

新概念英语实力提升系列丛书

新概念英语

一课一练(第三册)

薛冰 李咏琳 李玉技 主编



全新版



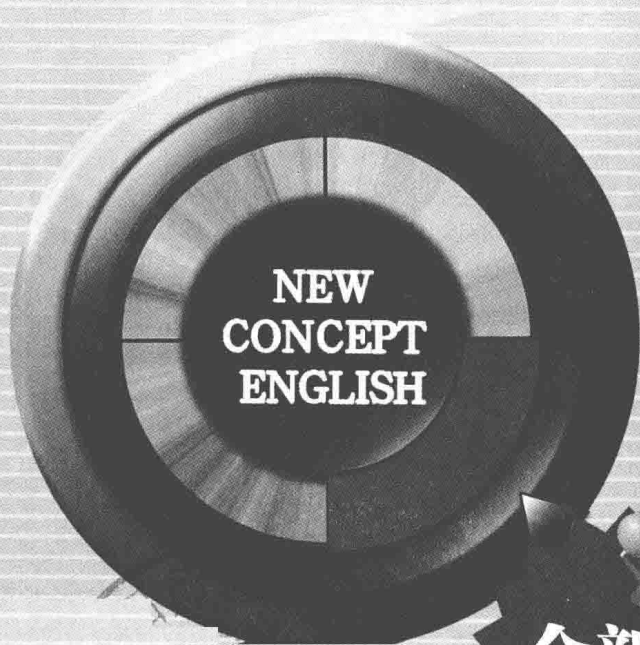
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读者信箱:xjtu_rw@163.com

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前 言

说起《新概念英语》，只要学习英语的中国人几乎都知道。这套教材在中国已经流行了近 30 年，仍经久不衰。《新概念英语一课一练(全新版)》系列丛书既紧贴《新概念英语》的课文内容，又增添了很多相关练习。它的最大特点是从语法、词汇、阅读、翻译和写作等方面对学习者的进行同步辅导。

结合中考、高考、大学英语四六级、考研等考试的要求，编者从应试和应用的角度出发，把教材的精华和学习的重点、难点全部融入习题中，从而有效帮助学习者巩固课文知识、加深记忆、训练技能，最终全面提高英语听、说、读、写、译能力。

本套丛书既可供自学《新概念英语》的读者使用，也可供相应水平的自学者查漏补缺，进一步提高自己的英语水平。

由于编者水平有限，加之编写时间仓促，书中不妥和错误之处在所难免，恳请广大读者提出宝贵意见，以待再版修订。

编 者

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Lesson 1 A puma at large



课文同步练习

一、单选题

1. A snake won't attack a human being _____ it is concerned.
A. if B. unless C. although D. because
2. The old man often complains _____ the noise down in the street.
A. with B. in C. on D. of
3. The car _____ he goes to work was bought twenty years ago and is still in a good condition.
A. which B. in which C. that D. with which
4. If you happen _____ John, tell him to come to my office.
A. meeting B. to meet C. meet D. to have met
5. He claimed _____ the work without anyone's help.
A. having done B. doing C. to have done D. to do
6. We'll help you _____ we can.
A. as far as B. the same as C. as long as D. as well as
7. _____ the flood, they would have finished the work on time.
A. In spite of B. In case of C. Because of D. But for
8. The oil production in this area this year is expected to double _____ of 1997.
A. that B. it C. one D. what
9. I'm lucky _____ I've been given a chance to do it.
A. in that B. with that C. for that D. at that
10. Gorillas are quiet animals, _____ they are able to make about twenty different sounds.
A. how B. in spite of C. because of D. even though
11. The little White House in warm springs was the Georgia home of President Franklin D. Roosevelt _____ there on April 12, 1945.
A. who died B. died C. while died D. he died
12. Essentially, a theory is an abstract, symbolic representation of _____ reality.
A. what it is conceived B. that is conceived
C. what is conceived to be D. that is being conceived to
13. Seeds usually germinate _____ the temperature is favorable.
A. if B. whereas C. as a result D. in consequences
14. Francis Preston Blair, Jr., _____ born in Kentucky, has lived and practiced in Missouri.
A. was B. he was C. although D. who he was
15. All of them seek _____ shade they can find.
A. whichever B. wherever C. whatever D. whenever
16. People often think of dust _____ it were a big nuisance.
A. as B. as if C. even if D. like
17. Small _____ the stars appear, they are really large bodies.



