

新概念英语同步读写练习册 2

参考答案（网络下载版）

Lesson 1

阅读理解

(1)

►答案与解析

1. C。从短文第一句的 works in a hospital 可以判断 Mr. Black 是一名医务人员，因此选项 C 是正确的。
2. A。为什么不出国，原因是 he's busy all the time。
3. B。他之所以带家人在国内旅行，是因为他 doesn't have time。
4. C。
5. B。最后一句话是 Ann 的观点，同时也说明了 Ann 对冰岛一点也不了解。

(2)

►答案与解析

1. 害怕的。出现在结尾处，前面一直在说“鬼”的事情，这里又听到了脚步声，因此我们的心里是“恐惧的（scared）”。
2. Footsteps.“人的走路声”。
3. They go hiking and sleep outside. 结合 After hiking all day, we find a place to camp for the night.这句话，整理出本题的答案。
4. Because they want to cook their food. 原文中的...so that we can cook our dinner 引导的是一个目的状语从句，表示“取火”的目的，符合本题的内容。
5. Because they tell ghost stories before going to sleep. 结合 we all hear footsteps and we are all so scared that we can't get to sleep. 这句话的意思得出本题答案：害怕的原因是鬼故事而导致不敢睡觉。

英汉翻译

1. Your English is getting better and better.
2. The school master will look over our studies in half an hour.
3. She is always ready to help others.
4. They didn't tell me whether she had left.
5. Hainan is China's second largest island.
6. I'd like to reserve some seats for the opera.
7. The match ended at three o'clock.
8. How did you open the door?

Lesson 2

阅读理解

(1)

►答案与解析

1. B。our classroom faces our school garden 译为教室面对着花园，即花园也面对着教室。
2. D。首先读清题，让选择不正确的一项。故把 A、B、C、D 带回原文中去，在第二段第四行写对在游泳池周围是各种各样的鲜花，故 A 正确，在第三行提到 B 为正确，同样在第三行写到 C 也

正确。故答案为 D。

3. C。在第一段倒数第二行写得很清楚。
4. C。在第二段第二行写明是老师和学生一起建造了这个花园。
5. C。选择不正确的一项。通读全文后，只有 C 答案在文章中没有，文中只说在一些年前这里没有花园，后来我们建造了花园，但我们并不知具体是多少年。

(2)

►答案与解析

1. B。根据全文的意思，Jigs 和 Reads 只有五个月大就可以出去猎取 hare。说明应当是 dogs。
2. A。根据 Jigs and Reads had nothing to eat for a day. They knew that things weren't right at home. 这两句话可以得出：家里没有吃的了。
3. C。见原文 He looked out and could not believe—they were drawing a big hare through the snow。
4. D。从短文内容看：大雪天里，Jigs 和 Reads 在家中没有吃的东西时外出寻找食物，给了 Bob 极大的帮助（找到了吃的东西）。
5. C。根据全文内容看，首先是饿了，想找吃的东西；其次是外出找食物，整夜未归；再次是逮到一只野兔；最后将野兔带回了家。因此，选项 C 符合本题的答案。

英汉翻译

1. She has beautiful big dark eyes.
2. The dark came very early in winter.
3. They kept their plan dark.
4. They will be coming by train and most of the young people in the town will be meeting them at the station.
5. As soon as he got into the car, I said good morning to him in French and he replied in the same language.
6. The secretary told me that Mr. Harmsworth would see me.
7. This year new students will be more than doubled.
8. The price of vegetables has gone up 30 percent.

Lesson 3

阅读理解

(1)

►答案与解析

1. C。a story about an English sailor 已说明这个水手为英国人。
2. D。在第一段第二行至第三行写到，一天他把茶叶作为礼物给妈妈带了回来。bought some tea as a present。
3. A。选择正确的一项。通读第一段，在段尾应注意到 nobody liked the tea leaves 证明没一个人喜欢茶叶。
4. A。在第一段尾写到 they began to eat them，其中 them = tea leaves。
5. B。这是一道推论题，因为文章说到他妈妈知道把茶叶用水煮，说明他儿子肯定说了茶叶要和水有关，但具体怎么和水搭配用肯定没说清，故选择 B。

(2)

►答案与解析

1. C。推理题。文章第一句话说他喜欢而且可以回答出他的学生提的所有问题，故推断他为老师。
2. B。从 little son 我们可以断定，他的儿子一定是太小了以至于他自己不会穿衣服，他要帮助他。
3. A。通读全文，在文章的最后我们发现原来这个小孩是想和他爸爸开个玩笑。

4. D. 适用于排除法。A 不是新袜子，文章中没有说；B 读完后我们知道实际上并没有洞，故 B 不对；C 他这双袜子还没穿多长时间，文中没提。

英汉翻译

1. "I might as well have them!" I said sadly.
2. Word has it he's married.
3. Word your idea clearly.
4. Words cut more than swords.
5. I hope you will come back whole.
6. Nature is a whole.
7. The whole of one week was spent on the beach.
8. The new auditorium can hold 4,000 people.

Lesson 4

阅读理解

(1)

►答案与解析

1. B。在原文的第三句可以找到答案。句中的主语 it 就是上面说到的 Mother's Day。
2. B。从 Those whose mothers are still living often wear a pink or red rose or carnation 这句话可以知道：母亲还在世的就戴粉红色或红色的玫瑰花或康乃馨。这句话符合选项 B 的内容。
3. C。答案来源于 The idea of a day for mothers was first given by Miss Anna Jarvis of Philadelphia.这句话。
4. A。本题的答案出自 The celebration of the first American Mother's Day was held in Philadelphia on May 10, 1908.这句话，说明了第一次庆祝母亲节的时间和地点。
5. B。分析原因同上。

(2)

►答案与解析

1. A。因为要求选出本文中并没有出现的内容，因此一定要按照原文的内容来进行分析。选项中只有 what time 的内容在原文中没有出现。
2. C。从确定美国人 hurry at meals 的原因来看，A 项属于答非所问；B 项不是事实，这从分析第一题中可以得知信息；D 项不符合常理。
3. C。根据短文内容看，选项 B 是作者一心想向我们陈述的中心内容：中午吃饭时间很短，都挤在 restaurants 吃饭，显然这时 restaurant 是最忙的；而选项 C 则说明与家人在一起吃饭的时间就相对地富余些，也就是 restaurant 中最清闲的时间了。
4. B。选项 C 在文中没有涉及；选项 A 和 D 在文中已经明显地说出；因此只能是选项 B 了。
5. C。从原文的第一句话中可以得出本题的答案，即：只有在有应酬或在家人一起吃饭时才慢一些。

英汉翻译

1. Bad weather reduced the wheat crop by 20 percent.
2. Some computers can work 500,000 times faster than human beings.
3. One night at the Antarctic base the temperature dropped two thirds, from -12°C to -20°C .
4. As spring is coming, the prices of winter coats at the clothing market have been reduced to at least 35 percent.
5. After having spent whole mornings on the river, I always go home with an empty bag.
6. I have been offered a large sum of money to go away, but I am determined to stay here.
7. Last year when we were travelling across the Channel, Jane put a piece of paper with her name and

address on it into a bottle.

8. The manager started to complain about this wicked world but was interrupted by a knock at the door.

Lesson 5

阅读理解

(1)

►答案与解析

1. He was the son of King Dave. 从第一句中可以找到答案，但注意要将名词主语改成代词主语。
2. His hair is most beautiful of all, yellow and long. 见原文的 his hair was most beautiful of all. It was yellow and long, its length touched the ground.。
3. They all talked about his hair because it was very beautiful. 答案源于文章的 Everybody talked about his hair. 这句话。
4. His hair stopped him from running away because it was caught by a tree. 注意参考文章的答案来源：when Absalom ran by a tree, his hair was caught by it, and he fell down...the enemies came up and killed him.
5. They said his hair killed him. 答案来源可以参照短文的最后一段。

(2)

►答案与解析

1. D. 推理题。通读全文后我们了解到作者为了自己的工作就有机会经常到各国去，故 A，旅行者要排除；B，司机不可能；C，飞机上的工作人员，有可能，但文中主要指作者飞来飞去是他的工作，故 D 为最佳答案。
2. B. 推理题。因为在文中列举的三个都为大城市，从这三个地方我们明白，去一些大地方我们在坐飞机之前经常要等，从而也说明航空事业的兴旺。
3. A. 从字面上理解此单词为优势，便利条件，故很快排除 B、C、D。
4. B. 常识题。我们知道任何一件事情都有它的两面性，故 B 为最佳答案。
5. C. 用排除法，A 说能带作者到任何一个地方去干一份工作，这种可能性太小，一般说航线是固定的，B 能自由到各地去，在 A 已解释过，D 这是他/她的一份工作，说不上她/他对它感兴趣。

英汉翻译

1. Walking tractors are in great request.
2. We came at your request.
3. You shall have your request.
4. The export was up/was increased 2.5 times last year.
5. This living room is twice as big as the bedroom/is twice the size of the bedroom.
6. Our class is going to watch the football game next weekend.Are you coming with us?
7. Certainly.Have you got the tickets?
8. Not yet.We don't know how many people will go.

Lesson 6

阅读理解

(1)

►答案与解析

1. D. 在第二段第二句有 heard from 为收到某人的来信，故联系一、二句答案为 D。
2. C. How 为提问方式，在文中第三句写到让他 go to the police station as soon as he got the letter 一收到信就到警察局，故用信的方式通知他。
3. C. 从第一段警察所说的话中判断“是警察帮他找到了他曾经丢了的一辆自行车。”

4. D. 同样在警察所说的话中能找到答案为 village。
5. D. 选不正确的一项。A 从最后一段第一句可以判断出他因为听到这个消息很惊讶，所以说他从没期望他的车能找到，B 文章中很清楚地写了 20 年前他丢的车。C 在文章最后一句提到在他 16 岁时丢了车。

(2)

► 答案与解析

1. A. 本文主要是围绕中国的传统节日“春节”来谈论的。
2. A. 由文中第 3、4 句 We may call...of the dog. 可知每一年都有一个动物名称与之相匹配。
3. D. 由文章第二段 2、3 句可知，中国人在除夕吃团圆饭，然后全家人守夜，欢迎新年的到来。
4. B. 从文中倒数第 2 句，可推断为 B。
5. B. A“好时光”、范围过大，不具体。C、D 不能概括整篇文章。

英汉翻译

1. I suddenly heard a call for help.
2. Please call me a taxi.
3. The train calls at every station.
4. The ball struck him so hard that he nearly fell into the water.
5. In a few years the small workshop had become a large factory which employed 728 people.
6. Dan was most surprised when he heard the news.
7. When he was driving along Catford Street recently he saw one thief carrying a bag full of money.
8. I bought a book this morning. Books are not very expensive.

Lesson 7

阅读理解

(1)

► 答案与解析

1. A. 这道题很容易出错，从文中第一句话可知故事发生在冬天，有人会误选 B，其实下面一句，“它在夏天收集它们，”才是本题的关键。
2. D. 由蚱蜢的回答，I sang all day 可知，它之所以饿，是因为夏天它整天在唱歌，而没去收集食物。
3. A. 推理题。通读全文，我们不能直接找到答案，但由蚂蚁说的话 If you ... all winter 可以间接地推断出蚂蚁没有给蚱蜢任何东西。
4. A. 判断主旨题。通读全文可以知道这个故事主要讲勤快与懒惰造成的后果，故 A 为最佳答案。
5. D. 这是一则寓言故事，它告诉了我们一个道理，只有辛勤工作，才能过上好日子，故选择 D。

(2)

► 答案与解析

1. C. 在文中第一句话，说他是一名英国的诗人，故来自英格兰。
2. C. 在文中第一句话说了他是 14 世纪的诗人，故他生活在 14 世纪，故为 C。
3. A. 从 The language was quite different from the English we know today. 中我们得知答案为 A。
4. C. 推理题，他作为诗人写诗应该是来描述社会的一种现象。
5. A. 在文中最后一句说了此答案。

英汉翻译

1. I repeated my question several times and at last he understood.
2. They always tell you what a picture is “about”.
3. It was raining heavily and they found that stream had formed in the field.

4. Because of this,he has not been able to get his own car into his garage even once.
5. When the police arrived,they found the door open and the room empty.
6. The beautiful piece of glass is very precious.
7. They have lost precious working time.
8. Just as he was going upstairs, telephone rang.

Lesson 8

阅读理解

(1)

►答案与解析

1. B。根据第一句话的内容: Jack is the name of a game. It is quite popular with children.可以判定这里所说的是一个适合儿童、并深受儿童欢迎的游戏。
2. C。从 Toss the ball high (but not too high) 这句话中可以推测出。因为既然使用了 high,就说明是“向上掷”,这样只有 throw 可以表达这一意思。
3. B。根据最后一段的理解:一共有 10 个 jacks。第一次每次抓一个,共 10 次;第二次每次抓两个,则只有五次。这样两次下来就一共有 15 次了。
4. C。这点从 To play jacks, you will need a small ball and ten small metal objects called jacks.中可以得出: jacks 是由金属制作的。
5. C。可以从原文最后的 This is more difficult, of course, you lose your turn if you make any of the above three mistakes.内容得出判断。

(2)

►答案与解析

1. B。从这一段内容 If a student damaged his desk, the teacher would beat him in front of the whole school, or the student had to pay five dollars. 可以看出学校的制度:如果损坏了学校的桌子,要么当众挨打,要么赔偿 5 美元。
2. B。从全文的内容看,这事是在学校发生的,因此钱也是在学校挣的。
3. C。文章中说明:第一次是他父亲打的,给了他 5 美元用来赔偿损坏的学校的桌子;第二次是因为他想留下这 5 美元而让老师打的。
4. B。从原文 His father thought it would be too bad if the teacher beat his son in public.中可以找到答案,也就说明了给 5 美元的目的。
5. A。比较原文中的 beat him in front of the whole school 和 beat his son in public 两处的文字,可以发现,两句的区别只是 in front of the whole school 和 in public,因此可以推测出 in public 是“当众”的意思。

英汉翻译

1. Each of them is to pay his own fine.
2. Give them two each.
3. She has an apple in each hand.
4. The most surprising thing about it, however, is that it can land anywhere - on snow, water, or even on a ploughed field.
5. The man wanted to fly to Rockall, a lonely island in Atlantic Ocean but captain Fawcett did not take him because the trip was too dangerous.
6. Who (Whom) are you waiting for?
7. Whose umbrella is this?
8. Whose is this cap?

Lesson 9

阅读理解

(1)

►答案与解析

1. B。在第二段最后有 He was a good player. he 在文中所指为 Sam。
2. A。在第二段第一句话说了比赛在 3:00 开始。
3. B。在文中第二段有 There was no score in the first half of the match. 故为 0:0 选择 B。
4. C。通读全文后, 用排除法, 或者在第二段中有明显的答案 When it was almost the end of the match, ...and it got into a goal.
5. D。在本文第 3 段一开头有答案。The result of the match was 1 to 0. 即 1:0。

(2)

►答案与解析

1. C。在文中第一句话有陈述。
2. B。在文中第一段最后一句有, 袋鼠最大的比一个人还大。
3. C。在文中第三段写到只有袋鼠妈妈在身体前面有一个口袋。
4. C。在文中第三段最后一句有答案。
5. B。在文中第四段说了袋鼠的后腿要比前腿有力。

英汉翻译

1. Don't follow the crowd.
2. His mind was crowded with whys.
3. Memories crowded upon my mind.
4. Which of you won the prize?
5. I was looking for that book, but I didn't find it.
6. Who else went there with you?
7. What on earth are you doing?
8. Your knife is very nice. Could you lend it to me?

Lesson 10

阅读理解

(1)

►答案与解析

1. B。用排除法, A. to buy a meat. 语法就不对, 因为 meat 为不可数名词, 不能用 a 修饰, C. 去做那块肉, 而那个人去商店是去买一块肉, D. 去送一块肉, 去商店是去买不是送。
2. C。从 He asked the butcher to tell him the way of cooking it. 译为“让屠夫告诉他该如何做这块肉。”
3. A。从文中第 5 行 A dog followed... and ran off... 中得知, 是那只狗把那块肉抢跑了。
4. D。此句为反意疑问句, 而实际上这只狗知道如何去吃这块肉, 故选择 D. “不, 它知道。”
5. A。在此文最后一句话写到 The note is still in my pocket. 可知答案。

(2)

►答案与解析

1. C。从 In China many... call it soccer. 中我可以断定为 C。
2. B。在文中说美国足球队也有 11 名队员。
3. A。文中说了, soccer 为中国人心目中的足球, 我们知道队里有 11 名队员, 但只有守门员可以用手或脚, 故为 11 人。
4. B。文中说了美式足球中运动员都可以用手或脚。

英汉翻译

1. Physics is equivalent to the science which was called natural philosophy in history.
2. A completely new situation will arise when the examination system comes into existence.
3. Free medical treatment in this country covers sickness of mind as well as ordinary sickness.
4. He never touches alcohol.
5. I felt a touch on my arm.
6. The story touched us all.
7. There was not much rain here last summer.
8. How much time is there left?

Lesson 11

阅读理解

(1)

答案与解析

1. A. 此为主旨题，因为是那个农民病了，所以人们才会认为他会死。
2. B. 此题在文中不难看出，因为农民家住在农村，一离镇上远，二村里没医生，所以医生两天后到达是很正常的。
3. C. 常理题。我们知道当一名医生到了一个病人家后，第一件事就会认真地给病人做检查。
4. C. 在文中提到了村里人没人写过字，自然没有笔、纸，也不会认识字，故排除 A、B、D。而第三个选项中都提到了笔、纸等。
5. D. 推理题。面对一群没知识，没文化的村人，我们很容易推测出他们很落伍，知识落伍自然就会贫穷。

(2)

答案与解析

1. B. 从文章的第一段可以分析出在大不列颠冬天和夏天的天气是不同的，a great difference 很大不同。
2. A. 在文中第二段最后一句写到有冷空气从海面吹到大不列颠岛。
3. A. 在第二段开头说了在大不列颠岛冬天天气暖和，即 warm。
4. D. 在第三段一开头就说了一年到头总是有风从西部吹过来，风来自西南部，带来了很湿的空气，所以导致经常下雨。
5. C. 选择正确答案，排除法：A，东部比西部湿，正好相反；B，夏天海上和陆地上一样热，显然不对；D，在大不列颠各地的雨量是一样的，这不可能。

英汉翻译

1. Lightning is a rush of electrical current from a cloud to the ground or from one cloud to another.
2. Great as Newton was, many of his ideas have been challenged today and are being modified by the work of scientists of our time.
3. It is vital that enough money be collected to fund the project.
4. How much beer does your father drink a day?
5. She does not have much luggage.
6. He said he did not have many difficulties.
7. The teacher did not give us much written work.
8. Good work deserves good pay.

Lesson 12

阅读理解

(1)

►答案与解析

1. A。从文章最后一句我们知道她来自美国，文章一开头也说了那船是从美国到英国的。
2. C。整篇文章都在记叙 Miss Evans，故 C 为最佳答案。
3. C。在文章第二段 suddenly a woman... in the boat.中我可以选出 C。
4. B。在第二段中，at the moment... take her place.我们知道是 Miss Evans 给了那个女人一个空间，而牺牲了自己。
5. C。在文中最后一段有表述。

(2)

►答案与解析

1. D。短文第二段首句 All living things need air.中的 living things 指 all the animals and plants 故 D 为正确答案。
2. B。第二段第三句 We can live without food or water for a few days. 译为“我们可以在没有食物和水的情况下生活几天”。故选 B。
3. A。由第二段最后一句可得此答案。
4. D。通读全文，我们知道当我们工作和睡觉时，空气也时刻存在，我们可以几天不吃东西，但却不能几分钟没空气，故 A、B、C 不对。
5. D。文中第三段第 1、2 句指出：我们生活在空气中，但看不见它，只能感觉到。

英汉翻译

1. Only under special circumstances are freshmen permitted to take make-up tests.
2. Other things being equal,a man who expresses himself effectively is sure to succeed more rapidly than a man whose command of language is poor.
3. I've never sailed through the Mediterranean.
4. The clouds sailed across the sky.
5. We are learning to sail.
6. The looming in the industrial world by automation market is expected to more than double in size by 1990,to \$100 billion.
7. The number of people employed in aircraft industry has dropped from 27,000 to 13,000 since 1980.
8. We have reduced costs by £ 450 million a year.

Lesson 13

阅读理解

(1)

►答案与解析

1. D。此题很容易误选 A。但由 When you are under water...可知 skin-diving 是一项水下运动。
2. D。由 Here, under water, everything is blue and green.可知。
3. C。由 When you are under water, it is easy for you to climb big rocks, because you are no longer heavy.可知。
4. B。由 When you have tanks of air on your back, you can stay in deep water for a long time.可知。
5. C。由 Now you see that skin-diving is both useful and interesting.可知。

(2)

►答案与解析

1. D。由“Mame”is a play, with music, about a very good woman.可知。

2. D。由 Auntie Mame is a special kind of woman.以及全文的描述可知 Mame 确实是个与众不同的人。
3. B。由 Auntie Mame's only relative is a red-headed young boy.可知 Patrick 与 Auntie Mame 住在一起时年龄很小。
4. B。由 He never forgets his love for Auntie Mame.可知。
5. B。由 With Auntie Mame's help, Patrick has learned a lot of things. 及 Mame takes him out of school for a long trip around the world when he is old enough. He also visits India and Africa. 可知 Auntie Mame 对 Patrick 很友好。

英汉翻译

1. He hit me with a club.
2. A few hours earlier someone had told the police that thieves would try to steal the diamonds.
3. Bill works harder than Joe and grows more flowers and vegetables, but Joe's garden is more interesting.
4. He had no occasion to buy a car.
5. He has had few occasions to speak French.
6. I met him on several occasions.
7. In Belgium the cost of home heating fuel jumped 12 percent in the last two weeks.
8. Our overseas exports are increased by 100 percent yearly.

