

2018 年广东省东莞市教师招聘考试高频 100 题

英语学科

第一部分 单选题

- The Olympic Games _____ every four years.
A. are held B. were held C. are holding D. will hold
- In the art show, a lot of enjoyment _____ to foreign friends by the Chinese paintings.
A. is giving B. is given C. will give D. has given
- Today Chinese is becoming more and more popular. It _____ in many schools around the world.
A. teaches B. is teaching C. has taught D. is taught
- Ba Jin, one of the greatest writers in China, _____ as "People's Writer".
A. is regarded B. has regarded C. is regarding D. regards
- Usually computers _____ to search the Internet.
A. use B. are using C. are used D. used
- Not until he left his home _____ to know how important the family was for him.
A did he begin B had he begun C he began D he had begun
- At the meeting place of the Yangtze River and the Jialing River _____, one of the ten largest cities in China.
A. lies Chongqing B. Chongqing lies
C. does lie Chongqing D. does Chongqing lie
- _____ homework did we have to do that we had no time to take a rest.
A. So much B. Too much C. Too little D. So little
- For a moment nothing happened. Then _____ all shouting together.
A. voices had come B. came voices
C. voices would come D. did voices come
- The computer was used in teaching. As a result, not only _____, but students became more interested in the lessons.
A. saved was teachers' energy B. was teachers' energy saved
C. teachers' energy was saved D. was saved teachers' energy
- This is one of the best novels that _____ appeared this year.
A. have been B. has C. had been D. have
- Ten thousand dollars _____ quite a large sum.
A. are B. is C. were D. have
- About 20 percent of the work _____ done yesterday.
A. are B. is C. were D. was
- Mr Smith, together with his children, _____ arrived.
A. are B. has C. is D. have
- It _____ I who _____ leaving for London.
A. is...is B. am...is C. is...am D. am..am

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 2. A. though | B. until | C. once | D. before |
| 3. A. respected | B. shaped | C. ignored | D. preserved |
| 4. A. edge | B. stage | C. end | D. balance |
| 5. A. sensitive | B. intelligent | C. considerate | D. reachable |
| 6. A. even if | B. only if | C. as if | D. if only |
| 7. A. media | B. computes | C. databases | D. monitors |
| 8. A. bent | B. hard | C. keen | D. dependent |
| 9. A. finding | B. using | C. protecting | D. changing |
| 10. A. Also | B. Instead | C. Otherwise | D. Somehow |
| 11. A. connected | B. trained | C. recommended | D. interested |
| 12. A. pleasure | B. benefit | C. burden | D. disappointment |
| 13. A. slightly | B. hardly | C. merely | D. really |
| 14. A. out | B. down | C. up | D. in |
| 15. A. aspects | B. weaknesses | C. advantages | D. exceptions |
| 16. A. hidden | B. lost | C. relaxed | D. deserted |
| 17. A. trapped | B. excited | C. confused | D. amused |
| 18. A. turn | B. submit | C. object | D. reply |
| 19. A. vary | B. arise | C. spread | D. exist |
| 20. A. beyond | B. within | C. despite | D. without |

第二篇

阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给的四个选项 (A、B、C 和 D) 中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Around twenty years ago I was living in York. 1 I had a lot of experience and a Master's degree, I could not find 2 work.

I was 3 a school bus to make ends meet and 4 with a friend of mine, for I had lost my flat. I had 5 five interviews with a company and one day between bus runs they called to say I did not 6 the job. "Why has my life become so 7 ?" I thought painfully.

As I pulled the bus over to 8 a little girl, she handed me an earring 9 I should keep it 10 somebody claimed it. The earring was painted black and said "BE HAPPY".

At first I got angry. Then it 11 me – I had been giving all of my 12 to what was going wrong with my 13 rather than what was right! I decided then and there to make a 14 of fifty things I was happy with. Later, I decided to 15 more things to the list. That night there was a phone call for 16 from a lady who was a director at a larger 17. She asked me if I would 18 a one-day lecture on stress management to 200 medical workers. I said yes.

