

国开电大《人文英语 4》一平台机考总题库[珍藏版]

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第一大题 交际用语

首字母 A

◆—_____? **A** lot of things are on sale.

—That's a good idea. Let's go.

B. Why don't we go shopping today

◆—**Are** you on holiday here?

—_____

A. No, we aren't. We live here

首字母 B

◆—_____.

—**Because** there are many geographical and social problems.

C. Why does the inequality exist?

首字母 C

◆—**Can you explain** it again?

—_____

B. Let me put it in another way.

◆—**Can you go out** with us for dinner this evening?

—_____

A. Thanks a lot, but I'm busy tonight.

◆—**Can you go out** with us for dinner this evening?

—_____

B. Thanks a lot, but I'm busy tonight.

◆—**Can you help me** clear up the mess?

—_____

B. No problem

◆—**Can you tell me** where I can park the car?

—_____

C. Well, just over there

◆—**Could** I talk to Prof. Lee?

—_____

B. Yes, speaking

首字母 D

◆—**Did** the medicine make you feel better?

—No. The more _____, _____ I feel.

A. medicine I take; the worse

◆—**Do** you eat porridge every day?

—_____.

B. No, sometimes I'd have a cup of soybean milk.

◆—**Do you mind if** I read the newspaper on the table?

—_____.

B. Go ahead, please

◆—**Do you mind my** using my mobile phone here?

—_____.

B. No, of course not

◆—**Do you prefer** a portable or a clumsy 3D printer?

—_____.

C. I prefer a portable one to a clumsy one

◆—**Do you know** the youngest professor of our university? He died last week.

—Oh, _____.

A. it's hard to believe

◆—**Do you think cosmetic** surgery is more popular with women?

—_____.

B. Yes, absolutely. Because women pay more attention to beauty

◆—**Do you think I** can borrow your bike for a few hours?

—_____.

A. I'm sorry, but I really need it this afternoon

首字母 E

◆—**Excuse** me, *could you* tell the time?

—_____.

A. It's three thirty by my watch.

◆—**Excuse** me, *could you* tell the time?

—_____.

C. It's three thirty by my watch.

◆—**Excuse** me, *where is* Dr Smith's office?

—_____.

C. Sorry, I don't know. But you can ask the man over there.

首字母 G

◆—**Good** *afternoon*. Can I help you?

—
A. I need to buy a birthday present for my son.

◆—**Good** *afternoon*. Can I help you?

—
B. I need to buy a birthday present for my son.

◆—**Good** *morning*, sir. May I help you?

—
C. Yes, I need some salt.

◆—**Gordon**, may I ask you a question?

—
B. Just go ahead.

首字母 H

◆—**Have** *a* nice holiday, Ted.

—
A. Thank you, and you too.

◆—**Have** *you ever* been to Tokyo?

—
B. No, but I hope to go there next year.

◆—**Have** *you ever* been to Tokyo?

—
B. No, but I hope to go there next year.

◆—**Have** *you got* it into our legal counsel Mr. Davis?

—
A. Yes, as soon as I get the notice.

◆—**Hello**, may I speak to John?

—
C. Just a second, please.

◆—**Her** father is very rich.

—
- _____. She wouldn't accept his help even if it were offered.

B. So what?

◆—**Here** you are, Sir.

—
C. Thank you very much.

◆—**Hi**, Molly, are you free this afternoon?

—
A. Yeah, no plans yet.

◆—**How** *about* having a drink?

—
A. Good idea

◆—**How** *are* you feeling now?

—
A. Much better

◆—**How** can you prove that your client is innocent?

—
C. Here is the evidence, your honor.

◆—**How** *have* you been lately, Molly?

—
A. Not bad

◆—**How** *long* will you be away from Italy?

—
B. About a month

◆—**How** *long* will you be away from Italy?

—
C. About a month

◆—**How** *many* languages does Peter speak?

—
A. Five languages.

◆—**How** *many* languages does Peter speak?

—
B. Five languages.

◆—**How** *was* the journey to London?

