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新概念英语名师导学系列

新概念英语同步互动真题集

(第三册)

新东方名师编写组

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(第三册)

新东方名师编写组 编

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前 言

“可以说我对于英语学习的兴趣是被《新概念英语》这套书激发出来的。由于课文本身很有趣，所以尽管觉得吃力，我却没有任何厌倦情绪。我用了两个多月的时间，就把第二册到第四册的200多篇课文生吞活剥地学完了。我的朋友、现任新东方教育科技集团常务副总裁周成刚，就是在没日没夜地模仿了《新概念英语》的朗读后，获得了一口标准的伦敦口音，最后被英国BBC广播公司看中，变成了BBC的记者和节目主持人。”

——新东方教育科技集团董事长兼总裁俞敏洪

《新概念英语》系列教材的经典性早已不言而喻。作为战斗在一线的新东方老师，在培训过数十万名《新概念英语》学员之中和之后，我们一直在思考一个问题：《新概念英语》这套教材究竟是如何深深地吸引着中国的学生？经过深入研究，我们惊喜地发现《新概念英语》这套教材除了具备一般教材的所有特点之外，还有一个非常显著的特点——与中国现在的考试紧密相关。当我们发现这一点时，那感觉简直是欣喜若狂，因为我们终于找到了《新概念英语》这套教材多年以来一直焕发勃勃生机的原因。经过教学实践的无数次尝试，也是由于我们编写的《新概念英语同步互动习题集》等图书的热销，同时也是在商务印书馆教育图书编辑室主任冯爱珍、编辑马浩岚的鼓励下，我们这些新东方名师集体创作了《新概念英语同步互动真题集》、《新概念英语语法同步互动真题集》、《新概念英语美文欣赏》、《新概念英语名师精讲笔记》等一系列丛书，准确地实现了《新概念英语》的每篇课文与中国现行考试历年真题的完美结合。

《新概念英语》第三册以其文章的通俗易懂，语句的幽默诙谐，语法的全面系统，历来被公认为是最适合大多数英语中级以上水平的朋友课外学习的资料之一。其实，《新概念英语》第三册的意义不仅仅局限于扩充英语知识和开阔眼界，它不该只被当作额外的学习资料与课外充电内容。就我们这几年对《新概念英语》第三册和大学英语四、六级的教学研究与经验，我们认为《新概念英语》第三册应该归属于必学教材，它是大学英语教材的一个提升，是对大学英语语法的一个全面巩固与提高！

本书与《新概念英语》课文同步使用，每册都是根据相应课文内容和要求编写的，与《新概念英语》第三册一一对应。习题集以课文为单位，采取一课一练、同步互动的形式进行编排。习题集由五部分组成，涵盖了课文中所有需要掌握的语法、词汇以及相关的阅读、写作、完型、翻译等，重点、难点突出，紧贴《新概念英语》第三册主题，同步辅导，共同进步。不仅有助于学习者对教材内容的巩固与加深，而且可以有效衡量对重要知识点的掌握程度。

我们在学习《新概念英语》之前，首先要给自己定位，认清自己的水平、需求。比如，如果没有基础或基础薄弱，想要从头开始或想要纠正语音，那么可以选择第一册。如果你想考四级，但是语法薄弱，可以学习第二册。如果你想考六级、雅思、托福等国外考

试,可以学习第三册,如果你想做到写文章流利或参加 GRE、GMAT 等考试,可以选择第四册。一般情况下,前三册的熟练掌握加上自己的努力,就足够让你在六级、雅思、托福考试中脱颖而出。定位准确,才能做到目标明确,才能有信心,才能有切实的收获。

在此只想告诉所有英语学习者,只要你选定《新概念英语》教材,扎扎实实地学好每课强调的重点,应对各种考试不在话下。

下面,让我们一起看一看下面几个真题与《新概念英语》的密切联系:

例 1: I went along thinking of nothing _____, only looking at things around me.

