



人大英语三级 **红宝书**

北京地区成人本科学士学位

# 英语统一考试 最新预测试卷

刘本政 主编

北京地区成人本科学士学位  
英语统考命题研究委员会

审 定

全面体现新大纲精神  
直击所有考点  
重点剖析新题型



 中国人民大学出版社

# 北京地区成人本科学士学位 英语统一考试最新预测试卷

刘本政 主编

北京地区成人本科学士学位英语统考命题研究委员会 审定

中国人民大学出版社

**图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据**

北京地区成人本科学士学位英语统一考试最新预测试卷/刘本政主编

北京: 中国人民大学出版社, 2007

ISBN 978-7-300-08428-2

I. 北…

II. 刘…

III. 英语-成人教育: 高等教育-习题

IV. H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2007) 第 128989 号

**北京地区成人本科学士学位英语统一考试最新预测试卷**

刘本政 主编

北京地区成人本科学士学位英语统考命题研究委员会 审定

---

出版发行 中国人民大学出版社

社 址 北京中关村大街 31 号

邮政编码 100080

电 话 010-62511242 (总编室)

010-62511398 (质管部)

010-82501766 (邮购部)

010-62514148 (门市部)

010-62515195 (发行公司)

010-62515275 (盗版举报)

网 址 <http://www.crup.com.cn>

<http://www.lkao.net>(中国 1 考网)

经 销 新华书店

印 刷 秦皇岛市昌黎文苑印刷有限公司

规 格 185 mm×260 mm 16 开本

版 次 2007 年 9 月第 1 版

印 张 12

印 次 2007 年 9 月第 1 次印刷

字 数 267 000

定 价 22.00 元

---

**版权所有 侵权必究 印装差错 负责调换**



《北京地区成人本科学士学位英语统一考试应试指南》从诞生至今已经有5年了。该书因其体例新颖，试题分析准确，对命题规律的分析和总结见解独到，极具指导性和权威性，因而成为众多考生必备的复习资料，并被考生誉为“人大英语三级红宝书”。在过去的五年里，先后有近9万考生成为该书的读者，并在当年的考试中直接受益于该书。

2007年上半年，我们组织中国人民大学数十位专家，结合最新大纲对红宝书进行全面修订，推出中国人民大学英语三级红宝书系列，包括《北京地区成人本科学士学位英语统一考试应试指南》、《北京地区成人本科学士学位英语统一考试词汇必备》、《北京地区成人本科学士学位英语统一考试历年真题名家详解》、《北京地区成人本科学士学位英语统一考试最新预测试卷》四册，以新的面貌在中国人民大学出版社出版，从而使红宝书对考生的帮助、辅导更趋全面。

在本套书出版之际，恰逢学位英语考试成绩公布，许多考生向编辑部发来电子邮件或打电话报喜，并对书的修订提出建议。

通过我们多年来对考生的跟踪调查，考生选择人大英语三级红宝书作为复习资料大体有以下原因。

## 1. 教师推荐

大部分成人高校英语教师把人大英语三级红宝书作为必备的教学参考资料，有些老师直接用人大英语三级红宝书作为“授课讲义”。

## 2. 往届师兄师姐和同届考生的强力推荐

人大英语三级红宝书经过五年的修订和再版，在考生中有着良好的口碑。考生复习备考之初，在寻求师兄师姐的指导时，大部分会得到如下答复：用人大英语三级红宝书。一些考生甚至直

接把人大英语三级红宝书的封面贴在学位英语论坛里，并告知考生在什么书店可以买到此书。

### 3. 编写阵容强大，资料权威

本套书的编写人员中，不但有了解考生需要的一线教师骨干，也有多年参与命题阅卷的专家。对大纲考点的准确把握，对命题趋势的敏锐洞悉，使本套书涵盖了历年考试和大纲的考点。《应试指南》在考生中影响较大。我们曾对该书的使用情况做过跟踪调查，结果发现以该书为辅导书的考生的通过率比平均通过率要高30%左右。很多考生都反映我们的题目设计十分接近真题，因而考生们在考试时得心应手，取得了满意的成绩。

本套书的出版和修订工作，多年来一直得到广大教师和考生的支持，希望您在使用本套书过程中继续给予更多的宝贵意见，以便进一步修订完善。反馈意见请发送至：liubenzheng@vip.sina.com。联系电话 010—62510353。

