

军考英语·每天一练

战士考生们清楚，学好英语离不开**词汇**的积累，词汇即是王道，得词汇者得天下。但浩如烟海的词汇让很多战士考生茫然无措；或欠缺学习计划，或计划难以为继，终致热情渐冷，有始无终。

很多战士基础薄弱，知识的脉络性和系统性不强，或对军考不甚了解，如何让战士考生既可以按部就班积累，又不觉得枯燥无味？作为全国最早、专攻军考的崔爱功教学团队英语编写组历时数月，编写了这册资料。在编写之初，我们就已经确定了在形式上要做到让战士考生去扎实过好每一天，为此制定了每天的学习任务和复习计划，来解决考生学习计划不强、效率不高的问题。

★ 词 汇 [积沙成塔][单词浮现]

每天 15 个单词的“积沙成塔”，并配以“闪卡”模式，每日一记；“单词浮现”每天重复上次的易混易错单词；难度从低到高，坚持了高频和适用两个特点，共计 1100 个单词；不积跬步，无以至千里；不积小流，无以成江海。

★ 知识点 [学海拾贝]

知识点，即语法是学员的另一短板。要么是底子太薄，欠账太多，要么就是搁置太久，似是而非了。为此，我们在编写上设计了“学海拾贝”，精选出了 60 个实用高频热点考点，每天一块知识，每日一练，有的放矢，稳扎稳打；学英语，何必三更眠五更起；最无益，只怕一日曝十日寒。

★ 阅读能力 [内功修炼]

阅读、完形是分数大户，也是不易突击、短期见效的部分，冰冻三尺非一日之寒；所以我们在编写之初就已经确定了每天一题的思路，即“内功修炼”（完形和阅读为主），能力的培养更多的是一种积累、沉淀、消化和领悟；日进一寸，终有所成。

★ 时 间

战士考生们在备考军考中的艰辛我们深有感触；战士们即要出色完成工作、训练、出勤等任务，还要挤零碎时间学习，严重存在学习时间不足的问题；所以在编写之初也确定了利用好“碎片时间”的设计思路，利用零散时间，随时随地学习，每日坚持，积少成多，量变质变；故山不辞土故能成其高，海不辞水故能成其深。

本册资料适用于优秀消防员战士考生，编排分两部分：知识点和特色题型。1~61 天为知识点，62 天到最后是本系列的特色题型。复习完一遍之后建议用《崔爱功军考模拟题》和《崔爱功军考考前冲刺卷》来做综合测试以及查漏补缺，资料着重综合能力，锻炼应试技能，确保颗粒归仓。

目 录

一、时态语态（第 1~9 天）	1
二、主谓一致（第 10~14 天）	24
三、情态动词（第 15 天）	37
四、非谓语动词（第 16~23 天）	39
五、词性与句子成分（第 24~25 天）	61
六、状语从句（第 26~29 天）	67
七、名词性从句（第 30~31 天）	78
八、定语从句（第 32~36 天）	83
九、特殊句式（第 37~44 天）	96
十、代 词（第 45~50 天）	117
十一、形容词副词（第 51~53 天）	132
十二、冠 词（第 54~56 天）	140
十三、名 词（第 57 天）	147
十四、数 词（第 58~59 天）	150
十五、介 词（第 60~61 天）	155
十六、单词辨音（第 62~67 天）	160
十七、翻译句子（第 68 天）	174
十八、情景交际（第 69~73 天）	176
十九、答案与详析	190

收拾好情怀，打点好行囊，让我们说走就走，等等，先记录下这历史性的时刻：_____年____月____日开始

第 01 天 时态语态

积沙成塔 · 高频词汇

adventure [əd'ventʃə] <i>n. & vt. 冒险</i>	airplane, aircraft ['eəkrɑ:ft] <i>n. 飞机</i>	disappoint ['disə'pɔɪnt] <i>v. 失望；泄气</i>	appoint [ə'pɔɪnt] <i>v. 指定；委派</i>	argue ['ɑ:ɡjʊ] <i>vi. 争论；争吵</i>
debate [dɪ'bet] <i>v. 辩论 争论</i>	discuss [dɪ'skʌs] <i>v. 讨论</i>	risk [rɪsk] <i>vt. 冒……险</i>	adventurous [əd'ventʃərəs] <i>adj. 喜欢冒险的</i>	venture ['ventʃə] <i>vi. 冒险；投机</i>
danger ['dendʒə] <i>n. 危险</i>	brave [brev] <i>adj. 勇敢的</i>	bold [bəʊld] <i>adj. 大胆的</i>	cast [kɑ:st] <i>vt. & vi. 投掷；抛</i>	Broadcast ['brɔ:dkɑ:st] <i>v. 广播</i>

注: *n.* 名词 *v.* 动词 *adj.* 形容词 *adv.* 副词 *prep.* 介词
conj. 连词 *num.* 数词 *pron.* 代词 *phr.* 短语

学海拾贝 · 一般现在时

- 构成：谓语是实义动词时，用动词原形（do），主语是三单（第三人称单数）时，动词+s/es（does）；谓语是系动词时，用 be。I 后面用 am；三单用 is；其它人称和数用 are；
- 转换：否定 don't/doesn't + v.；am/is/are 后加 not；疑问 do/does/ am/is/are 提到主语前；
- 被动：当谓语是及物动词时，有被动形式：am/is/are + done；
- 含义：表示普遍真理，客观事实，经常性的事情、动作或一般性事实；
- 时间状语：sometimes, often, usually, always, every day (year, month), once (twice, three times) a day；
- 特殊用法：主将从现。主从句都表将来含义时，时间和条件状语从句中用现在时表将来。

语法强化（友情提示：熊出没，小心做题，掉坑勿怪）

（为了减少标签效应的影响，本题型采用知识模块内的小综合形式，并稍突出该天知识点，后同。）

- More than a dozen students in that school _____ abroad for further study every year.
A. sent B. are sent C. have been sent D. have sent
- After Jack had sent some emails, he _____ working on his work.
A. had started B. has started C. started D. starts
- Hurry up, or by the time we _____ at the cinema, the film will have begun.
A. had arrived B. will have arrived C. will arrive D. arrive
- You _____ easily in a foreign company, if you have a good command of spoken English.
A. will promote B. promote C. will get promoted D. are promoted
- Betty promised me to come round to keep you company today.
— But she _____. I've been alone all the time.
A. hasn't B. hadn't C. won't D. doesn't
- Look! Somebody _____ the flowers.
— Well, it wasn't me. I didn't do it.
A. is watering B. was watering C. had watered D. has watered
- We are proud that the old _____ in China.
A. are well taken care of B. is well taken care of
C. have taken care of D. has taken care of

08. We are glad to hear that the terrorists _____ by the brave policemen several days ago.
 A. were caught B. are caught
 C. have been caught D. are going to be caught
09. I've known Sarah for nearly ten years. She _____ once my customer.
 A. is B. has been C. was D. had been
10. — Jim isn't in the classroom, Where is he now?
 — He _____ the library.
 A. will go to B. has been to C. has gone to D. goes to

内功修炼 • 阅读

We talk every day. When we have good news, we like to share it with our good friends and when something terrible happens, we make it known to others soon. But can you imagine that a tree can talk and share news too? Of course, no tree moves **lips** and says words just as people do. Strange as it may sound, though, some trees do manage to communicate with each other.

Willow (柳树) trees are the best-known of these trees. When insects (昆虫) begin nibbling (叮咬) a willow tree, the tree sends out a special smell at once. This smell tells the other willows that harmful insects are coming near. All of them quickly make a chemical (化学物质) in their leaves. This chemical is bad to the insects. The insects do not like it and they fly away soon. In this way, the willow trees protect themselves from the insects.

The next time when you take a walk in the woods, maybe the trees are “talking” to each other quietly. And when someone says that trees cannot “talk”, please tell them that even trees give messages to each other, too.

- Willow trees send messages with _____.
 A. words B. movements C. smells D. sounds
- the underlined word “**lips**” in the first paragraph means _____.
 A. 树干 B. 嘴唇 C. 枝条 D. 手势
- The passage tells us that some of the trees can _____.
 A. speak just as people do B. tell stories to others
 C. communicate with each other D. kill insects in the woods
- According to the passage, the right order of the following is _____.
 a. The willow tree gives out a smell.
 b. The willow trees make a chemical in their leaves.
 c. Insects fly away because of the chemical.
 d. Insects begin nibbling a willow tree.
 A. d-a-b-c B. d-b-a-c C. a-b-c-d D. d-c-b-a

内功修炼 • 完形

Do you write your own blog (博客)? Do you often 26 others' blogs on the Internet?

All over the world, not only famous persons but also many students use blogs as diaries and places to share their experience and 27 advice or help.

“I write my activities every day, 28 funny things or worries in my life.” says Lali, a 16-year-old high school student at Cambridge High School in Washington. “I like putting pictures on my blog because it can make my blog more 29 and more people will like it, It's a good way to 30 my life to the world.” She has had her blog for eight months.

Students like writing blogs 31 they can write anything they want to, but don't need to 32 any money.

