

全国公共英语等级考试二级模拟试题（一）

笔试试卷

本试卷分第一卷 选择题 和第二卷 非选择题 两部分。考试时间为 120 分钟。

第一卷

第一部分 听力理解

第一节 听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一道小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后，有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

例如，你将听到以下内容：

M: Excuse me. Can you tell me how much the shirt is?

W: Yes, it's nine fifteen.

请看选项：

How much is the shirt?

[A] £ 19.5.

[B] £ 9.15.

[C] £ 9.18.

衬衫的价格为 9 磅 15 便士 所以选 B 并在试卷上将其标出。

Answer: [A] ☒ [C]

1. When will the bank be open on Saturday?

[A] 12 noon to 9 p. m.

[B] 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

[C] 9 a. m. to 12 noon.

2. Where did the woman say she put her glasses?

[A] In the cupboard.

[B] On the desk.

- [C] She couldn't remember exactly.
3. Why was Nancy late?
- [A] She got up later than usual.
- [B] The bus was late.
- [C] She forgot she had classes.
4. What was the girl's low grade?
- [A] 9.
- [B] 50.
- [C] 90.
5. Who gave Jim flowers?
- [A] The man.
- [B] Jim.
- [C] Mary.

第二节 听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几道小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前，你将有 5 秒钟的时间阅读各道小题；听完后，各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

6. What time would they stop for lunch?
- [A] 11:30.
- [B] 12:30.
- [C] 13:30.
7. What time will the lunch be finished?
- [A] 12:00.
- [B] 13:30.
- [C] 12:30.
8. How many Olympic employees and volunteers were there at the 23rd Olympic Games?
- [A] 14,300.
- [B] Approximately 103,000.
- [C] More than 43,000.
9. Which of the following do computers and high-tech tools NOT do in training American athletes?
- [A] Analyze performance.
- [B] Suggest ways to improve.
- [C] Eliminate the competition.
10. What is the man planning to do?
- [A] Study at a different school.
- [B] Move to a warmer state.
- [C] Get a travel agent's license.
11. What kind of career is the man interested in?
- [A] Publishing.

- [B] Education.
[C] Aviation.
12. What does the woman tell the man to do?
[A] Improve his grades.
[B] Write to the director of the flight program.
[C] Use his professors as references.
13. What does the woman want to give the man?
[A] A cup of tea.
[B] A cup of coffee.
[C] A glass of water.
14. What happened to the man?
[A] He was hit by a car.
[B] He was almost hit.
[C] He was ill.
15. What are they talking about?
[A] An experience.
[B] A lot of questions.
[C] The weather.
16. What is the main topic of the conversation?
[A] The conversion of volcanic waste to fertilizer.
[B] The menace of currently dormant volcanoes around Mount St. Helens.
[C] The eruption of Mount St. Helens and its effects on the environment.
17. According to the woman, what was the extent of crop damage?
[A] The crops were obliterated for the entire year.
[B] The crops' nutritional value was considerably lessened.
[C] The loss was not as bad as had been anticipated.
18. What beneficial result did the volcanic ash have?
[A] It served as a fertilizer for crops.
[B] It formed a new mountain.
[C] It destroyed various insect pests.
19. What can be inferred about the effect of volcanic ash on people?
[A] It's lethal upon contact.
[B] It has relatively little harmful effect.
[C] It affects the sense of hearing.
20. What is the man's attitude toward the information?
[A] Interested.
[B] Disappointed.
[C] Shocked.

第二部分 英语知识运用

第一节 单项填空

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该选项涂黑。

Example:

It is generally considered unwise to give a child _____ he or she wants.

