	began	begun	开始
give	gave	given	给	drink	drank	drunk	喝\饮
eat	ate	eaten	吃	ring	rang	rung	打电话
forbid	forbad	forbidden	禁止	sing	sang	sung	唱歌
forgive	forgave	forgiven	原谅	sink	sank	sunk	下沉
*be	was/were	been	是	run	ran	run	奔跑
go	went	gone	去	*come	came	come	来
do/does	did	done	做	become	became	become	变成
9、原形	过去式	过分词	中文	10、原形	过去式	过分词	中文
lay	laid	laid	放, 下蛋	swear	swore	sworn	发誓
say	said	said	说	wear	wore	worn	穿着
pay	paid	paid	支付	tear	tore	torn	撕裂
				bear	bore	born	忍受
sit	sat	sat	坐	bite	bit	bit/bitten	咬
baby-sit	baby-sat	baby-sat	临时照顾				
spit	spat/spit	spat/spit	吐出	light	lit	lit	点着
				hide	hid	hid/hidden	隐藏
				beat	beat	beaten	击打
11、原形	过去式	过分词	中文	12、原形	过去式	过分词	中文

stand	stood	stood	站立	stick	stuck	stuck	卡住
understand	understood	understood	明白	strike	struck	stricken	袭击
find	found	found	找出	hang	hung	hung	悬挂
wind	wound	wound	缠绕	hang	hanged	hanged	绞死
				lie	lay	lain	躺/位于
				lie	lied	lied	撒谎
13、原形	过去式	过分词	中文	16、原形	过去式	过分词	中文
keep	kept	kept	保持	hurt	hurt	hurt	伤害
sleep	slept	slept	睡觉	let	let	let	让
sweep	swept	swept	打扫	put	put	put	放
meet	met	met	遇见	read	read	read	阅读
feel	felt	felt	感觉	set	set	set	设置
feed	fed	fed	喂	bet	bet	bet	打赌
spell	spelt	spelt	拼写	cast	cast	cast	抛
shoot	shot	shot	射击	cost	cost	cost	花费
smell	smelt	smelt	闻	cut	cut	cut	切割
14、原形	过去式	过分词	中文	hit	hit	hit	打
tell	told	told	告诉	quit	quit	quit	放弃
sell	sold	sold	卖	broadcast	broadcast	broadcast	广播
retell	retold	retold	复述	rid	rid	rid	免除
15、原形	过去式	过分词	中文	wet	wet	wet	淋湿
leave	left	left	离开	split	split	split	分离
lose	lost	lost	遗失				
dig	dug	dug	挖				
have/has	had	had	有				

hold	held	held	拿住				
lead	led	led	引导				

不规则动词练习题

1. A _____ (light) cigarette burned a hole in his clothes.
2. A woman next to me _____ (weep) silently, her head bowed.
3. A world depression would have _____ (sink) all boats.
4. After he was released he put the plans on paper and _____ (begin) producing his calculators.
5. After the earthquake only a few houses were _____ (leave) standing.
6. After the old gardener died, the garden _____ (grow) wild.
7. As she reached the age of thirty she _____ (become) convinced she would remain single all her life.
8. as the trees _____ (spread) across the globe, so did the early creatures.
9. Astonishingly, 43 per cent of those new riders said they had _____ (ride) during that week.
10. Be careful, you could end up by getting _____ (hurt).
11. But these days, poverty _____ (strike) North Korea badly needs economic aid and Seoul wants better relations with Pyongyang to ease tensions.
12. By the time the fire-brigade arrived the fire had _____ (burn) itself out.
13. Day had _____ (break), and he cast his net for the last time.
14. Did you see his face when I _____ (show) him the falls?
15. Government officials who travel on business are _____ (give) traveling allowances.
16. Half the fruit crop _____ (freeze) out in the sudden severe autumn.
17. He _____ (shoot) four people dead and fled across town.
18. He _____ (fall) behind when we were climbing the mountain.
19. He _____ (give) me a lot of help. I owed much to him.
20. He _____ (sell) very specialized equipment for the electronics industry.
21. He _____ (foresee) that it would rain before morning.
22. He _____ (rewind) the tape and replayed a few bits and pieces.
23. He came in and _____ (sit) on the edge of the bed.
24. He didn't buy drugs, for example, but he did sell _____ (steal) jewellery.
25. He had lost weight and the suit _____ (hung) loosely on him.
26. He had never _____ (forgive) her for reporting his shortcomings in front of his friends.
27. He has _____ (cast) her as an ambitious lawyer in his latest movie.
28. He has got through all the money me _____ (lend) him.
29. He hid his earnings in a pocket _____ (sew) into the inside of his pants.
30. He knocked the tiger about fiercely until it _____ (lie) dead.
31. He says Haiti's children also need schools _____ (rebuild) and basic social services.
32. He told me the name of the salesman to ask for and I _____ (shake) his hand.
33. He toured the United States in luxury Pullman cars, _____ (ride) the queen Elizabeth ocean liner to Europe and fended off offers from western banks.
34. He was _____ (choose) as President because he was a fully qualified, charismatic statesman.