My 19 there went very well, and before long I got a well-paid job. To this day I know that it was because I changed my way of 20 that I completely changed my life.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. As | B. Though | C. If | D. When |
| 2. A. successful | B. extra | C. satisfying | D. convenient |

3. A. driving B. repairing C. taking D. Designing
4. A. working B. traveling C. discussing D. living
5. A. prepared for B. attended C. asked for D. held
6. A. lose B. like C. find D. get
7. A. hard B. busy C. serious D. short
8. A. wave at B. drop off C. call on D. look for
9. A. ordering B. promising C. saying D. showing
10. A. in case B. or else C. as if D. now that
11. A. hurt B. hit C. caught D. moved
12. A. feelings B. attention C. strength D. interests
13. A. opinions B. education C. experiences D. life
14. A. list B. book C. check D. copy
15. A. connect B. turn C. keep D. add
16. A. her B. a passenger C. me D. my friend
17. A. hospital B. factory C. restaurant D. hotel
18. A. listen to B. review C. give D. talk about
19. A. plan B. choice C. day D. tour
20. A. operation B. speaking C. employment D. thinking

第三篇

“Mama, when I grow up, I’m going to be one of those!” I said this after seeing the Capital Dancing Company perform when I was three. It was the first time that my 1 took on a vivid form and acted as something important to start my training. As I grew older and was 2 to more, my interests in the world of dance 3 varied but that little girl’s dream of someday becoming a 4 in the company never left me. In the summer of 2005 when I was 18, I received the phone call which made that dream a 5; I became a member of the company 6 back to 1925.

As I look back on that day now, it surely 7 any sense of reality. I believe I stayed in a state of pleasant disbelief 8 I was halfway through rehearsals on my first day. I never actually 9 to get the job. After being offered the position, I was completely 10. I remember shaking with excitement.

Though I was absolutely thrilled with the change, it did not come without its fair share of 11. Through the strict rehearsal period of dancing six days a week, I found it vital to 12 up the material fast with every last bit of concentration. It is that extreme 13 to detail and stress on practice that set us 14. To then follow those high-energy rehearsals 15 a busy show schedule of up to five performances a day, I discovered a new 16 of the words “hard work.” What I thought were my physical 17 were pushed much further than I thought 18. I learned to make each performance better than the last.

Today, when I look at the unbelievable company that I have the great 19 of being a part of, not only as a member, but as a dance captain, I see a 20 that has inspired not only generations of little girls but a splendid company that continues to develop and grow-and inspires people every day to follow their dreams.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. hobby | B. plan | C. dream | D. word |
| 2. A connected | B. expanded | C. exposed | D. extended |
| 3. A. rarely | B. certainly | C. probably | D. consistently |
| 4. A. director | B. trainer | C. leader | D. dancer |
| 5. A. symbol | B. memory | C. truth | D. reality |
| 6. A. bouncing | B. dating | C. turning | D. tracking |
| 7. A. lacks | B. adds | C. makes | D. brings |
| 8. A. while | B. since | C. until | D. when |
| 9. A. Cared | B. Expected | C. Asked | D. Decided |
| 10. A. motivated | B. relaxed | C. convinced | D. astonished |
| 11. A. challenges | B. profits | C. advantages | D. adventures |
| 12. A. put | B. mix | C. build | D. pick |
| 13. A. Attention | B. association | C. attraction | D. adaptation |
| 14. A. apart | B. aside | C. off | D. back |
| 15. A. over | B. by | C. with | D. beyond |
| 16. A. function | B. meaning | C. expression | D. usage |
| 17. A. boundaries | B. problems | C. barriers | D. efforts |
| 18. A. necessary | B. perfect | C. proper | D. possible |
| 19. A. talent | B. honor | C. potential | D. responsibility |
| 20. A. victory | B. trend | C. tradition | D. desire |

第三部分 阅读理解

第一篇

I left university with a good degree in English Literature, but no sense of what I wanted to do. Over the next six years, I was treading water, just trying to earn an income. I tried journalism, but I didn't think I was any good, then finance, which I hated. Finally, I got a job as a rights assistant at a famous publisher. I loved working with books, although the job that I did was dull.

I had enough savings to take a year off work, and I decided to try to satisfy a deep-down wish to write a novel. Attending a Novel Writing MA course gave me the structure I needed to write my first 55,000 words.

It takes confidence to make a new start — there's a dark period in-between where you're neither one thing nor the other. You're out for dinner and people ask what you do, and you're too ashamed to say, "Well, I'm writing a novel, but I'm not quite sure if I'm going to get there." My confidence dived. Believing my novel could not be published, I put it aside.

Then I met an agent who said I should send my novel out to agents. So, I did and, to my surprise, got some wonderful feedback. I felt a little hope that I might actually become a published writer and, after signing with an agent, I finished the second half of the novel.

The next problem was finding a publisher. After two-and-a-half years of no income, just waiting and wondering, a publisher offered me a book deal — that

publisher turned out to be the one I once worked for.

It feels like an unbelievable stroke of luck — of fate, really. When you set out to do something different, there's no end in sight, so to find myself in a position where I now have my own name on a contract of the publisher — to be a published writer — is unbelievably rewarding.