- A. although B. since C. as D. while
18. Light travels in straight lines _____ it is travelling in air medium.
A. as much as B. as far as C. the same as D. as long as
19. The worlds stand-by _____ is still coal.
A. as far as power goes B. as much as power
C. as long as power D. the same as power

二、用 permit, leave, complain, resent, grumble 的适当形式填空

- You won't get into the atomic research station without a _____.
- By whose _____ did you enter this building?
- They refused to grant him a travel _____ to go to Oslo.
- He had only two _____ in six years.
- John has asked for two days' sick _____.
- He _____ the whole business.
- Blacks also _____ the homeland scheme.
- He never _____ about working overtime.
- I've got nothing to _____ of really.
- The handyman wouldn't do anything without _____.
- He _____ sometimes about her extravagance.



真题链接

2

一、词汇

考查词汇: disturb

- At times the balance in nature is _____, resulting in a number of possibly unforeseen effects.
A. troubled B. confused C. disturbed D. puzzled (高考真题)
- Whether he could obtain his diploma or not greatly _____ him.
A. disturbed B. distinguished C. distressed D. disputed (CET4)
- However, at times this balance in nature is _____ resulting in a number of possibly unforeseen effects.
A. troubled B. disturbed C. confused D. puzzled (CET4)
- Since she didn't pass the exam, she becomes _____ at class.
A. happy B. disturbed C. joy D. confident (CET4)
- His inability to learn foreign languages was a(n) _____ to his career.
A. occurrence B. obstacle C. disturbance D. shortage (CET4)

考查词汇: investigate

- During their first teacher training year, the students often visited schools for the _____ of lessons.
A. observation B. investigation C. inspection D. examination (CET6)

考查词汇: trail

- Optimism is a _____ shown to be associated with good physical healthy, less depression and longer life.
A. trail B. trait C. trace D. track (CET6)

考查词汇: private

- We'll be very careful and keep what you've told us strictly _____.
A. private B. rigorous C. mysterious D. confidential (CET6)



二、阅读

Origins of a Plague

Scientists are searching for the beginning of the AIDS epidemic.

Some gay-bashers believe it is god's way of punishing homosexuals. Some Africans suspect it is just another of the white man's weapons of genocide. Others have suggested that it was hatched in a biological-weapons laboratory. There has been no shortage of theories about the origins of the virus that caused the current world-wide AIDS epidemic, but most have ranged from truly bizarre to scientifically implausible at best.

Scientists were drawn into the fray earlier this month, when an article in *Rolling Stone* magazine contended that the AIDS epidemic was sparked 30 years ago by a polio vaccine, which was accidentally contaminated with a monkey virus. The controversial idea has been roundly dismissed by most scientists as simplistic and unprovable, but it does reveal one major point of consensus: African monkeys are almost certainly the source of the deadly virus. Just how the virus made the leap from its simian host to people is still being hotly debated, however, and the more likely explanations are far more complex, involving shifts in African society that turned an isolated disease into a plague.

The polio vaccine theory was actually first proposed in a 1988 editorial in *Child and Family*, by Herbert Ratner, a former public-health officer in Illinois. But the story begins in the mid-1950s with Hilary Koprowski, the former scenario of the Wistar Institute in Philadelphia, who, like his colleagues Jonas Salk and Albert Sabin, was racing to produce the vaccine that would protect the world against the scourge of polio.