[A] however [B] whatever [C] whichever [D] whenever

Answer: [A] [■] [C] [D]

21. Japan is _____ the east of China, with the Yellow Sea in between.
[A] in [B] at [C] on [D] to
22. _____ wonderful music this is!
[A] What [B] How [C] What a [D] How a
23. They _____ their performances in spite of rain.
[A] went on [B] went on with [C] went over [D] went for
24. I couldn't help _____ sorry for her. Her mother died when she was two.
[A] feel [B] to feel [C] felt [D] feeling
25. I prefer black shirts _____ red ones.
[A] for [B] to [C] than [D] at
26. It is _____ to talk with you.
[A] pleasure [B] pleasures [C] a pleasure [D] the pleasure
27. You mustn't _____ the verb in the sentence.
[A] leave out [B] leave [C] leave for [D] leave off
28. Our English teacher asked us to _____ the text _____.
[A] recite... by heart [B] remember... by heart
[C] learn... by heart [D] learn... in heart
29. He trained very hard, and at last he _____ all competitors.
[A] share [B] complete [C] bother [D] outdid
30. The waterfall _____ the rocks.
[A] wears down [B] wears off [C] wears away [D] wears out
31. They were _____ to go out for a picnic.
[A] well-preparing [B] well-prepared
[C] good-prepared [D] well-prepare
32. He is a gifted musician and often play _____ flute at home.
[A] a [B] the [C] / [D] an

33. How _____ within such a short period of time?
 [A] this all can be done [B] all can this be done
 [C] all this can be done [D] can all this be done
34. He asked me to give him some meat _____ credit.
 [A] by [B] on [C] for [D] in
35. The murderer _____ to life imprisonment.
 [A] sentenced [B] judged [C] was sentenced [D] was judged

第二节 完形填空

阅读下面短文，从短文后所给各题的四个选项（A、B、C和D）中选出能填入相应空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

In the month of September, in Britain, you may see large numbers of birds 36 on roofs and telegraph wires. These birds are swallows. They are 37 together because, very soon, they will be flying 38 to much warmer lands, where they will find 39 the small flying insects on which they 40. There are no such insects 41 in Britain during the winter, it is 42 cold for them.

The swallows settle, fly off, swoop, and 43 again. This they do many times, for they are making short 44 flights in order to be fit for the long journey 45 them.

46 of these migrating birds leave Britain in the autumn. They fly 47 for hundreds of miles 48 they reach the warm lands of Africa. But not all the birds get there, for many of them perish in the stormy weather they meet with 49.

In the spring of the following year they 50 the long and tiring journey back to Britain. They return to the identical barn or tree in the 51 district which they had left the 52 autumn. How do these birds find their 53 there and back over such vast distances? Nobody knows exactly 54, but it has something to do 55 winds and air currents.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 36. [A] being perched | [B] perched | [C] being perching | [D] be perched |
| 37. [A] gathering | [B] assembling | [C] waiting | [D] forming |
| 38. [A] to south | [B] the south | [C] to southwards | [D] south |
| 39. [A] great number of | [B] a great deal of | [C] plenty of | [D] numerous |
| 40. [A] feed | [B] are fed | [C] eat | [D] rely |
| 41. [A] near | [B] about | [C] nearby | [D] over |
| 42. [A] too | [B] a bit | [C] very | [D] much |
| 43. [A] fly off | [B] swoop | [C] settle | [D] turn back |
| 44. [A] practical | [B] practising | [C] practice | [D] practised |
| 45. [A] in advance | [B] ahead of | [C] in front of | [D] in front |
| 46. [A] Swarms | [B] Herds | [C] Flocks | [D] Schools |
| 47. [A] firmly | [B] stoutly | [C] harshly | [D] steadily |
| 48. [A] until | [B] before | [C] when | [D] as |
| 49. [A] in the way | [B] on the way | [C] half the way | [D] all the way |

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 50. [A] take | [B] fly | [C] find | [D] make |
| 51. [A] old | [B] original | [C] familiar | [D] identical |
| 52. [A] before | [B] previous | [C] ago | [D] former |
| 53. [A] way | [B] path | [C] course | [D] route |
| 54. [A] why | [B] when | [C] how | [D] what |
| 55. [A] against | [B] away | [C] for | [D] with |

第三部分 阅读理解

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的四个选项（A、B、C和D）中选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A man and his wife are at breakfast table. They have been married for a long time. They are not speaking to each other. They haven't spoken to each other at the breakfast table for years. The husband is reading his newspapers. We can't see his face. The wife looks very bored (厌烦) as she pours a cup of coffee for him. Today, she is using a new kind of coffee for the first time. The husband picks up his coffee. He isn't very interested. He tastes his coffee. Suddenly he puts down his newspaper. Something is different. Can it be the coffee? He takes another taste. It is wonderful. He smiles. He looks at his wife and says, in amazement, "Doris, when did you cut your hair?" Doris is pleased. She answers, "Two months ago." Doris asks, "Herbie, when did your hair begin to turn white?" He replies, "A long time ago." Doris says, "Oh, very handsome." Now they aren't bored any more. Breakfast is different. Has a new kind of coffee changed their lives?