Lesson 14

阅读理解

(1)

►答案与解析

1. B。首先用排除法，排去 C、D、A 说的是蝙蝠像长了翅膀的老鼠，文中没有说，而文章中最多说的是蝙蝠在黑夜里是靠雷达来飞行的。
2. A。从文中第一句话 mammal 哺乳动物，故为动物的一种。
3. C。我们知道蝙蝠视力不好，但并不是瞎子，A、B, blind 为瞎子，D 译为能看清一切东西，只有 C 译为看不太清。
4. D。在文章第三段第 1 句话说蝙蝠是晚上出去找食物，即为太阳下山后到太阳升上来之前，故选择 D。
5. A。在最后一句说了蝙蝠为有用的动物，即 A，对人们是有帮助的。

(2)

►答案与解析

1. tell, dangerous。由 Excuse me, but if you keep on sawing that branch like that, you will fall down with it. 可知那位过路人停下来的原因是告诉 Mr. Hunt 像他那样锯木是很危险的。
2. branch, tree。由 He said this because Mr. Hunt was sitting on the branch and cutting it at a place between himself and the trunk of the tree.可知。
3. foolish man。由 He thought, "This is some foolish man who has no work to do and goes about telling other people what to do and what not to do."可知。
4. fell off。由 The man went on his way. Of course, after a few minutes, the branch fell and Mr. Hunt fell down with it.可知。
5. No, couldn't。综合全文可知这个人并非是个十分了不起的人，他只是依据事实做出了一种合理的推断，即 Mr. Hunt 必定会同树枝一起掉下来。预知人的寿命是任何人都做不到的。

英汉翻译

1. The government announced last week that industrial production rose 0.3 percent in March, after dropping 0.2 percent the previous month.

- The trade deficit(赤字)is likely to reach \$140 billion this year,an increase of almost \$20 billion over last year.
- Japan will increase its auto exports to the United States by 25 percent.
- I haven't seen a film for more than six months.
- He has been in the army for five years since joined the army in October 1993.
- This is the first time I've written an essay on the computer.
- Americans eat twice as much protein as they actually need everyday.
- Some old people don't like pop songs because they can't tolerate so much noise.

Lesson 15

阅读理解

(1)

►答案与解析

- A。这是一个常识性的试题，因为牛津大学是英国最著名的大学之一。
- B。既然指的是在公共汽车上的人，因此可以推测是“乘客”的意思。
- D。这是根据文章中对话部分的内容进行分析所得出的结论：她大声说话其目的就是让全车的人都知道她儿子考上了牛津大学。
- B。本题同上一题的内容十分近似，来源也相同。
- C。本题答案是根据上下文内容进行推测、分析所得出的。同时，在所给的四个选项中，选项 A 的内容没有明确的说明；选项 B 不符合内容实际，因为他们俩对该大学都有一定的了解；选项 D 不符合短文的内容，因为她基本是与 Mrs. King 在唱对台戏。

(2)

►答案与解析

- A。由前面三段可知旅游者只吃了第二天晚餐的一顿饭。
- B。由第一段...he found that he had only enough money left to get a ticket to England 可知旅游者已不名一文。
- D。由第一段可知旅游者已没钱买食物。
- A。由第三段 The following day he did not get up until breakfast was over, pretending that he overslept himself. 可知旅游者在别人吃完早饭后才起床。
- C。由最后一段可知旅游者从侍者口里得知船票中已包含餐费。

英汉翻译

- I wish you wouldn't interrupt me.
- Traffic was interrupted by a snowstorm.
- Mr Pitt has been in hospital since his accident.
- I've been awake for a long time.
- I hope they will have finished construction of this road by the time we come back next summer.
- He spends all his spare time planting trees.He says that by the end of next year he will have planted 2,000 trees.
- The red flags waved in the winds.
- How often do you visit your grandmother?

Lesson 16

阅读理解

(1)

►答案与解析

1. D。在第二段第二句话说了在学校每年有两个学期，故选 D。
2. D。在文章第一段第二至三行提到第一学期从 9 月到 1 月，故为 D。
3. A。Most American children begin to go to school when they are five years old.所以答案为 A。
4. D。在第二段第一句话提到高中每学期开四至五科。
5. D。在第三段说了他们要花很多钱上大学，所以他们要去打工挣学费 get money for their studies.

(2)

►答案与解析

1. B。根据短文第一段第二句可以看出，只有 B 符合题目要求。
2. D。从短文中 In the north...there is usually little snow.可知 D 为正确答案。
3. B。根据短文第二段开头 when a student... be he feels cold at first.可推出答案为 B。
4. B。从文中第二段最后一句...and most students...this kind of weather 可知，答案为 B。
5. D。通过文中最后一句话 The light in the room comes from that...snow.可知光来自于干净、漂亮的雪。

英汉翻译

1. There is a lot of traffic on the roads.
2. They were trafficking in smuggled goods.
3. As might be expected, the response to the question was very mixed.
4. The old couple decided to adopt a boy and a girl though they had three children of their own.
5. The manager spoke highly of such virtues as loyalty, courage and truthfulness shown by his employees.
6. Floods cause property damage worth billions of dollars annually.
7. The committee member is totally opposed to any changes being made in the plans.
8. This crop has similar qualities to the previous one, being both wind-resistant and adapted to the same type of soil.

Lesson 17

阅读理解

(1)

►答案与解析

1. B。在文中第 2 句话处写到 He (The king) liked to draw pictures，故答案为 B。
2. C。在文章第一段写到人们害怕说国王画得不好，所以都说他画的好，而我们经过分析后应得知他画的不好。
3. D。A 在文章第二段第 3 行写了那个画家说他的画很糟糕，应扔到火里去，所以 A 有 excellent = very good 显然是不对的；B 说国王认为自己的画不好，在一开头就说了他认为自己画得很好；C 在第 2 题中有陈述。
4. B。在第二段最后一句说 put him (the artist) to prison put...to = put...into。
5. C。推理题。这个画家是因为说了国王的画不好，而被送进了监狱，现在他让国王把他送回监狱，是因为国王让他挑一幅他认为国王画得不错的画，所以推理应该没有一幅画得好，还是很糟糕。

(2)

►答案与解析

1. B。在文章一开头就说了，B 项符合文章的内容。选项 C 表达的含义是贬义的，可排除，A 文章并没有明确指出计算机的大小，故可排除。
2. B。细节题。通读第一段，我们得知第一台现代的大型计算机制造于 1946 年，简单计算一下，是五十多年前。
3. C。在文中第三段有 Many scientists...can't do everything.这样我们就可以知道，计算机能做许多事情的，但不是万能的。

4. A。文章第一段告诉我们最老式的计算机是算盘，中国人几个世纪前就开始使用了，所以最老式的应该在中国制造的。
5. C。通读短文，我们可知计算机最早是用来解决数学计算的，至今为止，虽然能帮人类做很多事，但并不是万能的，故 A 排除。从作者在文章最后提问的问题中可排除 B。

英汉翻译

1. He didn't appear until six.
2. His article appeared in yesterday's newspaper.
3. It appears to me that you are right.
4. Many old houses are being destroyed to make way for new buildings.
5. The books can't be taken out of the room.
6. Nobody got hurt in the accident yesterday.
7. Was your plan turned down by the boss?
8. The organization had broken no rules, but neither had it acted responsibly.

Lesson 18

阅读理解

(1)

►答案与解析

1. C。阅读文章第一句话就可找到答案，London 是 England 的省都。
2. C。理解 the thickest fogs。thickest 为厚的最高级形式，译为“最厚”，雾最厚理解为，雾很大，look thick 为“看起来太厚”等同于雾很大。
3. A。在第二段倒数第二句中 since 为“因为”，作者因为有一个很重要的会议要参加，所以在车很慢的情况下，路又堵了，他不得不决定步行去那里。
4. C。通读文章第二段后我们得知作者迷路了，有位年轻人要帮助他，所以他就尾随这位年轻人。
5. C。在文章第二段提到这位年轻的女士说她对作者所说的地方很熟，在第三段中又说到她对伦敦也很熟悉。

(2)

►答案与解析

1. B。火车包厢中共有六个人，其中五个举止很文明，唯有第六位年轻人粗鲁无礼，给其他乘客造成了很多麻烦。参看第一段。
2. C。年轻人下车时，其他乘客没有一个人帮他的忙。参看第二段第二句话。
3. D。这位年轻人匆匆返回，原因是一位乘客朝他大喊，说他落下了什么东西。
4. A。这位乘客之所以叫这位年轻人，其目的是想惩罚他。
5. C。作者讲此故事的目的在于说明不讲礼貌的人不受人欢迎。

英汉翻译

1. She is billed to lecture tonight.
2. By the end of the year all but two people will have left.
3. Everyone had an application form in his hand, but no one knew which office room to send it to.
4. Language is a city, to the building of which every human being brought a stone.
5. They are teachers and don't know what it takes to start and run a company.
6. Jack, you're wanted on the phone.
7. A message was written on the card under the printed words "Happy New Year".
8. She didn't expect she should be asked to speak before a big audience.

Lesson 19

阅读理解

(1)

答案与解析

1. B. 从文中第 12 行老师对 Ann 回答的肯定, 证明早饭在我们一日三餐中最重要。
2. C. 这道我们不难推测出。从 Boys and girls wave their hands in the air. 可以判断出这类似一个课堂, 故答案 C 为最恰当。
3. A. 在文中最后一段写到牛奶为早饭的第一样, 必不可少的。
4. D. 此题答案在本文第 11 行, Ann 作了很好的解释。
5. C. 译为我们不愿去工作, 其原因是早饭没吃好。

(2)

答案与解析

1. B. 在原文第一句话就写清了在森林里老虎捉到了狐狸。
2. B. 在第一段中用了一句反问句, “难道你不知道我是森林之王吗?” 提示我们该选择 B。
3. B. 通读全文后我们知道狐狸走了, 故 A eat up (吃掉) 不对。B 文中说了老虎并不一开始相信狐狸的话; 但当它看到出现的情景后, 它相信了狐狸的话; D 老虎并不是怕狐狸让它走了, 而是狐狸比它聪明而已。
4. B. 在原文第四段第 2 行说了狐狸走在前老虎跟在后, A 是狐狸先在前而后又去了后边是不对的, C 肩并肩也不对, D 老虎在前狐狸在后也不正确。
5. C. 我们知道动物中老虎为王, 所以小动物们跑了是因为老虎的出现, 而不是狐狸。

英汉翻译

1. The fifth generation computers with artificial intelligence are being developed and perfected now.
2. When matter is heated, it expands.
3. He got wet on his way home and caught a bad cold.
4. In his hurry, he forgot to leave his address.
5. It's no use trying to make her hurry.
6. The people hurried home.
7. The busmen have stated that the strike will continue until general agreement is reached about pay and working conditions.
8. Yesterday I borrowed a book about history from the library.

Lesson 20

阅读理解

(1)

答案与解析

1. F. 主观判断题。从常理推断一下, 当一个人要另一人帮助时会说“谢谢”, 可此题说的是当他们想帮助别人时, 说谢谢, 显然是不对的。
2. F. 我们都知道当你说外国人漂亮时他们都会说“谢谢”, 同样你说他们城市漂亮时, 他们也会说“谢谢”。
3. F. 通读全文我们了解到外国人有一个很好的习惯, 对任何帮助他们的人都会很礼貌地说 Thank you 而不只局限于朋友之间。
4. T. 当你要打扰别人时要说 Excuse me, 那么 cough 为“咳”也要说 Excuse me 以示对别人的尊重。
5. T. 意图题。作者写这篇文章的目的就是让我们懂得要学会礼貌待人。

(2)

► 答案与解析

1. D。由第一段 A meteorite is rock-like matter that has fallen to Earth from space, 可知 meteorite 的含义。
2. B。由第一段...but a meteorite the size of an orange weighs much more than an Earth rock of the same size. 可知陨石比地球上的岩石重得多。
3. A。由第二段 Most meteorites are dark brown on the outside... 可知大多数陨石的颜色是深棕色。
4. B。由第三段 So if you think you have a meteorite, check it with a magnet. 可知我们可用磁铁检验是否拾到了陨石。
5. D。第一段由 Meteorites can be as small as a peanut or as large as a truck. 可知陨石的大小不同。故可排除选项 A。由第二段 Meteorites found on Earth are almost all metal inside and are known as iron meteorites... 地球上发现的陨石多为铁陨石, 故可排除选项 C。由第三段 If the magnet sticks to the rock, you may have found a space rock that has fallen to Earth! 可知磁铁会黏附于陨石。故可知应选 D。

英汉翻译

1. He left the restaurant without paying the bill.
2. It was one of the biggest buildings of all time and people from all over the world came to see it.
3. Now, dressed in a blue uniform and with a rifle over his shoulder, the prisoner marched boldly up and down in front of the camp.
4. The strike is due to begin on Tuesday.
5. They have all been put to shame by a boy who, while playing truant, traveled 1,600 miles.
6. Dressed in dark glasses and old clothes, they had taken special precautions so that no one should recognize them.
7. When it grew dark, she turned a suitcase into a bed and put the children inside it, covering them with all the clothes she could find.
8. The operation, which lasted for over four hours, proved to be very difficult because of the hard resin which covered the skin.

Lesson 21

阅读理解

(1)

► 答案与解析

1. A。on a diet 意为“限制饮食”。
2. D。根据短文, 主人提供了 full-course dinners, 客人们说他们 on diet, 其实只是借口, 就是不限限制饮食, 客人们也吃不了。
3. C。由 we don't want people to be uncomfortable when they come to visit. Maybe we don't need so much fancy food. 可知。
4. C。由 Did you notice what poor manners some of our guests had? 可知他们认为客人们没有礼貌。
5. C。综合全文内容可知, 在西方国家, 客人赴宴时应吃光主人提供的食物, 否则被认为是不礼貌的。

(2)

► 答案与解析

1. B。本文第二段文字说明, 学习英语只学语法是远远不够的, 因此选项 B 符合本题的答案。
2. D。将第二段的 if you are studying to take an English exam, do not only learn the rules of grammar, but try to read stories in English and speak in English whenever you can. 全部内容进行分类, 就是本题的答案。

3. C。该短语出现在短文的最后部分。从前面的内容看，文章说“如果有错误的话就要改正过来”，后面又说“一定要……”。根据意思上推测，显然应该是“一定不要再有错误出现”，也就是“不能给出错误的答案”。
4. A。结合原句...speak in English whenever you can 来看，这里作者显然是想表达“只要有可能就多说英语”。在选项中只有 A 的意思与原文比较接近。
5. D。这几个内容要点在最后一段中能够直接找到，因此选项 D 为正确答案。

英汉翻译

1. The passing plane can be heard night and day.
2. What was that terrible noise?
3. I told you it would be done.
4. Aeroplanes are slowly driving me mad.
5. The airport was built years ago, but for some reason it could not be used then.
6. Sometimes I think this house will be knocked down by a passing plane.
7. Everybody says I must be mad and they are probably right.
8. I can't find my bag. Someone has stolen it.

Lesson 22

阅读理解

(1)

►答案与解析

1. B。在文中第一段第一句话，就写出了故事发生在伦敦的一个秋天。
2. C。理解题。通读全文后，我们知道黄阿姨带作者到伦敦是为了帮他去找他的父母，而且也可用排除法排除，A. 离开家乡，D. 去英格兰
3. B。在文章第二段中有 The neighbours told us that my parents had moved away long ago. 即选出 B 答案。
4. D。理解题。直到文章最后，作者只知道他的父母前不久在伦敦的某个地方举行过画展，而最终没人能告诉他，他父母的新地址。
5. B。常识题。可以选排除，A 作者喜欢画画，文中并没提；C 他的父母喜欢伦敦，并不一定；D 黄阿姨的丈夫离开了伦敦。文中没有说，那么从文中我们可以体会出黄阿姨可能在作者父母不知情的情况下带作者去寻找他的父母。（因为他们也不知作者父母的地址）故认为黄阿姨是个热心人。

(2)

►答案与解析

1. hop。因为一只脚伤了，用另一只脚走路显然只能是 hop（跳跃）了。
2. weary。句中的 stay up 意思是“熬夜、开夜车”的意思。既然熬夜了，应该是显得疲倦，因此得出是 weary 一词。
3. starve。干旱导致死亡。根据本题文章的内容，与之相近的单词只能是 starve，构成 starve to death“饿死”结构。
4. content。学习好显然家长就会满意，而“满意”一词就是本文中的 content。
5. collect。雨后水果落地了，因此捡起来十分费力。既然是“捡起来”，显然还要将捡起来的水果收集在一起，这样就是 collect 了。

英汉翻译

1. Social existence determines social consciousness.
2. That determined me to do it.
3. The news determined him against further delay.

4. I thought you had gone home.
5. Last week I went to a concert, which was the best concert I had ever heard.
6. I didn't leave yesterday afternoon till all the students had handed in their papers.
7. The film began before we had found our seats.
8. When he was on his way to school this morning, he found an old man who was hit by a car. He took the old man to the hospital.

Lesson 23

阅读理解

(1)

►答案与解析

1. B。由全文大意可知。
2. C。由文中可以数到。
3. C。由 Then multiply this number by 50 得知。
4. B。由最后一句可知。
5. A。Then add five to...可知。

(2)

►答案与解析

1. B。此题是问事故的发生地。从文章第一自然段第 4 行到第 5 行已很清晰地描述了出事地点。
2. D。在本文第一段最后两行描述了车子失控，撞到了一个灯柱子上，然后翻了车，故 A、B、C 三个答案都包括。
3. D。在文章第二段第三行提到了是一名年轻女人匆忙打电话叫了救护车，而当时作者正在照料司机，故排除 A。
4. C。根据文章第二段倒数第 4、5 行的描述警察几分钟后到达并问了我几个与事故有关的问题，writer 为作者，即为 C。
5. D。此题为反意疑问句。因为根据事实司机并没有死，本题为前否后肯的句式，所以在回答时应根据事实回答，所以后半句首先定为“he wasn't”故选择 D，译为，No—是的，he wasn't—他没死。

英汉翻译

1. The house has many large rooms and there is a lovely garden.
2. We are now living in a beautiful new house in the country.
3. She said she would come to England next year.
4. All those who have contributed to the gift will sign their names in a large album which will be sent to the headmaster's home.
5. Both men had hardly had time to realize what was happening when they were thrown violently into the sea.
6. At the time the murder was committed,I was travelling on the 8 o'clock train to London.
7. If there had not been a hard layer of rock beneath the soil,they would have completed the rescue job in a few hours.
8. Though they are running out of food and drink,the men are cheerful and confident that they will get out soon.

Lesson 24

阅读理解

(1)

►答案与解析

1. C。理解题，在文章中第一句话就说了，General Pershing 是美国人，故来自美国选择 C。
2. D。在文章第二段写到，自他死后，他家乡的人为了纪念他，于是给他立了一个雕塑，作者主要在写 General Pershing，故“他”就指他 = General Pershing。
3. A。在第三段第一句写到离雕塑不远处有一个学校，故选 A。
4. C。在文中第三段第 1 句后半句说了，有些男孩子在放学或上学的路上都会去那里，C 包括了这两层意思。
5. D。从文章最后一句判断，那个孩子问家长“那个马背上的人是谁？”证明他不知 General Pershing 是谁，误认为是那匹马了。

(2)

►答案与解析

1. D。文章一开头就写了马克·吐温是美国著名的作家，他喜欢和别人开玩笑。
2. A。was invited 被邀请，give a talk 做报告，所以综合起来是去做报告；B 为去听报告；C 开玩笑；D 开玩笑。
3. B。通读文章后，我们发现那个人的叔叔是个聋子，所以除了他大家都笑了。A 为所有人；C 没人；D 年轻人的叔叔；故选 B。
4. A。在第 3 解释中已说过他叔叔为聋子所以什么也听不到，所以不笑的原因为 A。
5. B 理解全文后，不难选出是那个年轻的朋友和马克·吐温开了个玩笑。

英汉翻译

1. The Chinese people are justifiably proud of their economic achievements.
2. The economic growth rate has been noticeably affected by the chaotic state of the market.
3. The government tried unsuccessfully to curb inflation throughout the country.
4. The police are reported to have arrested several suspects in the past three days.
5. Did he throw away the old newspapers?
6. I entered the hotel manager's office and sat down.
7. I had just lost £ 50 and I felt very upset.
8. I found this outside this gentleman's room.