Once you start to write your blog, you will 33 that you open up a new world. But what you write down may trouble you 34. So, use the blog carefully 35 you can keep yourself away

from some trouble. The blog makes everybody's life colorful.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| 26. A. read | B. write | C. forget | D. miss |
| 27. A. learn from | B. deal with | C. ask for | D. depend on |
| 28. A. without | B. between | C. including | D. besides |
| 29. A. common | B. modern | C. famous | D. interesting |
| 30. A. show | B. send | C. bring | D. report |
| 31. A. unless | B. while | C. until | D. because |
| 32. A. save | B. spend | C. take | D. waste |
| 33. A. dream | B. think | C. find | D. hope |
| 34. A. sometimes | B. always | C. ever | D. never |
| 35. A. only when | B. even though | C. so that | D. ever since |

单词浮现 · 浮光掠影 (英译汉, 写出正确的汉语意思, 后同。)

adventure <i>n. & vt.</i>	Airplane; aircraft <i>n.</i>	disappoint <i>v.</i>	appoint <i>v.</i>	argue <i>vi.</i>
debate <i>v.</i>	discuss <i>v.</i>	risk <i>vt.</i>	adventurous <i>adj.</i>	venture <i>vi.</i>
danger <i>n.</i>	brave <i>adj.</i>	bold <i>adj.</i>	cast <i>vt. & vi.</i>	broadcast <i>v.</i>

单词浮现 · 翩若惊鸿 (汉译英, 写出正确的英语单词, 后同。)

<i>n. & vt.</i> 冒险	<i>n.</i> 飞机	<i>v.</i> 失望; 泄气	<i>v.</i> 指定; 委派	<i>vi.</i> 争论; 争吵
<i>v.</i> 辩论 争论	<i>v.</i> 讨论	<i>vt.</i> 冒……险	<i>adj.</i> 喜欢冒险的	<i>vi.</i> 冒险; 投机
<i>n.</i> 危险	<i>adj.</i> 勇敢的	<i>adj.</i> 大胆的	<i>vt. & vi.</i> 投掷; 抛	<i>v.</i> 广播

*及时标注易错易混单词。

第 02 天

积沙成塔 · 高频词汇

compass [ˈkʌmpəs] <i>n.</i> 罗盘; 指南针	deserted [dɪˈzɜ:tɪd] <i>adj.</i> 荒芜的; 舍弃的	desert [(<i>v.</i>) dɪˈzɜ:t; (<i>n.</i>) 'dezət] <i>n.</i> 沙漠	dessert [dɪˈzɜ:t] <i>n.</i> 甜点	error [ˈerə] <i>n.</i> 错误; 差错
false [fəls] <i>adj.</i> 错误的	fault [fəlt] <i>n.</i> 错误	incorrect [ɪnkə'rekt] <i>a.</i> 不正确的	emotion [ɪ'məʊʃ(ə)n] <i>n.</i> 感情; 情绪	fry [fraɪ] <i>vt. & vi.</i> 煎; 油炸
hammer [ˈhæmə] <i>n.</i> 锤子; 槌	ham [hæm] <i>n.</i> 火腿	grammar [ˈgræmə] <i>n.</i> 语法	handsome [ˈhænsəm] <i>adj.</i> 英俊的; 美观的	pretty [ˈprɪti] <i>a.</i> 漂亮的 <i>ad.</i> 相当地

学海拾贝 · 一般过去时

- 构成: 谓语是实义动词时, 用动词过去式: 规则动词+ed 构成; 特殊的需要记忆;
谓语是系动词时, 用 was/were; 第一、三人称单数用 was, 其它用 were;

- 转换：否定 didn't + v.; was/were 后面加 not; 疑问形式是提前 did、was/were 到主语前；
- 被动：当谓语是及物动词时，其被动形式：was/were + done;
- 含义：表示过去的事实；
- 时间状语：just now; yesterday; last... in 2010; ...ago 等；
- 特殊用法：表示“刚刚；刚才”，即说话之前的事实。

语法强化

- Why are you so worried, Susan?
— Well, I _____ a test last week and I'm waiting for the result.
A. take B. took C. am taking D. will take
- As you go through this book, you _____ that each person who lived through World War II had a different experience.
A. will find B. found C. had found D. have found
- I have already seen the film. I _____ it last month.
A. have seen B. saw C. had seen D. would see
- Opposite my school _____ a book store, _____ was built ten years ago.
A. is standing; which B. stood; it C. stands; which D. stands; that
- Driving after drinking wine _____ in China.
A. allows B. doesn't allow C. is allowed D. isn't allowed
- The first time I _____ Jack, he _____ to some students at the English Corner.
A. had seen; was talked B. saw; talked C. had seen; talked D. saw; was talking
- I would have gone to America with my friends, but I _____ by my mother.
A. was stopped B. stopped C. stop D. would stop
- The manager _____ for London for a business conference this afternoon. Can you get him to the airport?
A. was leaving B. left C. have left D. is leaving
- What happened? I called you several times yesterday evening, but I couldn't get through.
— Sorry, my sister and I _____ on the phone at that time.
A. talked B. have talked C. were talking D. have been talking
- The new teacher referred to _____ to our school yesterday.
A. come B. came C. coming D. comes

内功修炼·阅读

It was a cloudy day on November 11, 2015. We walked in so quietly that the nurse at the desk didn't even **lift** her eyes from the book. Mum **pointed** at a big chair by the door and I knew she wanted me to sit down. While I watched, mouth open It was a cloudy day on November 11, 2015. We walked in surprise, Mum **took off** her hat and coat and gave them to me to hold. She walked quietly to the small room by the lift and took out a wet **mop**. She pushed the mop past the desk and as the nurse **looked up**, Mum nodded and said, "very dirty floors."

"Yes, I'm glad they've finally decided to clean them," the nurse answered. She looked at Mum strangely and said, "But aren't you working late?"

Mum just pushed harder, each **swipe** of the mop taking her farther and farther down the hall. I watched until she was **out of sight** and the nurse had turned back to writing in the big book. After a long time Mum came back. Her eyes were shining. She quickly put the mop back and took my hand. As we turned to go out of the door, Mum nodded politely to the nurse and said, "Thank you."

Outside, Mum told me, "Dagma is fine. No fever."

"You see her, Mum?"

"Of course. I told her about the hospital rules, and she will not **expect** us until tomorrow. Dad will stop worrying as well. It's a fine hospital. But the floors! A mop is no good. You need a **brush**."

- When the nurse talked to Mum, she thought Mum was a _____.
A. nurse B. cleaner C. patient D. visitor
- What can we infer about the hospital?

- A. It was a children's hospital.
 B. The nurses and doctors there don't work hard.
 C. It has strict rules about visiting hours.
 D. A lot of patients come to this hospital every day.
3. Mum went to see Dagma in the hospital to _____.
 A. give her some messages about Dad B. make sure her room was clean
 C. check that she was still there D. find out how she was
4. Which of the following words can best describe Mum?
 A. Clever B. Hard-working C. Warmly-hearted D. Strange

lift v. / n. 举起; 电梯

expect v. 期望, 指望

point v. / n 指向; 要点

mop n. 拖把

swipe v. 刷……卡; 猛击

brush v. / n. 刷; 刷子

out of sight 看不见

take off 起飞; 脱衣

look up 向上看; 查找

内功修炼 · 完形

Eyes Can Speak

Much meaning can be carried clearly with our eyes, so it is often 26 that eyes can speak.

Do you have such kind of 27? In a bus you may look at a stranger, but not too long. And if he 28 that he is being looked at, he may feel uncomfortable. The same in daily life. If you are looked at for more than necessary, you will look at yourself up and down, to see if there is 29 wrong with you. If nothing goes wrong, you will feel 30 toward the person who is looking at you that way. Eyes do speak, right?

Looking too long at someone may seem to be impolite. But sometimes things are different. If a man looks at a woman for more than 10 seconds, it may mean that he wishes to attract (吸引) her attention, to make her understand that he 31 her. When two people are in a conversation, the speaker will only look at the listener from time to time, 32 make sure that the listener does pay attention 33 what he or she is speaking. Lovers will enjoy looking at each other or being looked at for a long time, to show something that 34 cannot express.

Clearly, eye contact should be done according to the relationship between two people and the place 35 you stay.

26. A. spoken B. said C. told D. talked
 27. A. experience B. eyes C. mind D. news
 28. A. found B. knew C. finds D. saw
 29. A. anything B. something C. everything D. nothing
 30. A. happy B. angry C. sad D. thankful
 31. A. loves B. hates C. thanks D. looks at
 32. A. in order that B. so that C. in order to D. for
 33. A. for B. of C. with D. to
 34. A. eyes B. words C. minds D. body
 35. A. which B. that C. where D. there

单词浮现 · 浮光掠影

compass <i>n.</i>	deserted <i>adj.</i>	desert <i>n.</i>	dessert <i>n.</i>	error <i>n.</i>
false <i>adj.</i>	fault <i>n.</i>	incorrect <i>a.</i>	emotion <i>n.</i>	fry <i>vt. & vi.</i>
hammer <i>n.</i>	ham <i>n.</i>	grammar <i>n.</i>	handsome <i>adj.</i>	pretty <i>a. / ad.</i>

单词浮现 • 翩若惊鸿

<i>n.</i> 罗盘；指南针	<i>adj.</i> 荒芜的；舍弃的	<i>n.</i> 沙漠	<i>n.</i> 甜点	<i>n.</i> 错误；差错
<i>adj.</i> 错误的	<i>n.</i> 错误	<i>a.</i> 不正确的	<i>n.</i> 感情；情绪	<i>vt. & vi.</i> 油煎；油炸
<i>n.</i> 锤子；槌	<i>n.</i> 火腿	<i>n.</i> 语法	<i>adj.</i> 英俊的；美观的	<i>a.</i> 漂亮的 <i>ad.</i> 相当地

*及时标注易错易混单词；复习上次所标单词。

第 03 天

积沙成塔 • 高频词汇

smart [smɑ:t] <i>a.</i> 聪明的， 敏捷的	honest ['ɒnɪst] <i>a.</i> 诚实的； 正直的	loyal ['lɔɪəl] <i>a.</i> 忠诚的； 忠心的	lie [laɪ] <i>n. / v.</i> 谎话； 谎言	hunt [hʌnt] <i>vt. & vi. & n.</i> 打猎；猎取；搜寻
match [mætʃ] <i>n.</i> 火柴；比赛	march [mɑ:tʃ] <i>v.</i> 前进	mirror ['mɪrə] <i>n.</i> 镜子	terror ['terə] <i>n.</i> 恐怖	parachute ['pærəʃu:t] <i>n.</i> 降落伞
paragraph ['pærəgrɑ:f] <i>n.</i> 段落	Separate [v. 'sepəreɪt; adj. 'seprət] 使分离；单独的	character ['kærəktə] <i>n.</i> 性格； 特色；字符	telescope ['telɪskəʊp] <i>n.</i> 望远镜	saw [sɔ:] <i>n.</i> 锯

学海拾贝 • 一般将来时&过去将来时

- 构成：be going to do; will/shall do; be to do; be about to do; would/should do;
- 转换：在 be 或 would、should 后加 not 变否定；提前 be 或 would、should 到主语前变问句；
- 被动：will/shall **be** done; would/should **be** done; 其它的变 to do 为被动的 to **be** done;
- 含义：表示将来要发生的动作或存在的状态。以现在为起点就用一般将来时，已过去的某点为起点就用过去将来时；
- 时间状语：tomorrow, next week..., in future, in the future, in +时间段等。
- 特殊用法：
 - be going to do 表示主语“打算，想要……”，侧重主观性；will/shall do 表客观的将来；be to do 表按计划，安排要发生的事情；be about to do 表临界的动作，“正要，马上要……”；
 - 固定句式：祈使句+and/or/then+陈述句（三个考点：祈使句的动词原形；连词；陈述句的将来时）；
 - 过去将来时常用在主句谓语动词是过去时的宾语从句中。

语法强化

- Julia is good at languages, and she _____ four languages very well.
A. speak B. spoke C. speaks D. is speaking
- Dr. Jackson is not in his office at the moment.
— All right. I _____ him later.
A. will call B. have called C. call D. will be calling
- Susan, why are you still here? They are all ready to set out.
— I'm sorry, but I _____ when to leave.
A. am not told B. don't tell C. wasn't told D. didn't tell
- You have no chance of getting the position. I'm afraid you _____ your time if you apply for

it.