56. At first, the husband _____ at the breakfast table.
- [A] is talking about the coffee with his wife
 - [B] likes reading newspapers
 - [C] dislikes the new kind of coffee
 - [D] looks very happy
57. The passage suggests that the story happened _____.
- [A] one morning
 - [B] one afternoon
 - [C] one evening
 - [D] one night
58. From this passage, we know that the husband and wife _____.
- [A] pay little attention to each other in their daily life
 - [B] are friendly to each other
 - [C] are satisfied with each other
 - [D] often quarrel with each other

59. The best title for this passage is _____.

- [A] Husband and Wife
- [B] The Wonderful Coffee
- [C] A New Hair Style
- [D] A Change in Their Life

B

Charlie works in a post office. His father lost his job five years ago and his mother is often ill. And he has two brothers and a sister. He works hard and tries his best to buy enough food for his family.

Last month his family had to move to an old house outside the city. It's farther from the post office and he has to get up early in the morning in order to catch the 6:30 train. The head of his office is strict and everybody has to get there on time. He knows what it'll mean if he's late. A friend of his had pity on (同情) him and lent his old car to him. The young man was happy and from then on he could go to work by car.

Last Saturday Charlie went to buy some medicine for his mother. Bad luck! When he came out of the shop, he couldn't find the car. He was quite worried and began to look for it in front of the shop but he didn't find it. Suddenly he saw a woman parked (停车) a car there and hurried into the shop. Charlie saw the car wasn't locked. He got on it and drove it at once. He was afraid the loser would run after (追) him and drove fast. A truck hit it at a crossing and he lost consciousness.

This morning the young man came back to life (苏醒) and saw there were a few policemen standing by his bed. He asked, "Where am I?"

"In Room 103.

"In hospital or in prison (监狱)?"

60. There're _____ people in Charlie's family.

- [A]four [B]five [C]six [D]seven

61. Charlie's family moved to the old house outside the city because _____.

- [A]it's very quiet there
- [B]they hoped to save some money
- [C]he could get to his office by train
- [D]his father had found a job there

62. _____, so he drove the woman's car away.

- [A]Charlie had no money to pay for the old car
- [B]Charlie liked a new car very much
- [C]Charlie hoped to have his own car
- [D]Charlie hated his friend's old car

63. Which of the following is true?

- [A]Charlie couldn't drive a car at all.
- [B]The policemen caught Charlie at the crossing.
- [C]Charlie was in prison when he came back to life.

[D]Charlie didn't know what had happened after he had lost consciousness.

C

Tom was a clever boy, but his parents were poor, so he had to work in his spare time and during his holidays to pay for his education. In spite of this, he managed to get to university, but it was so expensive to study there that during the holiday, he found it necessary to get two jobs at the same time so as to make enough money to pay for his studies.

One summer he managed to get a job in a butcher's shop during the day time, and another in a hospital at night. In the shop he learned to cut meat up quite nicely, so the butcher often left him to do all the serving while he went into a room behind the shop to do the accounts. In the hospital, on the other hand, he was, of course, allowed to do only the simplest jobs, like helping to lift people and to carry them from one part of the hospital to another. Both at the butcher's and at the hospital, Tom had to wear white clothes.

One evening at the hospital, Tom had to carry a woman from her bed to the place where she was to have an operation. The woman was already feeling frightened at the thought of the operation before he came to get her, but when she saw Tom, that finished her.

"No! No!" She cried. "Not my butcher! I won't be operated on by my butcher!" and fainted away.