According to the scenario painted in *Rolling Stone*, batches of Koprowski's vaccine were inadvertently contaminated with a simian AIDS virus. Unlike Salk's vaccine, which contained polio virus that had been killed with formaldehyde, Koprowski and Sabin created their vaccines from a weakened strain of polio virus that would invoke immunity but was too weak to cause diseases. Sabin and Koprowski manufactured their vaccines by culturing this attenuated strain of polio virus on monkey kidneys, a fertile medium for the microbe and supposedly the source of the simian AIDS virus, now called SIV.

Such accidental contamination is not as far-fetched as it might seem. Between 1954 and 1963, an estimated 10 million to 30 million Americans were inadvertently infected with SV40, an apparently harmless monkey virus borne as a silent passenger by both Salk's and Drug Administration has since acted to ensure against similar contamination. Vaccine cultures are now carefully screened for all manner of viral contaminations.

Nor is it implausible that human AIDS came from monkey. Researchers got their first hint of this possibility in the mid-1980s, when it was discovered that a group of Asian monkeys used for biomedical research had fallen ill with a virus picked up from other captive monkeys from Africa. The germ turned out to be SIV, and subsequent research showed that in the wild at least six species of African monkeys carry their own strain of the virus. It does not make the African monkeys sick, but it proved deadly to Asian monkeys.

Though researchers initially resisted the idea that human AIDS also came from African monkeys, that fact now seems well-established. Later last year, molecular virologists Beatrice Hahn and George Shaw of the University of Alabama presented convincing evidence that the simian virus that infects sooty mangabey, a type of monkey found in West Africa, carries virtually the same genetic material as HIV-2, one of the two strains of human AIDS virus. This finding, says Shaw, provides direct evidence that AIDS originated in monkeys.

If the AIDS virus did infect humans through a polio vaccine, Koprowski's is the most likely candidate. The Sabin vaccine was given most often on a sugar cube, and the delicate and finicky virus could



never have survived the exposure to air and stomach acid. But Koprowski's vaccine was squirted into people's mouths, a method of inoculation that could theoretically give the AIDS virus time to enter the bloodstream through cuts in the mouth. Moreover, Koprowski tested his vaccine on a huge number of people; at least 200 000 rural Africans in 1957, most of them in what was then known as the Belgian Congo, which is precisely the region of Africa where the rates of AIDS infection are soaring.

While scientists concede the idea is conceivable, they want scientific proof, and evidence from one experiment already completed weakens the theory rather than strengthening it. Five years ago, Gerald Quinnan, a virologist with the Food and Drug Administration, tried repeatedly to get simian AIDS virus to grow in monkey-kidney cells under the same conditions used to culture the polio virus; every attempt failed.

To completely dismiss or confirm the theory, however, scientists say that the original vaccine should be tested for the presence of the AIDS virus, providing any vials of it survived. But while *Rolling Stone* reports that Koprowski said there were vials in the freezer at Wisar Institute, the institute denies it.

The polio vaccine theory is certainly not the first attempt to explain the origin of AIDS, nor is it the oddest. There's the kinky-sex theory, which is based on reports that certain West African tribes inject monkey blood into the thighs and back to heighten sexual arousal. Last year, a letter appeared in the British medical journal *The Lancet*, implicating the equally bizarre (not to mention unsuccessful) attempts by European doctors in the 1920s to boost the flagging sexual powers of aging men with injections from monkey testicles. Last fall, a British clinician unearthed records of experiments conducted between 1922 and 1966, in which researchers injected chimpanzee and monkey blood into approximately 40 human volunteers in an effort to immunize them against malaria. Unfortunately, no records exist to track down the volunteers, and no blood samples remain to check for the simian AIDS virus.