A. in particular B. in harmony C. in doubt D. in brief (四级真题)

解析:我随便走走,没有特别地思考什么问题,只是看看周围的东西。

根据《新概念英语》第三册第 11 课第 7 行(54 页)所讲解的 particular 与 particularly 的区别,看选项:A. 特别地;B. 协调一致;C. 感到,疑惑;D. 简要地说。答案只有 A。

例 2: The idea is to _____ the frequent incidents of collision to test the strength of the wind-shields. (六级真题)

A. assemble B. simulate C. accumulate D. forge

解析:这种想法就是模仿经常发生的碰撞事故以检测挡风玻璃的抗力。

根据《新概念英语》第三册第 10 课第 11 行(50 页)学习了 collision 这一名词。根据句意,看选项:A. 集合,聚集,装配;B. 模拟,模仿,假装,冒充;C. 积聚,堆积;D. 稳步前进,铸造,伪造。答案只有 B。

例 3: _____ in cases where special oxidants are used, fires are the result of a fuel rapidly combining with the oxygen in the air. (TOEFL 真题)

A. There are B. Even though C. How D. Except

解析:除了在使用特殊氧化剂的情况下,火是燃料与空气中的氧迅速结合的结果。

本题要考查的是“except”的用法。答案首选 D。这一考点在教材中多次出现。

综上所述,面对国内外的考试诸如四六级、考研、托福、雅思等,学好《新概念英语》第三册是非常必要的。本书的主要特别之处:

一、强大的编写阵容,编写人员全部由新东方英语教师担任。

二、丰富的试题内容,多样的测试形式,与考试真题密切结合。

三、习题题例编排科学,题型设计合理,题量适中。

四、重点难点突出,有助于掌握课文要点,提高学习效率。

五、使用方便,既可自测,也可在课堂上使用,附详细的参考答案。

基于以上特点,在本书的编写题例上我们争取安排一天一课,使学生做到循序渐进、有的放矢。

由于时间仓促,书中的不足之处在所难免,敬请广大读者和英语同仁不吝批评指正。

编者

《新概念英语三册互动真题集》重点知识点速查表

项目 课数	课题	主题	语法	词汇	阅读	完型或翻译	小作文	大作文
Lesson 1	A puma at large 逃遁的美洲狮	动物、动物园	简单句、并列句、复合句、同位语从句	disturb, evidence, investigate, trail	黑熊	保护自然遗产	寻物启示	人口急剧增长导致野生动物急速减少
Lesson 2	Thirteen equals one 十三等于一	教堂	现在进行时、一般现在时	equal, damage	钟表的发展史	闹钟	写信给外国朋友	做好事是否应该期待回报?
Lesson 3	An unknown goddess 无名女神	考古发现, 希腊女神、女神	一般过去时、半助动词	prosperous, decorate	生物进化	关于战争	写信邀请一个外国朋友参加庆祝活动	独立完成或与团结合作
Lesson 4	The double life of Alfred Bloggs 阿尔弗雷德·布洛格斯的双重生活	人物故事	现在完成时、现在完成进行时	embarrass, status, return	关于学生生活的调查研究	Manpower公司的员工	致信书店要买书	学会拒绝
Lesson 5	The facts 确切数字	调查、故事	部分倒装	fail, gain	广告传媒	报纸传媒	谢绝“婚宴邀请”	致报社编辑的一封信
Lesson 6	Smash-and-grab 砸橱窗抢劫	抢劫	一般过去时、过去进行时时、独立主格结构	smash, fantastic, instruct	9.11事件之后的影响	青少年犯罪	致信政府说明交通问题	政府采取措施制止恐怖活动
Lesson 7	Mutilated ladies 残纱整别组	侦探、案件调查	“疑问词+ever”复合词用法、一般过去时	as long as, rescue, dismay, identify, suppose	设立账户	英国银行遗失2万美刀	写信给朋友感谢热情款待	就本校食堂状况致校长的的一封信
Lesson 8	A famous monastery 著名的修道院	修道院、名胜景点	动名词、双重否定句	attempt, peace, connect	英伦诸岛美景	大西洋之旅	给朋友写信推荐一款新产品	旅游景点介绍
Lesson 9	Flying cats 飞猫	动物研究	一般现在时用于表示习惯性动作	stretch, shortage, mysterious	驯狗	动物研究——动物第六感	给朋友写信为儿子对其家的篱笆造成的破坏表示道歉	用动物做实验是对还是错?
Lesson 10	The loss of the Titanic “泰坦尼克”号的沉没	沉船	过去完成时	slight, collision	世界上最悲惨的沉船事件	车祸	致信当地报社反映历史建筑的糟糕情况	“泰坦尼克”号的沉没
Lesson 11	Not guilty 无罪	犯罪、走私	间接引语、as引导非限制性定语从句	particular	欺骗行为	偷车贼	写信说明你所购衣物的质量问题及处理意见	假冒伪劣商品对消费者的危害
Lesson 12	Life on a desert island 荒岛生活	荒岛经历、露背野营、野外生存	虚拟语气	realistic, plenty, imagine	与世隔绝的民族	垂钓的清静	写信邀请朋友一起出国旅游	远途旅行
Lesson 13	"It's only me" “是我, 别害怕”	化妆舞会、聚会	形容词+动词不定式的用法	effective	圣诞节	历史学家开的玩笑	写信给朋友描述自己的经历	教师节
Lesson 14	A noble gangster 贵族歹徒	歹徒、犯罪	would rather...句型	demand, promptly	黛安娜王妃	古典小说	写一封道歉信表示不能陪朋友去看电影	领袖人物
Lesson 15	Fifty pence worth of trouble 五十便士的麻烦	关于小孩的故事	up组成的短语	source	孩子的“故事”	学生生活趣事	写信询问国际幼儿园的	熟能生巧
Lesson 16	Mary had a little lamb 玛丽有一头小羔羊	爱护动物	动名词的用法、had better的用法	obvious, possession, set	宠物狗走失	芝加哥“黑客”学院	致信一位朋友, 祝贺他	盗版的危害性