—
A. It went very well

首字母 I

◆—**I** *am* really fed up with Larry!

—
C. Why do you say that?

◆—**I** don't know about other people, but I can say Perth is the most beautiful city in Australia.

—
C. Well, personally, I prefer Sydney. It's more modern.

◆—**I** *didn't* know my identity card was needed,sir.

—
A.Sorry,but that's no excuse.

◆-**I** think a professor of political science would make a great president of the university.

-
B.I'm afraid I have to disagree with your point.

◆-**I** think having strong verbal and written skills are very important in social work.

-
B.I totally agree with you.

◆—**If** trash is sorted,it can be transferred to factories instead of the disposal plant.

—That makes sense.
A.I couldn't agree more.

◆— **I'm** *sorry*. I am late due to the heavy traffic.

—
A.Well, it's OK

◆—**I'm** *sorry*.I am late due to the heavy traffic.

—
C.Well,it's OK

◆-**Is** it better to be intelligent or physically attractive ?

-
C.For me, being intelligent is better, but that depends on.

◆—**Is** it going to be warm next week?

—
A.Yes,it is

◆-**It** is very likely that educational inequality exists in different forms in different countries.

-Yeah,
B.you are right.

◆—**I've** *got* a bad cold today.

—
C.Oh,dear!I hope you get better soon.

◆—**I've** *got* a bad cold today.

—
B.Oh,dear! I hope you get better soon

首字母 L

◆-**Let's** go to the library this afternoon.

-
C.That's a good idea

◆-**Let's** go to this movie and see what exciting experience it will bring to us.

- _____.
C.Can't wait to watch it.

首字母 M

◆—**May** I speak to Prof .Li please?

— _____
B.I'm afraid you've got the wrong number

◆—**May** I peak to Prof.Li please?

— _____
C.I'm afraid you've got the wrong number

◆—**Molly**,look at this.The newspaper says we should sort trash.

— _____
A.That would be great!

首字母 O

◆-**Oh**,by the way,how was your report of the new batteries coming along?

- _____.
A.It's going pretty well.

◆-**Oh**, my God. It's a terrible week. I was dying. What can I do?

- _____.
A.If I were you, I'd work less, and do something for fun.

◆-**Our** education system is totally out of order.

- _____ It is not out of order nevertheless.it is in some troubles.
C.I don't think so.

首字母 P

◆—**Please** help yourself to the seafood.

— _____
C.Thank you,but I'm afraid I don't like seafood.

首字母 S

◆—**Sam**,this is my friend,Jane.

— _____
B.Glad to meet you,Jane

◆—**Sir**,I've not understood what you have said just now.

—OK, _____

C.Let me explain that in more details.

◆—**So** sorry to trouble you.

—
B.It's a pleasure

◆—**Something** went wrong with my television last night.

—
A.I'm sorry to hear that.

◆—**Something** went wrong with my television last night.

—
C.I'm sorry to hear that.

首字母 T

◆—**Thank** you for your invitation.

—
C.It's my pleasure.

◆—**Thank** you for your invitation.

—
A.It's a pleasure.

◆—**Thanks** for your tips.

—
B.It's my pleasure.

◆—**These** are certainly beautiful flowers.Thank you very much.

—
B.It's my pleasure.

◆ **This** apple pie is too sweet, don't you think so?

— . I think it's just right, actually.

A.Not really

◆- **This** box is too heavy for me to carry it upstairs.

— .

B.I'll give you a hand.

首字母 W

◆—**What** *can* we do for the case?

—
A.We could consult our lawyer.

◆—**What** *do you mean* he's impossible to talk to?

— .

A.He doesn't listen when I try to talk to him

◆—**What** *do you* think of *being a student* of social work major?

—C.In my opinion, I think it is a wonderful choice

◆—**What** *do you* think of *death penalty*?

—C.I think it's good in some sense.

◆—**What** *do you* think of *this novel*?

—B.It's well-written.

◆—**What** *do you usually* do in your spare time?

—C.Reading

◆—**What** *does educational* quality mean to you?

—_____,quality education means good learning standards in educational institutions.