35. He was _____ (freeze) to death on a snowing night.
36. He was _____ (hung) for his crimes.
37. He _____ (read) books until midnight last night.
38. His mind was at ease and he _____ (feel) confident in the future.
39. His only way of dealing with his problems was to go out and get _____ (drink).
40. How much money have you _____ (pay) him since your husband died?
41. I _____ (shut) my book and opened the window to look out.
42. I declare to you that I have never _____ (lie) about the affair.
43. I didn't think you _____ (mean) that seriously; I thought you were teasing.
44. I don't know why I feel so _____ (feed) up this morning.
45. I dreamed of the sky of my childhood when I _____ (sleep) under the stars and counted through my dreams.
46. I never knew a chick could get so _____ (wind) up on a bike.
47. I shall seek this man, as I have _____ (seek) truth in books.
48. I still have a ring I _____ (steal) as a teenager.
49. I was _____ (wake) up at some unearthly hour of the morning by someone knocking on my door.
50. I was completely attracted by that car. And I swore that one day I, too, would own one.
51. I was only able to make these moves because I _____ (overcome) my shyness and learned to be confident.
52. If two people or two groups of people are _____ (swear) enemies, they dislike each other very much.
53. If you are _____ (bite) by a snake or a small insect, it makes a mark or hole in your skin, and often causes the surrounding area of your skin to become painful or itchy.
54. If you get _____ (lose), you do not know where you are or are unable to find your way.
55. If you get a larger size, it will fit you even after it has _____ (shrink).
56. If you have never _____ (swim), then you really should have a go.
57. If you wonder what has _____ (become) of someone or something, you wonder where they are and what has happened to them.
58. I'm glad that ridiculous plan has finally been _____ (lay) to rest.
59. In a little over two hours, the titanic filled with water and _____ (sink).
60. In many countries, confidence in the local currency has been severely _____ (shake).
61. Increased consumption of water has _____ (lead) to rapid decline of groundwater reserves.
62. It is difficult to relate these results with any _____ (know) cause.
63. It is possible that the card has already been _____ (tear) beyond repair.
64. It was surprising the government was re-elected, _____ (give) that they had raised taxes so much.
65. Its significance is lost if it is not heard _____ (sing) and seen acted.
66. Jack would not have _____ (hit) the boy without provocation.
67. Jane let out where she had _____ (hide) her father's birthday present.
68. John passed through a difficult period shortly after his marriage _____ (break) down.
69. Just then a friend _____ (drive) up and gave me a ride.
70. Last night's storm _____ (bring) several trees to the ground.

71. Let me read that over. I must have _____ (mistake) the name.
72. Mary placed her sewing aside when the telephone _____ (ring).
73. Medicine should not be _____ (keep) where it is accessible to children.
77. My wife tried to stop them and they _____ (beat) her.
75. Nothing is concrete, nothing is _____ (set) in stone.
76. Rivers are being increasingly _____ (make) use of by man.
77. Science _____ (seek) an effective method of containing the disease.
78. She _____ (sing) and we clapped. She joked and we laughed.
79. She _____ (spend) lots of money on books last year.
80. She _____ (write) to him during basic training and decided to give Ian a chance.
81. She _____ (fight) down her excitement and went on with her work.
82. She _____ (withdraw) her previous remarks, and apologized.
83. She has _____ (fall) in love with a man half her age.
84. She hesitated, and then _____ (put) her hand on Grace's arm.
85. She tried to sell the shares as the stock _____ (slide) to \$ 32.
86. She was totally crazy! She almost _____ (tear) my head off.
87. She was very creative and talented and _____ (speak) a lot of languages.
88. Since then the youth-unemployment rate has _____ (rise) by over a third.
89. Smoking is _____ (forbid) here. Please put your cigarette out.
90. So at the end of this exhausting day, I _____ (swim) long at the village pool and then went home to sleep.
91. Some confusion has _____ (arise) as a result of the new system.
92. Something in me had been _____ (awake).
93. Suddenly the kids, who had been eavesdropping, _____ (fly) into the room.
94. Thanks for reminding. I've _____ (forget) all about his coming this afternoon.
95. That stupid lorry driver has _____ (go) and jammed our car in.
96. The _____ (write) constitution of the United States was adopted in 1787.
97. The banquet is being _____ (hold) in an atmosphere of friendship and cordiality.
98. The candles on the Christmas tree _____ (light) up the room.
99. The chemist has _____ (win) worldwide recognition.
100. The children _____ (eat) until no food remained on the table.
101. The company has _____ (grow) rapidly in the last five years.
102. The decision has _____ (split) some families.
103. The girl had hardly _____ (ring) the bell before the door was opened suddenly, and her friend rushed out to greet her.
104. The more they are _____ (understand), the more mysterious they become.
105. The most serious violent incident came when people _____ (throw) stones at opposition leader.
106. The night before the test I was _____ (overcome) by fear and despair.
107. The play will be _____ (show) again in the Beijing theatre, on September 25.
108. The proposals are an attempt to get the country _____ (rid) of political corruption.
109. The remains of the meal were _____ (feed) to the dog.
110. The sun that _____ (shine) on the British Empire had passed midday.