续表

项目 课数	课题	主题	语法	词汇	阅读	完型或翻译	小作文	大作文
Lesson 17	The longest suspension bridge in the world 世界上最长的吊桥	吊桥、名胜古迹	被动语态	consider, suspend, fulfill, elegant, agreeable	记 1994 年美国 Los Angeles 一次最严重的地震	英国迷信之说	写信邀请朋友参加晚宴	现代建筑风格
Lesson 18	Electric currents in modern art 现代艺术中的电流	艺术	"can/could + have + 过去分词"的用法	attract, shape, attractive	美国艺术潮流	中国科技馆的诞生	致信外教邀请参加校庆活动	博物馆之价值体现
Lesson 19	A very dear cat 一只珍贵的宝贝猫	猫	动词用法、动词 + ing 作介词	considerable, reward	犯罪率正在升高	关于动物	写信给以前的授课老师表示感谢	假冒伪劣
Lesson 20	Pioneer pilots 飞行员的先驱	飞行员、英雄、先驱	as if 的用法	coast, take	探险英雄——哥伦布	信息时代	写信告诉对方你将乘坐飞机	著名的科学家
Lesson 21	Daniel Mendoza 丹尼尔·门多萨	名人故事、体育比赛项目	it 引导的部分强调句	popularity, defeat	亚当·史密斯	爱因斯坦	致谢航空公司经理感谢其公司员工提供的帮助	历史研究是否过分强调“少数精英”?
Lesson 22	By heart 熟记台词	电影、电视剧、话剧表演	suggest/insist + that 从句	unfortunate, anxious, dim, ashamed, deny	电视脱口秀节目	音乐世界	写信申请工作	百老汇
Lesson 23	One man's meat is another man's poison 各有所爱	饮食习惯、饮食爱好	比较级、最高级	impulse, respectable	饮食与营养均衡搭配	儿童饮食与健康	写信邀请朋友参加你的展会	快餐与传统食品
Lesson 24	A skeleton in the cupboard “家丑”	“怪癖”	定语从句	reputation, respectable, vivid, stack	神奇的语言	简·奥斯汀的小说艺术	致信老师, 为自己的失约道歉	阅读经典书籍的重要性
Lesson 25	The Cutty Sark “卡蒂萨克”号帆船	船只、航海旅行	分词的表达方式	doubt, tradition, tremendous, replace	一艘油轮	神秘的鲸鱼	写信给老板表示辞职道歉	帆船发展史
Lesson 26	Wanted: a large biscuit tin 征购大饼干桶	广告传媒	as 引导的倒装句	avoid, taste, classify, devise, exert	广告宣传	名片	写信给外国朋友, 建议来中国后的度假安排	春节联欢晚会
Lesson 27	Nothing to sell and nothing to buy 不卖也不买	生意、买卖、职业	不定式作定语	exception, anxiety, envious	论快乐	科学减肥说	写信给朋友商讨关于公司合作的事宜	金钱能买到幸福吗?
Lesson 28	Five pounds too dear 五镑也太贵	幽默故事	it 作形式主语或形式宾语	tempt, in favor of	消费者的权益	消费者的情绪	写信给朋友推荐一份工作	购物
Lesson 29	Funny or not? 是否可笑?	灵异故事、鬼怪故事、神话	whether 和 if 的用法	largely, depend on, characteristics, console, mysteriously	心理研究	人际关系	致信辅导老师, 询问辅导情况	幽默
Lesson 30	The death of a ghost 幽灵之死	名人传记、名人故事	不定式作结果状语	conscientious, suspect, critics, haunt	道德观念	禁止小孩吸烟	写信表示为不及时回信而道歉	衰老
Lesson 31	A lovable eccentric 可爱的怪人	幸运发现、喜获	动名词复合结构; 逻辑主语 + 动名词	attention, conventional, suppose	一位德高望重的女性	抉择	写信吊唁朋友去世	人物特征影响性格的形成与发展

续表

项目 课数	课题名	主题	语法	词汇	阅读	完型或翻译	小作文	大作文
Lesson 32	A lost ship 一艘沉船	沉船	被动语态	personally, failure, confirm	资源污染与破坏	地震	英国的交通事故	商业性打捞的发展史
Lesson 33	A day to remember 难忘的一天	难忘的一天、故事、人等	what 引导的名词性从句	confusion, attend, reduce	恐怖袭击	难忘那场电影	写信请求帮助	一封信
Lesson 34	A happy discovery 幸运地发现	幸运发现、喜获	形容词后缀	pile, cherish, dedicate	作家的生活	库克上尉的传奇故事	写信询问进口皮钱包的详细信息	职业描述/介绍
Lesson 35	Justice was done 伸张正义	助人为乐、美好道德	宾语从句	convert, associated, eminent, chip, convert	偷车事件	个人或商业知识产权受法律保护	写信说明不能赴约	新建工厂对社区的利弊影响
Lesson 36	A chance in a million 百万分之一的机遇	机遇、机会、励志故事	but 作介词的用法	obscure	智慧	儿童读物	写信给老板, 要请假参加一个重要活动	小说创作的规律性
Lesson 37	The Westhaven Express 开往威斯特海温的快车	交通工具	几种表示比较结构的特殊句型	reflection, delay, complaint, cancel	高科技商业袭击事件	乘飞机旅行	写信祝贺朋友结婚	交通事故
Lesson 38	The first calendar 最早的日历	历史传记、历史记载	插入语	unique, primitive, deduce	从人类智慧到人工智能	工业革命	写信介绍一下中学生活与大学生活的差异	数字化时代
Lesson 39	Nothing to worry about 不必担心	征途、探险	感叹句	glance, consult	高速行驶产生错觉	智能车	写信借钱	路段
Lesson 40	Who's who 真假难辨	恶作剧、幽默故事	to be 的用法	victim, permission, indulge, advance	网上求职, 保护隐私	教师素质	写信感谢盛情款待	是否应该以貌取人
Lesson 41	Illusions of pastoral peace 宁静田园生活的遐想	乡村生活、大自然	过去分词	superior, descend	乡村生活	乡村度假	致旅行社的一封信	人们趋向定居大城市
Lesson 42	Modern cavernen 现代洞穴人	体育活动、探险活动	动词后缀	satisfactory, elaborate, distinguish	体育运动	体育比赛	申请职位	危险性体育运动
Lesson 43	Fully insured 全保险	保险、商业元素、公司	表示比例的状语从句	celebrate, launch, ensure	加拿大医疗收费争论	体育运动	写信安慰朋友	运动与商业
Lesson 44	Speed and comfort 又快捷又舒适	交通工具、旅行	各种否定句、疑问代词	inevitable, exhaust	美国铁路客运	乘飞机旅行	致老师的一封信	交通工具
Lesson 45	The power of the press 新闻报道的威力	新闻、传媒	过去进行时、副词和介词的区别	restrict, doubtful, perpetual	报纸的功用	电视报道	给邻居写信说明其宠物给你带来麻烦	最具影响的传媒工具
Lesson 46	Do it yourself 自己动手	个人爱好	as much as 的用法	passion, infinite	“灰姑娘”的生活	艰苦求学	图画作文	自费上大学
Lesson 47	Too high a price? 代价太高?	环境污染	状语从句	threaten, overwhelm, pollution, urban	“杀虫剂”对环境的危害	英国环境污染严重	写信感谢受到的款待	保护环境