A.As far as I'm concerned

◆—**What** *does your* English teacher look like?

—B.She looks much like her mother

◆—**What** *is* the most essential issue for improving educational quality?

—C.It is essential to make sure that every student learns

◆—**What** *time* does the train leave?

—B.At half past five

◆—**What's** *the best* way to get to the Empire Hotel from here?

—B.Walking through the wood

◆—**What's** *the best* way to get to the Empire Hotel from here?

—B.Walking through the wood

◆—**What's** *the fare* to the museum?

—A.Five dollars

◆—**What's** *the fare* to the museum?

—C.Five dollars

◆—**What's** *the matter* with you?

—
B.I feel a bit sick

◆—**What's** *the weather* like in this area?

—
B.It's rainy

◆—**Where** have you been these days?

—
B.Actually,I have moved to the country.

◆—**Would** *you like a tea*?

—
B.Yes,please

◆—**Would** *you like a tea*?

—
A.Yes,please

◆—**Would** *you like another* slice of Christmas cake?

— I'm full.

B.No more,thanks.

◆-**Would** you like me to help you make a plan for the summer vacation?

— .

B.I'd love to, but I'm busy tonight.

◆—**Would** *you like something* to drink? What about a cup of tea?

—

B.No,thanks.

首字母 Y

◆—**You** *are* late.The discussion started 30 minutes ago.

—

C.I am really sorry

◆—**You** *are* late.The discussion started 30 minutes ago.

—

B.I am really sorry.

◆—**You** know a good schedule brings efficiency to the work.

— .

B.I see your point.

◆—**You** know, sometimes clients may not turn up for their appointments.

— .

A.Yes, but as far as I am concerned, building healthy relationships may help.

◆—**You needn't** do the work till after the New Year.

—
C.Oh,good! Thank you.

◆-**You've** won the football game. Congratulations!

—
A.We are really lucky.

◆—**Your ID** card,please.

—
A.Here you are.

◆—**Your ID** card,please.

—
A.Here you are

第二大题 词汇与结构

首字母 A

◆ **A** police officer claimed that the young man had attempted to _____ paying his fare. A.avoid

◆ **All** students are required to translate this poem _____ English into Chinese. B.from

◆ **All** students are required to translate this poem _____ English into Chinese. C.from

◆ **Although** he did not know London well,he made his way _____ to the airport. C.easily enough

◆ **As** the bus came round the corner, it ran _____ a big tree by the roadside. A.into

◆ **As the busiest** woman there,she made __ her duty to look after all the other people's affairs in that town. B.it

首字母 B

◆ **Be** careful _____ you cross the road. B.when

◆ **Before** the final examination,some students have shown _____ of tension.They even have trouble in sleeping. A.signs

◆ **Before** the final examination,some students have shown _____ of tension.They even have trouble in sleeping. C.signs

◆ **Both** the kids and their parents _____ English, I think. I know it from their accent. C.are

◆ **By** the year 2020,China's population probably _____ 1.4 billion. C.will have reached

◆ **By** the year 2020,China's population probably _____ 1.4 billion. C.will have reached

◆ **By** the year 2020,China's population probably _____ 1.4 billion. B.will have reached

首字母 C

◆ **Children** should be encouraged to be _____ thinkers. A.independent

◆ **Combining** carbon and super-capacitors _____ a perfect marriage. A.seems like

首字母 D

◆ -**Did** the medicine make you feel better?

-No. The more _____, _____ I feel. B.medicine I take; the worse

◆ **Did** you notice the guy _____ head looked like a big potato? C.whose

◆ **Do** you know the man _____ under the apple tree? B.lying

◆ **Don't** put _____ in the conflict. A.ourselves

首字母 E

◆ _____ **extravagant** eating and drinking and pay attention to thrift and economy. B.Oppose

◆ **Education** means different things to different people, _____ their perspective. C Depending on

◆ **Educators** need proper teaching resources _____ students to achieve. B. in order for

◆ **Eggs**, though rich in nourishments, have _____ of fat. C.a large number

◆ **English** teachers must pay due attention _____ the relationship between language learning and culture learning. C.to