- A. waste B. have wasted C. have been wasting D. will be wasting
05. The Chinese Communist Party _____ in Shanghai in 1921.
A. was found B. found C. was founded D. founded
06. — Hi, Mr. Smith. Which department do you work in?
— I am in the Marketing Department now, but I _____ in the Sales Department before long.
A. worked B. will work C. have worked D. will have worked
07. Would you please keep silent? The weather report _____ and I want to listen.
A. is broadcasted B. had been broadcast C. has been broadcasted D. is being broadcasted
08. The sky is clouding over; We can see there _____ a rainstorm.
A. is going to be B. is going to have C. will be D. will have
09. Rubbish _____ light after this kind of new machine is invented.
A. will be made use of giving B. will be made use of to give
C. will be used of to give D. will make use of to give
10. — What do you think of his newly-published book?
— It's the best one he _____, I must say.
A. wrote B. is writing C. will write D. has written

内功修炼 · 阅读

In the United States, parents usually encourage their children to develop their **potential**. They pay attention to what their kids can do, not what they can't. As a result, US boys and girls hope to be actors, **athletes** and doctors; many even want to become presidents when they grow up.

US parents often encourage their children to take part in all kinds of activities at school. They believe that joining in these activities can make their children **mature**. Schoolwork is important, but they think that social skills are important as well.

But things in China are different. Chinese parents often tell their children to study hard and pass exams. They think that, for a student, staying away from schoolbooks means wasting time. This puts a lot of **pressure** on Chinese students, so leaders in China's education department have called for less homework at the lower grades. Only **healthy** kids can become healthy adults.

1. American parents think that _____.
A. Social skills are as important as schoolwork
B. Schoolwork is more important than social skills
C. Schoolwork is less important than social skills
D. Passing exams is the most important for their children
2. Why do many American children have their dream jobs?
A. Because they start school earlier than Chinese children.
B. Because they study hard.
C. Because their parents encourage them to do less homework.
D. Because their parents usually pay attention to what they can do, not what they can't.
3. Chinese parents think that _____.
A. taking part in all kinds of activities at school can make their children mature
B. staying away from schoolbooks means wasting time
C. their children should do what they want to do
D. social skills is necessary for the students at lower grades
4. According to this passage the writer thinks _____.
A. China's education is better than America's
B. Chinese students at the lower grades should have more homework
C. America's education is better than China's
D. Chinese students have less pressure than America's

potential 潜能 athlete 运动员 mature 成熟的 pressure 压力 healthy 健康的

内功修炼 • 完形

How can you think in English? I think the best way is to practice as what a football player does every day. During the 26 the football player will pass the ball to his teammates over and over again. So he won't have to 27 passing the ball in the game, he will just do it. You can 28 yourself to think in English this way. The first step is to think of the words that you use daily, simple everyday words 29 book or shoe or tree. For example, whenever you 30 a "book", you should think of it in English instead of in your mother language.

After you have learned to think of several words in English, then move on to the next step - thinking in 31. Listening and repeating is a very useful 32 to learn a language. Listen first and don't care too much about 33 you fully understand what you're hearing. Try to repeat what you hear. The more you listen, the 34 you learn. After you reach a higher level, 35 having conversations with yourself in English. This will lead you to think in English.

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|------------|------------|
| 26. A. practice | B. break | C. game | D. day |
| 27. A. wait for | B. think about | C. look at | D. give up |
| 28. A. allow | B. train | C. tell | D. ask |
| 29. A. in | B. about | C. like | D. from |
| 30. A. buy | B. keep | C. borrow | D. see |
| 31. A. sentences | B. Passages | C. Lessons | D. classes |
| 32. A. idea | B. step | C. way | D. pan |
| 33. A. which | B. whether | C. how | D. why |
| 34. A. harder | B. less | C. later | D. more |
| 35. A. remember | B. stop | C. start | D. finish |

单词浮现 • 浮光掠影

smart <i>a.</i>	honest <i>a.</i>	loyal <i>a.</i>	lie <i>n. / v.</i>	hunt <i>vt. & vi. & n.</i>
match <i>n.</i>	march <i>v.</i>	mirror <i>n.</i>	terror <i>n.</i>	parachute <i>n.</i>
paragraph <i>n.</i>	separate <i>v. / a.</i>	character <i>n.</i>	telescope <i>n.</i>	saw <i>n.</i>

单词浮现 • 翩若惊鸿

<i>a.</i> 聪明的, 敏捷的	<i>a.</i> 诚实的; 正直的	<i>a.</i> 忠诚的; 忠心的	<i>n. / v.</i> 谎话; 谎言	<i>vt. & vi. & n.</i> 打猎; 猎取; 搜寻
<i>n.</i> 火柴; 比赛	<i>v.</i> 前进	<i>n.</i> 镜子	<i>n.</i> 恐怖	<i>n.</i> 降落伞
<i>n.</i> 段落	<i>v. / a.</i> 使分离; 单独的	<i>n.</i> 性格; 特色; 字符	<i>n.</i> 望远镜	<i>n.</i> 锯

*及时标注易错易混单词; 复习上次所标单词。

咨询热线: 13810115611

第 04 天

积沙成塔 · 高频词汇

scared [skeəd] a. 恐惧的	scar [ska:] n. 创伤, 伤痕	scarf [ska:f] n. 围巾	share [ʃeə] n. / v. 份额; 分享; 共有	market ['mɑ:kɪt] n. 市场
solution [sə'luʃən] n. 解答; 解决方案	resolution [rezə'lʊ:ʃ(ə)n] n. 决心	solve [sɒlv] v. 解决	sorrow ['sɒrəʊ] n. 悲哀; 悲痛	arrow ['ærəʊ] n. 箭
row [rəʊ] v. 划船 n. 行; 排	pronunciation [prə,nʌnsɪ'eɪʃ(ə)n] n. 发音	survive [sə'vaɪv] vi. & vt. 幸免于; 幸存	surface ['sɜ:fɪs] n. 表面	classical ['klæsɪkl] a. 古典的

*及时标注易错易混单词; 复习上次所标单词。

学海拾贝 · 现在进行时

- 构成: am/is/are + doing;
- 转换: 在 am/is/are 后面加 not 变否定; 把 am/is/are 提到主语前变疑问;
- 被动: am/is/are **being done**;
- 含义: 表示**说话时**或**现阶段**正在做或发生的事情;
- 时间状语: now, this week, at this moment, right now 等; 或者提供一个准确的现在时间; 或者用 look, listen (常用于句子的开头, 表示提醒听者注意正在发生的事情);
- 特殊用法:
 - 一些表示位置移动变化的动词 (如 go, come, leave, fly, move, start, begin, arrive, stay, return 等) 的进行时表示将来;
 - 现在进行时与短暂性动词搭配使用时可表示将来的时态, 表示已经开始且很快就要结束的动作。

语法强化

- Alas! I have left my key to the office in my car.
— Don't worry. I _____ it for you. Wait a minute.
A. get B. am going to get C. will get D. am getting
- They got married and _____ in Shanghai.
A. settled B. settling C. to settling down D. settling down
- Which hotel are you in?
— I _____ in a hotel. A friend I met on the train from the south _____ to put me up.
A. haven't stayed; has offered B. am not staying; offered
C. am not staying; is offering D. do not stay; offers
- He often _____ supper at 6:00 in the evening.
A. have B. has C. is having D. is eating
- He must have sensed that I _____ him. He suddenly glanced at me and said quietly, "Why are you staring at me like that?"
A. would look at B. looked at C. was looking at D. am looking at
- The opportunity Jack had looked forward _____ at last when he was named chief engineer.

- A. came B. to coming C. to came D. to come
07. — Why do you do volunteer work in the North-West?
— I _____ to improve the lives of the children there through my efforts.
A. was trying B. have tried C. am trying D. tried
08. They are living with their parents for the moment because their own house _____.
A. has rebuilt B. has been rebuilt C. is rebuilt D. is being rebuilt
09. Come in and sit down and I _____ you what I've found recently.
A. show B. will show C. showed D. was showing
10. — Do you have any idea why Jenny left the firm?
— Probably, she _____ for a pay rise, but was turned down.
A. has held out B. has been holding out C. holds out D. held out

内功修炼 • 阅读

What is your favorite color? Do you like yellow, orange, or red? If you do, you must be an active person who enjoys life. Do you like blue? Then you are probably quiet, shy, and would rather follow than lead.

Colors do **influence** our moods. A yellow room makes most people feel more cheerful and more relaxed than a dark green one; and a red dress brings warmth and cheer to the saddest winter day. On the other hand, black is **depressing**. There was a black bridge over the Thames River near London. The number of people who killed themselves on that bridge used to be larger than on any other bridge in the area until it was repainted green.

Light and bright colors make people not only happier but also more active. In the factory, the workers will work better, harder and have fewer **accidents** when their machines are painted orange rather than black.

1. An active person may like _____.
A. yellow, orange or red B. yellow, black or red
C. orange, blue or black D. black, red or orange
2. Most people feel more _____ in a yellow room than in a dark green one.
A. tired B. bored C. worried D. relaxed
3. More people killed themselves on the black bridge than on any other bridge probably because _____.
A. the bridge was very tall B. the bridge was too crowded
C. people didn't like the bridge D. the color of the bridge was depressing
4. In the factory, when the machines are painted orange, the workers will work _____.
A. worse B. harder C. more slowly D. more angrily
5. Which could be the best title for the passage?
A. Cheerful Colors B. Your Favorite Color
C. The Secret of Color D. The Color of a Bridge

influence 影响

depress 压抑

accident 事故

内功修炼 • 完形

Big schoolbags have been a serious problem for students for a long time. Maybe your schoolbag is too 26 to carry, and it troubles you a lot 27 you want to find a book out to read. Now an e-textbook will 28 you.