64. Tom made enough money by _____.

- [A]studying in the university
- [B]working in a butcher's shop
- [C]doing two jobs
- [D]cutting meat well

65. Tom was a student, but at the same time he was _____.

- [A]a butcher and doctor
- [B]a manager and doctor
- [C]an assistant
- [D]a manager

66. The woman patient recognized Tom because _____.

- [A]he was wearing white clothes
- [B]he sold meat to her
- [C]he was now working in the hospital
- [D]he was going to operate on her

67. When she saw Tom, that finished her. The sight of Tom _____.

- [A]plunged her into deep sorrow
- [B]made her decide not to have an operation
- [C]broke her heart
- [D]took all her strength and courage away

D

Mr Reese was born in a big city. His father had several companies and got a lot of money. He could give his son all the young man wanted. He was busy with his business and never asked him how he got along with his studies. So the boy spent most time in the restaurants or cinemas. Of course he was weak at his lessons and learned nothing at school. He made many friends but none of them was good and when they knew he came from a rich family, they began to teach him to gamble (赌博). Of course he lost much money.

Now Mr Reese was twenty and finished middle school. He could not do anything. But his father didn't mind it until one day he found the young man had sold one of his companies. He became so angry that he made him leave his house. The young man couldn't gamble any longer. His friends made him pay his debt. He had to ask his mother to help him and the woman often gave him some money. But one evening his father happened to find it. The old man stopped his wife from doing so. They began to fight in the room. The young man brought out a knife and killed his father. His mother helped him to run away, but soon after that he was caught and sentenced (判刑) to death.

It was a cold and wet day. Suddenly it began to rain hard when Mr Reese was being sent to the execution ground (刑场). Soon both he and the soldiers were wet through. He said angrily, "Bad luck! I shall be shot in such bad weather!"

"Don't complain (抱怨), brother," said one of the soldiers. "You're luckier than us all. We'll have to go back to the city after that!"

68. Old Reese never wanted to know about his son's studies because _____.

- [A] he was sure his son was good at his lessons
- [B] he spent all his energies on his business
- [C] he knew nothing about the education
- [D] his wife looked after their children

69. Old Reese became angry because _____.

- [A] his son had learned nothing at school
- [B] his son was weak at all his lessons
- [C] his son couldn't do anything in the companies
- [D] his son had lost one of his companies

70. The young man was sentenced to death because _____.

- [A] he had killed his father
- [B] he often gambled
- [C] he made friends with the bad men
- [D] he had sold a company of his father's

71. Which of the following is true?

- [A] Mr Reese was luckier than the soldiers.
- [B] Both Mr Reese and the soldiers were out of luck.
- [C] Nothing made Mr Reese complain.

[D]The soldiers wanted to help Mr Reese.

E

Bernard and Francois are brothers. They live in Paris and work with new sounds and shapes for making music. They haven't always done this, though; for a long time Bernard managed a factory and Francois ran a business in Argentina. Then, about 30 years ago, they took their savings and began the work they do now. First they learnt all about how classical (古典的) musical instruments (乐器) were made. And then they began inventing their own instruments.

Now their lives are quite different. They are still inventing new instruments, but Bernard has begun working with children as well. He helps them to discover music without having to read written notes. He sometimes travels, too, giving concerts on his instruments with other musicians. Francois also travels—sometimes to set exhibitions, sometimes just for the pleasure of arriving in a new place.

72. Before he made music, Francois had been _____.

- [A] a manager [B] a businessman
[C] an artist [D] a musician

73. Bernard managed a factory probably _____.

- [A] in Paris [B] in Argentina
[C] in an unknown place [D] in England

74. Bernard taught children how to discover music by _____.

- [A] reading [B] seeing
[C] inventing [D] hearing

75. What is the best title for the passage?

- [A] Good Brothers [B] Good Musicians
[C] Brothers Musicians [D] Instrument Makers

第二卷

第四部分 写作

第一节 短文改错

此题要求改正所给短文中的错误。对标有题号的每一行作出判断：如无错误，在该行右边横线上画勾(√)；如有错误(每行只有一个错误)则按下列情况改正：

多一个词：把多余的词用斜线 \ 划掉，在该行右边横线上写出该词，并也用斜线划掉。

缺一个词：在缺词处加一个漏字符号(Λ)，在该行右边横线上写出该加的词。

错一个词：在错的词下划一横线，在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。

注意：原行没有错的不要改。

Not all crows(乌鸦) can talk. But some can.