◆ **Equality** in society is absolutely _____ equality in access to education. C.linked to

◆ **Every country should** try their best to provide equal opportunities for every citizen to go on _____ their education. B.with

◆ **Every year thousands** of lives _____ in road accidents because of careless driving. C.are lose

首字母 F

◆ **Firemen** put their lives _____ each and everyday. B.on the line

◆ **For** many students, university is the place _____ they will be first exposed to different cultures and different people. B.where

首字母 H

◆ _____, **he** knows a lot about computer. C.Child as he is

◆ _____ **her** and then try to copy what she does. C.Watch

◆ **Had** you come five minutes earlier, you _____ the train to Manchester. But now you missed it. B.would have caught

◆ **Harry**, who had failed in the final exam, had a great worry _____ his mind. A.on

◆ **Have** you ever visited the Summer Palace, _____ there are many beautiful halls, ridges and a huge lake? C.where

◆ **He didn't** pass the exam this time _____ his headache. B.because of

◆ **He had** become _____ city life. A.fed up with

◆ **He has** got a remarkable _____ from his injury. B.recovery

◆ **He is** fond of playing _____ piano while his brother is interested in listening to _____ music. C./;the

◆ **He never** fails _____ his mother on her birthday. B.to phone

◆ **He sounds** so angry whenever I speak my _____. A.mind

◆ **He** studied hard at school when he was young, _____ contributed a lot to his success. A.which

◆ **He talked** loudly in the public _____. A.on purpose

◆ **He would** be studying at the university now if he _____ the entrance examination. C.had passed

◆ **He** _____ *legal* profession for 20 years. A.has engaged in

◆ **How can** he _____ if he is not _____? A.hear;listening

◆ **How** I wish I _____ travel abroad! A.could

◆ **How much** has the company _____ this year? B.brought in

◆ **However**, in too many countries and societies, women's social _____ is still low. A.position

首字母 I

- ◆ _____ **is not** the ultimate goal for us college students. B. Diploma
- ◆ _____ **is the** population of Paris? C. What
- ◆ _____ **is the** population of Paris? A. What
- ◆ I also create more _____, useable art out of the trash I find. C. practical
- ◆ I **don't** know the park, but it's _____, to be quite beautiful. A. said
- ◆ I feel really terrible because I _____ at my paper until now. A. have been working
- ◆ I **leave** my house around at midnight and walk around the city _____ what I find. C. gathering
- ◆ I **leave** my house around at midnight and walk around the city _____ what I find. B. gathering
- ◆ I **think** the benefits of opening up space far _____ the damage that we can see. B. outweigh
- ◆ I **want** to buy a _____ wallet for him. C. small black leather
- ◆ I **was** giving a talk to a large group of people, the same talk I _____ to half a dozen other groups before. C. had given
- ◆ I **wish** to _____ the position of Social Worker as advertised on seek.com.au. A. apply for
- ◆ **If I** _____ in your position, I would marry her. C. were
- ◆ **If it** go to trial, I'm afraid the prosecution will have a field day criticizing our company in the press. B. does
- ◆ **If** it go to trial, I'm afraid the prosecution will have a field day criticizing our company in the press. B. does
- ◆ **If one** enters a private house without asking for permission, he is likely to _____ burglary. A. be accused of
- ◆ **If she** wants to stay thin, she must make a _____ in her diet. A. change
- ◆ **If she** wants to stay thin, she must make a _____ in her diet. B. change
- ◆ **Important** _____ his discovery might be, it was regarded as a matter of no account in his time. C. as
- ◆ **In** _____, the northerners have a particular liking for dumplings while the southerners are fond of rice. C. general
- ◆ **In** _____, the northerners have a particular liking for dumplings while the southerners are fond of rice. C. general
- ◆ **Is** the library _____ now? No, it's _____. C. open; closed
- ◆ **Is** the library _____ now? No, it's _____. A. open; closed
- ◆ **It is high time** that we _____ him the truth. A. should tell
- ◆ **It is no use** _____ to remember only grammar rules. A. trying
- ◆ **It** is not until you have lost your health _____ you know its value. C. that
- ◆ **It** is said that _____ boys in your school like playing football in their spare time, though others prefer basketball. B. quite a few
- ◆ **It** is said that the _____ developments strongly support this argument. C. subsequent
- ◆ **It was getting** _____, so he had to stop to have a rest. C. darker and darker
- ◆ **It was getting** _____, so he had to stop to have a rest. B. darker and darker
- ◆ **It was not until** 1920 _____ regular radio broadcast began. C. that
- ◆ **It was not until** 1920 _____ regular radio broadcast began. B. that
- ◆ **It was** _____ he said _____ disappointed me. C. what, that
- ◆ **It was** _____ he said _____ disappointed me. B. what; that
- ◆ **It's a** good idea. But who is going to _____ the plan? A. carry out
- ◆ **It's bad** _____ for you to smoke in the public places where smoking is not allowed. C. behavior
- ◆ **It's bad** _____ for you to smoke in the public places where smoking is not allowed. A. behavior