续表

项目 课数	课题	主题	语法	词汇	阅读	完型或翻译	小作文	大作文
Lesson 48	The silent village 沉默的村庄	自然景观、 大自然	复合主句	preserve, peer	城市、乡村生活 对比	旅游业	图画作文	出境旅游
Lesson 49	The ideal servant 理想的仆人	人物故事	逻辑主语、集合名词	persist, preside	严格的面试官	职业生涯	写信感谢朋友的礼物	面试
Lesson 50	New Year resolutions 新年的决心	节日	主谓一致(1)	ambitious, require, compile, irregularity	创业经历	周游世界笔录	写信给父母说明为什么 一直没给他们写信	美国人的新年决心
Lesson 51	Predicting the future 预测未来	科幻故事	主谓一致(2)	humble, predict, notorious	计算应用及编程	生物确认科技	写信给教授感谢他出席 你的研讨会	网络能否代替艺术殿堂
Lesson 52	Mud is mud 实事求是	人生哲理	介词+疑问词	delicate, convey, retreat	影碟机	购买质量不合格 产品后的处理	写信给学校说明自己对 公寓造成的损坏	一封向厂家反映产品质量问题的投诉信
Lesson 53	In the public interest 为了公众的利益	维护公众权益	程度副词 much 的用法	refer, qualified, adopt	高速公路	独立自主	写信给商场经理请求帮助 修理购买的产品	政府是否对本国的医疗系统和教育问题负责
Lesson 54	Instinct or cleverness? 是本能还是机智?	昆虫	despite/respice of、分 词用法	contaminate, creative	蝴蝶	动物化石	写信给朋友提供旅行建议	你们国家哪种动物最宝贵?
Lesson 55	From the earth: Greetings 来自地球的问候	保护环境	rather than 的语法结构	generate, spacious, foundation	小行星	机器人	写信邀请朋友参加告别 宴会	政府投资开发太空探索项目
Lesson 56	Our neighbour, the river 河流, 我们的邻居	自然灾害	完全倒装	boundary, proportion, critical	水源	大自然之赐	向邻居道歉, 因为打碎了 他的玻璃	改善环境污染
Lesson 57	Back in the old country 重返故里	故乡、家乡	as 的用法	promise, objective, continually	印第安村落	温哥华的辉煌历程	图画作文	人们的居住习惯
Lesson 58	A spot of bother 一点儿小麻烦	哲理故事	名词、名词所有格及 形容词作定语的区别	absence, discard, disturbance, hinder	能源效应引起的 麻烦	一个奇遇	写信邀请你的老师参加 新年晚会, 表示你对他的 感谢	校园浪费现象, 严重
Lesson 59	Collecting 收藏	爱好	现在分词作定语、形 式主语	delightful, essentially, sufficiently, extent	备受欢迎的电影	体育健儿——篮 球的发展史	向来访朋友提供一些游 览建议	读书
Lesson 60	Too early and too late 太早和太晚	道德、行为习惯	定语从句倒装、复合 句、同位语	affair, reproach, energetic, irritate	阅读的技巧	生物钟控制在内 的行为	写信安慰生病的朋友, 并提供一些保健建议	时间观念