1. What does the underlined part in Paragraph 1 mean?
A. I was waiting for good fortune.
B. I was trying to find an admirable job.
C. I was being aimless about a suitable job.
D. I was doing several jobs for more pay at a time.
2. The author decided to write a novel _____.
A. to finish the writing course.
B. to realize her own dream.
C. to satisfy readers' wish.
D. to earn more money.
3. How did the writer feel halfway with the novel?
A. Disturbed. B. Ashamed. C. Confident. D. Uncertain.
4. What does the author mainly want to tell readers in the last paragraph?
A. It pays to stick to one's goal.
B. Hard work can lead to success.
C. She feels like being unexpectedly lucky.
D. There is no end in sight when starting to do something.

第二篇

Top lists are lecturing people on everything from "100 books to read ". Aren't you just tired of being told what to do with your time?

Now you have a list to end all lists!

Take a look at the following two examples from the list of "101 things not to do":

Swim with Dolphins?

Swimming with dolphins is one of the world's most profitable tourist activities. However, every dolphin will welcome having their busy ,tiring day interrupted by tourists screaming pushing around them in the water. Worse yet, when dolphins get too near to the boats loaded tourists, they could get caught up in ropes and killed by propellers(螺旋桨).

Here's a little secret. Dolphins look like smiling at you, but actually they're just opening mouths.

Go to See the Mona Lisa?

There must be something about the mysterious smile. The 6 million people who the lady in the Louvre every year can't all be wrong after all. But they can be quite anno standing in front of you, holding up their cameras to prevent you from seeing anything. In fact hard for you to see the painting clearly because you have to stay away from it for security read. After queuing for hours, many tourists can remain in

front of the painting only for 15 seconds most.

If the mysterious lady in the picture knew her fate, she wouldn't just be smiling, she laughing.

So, still long to see the Mona Lisa? If you want to find out more about the list, read *101 Things NOT to Do Before You Die*. Visit www.not2dobeforeidie.co.uk and buy the book at a 20% discount.

1. According to the passage, swimming with dolphins _____.
 - A. is the world's most popular tourist activity
 - B. gives fun to both tourists and dolphins
 - C. will make tourists busy and tired
 - D. can cause danger to dolphins
2. what does the author think about going to see the Mona Lisa?
 - A. It is wrong to go and see the mysterious smile.
 - B. It is not as satisfying as expected.
 - C. Fifteen seconds in front of the painting is enough.
 - D. Queuing for hours is worthwhile.
3. The list of "101 things not to do" is made most probably because its author _____.
 - A. thinks it boring to do the things suggested by other lists
 - B. believes other lists are not humorous enough
 - C. intends to persuade people to read more lists
 - D. wants to provide a list different from other lists
4. What is the main purpose of the passage?
 - A. To advertise a book
 - B. To introduce a website
 - C. To comment on popular lists
 - D. To recommend tourist activities.

第三篇

On a hill 600 feet above the surrounding land, we watch the lines of rain move across the scene, the moon rise over the hills, and the stars appear in the sky. The views invite a long look from a comfortable chair in front of the wooden house.

Every window in our wooden house has a view, and the forest and lakes seldom look the same as the hour before. Each look reminds us where we are.

There is space for our three boys to play outside, to shoot arrows, collect tree seeds, build earth houses and climb trees.

Our kids have learned the names of the trees, and with the names have come familiarity and appreciation. As they tell all who show even a passing interest, maple makes the best fighting sticks and white pines are the best climbing trees.

The air is clean and fresh. The water from the well has a pleasant taste, and it is perhaps the healthiest water our kids will ever drink. Though they have one glass a day of juice and the rest is water, they never say anything against that.

The seasons change just outside the door. We watch the maples turn every shade

of yellow and red in the fall and note the poplars' (杨树) putting out the first green leaves of spring. The rainbow smelt fills the local stream as the ice gradually disappears, and the wood frogs start to sing in pools after being frozen for the winter. A family of birds rules our skies and flies over the lake.

1. What can be learned from Paragraph 2?
 - A. The scenes are colorful and changeable.
 - B. There are many windows in the wooden house.
 - C. The views remind us that we are in a wooden house.
 - D. The lakes outside the windows are quite different in color.
2. By mentioning the names of the trees, the author aims to show that _____ .
 - A. the kids like playing in trees
 - B. the kids are very familiar with trees
 - C. the kids have learned much knowledge
 - D. the kids find trees useful learning tools
3. What does the underlined sentence in the last paragraph mean?
 - A. The change of seasons is easily felt.
 - B. The seasons make the scenes change.
 - C. The weather often changes in the forest.
 - D. The door is a good position to enjoy changing seasons.
4. What is the main purpose of the author writing the text?
 - A. To describe the beauty of the scene around the house.
 - B. To introduce her children's happy life in the forest.
 - C. To show that living in the forest is healthful.
 - D. To share the joy of living in the nature.