One crow that talks named Pick. Why? Because he

picks things from people's pocket. He's a pickpocket.	77 _____
Sometimes Pick eats that he finds. But if he	78 _____
finds nothing, he calls out, "Go to grass."	79 _____
One day Pick played a joke on a farmer, that	80 _____
was driving his horse on a field. Pick sat in a	81 _____
tree. "Whoa." said the farmer. His horse	
stopped. Then, "Giddyap." The horse started again.	
But then comes Pick's voice from the tree.	82 _____
"Whoa." The horse STOPS. "Go away." called the farmer.	83 _____
Pick lives with Mr. Beck for five years.	84 _____
Then Mr Beck moved to a big city. Pick returned	85 _____
the woods.	

第二节 书面表达

今天是 2001 年 7 月 25 日，星期日，天气晴朗。请你写一篇日记，描述你的暑假生活中的一天。期末考试后，你的叔叔和婶婶邀请你去他们家小住几天。在那里你受到他们的热情招待，早晨你们出去散步，欣赏自然美景。下午，由于天热，你在家中读书或写作。晚上你们去游泳。请根据以上所提供的主要信息，写一篇自然通顺的日记。

注意：

1. 不要逐字翻译；
2. 词数 120~150。

全国公共英语等级考试二级

模拟试题一 参考答案

笔试试卷

第一卷

第一部分 听力理解

第一节 听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一道小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个项中选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后，你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

(Text 1)

M: I hope that the bank will be open.

W: The sign says: nine a. m. to five p. m. weekdays, nine a. m. to twelve noon Saturdays, closed Sunday. (C)

(Text 2)

M: I can't find your glasses, Martha. Where did you say you put them?

W: I didn't say, but keep looking till you find them. (C)

(Text 3)

M: Nancy, why were you late today?

W: I overslept and missed the bus. (A)

(Text 4)

W: One of her grades was 90, and another was 50.

M: Her work is very uneven. (B)

(Text 5)

M: Why did Mary give Jim flowers?

W: I think yesterday was Jim's birthday. (C)

第二节 听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几道小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前，你将有 5 秒钟的时间阅读各道小题；听完后，各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

(Text 6)

M(Man): When will the bus stop for lunch?

W(Woman): I think the driver said we'd stop at 12:30.

M: How long will we have to eat?

W: The lunch stop is for an hour. (B) (B)

(Text 7)

The twenty-third Olympic Games, held in Los Angeles, were very much a contest of mind, muscle, and athletic determination. However, high technology, especially in the computer field, played an increasing role in both the staging of the event and the race of the gold. Computers were used to keep track of schedules, accounts, transportation, and ticketing for more than 43,000 Olympic employees and volunteers.

A sophisticated electronic message system helped keep the 12,000 or so journalists up-to-date on results—usually within a minute after the judges' decisions were final. Computers and other high-tech tools were also used to train American athletes by analyzing performance, identifying weaknesses, and suggesting ways to improve. (C) (C)

(Text 8)

M: I'm thinking about transferring out of state college into another school in the fall.

W: After a year and a half? How come? I thought you liked it here.

M: I do. But here our flight program doesn't give degrees, only licenses, and I need both a license and a degree.

W: So where do you want to go?

M: I wouldn't mind going to Harvard University. It has an excellent reputation, but I have a feeling it's very selective.

W: But you've gotten good grades in the semesters you've been in the state college, haven't you?

M: Yeah, mostly A's and B's.

W: So what were you worried about then, just ask your professors to write letters of recommendation for you, and you'll be set. (A) (C) (C)

(Text 9)

W: Henry! What's the matter? You look pale. Are you sick?

M: I just had a terrible experience.

W: Sit down. Let me get you a glass of water.

M: No thanks, I'll be fine in a minute.

W: Did you have an accident?

M: Not quite, but almost. I was crossing the street and was almost hit by a car. Fortunately, I jumped back in time.