Lesson 25

阅读理解

(1)

►答案与解析

1. C。推理题。第一段说如果一个人的胳膊或腿长时间不用就会变弱，那么推理我们的记忆力也是一样的。
2. C。选择不正确的一项。A 在第一题里已分析过，是正确的推理。B 解释基本和 A 一样。D 也在说好的记忆力是锻炼出来的。
3. B。选择最好的标题。A 不能让胳膊、腿停止运动，此文是借助胳膊、腿来谈记忆力的问题。C 强壮的胳膊与记忆力，此文在谈方法。D 和人们学，与本文无关紧要。故 B 如何形成一个好的记忆力为最佳。

(2)

►答案与解析

1. A。从 Students used to learn languages by memorizing grammar rules and words lists.可知。
2. D。从 It is almost impossible to become skillful in speaking a language unless you use it and all modern methods are based on this theory.可知，要想学好英语，必须不断使用它。
3. B。从...this means it tries to teach you by matching sounds and pictures.可知，视听方法就是在课堂上

配有录音。

4. C。从第二段可知，英语是许多国家的官方语言，因此世界上许多国家都将英语作为主要的第二门语言来学。
5. A。结合全文内容可知，本文主要讨论的是如何学习语言。

英汉翻译

1. This box contains soap.
2. One gallon contains eight pints.
3. He has put on a lot of weight because of too much eating.
4. He, a much respected mayor, has devoted his whole life to the improvement of citizens' livelihood.
5. The iron and steel works has produced 4 millions tons of steel this year, creating a record high.
6. The trade company intends to employ him, but he isn't interested in the company.
7. He dreamt that he was at sea.
8. I shouldn't dream of doing such a thing.

Lesson 26

阅读理解

(1)

►答案与解析

1. C。由 Seasick means SICK BY THE MOVEMENT ON THE SEA. 可知 seasick 是因海上运动而产生的不适。
2. D。由 Heartsick doesn't mean that something is wrong with a person's heart. People are heartsick when they are hurt deep inside and when they feel as if their hearts are broken. 可知 heartsick 的意思不是“心脏病”，而是“悲痛，苦恼”的意思。
3. B。由对 When you are seasick, the last place you want to be is at sea. 的理解，反对前句 When you are homesick, the only place you want to be is at home. 的比较，可知“当你晕船时，海上是你最不想呆的地方”。
4. A。handbag 和 handshake 是由两个单词合成的新单词，很容易理解，即“手提包”和“握手”。
5. D。从文章内容可知，并非所有的合成词都是看上去的表面的意思，D 项最符合文章意思。

(2)

►答案与解析

1. A。在本文第一句话就有描述，当 Dick 的叔叔来的时候，他的妈妈正在花园里工作。
2. B。通过文章第一段 Dick 的妈妈对 Dick 所说的话，我们理解到“他妈妈要求他看好门（即看好家），因为这里小偷比较多。”
3. D。到文章的第三段为止，我们了解到他的叔叔又要求他去告诉他的妈妈他们今晚要到他们家来拜访。
4. B。常识题，一般的小孩子都很听妈妈的话，所以我们可想而知他一定会看好“门”的，所以他用了所有的办法去移这个门，首先我们能排除 C、D，与房子无关。
5. D。推理题。此文的幽默点也在此，从文章中我们能够推测出这个小男孩并不聪明，做了一件愚蠢的事。

英汉翻译

1. I had experienced either oxygen or engine trouble.
2. Let us revise our safety and sanitary regulations.
3. People use scientific knowledge to understand and change nature.
4. She struck the keys too hard and two of the strings were broken.

5. The children wish they were able to visit the zoo everyday.
6. He's doing the homework even at this moment.
7. Many people pretend that they understand modern art.
8. My sister is only seven, but she always tells me whether my pictures are good or not.

Lesson 27

阅读理解

(1)

►答案与解析

1. B. 细节题。从文中第一句就可推出此句话为错误的。
2. B. 从文中 It was given...sick man. 可以知道, 花生酱最初是作为药给一位病人使用的, 所以它最初不是为一位生病的大夫制的。
3. A. 在文中第二段, 我们看到 The sick man was pleased and enjoyed the medicine. 从中可以推断出答案为 A。
4. A. 推理题。从文中第一段我们知道那位用花生酱治病的人住在美国, 第三段只说工人们开始试做花生酱, 并没说在哪做, 在哪销, 那么只有一种可能性, 故选 A。
5. A. 推理题。从文中第二段病人喜欢吃, 和文章最后一句, 我们得知花生酱逐渐受到消费者的欢迎, 如何吃在文中也曾提及。

(2)

►答案与解析

1. A. 题中 native language 为(本族语)即我们所说的“母语”那么推理出母语肯定为我们的第一语言。
2. B. 此题答案应从本文第二段找到 For people in India...the second language there. There 即所以为 India, A、D 虽然讲英语但不是第二语言, C 众所周知不是把英语作为第二语言。
3. C. 在文章第三段有提, 我们中国人只把英语作为一种外语来广泛应用而已。
4. D. 因为美国人第一语言为英语, 故推断出他们在工作中最有用的语言为英语。
5. C. 在文章第三段提到了英语使用的方式, 即“听广播、读书、旅行等”为三种。

英汉翻译

1. I think we should go camping this weekend.
2. Late in the afternoon, the boys put up their tent in the middle of a field.
3. They were all hungry and the food smelled good.
4. It must be raining outside.
5. She said that Dick couldn't have said so.
6. I would rather Mother did not go by plane.
7. She may be leaving tomorrow.
8. How much will this bottle contain?

Lesson 28

阅读理解

(1)

►答案与解析

1. T. 从文章中第三行得知八年前他(sixty-five) 65 岁, 故 $8+65=73$ (seventy-three)。
2. F. 在文章第四行 He needn't worry about food or clothes. 他不愁吃、穿, 说明他不穷。
3. F. 在文章第一段倒数第五、六行我们可以看出, He felt sth. wrong with him, he went to a hospital 觉得不舒服去医院, 故为 F。
4. F. 在文章第一段倒数第三行 The doctor did their best to save him. 尽某人最大努力做.....故 4 题为 F。

5. T。在文章最后一段 there means heaven 即 dead the day after tomorrow 所以今天、明天他活着，后天到了天堂，意思为将在两天内死掉。

(2)

►答案与解析

1. D。从短文第二句得知“狗是世界上最有用的动物。”换句话说，在世界上没有任何动物比狗更重要。
2. B。从文中 But now people... a member of the family.得知现在人们几乎把狗看成家庭的一员，像朋友一样。
3. D。从文中的最后部分我们可以看出“狗可以和每个人交朋友”。
4. D。推理题。从整篇文章中，我们知道狗过去是人类的朋友，能帮人们做很多事情，现在也能为城里孤独的人带来快乐，可推理出，将来也一定会成为人类的好朋友、好帮手。

英汉翻译

1. She benefited a great deal from attending those lectures.
2. Linda persuaded me to reconsider my decision.
3. I assume (guess) she is out of town.
4. I can't think of anything to give him as a present / I don't know what to give him for a present.
5. Please tell (inform) me how to get my passport renewed.
6. The waters were troubled.
7. You need not trouble to answer this.
8. What's troubling you?

Lesson 29

阅读理解

(1)

►答案与解析

1. D。从文中第一段可知老鼠吃了很多食物，A、B、C 意思全不对，故只能选 D 许多。
2. C。常识题。几乎没有人喜欢老鼠，C 讨厌。
3. A。因为主意只能是“听起来”文章又是在讲故事，故用过去时。
4. D。从文中得知“当最老的那个老鼠问谁去做这件事”时没有一个人回答，故选 D。
5. C。通读全文后，我们明白最终是老鼠害怕猫。
6. A。从老鼠说的话可以知道，从常识我们也知道，说比做起来容易。

(2)

►答案与解析

1. C。在文章第一段有儿童出车祸的原因是因为不小心，故选 C，not careful enough 不够细心。
2. A。常识题。从日常生活中我们也可以得知老人出车祸的原因多是出于眼耳不太好用了。
3. B。在文中第二段说了有时行人不太能理解车的速度，故发生事故。

英汉翻译

1. We are all very excited and are looking forward to the Olympic Games because they have never been held before in this country.
2. He had hardly had time to settle down when he sold the house and left the country.
3. As we had had a long walk through one of the markets of old Delhi, we stopped at a square to have a rest.
4. Though at first Byrd and his men were able to take a great many photographs of the mountains that lay

below, they soon ran into serious troubles.

5. It's dangerous to walk on thin ice in a lake.
6. This wonderful plane can carry seven passengers.
7. Captain Fawcett's first passenger was a doctor who flew from Birmingham to a lonely village in the Welsh mountains.
8. I saw him in January, but I haven't seen him since then.

Lesson 30

阅读理解

(1)

►答案与解析

1. D。在文章第一段第2句说了,在西北海岸,那的气温夏天和冬天变化不大。
2. C。第二段,在谈美国东北部的一年四季气候,夏天温度高,天气热。冬天非常冷,春天暖和,就剩下一个季节了,又说凉爽,类似我们中国的天气,故推测出 fall 为 autumn。
3. C。此题适用排除法。A 气候总是很冷;B 冬天暖和;D 冬夏变化不大。刚才前面我们说了,美国的天气类似中国,所以很容易就排除了 A、B、D。

(2)

►答案与解析

1. T。此题答案在第二段第一句话。
2. F。此句前半句为正确,后半句不对,不是 Tom 去做作业了,而是 John 洗完餐具后又去写作业了。
3. T。此文第三段为 Tom 写给 John 的便条,意思是让 John 第二早晨叫他起来,其目的是想和好。
4. F。此句有 in time 为及时,可通过读文章发现 Tom 迟到了,故 John 没能及时叫他起来。
5. T。此文最后一句 He told them to speak to each other and not fight any more. 译为“让他们两个要开口讲话并且以后不要吵架了”,和本句正相符。

英汉翻译

1. I identified her at first sight.
2. It cost him a sight of trouble.
3. They saw the historical sights of London.
4. The man was so surprised at being discovered that he did not even try to run away.
5. A public house which was recently bought by Mr. Ian Thompson is up for sale.
6. In answer to these questions I either nodded or made strange noises.
7. He then asked me how my brother was and whether I liked my new job in London.
8. How many people are going in for the test?

Lesson 31

阅读理解

(1)

►答案与解析

1. A。在第一段中,讲到夜市从下午六点开始,故 D 错;C 在时间上也不对;而 B 说在六点时可买很多东西,与从六点夜市开始有冲突,故不选。只有 A 正确。
2. C。文中第二段最后一句,You can bargain with the seller 讲出了答案。
3. A。文中第三段指出,要是有点饿,可买小吃,即 some food;B 项的 smelly tofu (臭豆腐),只是举了一例,并非一定要吃;C 和 D 都不符合。
4. C。文中第一句,完全概括了全文的内容,描述的就是国内的夜市。

(2)

►答案与解析

1. D。由第一段 A store clerk in a large city was suffering from aching feet.可知店员患有脚疾。
2. B。由第一段...it was because he had spent many years standing all day long.可知店员的病因是站立时间太长。
3. C。由第二段 A lifeguard was on duty.可知在值班的的是一个救生员。
4. B。由第二段 The lifeguard decided to play a trick on the foolish store clerk. 可知救生员收了店员两美元的原因是要跟他开玩笑。
5. B。由最后两段可知店员缺乏海洋退潮常识, 误以为救生员把海水卖光了。

英汉翻译

1. Please drop me off at the next traffic light.
2. Don't go to a hotel;I can put you up in my apartment.
3. Whom do you think I ran into the other day?
4. Steve takes after his father in voice and manner.
5. You're so lazy.I don't know what's to become of you.
6. Don't trust him,otherwise you will be taken in.
7. Not only does the computer gather data,but it can also store them as fast as they are gathered.
8. As we discuss our differences,neither of us will compromise our principles.

Lesson 32

阅读理解

(1)

►答案与解析

1. C。由第一段 They work several hours every day, so they can not go to regular school. 可知。
2. B。由最后一段 Their classes are held in some wonderful places.可知。
3. D。由第二段 They are responsible for making sure that the children work only the permitted hours each week..., along with their education.可知。
4. C。由最后一段 If they do not make much progress in school, they are not permitted to continue working in TV shows.可知。
5. A。由最后一段 Child actors are required to attend classes twenty hours each week...they are not permitted to continue working in TV shows. 可知: 加利福尼亚法律规定只有当孩子们在学校没有取得进步时, 他们的演艺活动才受到限制, 并没有规定孩子们不准演电视节目。

(2)

►答案与解析

1. B。推理判断题。在文章中第一句话写到 a clever boy called "Sima Guang"。
2. B。文中写到 playing hide-and-seek 为捉迷藏, 因为凭我们的常识我们可以理解到这是一种游戏, 故答案为 B。
3. B。在文章第三段第六行有 The jar was full of water 译为装满了水的坛子, 又因为 water 为不可数名词, 故很多水为 much water。
4. B。找不正确的答案, 逐一分析答案。A 译为: 当小孩遇到危险时, 司马光不想离去, 是对的, 因为他救了那个小孩; C 当小孩遇到危险时, 司马光想救他; D 除了司马光其余小孩子都跑开了。
5. B。通读全文后我们知道司马光是用石头把缸砸破一个洞, 使水流出来后, 让小孩得救了。

英汉翻译

1. She knew what her duty was,but drew back from doing it.

2. A lot of out-of-date laws ought to be done away with.
3. A few years ago he was an alcoholic, but he has managed to give up drinking now.
4. My grandmother took a passionate interest in operas late in life.
5. I am not up to going out tonight. I have a headache.
6. It's up to parents to teach their children manners.
7. If you back out of your contract, you will have to pay money to the company.
8. You have been wasting time for long enough. It's high time you got down to some solid work.

Lesson 33

阅读理解

(1)

答案与解析

1. C. 选择正确的一项, A 表达不确切, 故排除, B 和 A 一样, 只说对了其中的一半, 故排除, D 说吃饭时间与回家时间不相对, 但如果孩子们在校吃饭并不一定要吃得很快。
2. A. 排除法。文中说有半小时到一小时的时间去休息, 故 B. 2 小时, C. 1 或 2 小时。D. 一半小时, 只有 A 最接近。
3. B. 用排除法。A 说很多人去自助餐馆, 而本文在第一段最后就说到了这个问题, C 常识题。在餐馆如果人人自己动手, 食物会不卫生, D 在文中倒数第 2 句说了饮料你可以自己取。
4. C. 常识题。我们自己从一个机器上取到饮料时, 我们一定已经把钱投进去了, 故不难选出 C。
5. A. 选用排除法。C. 免费, D. 很慢, 在 A 与 B 之间选择, 从常识中我们得知自助餐是很便宜的。

(2)

答案与解析

1. D. 通读全文, A 在文章中没有说到村里是否有医生, 更没有说是否能救他的命; B 也不是发烧了, 而是胸部疼痛; C 说他头痛, 是不对的。
2. A. 计算一下, 在第一段说到这个医生在第一次去看病时要交 3 英镑, 第 2 次为 1 英镑, 故 $3+1=4$ 英镑。
3. C. 用排除法。在文章第三句说了去镇上看医生, 在 4 个答案中都没有, 但 C 为医生处最贴切。
4. D. 此文的幽默点或反映的社会问题就在此, 那个农民一进门就说我“又”来了, 这个“又”字表明他是第二次来, 就是想少付钱, 付第二次的钱即 1 英镑。
5. B. 从医生的话中我们得知, 医生也已识破他的小计, 也故意难为一下他, 让他继续吃上次所开的药。

英汉翻译

1. There are three chief effects of electric currents: the magnetic, heating and chemical.
2. His failure to observe the safety regulations results in an accident to the machiner.
3. For many years, there has been serious unemployment in this city.
4. The force of expansion makes it necessary to build a bridge in sections.
5. He stormed at me for five minutes on end.
6. It stormed all that day.
7. We were caught in a storm.
8. There is a postcard from my sister saying she is coming home next Monday.

Lesson 34

阅读理解

(1)

答案与解析

1. C。在文章第一段中写到他连最简单 **easiest** 的问题也回答不出，故他不可能通过考试，说明他平时学习极不用功，故选 C。
2. B。在第一段提到他在 4 年级最高，年龄最大，也是最坏的学生，在全校还是最强壮，故高年级同学也怕他，所以他的书包总是满的，是他用武力压制来的。
3. D。在第 2 题的基础我们可以找到答案，更确切一点在第二段最后一句，**save some money**。
4. D。在本文第四段写到这个男孩 **was busy eating the eggs** 意为：忙着吃鸡蛋，**so he didn't say a word** 译为所以他没说话，D 答案 **eat more eggs** 译为吃更多。
5. B。此题最适用排除法，A 很显然不对，人怎么能产生鸡蛋；C 类似 A；D 在文中倒数三行这个男孩说话已经吞吞吐吐说明他不喜欢这个绰号，而且这个绰号也不是什么好意。

(2)

►答案与解析

1. F。通读文章第一段我们了解到它并不是孩子们的一个节日，因为所有人都要回来庆祝它。
2. F。在文章第三段第一句话有，人们都去买圣诞树而不是种圣诞树。
3. T。**Santa Claus** 为圣诞老人，我们从平时的知识中就知道他会给孩子们带来礼物。
4. F。此为“卖火柴的小女孩”，但不是出生在中国的。
5. F。我们学过课文，知道她又饿又冷最后死掉了，而且在文中作者也是拿她作为例子说出穷人与富人在那天的区别，故也可推断出来。

英汉翻译

1. Last Tuesday he received a letter from the local police.
2. The first cooperation of us is a success.
3. The catalogues, samples and prices are shown in the table above.
4. A TV set differs from a radio in that it receives pictures.
5. The price of sugar will drop soon.
6. There were a few drops of rain.
7. You must drop that habit.
8. It was stolen twenty years ago when Dan was a boy of fifteen.

Lesson 35

阅读理解

(1)

►答案与解析

1. B。根据最后一段 **He was the first to think of using stamps in the 1850s.** 这一句看出答案。
2. D。根据短文中 **They had to pay postage when they received letters.** 和 **because the post offices had to send many people to get the postage.** 这两句可以直接找出答案。
3. C。根据最后一段的 **He was the first to think of using stamps in the 1850s.** 这一句确定答案。
4. A。根据文中 **In this way, the post office did not need to send postmen to get postage.** 这一句得出答案。
5. A。综合全文内容可知，短文主要介绍邮票的早期使用过程，因而 A 项是答案。其他选项是文章的细节性内容，无法概括全文。

(2)

►答案与解析

1. D。从本文第二句 **You must sit down and write a thank note.** 译为“应坐下来写封感谢信”。
2. A。短文第一段已阐明，在很多时候，只要别人帮我们做事，我们应感谢他。
3. D。在文中讲了“谢谢”、“请”、“对不起”三词的重要性，而没涉及 A、B、C。
4. B。指代题。由 **We have to ...something, too.** 可以断定 B, it = please。

5. C。短文第三段主要讲述 sorry 一词的使用环境，由此可判断 C。

英汉翻译

1. He is finding his new work far more exciting.
2. Roy acted quickly and drove the bus straight at the thieves.
3. Shortly afterwards, the police stopped the car and both men were arrested.
4. The new traffic rules will come into effect in March.
5. They had barely enough time to catch the plane.
6. Television signals have a short range.
7. Look straight ahead.
8. Please be straight with me.

Lesson 36

阅读理解

(1)

► 答案与解析

1. A。由 If the tenth ring is far from the eleventh ring, then we're sure that it was sunny and rainy most of that year. If it is near to the eleventh ring, then the climate that year was bad. 可知。
2. C。由 We can see the change of climate by studying the tree rings. 可知。
3. A。由第二段介绍，想知道十年前的天气，就看由外向里数的第十圈年轮，故如想知道二十年前的天气，就研究由外向里的第二十圈年轮，故选 A。
4. D。因为树木可以被用来取火或建筑。
5. B。由 But now you can find only sand there—no trees and no people. 可知其原因是那里现在只有沙地，没有水和植物。

(2)

► 答案与解析

1. D。从文章第一段我们可以用排除法，因 Peter 为老师心目中的好学生，因此不会出现上学迟到或不认真做作业的事，故排除 A。上学迟到；B，晚交作业；C，有时做作业认真。
2. B。在文章第二段开头就写了是为了生日吃晚饭。
3. B。在第二段有正确答案 The plays on TV were nice。
4. D。通读文章后我们知道第二天为星期天，Peter 记错了日子，虽然比平时上学时间是晚了很多，但作为休息日不存在迟到问题。
5. C。推理题。我们知道第二天为星期天，故 Fred 的生日为周六。

英汉翻译

1. I intend coming (to come) back soon.
2. I intend that gift for you .
3. You needn't have come over yourself. You could have phoned (called) me instead.
4. In the evening there are usually a lot of students reading in the library.
5. Without adopting new techniques, there would be no great increase in labor productivity.
6. Neither problem has been solved.
7. Nobody could open the safe.
8. I don't think he can use the new type of computer.

Lesson 37

阅读理解

(1)

►答案与解析

1. C。根据文中第一段，他们在一个宗教节日时给孩子行剪发礼式，但不是野餐会，不是音乐会，也不是舞会，而是一个 party。
2. A。文中第三段指出，the godmother separates the baby's hair into locks. 故选 A。
3. D。文中第四段，godfather 第一个剪头发，然后是所有的来宾。因没有提到孩子的父母亲，故选 D。
4. D。见文中第三段，godmother 的孩子的头发分成若干块，数量等于 the number of locks is the same as the number of guests at the fiesta.
5. C。依据文中的描述，礼物中提到钱、动物和土地，唯有衣服没有提。故选 C。

(2)

►答案与解析

1. D。由第一段可归纳出人们养狗的三个原因。
2. A。由第三段 When Zorba was seven years old in 1989, he was 92.5 centimetres tall. In other words, Zorba was more than half as tall as an adult man. Some Great Danes can grow taller than 98 centimetres, but they do not grow as large as Zorba. 可知 Zorba 与众不同之处是它的高大。
3. C。由第三段 This dog is a mastiff...可知 Zorba 属于猛犬类。
4. B。由第四段 This dog was only the size of a matchbox...可知 a Yorkshire terrier 的大小。
5. C。由第四段 It died in 1945...可知世界上最小的狗死于 1945 年。

英汉翻译

1. Life holds many surprises.
2. The mother is holding her baby.
3. The rope won't hold in a strong wind.
4. His view of the press was that the reporters were either for him or against him.
5. He lived his life apart from the workers on whose skill he depended.
6. He had been too proud to acknowledge the tenderness which is heart felt.
7. If the patient feels worse, send immediately for the doctor on duty.
8. Just at the moment from outside, there came a sound of wheels.