The most compelling explanation for the spread of the AIDS virus is cultural as well as biological. The actual transfer of the Virus from monkey to man may have involved something as prosaic as a monkey bite or a monkey hunter's nick on the hand while butchering his quarry. Some experts believe that AIDS might have died out with that hunter, or perhaps with his isolated village, had profound cultural changes not come to Africa. Over the last 30 years, the population of sub-Saharan Africa, the region hardest hit by AIDS, became increasingly urban. In 1965, 5 percent of Tanzanians lived in cities; by 1987, it was 29 percent. Kinshasa, Zaire, swelled from a town of 400 000 in 1960 to a megalopolis of 4 million. At the same time, AIDS exploded in the cities, largely through heterosexual contact. As in the United States, infection rates appear far higher in African cities than in rural areas. In Nairobi, Kenya, 66 percent of prostitutes were infected with the virus by 1988. According to Gerald Myers, a molecular biologist at Los Alamos National Laboratory who studies the evolution of the AIDS virus, both strains of HIV are approximately 40 years old. That places the most recent transfer from monkey to man shortly before the period of rampant urban development.

As with the history of most plagues, tracing the precise movements of the AIDS virus through various populations is exceedingly difficult. No one knows for certain whether the virus grew to epidemic proportions in rural areas or in the cities, where the soaring rates were first identified. Besides, says David Heymann, chief of the global AIDS program of the World Health Organization in Geneva, "The origin of AIDS is not the real problem; the real problem is where the disease is going." Scientists may breathe a sigh of relief when they can rule out the polio vaccine, but in the end we may never know the whole story of how AIDS began.



Questions 1 – 10

In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer.

For question 1 – 7, mark

YES if the statement agrees with the view of the writer;

NO if the statement does not agree with the view of the writer;

NOT GIVEN if there is no information about this in the passage.

For question 8 – 10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

1. The writer of the article feels that the theories of an AIDS transfer from monkey to man are just as crazy as many other theories.
2. Koprowski's vaccine was given on a sugar cube when it was tested on rural Africans.
3. The US Food and Drug Administration has acted against similar contamination incidents like that involving SV40 out of fear of a wider spread of AIDS.
4. AIDS researches are heavily funded by the World Health Organization.
5. The AIDS virus is very delicate and can be killed by being exposed to air or stomach acid.
6. The AIDS epidemic is worse in American cities than in African cities.
7. Among the theories to explain the origin of AIDS, the polio vaccine theory, in the opinion of the author of the article, seems to be the most plausible one.
8. Some experts believe that, if not for the cultural changes that Africa has experienced, the AIDS virus would not have spread to _____.
9. The polio vaccine theory is certainly not the first attempt to explain _____.
10. While scientists concede the idea is conceivable, they want scientific proof, and evidence from one experiment already completed weakens the theory rather than _____.

三、写作

申 请 信

目前我们生活中最实用的申请信是入学申请信和工作申请信,因此也是考试中最可能涉及的内容。

写工作申请信时,首先要强调“我非常想得到这份工作”,其次要表明自己完全有能力胜任,最后还可展望一下自己对雇用方可能作出的贡献。措词时应注意,一方面,不要强调自己的困境,乞求雇主的同情;另一方面,要用具体的事实证明自己能胜任这项工作,突出自己的特长,切忌空谈。