It is said that e-textbooks are going to be 29 in Chinese middle schools. An e-textbook, in fact, is a small 30 for students. It is much 31 than a usual schoolbag and easy to carry. Though it is as small as a book, it can 32 all the materials (材料) for study. The students can read the text page by page on the 33, take notes with the pointer (屏写笔). Or even "34" their homework to their teachers by sending e-mails. All they have to do is to press a button.

Some people say e-textbooks are good, but some say they may be 35 for the students' eyes. What do you think of it?

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------|-------------|----------------|
| 26. A. light | B. heavy | C. useful | D. comfortable |
| 27. A. till | B. after | C. before | D. when |
| 28. A. trouble | B. prevent | C. help | D. understand |
| 29. A. used | B. kept | C. invented | D. lent |
| 30. A. TV | B. radio | C. pen | D. computer |
| 31. A. heavier | B. lighter | C. cheaper | D. brighter |
| 32. A. hold | B. build | C. discover | D. practise |
| 33. A. blackboard | B. desk | C. screen | D. card |
| 34. A. find out | B. hand in | C. get back | D. give back |
| 35. A. helpful | B. famous | C. good | D. bad |

单词浮现 · 浮光掠影

scared <i>a.</i>	scar <i>n.</i>	scarf <i>n.</i>	share <i>n. / v.</i>	market <i>n.</i>
solution <i>n.</i>	resolution <i>n.</i>	solve <i>v.</i>	sorrow <i>n.</i>	arrow <i>n.</i>
row <i>v.</i>	pronunciation <i>n.</i>	survive <i>vi. & vt.</i>	surface <i>n.</i>	classical <i>a.</i>

单词浮现 · 翩若惊鸿

<i>a.</i> 恐惧的	<i>n.</i> 创伤, 伤痕	<i>n.</i> 围巾	<i>n. / v.</i> 份额; 分享; 共有	<i>n.</i> 市场
<i>n.</i> 解答; 解决方案	<i>n.</i> 决心	<i>v.</i> 解决	<i>n.</i> 悲哀; 悲痛	<i>n.</i> 箭
<i>v.</i> 划船 <i>n.</i> 行; 排	<i>n.</i> 发音	<i>vi. & vt.</i> 幸免于; 幸存	<i>n.</i> 表面	<i>a.</i> 古典的

第 05 天

积沙成塔 · 高频词汇

formal [ˈfɔ:ml] <i>a.</i> 正式的; 拘谨的	bathe [beɪð] <i>v.</i> 洗澡	bathroom [ˈbæθrʊm] <i>n.</i> 浴室; 厕所	broad [brɔ:d] <i>adj.</i> 宽的	closet [ˈklɒzɪt] <i>n.</i> 壁橱; 储藏室
occur [əˈkɜ:] <i>vi.</i> 发生	command [kəˈmænd] <i>v.</i> 指挥; 控制	commander [kəˈmændə] <i>n.</i> 司令官; 指挥官	communicate [kəˈmju:nikeɪt] <i>vt.</i> 交际; 沟通; 传达	compare [kəmˈpeə] <i>vt.</i> 比较
contrast [ˈkɒntrɑ:st] <i>n.</i> 对比	pare [peə] <i>vt.</i> 削皮; 剥去	equal [ˈi:kwəl] <i>a.</i> 相等的; 胜任的	equality [ɪˈkwələti] <i>n.</i> 平等	equation [ɪˈkweɪʒn] <i>n.</i> 方程式; 等式

*及时标注易错易混单词; 复习上次所标单词。

学海拾贝 • 过去进行时

1. 构成: was/were + doing;
2. 转换: 在 was/were 后面加 not 变否定; 把 was/were 提到主语前变疑问;
3. 被动: was/were **being** done;
4. 含义: 表过去**某一时刻**或**过去的一个阶段**内正在做或发生的事情;
5. 时间状语: 表示过去某一时间点的状语如 at this time yesterday, at 8 last night 或与 when, while, as 引导的过去时间状语连用;
6. 特殊用法: 过去进行时也可以表示将来要发生的动作, 即相当于过去将来时的用法。

语法强化

01. We _____ any Chinese class on Friday.
A. are having B. aren't having C. don't have D. has
02. If their marketing plans succeed, they _____ their sales by 20 percent.
A. will increase B. have been increasing C. have increased D. would be increasing
03. — Did you catch what I said?
— Sorry, I _____ a text message just now.
A. had answered B. have answered C. would answer D. was answering
04. Camacho, the former Chinese football coach, _____ in China between 2011 and 2013.
A. have worked B. worked C. had worked D. works
05. We went to the reading-room to do some reading, only to be told that it _____.
A. was decorated B. had decorated C. had been decorating D. was being decorated
06. Since 2012, when he _____, the soldier has been in the army.
A. had married B. has married C. got married D. is married
07. This computer is different from the one I _____ in my last job.
A. use B. have used C. used D. had used
08. — Why don't we choose that road to save time?
— The bridge to it _____.
A. has repaired B. is repaired C. will be repaired D. is being repaired
09. — Would you care for a cup of coffee?
— I just _____ one. Thank you just the same.
A. had B. have had C. would have D. will have
10. — What happened to Bill?
— He _____ really fast when suddenly he ran into a parked car.
A. was running B. had run C. has run D. has been running

内功修炼 • 阅读

A doctor was once teaching a class of medical students at a famous hospital in Edinburg. An **injured** man was brought in, and the doctor turned to one of his students and asked him, "What's wrong with this man?"

"I don't know, sir," the student answered. "Shall I examine him and find out?"

"There's no need to examine him," said the doctor. "You should know without asking questions. He has hurt his right **knee**. Didn't you notice the way he walked? He hurt it by burning it in the fire. You see his trousers leg is burnt away at the knee. This is Monday morning. Yesterday was fine, but on Saturday the roads were wet and **muddy**. The man's trousers are muddy all over. The man fell down on Saturday night."

The doctor then turned to the man and said, "You had your pay on Saturday and went to a public house and drank too much. You got muddy and wet on the way home. Because you had drunk too much, you fell on the fire and burnt your knee. Is that right?"

"Yes, sir," said the man.

1. The medical students were having a lesson _____.
A. at the library B. at a well-known hospital
C. in a classroom D. in a medical school

2. The man hurt his knee _____.
 A. on Monday B. on Sunday night C. on Saturday night D. yesterday
3. How did the doctor know that the man burnt his knee?
 A. From the way he walked.
 B. By seeing his trousers leg is burnt away at the knee.
 C. By seeing the man's trousers are muddy all over.
 D. Both A and B
4. Which is the right order according to the passage?
 ① He burnt his knee. ② He got drunk. ③ He fell down and got muddy. ④ He had his pay.
 A. ①②③④ B. ④③②① C. ③④①② D. ④②①③
5. From the passage we know that _____ is very important for medical students.
 A. watching and thinking B. taking good care of others
 C. learning from others D. teaching

injure 伤害 knee 膝盖 muddy 泥泞的

内功修炼 • 完形

Stone is all around us. Stone is usually very hard, 26 it can also be soft. Stones have many uses.

In some 27, artists carve (雕刻) beautiful things out of soft stones, because they can be shaped easily. In ancient times, people carved 28 persons or animals out of soft stones, which could be carried along with. While in some European countries, statues (雕塑) are carved 29 hard stones and they do not change easily. In summer, the hot sun 30 on these statues and in winter the snow falls on them, but they 31 remain beautiful.

Stone is strong and long-lasting. So, it is 32 enough for buildings. A house built of stone does not catch fire as easily as 33 made of wood. Some stones are colored, so they make the 34 look wonderful. People can also get a fire with stones. Besides, some kinds of stones can be used to 45 jewellery (珠宝). We've found stones are really amazing.

26. A. and B. but C. or D. so
 27. A. countries B. cities C. factories D. parks
 28. A. young B. old C. small D. big
 29. A. into B. of C. for D. from
 30. A. shines B. drops C. puts D. fits
 31. A. even B. still C. never D. often
 32. A. good B. big C. long D. old
 33. A. this B. none C. one D. it
 34. A. stones B. buildings C. fire D. wood
 35. A. find B. sell C. buy D. make

单词浮现 • 浮光掠影

formal <i>a.</i>	bathe <i>v.</i>	bathroom <i>n.</i>	broad <i>adj.</i>	closet <i>n.</i>
occur <i>vi.</i>	command <i>v.</i>	commander <i>n.</i>	communicate <i>vi.</i>	compare <i>vt.</i>
contrast <i>n.</i>	pare <i>vt.</i>	equal <i>a.</i>	equality <i>n.</i>	equation <i>n.</i>

单词浮现 • 翩若惊鸿

<i>a.</i> 正式的；拘谨的	<i>v.</i> 洗澡	<i>n.</i> 浴室；厕所	<i>adj.</i> 宽的	<i>n.</i> 壁橱；储藏室
<i>vi.</i> 发生	<i>v.</i> 指挥；控制	<i>n.</i> 司令官；指挥官	<i>vi.</i> 交际；沟通；传达	<i>vt.</i> 比较
<i>n.</i> 对比	<i>vt.</i> 削皮；剥去	<i>a.</i> 相等的；胜任的	<i>n.</i> 平等	<i>n.</i> 方程式；等式

第 06 天

积沙成塔 • 高频词汇

exchange [ɪks'tʃeɪndʒ] <i>vt. & n.</i> 交换； 交流；兑换	expression [ɪk'spreʃn] <i>n.</i> 短语；表情	impression [ɪm'preʃ(ə)n] <i>n.</i> 印象；影响	fall [fɔ:l] <i>n / v.</i> 秋天； 瀑布；落下	global ['gləʊb(ə)l] <i>a.</i> 全球的； 球形的
government ['gʌvənmənt] <i>n.</i> 政府；内阁	govern ['gʌvən] <i>v.</i> 统治	howl [haʊl] <i>vi. & n.</i> 怒吼； 嚎哭	independent [,ɪndɪ'pendənt] <i>a.</i> 独立自主的	International [ɪntə'næʃ(ə)n(ə)l] <i>adj.</i> 国际的
majority [mə'dʒɔrɪti] <i>n.</i> 多数；大半	major ['meɪdʒə] <i>a.</i> 主要的	native ['neɪtɪv] <i>adj. / n</i> 本国的； 本地的	civil ['sɪvl] <i>a.</i> 国内的	local ['ləʊk(ə)l] <i>a.</i> 当地的； 本地人

*及时标注易错易混单词；复习上次所标单词。

学海拾贝 • 现在完成时

- 构成：have/has done;
- 转换：在 have、has 后面加 not 变否定；提前 have、has 到主语前变疑问；
- 被动：have/has been done;
- 含义：发生在过去的动作（或截止到说话时为止的动作），对现在有影响；
- 时间状语：just, still, yet, recently, so far, up to now, till now, these days, in/over/during/for the past ..., since + 过去的时间点或从句，for + 时间段等；
- 特殊用法：
 - 是某人第几次做某事：It/This is ... time that sb. has/have done sth.
 - 从某事发生已经多久了：It is/has been ... since sb. did sth.