Lesson 38

阅读理解

(1)

►答案与解析

1. A。见第一段，现在人们已不只在 Hollywood 拍戏，但它 is still a very special city in Los Angeles, 故选 A。
2. C。见第二段，There is a big sign on the hills., It says "Hollywood", 故选 C。
3. B。见第三段，关于 Hollywood Bowl, it is one of the largest open-air theaters in the world.
4. B。见第三段，文中提到 seats, designer 和 stage, 故选 B。
5. D。文中提到 Hollywood is landmark 和最大的露天剧场 Hollywood Bowl, 故选 D。

(2)

►答案与解析

1. C。由 Pauline and Tom Nichter and their 11-year-old son Jason, were shopping for a toy in Buena Park, CA. 可知 Pauline 和 Tom 是夫妇。
2. A。由 When she looked inside, she found \$200. 可知 Pauline 只发现了 200 美元，而发现包里有 2000

美元是在他们把钱包交到警察局以后，故我们可推知钱包的秘密是警察发现的。

3. C。由 People from all over the world heard the story and sent them letters, money, and even jobs.以及文中 Nichters 一家后来的遭遇可知不少人都乐意帮助别人。
4. B。由 The man thanked the Nichters and shook their hands, but did not reward them.可排除 A，再由此事发生的地点及时间可排除 C 和 D。reward them 在此意为“酬谢他们”。
5. D。由 Luckily for the family, a TV news reporter filmed the story. People from all over the world heard the story and sent them letters, money, and even jobs.可知 Nichters 一家变得很出名。

英汉翻译

1. He had often dreamed of retiring in England and had planned to settle down in the country.
2. He had no sooner returned than he bought a house and went to live there.
3. He acted as if he had never lived in England before.
4. There happened to be a doctor on the bus.
5. There exist great differences between the two cultures.
6. This time,Tazieff managed to climb into the mouth of Kituro so that he could take photographs and measure temperatures.
7. After having been instructed to drive out of town,I began to acquire confidence.
8. The bull looked on him sympathetically until the drunk was out of the way and it once more turned its attention to the matador.

Lesson 39

阅读理解

(1)

►答案与解析

1. C。文中说在棒球队中每个队有 9 名队员，而此题说棒球比赛有 9 名队员，很明显应为 $9 \times 2 = 18$ 名队员。
2. A。在文中第三段一开头说了此运动从 4 月至 9 月，故 A 正确。
3. D。原文 At the end of the season the two top teams play against each other.译为“两个顶级队要打比赛”。
4. B。在文中第四段写，棒球季过了就是足球季。
5. D。在文中最多在说棒球，故 D 为最佳答案。

(2)

►答案与解析

1. D。从 Mr. Green 的鸡钻出围墙就到了 Mr. Black 的菜地来看，这两家人紧挨着住。故选 D。
2. B。由...and his wife has to do all housework at home. So she's very busy and asks her husband to...可知。
3. C。从下文 Mr. Green 把自家的鸡放到别人家的菜地里可知，他只想占便宜，说明他想省钱。故选 C。
4. A。从 We'd better make a few holes in the walls and chicks will go to his farm through them and eat his vegetables 可知。
5. B。Mr. Black 故意做出一个假象，似乎是 Green 家的鸡在他的地里下蛋。这样 Mr. Green 再也不放鸡到他的菜地里去了，故选 B。

英汉翻译

1. He can hardly have arrived yet.
2. He is hardly old enough.

3. There's hardly any coal left.
4. There have been many great men who emerged from slums.
5. They believe that there is certain to be a lot of treasures in the sunken ship.
6. By the time you read this, the Hubble's eye will have sent us thousands and thousands of wonderful pictures.
7. Heavy rain would not wash away the soil but would cause serious floods as well.
8. Everybody admires him for his great sense of humour.

Lesson 40

阅读理解

(1)

►答案与解析

1. D. 由 Just before Christmas in 1971, 可知空难发生在冬季。
2. C. 由 She fell 3,000 metres. 可知她在 3000 米高空落下。
3. B. 由 a German girl called Juliana 可知她是哪里人。
4. D. 由 she found that she had landed in a tree in the middle of a forest. She was not dead! To her surprise, she was alive. She wasn't even badly hurt. 可知。
5. B. 由 She was alone except for a few dead bodies here and there. 可知。

(2)

►答案与解析

1. D. 任何很小物质或我们看不见的物质, 不一定是细菌, 故 A、B 不对; 细菌不一定非得生活在水中, 所以 C 也不对; 通过阅读文章可以知道, 细菌无所不在 (体会 in the air), 故选 D。
2. A. 第三段第二句话告诉我们: 当肉眼看不到某些细小物质时, 可以借助于显微镜。
3. C. 第四段可得出答案。
4. D. 由文可知, 细菌无处不在。故选 D。
5. A. 阅读完本文可以知道: 文中第二段为全文中心句。

英汉翻译

1. She did not even look up when I took my seat beside her.
2. The bags were packed tight.
3. The top of the bottle was tight.
4. Armed with the new machine, a search party went into the cave hoping to find buried treasure.
5. It sped downhill at the end of the race and its driver had a lot of trouble trying to stop it.
6. She returned to the shop the following morning dressed in a fur coat, with a handbag in one hand and a long umbrella in the other.
7. So far, not one of them has been struck down by sudden death!
8. Yesterday my husband removed the door and Rex got so annoyed that we have not seen him since.

Lesson 41

阅读理解

(1)

►答案与解析

1. C. 当玛丽的父亲知道女儿想做一名艺术家时, 他勃然大怒。
2. D. 卡塞特先生之所以强烈反对他的女儿做艺术家, 其主要原因是当时凡是书香门第或上流社会中的人一般不去从事艺术家这项职业。
3. A. 玛丽·卡塞特从未结婚, 因为她不想简单地做一个贤妻良母或家庭主妇, 她追求的是自己酷爱

的艺术事业。

4. B。从文章中可以看出，玛丽并没有说服她父亲支持她。
5. D。参看全文后分析。

(2)

►答案与解析

1. B。由第一、二段可知 Courtnei 上五年级时的心情很恐慌。
2. B。由第五段 I decided right then and there that I liked Mrs. Barrow. 可知科特妮喜欢上巴罗老师的时间。
3. C。由第六段 About a month later, Grandma died. I missed some school because I was so sad. 可得出科特妮没去上学的原因。
4. B。由倒数第二段 I am in eighth grade now... 可知科特妮现在读八年级。
5. B。由第七段 She comforted me and gave me a beautiful ivy plant in a pink pot and a card which read... 可知巴罗老师是亲自把卡片及常春藤交给科特妮的。

英汉翻译

1. We had been in the hat shop for half an hour and my wife was still in front of the mirror.
2. My wife was wearing a hat that looked like a lighthouse!
3. I sat down on one of those modern chairs with holes in it and waited.
4. I needn't remind you of that terrible tie you bought yesterday.
5. Ten minutes later we walked out of the shop together.

Lesson 42

阅读理解

(1)

►答案与解析

1. T。在本文第二段一开头就对此句有陈述。
2. T。常识题。把 Laika 送上月球是一项很大的尝试，在此之前肯定要培训它的。
3. F。在文中第三段说了它可以移动。
4. T。在文中第五段写了它死在了太空。
5. T。在文中最后一句有陈述。

(2)

►答案与解析

1. D。答案源于本文的第一和第二句话：Did you see the famous film Titanic? Titanic was the largest and finest ship in 1912. 其中说明了 Titanic 是电影名和船名。
2. C。答案出自 At the top and the bottom of the earth, there is a lot of ice.。
3. B。选项 B 的顺序符合本文第二段的主要描述顺序。
4. B。对比 Sometimes a ship hits an iceberg, then it sinks. 这句话，可以看出只是 sink 与 go down 不同。而这两个词（短语）的意思是一样的。因此选项 B 是正确答案。
5. A。从...hit an iceberg on its first sailing from England to America 可以读到：该船是从英国到美国的首航，而不是到英国去的首航。

英汉翻译

1. After a time, we noticed a snake charmer with two large baskets at the other side of the square, so we went to have a look at him.
2. As soon as he saw us, he picked up a long pipe which was covered with coins and opened one of the

baskets.

3. When he began to play a tune, we had our first glimpse of the snake.
4. We were very much surprised when the snake charmer suddenly began to play jazz and modern pop songs.
5. It obviously could not tell the difference between Indian music and jazz!
6. There will be more and more telephones.
7. There's nothing to do at the moment.
8. There was a report about the UFOs in yesterday's newspaper.

Lesson 43

阅读理解

(1)

►答案与解析

1. C。从文章中我们知道随着人口的增长，我们需要越来越多的工业，而这些正是造成污染的主要原因。其他的选项只是一个方面，而不是主要的原因。
2. B。见文章中的 *eager for the benefits of our modern society*。
3. A。从文章的大意我们知道主要谈论的是工业所带来的问题。
4. D。作者举例是想证明一个问题，主要是污染问题，而这一个问题正是他所担心的我们社会的未来问题。见文章中的 *The sad fact that this becomes a true story when we speak of our modern society*。

(2)

►答案与解析

1. C。事实题。参看第一段。
2. D。事实题。参看第二段第二句。最大的问题是污染问题。
3. B。最严重的污染是空气污染。第二段 *Air pollution is the most serious kind of pollution*。
4. D。事实题。参看第四段第二句。
5. D。事实题。参看第四段第一句，许多国家在制定法规来与污染作战。

英汉翻译

1. They soon ran into serious trouble.
2. Byrd at once ordered his men to throw out two heavy food sacks.
3. The plane was then able to rise and it cleared the mountains by 400 feet.
4. Byrd now knew that he would be able to reach the South Pole which was 300 miles away.
5. The aircraft was able to fly over the endless white plains without difficulty.
6. The international situation looks serious.
7. There is nothing worse than frozen snow.
8. There was nothing to do but manufacture their own goods.

Lesson 44

阅读理解

(1)

►答案与解析

1. best。这是对第一句中的 *favourite*，表示“最”的意思。
2. drinks。因为文章中所说内容主要是：put some chocolate in his milk, the juice for lunch and the soup for supper，而这三种均是“喝”的东西，因此通称为 drinks。
3. listen。这里是结合短文中说的，这孩子不听老师和家长的话，坚持要吃巧克力。
4. asks。本题是结合原文中的 *he doesn't leave the shop until she buys some chocolate for him*。这句话

得出的答案。

5. school。 根据文章第二段中的 The little boy came back from school with a painful look 这句话知道他的牙疼是从学校开始的。
6. except。 将短文中的 His mother made some soup for him. He wanted to put some chocolate in it, or he refused to drink it. His mother had to agree. 内容进行整理归纳, 就知道: 他喝的汤里还是放进了巧克力。
7. hospital。 既然去看病, 显然是去医院了。
8. bad。 这里是说大夫清楚他的牙疼是因为坏牙在作怪。
9. eating。 从 James 回答医生的话语中, 我们可以得出他是不会放弃吃巧克力的。

(2)

► 答案与解析

1. He wants to know why the two men eat grass. 可以从第一段文字找到答案, 回答时要注意时态的正确使用。
2. They are hungry and have no money to buy food. 这是根据第三段的对话内容推测得出的。他们在吃草, 没有钱买东西吃。
3. No, he isn't. 因为从上下文看, 这个富有的律师并没有请这些人回家吃饭的意思, 这从最后可以看出他的目的。
4. Thirteen people. 一个人带有妻子和两个孩子, 另一个带有妻子和六个孩子, 再加上律师本人。
5. He wants them to eat the grass around his house. 律师认为既然他们能在这里吃草, 显然也可以在他家周围吃草, 而最后律师说的一句话说明了他带这些人去他那里的目的。

英汉翻译

1. Mrs. Anne Sterling did not think of the risk she was taking when she ran through a forest after two men.
2. They had rushed up to her while she was having a picnic at the edge of a forest with her children and tried to steal her handbag.
3. Mrs. Sterling got so angry that she ran after them.
4. She was soon out of breath, but she continued to run.
5. The men got such a fright that they dropped the bag and ran away.
6. I don't like New York.
7. I looked up and down but there wasn't anything in sight.
8. There can't be a fog in August.

Lesson 45

阅读理解

(1)

► 答案与解析

1. T. 在文中第一段有陈述, “地球上 97% 为海水, 人类不能直接饮用。”
2. F. 在文中第一段说地球 3/4 被水覆盖, 而不是 97%, 应该为 $3/4=75\%$ 。
3. F. 在文中有 Man can only drink and use the 3% of the water on the earth. 故 25% 为不正确。
4. T. 推理题。既然 97% 为海水, 地球人类又缺水, 我们理所应当想到该把海水加工成饮用水, 在文章最后一段也有此题答案的陈述: All we can do is to get the salt out of the sea water.
5. F. 很显然这题不对, 我们知道现在人类严重缺水, 我们怎么能再去浪费水呢?

(2)

► 答案与解析

1. D. 从 Los Angeles 为洛杉矶, California 加利福尼亚就可判断它们都归属于美国。

2. C。此题答案在第二段第二行，人们经常拿她们姐妹俩做比较，这常使 Regina 生气。
3. D。在文章第三段一开头就写了，Regina 是一个活泼的女孩，爱游泳、跳舞、骑车等，故选择 D。
4. C。在第四段第一句说了 Regina likes collecting stamps 译为集邮，故 gathering stamps。
5. B。从文章倒数第 2 句 many things in life are more important than money 译为很多东西在我们的实际生活中比金钱更重要。Money = metal coins and paper notes 故选 B。

英汉翻译

1. The whole village soon learnt that a large sum of money had been lost.
2. Sam Benton, the local butcher, had lost his wallet while taking his savings to the post office.
3. Sam was sure that the wallet must have been found by one of the villagers, but it was not returned to him.
4. Three months passed, and then one morning, Sam found his wallet outside his front door.
5. It had been wrapped up in newspaper and it contained half the money he had lost.
6. She arrived quite early.
7. Will you pass on a message to her?
8. He strapped on his new watch.

Lesson 46

阅读理解

(1)

►答案与解析

1. B。从 Mrs. Turner is a seventy-two-year old woman 和 and now the old woman has lived alone for eight years 中可以得出答案。
2. A。根据短文内容可以知道 Mrs. Turner 常外出散步是因为她不愿意一个人呆在家里。
3. D。由 she's sometimes hungry and can't buy another one for herself 可以知道她的生活很贫困，再买不起狗了。
4. D。这里可以从 Mrs. Turner 的问话和孩子的答语中得出答案。
5. D。根据短文内容可以知道 fool 是一个动词 (fooled)，因此可以推测选项 D 是正确答案。

(2)

►答案与解析

1. Because the elder son was her stepson. 这可从单词 stepmother 一词中得出答案。step-表示“后、继”的意思。
2. She was going to send the elder son away from home. 见原文的 the stepmother didn't love the elder brother, she didn't want him to stay at home.。
3. She gave the two brothers one bag of rice seeds each and told them to plant them. 这是根据短文第二段中间部分得出的答案。
4. They could go home only when the rice seeds sprouted. 答案来自原文的 When the rice seeds sprout, you can come home; otherwise, never! 一句话。
5. Because she didn't want them to plant the rice seeds together, for she gave the elder brother cooked rice seeds which couldn't grow while the younger brother rice seeds which could. 本题是将第二段全部内容进行综合整理，然后结合短文的内容所给出的答案。

英汉翻译

1. Workers began to unload a number of wooden boxes which contained clothing.
2. No one could account for the fact that one of the boxes was extremely heavy.
3. He was astonished at what he found.

4. A man was lying in the box on top of a pile of woollen goods.
5. The man was ordered to pay \$3,500 for the cost of the trip.
6. It is not worth getting angry with a six-year-old child.
7. Where do I get off to change to Bus No. 14?
8. Shall I come to get you or shall we meet at the station?

Lesson 47

阅读理解

(1)

►答案与解析

1. B。从 Many places in the world need more fresh water. Every country is trying to find ways to turn salt water into fresh. 可知。
2. A。从第一段可知每个国家都在尽力探索把海水变成淡水的方法，再根据 Why aren't there many factories like the Symi factory? 就不难得出 Symi factory 是个淡水加工厂。
3. C。从 Symi's way seems very good for small, hot places. 可知 Symi 是小而炎热的地方获取淡水的最好方法。
4. B。文章主要叙述了从海水里提取淡水的不同方法，如：Symi 工厂制造淡水、加热海水、冷却海水等。从全文考虑，只有 B 项才能概括全文大意。
5. D。由 Symi's way seems very good for small, hot places. 及 That's why people in many dry places talk about Symi! 可判断出 Symi 的方法在干燥的地方不能奏效的说法与事实不符。

(2)

►答案与解析

1. D。见第一段 Baghdad, the capital of Iraq.
2. A。见第二段，Many soldiers and people who were hurt in the war need hospital care. 可知 A 正确。
3. C。见文中第三段第一句 After the war, some Iraqi people ...
4. C。用排除法，其中 A、B 和 D 都是文中涉及的，只有 C 项，文中未说 Saddam has gone in the war, 故无法推断，故选此项。

英汉翻译

1. A public house which was recently bought by Mr. Ian Thompson is up for sale.
2. Mr. Thompson is going to sell it because it is haunted.
3. He told me that he could not go to sleep one night because he heard a strange noise coming from the bar.
4. Though Mr. Thompson had turned the lights off before he went to bed, they were on in the morning.
5. He also said that he had found five empty whisky bottles which the ghost must have drunk the night before.
6. He barred himself in.
7. He has been barred from practising medicine.
8. He was drinking at a bar in San Francisco.

Lesson 48

阅读理解

(1)

►答案与解析

1. C。该题考查文章题目。A，人类语言；B，口语；D，外国语，都应排除。
2. C。这是考查围绕 look 这一动词构成的固定词组含义区分。

look at 朝……看；look on 旁观，观望；look in 朝里看，看望；look off 眼转开，不看
弄清含义后，自然可找出正确答案。

3. B。答好这一题关键是分清西方和东方民族的风俗习惯，弄清几个地名的国界、洲界。因而得知新德里（印度的首都）是代表东方民族，有些地方与中国相同。
4. D。考查单词，用排除法去推理，再结合文中内容联想。

(2)

►答案与解析

1. because 这是根据第一段的内容判断而得出的用词，用来表示因果关系。
2. made 根据后面的动词使用了原形 have，就说明前面的动词一定是一个可以接动词原形的词，而 made 的意思和用法正好符合。
3. nine 因为后面说了只剩下一个太阳，显然射下了九个。
4. daytime 这是根据最后一句话得出的答案。
5. did 本文十分清楚地讲明了后羿射下了九个太阳，为人类作出了巨大的贡献。也就是做了很多事，而这个“做”字就是 did（根据上下文要求使用过去式）。

英汉翻译

1. Dentists always ask questions when it is impossible for you to answer.
2. My dentist had just pulled out one of my teeth and had told me to rest for a while.
3. He knew I collected match boxes and asked me whether my collection was growing.
4. He then asked me how my brother was and whether I liked my new job in London.
5. I was able to tell him that he had pulled out the wrong tooth.
6. Have you heard someone moving in the next room?
7. You have to get your TV fixed.
8. I feel something crawling on my back.

Lesson 49

阅读理解

(1)

►答案与解析

1. It lasted 150 days. 本题答案可以从短文的第二段文字的第一句话中得出。
2. Noah flew a dove, the dove came back after seven days. 这句话说明得出的答案。
3. Noah flew the dove again, it flew back in the evening with a green olive branch in the mouth. 答案是根据原文的 Noah flew the dove out of the big ship again. In the evening the dove came back with a green olive branch in the mouth. 整理而出的。
4. They were very happy and got out of the big ship, built houses and started to farm. 答案是结合原文的 He was very pleased. Noah and his family got out of the big ship when they reached the land. They built houses and started to farm. 进行整理而改写成的。
5. Because people think both the dove and the olive branch mean a peaceful land and a peaceful life. 本题可以从最后一段文字中找到答案。

(2)

►答案与解析

1. A。从文中可知英军想欺骗德军。
2. A。根据故事情节可得出答案。
3. C。由文中第一段最后一句话可知。
4. B。文中最后一句话可确定。

5. A。根据故事情节可知。

英汉翻译

1. Tired of sleeping on the floor, a young man in Teheran saved up for years to buy a real bed.
2. For the first time in his life, he became the proud owner of a bed which had springs and a mattress.
3. Because the weather was very hot, he carried the bed on to the roof of his house.
4. Although the bed was smashed to pieces, the man was miraculously unhurt.
5. The man sadly picked up the mattress and carried it into his house.
6. There is no point in looking up every new word.
7. It is no use sending for the doctor. It is already too late.
8. He sprang over the river.