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tect the Pocono's natural beauty from irresponsible development, The Nature Conservancy(大自然保护协会) named the area one of America's "Last Great Places."

Operating out of a century-old schoolhouse in the village of Long Pond, Pennsylvania, the Conservancy's Bud Cook is working with local people and business leaders to balance economic growth with environmental protection. By forging partnerships with people like Francis Altemose, the Conservancy has been able to protect more than 14,000 acres of environmentally important land in the area.

Altemose's family has farmed in the Pocono area for generations. Two years ago Francis worked with the Conservancy to include his farm in a county farmland protection program. As a result, his family's land can be protected from development and the Altemoses will be better able to provide a secure financial future for their 7-year-old grandson.

Cook attributes the Conservancy's success in the Poconos to having a local presence and a commitment to working with local residents.

"The key to protecting these remarkable lands is connecting with the local community," Cook said. "The people who live there respect the land. They value quiet forests, clear streams and abundant wildlife. They are eager to help with conservation efforts."

For more information on how you can help The Nature Conservancy protect the Poconos and the world's other "Last Great Places," please call 1-888-564 6864, or visit us on the World Wide Web at www.tnc.org. (四级真题)

- The purpose in naming the Poconos as one of America's "Last Great Places" is to _____.
 A. gain support from the local community
 B. protect it from irresponsible development
 C. make it a better home for black bears
 D. provide financial security for future generations
- We learn from the passage that _____.
 A. the population in the Pocono area is growing
 B. wildlife in the Pocono area is dying out rapidly
 C. the security of the Pocono residents is being threatened
 D. farmlands in the Pocono area are shrinking fast
- What is important in protecting the Poconos according to Cook?
 A. The setting up of an environmental protection website.
 B. Support from organizations like The Nature Conservancy.
 C. Cooperation with the local residents and business leaders.
 D. Inclusion of farmlands in the region's protection program.
- What does Bud Cook mean by "having a local presence" (Line 1, Para. 5)?
 A. Financial contributions from local business leaders.
 B. Consideration of the interests of the local residents.
 C. The establishment of a wildlife protection foundation in the area.
 D. The setting up of a local Nature Conservancy branch in the Pocono area.
- The passage most probably is _____.
 A. an official document
 B. a news story
 C. an advertisement
 D. a research report

四、Use of English(完型填空)

Since 1895 the National Trust (国家文物信托基金会) has worked for the preservation of places of historic interest and natural beauty in England, Wales and Northern Ireland. Today the Trust— 1 is not a government department but a charity depending on the 2 support of the public and its own members—is the largest landowner and conservation society in Britain.