思考：一般过去时和现在完成时的动作都是发生在过去，如何区分这两个时态？

语法强化

- Attention! Before the plane _____, passengers will have thirty minutes to board.
A. takes off B. will take off C. took off D. has taken off
- In the near future, more advances in the electrical automobile technology _____ by scientists.
A. are making B. are made C. will make D. will be made

03. The girl is interested in sport and _____ badminton classes twice a week over the last three years.
A. took B. is taking C. takes D. has been taking
04. The telephone _____ three times in the last hour, and each time it _____ for my sister.
A. had rung; was B. has rung; was C. rang; has been D. has been ringing; is
05. Raising his voice a bit, Mr. Brown repeated his words to his son, but still _____ no answer.
A. to receive B. receiving C. had received D. received
06. — Have you seen my e-mail about our TESL project?
— Yes. Luckily I checked my e-mails yesterday. Normally I _____ my e-mail box often.
A. haven't opened B. don't open C. hadn't opened D. didn't open
07. — Alvin, are you coming with us?
— I'd love to, but something unexpected _____.
A. has come up B. was coming up C. had come up D. would come up
08. — Long time no see! Where have you been?
— I went to Ningxia and _____ there for one year, teaching as a volunteer.
A. had stayed B. stay C. stayed D. am staying
09. — Have you seen Jack in his office?
— Yes, he _____ the report on the market research since eight this morning.
A. has preparing for B. has been preparing C. prepared D. is going to prepare
10. I _____ to reach the manager for the last two hours but the line is always busy.
A. tried B. have tried C. had tried D. have been trying

内功修炼 · 阅读

Most people have flown kites or have seen one in a strong spring wind. Not so many people know that kites were first made in China thousands of years ago. The **ancient** Chinese were making and flying kites even before they were writing.

A long time ago, the Chinese made kites to use in wars. They would fly these war kites in the dark. The kites were fixed so that they made strange sounds. Men who were at war with them would hear these sounds and run away. They thought those sounds were made by gods in the sky.

The ancient Chinese also flew kites to bring good luck and to make their crops grow rich and tall. Sometimes they tied long **strings** and **hooks** to their kites. Then they would fly the kites over water, letting the hooks hang down to catch fish.

The Chinese use **sticks**, strings and paper for their kites. Some of these kites look like animals or trees. Others look like birds or houses.

1. The main idea of the first paragraph is that _____.
A. most of us have flown or seen one
B. kites were first made in China
C. the ancient Chinese were making kites before they were writing
D. the ancient Chinese were good at making kites
2. In ancient China kites could be used for _____.
A. catching fish B. helping people fly
C. watering the crops D. helping people walk in the dark
3. The ancient Chinese used kites in wars because the kites _____.
A. could bring good luck B. looked like animals
C. could help them win a war D. could fly high
4. The Chinese usually use _____ for their kites.
A. sticks, strings and grass B. strings, hair and wood
C. paper, strings and sticks D. paper, ropes and hooks
5. What is the best title of this passage?
A. Lucky Kites B. Strange Kites C. Beautiful Kites D. Chinese Kites

ancient 古代的

string 绳子

hook 钩子

stick 棍

内功修炼 • 完形

Homesick is a compound (复合的) word made up of HOME and SICK. You know what each 26 means on its own, of course, but do you know the meaning 27 they are used together? The definition (定义) of homesick is SICK FOR HOME. It means you miss your home.

Now think for a minute 28 SEASICK. If you change the word HOME in the definition to the word SEA, would the definition 29 SEASICK? Does seasick mean SICK FOR SEA? It means something quite 30. Seasick means SICK BY THE MOVEMENT ON THE SEA. When you are 31, the only place you want to be is at home. When you are seasick, 32 you want to be is at sea.

Have you ever 33 a person being heartsick? Heartsick doesn't mean that something is wrong with a person's heart. People are heartsick when they are 34 deep inside as if their hearts are broken.

And we also have other compound words, such as handshake and 35. Perhaps you may write definitions for them. It must be helpful to know something like this in your English study.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 26. A. word | B. Phrase | C. Sentenc | D. passage |
| 27. A. how | B. why | C. when | D. where |
| 28. A. for | B. from | C. about | D. like |
| 29. A. get | B. fit | C. read | D. have |
| 30. A. right | B. wrong | C. same | D. different |
| 31. A. homesick | B. heartsick | C. seasick | D. carsick |
| 32. A. the first place | B. the last place | C. the only place | D. the safe place |
| 33. A. thought over | B. thought out | C. heard from | D. heard of |
| 34. A. hurt | B. hit | C. loved | D. moved |
| 35. A. hobby | B. height | C. heaven | D. handbag |

单词浮现 • 浮光掠影

exchange <i>vt. & n.</i>	expression <i>n.</i>	impression <i>n.</i>	fall <i>n. / v.</i>	global <i>a.</i>
government <i>n.</i>	govern <i>v.</i>	howl <i>vi. & n.</i>	independent <i>a.</i>	international <i>adj.</i>
majority <i>n.</i>	major <i>a.</i>	native <i>adj. / n.</i>	civil <i>a.</i>	local <i>a.</i>

单词浮现 • 翩若惊鸿

<i>vt. & n.</i> 交换; 交流; 兑换	<i>n.</i> 短语; 表情	<i>n.</i> 印象; 影响	<i>n / v.</i> 秋天; 瀑布; 落下	<i>a.</i> 全球的; 球形的
<i>n.</i> 政府; 内阁	<i>v.</i> 统治	<i>vi. & n.</i> 怒吼; 嚎哭	<i>a.</i> 独立自主的	<i>adj.</i> 国际的; 世界的
<i>n.</i> 多数; 大半	<i>a.</i> 主要的	<i>adj. / n.</i> 本国的; 本地的	<i>a.</i> 国内的	<i>a.</i> 当地的; 本地人

第 07 天

积沙成塔 · 高频词汇

organization [ˌɔːɡənaɪ'zeɪʃn] <i>n.</i> 组织; 机构; 团体	opposite ['ɒpəzɪt] <i>prep.</i> 在…… 对面	president ['prezɪd(ə)nt] <i>n.</i> 总统; 校长; 行长	reside [rɪ'zaɪd] <i>v.</i> 居住	resident ['rezɪdənt] <i>n.</i> 居民; 居住者
residence ['rezɪd(ə)ns] <i>n.</i> 住宅	pronounce [prə'naʊns] <i>vt.</i> 发音; 宣告; 断言	publish ['pʌblɪʃ] <i>v.</i> 发表; 出版; 公布	pub [pʌb] <i>n.</i> 酒吧	print [prɪnt] <i>v.</i> 印刷, 打印
repeat [rɪ'pi:t] <i>n. vi.</i> 重做; 重复	replace [rɪ'pleɪs] <i>vt.</i> 取代; 替换; 代替	service ['sɜːvɪs] <i>n.</i> 服务; 服务性工作	conservation [kən'sə'veɪʃ(ə)n] <i>n.</i> 保护; 维护	signal ['sɪɡnl] <i>n.</i> 信号

*及时标注易错易混单词; 复习上次所标单词。

学海拾贝 · 过去完成时

- 构成: had + done;
- 转换: had not done; had + 主语 + done;
- 被动: had **been** done;
- 含义: 表**过去的过去**; 或截止到过去某一时间的动作;
- 时间状语: 句中有过去时态做参考; by the end of + 过去时间; by the time + 过去时态; before + 过去时间;
- 特殊用法:
 - Hardly/Scarcely **had** sb. **done** sth. **when/before** + 从句 (谓语用一般**过去时**);
 - No sooner **had** sb. **done** sth. **than** + 从句 (谓语用一般**过去时**)。

语法强化

- David, are you listening to me?
— Sorry, Dad. I _____ to make sense of what the reporter said.
A. was trying B. have tried C. am trying D. tried
- Ann is in hospital.
— Oh, really? I _____ know. I _____ go and visit her.
A. didn't; am going to B. don't; would C. don't; will D. didn't; will
- I was told that her father _____ to his office when I arrived at her house.
A. just went B. has just gone C. had just gone D. had just been going
- He _____ an engineer by an oil company in the Middle East.
A. was employed as B. employed as C. was employed for D. employed
- He _____ to us that he _____ the watch on the table.
A. lied; lay B. lay; laid C. lied; had laid D. lay; had laid
- Did he get any prize at the music festival?
— Yes, but it was the first time that he _____ a Grammy.
A. has been awarded B. was awarded C. had awarded D. had been awarded
- Why did you look so puzzled?
— Oh, I _____ over a most difficult maths problem.
A. thought B. have thought C. was thinking D. think
- I have to see the doctor this afternoon because I _____ a lot lately.
A. have been coughing B. had coughed C. coughed D. cough
- In today's fiercely competitive society, people only care about what achievements you _____,

not your efforts.

10. They _____ Hong Kong twice.
 A. had made B. will make C. would make D. have made
 A. have gone to B. have been to C. have been in D. have gone in

内功修炼 • 阅读

Cats are the most popular pets among Americans. So it is not surprising there are many expressions about cats. Do you know any of them? Now let me introduce some to you.

Some cats like to catch small birds, like canaries. If someone looks very proud or satisfied with himself, we say he looks like the cat that ate the canary.

Sometimes, a cat likes to play with a small animal it catches. So if you play cat and mouse with someone, you change between different kinds of behavior when dealing with another person. For example, a child might offer something sweet to her little brother, and then take it away when the little brother reaches for it.

A cat will often catch a small animal and present it to its owner. The saying that looks like something the cat dragged in describes something in bad condition.

A fat cat is a person with a lot of money.

There are many other expressions about cats in America. How interesting! Which kind of cat are you, or which kind would you like to be?