Lesson 50

阅读理解

(1)

►答案与解析

1. C。常识题。从我们所掌握的知识来分析，在月球上一没空气、二没水，所以在那里也没生物。
2. A。在文章第四段说到了月亮比地球要小。
3. B。在文章第5段说到在月球上白天和黑夜都是很长的，月球上的一天相当于地球上的两周。
4. B。在文章第5段说到月球白天比地球热，晚上月球比地球要冷。
5. B。常识题，因为月球上吸引力小，所以物体重量显得轻。

(2)

►答案与解析

1. B。从第一段最后一句话中可找到答案。
2. D。因为一共有4个螺旋桨，每个最少值\$300,000，4个一共是\$1,200,000，船的其他部分值\$600,000，所以为\$1,800,000。
3. B。从 He hoped to bring up those propellers and sell them 可知。
4. B。从文中第一句话可知。
5. B。B项 decreased 为下降，而事实上是上升，选项 A、B、D 都为正确的，所以选 B。

英汉翻译

1. I love travelling in the country, but I don't like losing my way.
2. I went on an excursion recently, but my trip took me longer than I expected.
3. I sat in the front of the bus to get a good view of the countryside.
4. After some time, the bus stopped.
5. Looking round, I realized with a shock that I was the only passenger left on the bus.
6. Unless you work harder, you will get the sack.
7. I lent him money on the understanding that he would pay it back next month.
8. But for Sam, we would have lost the match last week.

Lesson 51

阅读理解

(1)

►答案与解析

1. B。由作者在该段提出的两个设问可知，作者认为他不可能正确地识别朋友的真正感情。
2. D。由 Sometimes what people say hides their real meaning. 及... You're a lucky dog. Is he really on your

side? If he says, "You are a lucky guy." That is being friendly. But "lucky dog"? There's a little of envy in those words.可知，有时话语给出隐藏的意义。

3. C。由 We can make mistakes at any age, Why do we go wrong about our friends-or our enemies? 及 How can you tell the real meaning behind someone's words? 可知全文是在告诉我们怎样不错误地理解人们告诉我们的事情。
4. C。由 One way is to take a good look at the person talking. 和 The minute you spend thinking about the real meaning of what people say to you may save mistakes. 可知，在听人讲话时，重要的是看一个人的身体语言和考虑他说话的真正意思。
5. A。由 The minute you spend thinking about the real meaning of what people say to you may save mistakes.可判断 A 项有误。

(2)

►答案与解析

1. they were good friend
2. a rich family
3. he's busy all the time
4. choose a blouse
5. pay for another bill

英汉翻译

1. My friend, Hugh, has always been fat, but things got so bad recently that he decided to go on a diet.
2. He began his diet a week ago.
3. He led me into his room and hurriedly hid a large parcel under his desk.
4. It was obvious that he was very embarrassed.
5. He explained that his diet was so strict that he had to reward himself occasionally.
6. Don't eat too many sweets!
7. How sweet the roses smell!
8. Ice is good to keep food fresh.

Lesson 52

阅读理解

(1)

►答案与解析

1. C。根据第一段开始所讲可知，Dick 的父亲靠打鱼卖鱼为生，而冬季无鱼可捕，不能挣钱，自然挨饿。
2. A。根据第一段内容可以看出答案，即 Dick 的父亲死亡，母亲改嫁，所以由姑姑抚养。
3. D。根据第一段 her three-year-old son 和第二段 Twenty years passed.两个数字推出答案。
4. C。根据第二段 one day she died in a traffic accident 这一句看出答案。
5. B。根据原文中 and he didn't have enough money 可知 Dick 买旧墓碑的原因。

(2)

►答案与解析

1. B。常识题。我们知道当我们出生后，每个人天生的都会有自己喜欢的颜色，故 B 为最佳答案。
2. A。理解题。通读全文后，使我们明白在很多方面，颜色对我们是有影响的，好的坏的都有。B，C，D 说的都不全面，排除掉。
3. D。在文章最后一句说了此问题，某人所喜欢的颜色和他的性格特征也有关系。

英汉翻译

1. We have just moved into a new house and I have been working hard all morning.
2. I have been trying to get my new room in order.
3. To make matters worse, the room is rather small, so I have temporarily put my books on the floor.
4. A short while ago, my sister helped me to carry one of my old bookcases up the stairs.
5. She went into my room and got a big surprise when she saw all those books on the floor.
6. "Nobody can get into the building," says the police officer.
7. Many heavy smokers accept the idea that cigarette smoking can be injurious to their lungs.
8. She couldn't, for the life of her, say how it had happened.

Lesson 53

阅读理解

(1)

► 答案与解析

1. A。由 Nobody knows for sure how people began to use fire. 可知人们不能确定到底如何开始使用火的。而 D 项与事实相违背，因为现在人们都知道怎样取火。
2. C。由 Children sometimes like to play with them. But matches can be very dangerous. 可知。
3. D。由 Fires need oxygen. Without oxygen they die... This keeps the air away from a fire and kills it. 可知火的燃烧离不开氧气，所以我们要灭火的话，只要把空气隔绝就行了。
4. C。由 Be careless with fire, and it will burn you. 可知我们只要小心，才不会烧伤。
5. B。A 项只谈到火对人类有帮助的这个方面，C 项只涉及到火对人类危害的一面方面，D 项只是作者谈论的一个注意事项。只有 B 项才全面概括了文章的主旨，火既对人类有帮助，也会对人类产生危害。

(2)

► 答案与解析

1. C。在 She was crossing the road when the motorbike knocked her down 这句话中可以看到答案。试题句中的 The traffic accident happened 就是原文中的 the motorbike knocked her down。
2. A。在 The doctor of the General Hospital looked her over carefully and told her to remain in the hospital for a day 这句话中，我们可以知道大夫是来自 General Hospital，因此 Grace 被送去的医院肯定也是该医院。
3. C。答案来自原文的 A kind gentleman saw what happened and quickly came up to help her. Another woman hurriedly telephoned for the ambulance.
4. A。虽然文章没有直接说出 Mrs. Lin 到医院后所看到的情形，但是警察去她家的时候已经给她说明清楚了，即：Grace was not badly hurt.
5. B。从整个文章的内容来看，我们可以得出的结论是：过马路一定要当心，也就是选项 B 的内容。

英汉翻译

1. At last firemen have put out a big forest fire in California.
2. Forest fires are often caused by broken glass or by cigarette ends which people carelessly throw away.
3. He noticed the remains of a snake which was wound round the electric wires of a 16,000-volt power line.
4. The explanation was simple but very unusual.
5. A bird had snatched up the snake from the ground and then dropped it on to the wires.
6. There may be a shortage of skilled labour.
7. Passengers may not proceed beyond this line.
8. The government must take measures to check road accidents.

Lesson 54

阅读理解

(1)

►答案与解析

1. D。将原句 My elder brother is going with us. He has never been overseas and he is even more excited than the children 进行分析整理，可以得出选项 D 为答案。
2. B。从 We're going to fly home 中的 fly（等于 go... by plane/air）得知本题的答案。
3. D。将第二段的句子进行整理，就可以知道在欧洲的旅行是以火车和汽车为交通工具的。
4. D。在 My wife is very interested in going to France because she is a teacher of French. 这里可以读到，她是法语老师，因此可以推测出她是在学校工作的。
5. C。本文最后一段的句子就是本题答案的来源。

(2)

►答案与解析

1. C。从第二段第一句 On the same day, the temperature may be 74F (23℃) in Colorado or Oregon. Part of the country may be having uncomfortable heat wave. 可知 C 为正确答案。
2. C。本题所列的地名都是美国的州名。
3. A。文章讲的是美国的天气情况，所以应选 A。
4. B。从第二段倒数第三句 In parts of the West there is so little rain that there are deserts. 中可以发现句子的意思和所给选项 B 的内容是一样的。
5. C。本题可以从 In parts of the West there is so little rain that there are deserts, in parts of the South there is so much rain that there are swamps. 中得出答案。

英汉翻译

1. After breakfast, I sent the children to school and then I went to the shops.
2. In a short time I was busy mixing butter and flour and my hands were soon covered with sticky pastry.
3. Nothing could have been more annoying.
4. It took me ten minutes to persuade her to ring back later.
5. What a mess! There was pastry on my fingers, on the telephone, and on the doorknobs.
6. The waiter received a handsome tip.
7. He certainly was handsome.
8. It is very handsome of you to say so.

Lesson 55

阅读理解

(1)

►答案与解析

1. B。这是一道事实判断题。由第二段内容可知：5000 年前，只有国王是能吃到糖的人，故选 B。
2. D。在第三段最后，人们认为甘草可以 keep them healthy，故 D 正确。A、B、C 选项与文章三、四段内容相反，都不正确。
3. A。这道题探究的是制糖业手工制造和机器制造的时间分界线问题，由第五段前两句可知，1845 年以前只有手工制造的糖。
4. C。这是一道事实判断题。从第五段内容得知：1904 年开始糖果销往世界各地，故 C 为符合题意的最佳选项。
5. D。由第一段的 Do you know the history of candy? 这句主题句以及文章的内容陈述，可判断出 D 正确。

(2)

►答案与解析

1. B。从 Some people think they have an answer to the problem of automobile crowding and pollution in large cities. Their answer is the bicycle, or “bike”. 可知，人们为避免车辆污染和空气污染而使用自行车。
2. D。从第一段内容可知，人们使用自行车是为了减轻空气污染。
3. C。由 because when bicycle riders must use the same lanes as cars, there may be accidents. 可知，在机动车道上骑自行车很容易发生交通事故，故应将自行车道与机动车道分开。
4. B。从 But no bicycle lanes have been painted yet. Not everyone thinks this is good idea. 可知。
5. A。综合全文内容可知，美国人已经意识到了空气污染的危險性。

英汉翻译

1. Dreams of finding lost treasure almost came true recently.
2. A new machine called ‘The Revealer’ has been invented and it has been used to detect gold which has been buried in the ground.
3. Armed with the new machine, a search party went into the cave hoping to find buried treasure.
4. They finally found a small gold coin which was almost worthless.
5. The party then searched the whole cave thoroughly but did not find anything except an empty tin trunk.
6. I treasure the book she gave me.
7. I treasure the memory of my visit to Paris.
8. The palace contains treasures.

Lesson 56

阅读理解

(1)

►答案与解析

1. D。根据第一、二段的内容可知：城市车辆增加，交通拥挤已是一个可怕的问题，这正是作者所感到担心的。
2. C。根据第三段 the authorities in Rome began an interesting experiment; passengers on the city buses did not have to pay for their tickets. 可以看出答案。
3. B。根据第四段第一句 In Stockholm there was another experiment; people paid very little for a season ticket. 可以找出答案。
4. A。由第四段 In many cities now some streets are closed to vehicles and pedestrians are safe there. 这一句可以看出答案。
5. B。根据第四段 In many cities now some streets are closed to vehicles and pedestrians are safe there. 这一句的前一句可知：有些街道对机动车关闭，因而推测是为“行人”提供方便。

(2)

►答案与解析

1. D。见文中第一段， they started in Japan, but now many... 列举了几个国家的普及情况，故选 D。
2. A。见第二段划线部分以下的描述，可见，除了能用手、腿等等，两项运用还有很多不同之处，故选 A。
3. B。用排除法，逐一与原文对照，只有 B 符合，见第二段的描述。
4. C。见第三段，作者无倾向性观点，他认为 are both very good forms of self-defence.。
5. C。只有 C 项既全面又精练地概括了本文的内容要点。

英汉翻译

1. Once a year, a race is held for old cars.
2. A lot of cars entered for this race last year and there was a great deal of excitement just before it began.
3. The most unusual car was a Benz which had only three wheels.
4. After a great many loud explosions, the race began.
5. The race gave everyone a great deal of pleasure.
6. The boat sped over the water.
7. The car speeded up as it left the town.
8. He sped home as fast as his leg would carry him.

Lesson 57

阅读理解

(1)

►答案与解析

1. B。在第二段讲述米老鼠的渊源时，可以知道它是迪斯尼卡通世界里的一个角色，故选 B。
2. A。在第二段最后作者指出：米老鼠之所以对男女老少都适宜，是因为它能给人们带来欢乐和笑声，故选 A。
3. D。在米老鼠问世的初期，也常做一些错事，这令观众非常生气，他们建议迪斯尼不要让米老鼠做蠢事，故选 D。
4. C。由第三段可知：普拉托是一只每到一处总爱做蠢事、犯错误的狗，故 C 正确。
5. A。文章最后一句指出米老鼠几乎在每一个国家都有它的朋友，因此说米老鼠的朋友遍天下，故本题选 A。

(2)

►答案与解析

1. D。由第一段第三句 Some people have very good memories and they can easily learn many things by heart. 可知，正确答案为 D。
2. B。第二段第二句与 B 项同。
3. C。第二段第三句表达了学习语言的顺序：hears the sounds; remember them; learns to speak, 因此选 C。
4. D。由第二段最后一句 In school it is not so easy to learn a foreign language because the pupils have so little time for it, and they are busy with other subjects, too. 可知学校开设很多科目，使学生没有充足的时间来操练外语，所以选 D。
5. B。由原文最后一句即可正确答案为 B。

英汉翻译

1. A woman in jeans stood at the window of an expensive shop.
2. The woman walked out of the shop angrily and decided to punish the assistant next day.
3. With great difficulty, he climbed into the shop window to get the dress.
4. As soon as she saw it, the woman said she did not like it.
5. She enjoyed herself making the assistant bring almost everything in the window.
6. I'm rather tired; will you take the wheel?
7. That box served us as a table.
8. Are you being served?

Lesson 58

阅读理解

(1)

►答案与解析

1. C。从短文的内容上看，没有直接的话语表明到底哪个答案是正确的，因此只能根据短文的内容进行推测。没有说明年龄，A 和 B 的选项就无法进行判断；而选项 D 不符合短文内容，因为短文中说明 David 不喜欢干家务活，也就不可能是 helper；因此得出本题的答案是 C。
2. B。根据短文所描述的内容，我们可以看出 Mother 要 David 所做的是搬 desk 和 bed。所给四个选项中只有 B 符合。
3. B。本题我们将 Mother wants the desk to be on the left. There's a very nice lamp on the desk. David picks up the lamp. 这几句话进行归纳，得出：David 拿起灯的原因是为了搬桌子。
4. A。根据 watch out 在句中的意思，尤其是后面的句子，我们可以推测出是选项 A（当心）的内容。因为后面讲：灯掉了下去，可 David 伸手抓住了。
5. D。选项 A 中 move the bed to the right 符合原文内容（见原文 He moves the bed to the right.）；选项 B 符合原文的 Mother is happy because the lamp isn't broken；选项 C 符合原文的 David isn't happy. He doesn't like to move furniture；因此只有选项 D 不符合原文（David 不愿意在家里来回搬东西）。

(2)

►答案与解析

1. A。由 It seems to let people know about events before they happen, or events that are happening some distance away. 可知。
2. C。由 From studies of ESP, we may someday learn more about the human mind. 可知。
3. B。该项符合文章例证中事件发展的结果。
4. D。从 Some people say stories like these are lies or coincidences. 可知有的人认为例证要么是谎言，要么巧合。D 项符合对 coincidence 一词的解释。
5. A。阅读并分析全文可推断“人们有预知未来的能力”，即存在超感官知觉。

英汉翻译

1. The tiny village of Frinley is said to possess a 'cursed tree'.
2. The tree was planted near the church fifty years ago.
3. It is said that if anyone touches the tree, he will have bad luck.
4. Many villagers believe that the tree has already claimed a number of victims.
5. He has pointed out that the tree is a useful source of income.
6. The waiter served his customer tea.
7. They have served me shamefully.
8. He speeded the engine up.

Lesson 59

阅读理解

(1)

►答案与解析

1. D。由第二段第 2 句 They knew how big it was and how far away it was from the earth. 可知选 D。
2. B。由第三段内容可知：飞机离开空气不能飞行，因为在地球表面 240 公里范围内存在大气，而地球与月球间距离为 384000 公里，故飞机难以抵达月球，故 B 正确。
3. B。由第四段内容可知：燃料释放出的大量热气是用以提供动力的，故 B 正确。
4. B。末段第二句话。
5. A。第三段首句。

(2)

►答案与解析

1. C。由第一段第一句可知全球被划分为二十四个时区，当你旅行时，若向西走，须将表往后拨，若向东走，将表往前拨，因此在不同的时区就有不同的地方时，所以选 C。
2. A。由第一段开头即可判断出答案。
3. A。按照第二段中间的陈述，向东旅行应把表向前拨，每跨过一个时区，时间应早一小时，故选 A。
4. C。由第二段第一句话即可得之。
5. C。国际日期变更线不是天然形成的，它是人们为了便于计时，结合时区的划分人为规定的，并把它看作是新一天的开始，故 C 正确。

英汉翻译

1. Our dog, Rex, used to sit outside our front gate and bark.
2. Every time he wanted to come into the garden he would bark until someone opened the gate.
3. However, when I was going out shopping last week, I noticed him in the garden near the gate.
4. Since then, he has developed another bad habit.
5. After this he immediately lets himself in and begins barking again.
6. They have compiled a great mass of statistical data on which they can draw to answer all sorts of inquiries.
7. He does not value that a brass farthing.
8. I value my friendship with Constance.

Lesson 60

阅读理解

(1)

►答案与解析

1. A。综合全文内容可知，这篇短文的主题就是告诉我们为什么人流眼泪及怎样会流泪，故选 A。
2. C。从 Tears keep your eyes clean and healthy. They washed away dirt and germs and other things that get in your eyes. 我们不难判断出眼泪的主要功能就是把眼睛里的脏东西洗掉。
3. B。众所周知，人们不是因为哭或高兴而眼中有泪的话，一定是空气中有灰尘或风太大，故选 B。
4. A。由 Your eyes must be wet so that they can move smoothly. 可知。
5. B。由 Every time you blink your eyes, some tears are pushed out of these glands. 可知，不停地眨眼睛就会眼泪流出。

(2)

►答案与解析

1. D。结合一些生活常识，可判断答案为 D。
2. A。由第二段第三句可直接读出答案。
3. C。根据题目可以推断出 dull 是个贬义词，而 A、B、D 为褒义词，故 C 正确。
4. B。根据第三段内容可知，许多体育爱好者是通过看电视、听收音机来表示对体育的热爱，而并非一定要亲自参与。all... not... 表示
5. C。由最后一段不难看出户外运动和室内娱乐对于人们休闲、放松来说很重要，所以 C 正确。

英汉翻译

1. At a village fair, I decided to visit a fortune-teller called Madam Bellinsky.
2. She will be arriving this evening and intends to stay for a few days.
3. A woman you know well will rush towards you.
4. She will speak to you and then she will lead you away from this place. That is all.

5. Your sister will be here in less than an hour and we must be at the station to meet her.
6. He always speaks in an angry bark.
7. He barked an order at us.
8. The dog always barks at the postman.

Lesson 61

阅读理解

(1)

►答案与解析

1. C。由第一段内容可知：尽管老人见过很多大鱼，但像这样大的鱼他还是头一次见，故选 C。
2. C。从第二段内容可知：大鱼在临死前跃出水面，是为了展示它的力量，而不是个头。故选 C。
3. A。前后一共有三条鲨鱼尾随渔船而来。它们的目的很明确：吞食船边拖着的大鱼。由第四段最后一句话“Only the huge white bone”也可以证实这一点，故 A 正确。
4. B。见第二段首句。
5. D。在四个答案选项中，只有 brave 可以表现老人在与大鱼，鲨鱼搏斗时所表现出来的精神和气概，故选 D。

(2)

►答案与解析

1. C。由第一段可知。
2. A。地震发生在上午 11:50，人们不可能在睡觉。
3. A。最后一段第一句可得知。
4. C。由于云层较厚，科学家没能准确地观察到正确纬度的气温，地震发生，损失惨重。反之，可减少损失。
5. D。由文意可知 D 项太绝对化，虽然不能阻止地震，但可以预测。

英汉翻译

1. The Hubble telescope was launched into space by NASA on April 20, 1990 at a cost of over a billion dollars.
2. The shuttle Endeavour will be taking the astronauts to the Hubble.
3. Of course, the Hubble is above the earth's atmosphere.
4. So it will soon be sending us the clearest pictures of the stars and distant galaxies that we have ever seen.
5. The Hubble will tell us a great deal about the age and size of the universe.
6. He forgot about it.
7. He forgot which way to go.
8. I forgot telling her about it.

Lesson 62

阅读理解

(1)

►答案与解析

1. B。本文中指学生不可能在校学到一切知识，故 A 错；C 又否认学校的重要性，也错；D 与文中提及 Einstein, Edison 等人在校未学很多相悖，故只能选 B。
2. C。第二段第一句 The teacher's job is to show... how to learn, how to read and how to think. 文章倒数第二句，指出自学的重要性，故选 C。
3. A。用排除法，其中 B 与文中提到在校不可能学到一切相反，C 项与学生应学习学习方法相反，D

项文中并未提及，不可选。

4. A。综合全文，讲的是教师如何做才是最好的，即把怎样学习的方法而不只是有限的知识传授给学生。

(2)

►答案与解析

1. A。见文中第一句。
2. B。见文中 driver 所说的话。
3. D。由最后一段的内容可以得知：盗贼劫去的只是一袋书信，金钱一分也没损失。故本题的正确答案是 D。
4. B。见文中最后一句话。
5. B。由第二段内容可知：司机慑于强盗的威胁，没敢喊叫，排除 A；由原文最后一句话得知：司机非常幸运的保住了有钱的袋子，排除 C；D 与原文及本题无关系，也排除；故正确答案为 B。

英汉翻译

1. Firemen had been fighting the forest for nearly three weeks before they could get it under control.
2. Winter was coming on and the hills threatened the surrounding villages with destruction.
3. For heavy rain would not only wash away the soil but would cause serious floods as well.
4. The forest authorities ordered several tons of a special type of grass-seed which would grow quickly.
5. The seed was sprayed over the ground in huge quantities by aeroplanes.
6. The balloon burst and fell to earth.
7. How far is the earth from the sun?
8. Bury it in the earth.