111. The tomato is technically a fruit, although it is _____ (eat) as a vegetable.
112. The train _____ (draw) in and all the passengers got off.
113. The union decided to stop out until their demands were _____ (meet).
114. These are Grimm's fairy tales _____ (retell) in English.
115. They _____ (dig) in and waited for the enemy's attack.
116. They _____ (hide) themselves in the mountain for half a year.
117. They are _____ (send) abroad because the Chinese firms they work for are expanding.
118. They have _____ (begin) to piece together the whole history of the universe, from the big bang to the present day.
119. They waited until the moon _____ (rise).
120. They were _____ (beat) to death with baseball bats.
121. This part of the hospital was _____ (build) on later.
122. To investigate that, they _____ (run) a follow-up experiment which had two different descriptions of the dead David?
123. Tom used to be very _____ (withdraw) but he's really come out of his shell since Susan took an interest in him.
124. We _____ (sow) our vegetable seeds yesterday.
125. We asked about our pilot after he had _____ (fly) over the enemy's land.
126. We have _____ (deal) with that firm for many years.
127. We have not always been _____ (teach) to think for ourselves.
128. We now enjoy these comforts of which formerly we had only _____ (hear).
129. We sought long and hard but _____ (find) no answer.
130. What is the most difficult task you have _____ (undertake)?
131. Wheels are in a machine _____ (drive) by an endless belt.
132. When I _____ (arise) from the chair, my father and El's father were in deep conversation.
133. When I _____ (awake), I found the ship devoid of all crew.
134. When I entered the room, the clock _____ (strike) five.
135. When the bombing started, the population _____ (flee) to places of safety.
136. When was the last time you _____ (sweep) a room?
137. While cleaning his shotgun he had accidentally _____ (blow) his own brains out.
138. Why would you hire someone who _____ (bid) higher than me?
139. Within months the family had _____ (take) back control of the company and the investors had earned returns of more than 50%.
140. You _____ (mistake) when you thought I laughed at you.
141. She has _____ (throw) the worn gloves.
142. You have certainly _____ (catch) the sun today. Your nose is red.
143. You know who _____ (stick) him with a knife last night?
144. You've become quiet since you _____ (quit) baseball.

高中英语 2162 核心词汇打卡 (乱序版)

一共 54 个 List, 每个 list 包含 40 个单词
记忆模糊的词, 做好标记, 定期循环背诵

List 1

closed	solid	firm	abandon
grab	nest	global	moreover
command	medium	hurricane	gas
drown	passion	deed	stare
charm	valid	mission	jog
uncertain	enormous	elsewhere	medal
fiction	reward	council	announcement
railway	mobile phone	bid	economic
ripe	distant	regardless	launch
endanger	purpose	devoted	arrange

List 2

formal	civil	convincing	pretend
author	closely	lane	web
exist	honey	massive	assess
procedure	negative	elderly	suspect
quote	respond	wine	workshop
cure	agreement	behalf	disturb
background	flame	confidence	former
cage	senior	statue	management
soap	chat	migration	sunrise
accuse	motherland	mistaken	perform

List 3

march	delightful	fond	ox
found	dull	achievement	bill
concert	supply	suppose	power
expansion	engage	approval	ignore
proof	historic	marketing	painter
description	kindergarten	assist	unemployed
conference	route	source	aircraft
useless	breakthrough	architect	boost
right-handed	Europe	drama	unwilling
average	piano	detail	realise / realize

List 4

belongings	gene	approve	acceptance
disappointed	vivid	strategy	confused
tongue	collective	confirm	apart
essential	package	chest	protein
popularity	reputation	erupt	demanding
compass	action	wireless	basic

lung	vain	long-term	argument
secure	thus	surgery	debt
literary	narrowly	essay	witness
recall	percentage	celebration	error

List 5

bench	broadcast	institute	plate
drunk	rate	maximum	embarrassment
photograph	spare	prohibit	project
curtain	homeless	parrot	recognise / recognize
considerate	champion	publication	literature
downward	existence	disability	unique
disagreement	shortly	performer	stretch
selfish	relay	style	puzzle
believe	expression	childhood	partly
bomb	overcome	sweat	enjoyable

List 6

sorrow	add	symptom	consideration
grand	quality	root	guilty
solve	consult	priority	facility
passage	amusement	unlike	swallow
ash	ease	wrap	remains
threat	rewrite	shrink	chemical
justice	athlete	self	garage
confusing	specially	battle	greedy
shopkeeper	defeat	officially	disorder
practical	counter	poster	objective

List 7

camel	murder	issue	truly
potential	latter	mankind	misunderstanding
tube	unite	determine	altogether
kindly	lead	academic	rescue
arm	due	vase	scarce
scared	accidentally	technician	spokesman
rough	raise	machinery	critic
subjective	bacterium (bacteria)	reserve	servant
abuse	barrier	beauty	evidence
contemporary	chart	disaster	survival

List 8

intention	accompany	rapidly	tip
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surrounding	packet	trail	per
satisfy	common	industry	signature
propose	freezing	courage	satisfaction
bond	although	explore	tyre / tire
niece	choose	assistant	pin
breath	human being	instruct	elect
decorate	obviously	concerned	operate
species	expectation	amused	dive
concept	fund	familiar	offer

List 9

smooth	transfer	skil(l)ful	overseas
highly	exhibit	greatly	disagree
advertisement	limit	scold	annoyed
loose	absent	analyse / analyze	claim
mineral	bone	steam	tutor
dioxide	upset	reaction	finding
reference	castle	lip	emerge
appearance	union	bore	funeral
determination	wooden	goal	alternative
awkward	civilization/civilisation	brave	plus