Wherever you go, you are close to land that is protected and 3 by the National Trust. Over 350 miles of 4 coastline; 90,000 acres of land, lakes and forests in one area of natural beauty 5; prehistoric and Roman ruins; moorlands and farmland, woods and islands; lengths of 6 waterways; even seventeen whole villages—all are open to the public at all times subject only 7 the needs of farming, forestry and the protection of wildlife. But the Trust's protection 8 further than this. It has in its possession a hundred gardens and 9 two hundred historic buildings which it opens to paying visitors. Castles and churches, houses of 10 or historic importance, gardens and parks 11 to the Trust by their former owners. Many houses retain their 12 contents of fine furniture, pictures, and other treasures accumulated over 13, and often the donor himself continues to live in part of the house as a 14 of the National Trust. The walking-sticks in the hall, the flowers, silver-framed photographs, books and papers in the rooms are signs that the house is still loved and 15 and that visitors are welcomed as private individuals just as much as tourists. (专四真题)

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. it | B. which | C. this | D. whether it |
| 2. A. deliberate | B. compulsory | C. spontaneous | D. voluntary |
| 3. A. maintained | B. watched | C. renewed | D. repaired |
| 4. A. unused | B. underdeveloped | C. unwanted | D. unspoilt |
| 5. A. besides | B. nearby | C. alone | D. beyond |
| 6. A. interior | B. inland | C. inside | D. inner |
| 7. A. by | B. at | C. to | D. on |
| 8. A. develops | B. extends | C. enlarges | D. prolongs |
| 9. A. some | B. nearby | C. on average | D. more |
| 10. A. architectural | B. archetype | C. architecture | D. archaeology |
| 11. A. are giving | B. have given | C. been given | D. have been given |
| 12. A. primitive | B. initial | C. elementary | D. original |
| 13. A. times | B. generations | C. years | D. age groups |
| 14. A. resident | B. dweller | C. tenant | D. housekeeper |
| 15. A. lived in | B. kept over | C. resided with | D. taken up |

五、Writing(写作)

Writing Task 1

Directions: Yesterday you have lost a suitcase in the train you took, so you should write a letter to the train station to find the suitcase. You should mention:

1. what happened yesterday
2. what you have lost
3. how to keep in touch with you.

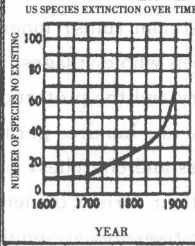
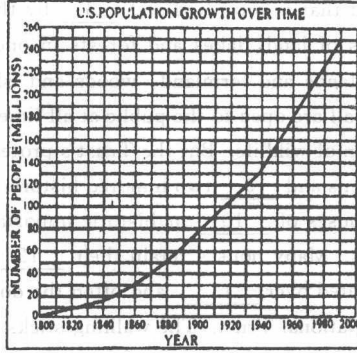
(IELTS 全真模拟试题)

Writing Task 2

Directions:

- A. Study the following graphs carefully and write an essay in at least 150 words.
- B. Your essay should cover these three points:
 1. effect of the country's growing human population on its wildlife
 2. possible reasons for the effect
 3. your suggestion for wildlife protection

(考研真题)



Lesson 2 Thirteen equals one

一、Vocabulary(词汇)

- John knows so much about the stars that I am sure it would be impossible to find his _____.
A. similar B. reflection C. equal D. equivalent (四级真题)
- Our government should remain _____ and will never support either side. (四级真题)
A. balanced B. middle C. equal D. neutral
- The police stopped him because he _____ the traffic regulation. (六级真题)
A. damaged B. destroyed C. broke D. corrupted
- After the collision, he examined the considerable _____ to his car. (六级真题)
A. ruin B. destruction C. damage D. injury
- Stone does not _____, and so the tools of long ago have remained. (六级真题)
A. spoil B. rot C. decay D. damage

二、Grammar and Writing Expressions(语法与写作表达)

- The grey building is where the workers live, and the white one is where the spare parts _____. (四级真题)
A. are producing B. are produced C. produced D. being produced
- If she doesn't tell him the truth now, he'll simply keep on asking her until she _____.
A. does B. has done C. will do D. would do (四级真题)
- Such crimes may be so complex that months or years go by before anyone _____ them. (四级真题)
A. discovers B. discovered C. will discover D. would have discovered
- The fifth generation computers, with artificial intelligence, _____ and perfected now. (四级真题)
A. developed B. have developed
C. will have been developed D. are being developed
- AIDS is said _____ the number-one killer of both men and women over the past few years in that region. (专四真题)
A. being B. to be C. to have been D. having been

三、Reading Comprehension(阅读理解)

Three centuries ago, a Dutch mathematician named Christian Huygens invented a new religion. He didn't mean to. All he did was to build a pendulum clock that allowed people, for the first time in history, to keep track of hours and minutes accurately. But over the decades, this power attracted millions of followers.