- Americans like _____ best as pets.
 A. dogs B. pigs C. cats D. mice
- The canary is a kind of _____.
 A. dog B. cat C. bird D. fish
- If you have much money, we can call you _____.
 A. a fat cat B. a happy cat C. a thin cat D. a sad cat
- If someone always thinks highly of himself, we can say _____.
 A. he plays cat and mouse with someone B. he looks like the cat that ate the canary
 C. he is a lazy cat D. he has dragged in something
- The passage introduces us _____ expressions about cat.
 A. one B. two C. three D. four

内功修炼 • 完形

Some people have very good memories and can 26 learn quite long poems by heart. 27 people have poor memories and can't remember things 28 they have said them over and over again.

The famous English writer, Charles Dickens, said that he could walk down any long street in 29 and then tell you the names of all the shops he had 30. Many great men of the world have wonderful memories.

A good memory is a great help 31 a language. Everybody learns 32 own language by remembering the things he heard when he was a small child. Some children like those who live in foreign countries with their parents, seem to learn two languages as 33 as they do one. In school it is not so easy for pupils to learn a second language because they have very 34 time for it.

Memory 35 a diary that we keep every day.

- A. easy B. easier C. easily D. hardly
- A. Some B. Other C. The others D. Others
- A. until B. after C. When D. but
- A. Beijing B. Paris C. London D. Moscow
- A. went B. walked C. came D. passed
- A. learning B. in learning C. with learn D. learn
- A. his B. their C. your D. our
- A. good B. better C. well D. more easily
- A. few B. a little C. little D. a few
- A. looks like B. does like C. likes D. is like

答案与详析

第 1 天

01. 【句意】在那个学校每年有十大几个学生被派往国外深造。
【详解】every year 每年，表经常性，用一般现在时态；学生和派送间是被动，故选 B。
02. 【句意】送完一些邮件后，杰克开始干自己的活儿。
【详解】从句中用过去完成时，表过去的过去，所以另一动作过去时。故选 C。
03. 【句意】快点，否则等我们到电影院的时候，电影将会开始了。
【详解】主从句都表将来，时间和条件从句用现在时表将来，即主将从现。选 D。
04. 【句意】如果你英语口语掌握的好，在外企你会很容易被提升。
【详解】“你”和“提升”间是被动关系；主从句都是还未发生的情况，用将来时。选 C。
05. 【句意】—— 贝蒂答应今天过来陪你。—— 但是她还没来，一直就我一个人。
【详解】答语中省略了过去分词 come，相当于 hasn't come。选 A，（答案用 didn't 也行）
06. 【句意】—— 看，有人浇过花了。—— 哦，不是我。我没做过。
【详解】“浇花”这一动作是截止到说话时为止，即到现在为止，用现在完成时。选 D。
07. 【句意】在中国老人得到很好的照顾，我们很骄傲。
【详解】the + 形容词表一类人，谓语用复数；老人和照顾是被动关系；经常性的动作。选 A。
08. 【句意】我们很高兴地听到恐怖分子在几天前被英勇的警察抓获。
【详解】several days ago 过去的时间状语，恐怖分子和抓之间是被动关系。选 A。
09. 【句意】我认识 Sarah 近十年了。她曾经是我的顾客。
【详解】“曾经是，以前是”表过去的动作或状态，选 C。
10. 【句意】—— 吉姆不在教室，他现在在哪里？—— 他去图书馆了。
【详解】have been 表曾去过某处，人在这里；have gone 表已经去某地了，人在它处。选 C。
- 阅读：本文讲了树木也能沟通、传递信息。
1. 【答案】C。
【详解】第二段的“...the tree sends out a special smell at once. This smell tells the other willows...”可知植物通过气味传递信息。
2. 【答案】B。
【详解】第一段的“says words just as people do”，可知像人一样用“嘴”说话。
3. 【答案】C。
【详解】第一段末“some trees do manage to communicate with each other”可知答案。
4. 【答案】A。
【详解】根据第二段的描述可知信息是这样传递的：被伤害-发出气味-接受信息，产生化学物质-驱虫自保。
完形：本文对学生写博客这一现象做了简单的介绍。
26. 【答案】A。
【详解】你经常在网上看别人的博客吗？A. read 读，看；B. write 写；C. forget 忘记；D. miss 错过；怀念。
27. 【答案】C。
【详解】全世界的人，不光名人还有许多学生都把写博客当作日记和分享经验以及寻求建议和帮助的地方。A. learn from 向……学习；B. deal with 处理；C. ask for 寻求；D. depend on 依靠。
28. 【答案】C。
【详解】我每天都写我的活动，包括生活中有趣的事或焦虑的事。C. including 包括；D. besides

除……之外。

29. 【答案】D。

【详解】我喜欢把照片放在我的博客里是因为它能是我的博客更有趣。A. common 普通的；B. modern 现代化的；C. famous 出名的；D. interesting 有趣的。

30. 【答案】A。

【详解】它是把我的生活展示给世界的好方式。A. show 展示；B. send 派送；C. bring 带来，哪来；D. report 报道。

31. 【答案】D。

【详解】A. unless 除非；B. while 当……时候；C. until 直到；D. because 因为。学生喜欢写博客是因为他们可以写他们想写的东西而且还不需要花钱。

32. 【答案】B。

【详解】A. save 节约；B. spend 花费，人做主语；C. take 花费，it 做形式主语；D. waste 浪费。学生喜欢写他们想写的东西而且还不需要花钱。

33. 【答案】C。

【详解】A. dream 梦想；B. think 认为；C. find 发现；D. hope 希望。联系上文一旦你开始写博客可知下文你就会发现你打开了一扇通往新的世界的大门。

34. 【答案】A。

【详解】A. sometimes 有时；B. always 总是；C. ever 曾经；D. never 从不。联系下文可知你写的博客可能有时候会给你带来麻烦。

35. 【答案】C。

【详解】A. only when 只有……时候；B. even though 即使；C. so that 以便；D. ever since 自从。联系上文可知要小心使用博客以便你能使自己远离一些麻烦。

第2天

01. 【句意】—— Susan，为什么你很焦虑的样子？—— 哦，上周我考试了，现在正等结果呢。

【详解】last week 上周，过去的时间状语，用一般过去时。选 B。

02. 【句意】当你读这本书的时候，你会发现经历过二战的每一个人都有不同的经历。

【详解】本题考查主将从现。主从句动作都表将来。选 A。

03. 【句意】我看过电影了。上周看的。

【详解】last month 上周，过去的时间状语，故选 B。

04. 【句意】学校对面有一家书店，书店是十年前开的。

【详解】第一空表目前的状况，经常性的动作或状态；第二空考查定语从句，从句中缺主语，用关系代词，选 C。

05. 【句意】酒驾在中国是禁止的。

【详解】表经常性的动作或状态，且主谓间是被动关系。故选 D。

06. 【句意】我第一次见到杰克的时候，他正在英语角和一些学生交流。

【详解】第一空表过去的时间，the first time 相当于 when；第二空表过去的某个时间点正在发生的动作或状况，选 D。

07. 【句意】我本来要和一些朋友去美国，但被妈妈拦下了。

【详解】would have done 表过去的动作，本来要……；“我”和“拦阻”间是被动，故选 A。

08. 【句意】经理今天下午将要离开去伦敦开会，你有时间送他去机场吗？

【详解】根据 Can you get him to the airport，说明经理将要离开，be+doing 表示将来，选 D。

09. 【句意】—— 怎么了？我昨晚给你打了几次电话，但打不通。—— 抱歉，那个时候我妹妹和我正在通话。

【详解】过去的某个时间或时间段正在发生的事情，用过去进行时。选 C。

10. 【句意】谈到的那位新老师昨天来我们学校了。

- 【详解】yesterday 是过去时间状语，谓语动词用过去时。选 B。(referred to 是过去分词做定语修饰前面的 teacher)
- 阅读：讲述了妈妈扮作清洁人员进去探望了病人的故事。
1. 【答案】B。
【详解】根据 took out a wet mop 和 “Yes, I’m glad they’ve finally decided to clean them,” the nurse answered. 可知护士把我妈妈当成是一个清洁工。
2. 【答案】C。
【详解】根据 But aren’t you working late 可知时间已经晚了，母亲扮作清洁工去看 Dagma，由此可以看出医院管理很严。
3. 【答案】D。
【详解】根据 “Dagma is fine. No fever.” 可知妈妈去看 Dagma 怎么样了。
4. 【答案】A。
【详解】母亲假扮清洁人员去看望 Dagma，十分聪明。
- 完形：我们的眼睛可以清晰地表达很多意思，眼睛会说话。
26. 【答案】B。
【详解】spoken 说，讲；said 说；told 告诉；talked 交谈。it is said that 据说，众所周知，是一个固定句型。
27. 【答案】A。
【详解】你有这样的经历吗？experience 经历；eyes 眼睛；mind 思想；news 新闻。
28. 【答案】C。
【详解】如果他发现有人在看他，他会觉得不舒服。found 找到；knew 知道；finds 找到；saw 看见。
29. 【答案】A。
【详解】如果你被看的时间超过必要的，你就要关注下你自己了，看看是不是有什么毛病。anything 任何事；something 某事；everything 每件事；nothing 没事。
30. 【答案】B。
【详解】如果没有问题，别人那样看你，你会觉得很生气。happy 愉快的；angry 生气的；sad 悲伤的；thankful 感激的。
31. 【答案】A。
【详解】如果一个人在看一个女人超过 10 秒钟，这可能意味着他希望吸引她的注意，让她明白他爱她。loves 爱；hates 恨；thanks 感谢；looks at 看。
32. 【答案】C。
【详解】为了确保对方在注意听他或她所说的。in order to 为一固定结构，表示目的。
33. 【答案】D。
【详解】pay attention to 注意……，是一固定短语。
34. 【答案】B。
【详解】用眼睛来表示语言无法表示的内容。eyes 眼睛；words 话；minds 思想；body 身体。
35. 【答案】C。
【详解】显然，目光交流应该根据两人的关系及你们所处的地方。先行词 the place 表地点，在从句中作状语，故用关系副词 where。

第 3 天

01. 【句意】朱丽叶精通语言，她能四种语言很好地表达。
【详解】表经常性的动作，用一般现在时；主语是三单，动词加 s。选 C。
02. 【句意】—— 杰克逊博士目前不在办公室。—— 那好吧，我迟些在打给他。
【详解】根据句意和时间状语 later 可知 call 这一动作是将来的，选 A。