第四篇

Facial expressions carry meaning that is determined by situations and relationships. For example, in American culture (文化) the smile is in general an expression of pleasure. Yet it also has other uses. A woman's smile at a police officer does not carry the same meaning as the smile she gives to a young child. A smile may show love or politeness. It can also hide true feelings. It often causes confusion (困惑) across cultures. For example, many people in Russia smiling at strangers in public to be unusual and even improper. Yet many Americans smile freely at strangers in public places (although this is less common in big cities). Some Russians believe that Americans smile in the wrong places; some Americans believe that Russians don't smile enough. In Southeast Asian culture, a smile is frequently used to cover painful feelings. Vietnamese people may tell a sad story but end the story with a smile.

Our faces show emotions, but we should not attempt to "read" people from another culture as we would "read" someone from our own culture. The fact that members of one culture do not express their emotions as openly as do members of another does not mean that they do not experience emotions. Rather, there are cultural differences in the amount of facial expressions permitted. For example, in public and

in formal situations many Japanese do not show their emotions as freely as Americans do. When with friends, Japanese and Americans seem to show their emotions similarly.

It is difficult to generalize about Americans and facial expressiveness because of personal and cultural differences in the United States. People from certain cultural backgrounds in the United States seem to be more facially expressive than others. The key is to try not to judge people whose ways of showing emotion are different. If we judge according to our own cultural habits, we may make the mistake of “reading” the other person incorrectly.

1. What does the smile usually mean in the U.S.?
A. Love. B. Politeness. C. Joy. D. Thankfulness.
2. The author mentions the smile of the Vietnamese to prove that smile can _____.
A. show friendliness to strangers B. be used to hide true feelings
C. be used in the wrong places D. show personal habits
3. What should we do before attempting to “read” people?
A. Learn about their relations with others.
B. Understand their cultural backgrounds.
C. Find out about their past experience.
D. Figure out what they will do next.
4. What would be the best title for the test?
A. Cultural Differences B. Smiles and Relationship
C. Facial Expressiveness D. Habits and Emotions

第五篇

When you're lying on the white sands of the Mexican Riviera, the stresses of the world seem a million miles away. Hey, stop! This is no vacation-you have to finish something!

Here lies the problem for travel writer and food critic ,Edie Jarolim “I always loved traveling and always liked to eat, but it never occurred to me that I could make money doing both of those things,” Jarolim said. Now you can read her travel advice everywhere in Arts and Antiques, in Brides, or in one of her three books, The Complete Idiot's Travel Guide to Mexican Beach Resorts.

Her job in travel writing began some eight years ago. After getting a PhD in English in Canada, she took a Test Frommer's travel guides, passed it, and got the job. After working at Frommer's, Jarolim worked for a while at Rough Guides in London, then Fodor's, where she fell so in love with a description of the Southwest of the U.S. that she moved there.

Now as a travel writer, she spends one-third of her year on the road. The rest of the time is spent completing her tasks and writing reviews of restaurants at home in Tucson, Arizona.

As adventurous as the job sounds, the hard part is fact-checking all the

information. Sure, it's great to write about a tourist attraction, but you'd better get the local museum hours correct or you could really ruin someone's vacation.

1. Which country does Jarolim live in now?

- A. Mexico B. The U.S. C. The U.K. D. Canada

2. What is most difficult for Jarolim?

- A. Working in different places to collect information
B. Checking all the facts to be written in the guides
C. Finishing her work as soon as possible
D. Passing a test to write travel guides

3. What do we know about Jarolim from the text?

- A. She is successful in her job
B. She finds her life full of stresses
C. She spends half of her time traveling
D. She is especially interested in museums

4. What would be the best title for the text?

- A. Adventures in Travel Writing
B. Working as a Food Critic
C. Travel Guides on the Market
D. Vacationing for a Living

2018年广东省东莞市教师招聘考试英语学科 100 题答案及解析

第一部分 单选题

1.选 A

【解析】考查被动语态，根据句意，“奥运会每四年举行一次”可见须用一般现在时的被动语态，故排除了 B、C、D。

2.选 B

【解析】本题考查被动语态，句中 a lot of enjoyment 是动作的承受者。“在这次艺术展中，一些有趣的东西通过中国国画展示给外国朋友。”