Lesson 63

阅读理解

(1)

►答案与解析

1. A。见第一段开头的两句话，这是第一段的中心内容。
2. A。本文从头到尾一直在介绍 plant, plant 当然就是本文的中心内容了，因此标题应该是围绕着 plants 展开的。
3. B。答案来自原文的 Most non-flowering plants do not grow from seeds.。从这句话可以知道并非所有的 plants 都有种子。
4. D。前缀 non-用来表示否定，因为 flowering 的意思是“花”，因此 non-flowering 就是“无花的”。
5. D。当然是 wet places,那么 shady 就暗含“阳光少”的意思，因为只有“阳光少”才会 wet。

(2)

►答案与解析

1. C。见文中第二句 The fastest... by plane 可知答案。
2. C。见文章最后一段，you can make your own timetable.而 A 项是火车可提供的，B 项指飞机，D 项则是描述乘火车旅行的。
3. B。见文中第二段，划线词之前提到现代火车提供 comfortable seats and dining-cars，正是这些使我们长途旅行也倍感愉快，故选 B。
4. D。见文章最后一句，while people usually take a train or plane when they travel on business 因此 D 项正确。
5. A。文中依次提到 plane, train, ship, car 这四种方法。

英汉翻译

1. Jeremy Hampden has a large circle of friends and is very popular at parties.
2. Recently, one of Jeremy's closest friends asked him to make a speech at a wedding reception.
3. This is the sort of thing that Jeremy loves.
4. He prepared the speech carefully and went to the wedding with Jenny.
5. On the way home, he asked Jenny if she had enjoyed the speech.
6. He has no control over himself.
7. I lost control (of myself) and hit him.
8. Please try to control your feelings.

Lesson 64

阅读理解

(1)

答案与解析

1. happily。从 He was sure they would live a happy life again. 可以看出，他父亲在世时，Mr. Evans 过着幸福的生活。
2. little。Mr. Evans 什么都不懂，说明他根本没有学到任何有关耕种的知识。
3. died。从第一句话就可以得知 Mr. Evans 的父亲已经死了。
4. teach。由于 Mr. Evans 什么都不懂，他的叔叔只好教他干农活。
5. help。Mr. Evans 没有草料喂马，他到叔叔那里去自然是寻求他的帮助。
6. sell。Mr. Evans 认为马没有用，把它们赶到集市上去，当然是要把它们卖掉啦。
7. get。那个老头想用一头奶牛换几匹马，几乎没有出多少钱，就得到了 Mr. Evans 的马。
8. sick。那头奶牛没有产奶，说明它是头病牛。
9. no。从 But to his surprise several days passed and the cow had no milk 这里可以得到本题的答案。

(2)

答案与解析

1. A。这是全文的中心内容，即农民一直在为自己珍贵的奶牛生病而担心。
2. C。从文中的 She's lying down and won't stand up. 可以知道奶牛生病时的状态：站不起来。这正是本题选项 C 的内容。
3. A。本题的答案来自对文章中间部分的对话内容。因为奶牛生病，所以兽医给了农民一些药，让他给奶牛吃。
4. A。见文章大夫所说的话：“Put this tube in her mouth,” he said, “then put the pills in the tube and blow. That'll make her swallow them.” 这里说明了试管的用途：就是为了给奶牛吃药用的。
5. B。大夫跟农民说是将试管放进奶牛的嘴里，然后将药放进试管里，最后将药吹进奶牛的嘴里；可文章最后说 “The cow blew first,” the farmer said. 这就表明药被奶牛吹进了农民的嘴里，符合选项 B 的内容。

英汉翻译

1. In 1858, a French engineer arrived in England with a plan for a twenty-one-mile tunnel under the English Channel.
2. In 1860, a better plan was put forward by an Englishman, William Low.
3. Forty-two years later a tunnel was actually begun.
4. The world had to wait almost another 100 years for the Channel Tunnel.
5. It was officially opened on March 7, 1994, finally connecting Britain to the European continent.
6. It can be said on good authority that ...
7. Only the treasurer has authority to make payments.

8. You may/can leave now. You mustn't be late next time.

Lesson 65

阅读理解

(1)

►答案与解析

1. No, they don't. 本题是根据文章的主题思想得出的, 即: 如何教会孩子首先从自己的小天地做起。讲孩子们自己的天地自己来整理。
2. The room for a child is the only space in the world just for a child himself / herself. 主要围绕在第四和第五段内容中作者的观点来理解, 而且可以使用原句来回答。
3. You will know what you should be doing at all times. 本题可以从提示内容的第五点找到。
4. I'll learn to manage my space and time, and my future will be full of success. 这是根据作者的观点, 从文章最后部分得出的答案。
5. 坚持不懈地执行你的计划。翻译时要注意动词 keep 的意思, 这里包含有“坚持不懈”的意思, 同时也含有“一直进行下去”的意味。

(2)

►答案与解析

1. C. 从妈妈拿起拖把越过护士的视线到告诉作者 Dagmar is fine. No fever. 这一系列情节中可以断定, C 项是最佳答案。
2. D. 由 I'm glad they've finally decided to clean them 可知护士以为妈妈是位清洁工, 就没有拦住她。
3. B. 由 I told her about the hospital rules, and she will not expect us until tomorrow. 可知医院有严格的探视制度。
4. A. 由 You saw her, Mum? 和 ... Dad will stop worrying as well. 可判断病人是作者的姊妹。
5. C. 从文章内容可知, 妈妈装扮成清洁工, 在非探视时间走入病房探望病人, 这说明了她的聪明。

英汉翻译

1. Last Christmas, the circus owner, Jimmy Gates, decided to take some presents to a children's hospital.
2. He set off down the main street of the city riding a baby elephant called Jumbo.
3. He should have known that the police would never allow this sort of thing.
4. Fifteen policemen had to push very hard to get him off the main street.
5. The police had a difficult time, but they were most amused.
6. The court required that he pay the fine.
7. The emergency requires that is (should) be done.
8. We need extra help.

Lesson 66

阅读理解

(1)

►答案与解析

1. C. 由于 Recharde 的父亲资助了他所就读的学校, 他便霸气十足, 无人敢惹。故选 C。
2. A. 由题目及原文最后一句话可知 Recharde 现在 30 岁了, 又从第一段最后的两句话知道 Recharde 11 年前毕业, 故 A 正确。
3. A. Recharde 既无才又霸道, 可人们仍很尊敬他, 这主要是因为他父亲为很多人提供了工作机会, 故 A 正确。
4. A. 因为 Recharde 酒醉后站不住, 才被人送上了车回家, 可途中 Recharde 感到不舒服, 便要求下车步行回家, 故 A 正确。

5. D。从原文最后三句话可以看出 Rechard 在与别人谈话时蛮不讲理，处处与人诡辩，所以 D 正确。

(2)

► 答案与解析

1. C。由 The population is growing fast. There will be many people in the world and most of them will live longer than people live now. 可知。
2. B。由 Computers will be much smaller and more useful and there will be at least one in every home. 可知。
3. A。由 And many more people will go to other countries for holidays. 可知。
4. A。由 Maybe no one will eat meat every day, instead they eat more fruit and vegetables. 可知。
5. A。由 Dangerous and hard work can be done by robots. 可知。

英汉翻译

1. Then in 1989, twenty-six years after the crash, the plane was accidentally rediscovered in an aerial survey of the island.
2. By this time, a Lancaster bomber in reasonable condition was rare and worth rescuing.
3. The French authorities had the plane packaged and moved in parts back to France.
4. Now a group of enthusiasts are going to have the plane restored.
5. A colony of bees had turned the engine into a hive and it was totally preserved in beeswax!
6. All they seek in life is pleasure.
7. Are you here on business or for pleasure?
8. The drawer won't shut.

Lesson 67

阅读理解

(1)

► 答案与解析

1. B。从 We bought it for him eighteen months ago for his birthday 这句话中可以推测出 computer 是作为生日礼物买给孩子的。
2. B。综合第二段文字的意思可看出，Mr. Stokes 夫妇非常担心自己的孩子，因为他一天到晚地沉迷在电脑编程中。
3. A。答案参见原文 He doesn't have any other interests now. And he hasn't done any work for his school exams.
4. D。这里推测的依据是前面出现的 London——英国的首都。
5. C。从 I love computers...一直到引号结束，都是讲他是如何喜爱电脑，因此与选项 C 的内容意思。

(2)

► 答案与解析

1. D。文章第一句，to give lectures 就表明了原因。
2. C。文章第二段第一句话 Each time, Einstein gave the lecture; his driver always sat in the front row and listened to him very carefully. 可知这位司机每次都认真听演讲。
3. B。文章第三段，he asked the driver to give the lecture for him in a small town.
4. C。由第四段最后一句话 Einstein nodded with a smile on his face. 可以判断，爱因斯坦对这次演讲很满意。
5. D。司机在小镇做的演讲只不过是鹦鹉学舌而已。但他很聪明，并未当众点破这个秘密而巧妙地将问题转交给了爱因斯坦，故选 D。

英汉翻译

1. Haroun Tazieff, the Polish scientist, has spent his lifetime studying active volcanoes and deep caves in all parts of the world.
2. In 1948, he went to Lake Kivu in the Congo to observe a new volcano which he later named Kituro.
3. Though he managed to take a number of brilliant photographs, he could not stay near the volcano for very long.
4. He waited until the volcano became quiet and he was able to return two days later.
5. Tazieff has often risked his life in this way. He has been able to tell us more about active volcanoes than any man alive.
6. Chinese people are working hard to build China into a great and powerful country with modern agriculture, modern industry, modern national defence, modern science and technology.
7. During his stay in Shanghai, he visited some old friends of his, and visited two universities.
8. We will adopt his suggestion that the leading body be reorganized as soon as possible.

Lesson 68

阅读理解

(1)

►答案与解析

1. B。由第二段 They were afraid of the crocodile. 可知人们不敢到游泳池游泳的原因是害怕池里的鳄鱼。
2. D。由第三段 I'll give him five thousand dollars. 可知富人愿送 5000 美元给敢于在游泳里游泳的人。
3. D。由最后两段中年轻人的表情及 but first I want to know just one thing—WHO PUSHED ME IN! 这句话可知他并不勇敢。
4. D。由第五段第二句可看出是紧张并且愤怒。
5. B。由最后一段年轻人的表情和他的话 WHO PUSHED ME IN! 可知年轻人并非勇敢地跳入水中，而是被推下水的。

(2)

►答案与解析

1. C。由第一段 The favorite food in the United States is the hamburger. 可知美国人最爱吃汉堡包。
2. D。由第三段可知美国人喜爱快餐的原因是它快捷，非正式，价钱也不贵。
3. D。由第三段 In fast food restaurants, the food is usually ready before the customers order it. 可知快餐店的食物并不是随时都准备好了。
4. C。由第二段 Besides, fast food restaurants that serve Chinese food, Mexican food, Italian food, Chicken, seafood and ice-cream are very many. 可知卖海味和冰淇淋的餐馆很多，但并非所有的餐馆都卖。
5. C。由第二段 Besides, fast food restaurants that serve Chinese food, Mexican food, Italian food. Chicken, seafood and ice-cream are very many. 可知卖中国食品的餐馆很多，但并非所有的餐馆都卖。

英汉翻译

1. I crossed the street to avoid meeting him, but he saw me and came running towards me.
2. It was no use pretending that I had not seen him, so I waved to him.
3. I never enjoy meeting Nigel Dykes.
4. He never has anything to do.
5. I had to think of a way of preventing him from following me around all morning.
6. His illness resulted from bad food.
7. The result was beyond expectation.
8. Their dispute resulted in war.

Lesson 69

阅读理解

(1)

►答案与解析

1. The child will be a man of great might. You cannot cut his hair. He will be an officer of Israel. 本题可以直接从文章开头的地方找到。
2. His secret is his hair. If people cut his hair, he will have no strength at all. 本题可以结合短文的内容, 得出上面的综合回答。
3. One time he killed a lion with his hands; Another time, he alone killed thirty thousand enemies; the third time, many enemies caught him and closed him in a big house. Samson took apart the house. 因为给出了例子, 所以可以直接从文章中找出答案了。
4. They knew his secret and cut his hair one day. 答案可以根据原文的 One day, when Samson was in bed, the enemies came. They cut his hair and caught him 进行综合整理回答。
5. Yes, I do. 这里是谈论自己对他行为的看法, 可以结合实际给出答案。

(2)

►答案与解析

1. C。由第二段对 tuition 一词的解释即 Tuition for... costs a lot of money. 可知 C 为正确选项。
2. A。在原文的第一、二两段中作者反复提到: 在美国, 医疗费用之所以居高不下与医生们在求学时所需的昂贵学费密不可分, 故 A 为最佳选项。
3. C。原文的最后一句话就是作者提出的一种有可能降低医疗费用的办法, 与选项 C 的观点一致。
4. D。本文主要谈论的是关于美国高昂的医疗费用这个话题, 这一点由题目一望可知。通读原文又知道: 医科大学昂贵的费用是导致医疗费昂贵的一个重要原因, 因此 D 为最佳选项。
5. B。作者在最后一段中提出了自己对美国医疗费用昂贵的观点, 也提出了一些办法, 与 B 选项的内容相符。

英汉翻译

1. I was being tested for a driving licence for the third time.
2. Sure that I had passed, I was almost beginning to enjoy my test.
3. Let us suppose that a child suddenly crosses the road in front of you.
4. I suddenly pressed the brake pedal hard and we were both thrown forward.
5. The examiner looked at me sadly.
6. Xiao Li can speak a little English.
7. She was able to have an excellent meal on the last evening.
8. He didn't think the two men could be deceivers.

Lesson 70

阅读理解

(1)

►答案与解析

1. C。全世界人都喜爱喝茶, 但在不同的文化背景下, 对饮茶文化的不同理解会导致多种多样的茶文化, 所以 C 正确。
2. A。从原文的第二至第五段可以看出茶文化不受地域限制而遍及全球。
3. B。由原文第二段可知: 中国人喜欢喝茶, 尤其是朋友相聚, 更离不开茶, 茶文化几乎贯穿中国文化的全部。
4. C。

5. D。在第五段作者提到：美国人常在早餐时或饭后喝茶；在夏季冰茶则更受欢迎，故 D 正确。

(2)

► 答案与解析

1. B。由 The world itself is becoming much smaller by using modern traffic and modern communication means. 可知。
2. D。由 Life today is much easier than it was hundreds of years ago, but it has brought new problems. 可知。
3. C。由 hear 可确定 C，因为只有 noise 是用耳朵听的。
4. A。由 Air pollution is still the most serious. 可知空气污染是最严重的污染。
5. D。A、B、C 三项内容在原文中都已提及到。再由 Many years ago, the problem was not so serious because there were not so many people. 可推断出，当今人多了，污染的问题变得严重起来。

英汉翻译

1. During a bullfight, a drunk suddenly wandered into the middle of the ring.
2. Apparently sensitive to criticism, the bull forgot all about the matador and charged at the drunk.
3. The crowd suddenly grew quiet.
4. The drunk, however, seemed quite sure of himself.
5. When the bull got close to him, he clumsily stepped aside to let it pass.
6. Everyone realizes the value of sincerity.
7. Gold has recently increased in value.
8. He bought the house for less than its value.

Lesson 71

阅读理解

(1)

► 答案与解析

1. D。从第一段得知“竹子茎被竹节分成很多段 (section)，在竹节 (rings) 之间的部分，它的茎是中间空的”。A 不严谨；B 与本题无关系；C 表述与原文相反，故选 D。
2. D。根据文章第二段第一、二句话可以得知“在广州”情况与本题相符，故答案选 D。
3. C。从第四段第一句可知故事发生在 4000 年前。现在是公元 2005 年，4000 年前大概在公元前 2000 年左右，选项 C 最为接近，故为最佳选项。
4. C。本题是在探究“斑竹”的渊源，由第四段的故事得知“斑竹”是由舜帝的两位妃子因思念亡夫所致，故 A、B 排除；在 C、D 中 off 与 out 意义相近，可不区别，但是 the two wives of Shun 表示舜帝有且只有两位妃子，two wives of Shun 则表示舜帝有很多妻子，此二妃子仅为其中的两个，与原文不符，故答案选 C。
5. D。从原文的最后一句可得知，“斑竹”生长在湖南。人们也称它为“湘妃竹”，诗人常把它们喻为“潇湘妃子”，故答案选 D。

(2)

► 答案与解析

1. D。由 The animals are given more freedom in large places so that they can live more comfortable as they would in nature. 可知对动物而言，生活在自然条件下是最重要的。
2. C。从文章内容可知，动物们没有被关在层层封闭的笼子里，而是被给予像自然环境下的生活环境。
3. D。在现代动物园里，动物们舒适自不待言，且看动物园的环境 Tree and grass grow, 人们可以看到 many small animals and many birds。当然，对参观者而言，也是感到愉快的。

4. B。从 Some zoos have special places for visitors to watch animals that live in the desert or under water. 可知，在某些动物园人们可以看到生活在仿自然环境里的动物。
5. A。通过前面的介绍，我们判断正确答案为 A。

英汉翻译

1. When you visit London, one of the first things you will see is Big Ben, the famous clock which can be heard all over the world on the B.B.C.
2. If the Houses of Parliament had not been burned down in 1834, the great clock would never have been erected.
3. Big Ben takes its name from Sir Benjamin Hall who was responsible for the making of the clock when the new Houses of Parliament were being built.
4. On the B.B.C. you can hear the clock when it is actually striking because microphones are connected to the clock tower.
5. Big Ben has rarely gone wrong.
6. That house used to belong to my grandfather.
7. I don't think I'll succeed, but I may as well try.
8. Passport must be shown at the frontier.

Lesson 72

阅读理解

(1)

►答案与解析

1. D。由 When you are reading something in English, you may often meet with a new word. 及 You may look it up in an English-Chinese dictionary. 可知。
2. D。由 It will tell you a lot about the word: the pronunciation, the part of speech, the Chinese meaning and also how to use the word. 可知。
3. A。由 In the dictionary you can first see the words beginning with the letter A, B, C, D... 可知英语词典里第一部分应为以字母 A 开头的单词。
4. B。这四个单词都是由 re 开头，所以由... all the English words are arranged in the alphabetical order in a dictionary. 可确定它们的顺序可由第三个字母来确定，所以第一个单词 regular，第二个单词是 reject。而 relative 和 religion 的顺序可由第四个字母来确定，所以 B 为正确答案。
5. C。由 The dictionary will be your good friend. I hope you'll use it as often as possible in your English learning. 可知。

(2)

►答案与解析

1. C。在人类历史，曾有很多人想在空中飞行，但始终未能付诸实践。由第二段可知：有一个英国人在 800 年前尝试这样做了，故选 C。
2. D。这是一个事实判断题。由第一段可知：达·芬奇曾设计出了可以飞行的机器，故 D 正确。
3. B。由第二段内容可知，这位英国人既不是制造飞机或某种气球，也不是和大鸟一起飞行，他所做的就是像鸟一样在自己身上粘上羽毛来试着飞行，故选 B。
4. A。最后一段最后两句可知。
5. B。由最后一段可知：一只羊和一只鸡是首批空中乘客，故 B 正确。

英汉翻译

1. The great racing driver, Sir Malcolm Campbell, was the first man to drive at over 300 miles per hour.
2. Bluebird, the car he was driving, had been specially built for him.

3. He had great difficulty in controlling the car because a tyre burst during the first run.
4. His average speed had been 301 miles per hour.
5. Since that time, racing drivers have reached speeds over 600 miles an hour.
6. We've had quantities of rain this summer.
7. I prefer quality to quantity.
8. Mathematics is the science of pure quantity.