03. 【句意】—— Susan, 你怎么还在这? 他们都准备好出发了。—— 抱歉, 但是没人告诉我何时出发啊。
【详解】“我”和“告诉”之间是被动关系; 且“告诉”这一动作是发生在过去的, 故选 C。
04. 【句意】你没有可能得到那个位置。如果你申请的话, 恐怕会浪费你的时间。
【详解】主从句动作都未发生, 都表将来, 主将从现。选 D。
05. 【句意】中国共产党在 1921 年成立于上海。
【详解】“党”和“成立”之间是被动关系; in 1921 是过去的时间状语, 故选 C。A 项表被发现, 不合句意。即 find 发现-found-found; found 建立-founded-founded。
06. 【句意】—— 嗨, 史密斯先生, 你在那个部门工作? —— 目前我在市场部, 不久后我会到销售部。
【详解】时间状语 before long 不久以后, 表将来。故选 B。
07. 【句意】请安静好吗? 正在播报天气预报, 我想听听。
【详解】根据语境, 天气预报应该是正在播报, 且 the weather report 和 broadcast 是被动关系, 选 D。
08. 【句意】天空乌云密布, 可见有暴雨要来临。
【详解】be going to do 表示“有迹象表明……”; there be 句型中不用 have, 选 A。
09. 【句意】这种新机器被发明后, 垃圾会被充分利用来发电。
【详解】主从句动作都未发生, 表将来, 主将从现。选 B。
10. 【句意】—— 你觉得他新出版的书怎么样? —— 这是他写过的最好的书, 我得说。
【详解】“他写过的最好的书”说的是截止到目前(即说话时)为止动作或状态, 是过去的动作对现在的影响。选 D。

阅读:

1. 【答案】A
【详解】从第二段的句子“Schoolwork is important, but they think that social skills are important as well.”可知美国父母觉得学习和技能一样重要。
2. 【答案】D
【详解】从第一段的句子“They pay attention to what their kids can do, not what they can’t. As a result....”可知答案是 D。
3. 【答案】B
【详解】从最后一段的句子“They think that, for a student, staying away from schoolbooks means wasting time.”可知中国父母认为孩子不看书就是浪费时间”。
4. 【答案】C
【详解】文章对比了中国和美国的教育, 最后一段的句子“so leaders in China’s education department have called for less homework at the lower grades. Only healthy kids can become healthy adults.”可知美国教育要比中国教育好。

完形: 短文主要介绍了如何学英语。

26. 【答案】A
【详解】A. 练习; B. 打破; C. 游戏; D. 日子。在练习中, 队员们会一次又一次把球传给队友。
27. 【答案】B
【详解】A. 等候; B. 想; C. 看; D. 放弃。他仅仅那样做因此不需要考虑比赛中那样传球。
28. 【答案】B
【详解】A. 允许; B. 训练; C. 告诉; D. 问。你可以训练自己以这样方式用英语思考。
29. 【答案】C
【详解】A. 在; B. 有关; C. 像; D. 从。他第一步应该想的是用日常简单的单词像书、写、或者树。
30. 【答案】D
【详解】A. 买; B. 保存; C. 借; D. 见到。当你看到一本书应该想到的是英语而不是自己的母语。

31. 【答案】A

【详解】A.句子；B.通道；C.课；D.班级。在学会用英语思考单词之后就应该到下一步用英语思考句子。

32. 【答案】C

【详解】A.主意；B.行走；C.方式；D.计划。听和复述是学习语言的一个很有用方式。

33. 【答案】B

【详解】A.哪一个；B.是否；C.如何；D.为什么。先听不要太注重你是否完全理解你所听到的。

34. 【答案】D

【详解】A.较难的；B.比较少的；C.稍后；D.更多。你听到的越多，你学到的越多。

35. 【答案】C

【详解】A.记得；B.停止；C.开始；D.完成。在达到一个较高的水平后开始用英语和自己对话。

第4天

01. 【句意】——哎呀，我把办公室的钥匙落在了车上了。——别急。我帮你去拿。稍等下。

【详解】根据句意可知“去拿”这一动作还没发生，属将来；也不属于“打算，计划”内的，选C。

02. 【句意】他们结婚了定居在上海。

【详解】and 并列连词，前后动作对等，都用过去时。选A。

03. 【句意】——你住在哪家旅馆？——我现在不住旅馆。我在南来的列车上遇到了一位朋友，他让我在他那里住。

【详解】第一空表目前阶段正在发生的动作或状况；第二空根据句意可知发生在过去。选B。

04. 【句意】他经常在六点吃晚饭。

【详解】时间状语 often，本句表示“经常性的动作”，且主语是三单，用一般现在时，谓动词用 has。选B。

05. 【句意】他肯定感觉到我在看他。他突然瞥了我一眼，淡淡地说：“为毛这样看着我？”

【详解】must have done 对过去情况的推测，根据句意可知表（当时）正在做某事，选C。

06. 【句意】当杰克被任命为首席工程师的时候，他曾期盼着的机会到来了。

【详解】look forward to 是固定表达，to 的宾语是前面的“机会”，而非后面的空；句中少谓语，且属于过去时态，选C。

07. 【句意】——你为什么在西北做志愿活动？——我在尽力通过自己的努力来改善那里孩子们的生活。

【详解】根据问句和答语可知，该句表示的是目前阶段正在发生的动作或状态，选C。

08. 【句意】他们目前在和父母住，因为他们自己的房子正在被重建。

【详解】根据句意可知，房子是正在被重建中，选D。

09. 【句意】过来坐，我让你看看我最近的发现。

【详解】祈使句+ and/or +陈述句，固定句型，陈述句用一般将来时。选B。

10. 【句意】——你知道为什么珍妮离开了这家公司吗？——或许，她提出加薪，但被拒绝了。

【详解】根据问句珍妮离开了公司及并列句的“被拒”，可知“提出加薪”发生在过去。选D。

阅读：

1. 【答案】A

【详解】根据第一句的“If you do, you must be an active person who enjoys life”可知选A。

2. 【答案】D

【详解】第二段的第二句“A yellow room makes most people feel more cheerful and more relaxed than a dark green one”可知选D。

3. 【答案】D
【详解】第二段的后半段说的是黑色是令人压抑的颜色，在黑色的桥上很多人自杀，直到桥被漆成绿色。
4. 【答案】B
【详解】文章最后一句 “In the factory, the workers will work better, harder and have fewer accidents when their machines are painted orange rather than black.” 可知选 B。
5. 【答案】C
【详解】本文主要讲述了颜色和情绪、生活的关系，最佳题目是“颜色的秘密”。
- 完形：
26. 【答案】B
【详解】too...to...表示“太……以致不能……”，本句指书包太沉以至于拿不动。
27. 【答案】D
【详解】前后两件事情是同时发生的，所以用 when，表示“当……时候”。
28. 【答案】C
【详解】因为前面提到书包重给人们带来的困难，所以电子书应该会给人们“帮助”。
29. 【答案】A
【详解】本句话想表达的含义是电子书将要被“使用”。
30. 【答案】D
【详解】从下文的功能来看，它应该是像一个“电脑”一样。
31. 【答案】B
【详解】因为本文所讲的就是书包的沉重，电子书和它比较起来更“轻巧”。
32. 【答案】A
【详解】hold 在句中意为“容纳”。
33. 【答案】C
【详解】screen 意为“屏幕”。
34. 【答案】B
【详解】hand in 含义是“上交”。
35. 【答案】D
【详解】be bad for 是固定搭配，意为“对……有害”。

第5天

01. 【句意】我们周五没语文课。
【详解】表示经常性的动作或状态，用一般现在时。选 C。
02. 【句意】如果他们的市场计划成功的话，他们将提高 20% 销售。
【详解】主从句的动作都表将来，时间和条件状语从句用现在时表将来，即主将从现。选 A。
03. 【句意】——你听到我的话了吗？——抱歉，我刚才在回短信。
【详解】根据句意“刚才在……”和 just now 的提示可知用过去时态，选 D。
04. 【句意】卡马乔，前中国足球教练，在 2011 到 2013 年在中国工作过。
【详解】根据时间状语 2011 到 2013 可知谓语动词“工作”是发生在过去的，选 B。
05. 【句意】我们去阅览室阅读，结果却被告知阅览室正在装修中。
【详解】根据句意和主语谓语动词 went 可知该空表过去，且属于被动和进行，选 D。
06. 【句意】自从他 2012 年结婚后，这位战士就一直在军队服役。
【详解】该空的时间状语是 2012，在那年他结的婚，故选 C。since 2012 对应的时态是主句的 has been in...。
07. 【句意】这台电脑和我上一份工作中使用的电脑不同。
【详解】从“我上一份工作中使用的电脑”判断“使用”是过去的动作，选 C。

08. 【句意】—— 我们为什么不选那条路来节省时间呢？—— 通向那条路的桥正在被维修。

【详解】根据句意可知，桥正在被维修，选 D。

09. 【句意】—— 来杯咖啡吗？—— 我刚喝了一杯，谢谢了啊。

【详解】根据句意和时间状语 just 的提示可知用现在完成时，选 B。

10. 【句意】—— 比尔怎么了？—— 他跑得很快突然撞上了一辆停靠的车子。

【详解】根据句意和从句中 ran 可知，“跑”发生在过去，“正在快跑”时撞到车上，选 A。

阅读：

1. 【答案】B

【详解】根据 A doctor was once teaching a class of medical students at a famous hospital in Edinburge 可知在一所有名的医院，故选 B。

2. 【答案】C

【详解】根据 The man fell down on Saturday night. 可知在周六晚上受伤的。

3. 【答案】D

【详解】根据文章 Didn't you notice the way he walked? 及 You see his trousers leg is burnt away at the knee 可知是从这两点看出来的，故选 D。

4. 【答案】D

【详解】根据 You had your pay on Saturday and went to a public house and drank too much. You got muddy and wet on the way home. Because you had drunk too much, you fell on the fire and burnt your knee 可知他先付钱，再喝醉了，然后在回家路上沾满烂泥，最后倒在火上烧了膝盖，故选 D。