3.选 D

【解析】此句意思为汉语被教，用被动语态，故选 D。

4.选 A

【解析】选用一般现在时态的被动语态，表示人们对这位伟大作家的爱戴。

5.选 C

【解析】从句子看，电脑作主语，是动作的承受者，所以用被动语态，故选 C。

6. 选 A

【解析】not until 放在句首要部分倒装，翻译为直到，所以 begin 发生在 left 之后或同时发生

7. 选 A

【解析】表示方位的地点状语提前，句子完全倒装，所以选 A 项。

8. 选 A

【解析】以“so+形容词”开头的句子要倒装。句意为：有这么多家庭作业要做，因此我们没有时间休息。

9. 选 B

【解析】副词 then 位于句首，且当句子的主语是名词时，句子用全部倒装句，选 B。

10. 选 B

【解析】句意为：计算机应用于教学。结果，不仅教师节省能量，而且学生对课程更感兴趣。考查“not only...but also...”，放在句首作状语，句子则进行部分倒装。前一部分倒装，后一部分不倒装。

11.选 D

【解析】在“one of+复数名词+who/that/which”引导的从句结构中，关系代词 who/that/which 的先行词是靠近它的复数名词而不是 one，从句中的动词应该是复数形式，且题干中的 appear 无被动语态形式，故选 D。

12.选 B

【解析】20,000 美元表示一个整体概念，谓语动词用单数，故选 B。

13.选 D

【解析】work 表达“工作”意思时不可数，且题干中表达的是过去时态，故选 D。

14.选 B

【解析】当主语后有 with, along/together with, as well as, like, except, but 等词组成的短语时，谓语动词与前面主语保持一致，且题干表达的为完成时，故选 B。

15.选 C

【解析】强调句基本句型为 It is/was...that/who(人)...，题干中应是 I am leaving for London, 故选 C。

16.选 D

【解析】would rather 后接从句中的谓语应用虚拟语气，用一般过去时表示对现在或将来的假设；用过去完成时表达对过去情况的假设。题干中表达的是对现在情况的虚拟，故选 D。

17.选 D

【解析】动词 insist 后接宾语从句，若从句中谓语动词所表示的动作尚未发生，或尚未成为事实，则用虚拟语气“(should)+动词原形”。故选 D。

补充：有同样用法的动词有 command, desire, demand, direct, order, propose, recommend, request, require, suggest 等。

18.选 B

【解析】本句涉及虚拟语气在宾语从句中的使用，从句谓语动词用“(should) be taken” 故选 B。

19.选 D

【解析】suggest 后接从句，表“建议”时，从句谓语使用虚拟语气(should)+动词原形，故选 D。

20. C

【解析】本题为混合虚拟语气，根据句意可判断从句是对过去情况的虚拟，从句谓语应用过去完成时，故选 C。

第二部分 完形填空

第一篇

【考点】科技类—议论文

【文章大意】在现代社会中，由于数码技术的发展，我们独处的概念几乎不复存在。尽管人们对现代技术的发展持有不同的看法，但是技术的进步，我们的生活会完全不同。让我们尽情的享受生活。

1. 选 C

【解析】根据第一句话“The concept of solitude (独处) in the digital world is almost non-existent.”“在数码时代里，独处的概念几乎是不存在的”可知，此处表示信息是被共享的。故选C项。

2. 选 C

【解析】根据上下无奈语境，一旦被放弃孤独是很难发现的。once意为“一旦”，符合语境。though意为“尽管”；until意为“直到”；before意为“在……之前”。都不符合题意。

3. 选 B

【解析】根据上下文，句意：在这方面，新技术塑造着我们的未来。respect意为“尊重”；shape意为“塑造，使成形”；ignore意为“忽视”；preserve意为“保护”。根据语境可知，应选B项。

4. 选 C

【解析】根据本句中的connect（连接）可知，此处表示终止孤独。end意为“结束，终止”，符合语境。

5. 选 D

【解析】根据后半句“and connections that one can often be contacted 41 they'd rather not be.人们能够经常被联系”可知，在网络连接世界中，人们已经变得如此地可达到。reachable意为“可达到的，可获得的”，符合语境。

6. 选 A

【解析】根据上下文，可推知，在网络连接世界中，人们已经变得如此地可达到以致即使不愿意被联系，也可能经常被联系。根据语境可知，应选A项。even if意为“即使”；only if意为“只要”；as if意为“似乎”；if only意为“要是……该多好”。

7. 选 B

【解析】根据上文中的network可知，交谈、发短信、发电子邮件等等应与电脑有关。故选B项。

8. 选 D

【解析】根据后半句“they've grown accustomed to it”可知，许多发达国家已经依赖于数码技术。dependent (on)意为“依靠的”，符合语境。bent (on)意为“决心的”；hard (on)意为“严厉的”；keen (on)意为“爱好，喜欢”。

9. 选 B

【解析】根据前半句“Most developed nations have become 43 on digital technology simply because they've grown accustomed to it.”可知，此处意为：不使用它会让他们成为局外人。故选B项。