List 10

title	false	determined	devotion
act	receiver	discovery	crossroads
image	yeah	changeable	submit
recite	yell	publisher	adopt
track	manage	worthwhile	prevent
satisfactory	continue	address	wealthy
extremely	greet	media	inspire
digital	shore	cruel	chairman
failure	permit	historical	jar
spot	ahead	antique	beyond

List 11

distribute	indoors	proper	burden
value	membership	leap	vast
destroy	severe	reception	acceptable
identify	connection	development	addict
examine	reject	tendency	committee
immediate	nationwide	mislead	sign
temple	decision	suck	beer
manner	production	affection	agricultural

mommy	ownership	immediately	approach
impressive	negotiate	innocent	musical

List 12

protection	import	publish	scar
recycle	offence / offense	technology	individual
sculpture	casual	neat	theft
conduct	worldwide	overweight	account
mail	fluency	sickness	criticize / criticise
rail	security	apparently	attract
predict	tale	bunch	lack
solution	effect	vision	competition
conscious	sight	finger	column
affair	firmly	accessible	revolution

List 13

platform	specifically	district	memory
mount	view	mystery	consist
outstanding	injure	collection	make-up
garment	eyesight	somewhat	overall
laptop	freely	hunter	measure
income	employee	misfortune	target
novel	instance	designer	wipe
yearly	dim	gentle	prove
amuse	pause	recorder	investment
electric	economy	astonish	sunlight

List 14

flexible	significance	master	million
harmony	instruction	diamond	settlement
precious	declare	sunset	structure
weed	resemble	likely	occur
tiring	contribution	criminal	cooperate
extend	presentation	fierce	factor
staff	mixture	bite	thirdly
process	concentrate	highlight	dam
second-hand	culture	wave	despair
resource	oxygen	identity	alongside

List 15

uncomfortable	abroad	studio	rather
purse	ending	darkness	case
check	wool	tap	oneself

enthusiasm	frequency	voluntary	particularly
software	definition	current	decrease
memorial	host	tone	disappear
freedom	absence	candidate	exchange
anyway	access	employment	deposit
port	fame	gymnastics	suggest
layer	dismiss	roll	treasure

List 16

characteristic	outgoing	religion	forecast
thief	topic	opera	inform
actual	electricity	hardship	difficulty
joy	code	lawyer	fair
daylight	despite	struggle	official
artificial	illegal	decoration	iron
evaluate	satellite	hunger	event
polish	extreme	earn	misunderstand
tight	urge	companion	survive
benefit	emperor	appreciate	diet

List 17

race	claw	flour	butter
ocean	editor	delighted	purchase
drill	attention	advance	highway
conflict	pack	operator	drawer
chapter	nail	means	besides
humanity	scholar	especially	composition
session	release	cloth	avenue
remind	pipe	honesty	journal
thorough	material	necessarily	royal
anyhow	advanced	switch	drum

List 18

emotion	electrical	facial	spoil
lean	connected	religious	expense
remark	enjoyment	deny	assign
ambulance	hug	fantasy	innovation
grasp	violence	reservation	chorus
hono(u)r	cottage	agent	jet
broom	bay	domestic	prisoner
whistle	basically	associate	guide
actually	wheat	digest	skip
intend	powerful	active	bare

List 19

shock	stage	stimulate	pace
cast	psychological	orbit	device
relationship	unfortunately	experience	promise
comment	millimetre	admire	pregnant
saving	flight	system	happening
estimate	qualified	atmosphere	nuclear
promotion	quiz	evil	function
performance	optimistic	landscape	apparent
concern	follow	circle	informal
mental	pub	occupy	sort

List 20

experiment	application	cigarette	float
delicate	dig	discount	cycle
skin	wildlife	majority	stadium
commit	outline	equipment	divorce
liquid	shelter	pence	polar
complex	fur	participation	soccer
credit	trend	arrest	restore
giant	communicate	nevertheless	correspond
muscle	disadvantage	entry	avoid
worthy	mud	damage	delight

List 21

eager	direction	log	remarkable
instant	eagle	rebuild	exactly
recording	informed	chance	blow
wisely	depress	recognition	assume
secondly	ambition	submission	technique
desert	proposal	downtown	numerous
urgent	provide	wedding	previous
invite	dramatic	campus	butterfly
capable	effort	contact	annoy
tremble	register	related	guarantee

List 22

emergency	phenomenon	widespread	certificate
complain	extra	consider	telescope
yawn	faith	portable	nationality
recent	researcher	concentration	odd
paragraph	expedition	swing	anxious
dolphin	legend	calorie	equip

fog	investigate	monitor	risk
meanwhile	form	setting	various
rhythm	criticism	motor	regulation
hesitate	infect	fist	growth

List 23

blanket	native	apologize / apologise	sympathy
pyramid	philosophy	dependent	resist
horrible	correspondence	insight	mosquito
achieve	commitment	gap	consume
classification	recommendation	bat	flat
interact	till	narrow	belong
generation	anxiety	regularly	craft
nonstop	directly	aid	totally
attend	complaint	talent	endangered
merchant	allowance	replace	awesome