假如你中学毕业,想去某所大学读书,请写封申请信给学校负责人。



Lesson 2 Thirteen equals one



课文同步练习

一、单选题

- No matter what poor girl does, her step-mother _____ faults with her.
A. is finding B. finds C. has found D. is always finding
- A scream made her wake up _____ a start.
A. by B. in C. with D. through
- _____ with a gun, he broke open the door.
A. Armed B. Arming C. Having armed D. Been armed
- He immediately _____ the man _____ his old friend.
A. recognized... as B. regarded... as
C. realized... as D. considered... as
- Gradually, he got used _____ in a strange land.
A. live B. living C. to live D. to living
- This was the second time that they _____.
A. had fished up sunk ammunition B. fished up sunk ammunition
C. did fish up sunk ammunition D. were fishing up sunk ammunition
- It _____ for over a month and the downpour had damaged many houses.
A. rained heavily B. had been raining cats and dogs
C. has been raining heavily D. has rained cats and dogs
- It is natural that an employee _____ his work on time.
A. finishes B. finish C. can finish D. finishes
- I would go abroad but that I _____ poor.
A. am B. was C. shall be D. were
- Don't act as if you _____ the only pebble on the beach.
A. are B. were C. have been D. would be
- By the time you arrive in London, we _____ in Europe for two weeks.
A. shall stay B. have stayed C. will have stayed D. have been staying
- The Managing Director said that improving relations with the association would not be easy, but that they _____ to try.
A. would have decided B. decide
C. have decided D. had decided
- He has been writing the essay the whole morning and he still _____.
A. has B. is C. has been D. does
- Whatever the causes are, English at the end of the 20th century is more widely spoken and written than any other language _____.
A. ever was B. had ever been C. has ever been D. would ever be
- Greater efforts to increase agricultural production must be made if food shortage _____ avoided.
A. is to be B. can be C. will be D. has been



二、把句末括号内的副词放在句中适当的位置

1. You can get help from us. (always)
2. He is able to skate in winter. (hardly)
3. The foreign guests were received by the students. (warmly)
4. I don't know him well. (enough)
5. She has been to Beijing. (never)
6. There are five new words in the text. (only)
7. We've got a reply from them. (just)
8. I have finished my homework. (already)

三、用 have/own/possess/see/look 的适当形式填空

1. I didn't _____ the books she asked for.
2. He _____ this house and the land surrounding it.
3. The country _____ rich mineral deposits.
4. He never _____ much money, but he always _____ good health.
5. Is he the chap who _____ the pub?
6. She _____ herself in the mirror.
7. I looked into the room but _____ nobody in.
8. _____ the camera, please!
9. I _____ a pickpocket caught by the police.
10. The students _____ their teacher making papers in her office.



真题链接

一、词汇

1. China will cut its armed forces _____ another 300,000 soldiers over the three years.
A. for B. in C. by D. with (高考真题)

考查词汇: **strike**

2. As we know, "_____ while the iron is hot" is a famous proverb.
A. knock B. beat C. hit D. strike (CET4)
3. I was about to _____ a match when I remembered Tom's warning.
A. rub B. hit C. scrape D. strike (CET4)
4. As the old empires were broken up and new states were formed, new official tongues began to _____ at an increasing rate.
A. bring up B. build up C. spring up D. strike up (CET4)

考查词汇: **equal**

5. 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 (CET4)
6. Our government should remain _____ and will never support either side.
A. balanced B. middle C. equal D. neutral (CET4)
7. He does not _____ as a teacher of English as his pronunciation is terrible.
A. equal B. match C. qualify D. fit (CET4)

考查词汇: **damage**

8. The police stopped him because he _____ the traffic regulation.
A. damaged B. destroyed C. broke D. corrupted (CET6)



9. After the collision, he examined the considerable _____ to his car.
 A. ruin B. destruction C. damage D. injury (CET6)
10. Stone does not _____, and so the tools of long ago have remained.
 A. spoil B. rot C. decay D. damage (CET6)
11. When Graham didn't come home from school, we were very worried about him. But fortunately he came to no _____.
 A. injury B. hurt C. harm D. damage (CET6)

二、阅读

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| A devote | B indirectly | C clusters | D draw |
| E spectacle | F industrial | G battling | H promising |
| I population | J convince | K ignored | L increases |
| M offer | N convenes | O infection | |

College sports in the United States are a huge deal. Almost all major American universities have football, baseball, basketball and hockey programs, and 1 millions of dollars each year to sports. Most of them earn millions back as well, in television revenues, sponsorships. They also benefit 2 from the added publicity they get via their teams. Big-name universities compete against each other in the most popular sports. Football games at Michigan regularly 3 crowds of over 90,000. Basketball's national collegiate championship game is a TV 4 on a par with(与……相同或相似) any other sporting event in the United States, save perhaps the Super Bowl itself. At any given time during fall or winter one can flip on one's TV set and see the top athletic programs—from schools like Michigan, UCLA, Duke and Stanford — 5 in front of packed houses and national TV audiences.