10. 选 A

【解析】此处表示进一步陈述人们与新技术的联系。故选A项。

11. 选 A

【解析】许多工作和职业需要人们被联系。根据上下文多次提到connect和contact可知，应选A项。

12. 选 C

【解析】根据后半句“may not want to be able to be contacted at all times”可知，经常被联系是一种负担。A项意为“愉悦”；benefit意为“利益”；disappointment意为“失望”，均与语境不符。故选C项。

13. 选 D

【解析】独处对于真正想要独处的人来说仍然是可能的。slightly意为“稍微”；hardly意为“几乎不”；merely意为“仅仅”；really意为“真正地”。really符合语境。

14. 选 B

【解析】根据后半句中的“turn off”可知，此处应为意义一致的短语，shut down意为“关闭”，符合语境。shut out意为“关在外面，遮住”；shut up意为“住口”；shut in意为“关进”。

15. 选 C

【解析】根据disadvantages可知这句的句意，“除了劣势之外，还有很多优势”。故选C项。

16. 选 B

【解析】根据后半句“mobile phones have saved countless lives.”，可知此处指旅游者在山上迷路了。故选B项。

17. 选 A

【解析】根据本句中的“force和unwanted”可知，手机还使人们人感到困窘（trapped），被迫回答不必要的电话或者回复不必要的短信。excited意为“兴奋的”；confused意为“混乱的，困惑的，糊涂的”；amused意为“愉快的”。

18. 选 D

【解析】根据上一题的解析可知，此处为回复短信。turn to意为“转向；求助于”，submit to意为“提交；服从”；object to意为“反对”，均与语境不符。故选D项。

19. 选 A

【解析】根据下文，说到人们对现在的技术的态度可知，态度在不同时代有所变化。vary

意为“变化，改变”，符合语境。arise意为“出现”；spread意为“传播”；exist意为“存在”。

20. 选 D

【解析】根据上下文，句意：如果没有每日的技术进步，难以想象生活会是什么样。根据本句宾语从句中所用的虚拟语气可知，应选without，意为“没有”。beyond意为“超过，超越”；within意为“在……之内”；despite意为“尽管”。

【长难句分析】

1. The desire to be connected has brought solitude to a (n) 39 as we've known it.本句是as 引导的原因状语从句，主句中的主语 to be connected 动词不定式修饰 the desire 为后置定语。

2. People have become so 40 in the world of networks and connections that one can often be contacted 41 they'd rather not be.

在网络连接世界中，人们已经变得如此地可达到以致即使不愿意被联系，也可能经常被联系。So... that ...引导的结果状语从句。

3. Being reachable might feel like a 47 to those who may not want to be able to be contacted at all times.

动名词做主语，后面 who may not want to be able to be contacted at all times.是 those 的后置定语从句。

4. I suppose the positive side is that solitude is still possible for anyone who 48 wants it. Suppose 的宾语从句，在宾语从句中 that 引导的表语从句。

5. Regardless of anyone's view on the subject, it's hard to imagine what life would be like 55 daily advancements in technology. 尽管在这个问题观点不同。如果没有每日的技术进步，难以想象生活会是什么样。Regardless of 引导的让步状语从句。后面主句中是 imagine 的宾语从句，what 为连词。

第二篇

【文章大意】本文是一篇夹叙夹议文章。文章讲述了我 20 年前在纽约经历的一段艰难生活。起初，我虽然有经验和硕士学位，但还是找不到满意的工作。一个小女孩给我的一个耳环改变了我的生活。从此以后，我列了一个感到满意的 50 件事情清单，并决定不断添加。后来我终于找到了一份高薪的工作。我知道正是因为我改变了我的思维方式才改变了我的生活。

1. 选 B

【解析】尽管我有许多经验和硕士学位，但还是不能找到满意的工作。

2. 选 C

【解析】此处 successful 成功的； extra 额外的； satisfying 令人满意的； convenient 方便的。尽管我有许多经验和硕士学位，但还是不能找到满意的工作。

3. 选 A

【解析】我开校车来维持生活并且和我的一个朋友住在一起，因为我没了套房。

4. 选 D

【解析】我开校车来维持生活并且和我的一个朋友住在一起，因为我没了套房。

5. 选 C

【解析】此处 attend the interview 意为：参加面试。我参加了一家公司的五次面试，但他们说，我不能获得这项工作。

6. 选 D

【解析】此处 **get the job** 意为：得到工作。我参加了一家公司的五次面试，但他们说，我不能获得这项工作。

7. 选 A

【解析】此处 **hard** 艰难的；**busy** 忙的；**serious** 认真的，严重的；**short** 短的。为什么我的生活如此艰难呢？

8. 选 B

【解析】此处 **wave at** 向...挥手；**drop off** 让某人下车；**call on** 号召；**look for** 寻找。当我把车开到路边让那个小女孩下车的时候，小女孩递给了我一个耳环。