List 24

bar	drag	enthusiastic	tax
encourage	shot	bow	begin
valley	user	ray	whisper
disapprove	whale	virus	link
travel(l)ing	border	quit	wag
cover	anticipate	afford	board
salary	jazz	bound	mine
feature	object	cancel	thirst
regard	mirror	pine	sew
define	crew	leak	alike

List 25

navy	explode	underwater	campaign
sensitive	postage	situation	extension
finance	subway	representative	enlarge
shoot	conclude	period	protect
require	capital	ad	tradition
album	given	evolve	mark
smoker	republic	miserable	injury
appoint	classify	classical	plot
logic	donation	enterprise	responsible
assignment	reliable	millionaire	enable

List 26

anniversary	storage	mom	strictly
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throughout	judg(e)ment	colleague	net
heroine	unemployment	drug	gradual
junior	comfort	company	election
fresh	basis	compose	backward
helmet	motorbike	guidance	appear
applicant	dirt	absolutely	reduce
assessment	efficiency	litre / liter	tick
bury	mayor	compete	discourage
cash	distinct	ability	graduation

List 27

expert	amount	curiosity	disease
principle	unnecessary	novelist	moral
rude	inner	sustainable	originally
brand	resistance	alcohol	generally
mist	relieve	gesture	locate
convince	learning	rank	reading
definitely	fold	deadline	perfectly
specialize / specialise	tent	lamp	lecture
graduate	react	entertain	fade
backward(s)	flesh	prison	straw

List 28

jungle	impress	clerk	journalist
thought	different	volcano	internal
education	souvenir	toast	particular
trap	loudly	ancestor	patience
wrist	significant	combine	treatment
argue	kindness	undergo	bend
scenery	shadow	nutrition	embarrassed
conservation	energetic	laundry	limited
politics	request	substitute	loss
luggage	revision	interrupt	grateful

List 29

bottom	stuff	cupboard	contribute
trick	product	easy-going	motorcycle
depend	strength	harm	accountant
summary	scan	bother	conclusion
association	indicate	contest	doubt
financial	creature	refer	govern
ridiculous	angle	starve	seed
foundation	fuel	explosion	ache

signal	obtain	carve	alarm
behavio(u)r	appropriate	renew	properly

List 30

nephew	discuss	remote	context
vehicle	rely	furniture	united
physical	clinic	region	plastic
primitive	sufficient	firework	rag
deal	dozen	ski	salesman
underline	church	passive	surf
worn	cautious	fault	blame
male	slight	indeed	feedback
bath	sightseeing	superior	practice
deliver	similarity	cell	chain

List 31

twin	relate	steady	sponsor
quantity	spread	adjust	preserve
depression	bachelor	folk	oppose
conversation	panic	ensure	license / licence
control	modem	initial	sincerely
bravery	annual	retell	feast
neglect	band	youth	protest
base	gain	insect	inch
tablet	sink	increase	downstairs
appreciation	reflection	poisonous	beneath

List 32

calm	insist	wolf	seek
exploit	affect	reproduce	specific
therefore	employer	sailor	attraction
direct	decline	occasion	bet
uneasy	scream	career	intervention
convenient	impressed	dare	biology
persuade	freeze	treat	glance
gifted	vice	drought	ceiling
draft	laughter	advocate	express
promote	series	policy	mood

List 33

conductor	develop	virtual	educate
strengthen	illustrate	output	wherever
discover	tourism	transform	brief

printing	vote	eventually	type
constant	explanation	specialist	tank
rid	pile	organism	rob
ancient	volume	plug	shelf
pill	construction	shortcoming	entertainment
incident	calendar	imagine	poverty
athletic	schedule	surroundings	unpleasant

List 34

shift	fool	permission	exhausted
hatch	monthly	temporary	god
motivate	shade	difference	grown-up
improve	anger	universe	cultural
contain	unforgettable	content	legal
compare	award	fortunate	cattle
aloud	discipline	opinion	estate
heated	complicated	normally	undertake
operation	announce	indoor	plain
increasingly	debate	mysterious	distinguish

List 35

terrify	thinking	judge	slave
blank	following	lightning	inn
according to	afterward(s)	being	chase
frequently	consequence	beginning	edition
congratulation	keen	contrary	patient
approximately	lap	flashlight	excitement
sense	snack	P.M. / p.m. / PM / pm	communication
hole	trial	separation	hardly
pressure	mend	comedy	cotton
wage	noble	gravity	possess

List 36

outer	retire	temper	amazed
traditional	timetable	circumstance	forward
weapon	bark	budget	organ
minded	belief	bring	regular
emphasis	download	clue	professor
experienced	clarify	accident	seaside
opposite	clay	aged	competitor
competitive	sympathetic	separate	pronounce
restrict	activity	voyage	helpless
organization / organisation	attitude	progress	advertise

List 37

custom	fantastic	frightened	beneficial
feather	cause	branch	expand
absorb	reform	irrigation	requirement
though	fare	mainly	soul
convenience	selection	ought to	support
chief	handle	status	gallery
visible	blog	greeting	poison
warning	rot	slavery	path
hunt	accurate	brehtaking	demand
otherwise	captain	scale	response

List 38

diverse	choice	dessert	thirsty
flash	block	eve	customer
rent	emotional	accommodation	design
shortage	organic	warn	recovery
respect	household	multiple	carpet
translation	vary	lifestyle	continent
cave	upward(s)	force	book
interaction	via	goodness	frog
disappointment	appointed	mature	depth
forbid	coach	exact	seize