预祝考生金榜题名！

编者

于中国人民大学

2007年7月



《北京地区成人本科学士学位英语统一考试最新预测试卷》是中国人民大学英语三级红宝书系列中的重要的一本书，编者根据新大纲的考试要求和最新命题方向，精心编制了这 10 套模拟题，目的是帮助考生在夯实基础、强化提高的基础上检查复习效果，体验临场实战的感觉。

本书特点之一：

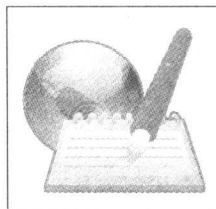
内容新，针对性强，选材广泛，关注历年真题常涉及领域。帮助考生模拟演练，检查复习效果，发现问题与不足，在最后阶段进行针对性的提高。

本书特点之二：

本书是根据考试大纲的要求，结合作者近几年辅导和命题研究的经验，在近几年考试情况的基础上，命制的 10 套与大纲要求完全一致的模拟试题。在编写这 10 套题时，既注重文章内容的深度和广度，使其覆盖更广的知识面，又注重了考题难度的要求，力求接近真题。

编者  
于中国人民大学  
2007 年 7 月

# 目 录



北京地区成人本科学士学位英语统一考试最新预测试卷

模拟试题一.....	1
模拟试题一答案详解.....	9
模拟试题二 .....	18
模拟试题二答案详解 .....	26
模拟试题三 .....	35
模拟试题三答案详解 .....	44
模拟试题四 .....	54
模拟试题四答案详解 .....	62
模拟试题五 .....	70
模拟试题五答案详解 .....	78
模拟试题六 .....	89
模拟试题六答案详解 .....	97
模拟试题七.....	108
模拟试题七答案详解.....	116
模拟试题八.....	127
模拟试题八答案详解.....	135
模拟试题九.....	145
模拟试题九答案详解.....	153
模拟试题十.....	164
模拟试题十答案详解.....	173

# 模拟试题一

## Part I Reading Comprehension (30%)

**Directions:** There are three passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should decide on the best choice and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

### Passage 1

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage.

What exactly is a lie? Is it anything we say which we know is untrue? Or is it something more than that? For example, suppose a friend wants to borrow some money from you. You say "I wish I could help you but I'm short of money myself." In fact, you are not short of money but your friend is in the habit of not paying his debt and you don't want to hurt his feelings by reminding him of this. Is this really a lie?

Professor Jerald Jellison of the University of Southern California has made a scientific study on lying. (76) According to him, women are better liars than men, particularly when telling a "white lie," such as when a woman at a party tells another woman that she likes her dress when she really thinks it looks awful. However, this is only one side of the story. Other researchers say that men are more likely to tell more serious lies, such as making a promise which they have no intention of fulfilling. This is the kind of lie politicians and businessmen are supposed to be particularly skilled at: the lie from which the liar hopes to profit or gain in some way.

Research has also been done into the way people's behavior changes in a number of small, apparently unimportant ways when they lie. It has been found that if they are sitting down at the time, they tend to move about in their chairs more than usual. To the trained observer they are saying, "I wish I were somewhere else now." They also tend to touch certain parts of the face more often, in particular the nose. One explanation of this may be that lying causes a slight increase in blood pressure. The tip of the nose is very sensitive to such changes and the increased pressures make it itch.

Another gesture which gives liars away is what the writer Desmond Morris in his book *Manwatching* calls "the mouth cover." (77) He says there are several typical forms of





this, such as covering part of the mouth with the fingers, touching the upper-lip or putting a finger of the hand at one side of the mouth. Such a gesture can be understood as an unconscious attempt on the part of the liar to stop himself or herself from lying.

Of course, such gestures as rubbing the nose or covering the mouth, or moving about in a chair cannot be taken as proof that the speaker is lying. They simply tend to occur more frequently in this situation. It is not one gesture alone that gives the liar away but a whole number of things, and in particular the context in which the lie is told.