9. 选 C

【解析】此处 **saying** 作伴随状语，她在递给我耳环的同时说，我应该保存它以免有人认领。

10. 选 A

【解析】此处 **in case** 以免，以防；**or else** 否则；**as if** 好像；**now that** 既然。小女孩在递给我耳环的同时说，我应该保存它以免有人认领。

11. 选 B

【解析】此处 **hurt** 伤害；**hit** 撞击，伤害；**catch** 抓住；**move** 感动。生活使我受到了打击。

12. 选 C

【解析】此处 **feelings** 感觉；**attention** 注意力；**strength** 力量，力气；**interests** 兴趣。我把一切注意力都集中在了生活的不顺上而没有关注好的方面。

13. 选 C

【解析】此处 **opinions** 意见；**education** 教育；**experiences** 经历；**life** 生活。我把一切注意力都集中在了生活的不顺上而没有关注好的方面。

14. 选 A

【解析】此处 **list** 清单；**book** 书；**check** 支票；**copy** 拷贝，本。我决定做一个我感到满意的 50 件事的清单。

15. 选 D

【解析】此处 **connect** 联系；**turn** 转向；变为；**keep** 保持；**add** 添加。后来我决定向清单中添加更多的事情。

16. 选 C

【解析】此处 **a phone call for me** 意为：我的一个电话。那天晚上一位女士给我打了一个电话。

17. 选 C

【解析】根据后文：给 200 医疗工作者（200 medical workers）做报告，可知地点在医院。

18. 选 C

【解析】此处 **give a one-day lecture** 意为：做一天的报告。她问我是否可以做一天的报告。

19. 选 C

【解析】此处 **plan** 计划；**choice** 选择；**day** 白天；**tour** 旅行。我那天进展得很顺利，后来我得到了一份高薪的工作。

20. 选 D

【解析】此处 **operation** 操作；**speaking** 讲话；**employment** 雇佣；**thinking** 思想。对于这一天，我知道正是因为我改变了我的思维方式才改变了我的生活。

第三篇

1. 选 C

【解析】梦想，在第 39 题之前也有提到，前后呼应。

2. 选 C

【解析】固定搭配，expose to，引申为越来越多的接触到 dancing。

3. 选 B

【解析】随着作者年龄的增长，接触的食物越来越多，兴趣发生了变化，用 certainly。

4. 选 D

【解析】前后线索。

5. 选 D

【解析】梦想成为现实。

6. 选 B

【解析】固定搭配，date back to 追溯至。

7. 选 A

【解析】作者不相信自己已经被录取了，缺少现实感。

8. 选 C

【解析】直到自己身处培训之前，都不敢相信自己被录取了，用 until

9. 选 B

【解析】我从未期望得到这份工作，用 expected。

10. 选 D

【解析】由 shaking with excitement 联系到此空为“吃惊”的含义。

11. 选 A

【解析】之后面临着许多挑战，用 challenge。

12. 选 D

【解析】pick up 固定搭配，表示学习。

13. 选 A

【解析】concentration 是关键词，前后线索，用 attention。

14. 选 A

【解析】set apart 使……与众不同，作者认为自己所在 dancing team 与其它不同的地方在于对细节的关注和精力的高度集中。

15. 选 C

【解析】介词考查，修饰 rehearsal，有繁忙日程规划的预演。

16. 选 B

【解析】重新理解了 hard work 的含义，用 meaning。

17. 选 A

【解析】有动词 push 为线索，推断出搭配的为界限。

18. 选 D

【解析】之前想过的可能的强度，用 possible。

19. 选 B

【解析】能够成为公司的一员感到十分荣幸，用 honored。

20. 选 C

【解析】注意后边的时态，has inspired，还有关键词 generations of，所以为一个传统。

第三部分 阅读理解

第一篇

【主旨大意】文章叙述了作者从英语文学专业毕业之后，几经周折，最终幸运地找到自己喜爱的写书这门职业的事情。

1. 选 C

【解析】推理判断题。根据前后文“but no sense of what I wanted to do”“just trying to earn an income. I tried journalism, ... then finance, which I hated. Finally, I got a job...”可知作者对于找怎样的一份适合自己的工作这件事漫无目的。故选 C。

2. 选 B

【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段话“I decided to try to satisfy a deep-down wish to write a novel”可知作者决定写小说的目的只是满足自己内心深处的愿望，实现自己的梦想。故答案为 B。

3. 选 D

【解析】推理判断题。根据文章第三段话“It takes confidence to make a new start”“ My confidence dived”“ Believing my novel could not be published, I put it aside”及本段叙述了作者回答别人问题时提到“I’m writing a novel, but I’m not quite sure if I’m going to get there”可知，此时他的感觉应该是还不完全确定他现在是否还要继续写他的小说。故答案选 D。