List 39

marathon	volunteer	destruction	theme
moment	payment	cancer	awful
position	figure	towel	attach
fail	rarely	logical	photography
headmaster	aware	tractor	curious
enrich	transportation	complete	invest
forgive	garbage	quarrel	stove
accustomed	government	file	congratulate
update	weaken	origin	item
pronunciation	harmonious	exit	mountainous

List 40

unfair	pavement	agriculture	crime
depart	escape	admit	consultant
airline	sadness	multicultural	humorous
recover	urban	allow	reflect
emphasize / emphasise	privately	tough	stress
actively	loan	course	nation

balance	container	visual	ashamed
necklace	customs	withdraw	slip
department	overnight	punishment	frequent
fasten	advise	profit	typical

List 41

sharpen	sharp	coming	dinosaur
mailbox	settle	leather	chemistry
nowadays	surface	bake	raw
motion	Easter	mild	intelligent
percent	flavo(u)r	adjustment	resolve
employ	standard	psychology	distinction
unlikely	European	breathe	partner
encouragement	billion	undoubtedly	seminar
fax	interval	location	jam
amazing	tension	comfortable	attempt

List 42

rare	unconscious	apology	electronic
hire	hono(u)rable	fashion	crisis
reveal	harvest	differ	baggage
province	hang	consumer	sex
petrol	embarrassing	load	leadership
flood	random	teenager	effective
consumption	occupation	midnight	presence
grant	mess	possession	advice
reasonable	grocery	scratch	available
mop	suburb	political	metal

List 43

queue	hike	halfway	resident
edge	passer-by	habitat	suffer
pump	merely	deadly	focus
transport	arise	commission	disturbing
normal	condition	glare	warmth
label	grain	commercial	revise
personality	strike	survey	responsibility
sharpener	cream	territory	kingdom
independent	visa	imply	create
acquire	ambitious	preference	pond

List 44

addition	advantage	network	envy
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destination	sceptical / skeptical	seal	vocabulary
federal	administration	energy	dawn
ban	globe	equal	calculate
split	female	property	press
inspiration	string	fence	adapt
continuous	honestly	mostly	romantic
degree	data	academy	produce
proceed	scene	upper	prefer
fixed	shark	crowded	climate

List 45

incredible	recommend	major	flow
educator	entire	valuable	delivery
agree	variety	decade	battery
leisure	symbol	deserve	range
personnel	midday	institution	expose
handshake	satisfied	favo(u)r	forever
instrument	overcoat	succeed	harmful
insult	uncover	fellow	general
poetry	genius	positive	concrete
unhealthy	fairly	version	mention

List 46

independence	bush	shorten	geography
dragon	howl	acknowledge	cheat
assistance	modest	participate	sail
remove	madam(e)	display	generous
super	upstairs	crowd	bitter
ink	profession	wisdom	attack
community	accept	charity	capacity
tobacco	aggressive	stock	endless
connect	opportunity	finish	uniform
luxury	occasionally	motivation	desire

List 47

subject	channel	relief	carbon
turning	outing	enhance	ward
final	tune	relation	thread
obey	clothing	impact	director
broad	quilt	tear	fascinating
brilliant	tram	overlook	discussion
backpack	construct	disappoint	reality
owe	violent	aspect	unfortunate

surround	celebrity	pedestrian	boom
concerning	photographer	sidewalk	suggestion

List 48

install	inspection	boil	observe
relevant	mechanic	sadly	addicted
playmate	contrast	confuse	victim
bear	apply	select	sample
sailing	ruin	arrival	relative
intelligence	pleasant	twist	input
hammer	cafe	monument	oral
challenge	agency	click	costume
roof	schoolmate	qualification	league
fox	further	dust	aside

List 49

category	excite	maintain	character
delay	tricky	detect	confident
slightly	program(me)	sacrifice	invitation
B.C. / BC	audience	technical	section
impression	troublesome	translator	hook
crash	mobile	brush	jewel(le)ry
housing	belt	gradually	fetch
distance	difficult	authority	suitable
unknown	goose	charge	opponent
equally	automatic	outcome	military

List 50

dial	frightening	housewife	appeal
poet	amaze	prepared	whichever
humo(u)r	apartment	organize / organise	insurance
tasty	zone	swell	tunnel
harbo(u)r	typewriter	extraordinary	scholarship
goods	reduction	taxpayer	chew
establish	creative	handwriting	frighten
influence	challenging	puzzled	sigh
division	stair	bathe	astonished
alcoholic	fountain	search	inspect

List 51

fortunately	peak	rural	export
suit	ceremony	county	mass
demonstrate	flu	soil	stream

travel(l)er	document	stick	collapse
suddenly	adventure	describe	collect
movement	qualify	grill	universal
boring	heaven	steel	pattern
owing to	behave	convey	brochure
wire	tragedy	slim	secondary
donate	occupied	damp	minister

List 52

considerable	running	disabled	efficient
fate	ideal	wander	terms
celebrate	spiritual	arrangement	suffering
automobile	radiation	exhibition	guideline
solar	stable	necessity	realistic
tin	accent	alive	equality
industrial	adult	tense	fortune
classic	engine	gather	vital
ordinary	labo(u)r	lightly	throat
moving	stability	soldier	crop