1. According to the passage, a “white lie” seems to be a lie \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. that other people believe
  - B. that other people don't believe
  - C. told in order to avoid offending someone
  - D. told in order to take advantage of someone
2. Research suggests that women \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. are better at telling less serious lies than men
  - B. generally lie far more than men do
  - C. lie at parties more often than men do
  - D. often make promises they intend to break
3. Researchers find that when a person tells lies \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. his blood pressure increases measurably
  - B. he looks very serious
  - C. he tends to make some small changes in his behavior
  - D. he uses his unconscious mind
4. One reason why people sometimes rub their noses when they lie is that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. they wish they were somewhere else
  - B. the nose is sensitive to physical changes caused by lying
  - C. they want to cover their mouths
  - D. they are trying to stop themselves from telling lies
5. The tone of this passage tells us that the writer \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. hates to lie
  - B. enjoys lying
  - C. often tells a lie
  - D. tries to analyze lying

## Passage 2

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage.

Salt is as necessary to life as water. In many areas of Africa people once drank the urine (尿) of animals because they had no other source of salt. Without salt, human beings die.

The human body demands that the amount of salt in the blood always stay the same.

When the body does not get enough salt, it protects itself by letting less salt leave the body in urine and sweat. But it cannot reduce this output to zero. Some salt is always escaping. On a completely saltless diet, like that of some people in Africa, the body steadily loses small amounts of salt through the kidneys (肾) and sweat glands (腺). It then tries to adjust to this loss by speeding up its secretion (分泌) of water. (78) In this way, the body attempts to keep the amount of salt in the blood at the necessary level. The result is a slow drying up of body and, finally, death. The person dies of thirst.

In cases where there is little or no water to drink, the body tries to do the opposite thing. Again, it must keep the salt level in the blood *constant*. Because it has little water, it attempts to stop water from leaving the body and to increase its secretion of salt. But, as with the escaping salt, it cannot be completely successful. Some water still leaves and the person eventually dies of thirst. In short, the body's normal needs for salt and for water are both parts of the same important need to keep the salt level in the blood constant.

6. Some African people once drank animal urine \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. when they were going to die
  - B. because they were thirsty
  - C. because there was little salt
  - D. because they were short of water
7. In order to adjust to the loss of salt, the body \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. loses some blood
  - B. speeds up its secretion of water
  - C. speeds up its secretion of salt
  - D. is drying up slowly
8. Which of the following statements is NOT the result of a lack of salt in the body?
  - A. The body secretes more water.
  - B. The body dries up.
  - C. The person dies of thirst.
  - D. The person gets fatter.
9. What does the word "constant" (Line 2, Para. 3) mean in the passage?
  - A. The same.
  - B. Amount.
  - C. Going up and down.
  - D. Changing.
10. What is the main idea of the passage?
  - A. Salt is very important.
  - B. If their blood salt level is not constant, human beings may die.
  - C. The amount of salt in the body is secreted.
  - D. People can die of thirst.

### Passage 3

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage.

(79) John had bought a packet of cigarettes just before we caught the train and he offered me one as we settled ourselves in our compartment. We were on our way back from a camping holiday; we had lived rough for over a fortnight and even a cigarette was a luxury at that moment.

I felt in my pocket for a box of matches, but could not find any.

"I haven't got any either," said John.



Sitting opposite to us was a man whose face was hidden by a newspaper.

"Excuse me, sir," said John, leaning across. "Could you give me a light, please?"

The newspaper was lowered to reveal a rather elderly man with a stern face.

"This is a no smoking compartment," the man said. He indicated the notice near the window. We apologized and put away our unlit cigarettes.

(80) The man went on, in a rather more kindly way, to warn us against the dangers of smoking.

"I speak as a doctor," he concluded, and after that he went back to reading his newspaper.

When he got out a few stations later, he left his newspaper behind him. We picked it up, eager to find out what had happened while we were on holiday.

"Just look at this," remarked John, pointing to a photograph, "It's the man who was sitting opposite us." Underneath the photograph was an account of a lunatic (精神病者) who had recently escaped. It appeared that he liked to pretend to be a doctor.