W: How awful. (C) (B) (A)

(Text 10)

The volcanic ash from the eruption of Mount St. Helens certainly caused a lot of damage, didn't it? It did, but not as much as experts have predicted. It seems to have had a beneficial effect as well. Really? But were crop losses great? Yes. However, since the weather following the eruption was unexpectedly good, some crop yields remain steady or even increase beyond normal expectancy level. I'm glad to hear that. But what was the beneficial effect you mentioned?

A mass destruction of various insect population.

How could the ash kill insects without effecting people too?

It's highly abrasive and quickly wears away the outer wax layer protecting insect bodies. Removal of that layer causes the insects to lose body moisture by evaporation, the result is usually lethal. How about that? Sounds like an effective yet natural insecticide. (C) (C) (C) (B) (A)

第二部分 英语知识运用

第一节 单项填空

21. D. to表示方向 注意与 in 的区别:

Nanjing is to the west of Shanghai.

Beijing is in the north of China.

22. A. what 引导惊叹句, 修饰名词 music 而 how 修饰形容词。

23. B. go on with sth 继续; A go on 进行; C go over 复习; D go for(a walk) 散步。

24. D. can't help 不得不 后接 -ing。

25. B. prefer A to B 比较喜欢 A 而不喜欢 B。

26. C. pleasure 在这指令人愉快的一件事 前加 a。

27. A. leave out 漏掉 省略; B leave 丢失; C leave for... 出发去.....某地。

28. C. learn... by heart 背熟 记住。

29. D. outdo 超过 胜过; A share 分享; B complete 完成; C bother 打扰。

30. C. wear away 磨损。

31. B. well-prepared, well + P. P = adj.

32. B. the 说演奏某种乐器要在该乐器的前面加 the。

33. D. can all this be done 疑问句中情态动词放在主语 all this 之前。

34. B. on credit“凭借信誉 暂时欠款”。

35. C.

第二节 完形填空

36. B. perched 表示“栖息在.....上”。

37. A. gather together 为习惯用法。

38. D. south 在此处为副词 意为“朝南方”。

39. C. plenty of +(不可数名词 表示“大量的.....”。

40. A. feed on 为固定词组 表示“以.....为食”。

41. B. 此处 about 为副词 相当于 around。
42. A. 此空所在分句是对前一分句的解释：没有虫子是因为英国的冬天太寒冷。
43. C. settle“定居”；“安顿下来”。
44. C. practice flights“练习飞行”；practised“熟练的”；“老练的”。
45. B. ahead of...“在……前头”。
46. C. flocks 鸟群”；swarms“昆虫群”；herds“兽群”。
47. D. steadily 固定不变地”；harshly“粗糙地”。
48. A. until 直到……才。
49. B. on the way“途中”；in the way“挡路的 妨碍人的”。
50. D. make...journey 为习惯用法。
51. D. 由上文 identical 相同的 同一的 提示。
52. B. previous“以前的”；former 早期的”。
53. A. find one's way there 表示“找到那儿”。
54. C. 此处表示方式。
55. D. have something to do with... 表示“与……有关”。

第三部分 阅读理解

A

【注释】

(1) have been + 过去分词：现在完成时的被动语态。

My car has been repaired. 我的汽车已被修好了。

(2) for a long time 持续了 好长一段时间。表示延续 持续一段时间时用 for。

They have been married for a long time. 他们已结婚好长时间了。

(3) at the breakfast table 表示在桌子旁边时一般用 at. 但注意 at table 就餐, at the table 在桌子旁。

(4) pours a cup of coffee for sb 为某人倒一杯咖啡。

(5) pick up 拿起 拾起 但要注意 pick sb up 是“顺便接 (某人)”的意思。

(6) He takes another taste. 他又尝了一口。注意：taste, sound, look, smell 等感官动词相当于系动词，其后跟形容词而不能跟副词。