List 53

practically	pot	contract	greenhouse
routine	defence / defense	bargain	cheque
infer	rating	entirely	critical
desperate	sheet	represent	fancy
patent	doll	statistics	fry
involve	analysis	statement	psychologist
beat	convinced	footstep	shallow
fully	aim	splendid	suitcase
devote	pole	imagination	attractive
admission	court	whoever	citizen

List 54

foggy	beg	threaten	tend
exceptional	element	ministry	decide
breast	dormitory	bored	bee
brick	trunk	sweep	divide
button	weakness	theory	safely
pianist	obvious	creation	high-rise
defend	comparison	championship	professional
refresh	sum	confusion	core
hold	broken	overhead	original
phrase	boot	envelope	appointment
kick	pour		

读后续写【心理情绪】描写 20 类 80 句

(一) 喜悦

1. Her smile **bloomed like a flower**.

她的笑容像花朵一样绽放。

2. A **bright smile spread across her face**.

她脸上洋溢着灿烂的笑容。

3. He was in high spirits, and **felt like being on top of the world**.

他情绪高涨, 感觉自己好像站在了世界之巅。

4. She laughed, **her eyes shining / twinkling with excitement**.

她笑了起来, 她的眼睛因兴奋而闪闪发光。

(二) 同情

1. She **pressed my hand in sympathy**.

她握了握我的手表示同情。

2. **Driven by a sense of sympathy**, I called out, "..."

出于同情, 我喊道: "....."

3. Franklin stood silently, **torn by sorrow and compassion**, weighing what to say.

当富兰克林默默地站着, 悲伤和同情让他心碎, 犹豫着该说些什么。

4. Seeing her condition, I immediately **felt a huge sympathy for her**. It was coming deep from within my heart.

看到她的情况, 我立即对她产生了极大的同情。这种感觉深深地发自我的内心。

(三) 感动

1. **Tears welled up in her eyes**.

她泪如泉涌。

2. A **warm current rose in her heart**.

一股暖流涌上她的心头。

3. **With tears streaming down her face**, she thanked him again and again.

她泪流满面, 再三感谢她。

4. I was deeply moved by what he had done, **tears rolling down without control**.

我被他的所作所为深深打动了, 泪水情不自禁地夺眶而出。

5. **Tears dropping from his eyes**, he ran to Mum's warm hug, and said gently " Mum, thank you."

他热泪盈眶, 跑向妈妈温暖的拥抱, 温柔地说: "妈妈, 谢谢你。"

(四) 宽慰

1. Hearing this, I **felt a warm flow spreading inside of me**.

听到这话, 我感到一股暖流在我体内蔓延。

2. She **ran her fingers through my hair** and said, "Things are going to be fine."

她用手指抚摸着我的头发说: "一切都会好起来的。"

3. He **reached out his hand with his finger forming a " heart "**, saying, "I'll always be there with you."

他伸出手, 用手指捏成"心形", 说: "我将永远与你同在"。

4. **She held my hands, weeping,** " Thank you so much! You have no idea how much this means to me."

她握着我的手哭着说: "非常感谢! 你不知道这对我有多重要。"

(五) 鼓励

1. My mom always encourages me, **wearing a smile on her face**,

妈妈总是面带微笑鼓励我。

2. He smiled with satisfaction, **patting me on the shoulder** and said, "Well done!"

他满意地笑了, 拍了拍我的肩膀说: "做得好!"

3. "You matter." I said that sentence to myself, **feeling a warm glow spreading inside of me**.

"你很重要。"我对自己说了这句话, 感到一股暖意在我体内蔓延。

4. **Thanks to the encouragement**, which calms me down gradually, I began to accept that failure is a part of great value.

多亏了鼓励, 我渐渐平静下来, 我开始接受失败是天赋价值的一部分。

(六) 希望

1. **A spark of hope burnt in their hearts**.

他们心中燃起了希望的火花。

2. **Life bloomed with happiness and hope**.

生活充满了幸福和希望。

3. **Hope for the best and prepare for the worst**.

抱最好的希望, 做最坏的打算。

4. After all the problems, we are finally beginning to **see some light at the end of the tunnel**.

在经历了这么多困难之后, 我们终于看到了曙光。

(七) 激动

1. **His face is glowing with excitement**.

他的脸因激动而容光焕发。

2. **He was so thrilled that he could hardly speak**.

他激动得几乎说不出话来。

3. **She felt her heart racing and her blood rushing**.

她的心跳加速, 热血沸腾。

4. **A shiver of excitement passed through her stomach** when she heard the news.

听到这个消息, 她激动得胃里直打颤。

(八) 愤怒

1. **His voice trembled with anger**.

他的声音因愤怒而颤抖。

2. **He was really angry, shaking his fists**.

他非常生气, 挥动着拳头。

3. Her color went up, **a heavy rage came over her like a dark cloud**.

她的脸色涨了起来, 一股沉重的怒气像一片乌云笼罩着她。

4. He stormed out of the room with anger, **shutting the door hard behind him**.

他怒气冲冲地冲出了房间, 重重地关上了门。

(九) 悲伤

1. He stood silently, **tears rolling down his cheeks**.

他默默地站着, 泪水顺着脸颊流了下来。

2. **She burst into tears** and ran out of the room.