Lesson 73

阅读理解

(1)

答案与解析

1. D。由 Since they were going the same way, he helped to carry some of his things. 和 They arrived at Bill's home first and Mark was invited in for a Coke and to watch some television. 可知当时比尔正在回家的路上。
2. B。two sweaters, a basketball, a walkman 和体育及音乐有关。
3. A。由... they both finished middle school. 和 They ended up in the same high school... 可知。
4. C。由 I had put away some of my mother's sleeping pills and I was going home to kill myself. 可判断他和女朋友的关系已破裂了，故选 C。
5. D。由 So you see, Mark, when you picked up those books that day, you did a lot more. You saved my life. 可知迈克当时所做的事虽然很小，却不知道这件事对比尔非常重要。

(2)

答案与解析

1. B。作者由鼻子的自然属性作引子，谈到鼻子在人们生活的语言世界中的重要作用，用了很多具体的例子来说明鼻子绝不仅仅是一个生理器官，因此，最佳选项为 B。
2. C。从 Pascal 的这番话 Blaise Pascal made an interesting remark about Cleopatra's nose. If it had been shorter, he said, it would have changed the whole face of the world! 可知，动词使用的是虚拟语气，即与当时事实相反的假设，由此可知的是 Cleopatra's nose was not short in fact，故正确答案为 C。
3. C。由文中的 Man's nose has had an important role in his imagination. Man has referred to the nose in many ways to express his emotions. 可知，它从很多方面来表达人们的情感，而不局限于某一方面，故选 C。
4. D。从文中 On the other hand, a person who follows his nose lets his instinct guide him. 可知 D 为最佳选项。
5. B。文中提到三个成语，它们分别是 to hold up one's nose, to be led around by the nose 和 nose and follow one's nose，故正确选项是 B。

英汉翻译

1. Children who play truant from school are unimaginative.
2. A quiet day's fishing, or eight hours in a cinema seeing the same film over and over again, is usually as far as they get.
3. He hitchhiked to Dover and, towards evening, went into a boat to find somewhere to sleep.
4. The driver gave him a few biscuits and a cup of coffee and left him just outside the city.
5. There he was picked up by a policeman and sent back to England by the local authorities.
6. Don't forget to admire the boy.
7. He was admired for his knowledge.
8. The tourist admired the view from the tower.

Lesson 74

阅读理解

(1)

►答案与解析

1. A。文中第一段，提到家人尤其是父母并不像朋友那样了解他们，故选 A 项。
2. D。见文中第二段，when they are not with their friends, they ... talking among themselves on the phone, 此处 themselves 是指朋友们之间，故选 D。
3. D。首先，题目中的句意为“一些家长甚至禁止孩子去见他们的好友”。然后我们从上面四句中找与此句意义不同的句子，“不允许”、“要求不要做”和“不让”这三句都与原句意思接近；只是最后一项，希望孩子与好友见面，故选此项。
4. C。A、B、D 三项都过于偏激，只有 C 项，符合文章内容，父母应加强同子女的沟通，加深理解。
5. A。原句译为“你的任何回答都会受到欢迎”，即欢迎同我们讨论这个问题，故 A 正确。
6. C。全文都围绕着青少年及其朋友的问题展开，故 C 为最佳选择。

(2)

►答案与解析

1. A。从短文内容看，Jim 一直在寻找朋友，不愿意一个人孤独地过生日，说明了朋友的珍贵。
2. C。见原文的 Jim was feeling very sorry for himself. 和 he didn't have any friends that he could invite to his birthday party. 这两句话十分清楚地说明了本题的答案：没有朋友可以邀请来参加自己的生日聚会。
3. B。答案来自原文的 “It'll be some birthday party,” Jim thought. “I'll be the only guest.”
4. D。原文中的第五段解释了原因。
5. C。这里注意理解 throw，其意思是“投、掷”，表示动作快捷，符合 fall down 的意思。

英汉翻译

1. An ancient bus stopped by a dry river bed and a party of famous actors and actresses got off.
2. Dressed in dark glasses and old clothes, they had taken special precautions so that no one should recognize them.
3. But as they soon discovered, disguises can sometimes be too perfect.
4. No newspaper men, no film fans! Why don't we come more often?
5. Meanwhile, two other actors, Rockwall Slinger and Merlin Greeves, had carried two large food baskets to a shady spot under some trees.
6. They prepared themselves for the worst.
7. Turning, he prepared to go upstairs.
8. He lives close to the station.

Lesson 75

阅读理解

(1)

►答案与解析

1. C。由 Not only the students in China have this problem, but children in the United States also have heavy school bags, 可知 C 项符合文意。
2. B。由 “It's hard for me to go upstairs with my bag because it's so heavy,” said Rick Hammond, an 11-year-old student in the US. 可知。
3. A。由 Many of them have hurt their backs and necks because of the heavy school bags. 可知。
4. D。由 ...said children under Grade 4 should stay with 10%. But it is also important that older children

don't stay with over 15%。可知重 30 公斤的五年级学生所背的书的重量应不能超过 $30 \times 15\%$ ，即 4.5 公斤。

5. B。由 One of the best answers is, as some children said, to have no homework at all! 可知。

(2)

► 答案与解析

1. D。由第一段 Monkeys, though clever, are not easy to control. They are mischievous. 可知猴子很聪明，但很淘气。
2. C。由第七段 He killed the fly, but unfortunately he also broke the old man's nose. 可知猴子弄死了苍蝇，但也打破了老人的鼻子。
3. D。由第八段 The interesting fact about this monkey is that he can wash dishes. 可知第二个猴子会洗碟子。
4. D。由第七段 But this does not happen very often 可知猴子并不经常摔盘子。
5. B。由第一，二段可知第一个猴子对老人的帮助很大。故应排除选项 A。由第五段 He jumped up, ran to the garden... 可知猴子到花园里去捡石头，可见老人不在花园里睡觉。

英汉翻译

1. The only passengers, a young woman and her two baby daughters, were unhurt.
2. It was the middle of winter.
3. During the night, it got terribly cold.
4. She stamped out the letters 'SOS' in the snow.
5. It was not long before a helicopter arrived on the scene to rescue the survivors of the plane crash.

Lesson 76

阅读理解

(1)

► 答案与解析

1. B。由第一段 But farming has always been difficult in the northeastern corner of the country, which is called New England. 可知新英格兰在美国的东北角。
2. C。由第二、三段可知其排列顺序为砍树、挖树桩、清除石头、建石墙。
3. D。由第三段可推断出 remove 在本文中意为 take out (除去)。
4. C。由第三段可知新英格兰地下不断有石头冒出来，数量众多。因此农民用石头来砌墙。
5. C。由第二段 Then the farmer has the most difficult job of removing stones from his land. 和第三段，这是新英格兰农民从事农业最头痛的事情。

(2)

► 答案与解析

1. A。本题从第一段文字中可以读出答案。关键句是开头的第一句。
2. C。第二段一开始的 Tony never studied, so he got very bad grades 这句话给出答案：他从不学习，因此成绩很糟糕。
3. C。Frank 开始辅导 Tony 后，Tony 的成绩开始好起来了，见原文：Tony started passing his tests, and his grades slowly got better. 直到最后毕业。
4. B。从内容上看，这里的 it 就是指上面刚出现的 store (他们准备到那里去买一套化学用具)。
5. A。从文章的结尾看，我们知道 Tony 已经毕业了，而最后说的 Frank and Tony became good friends. 则可以推断是 (他们毕业后成为) 好朋友。

英汉翻译

1. Macaroni has been grown in this area for over six hundred years.
2. Here you can see two workers who, between them, have just finished cutting three cartloads of golden brown macaroni stalks.
3. The whole village has been working day and night gathering and threshing this year's crop before the September rains.
4. Signor Fratelli, the present champion, has won it every year since 1991.
5. We're now going back to the studio.
6. Our final decision is that Mr. Wang go to the headquarters to give a detailed report.
7. Do you agree with him about this?
8. He agreed that we should start as soon as possible.

Lesson 77

阅读理解

(1)

►答案与解析

1. D. 根据短文第一段内容可知, 约翰是在放学后玩电脑的, 所以更改英语成绩发生在自己的家里。
2. D. 根据第一段内容可知, 约翰的英语成绩一点不好, 而现在考了个 A 级, 故他们以为进步了。
3. B. 根据最后一段提到的 “school masters, teachers, the police” 的有关信息可知答案。
4. C. 根据常识和本文内容都很容易推出答案, 电脑黑客当然熟悉电脑。
5. C. 从最后一段的第一句和最后一句及全段内容可知, 该段主要讲述电脑黑客。

(2)

►答案与解析

1. D. 由文章内容及第一段的几个 need to know 内容, 可以推测, 本文是想推出一个观点: 如何学会正确判断或选择是十分重要的。
2. B. 见原文第二段的内容。
3. D. 根据第三段, 选项 A、B 和 C 都属于 small choices, 而选项 D 属于 more important, 因此这四个选项中最重要选择应该是 D。
4. A. 既然说明了错误的选择可导致不幸, 因此 We have to realize that the choices we make can affect the rest of our lives. 就说明了所作出的选择会影响到自己的一生。
5. C. 根据 because it is tastier 可以判定选项 B 和 D 是错误选项; 选项 A 的“好吃的”其含义是 healthy; 而选项 C 则不一定是有利于健康的, 因为要与前面的内容 healthy food 不同, 所以只能选 C, “外表花哨的食品实际上就是‘副食’”, 指外包装很好看。

英汉翻译

1. The mummy of an Egyptian woman who died in 800 B.C. has just had an operation.
2. The only way to do this was to operate.
3. The doctors have not yet decided how the woman died.
4. They feared that the mummy would fall to pieces when they cut it open, but fortunately this has not happened.
5. The mummy successfully survived the operation.
6. He finally got £ 4,000 in damages.
7. Fire caused great damage to property.
8. He sued for damages.

Lesson 78

阅读理解

(1)

► 答案与解析

1. B. 由第一段 One summer a lot of houses below Jessie's were washed away by a bi flood. 可找出答案。
2. B. 由第二段 But Jessie took one of the families that lost everything in the flood and she shared her home with them until it possible for them to rebuild their houses. 杰西尽管孩子多, 负担重, 但她却尽力帮助别人。
3. D. 由最后一段 I was that Christmas present 可知孩子们得到了一个小女孩, 杰西, 作为圣诞礼物。
4. B. 由最后三段可推断出杰西小时候住在德国。
5. D. 由第一段 her house was still quite all right. 可知杰西的房子没有被洪水冲走, 故可排除选项 A。由第五段 She came back with a little girl who had no mother and father. 可知杰西失去了父母, 故可排除选项 B。由第三段可知是收养杰西的妇女的丈夫战死在第一次世界大战, 而不是杰西的丈夫已去世, 但文中未提及死因。故应选 D。

(2)

► 答案与解析

1. D. 根据短文内容可知文章主要介绍了两百多年前的意大利 Gremona 这个小提琴。
2. A. 从第二段可知一些人认为意大利小提琴好听是因为离现在年代久远, 根据这种观点推理, 他们认为现在制造的小提琴在将来会更好听。
3. D. 由 Other people think the secret to those violins is the wood. The wood must be from certain kinds of trees. 可知。
4. A. 由 Scientists can make new ones that are exactly the same size and shape. 可知。
5. C. 由 Some scientists think the secret may be the varnish. 可知。

英汉翻译

1. I smoked with concentration and pleasure as I was sure that this would be my last cigarette.
2. I had all the usual symptoms of someone giving up smoking: a bad temper and an enormous appetite.
3. Everybody around me was smoking and I felt extremely uncomfortable.
4. When my old friend Brian urged me to accept a cigarette, it was more than I could bear.
5. My wife was delighted that things had returned to normal once more.
6. I can't imagine what he is doing.
7. I can't imagine who that man can be.
8. I imagine that we shall have a holiday in the summer.

Lesson 79

阅读理解

(1)

► 答案与解析

1. B. 由 He had visited every country in the world. 可知。
2. D. 由 ...Death Valley, the hottest place on earth. 可知。
3. C. 由 Two days later he had drunk all his water. He couldn't walk. 可知他是去找水。
4. A. 根据文中对话, 那个人想把他的领带卖给 Gray 换点钱。
5. B. 由 I'm sorry, you can't come into this hotel... 可知探险家虽然是百万富翁, 但没有戴领带, 他还是不能进入旅馆。

(2)

► 答案与解析

1. He loved books, especially those on science.
2. Because Marconi wanted to show his parents his wonderful discovery.
3. He sent his message to England and waited for a sound to return across the channel.
4. No, it was not enough for him. He wanted to send messages across the Atlantic Ocean, and he would not rest until this was done.
5. Wireless machines can send messages through the air.

英汉翻译

1. I used to travel by air a great deal when I was a boy.
2. My parents used to live in South America and I used to fly there from Europe in the holidays.
3. A flight attendant told us to keep calm and to get off the plane quietly as soon as it had touched down.
4. Everybody on board was worried and we were curious to find out what had happened.
5. The police had been told that a bomb had been planted on the plane.
6. An enemy officer was caught alive.
7. He is the happiest person alive.
8. More than 40 people were burned alive.

Lesson 80

阅读理解

(1)

►答案与解析

1. C。根据第一段, He put it in a window of his house and took a picture of his garden. 可知答案。
2. B。第二段最后一句 This new way of taking photos was called a Daguerre type. 可看出 Daguerre type 是一种摄影方式。
3. D。根据第三段 The photographers had to carry a lot of films and other machines 可看出答案。
4. C。根据第四段 He took many pictures of great people. 可直接找到答案。
5. A。综合全文可以看出: 本文主要介绍摄影的发展过程, 因而 A 项是正确答案。

(2)

►答案与解析

1. D。由第一段 On market day all the farmers came there to sell their vegetables, butter, eggs, and fruit. 可知是农民在市场上卖蔬菜。
2. C。由第四段可知汉斯把一块金币放在黄油卷里。
3. D。由第四段可知汉斯不想把第一块黄油卷卖给船长的原因。
4. A。由第二段 Many people said that his butter wasn't the right weight. They said that his rolls of butter didn't weigh as much as a pound. 可知汉斯总是短斤少两坑害群众。
5. B。汉斯害怕磅秤管理员, 所以只好卖掉第一个黄油卷。

Lesson 81

阅读理解

(1)

►答案与解析

1. C。理解题。在文章中第一段第一句话就说了, 孩子们在吃巧克力的时候经常会把一些包装纸也吃掉。
2. B。理解题。在文章第一段说了作者的小猫爱吃一些纸类的东西, 但不爱吃报纸。
3. B。判断题。文章中说了我们吃的大量食物是从植物中来的, 像树等。人→动物肉 动物→植物。
4. A。在文中第四段最后一句说了, 科学家们认为他们能够把一些木头样的东西用一些方式处理成

食物。

5. A。在文中第五段写了 cheaper than meat or fish or eggs. 做成比肉、鱼更便宜的食物。

(2)

► 答案与解析

1. D。由 In 1900, there were 1,000,000 forest people in the Amazon forest. In 1980, there were only 200,000. 可推算出, 在亚马逊森林里所居住的人口, 1980 年是 1900 年的五分之一。
2. D。由 They cut down the forest to make roads. They made more than a hundred airports. 说明了建路和机场的人们毁坏了雨林。
3. A。只有修路建造机场, 才能方便地把在雨林地帯所开采的金子带走。
4. B。由 In Borneo, people were cutting down the forest of the Penan and to sell the wood. The Penan people tried to save their rainforest. 可知 Penan 人砍伐并且卖木材的说法有误。
5. B。短文后半部分已举出诸多实例用以说明在雨林生活的人们已采取措施来保护自己的家园。

英汉翻译

1. When he had killed the guard, the prisoner of war quickly dragged him into the bushes.
2. At that moment, a large black car with four officers inside it, stopped at the camp gates.
3. The man obviously wanted to talk.
4. He was rather elderly with grey hair and clear blue eyes.
5. As the man came near, the prisoner knocked him to the ground with a sharp blow.
6. Some gas is escaping from the pipe.

Lesson 82

阅读理解

(1)

► 答案与解析

1. A。综合全文看出, 短文主要讲述因特网的特点、用途以及所使用的语言等。因而选 A 项。
2. B。根据 You can send E-mails to your friends, and they can get them in a few seconds. 这一句推断因特网是一种快速、便宜的信息传输方式。
3. C。根据最后一段 It is possible for you to work at home with computer in front, getting and sending the information you need. 这一句看出答案。
4. D。根据第二段最后一句 These computers are owned by people and companies, but no one really owns the Internet itself. 可以看出答案。
5. A。最后两个句子意在说明英语在因特网使用方面的重要性。

(2)

► 答案与解析

1. A。第三段 help the disputants to talk in a friendly way 说明是帮助调节而非直接做出决断; 其他三个选项则与此相悖。
2. B。据倒数第二段, help to find a “win-win” result, make every one feel good. 而其他选项显然不符, 特别是 D 项, 是干扰项, Peer mediators 是受过训练, 而非训练他人的。
3. C。诸多做法中的第 2 条和 3 条, 提到别人讲话时, 要注意倾听和注视对方的双眼。其他项则与此不相干, 是干扰项。
4. D。根据第 5 条原则, 不要贬低对方, 否则谈话难以进行, 也就达不到双赢的目的。

英汉翻译

1. Fishermen and sailors sometimes claim to have seen monsters in the sea.

2. A small fishing boat was carried miles out to sea by the powerful fish as it pulled on the line.
3. Realizing that this was no ordinary fish, the fisherman made every effort not to damage it in any way.
4. It had a head like a horse, big blue eyes, shining silver skin, and a bright red tail.
5. The fish, which has since been sent to a museum where it is being examined by a scientist, is called an oarfish.
6. The baby's eyes are blue and liquid.
7. The patient could only consume liquids.
8. The tanker was carrying liquid nitrogen.

Lesson 83

阅读理解

(1)

►答案与解析

1. C。A项的“建一幢房子的花费”、B项“美国人拥有一间房子的梦想”、C项“关于美国 owner - builders 的描述”、D项“年轻夫妇和他们父母的比较”，四个选项中只有C答案最能体现文章主旨。
2. D。参见第二段第一句：Maybe young couples can no longer afford to buy a ready made house as their parents did.
3. A。联系上下文可判断该词意思肯定与建房子有关。
4. B。该题可以从第三段 John Brown 的一席话或者第四段第一句推断出答案。

(2)

►答案与解析

1. A。由第一段可知长尾鸟处于半睡半醒的状态。
2. D。由第六段 A few weeks later, the bird was taking her nap under a shady branch. 可知长尾鸟在树下。
3. B。由第十一段的 The roadrunner pulled the string, and a whole bag of rocks fell upon the coyote. 可知袋子里的是石头。
4. D。由倒数第四、五段可知草狼把湖里的月亮当作干酪了。
5. D。因为长尾鸟善于随机应变，总是捉弄草狼，因而长尾鸟比草狼聪明；草狼每次上当后都知道是长尾鸟在撒谎；从最后一段可知草狼最终必定难逃厄运，死于湖中，因此，答案是D。

英汉翻译

1. The former Prime Minister, Mr. Wentworth Lane, was defeated in the recent elections.
2. My friend, Patrick, has always been a fanatical opponent of Mr. Lane's Radical Progressive Party.
3. After the elections, Patrick went to the former Prime Minister's house.
4. When he asked if Mr. Lane lived there, the policeman on duty told him that since his defeat, the ex-Prime Minister had gone abroad.
5. He has retired from political life and gone to live abroad!
6. The enemy made a sudden charge on our left wing.

Lesson 84

阅读理解

(1)

►答案与解析

1. B。通过全文讲述的故事及常识，不难判断广告是报纸、电视等媒体上传播的一种公开的通知。
2. B。根据 As it was a present, I spent twice its worth in advertising, but didn't get it back. 可知，失主花了钱但未能找回雨伞。
3. C。商人的一番表白是为了显示自己在这方面的精明，以此让丢伞的人按他的方法找回雨伞，故

正确答案为 C。

4. A. 从商人讲述的自己经常能成功地找回失物的事例, 可知他是充满信心的, 因为 I often advertise, and find that it pays me well. 所以他劝失主 Let us try for your umbrella again... 如此定能找回雨伞, 故最佳选项为 A。
5. B. 通读全文, 我们可知判断文章的重点是广告的方式的重要性。

(2)

► 答案与解析

1. D. 根据第二段最后两句 If women take full-time jobs, they won't be able to do what they are best at doing; making a nice home and bringing up the children. 可推出: 男士认为妇女的职责应该是理家。
2. B. 由第三段 They say they want to get out of their homes and to have freedom to choose between work and home life. 这一句看出答案。
3. D. 根据第四段 But I do wish people would stop treating us like second class people. 这一句可确定答案。
4. B. 综合判断题。根据最后一段 Anne Harper 的几句抱怨话可推断出答案。
5. B. 根据最后一段第二句 But I do wish people would stop treating us like second class people. 可看出选项 B 是错误的, 其他选项与原文的有关内容相符。

英汉翻译

1. Busmen have decided to go on strike next week.
2. No one knows how long it will last.
3. The busmen have stated that the strike will continue until general agreement is reached about pay and working conditions.
4. Most people believe that the strike will last for at least a week.
5. All the students are expert drivers.
6. Can you manage another slice?

Lesson 85

阅读理解

(1)

► 答案与解析

1. 文中第二段可知答案。Yes, she was.
2. 文中第二段及第三段, 知道她在 1952 年 34 岁时, 要第一次横渡 Catalina Channel. It was on the morning of July the fourth in 1952.
3. 见文中第一段, More than sixteen hours.
4. 见文中第五段, “the fog” “defeated her”。故答: It was the fog.
5. 见文中最后一段, 她在头脑中有清晰的方向和目标, 所以终获成就。故答: Because she had her goal clearly pictured in her mind.

(2)

► 答案与解析

1. D. 从文中可知作贼的年轻人并不知道他进的是总统所住的房间, 只是碰巧溜进了房间想偷几个钱以付旅馆账单, 故选 D。
2. B. 从 The former President's wife was still living in the White House. 可知。
3. C. 从 Coolidge added up the roommate and two rail tickets back to the college. Then he counted out \$32 and said it was a loan. 可知 Coolidge 总统是想帮助年轻人摆脱困境, 同时使其免除偷窃之罪。
4. D. Coolidge 总统借给前来行窃的年轻人的 32 美元中包括两张回大学的火车票钱, 故可确定 D 为

正确答案。

5. A。年轻人在明白总统的良苦用心后，自然会深受感动，而按协议主动归还好笔借款，故选 A。

英汉翻译

1. A great many former pupils will be attending a farewell dinner in his honour next Thursday.
2. It is a curious coincidence that the day before his retirement, Mr. Page will have been teaching for a total of forty years.
3. After he has retired, he will devote himself to gardening.
4. For him, this will be an entirely new hobby.
5. I've lost the check for my coat.
6. The two copies check.
7. The waiter brought him his check.