(7) amazement 惊奇, 惊愕。此处的 in amazement 表示很惊奇的 或处于一种惊奇、吃惊的状态。

(8) a new kind of 一种新的……

a new kind of coffee 一种新的咖啡。注意在 kind 的词组中 谓语动词的单复数取决于 kind 的单复数。

56. B. 从文章的第一段的第 5 句话可得知，他们在吃早饭时彼此不交谈，丈夫读他的报纸。
57. A. 文章的主体都在叙述丈夫与妻子在早饭时的情景，所以故事肯定发生在早晨。

58. A. 遍读全文后,你会发现夫妇俩对彼此不太关心,都各忙各的。
59. D. 文章的结尾从 Suddenly he puts down his newspaper... 到结束,改变了文章前半部叙述的情景,对文章起了点明主题的作用,故选 D。

B

【注释】

- (1)post office 邮局
(2)lose one's job 失业 失去工作
(3)try one's best to do... 尽某人的最大努力去干.....
He works hard and tries his best to buy enough food for his family.
他努力工作并尽自己最大能力为家里买足够的食物。
(4)It's farther from... 距.....地方远的
It's farther from the post office. 那离邮局比较远。
(5)in order to... 为了.....。注意它与 so as to 的区别 :in order to 既可放句首,又可放句中 而 so as to 只能放句中。
(6)He knows what it will mean if he's late.
他知道如果他迟到将意味着什么。
(7)have /take pity on sb. 同情某人
(8)A truck hit it at a crossing and he lost consciousness.
在十字路口与一辆卡车相撞,他失去了知觉。
60. C. 从故事的第一段可以得知,他们家有六个人,应选 C。
61. B. 从故事内容来看,Charlie 一家生活很艰难。他们搬到城外自然是为了省钱,故选 B。
62. A. 由于那辆旧车是 Charlie 的朋友借给他的,他要是丢了车,就没有钱赔偿。他只好偷那位妇女的汽车。故选 A。
63. D. 从 Charlie 苏醒以后问的话来看,他不知道此刻他在哪儿。故选 D。

C

【注释】

- (1)in spite of... 尽管.....
(2)so as to do sth. 为了 以便
He found it necessary to get two jobs at the same time so as to make enough money to pay for his studies. 他发现为了能赚足够的钱去支付学习费用必须同时做两份工作。
(3)cut sth. up 用刀把某物分成小块 切碎
to cut meat up quite nicely 把肉切成很细小的小块
(4)In the hospital, on the other hand, he was, of course, allowed to do...
另一方面,在医院中他当然被允许去做.....
(5)fainted away 晕过去 昏迷

64. C. 根据第一段最后一句话。

65. C. Tom 利用假期打零工，所以他并不是 doctor 或 manager 而是一个 assistant“助手”。

66. B. 这是本文的幽默之处。

67. D. 她认为一个曾砍过肉的人现在要给她做手术，所以感到害怕。

D

【注释】

(1) get along with 进展 相处

He was busy with his business and never asked him (his son) how he got along with his studies. 他忙于他的生意，从来都不问儿子学业进展的情况。

(2) weak at one's lessons 某人的学习很差

(3) But his father didn't mind it until one day he found the young man had sold one of his companies. 直到有一天年轻人的父亲发现儿子卖掉了他的一家公司，他才注意到了这一点。

(4) stop sb from doing sth 阻止某人做某事

The old man stopped his wife from doing so. 这位老人阻止他的妻子继续这样做。

(5) send to 送到 送

68. B. 从“ He was busy with his business and never asked him how he got along with his studies.”能够得知 应当选 B。

69. D. Young Reese 卖掉他父亲的一个公司自然是要还债，这惹得老头子非常生气。故选 D。

70. A. 年轻人判死刑的原因是他杀死了他父亲。在文章倒数第 3 段说，这个年轻人赌博后 向母亲要钱抵债 后来被父亲发现 发生了争执 这个年轻人杀了他父亲。

71. B. 文章最后一段中已明确指出，Mr Reese 和士兵们都逃脱不了不幸。

E

【注释】

(1) all about... 所有关于.....

(2) as well 也 另外还

(3) ... sometimes just for the pleasure of arriving in a new place
有时只为了到一个新的地方消遣

72. B. run a business 的人称为 businessman。注意开头几句话的时态不同。

73. A. 他家住巴黎，又没单独注明他的工厂在什么地方，所以应认为是 A。

74. D. 不看乐谱，这只能靠听。

75. D. Instrument Makers 概括得很准确。