4. 选 A

【解析】推理判断题。本段作者表达他刚刚开始时“there’s no end in sight”到后来的“an unbelievable stroke of luck”“to be a published writer — is unbelievably rewarding（有回报的）”是想要告诉读者，坚持自己的目标是值得的，总会碰到运气的降临。B项“刻苦努力是成功之路”，不符合文章意思。C、D项停留于文章表面意思。故答案为 A。

第二篇

【主旨大意】短文为一则广告，向读者推荐一本书。

1. 选 D

【解析】短文提到“Worse yet, when dolphins get too near to the boats loaded tourists, they could get caught up in ropes and killed by propellers(螺旋桨)”。由此可知与海豚共泳可能会给海豚带来危险。因此，正确答案为 D 选项。

2. 选 B

【解析】短文提到“... holding up their cameras to prevent you from seeing anything. In fact hard for you to see the painting clearly because you have to stay away from it for security read. After queuing for hours, many tourists can remain in front of the painting only for 15 seconds most.”。由此可知，看蒙娜丽莎并没有预期的那样令人满意。B 选项内容与此相符合。因此，正确答案为 B 选项。

3. 选 D

【解析】根据短文，作者推出了“101 things not to do”，是想提出有以往不同的内容，D 选项与此相符。因此，正确答案为 D 选项。

4. 选 A

【解析】短文最后一段提到“If you want to find out more about the list, read 101 Things NOT to Do Before You Die. Visit www.not2dobeforeidie.co.uk and buy the book at a 20% discount.”。由此可知，作者是在推销一本书，也就是短文的目的是为一本书做广告。因此，正确答案为 A 选项。

第三篇

【主旨大意】本文描述了作者与家人身居大自然怀抱中切身的美丽感受。文章主要展示了作者居住环境的大自然的美景和在此美景怀抱中生活的惬意之情。

1. 选 A

【解析】推理判断题。本段中提到，每个窗户都会有一个不同的风景，森林和湖泊与一小时之前所见到的都不一样。据此可知，作者身居的环境是多彩和变换的。故选 A。

2. 选 C

【解析】推理判断题。根据第四段话中“Our kids have learned the names of the trees...”“As they tell all...white pines are the best climbing trees”可知孩子们已经了解了关于周围环境包括树在内的很多知识。故答案选 C。

3. 选 A

【解析】推理判断题。划线部分的字面意思为：季节就在门外变化着。再根据本段对于周围大自然的变化变化的描述可知，作者身处此地，能够很容易地感觉到季节的变换。故答案为 A。

4. 选 D

【解析】推理判断题。此题推测文章写作目的。通读全文，不难了解，作者是与读者分享他身居大自然的快乐生活。故答案为 D。

第四篇

【主旨大意】本文是一篇议论文。文章阐述了面部表情取决于情景和人们之间的关系。文章通篇阐述了面部表情的种种表现形式，以及文化之间的差异导致的面部表情的含义不同。

1. 选 C

【解析】根据文章第一段中的“in American culture (文化) the smile is in general an expression of pleasure”可知，在美国文化中，一般地说，微笑是快乐的表情。此处 joy 是 pleasure 的同义词。故选 C。

【考点定位】考查细节理解。

2. 选 B

【解析】根据文章第一段中的“It can also hide true feelings. It often causes confusion (困惑) across cultures.”可知这是一个中心句，其后用例证法阐述：微笑能隐藏真正的感情。它常常导致跨文化间的困惑。其中越南人讲故事的例子就是为了说明这一观点。故选 B。

3. 选 B

【解析】根据文章最后一段中的“The key is to try not to judge people whose ways of showing emotion are different. If we judge according to our own cultural habits, we may make the mistake of “reading” the other person incorrectly.”可知，我们在“读”人们的表情的时候，要理解他们的文化背景，否则，就会出错。

【考点定位】考查判断推理。

4. 选 C

【解析】文章通篇阐述了面部表情的种种表现形式，以及文化之间的差异导致的面部表情的含义不同。所以 C 正确。

第五篇

1. 选 B

【解析】文章第三段提示 “then Fodor’s, where she fell so in love with a description of the Southwest of the U.S. that she moved there.”

2. 选 B

【解析】文章最后一段第一句 “As adventurous as the job sounds, the hard part is fact-checking all the information.” 提示

3. 选 A

【解析】根据全文的介绍，说明这是一种成功的生活方式

4. 选 D

【解析】提示在文章第一段结尾句 “Hey, stop! This is no vacation-you have to finish something!” 和第二段第二句 “but it never occurred to me that I could make money doing both of those things,” 说明了没有想到“度假也可以谋生”的欣喜之情。