她哭了起来, 跑出了房间。

3. She shook her head miserably, **tears pouring down her cheeks**.

她痛苦地摇了摇头, 泪水顺着脸颊流下。

3. She walked to me, **with great sorrow, the light in her eyes darkened**, and said with sadness, "I failed."

她走到我面前，悲痛万分，眼睛里的光芒暗了下来，悲伤地说：“我失败了。”

(十) 惊恐

1. **A flood of fear welled up in her heart.**

一股恐惧涌上心头。

2. **Scared and shocked, she couldn't say a word.**

她又害怕又震惊，一句话也说不出来。

3. **He froze with fear, too scared to move an inch.**

他吓得僵住了，不敢动弹。

4. **Her face turned pale and stood there, tongue-tied.**

他的脸色变得苍白，站在那里，舌头打结。

5. The sight of the fierce wolf, Mike felt so scared that **his throat tightened and his knees felt weak.**

看到那只凶猛的狼，迈克感到非常害怕，喉咙发紧，膝盖发软。

(十一) 紧张

1. **His heart beat wildly and his legs trembled.**

他的心脏狂跳着，双腿颤抖着。

2. **His heart beat so violently that he felt like sitting on pins and needles.**

他的心跳得如此剧烈，他感到如坐针毡。

3. He was about to respond when he **felt his tongue tied up and palms sweating.**

他正要回答时，感到舌头被绑住了，手掌开始出汗。

4. As the bus got closer and closer, **Tom 's heart beat so violently that he felt nearly breathless.**

公共汽车越来越近了，汤姆的心脏剧烈跳动，几乎呼吸困难。

(十二) 悔改

1. I stood there, **with regretful tears in my eyes.**

我站在那里，眼里含着遗憾的泪水。

2. On hearing the bad news, **she felt extremely guilty.**

听到这个坏消息，她感到非常内疚。

3. **Desperate and helpless, Jane knelt down with tears of regret streaming down her cheeks.**

绝望而无助的珍妮跪了下来，后悔的泪水顺着面颊流了下来。

(十三) 困惑

1. **His sudden change in mood completely confused me.**

他的情绪突然变化完全把我弄糊涂了。

2. **We are a little confused about** what we are supposed to be doing.

我们对正在做的事情有点困惑。

3. When I stood on the stage in front of the large audience, **my mind went blank.**

站在舞台上面对大批观众时，我的头脑一片空白。

(十四) 忧虑

1. Worried about the journey, **I was unsettled for the first few days.**

由于担心这次旅行，头几天我心神不宁。

2. He was so nervous about the English test that he **lay awake half the night, worrying.**

他对英语考试感到如此紧张，以至于大半夜都睡不着觉，心神不宁。

(十五) 震惊

1. **It gave me a shock when I realized**

当我意识到....., 我感到震惊。

2. **He froze, with his mouth hanging open.**

他僵住了, 张着嘴。

3. **I jumped to my feet and stepped back in no time, completely at a loss.**

我跳了起来, 立刻后退了一步, 完全不知所措。

4. **Everyone gasped in astonishment as the car came around the last bend.**

汽车驶过最后一个弯道时, 每个人都惊呆了。

(十六) 羞愧

1. **So ashamed did she feel that she was close to tears.**

她感到非常羞愧, 几乎要哭了。

2. **So ashamed was she that she could feel the blood rushed to her face.**

她感到非常羞愧, 甚至能感觉到鲜血涌到脸上。

3. **She felt so ashamed of her foolish behavior that she could feel her face burning.**

她为自己的愚蠢行为感到非常羞愧, 以至于感到脸红了。

(十七) 疲惫

1. **Exhausted, I slid into bed and fell fast asleep.**

我精疲力竭地躺在床上, 很快就睡着了。

2. **"Are we almost there?" she asked, feeling burnt out.**

“我们快到了吗?”她问道, 感到筋疲力尽。

3. **She felt exhausted and sat by the stream resting her aching feet.**

她感到精疲力竭, 坐在溪边休息着疼痛的双脚。

(十八) 孤独

1. **A wave of loneliness washed over her.**

一阵孤独感席卷了她的全身。

2. **Cold with no hope for warmth, she felt like drowning in a crowd of people.**

她感到又冷又无取暖的希望, 感觉就像淹没在一群人中。

(十九) 尴尬

1. **The wife stood there with embarrassment and she felt blood rushing to her face.**

妻子尴尬地站在那里, 感到鲜血涌向脸上。

2. **All the air seemed to disappear and she felt as if the whole world was watching her.**

所有的空气似乎都消失了, 她觉得整个世界都在看着她。

3. **He lowered his head, hesitated for a moment, wondering how to hide his inner embarrassment.**

他低下头, 犹豫了一会儿, 不知道如何掩饰内心的尴尬。

(二十) 绝望

1. **Hearing the news, so desperate was he that he drowned sadness in wine.**

听到这个消息, 他非常绝望, 借酒消愁。

2. **He gazed at the confusion around him and was overwhelmed by a feeling of despair.**

他凝视着周围一片混乱, 感到一阵绝望。

3. **Desperate and helpless, she knelt down, with tears of regret streaming down her cheeks.**

绝望而无助的她跪了下来, 悔恨的泪水顺着面颊流了下来。