11. The friends had spent their holiday \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. on a boat      B. in a tent      C. on a farm      D. with an aunt
12. Their holiday had lasted \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. more than two weeks      B. just two weeks  
C. less than two weeks      D. a week or two
13. The man \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. threw his newspaper away  
B. offered them his newspaper  
C. dropped his newspaper  
D. did not take his newspaper with him
14. The two friends read the newspaper \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. in a hurry      B. with great interest  
C. to pass the time      D. to look at the pictures
15. The man's photograph was in the newspaper because he was \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a doctor      B. a spaceman      C. a madman      D. an actor

## Part II Vocabulary and Structure (30%)

**Directions:** In this part, there are 30 incomplete sentences. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence. Then blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

16. \_\_\_\_\_ the fact that the area had been hit by the severest drought in twenty years, a fairly good harvest was gathered in.  
A. In spite      B. Despite  
C. In spite that      D. Despite of



17. I objected \_\_\_\_\_ the meeting without him.  
A. to have                      B. to having                      C. having                      D. have
18. There was no sense \_\_\_\_\_ him to come early since everything was ready.  
A. to ask    B. to have asked  
C. in asking    D. being asking
19. \_\_\_\_\_ her inexperience, she has done quite a good job.  
A. Provided                      B. Given                      C. Seen                      D. Suppose
20. The movie star \_\_\_\_\_ with your sister, didn't he?  
A. was used to dance    B. used to dancing  
C. used to dance    D. was used to dancing
21. Every means \_\_\_\_\_ since then.  
A. has been trying    B. have been trying  
C. have been tried    D. has been tried
22. "I'd like to buy an expensive camera."  
"Well, we have several models for you \_\_\_\_\_."  
A. to be chosen from    B. of choice  
C. to choose from    D. for choosing
23. The picture reminds me \_\_\_\_\_ the time we spent together in New York.  
A. of    B. in    C. for    D. to
24. I owe you some money. Let me pay you \_\_\_\_\_ now.  
A. back    B. for    C. in    D. to
25. Alone in a deserted house, he was so busy with his research work that he felt \_\_\_\_\_ lonely.  
A. nothing but                      B. anything but                      C. all but                      D. everything but
26. \_\_\_\_\_, the new electronic device they designed is now in regular operation.  
A. With the solved problem    B. With this problem being solved  
C. With the problem solved    D. With this problem to solve
27. We are looking forward to \_\_\_\_\_ to the lecture by the famous professor.  
A. send    B. be sent    C. being sent    D. sending
28. I suddenly realized that he was trying to \_\_\_\_\_ quarrelling with me.  
A. consider    B. enjoy    C. avoid    D. prevent
29. It was not a serious accident; our car needs only some \_\_\_\_\_ repairs.  
A. major    B. secondary    C. minor    D. primary
30. We've \_\_\_\_\_ sugar. Ask Mrs. Jones to lend us some.  
A. run away with    B. run down  
C. run off    D. run out of
31. It is necessary that an efficient worker \_\_\_\_\_ his work on time.  
A. accomplishes    B. can accomplish

- C. accomplish D. has accomplished
32. Mother insisted that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. they are to be back before nine in the evening  
 B. they ought to be back before nine in the evening  
 C. they be back before nine in the evening  
 D. they had to be back before nine in the evening
33. \_\_\_\_\_ can be judged from her eyes, she has no personal hostility to us.  
 A. It B. As C. Which D. That
34. The politician urged that all citizens \_\_\_\_\_ to the polls on election day.  
 A. had gone B. went C. must go D. go
35. No one doubts \_\_\_\_\_ he is the best leader in the company.  
 A. whether B. if C. what D. that
36. Frankly speaking, I'd rather you \_\_\_\_\_ anything about it for the time being.  
 A. didn't do B. haven't C. didn't D. have done
37. Henry looked very much \_\_\_\_\_ when he was caught cheating in the biology exam.  
 A. discouraged B. embarrassed  
 C. disappointed D. bewildered
38. The Anti-Japanese War \_\_\_\_\_ in 1937 and it \_\_\_\_\_ eight years.  
 A. was broken out... lasted B. broke out... lasted  
 C. broke... remained D. had been broken out... kept
39. Hardly had he finished his speech \_\_\_\_\_ the audience started cheering.  
 A. then B. when C. than D. as
40. The child was \_\_\_\_\_ immediately after supper.  
 A. so tired that he went to bed B. enough tired to go to be  
 C. too tired to go to bed D. very tired, he went to bed
41. I did not choose any of the three ways, because I found \_\_\_\_\_ satisfactory.  
 A. neither of them B. either of them  
 C. none of them D. none of it
42. How we \_\_\_\_\_ a chance to visit your great country!  
 A. looked for B. longed for C. waited for D. went for
43. Don't \_\_\_\_\_ to let me know if there is anything I can do for you.  
 A. reject B. prevent C. hesitate D. refuse
44. Children shouldn't leave their toys on the floor. They should \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. put out them B. put off them  
 C. put them away D. put them off
45. The traveler brought back some \_\_\_\_\_ of the rocks from the mountains.  
 A. samples B. specimens C. selections D. examples