The athletes themselves are recruited and provided with scholarships. College coaches identify 6 teenagers and then go into high schools to 7 the country's best players to attend their universities. There are strict rules about how coaches can recruit—no recruiting calls after 9 p. m., only one official visit to a campus — but they are often bent and sometimes 8 . Top college football programs 9 scholarships to 20 or 30 players each year, and those student-athletes, when they arrive on campus, receive free housing, tuition, meals, books, etc.

In return, the players commit themselves to the program in their sport. Football players at top colleges work out two hours a day, four days a week from January to April. In summer, it's back to strength and agility training four days a week until mid-August, when camp 10 and preparation for the opening of the September-to-December season begins in earnest. During the season, practices last two or three hours a day from Tuesday to Friday. Saturday is game day. Mondays are an officially mandated day of rest.

(CET4)

三、写作

自荐信

在现代社会,一个人若想获得自己喜爱的工作或进入理想的单位,一定要学会推销自己。自荐信就是人们进行自我推销的重要手段之一。一封好的推荐信很可能达到事半功倍的效果。

假如你是一位美国公民,想进入一所中国的大学工作,请写一封自荐信。



Lesson 3 An unknown goddess



课文同步练习

一、单选题

- Our country is _____ prosperity.
A. going through B. enjoying C. experiencing D. fighting for
- It is not until midnight _____ he finished the report.
A. when B. which C. that D. how
- The cat-like animal _____ to be a puma.
A. is proving B. is proved C. was proved D. proved
- The city _____ had been prosperous.
A. at a time B. at times C. at one time D. at some time
- Will you speak to our club next month?
—Yes, but _____?
A. what about I should speak B. what I should speak about
C. what should I speak about D. about what I should speak
- She speaks English very fluently. She _____ a lot of practice.
A. can have done B. can do C. must have done D. may do
- He looks awfully down, something _____ to him.
A. must have happened B. may happen C. can have happened D. must happen
- The boy _____ it by himself. Some one _____ him.
A. might have carried... mustn't have helped
B. mustn't have carried... might have helped
C. can have carried... mustn't have helped
D. can't have carried... must have helped
- I _____ to him, but I was too busy.
A. should write B. should have written C. may write D. may have written
- I _____ he had taught me the word, but he didn't.
A. believe B. hope C. wish D. think
- The man in charge recommends that this matter _____ at the meeting.
A. would be discussed B. will be discussed
C. be discussed D. may be discussed
- It is raining now, otherwise we _____ go out to play.
A. could B. can C. may D. will
- _____ he come late, give him the message.
A. Had B. Should C. Would D. Did
- Hadn't my car broke down, I _____ the train.
A. would have caught B. might catch C. could catch D. would catch
- Did you enjoy last night's concert?



—Yes, although Beethoven's Fifth Symphony _____ rather poorly.

- A. was playing B. was being played C. was played D. played

16. Watch it! That pile of boxes _____.

- A. will fall B. would fall C. is going to fall D. has fallen

17. This is the first time I _____.

- A. come here B. have come here C. came here D. had come here

18. Who _____ my dinner? Some of it is gone.

- A. ate B. has eaten C. has been eating D. is eating

19. Everyone _____.

- A. will die B. will be dying C. is going to die D. is to die

二、用词汇部分单词的适当形式填空

- The accident _____ just outside the town limit.
- It never _____ to her that she was being followed.
- She _____ to pass by when they were talking about her.
- When will the sports meeting _____?
- Disputes occasionally _____ between them.
- Please _____ what time the train will come in.
- I _____ my watch and _____ it.
- The old lady is _____ her eyeglasses.
- We must _____ the truth of the matter.
- He had _____ their address in the directory.
- The library _____ me with all the reference I need.
- He _____ most of the capital needed to set up the business.
- His room is _____ with a sofa and chairs among other things.
- The army is _____ with modern weaponry.
- Can anyone _____ me with the information I asked for?