Lesson 86

阅读理解

(1)

►答案与解析

1. C。由全文大意知选 C。
2. B。由第五段第一句话知选 B。
3. D。从第四段我们可发现“手机使大学生的网络生活更加方便了”，故选 D。
4. D。由文章的内容或由常识可知选 D。
5. A。由第十段可推知选 A。

(2)

►答案与解析

1. C。从第二段第二句话可知：老师和学生是先听到身后发出的很大的响声，然后才停下脚步，转身向后想听听到到底是什么声音，A、D 不足以引起众人的惊慌，故排除；B 是对 C 的进一步解释，先有 C 才有可能有进一步解释的 B。B 对学生有很大的迷惑性，所以选择时一定要注意。
2. C。根据第三段第一句话可知：老师教她的学生们站得靠近桥上的护墙，且别动别哭。A、B 与题目不符，排除；D. stand still 意为“站着别动！”不如 C 确切，故去掉此选项。
3. A。从第三段最后一句话可知：老师这样做是想让自己最先面对困难以保护学生们的安全，故 A 正确，protect ... from...意为“保护某人使不受……的伤害”；其他选项与原文不符，故排除 B、C、D。
4. B。从倒数第二段可知：女教师把右手放在疯狗嘴里直到猎人来后把狗打死，故 B 为正确答案。shoot somebody dead“把某人（用枪）打死”shot 是 shoot 的过去式和过去分词。
5. A。通读全文可知，作者主要歌颂了女教师舍己为人的精神，而非其他生活琐事，故 A 为正确答案。

英汉翻译

1. As the man tried to swing the speedboat round, the steering wheel came away in his hands.
2. The speedboat had struck a buoy, but it continued to move very quickly across the water.
3. It now came straight towards them at tremendous speed.
4. The petrol had nearly all been used up.
5. Before long, the noise dropped completely and the boat began to drift gently across the water.
6. The appendix has burst.
7. The buds are bursting.
8. The city was bursting with visitors.

Lesson 87

阅读理解

(1)

►答案与解析

1. F。根据第二段的 American families usually have a two-day weekend 这句话可以看出美国人的周末是两天。
2. F。在原文的 In American colleges and high schools, students often have dances at their schools on weekends.这句话里要特别注意 school 的使用，它与判断句中使用的 all the American schools 是不一致的。
3. F。在 There was a dance last Friday night at Peter and Mary's school.这里可以读到只有一个舞会。
4. F。在 The dance began at 7 o'clock. 这一句中可以发现与判断句的内容不一致。
5. T。原句 (Over 500 people came.) 中的 over 就是 more than 的意思。

(2)

►答案与解析

1. C。原文 It is a little smaller than China. (句中的 it 就是前面的 Australia) 中的 smaller than 可以转换成 not as large as 的句型，意思基本没变。
2. B。In Australia there are enough laws to fight pollution.句中的 enough laws 符合选项 B 中的 many laws 的意思。
3. D。这里 Last month we visited Perth, the biggest city in Western Australia 只说 Perth 是澳大利亚西部的最大城市，并未说明是澳大利亚最大的城市。
4. B。从 In spring every year Perth has the wild flowers show.这句话可以得出季节是 in spring，而选项中只有 B 是春季。(要注意：澳大利亚和中国的季节是相反的，因为分别处在南北两个半球上。)
5. D。从本文最后一句中可以发现：选项 D 与其内容完全一致。

英汉翻译

1. "At the time the murder was committed, I was travelling on the 8 o'clock train to London." said the man.
2. I suppose it would, but I never catch a later train.
3. I suggest that you did not catch the 8 o'clock train, but that you caught the 8:25 which would still get you to work on time.
4. You see, on the morning of the murder, the 8 o'clock train did not run at all.
5. It broke down at Ferngreen station and was taken off the line.
6. Her eyes filmed over.
7. Tears filmed her eyes.
8. They filmed the scene three times.

Lesson 88

阅读理解

(1)

►答案与解析

1. F。由第一段内容可知：读报已成为人们日常生活中很重要的一部分，但并非对人人都如此。故此判断与原文不符。
2. T。由于现在发行的报刊品种多，版面数量多，所有文章不可能一一拜读。另外，由第二段内容可知：看头版的内容简介或每篇的题目为最好的方法，所以本题干正确。
3. F。此为事实判断题。由第三段最后一句话可知此判断错误。因为原文中 few 表示“几乎没有”；而

本题干中却出现 many kinds of (很多), 与原文不符。

4. T。由第四段第二句话可知: 由于人们的兴趣爱好、目的等不一样, 对报纸就会有不同的要求。故此判断正确。
5. T。由最后一段内容, 尤其是最后一句话可知本题判断正确。原文中 They bring us more and more messages...与题目中 We can get more and more messages...只是表达形式不同, 但意思一致。

(2)

►答案与解析

1. C。由第一段可知艾伦爱上了理查德, 但害羞不敢向他表白。理查德也不知道这回事。
2. C。由第二段第一、二句出现有地名西雅图可知道故事发生在美国。
3. D。由第二段 In a Seattle newspaper called The Stranger, there is a special section called “I Saw U.”可知“我看见你啦!”是报纸“陌生人”上的专栏。
4. D。由第四、五段可知艾伦就是通过该栏和理查德认识并喜结良缘的。
5. D。由第二段 But the “I Saw U” section is unique to Seattle 可知其他报纸没有这个专栏, 故可排除选项 A。由文中第二段 Many people in their 20s and 30s read it 和第三段中 The section is so popular that people have to wait for months to get their advertisements in the paper. 中可知年轻人很喜欢这个栏目, 故可排除 B。由第五段 They dated for several months, and now they are engaged. 可知他们将结婚, 故可排除选项 C。文中并未提及理查德的年龄, 故可知应选 D。

英汉翻译

1. Six men have been trapped in a mine for seventeen hours.
2. If they are not brought to the surface soon they may lose their lives.
3. However, rescue operations are proving difficult.
4. They have been told that rescue operations are progressing smoothly.
5. If they knew how difficult it was to drill through the hard rock, they would lose heart.
6. We camped on the border of a lake.
7. What you say borders on insolence.
8. What is the average rainfall for July?

Lesson 89

阅读理解

(1)

►答案与解析

1. B。原文在第二、三、四段, 以一位老师如何与新学生交朋友为例, 向读者说明: 如果你想拥有一个朋友, 首先要尽力成为对方的朋友, 因此 B 正确。
2. A。由第五段内容可以知: 老师之所以这样做是为了让学生感到亲切, 更利于交朋友, 故选 A。
3. D。在四个答案选项中, 只有 D 是符合原文交友原则的最佳选项; 如果一味怀念老友或总是指使他们干这干那, 是交不到朋友的, 故 A、B 不对; 双方非常了解并不代表是朋友, 故 C 也不对。

(2)

►答案与解析

1. B。见文中第一段 He loved music most. 故选 B。A 项只是 George 需要的一部分, C 项是他父亲的愿望, D 项则未提及, 所以都不是最佳答案。
2. D。他父亲根本要他远离音乐, 而不介意他在夜里弹琴吵人, 更不会请好老师指导他, 所以是 D 项正确。
3. C。其中 A 项、B 项都未提到; D 项中, 他要儿子做医生, 是因为这样生活富有, 至于父亲本人是否为医生, 我们无法推论, 故 D 不对; 只有 C 项正确。

4. C。逐项判别, A 项, George 的父亲是否热爱音乐, 从文中无法判断, 则不能选; B 项 George 的老师只是教他怎样弹奏更好及帮他作曲, 不是代笔, 故不对; D 项 George 并没放弃音乐, 故不对; 而 C 项, 因 George 是在十一岁时就成名了, 故正确。

英汉翻译

1. People will do anything to see a free show—even if it is a bad one.
2. Unfortunately, the show was one of the duller we have ever seen.
3. The only funny things we heard that evening came from the advertiser at the beginning of the programme.
4. He was obviously very nervous and for some minutes stood awkwardly before the microphone.
5. As soon as he opened his mouth, everyone burst out laughing.
6. The soup is thick today; it was thinner yesterday.
7. This glass is not thick enough.
8. Avoid men of his stamp.

Lesson 90

阅读理解

(1)

答案与解析

1. D。由第一段 Valentine's Day is on February 14. 可知。
2. C。第一段并未提及在情人节送苹果可向别人表达爱意。
3. D。由第二段 The Necco Company in Cambridge, Massachusetts, makes them. 出现的地名马萨诸塞州可知该公司在美国。
4. D。由第三段 He is 62 years old, and he started to work at the Necco Company 40 years ago, the same year he got married. 可推算出马歇尔结婚是在他 22 岁的时候。
5. B。由第二段 It sells 8 billion hearts every year, mostly for Valentine's Day. 可知大多数心型糖果都是在情人节时卖出去的。由第五段 They like the old messages, and they don't like the modern ones on the hearts. 可知有些人喜欢心型糖果上的旧文字, 故选 B。

(2)

答案与解析

1. A。文中提到我, 陌生人, 我的哥哥及陌生人的一位朋友, 共四人。
2. C。选最佳标题, 既要切中中心, 又要有吸引力, 故只有 C 项既包含了文章的内容, 又引人入胜。
3. D。作者这样讲, 是婉转地表达, 在这样大城市的茫茫人海中, 对方所说的他的一个朋友, 我根本不可能认识。
4. D。强调只有两个他认识的人, 有自己的网球场, 不是要炫耀, 而是想表明作者可能认识这两个人的可能性会比较大。
5. B。用排除法。A 项, 与作者来自 Chicago 不符; C 项, 陌生人的一个朋友而非其本人在此城, 不符; D 项, 与作者的哥哥而不是我和哥哥都住在 California 不符; 故选 B。

英汉翻译

1. Fish and chips has always been a favourite dish in Britain.
2. So it comes as a surprise to learn that giant fish are terrifying the divers on North Sea oil rigs.
3. Now they have had special cages made to protect them from these monsters.
4. Three factors have caused these fish to grow so large.
5. As a result, the fish just eat and eat and grow and grow in the lovely warm water. Who eats who?
6. The company operates two factories.

7. The doctor says he may have to operate.
8. The lift is operated by electricity.

Lesson 91

阅读理解

(1)

►答案与解析

1. C。见文中第四段。
2. B。A 不符合常识，因为太阳及其光（线）对人类非常重要，故排除；C、D 在探讨 solar flares 成因时，与原文观点不符，故也错误；由第三段第二句话可知，B 判断正确。
3. A。众所周知，地球被一层厚厚的大气圈包裹着，使得地球上的环境非常适合于人类生活，由第三段内容可知，A 是最佳选项。
4. C。文章原意是让人们了解太阳及其活动现象，认识它们并使其为人类造福，同时，也应尽可能地认识到它们对人类的危害，并尽最大的努力来避免这种灾害，因此人们应该探索天空的奥秘；由第三段内容可知 C 正确。
5. B。本文对 A、C、D 都有讲述，但文章主要是围绕太阳射线展开论述的。

(2)

►答案与解析

1. D。据文中第一段，蜗牛大部分时间都缩在壳里睡觉。
2. C。因为 a snail draws its body into its shell 说明 draw 的含义是缩回来，从而才与 into 相对应。而 pull 本意是拉、扯、牵，故选 C。
3. B。用排除法，A 项迷惑读者，与文中蜗牛壳入口的薄壳混淆，不对；C 项，蜗牛身体不同季节活动规律变化，但不是身体本身变化，不对；D 项，文中未提蜗牛鼻子，只说嗅觉好，不等于猜测尺寸大小，不对。
4. D。见文中第二段，四项依次排除，只有 D 项，符合蜗牛在下雨时躲在壳中睡觉的描述，正确。
5. C。依次排除，只有 C 项，符合文中第四段描写，牙坏掉了，还会长出新的，故蜗牛的牙不会用完的。

英汉翻译

1. A pilot noticed a balloon which seemed to be making for a Royal Air Force Station nearby.
2. He informed the station at once, but no one there was able to explain the mystery.
3. The pilot managed to circle the balloon for some time.
4. When the balloon was over the station, the pilot saw one of the men taking photographs.
5. Soon afterwards, the balloon began to descend and it landed near an airfield.
6. She burnt to go abroad.
7. The charcoal is burning.
8. The house was burned to ashes.

Lesson 92

阅读理解

(1)

►答案与解析

1. D。通读段，介绍的都是指引方向的 compass 及其不断发展与改进的过程，故选指南针是对的。
2. B。文中第二段点明，指南针所用的 magnet（磁体）是关键部件。
3. A。文中第二段中间 100BC（公元前 100 年）and AD 100（公元 100 年），按现在 2005 年计算 2005-100=1905，故历史在 1900 年以后。

4. D。因为现在船舶的金属舰体会吸引传统的指南针，从而产生方向指引上的偏差，故选 D 项。
5. B。用排除法，四种说法分别与原文相比照，A 项应是 Chinese；C 项与现代船舶不用 compass 相反；D 项文中未提到；从而确定 B 项正确。

(2)

► 答案与解析

1. C。由第一段 In the country of Burma in Asia there are many little one-room schoolhouses. 可知故事发生在缅甸。
2. B。由第七段 It is a school for little elephants. 可知这种学校是训练小象的。
3. C。由第五段可知小象觉得上学不错的原因是可以有很多香蕉吃。
4. B。由第八、九段可知 oozie 是小象的骑手。
5. C。由倒数第二段 But mostly he learns touch signals. 可知小象主要是学触摸信号。

英汉翻译

1. It must have been about two in the morning when I returned home.
2. I tried to wake up my wife by ringing the doorbell, but she was fast asleep.
3. I looked down and nearly fell off the ladder when I saw a policeman.
4. I immediately regretted answering in the way I did, but I said, "I enjoy cleaning windows at night."
5. I hate to interrupt a man when he's busy working, but would you mind coming with me to the station?
6. Hidden rocks are a danger to ships.
7. It is a danger to the Middle East peace.
8. That is where the real danger lies.

Lesson 93

阅读理解

(1)

► 答案与解析

1. C。由第一段 It was already late when we set out for the next town, which according to the map was about fifteen miles away on the other side of the hills. 可知城镇离村庄约 15 英里。
2. D。由第二段 A quick examination showed that we had run out of petrol. 可知汽车没油了。
3. D。由第二段 Although we had little food with us, only a few biscuits and some chocolates... 可知他们晚餐吃饼干和巧克力。
4. B。由第四段 In less than a quarter of an hour we were in the town, where we found a hotel quite easily. 可知他们最后找到了旅馆。
5. D。由第二段 After we had traveled for about twenty miles, there was still no sign of the town which was marked on the map. 可知他们带了地图。

(2)

► 答案与解析

1. C。由第二段 The name of the plant is the Venus flytrap. 可知这种植物的名字。
2. B。由第二段... in other words a plant that eats meat. 可推断出 carnivorous 的意思。
3. C。由第七段 Like all traps, the Venus flytrap uses a special bait. This means it has something that will attract or invite the insects to come near. 可推断出 bait 的中文意思是“诱饵”。
4. B。由第五段... 可知 the Venus flytrap 不吃昆虫也能生存。
5. C。由第四段可知人们已经知道了这种植物吃肉的原因故可排除选项 A。由... over the next week or two the body of the insect becomes liquid inside this "stomach". 可知 the Venus flytrap 不能一两天就吃掉昆虫，故可排除选项 B。由第六段 The Venus flytrap can't move around. 可知 the Venus flytrap

不能移动，故可排除选项 D。由第七段可知 The Venus flytrap 有一种诱饵吸引昆虫，故应选 C。

Lesson 94

阅读理解

(1)

►答案与解析

1. C。排除法，文中否认所谓 giralfes，不是指长相，也不指一种动物，更不是真的伸长脖子的动作，而是比喻那种随时准备帮助他人的人。
2. B。第三段提到 Giraffe Project。
3. A。从第二段提到他们的 warm heart for people around 可判断 A 为正确，而其他几个选项都不全面。
4. D。在第三段中，描述这个工程的目的是让人们能够“stick their neck out”and help others，即勇于担起责任，为这个世界尽一份力。

(2)

►答案与解析

1. A。在第二段作者告诉我们：在 Ponkapog 湖周围长满了各种树木，所以流入湖中的雨水很干净。
2. D。这是一个事实判断题。从第三段后面可知：来自家庭和修理厂等地的有害物质残留在土地表面，一旦下雨，雨水将把这些有害的物质带到湖水里，从而危及水中的生物。故选 D。
3. C。湖水原本是干净的，过去周围环境未被污染，雨水也没有被污染，所以雨水流进湖里，湖水也是干净的；现在湖区周围污染源很多，加之水中游艇对水面的污染，湖水便不再干净了。因此，干净的湖水得益于干净的雨水，即干净的周边环境，故 C 正确。
4. A。这是一个客观判断题。由最后一段内容可知 B、C、D 不是解决问题的根本办法。只有 A 符合题意。
5. B。本文通过对 Ponkapog 湖今昔状况的对比，讲述了湖水变脏的原因及如何改善。所以 B 正确。

英汉翻译

1. Experiments have proved that children can be instructed in swimming at a very early age.
2. Children become expert at holding their breath under water even before they can walk.
3. Babies of two months old do not appear to be reluctant to enter the water.
4. Some children can cover the whole length of the pool without coming up for breath even once.
5. Whether they will ever become future Olympic champions, only time will tell.
6. How much profit did you make?
7. It will profit you nothing to do that.
8. The profits are used to buy more equipment.

Lesson 95

阅读理解

(1)

►答案与解析

1. C。由 Billions of people learn about news stories of their own country and all over the world every day, either by watching TV or reading newspapers. 可知。
2. A。由 TV stations can report news much faster than newspapers. Yet, newspapers give more about the same story.可知：同一则新闻，电视台报导的速度比报纸快得多，但读报纸了解的内容比看电视更多。
3. B。从文章后三段可知，编辑出一篇好的新闻报导有三个因素。
4. C。A、B、D 都是人们日常生活中的琐碎事，所以根据发表一篇好的新闻报导的第二个因素，应选 C，老虎破笼而逃没有被抓到，可能造成严重后果，是个不寻常的事件。

5. A. 由 So the stories on the front page in Chinese newspapers are usually very different from the ones in British, French and American newspapers. 可知, 中国报纸头版新闻与英、法和美国不同。

(2)

► 答案与解析

1. C. 文中第一段, Marco Polo 在中国 he saw many wonderful things, 虽然其中之一是发现中国人用纸币, 但不能只点明这一点, 而掩盖了其他, 故选 C 项。
2. B. 文中第一段 until the 15th century, 点明了答案为 B。
3. C. 文中第三段, every day, people throw away 2800 tons of paper in our city 点明了答案。
4. D. 首先注意 NOT, 然后用排除法去做, 逐一与原文内容核对, 从而选 D, 多种树不是节约纸张的方法。
5. D. NOT true 是指与文章内容不符, 而非据自己生活经历的推断, 所以逐一与原文比较, 前三项现在在文中都有体现, 则 D 项被挑出。

英汉翻译

1. When the Ambassador of Escalopia returned home for lunch, his wife got a shock.
2. He looked pale and his clothes were in a frightful state.
3. University students set the Embassy on fire this morning.
4. I must definitely get that fellow posted.
5. Someone fired a shot through my office window.
6. Total that column of figures.
7. Show me where your leg hurts.
8. Show your tongue to the doctor.

Lesson 96

阅读理解

(1)

► 答案与解析

1. C. 根据短文第一句 When the world was very young, people lived only in hot countries. 可以直接看出答案。
2. A. 根据短文第一段 They wrapped the skin around their bodies. The skins kept them warm. 这一句看出答案。
3. B. 根据第二段 A fire was very important for three reasons. 这一句看出答案。
4. D. 根据文中 If you rub two pieces of wood together, they become hot and burn. 可以找出答案。
5. B. 根据短文内容可以找出早期人类的三种生火的方法, 即“雷电取火、摩擦木块生火、两块石头敲击生火”。

(2)

► 答案与解析

1. C. 在 save 这一段落中, cut expenses 是关键词。
2. B. 应用排除法, A 选项违背 Travel in groups 的原则; C 选项是文中不曾提及的, 不可选; D 选项文中多处强调 save money, 故该项不对; B 选项, 正好与文中 go to a lesser-known place 相符, 故正确。
3. D. 应用排除法, A 选项, 在 Pack necessary things 一段中, 提到应当 remember medicine, 但不是带药多于衣物; B 选项, work as you go 一段中, 当钱不够时, 才 look for work, 而非一路总找工作; C 选项, 文中的 homework, 是旅行的详细计划, 而不是家庭作业; D 选项, 文中第一句指出 to get life experiences。

4. D。

英汉翻译

1. A Festival for the Dead is held once a year in Japan.
2. Specially-made lanterns are hung outside each house to help the dead to find their way.
3. All night long, people dance and sing.
4. In the early morning, the food that had been laid out for the dead is thrown into a river or into the sea.
5. This is a moving spectacle.
6. He gave a roar of laughter.
7. The automobile roared away.
8. The crowd roared their approval.