### Part III Identification (10%)

**Directions:** Each of the following sentences has four underlined parts marked A, B, C and D. Identify the ONE that is not correct. Then blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

46. If you take a ten-or fifteen-minutes vacation into the realm of imagination  
each day, you may add much to the excitement and enjoyment of your life.
47. Susan, together with her husband and two sons, are to arrive on the evening  
flight.
48. Only in this way we can win the match.
49. Scientists and economists believe that human being can never use away all the  
mineral resources on Earth.
50. When I got to the cinema, the film had already started; I ought to get there  
earlier.
51. Einstein's relativity theory is the only one what can explain such phenomena.
52. I can't help to think it would be fun to play such an exciting game with them.
53. Riding on the swings (秋千) and playing with the ducks in the pond was our  
children's greatest pleasure when we took them to the park.
54. Paul suggested that they meet in the front of the school gate at one o'clock  
Friday afternoon.
55. Smith sold most of his belongings. He has hardly nothing left in the house.

### Part IV Cloze (10%)

**Directions:** There are 20 blanks in the following passage, and for each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D at the end of the passage. You should choose ONE answer that best fit into the passage. Then blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Do you forget to turn off the lights and heaters when you go out of a room? In 2040 it will not 56 . They will turn themselves off—and on again when you return. A sensor will 57 the presence of a human and turn the systems on, and when the humans 58



it will turn them off again.

The sensors will work 59 the central home computer, and they will do much more than just turn the fires and lights on and off for you. They will detect 60 electrical appliances, plugs or switches, 61 them so that they cannot harm anyone and then 62 you that they need 63. They will detect fire and if you are out of the house, the computer will call the fire brigade. It will also call the police 64 the sensors detect an intruder (闯入者). This will not be too difficult 65 the locks on the 66 doors will be electronic. You will open them using your 67 card—the one you use for 68 — maybe using a number 69 only to you.

The computer will be 70 than a fireman-policeman servant. It will be an entertainer, and most of your 71 will come 72 into your home. It does now, 73 by 2040 “entertainment” will 74 much more. For one thing, you will be able to take 75 actively, rather than just watching...

- |                     |                  |                |                  |
|---------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|
| 56. A. matter       | B. function      | C. work        | D. mind          |
| 57. A. evaluate     | B. uncover       | C. detect      | D. expose        |
| 58. A. retire       | B. leave         | C. withdraw    | D. retreat       |
| 59. A. during       | B. in            | C. through     | D. between       |
| 60. A. displeasing  | B. unpleasant    | C. faulty      | D. mistaken      |
| 61. A. depart       | B. isolate       | C. divide      | D. break         |
| 62. A. warn         | B. tell          | C. persuade    | D. assure        |
| 63. A. mending      | B. reference     | C. separation  | D. repair        |
| 64. A. will         | B. should        | C. shall       | D. can           |
| 65. A. unless       | B. if            | C. when        | D. because       |
| 66. A. inside       | B. outside       | C. outstanding | D. obvious       |
| 67. A. personal     | B. personnel     | C. particular  | D. general       |
| 68. A. hiring       | B. buying        | C. renewing    | D. shopping      |
| 69. A. realized     | B. adapted       | C. known       | D. informed      |
| 70. A. more         | B. much          | C. many        | D. fewer         |
| 71. A. achievements | B. announcements | C. improvement | D. entertainment |
| 72. A. only         | B. right         | C. correctly   | D. fast          |
| 73. A. but          | B. or            | C. other       | D. then          |
| 74. A. intend       | B. understand    | C. mean        | D. program       |
| 75. A. part         | B. place         | C. step        | D. action        |

## Part V Translation (20%)

### Section A

**Directions:** In this part there are five sentences which you should translate into Chinese. These sentences are all taken from the 3 passages you have just read in the part of



*Reading Comprehension. You can refer back to the passages so as to identify their meanings in the context.*

76. According to him, women are better liars than men.

77. He says there are several typical forms of this, such as covering part of the mouth with the fingers, touching the upper-lip or putting a finger of the hand at one side of the mouth.