5. 【答案】A

【详解】通过医生的话 Didn't you notice the way he walked? 及下文可知学医要善于观察与思考，A 正确。

完形：石头有许多用途，很不可思议。

26. 【答案】B

【详解】石头通常是很硬的，但是也有也软的。通过软、硬两个反义词可知前后表转折关系。

27. 【答案】A

【详解】在一些国家，艺术家用柔软的石头来雕刻美丽的东西。根据后面的句子可知，选 A。

28. 【答案】C

【详解】从后一句说便于携带可知，应该是刻小人或动物在柔软的小石头上。

29. 【答案】D

【详解】但是在一些欧洲国家，雕像来自坚硬的石头，经久不变。from 来自，这里表材质。

30. 【答案】A

【详解】炎热的太阳照在这些雕像上。A. shines 照；B. drops 落；C. puts 放；D. fits 适合。

31. 【答案】B

【详解】冬天雪落在他们上面，但他们依然美丽。

32. 【答案】A

【详解】所以，它很适宜做建筑材料。be good for 适合。

33. 【答案】C

【详解】石砌的房子不会像木头做的房子那么容易着火。One 表一类，表泛指。

34. 【答案】B

【详解】一些石头是彩色的，所以用他们做建筑物看上去很美妙。用石头装饰房子等建筑物。

35. 【答案】D

【详解】某些种类的石头可以用来制作珠宝。make 制造。

第6天

01. 【句意】请注意！飞机即将起飞，请乘客们在三十分钟内登机。
【详解】主从句动作都表将来，时间和条件状语从句中用现在时表将来。选 A。
02. 【句意】不久的将来，电动汽车技术将有更多的发展。
【详解】时间状语“不久的将来”，且主语“进步”和“取得”间是被动，选 D。
03. 【句意】这位女孩对体育很感兴趣，在过去的三年中每周两次一直在参加羽毛球课程。
【详解】时间状语“在过去的三年中”，用完成进行时，表“一直在”，选 D。
04. 【句意】在上一个小时，电话响了三次，每次电话响都是找我妹妹的。
【详解】时间状语“上一小时，三次”，所以第一空用完成时；第二空的时间状语“每次响铃”，表过去，故选 B。
05. 【句意】布朗先生声音提高了些，又把话对儿子重复了遍，但是仍没反应。
【详解】but 是并列连词，空和前面的 repeated 对等并列，故选 D。
06. 【句意】—— 你看到我发的关于我们 TESL 项目的邮件了吗？—— 看到了。幸好昨天我查看了邮件。一般来说，我经常不开邮箱。
【详解】根据句意和副词 normally “通常来说”可知，该空表经常性的动作或状态，选 B。
07. 【句意】—— Alvin，你和我们一起来吗？—— 我想去，但有些意外发生了（我去不了）。
【详解】“意外”已经发生且对现在造成了影响（自己去不成了），故选 A。
08. 【句意】—— 好久不见！你去哪里了？—— 我去宁夏了。在那里待了一年，作为一名志愿者教书。
【详解】过去一段时间做的事应该用一般过去时；或者和前面的 went 并列，选 C。
09. 【句意】—— 你在办公室里看到杰克了吗？—— 看到了，从今天上午 8 点开始他就一直在准备市场调研的报告。
【详解】根据句意和时间状语“从上午 8 点开始到现在一直都在……”可知选 B。
10. 【句意】在过去的两个小时我一直在努力和经理联系上，但一直占线。
【详解】have been trying 是现在完成进行时，强调一段时间内动作一直在进行，选 D。

阅读：本文主要讲述了风筝的历史，用途等。

1. 【答案】B
【详解】大多数人对风筝都不陌生，但知道风筝是在中国诞生的人就比较少了。
2. 【答案】A
【详解】“...to bring good luck and to make their crops grow rich and tall.” 一句可知古代中国人只是把风筝信奉为丰收的象征，并不是用以浇灌庄稼。下句是说风筝可用来钓鱼。
3. 【答案】C
【详解】这种特制的用于战争的风筝会发出奇怪的声响，敌方以为他们有神灵相助，于是闻风而逃，不战自败，从而赢得战争。
4. 【答案】C
【详解】文中“The Chinese use sticks, strings and paper for their kites.” 可知答案。
5. 【答案】D
【详解】本文主要讲述了风筝的历史，用途等，故选 D。

完形：这篇文章主要告诉我们一些复合词的含义和用法。

26. 【答案】A
【详解】你知道每个单词都有自己的意思。A. word 单词；B. phrase 短语；C. sentence 句子；D. passage 段落。
27. 【答案】C
【详解】但是你知道当它们组合在一块时的意思吗？
28. 【答案】C
【详解】现在想一想晕船这个词，一分钟时间。

29. 【答案】B

【详解】如果你把单词“家”替换掉“海洋”，还会适合单词“晕船”的意思吗？A. get 得到；B. fit 适合；C. read 读；D. have 有。

30. 【答案】D

【详解】它的意思是相当不同的。

31. 【答案】A

【详解】由下句“你唯一想去的地方就是家”可知此句“当你想家的时候”。故选 A，想家的。

32. 【答案】B

【详解】当你晕船的时候，你最不想去的地方就是大海。the last place 最后一个地方（最不想）。

33. 【答案】D

【详解】你曾经听说过悲痛心酸的人吗？A. thought over 考虑；B. thought out 想出；C. heard from 收到某人的信；D. heard of 听说。

34. 【答案】A

【详解】当人们内心受伤很深，就好像心碎了一样时就是说人们是悲痛的。A. hurt 受伤，过去分词；B. hit 撞击；C. loved 被爱的；D. moved 被感动的。

35. 【答案】D

【详解】结合上句我们还有其它的复合词，可知此空填复合词，故选 D，手提包。

第 7 天

01. 【句意】—— 大卫，你在听我讲话吗？—— 对不起，老爸。我刚才正在琢磨记者的话。

【详解】根据句意可知大卫“刚才正在”理解记者的话。选 A。

02. 【句意】—— 安现在住院了。—— 哦，真的？我刚才不知道啊。我会去看望她的。

【详解】第一空表“刚才，说话之前”，用一般过去时；第二空表将来，但并不表“打算，计划”，选 D。

03. 【句意】当我到达她家的时候，有人告诉我她父亲已经去办公室了。

【详解】她父亲动身去办公室发生在“被告知”和“到达她家”之前，过去的过去，选 C。

04. 【句意】他被一家中东的石油公司聘用为工程师。

【详解】“他”和“聘用”间是被动关系；“作为……”用介词 as；选 A。

05. 【句意】他对我们撒谎说他把手表放在了桌子上。

【详解】lie “撒谎”的过去式、过去分词为 lied；lay “放置”的过去式、过去分词是 laid；“放置表”发生在“撒谎”前，用过去完成时。选 C。

06. 【句意】—— 音乐节上他获奖了吗？—— 是的，但是那是他第一次获得格莱美奖。

【详解】“是某人第...次做某事”用现在完成时；谓语动词是 was，则从句中用过去完成时。“他”和“颁奖”是被动关系，选 D。

07. 【句意】—— 你刚才为什么看上去那么迷惑？—— 哦，我（刚才）正在思考一道最难的数学题。

【详解】根据句意可知该空表“刚才正在……”，选 C。

08. 【句意】我今天下午得去看医生因为最近我一直咳地厉害。

【详解】根据句意可知空格处表到现在“一直……”，选 A。

09. 【句意】在当今竞争激烈的社会中，人们只关心你的成就，而不是你的努力。

【详解】成就是从过去到现在所取得的结果，用现在完成时。选 D。将来时不是最佳理解。

10. 【句意】他们去过香港两次。

【详解】have been 表“曾经去过”；have gone 表“已经去某地了”。选 B。

阅读：本文主要介绍了美国人在日常表达中所用到的一些与猫有关的短语。

1. 【答案】C

【详解】从文章的第一句话可知，猫是美国人最喜爱的宠物。

2. 【答案】C
【详解】从 Some cats like to catch small birds, like canaries. 一语可推断出 canary 是一种鸟。
3. 【答案】A
【详解】根据 A fat cat is a person with a lot of money. 一语可知, 美国人称有钱人为 fat cat。
4. 【答案】B
【详解】从 If someone looks very proud or satisfied with himself, we say he looks like the cat that ate the canary. 一语, 可判断出答案为 B。
5. 【答案】D
【详解】文章讲述了四个与猫有关的短语。
- 完形:
26. 【答案】C
【详解】根据前面的句子 Some people have very good memories , 可知容易记住东西。
27. 【答案】B
【详解】其他人的记忆力差。Some 一些; Other 其他的, 泛指; The others 其余的, 特指。Others 其他的, 别人。所填词在句中作定语修饰名词 people, 用 Other。
28. 【答案】A
【详解】他们反复地说才能记住。until 直到。
29. 【答案】C
【详解】他可以沿着伦敦的任何一条长街走。根据 The famous English writer 可知该选 C。
30. 【答案】D
【详解】然后告诉你他经过的所有商店的名字。
31. 【答案】B
【详解】好的记忆力对学习语言有很大的帮助。A great help in doing sth 对做某事有很大帮助。
32. 【答案】A
【详解】大家在孩子时通过记忆听到的东西学习自己的语言。
33. 【答案】C
【详解】似乎学习两种语言跟学习一种一样容易。用副词修饰“学习”, 在 as... as 之间, 要用原级。
34. 【答案】C
【详解】在学校学生学习第二语言不是很容易因为他们很少有时间用它。Few 修饰复数名词, 表否定; a little 修饰不可数名词, 表肯定; little 修饰不可数名词, 表否定; a few 修饰复数名词, 表肯定。
35. 【答案】D
【详解】记忆就像我们每天写的日记。looks like 看起来像; likes 喜欢; is like 像。

第 8 天

01. 【句意】八月二十一号发生的那场火灾迄今为止已经持续了一周了。
【详解】第一空有明确的过去时间状语, 用一般过去时; 第二空的时间状语是 until now 和 for a week, 故用现在完成时, 选 A。
02. 【句意】Sheldon 本可以在比赛中打败 Howard, 但最后一刻钟他太粗心了。
【详解】根据并列句的“本可以……”和时间状语“最后一刻钟”, 可知用过去时, 选 B。
03. 【句意】很受孩子们的欢迎, 这些玩具卖得很好, 过两天就卖光了。
【详解】第一空表事物的性质, “卖得如何”, 主动表被动; 第二空表“售卖”, 有被动, 选 D。
04. 【句意】最近, 一千名青少年聚集在长城上唱奥运歌曲。
【详解】根据句意和时间状语“最近”, 可知用现在完成时, 选 D。
05. 【句意】我今天给好朋友打了三次电话, 但是一直占线。