The clock, however, is not omnipotent. Yes, it will get a lot of attention around the globe on New Year's Eve, 1999, but that is the exception. Many cultures still march to different drummers. Time seems to move faster in Frankfurt than in San Salvador. Monks in Burma know it is time to get up when there is enough light to see the veins in their hands, and showing up on time is cause for ridicule in Mexico.

Robert Levine and his researchers visited cities around the world to measure the accuracy of public clocks and to time how long it takes downtown pedestrians to walk 60 feet and postal clerks to sell a

stamp, in Switzerland, clocks are slow or fast by an average of just 19 seconds. In Brazil, one man was more than three hours off when he told Levine it was “exactly 2 : 14”. At the central post office in Jakarta, Levine was sent outside to street vendors.

Much of the world lives on what Levine calls “event time”. In Paris, you might set a business meeting for 3 p. m., but in Burundi, you ask how long it takes to get to the nearest market, you might get an answer like “the time it takes to cook rice.”

If that sounds appealing, don't be too hasty to move abroad. Clock addiction is tough to break. Learning a new pace of life is like mastering a foreign language. And there are drawbacks to timeless living. You might be able to show up for work at your convenience. But you could spend a day or more waiting to make a telephone call. You feel slighted in the United States if your lunch date never shows; but in Kenya, a perfectly reasonable excuse is that on the way to meet you, he ran into a friend and decided to join him for lunch instead.

Levine seems to think that the West is becoming more devoted to the clock with each passing minute. A new atomic clock is so accurate that it won't be off by more than a second a million years from now. And clock worship appears to be spreading to the developing world, where vendors hawk watches on city streets. But often they are selling prestige rather than punctuality. On some of their watches, the hands don't move.

(全国医学考博)

- Which of the following assumptions about clock is expressed in the passage?
 - It was invented in the sixteenth century.
 - In modern times, clock is indispensable to people's lives.
 - The prevalence of the clock was beyond the expectation of the inventor.
 - While moving abroad, people will give up clock and adapt themselves to timeless living.
- The author quotes the example that clocks in Switzerland “are slow or fast by an average of just 19 seconds” while “in Brazil, one man was more than three hours off” in order to imply _____.
 - clocks are more accurate in Switzerland than in Brazil
 - clocks made in Switzerland are much better in quality than those in Brazil
 - time moves faster in Switzerland than in Brazil
 - people in Switzerland have a stronger sense of time than Brazilians
- According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true?
 - People from the developing world begin to regard being on time as very important.
 - The pace of life in Jakarta is comparatively slow.
 - In Mexico, people will be laughed at if they are on time.
 - People in Burma do things according to the “event time”.
- According to the passage, in Kenya, your lunch date may break the appointment because _____.
 - his time is different from yours
 - people in Kenya are impolite
 - he has something urgent to do
 - he has a different cultural background

四、Use of English(完型填空)

Do you wake up every day feeling too tired, or even upset? If so, then a new alarm clock could be just for you.

The clock, called SleepSmart, measures your sleep cycle, and waits 1 you to be in your lightest phase of sleep 2 rousing you. Its makers say that should 3 you wake up feeling refreshed every morning.

As you sleep you pass 4 a sequence of sleep states—light sleep, deep sleep and REM (rapid eye movement) sleep—that 5 approximately every 90 minutes. The point in that cycle at which you wake can 6 how you feel later, and may 7 have a greater impact than how much or little you have slept. Being roused during a light phase 8 you are more likely to wake up energetic.