78. In this way, the body attempts to keep the amount of salt in the blood at the necessary level. The result is a slow drying up of body and, finally, death. The person dies of thirst.

79. John had bought a packet of cigarettes just before we caught the train and he offered me one as we settled ourselves in our compartment.

80. The man went on, in a rather more kindly way, to warn us against the dangers of smoking.

## Section B

*Directions: In this part, there are five sentences in Chinese. You should translate them into English. Be sure to write clearly.*

81. 大学生参加社会实践是很重要的。
82. 只要我们开动脑筋,一定会想出新点子。
83. 这个房间恰好同那个房间一样大。
84. 这就是第一次世界大战爆发的地方。
85. 我过去对发音注意得更多一些就好了。

## 模拟试题一答案详解

### Part I Reading Comprehension

#### Passage 1

#### 一、文章总体结构分析

全篇围绕“谎言”这一主题展开叙述:第一段通过举例及疑问的方式探讨究竟什么才算是谎言;第二段介绍了南加州大学的 Jerald Jellison 教授做过一个关于说谎的科学研究结论,即男人和女人说谎是不同的,男人更可能说更严重的谎言;第三段则介绍了说谎时行为上的一些细微改变;第四段主要讲述了说谎时“捂嘴”这一具体行为;最后又补充说明以上举止并不能构成讲话者正在说谎的证据,而是一系列的事情,特别是说谎者说谎的上下文背景才能证明他在说谎。





## 二、试题具体分析

1. 【答案】C。本题考查的是考生对细节的把握，答案对应于文章第一、二段。第一段中“you don't want to hurt his feelings by reminding him of this.”第二段又用举例的方法解释了 white lie 的含义。这个例子就是“such as when a woman at a party tells another woman that she likes her dress when she really thinks it looks awful.”

2. 【答案】A。本题考查的也是考生对细节的把握，答案对应文章的第二段。该段比较了男人和女人说谎的不同，并说明男人更可能说更严重的谎言。参见第二段中句子：“Other researchers say that men are more likely to tell more serious lies...”这里的比较就是与前一句中女人撒谎相比。

3. 【答案】C。本题考查的也是考生对细节的把握，答案对应于第三段第一句：Research has also been done into the way people's behavior changes in a number of small, apparently unimportant ways when they lie. 同样有人研究当人们说谎时他们行为的一些细小的、看似不重要的改变。很容易看出答案 C 与该句符合。

4. 【答案】B。本题考查的也是考生对细节的把握，答案对应于第三段最后一句：The tip of the nose is very sensitive to such changes and the increased pressures make it itch. 鼻尖对这样的变化非常敏感，血压的增加使得它发痒，即与 B 选项吻合。

5. 【答案】D。此题考查的是考生对整篇短文的观点的理解。文章首先讲到男人女人说谎的不同，而后又分析说谎时人们行为方式的变化等等，所以文章是在分析说谎。其他选项错误。

## 三、文章长难句分析与佳句赏析

1. In fact, you are not short of money but your friend is in the habit of not paying his debt and you don't want to hurt his feelings by reminding him of this. 实际上，你并不缺钱，但是你的这位朋友却有欠钱不还的习惯，而你又不想提醒他这点而伤害他的感情。

句子结构分析：you are not short of... but your friend is in the habit of... and you don't want to... by...。

2. He says there are several typical forms of this, such as covering part of the mouth with the fingers, touching the upper-lip or putting a finger of the hand at one side of the mouth. 他说有几种典型的动作形式，例如用手指掩住嘴的一部分，摸上嘴唇或者一个手指支在嘴角。

句子结构分析：He says there are several typical forms of this, such as...; cover... with... 用……遮盖。

## 四、核心词汇

short of... 缺乏……；in the habit of... 养成……习惯；pay one's debt 还……的债；remind sb. of... 提醒某人使想起……；liar 说谎者；awful 糟糕的；fulfill 履行，实现，完成；sensitive 敏感的，灵敏的；give... away 出卖……；unconscious 无意识的，不省人