真题链接

一、词汇

考查词汇: **amaze**

- The shy girl felt _____ and uncomfortable when she couldn't answer her teacher's questions.
A. amazed B. awkward C. curious D. amused (CET4)
- We _____ the enemy while they were still sleeping.
A. astonished B. amazed C. shocked D. attacked (CET4)
- I was so _____ in today's history lesson. I didn't understand a thing.
A. amazed B. neglected C. confused D. amused (CET4)

考查词汇: **explore**

- By moving the radar beam around slowly in circles, we can _____ the surroundings.
A. explore B. expose C. exploit D. expand (CET6)
- The captain _____ the horizon for approaching ships.
A. scanned B. scrutinized C. explored D. swept (CET6)

考查词汇: **prosperous**

- Erik's website contains _____ photographs and hundreds of articles and short videos from his trip around the globe.



- A. prosperous B. gorgeous C. spacious D. simultaneous (CET6)
7. The most _____ technological success in the twentieth century is probably the computer revolution.
- A. prominent B. prosperous C. solemn D. prevalent (CET6)

考查词汇: **decorate**

8. The Christmas tree was decorated with shining _____ such as colored lights and glass balls.
- A. ornaments B. luxuries C. exhibits D. complements (CET6)
9. It's a pleasure for him to _____ his energy and even his life to research work.
- A. dedicate B. dictate C. decorate D. direct (CET6)
10. To _____ the beautiful scene in words is impossible.
- A. decorate B. ornament C. portray D. narrate (CET6)
11. She cut her hair short and tried to _____ herself as a man.
- A. decorate B. disguise C. fabricate D. fake (CET6)

考查词汇: **classical**

12. _____ popular belief that classical music is too complex, it achieves a simplicity that only a genius can create.
- A. Subject to B. Contrary to C. Familiar to D. Similar to (CET6)

考查词汇: **precious**

13. Teaching students of threshold level is hard work but the effort is very _____.
- A. precious B. rewarding C. worth D. challenging (CET6)

二、阅读

Fifteen years ago, I entered the *Boston Globe*, which was a temple to me then. It wasn't easy getting hired. I had to fight my way into a dime-a-word job. But once you were there, I found, you were in.

Globe jobs were for life-guaranteed until retirement. For 15 years I had prospered there-moving from an ordinary reporter to foreign correspondent and finally to senior editor. I would have a lifetime of security if I stuck with it.

Instead, I had made a decision to leave.

I entered my boss's office. Would he rage? I wondered. He had a famous temper. "Matt, we have to have a talk," I began awkwardly. "I came to the *Globe* when I was twenty-four. Now I'm forty. There's a lot I want to do in life. I'm resigning."

"To another paper?" he asked.

I reached into my coat pocket, but didn't say anything, not trusting myself just then.

I handed him a letter that explained everything. It said that I was leaving to start a new media company. That the *Globe* had taught me in a thousand ways. That we were at a rare turning point in history. I wanted to be directly engaged in the change.

"I'm glad for you," he said, quite out of my expectation. "I just came from a board of directors meeting and it was seventy-five percent discouraging news. Some of that we can deal with. But much of that we can't," he went on. "I wish you all the luck in the world," he concluded. "And if it doesn't work out, remember, your star is always high here."

Then I went out of his office, walking through the newsroom for more good-byes. Everybody was saying congratulations. Everybody-even though I'd be risking all on an unfamiliar venture; all the financial security I had carefully built up.

Later, I had a final talk with Bill Taylor, chairman and publisher of the *Boston Globe*. He had turned the *Globe* into a billion-dollar property.

"I'm resigning, Bill," I said. He listened while I gave him the story. He wasn't looking angry or dismayed either.