◆ **It's high** time that he settled down in the country and _____ a new life. B.started

◆ **It's high** time that he settled down in the country and _____ a new life. A.started

首字母 J

◆ **Jane's dress** is similar in design _____ her sister's. C.to

◆ **Jane's dress** is similar in design _____ her sister's. A.to

B.with

◆ **John's father** _____ mathematics in this school ever since he graduated from Harvard University. C.has taught

◆ **John's father** _____ mathematics in this school ever since he graduated from Harvard University. C.has taught

◆ **John** is sensitive _____ racial discrimination. B.to

首字母 L

◆ **Living** the country life helps us _____ some of the simpler things. A.appreciate

首字母 M

◆ _____ **many** times, he finally understood it. B.Having been told

◆ **Mary** charged John _____ stealing her lamb. C.with

◆ **Mark** Twain is a _____ writer. A.productive

◆ **Mike** is better than Peter _____ swimming. B.at

◆ **Mike** is better than Peter _____ swimming. C.at

◆ —**Must** we clean the room before we leave?

—No, you _____. C.needn't

首字母 N

◆ _____ **no** need _____ the radio as I'm used to studying with it on. A.There's; turning off

◆ **Nancy** is _____ girl. A.an eighteen-year-old

◆ **Nearly** 30 years ago, China _____ its "Compulsory Education Law", ensuring quality and equality in education. B.implemented

◆ **Neither** John _____ his father was able to wake up early enough to catch the morning train. A.nor

◆ **Neither** John _____ his father was able to wake up early enough to catch the morning train. B.nor

◆ **Never** before _____ see such a terrible car accident on the road! C.did I

◆ **No** matter _____, the little sisters managed to round the sheep up and drive them back home safely. C.how hard it was snowing

首字母 O

◆ **Oh, there** aren't as many job in _____ the country as in the city. A.vacancies

◆ **On average**, a successful lawyer has to talk to several _____ a day. B.clients

◆ **On average**, a successful lawyer has to talk to several _____ a day. C.clients

◆ **Only** in this way _____ to make improvements in the operating system. C.can you hope

◆ **Original** and good research has a trickle-down _____ on society. A.effect

◆ **Our house** is about a mile from the railway station and there are not many houses _____. B.in between

◆ **Our house** is about a mile from the railway station and there are not many houses _____. A.in between

首字母 P

- ◆ **Pay** attention not to tell the plaintiff's lawyer too much, _____ we may lose the case. B. otherwise
- ◆ **Playing** in the street _____ dangerous. A. is
- ◆ **Politics** is _____ a dirty business. C. inherently
- ◆ **Professor** Smith promised to look _____ my paper, that is, to read it carefully before the defence. B. over

首字母 S

- ◆ **She** *did* not take _____ account how much she has paid. C. into
- ◆ **She** *has* two best friends. _____ of them is in the country. C. Neither
- ◆ **She** *has* two best friends. _____ of them is in the country. C. Neither
- ◆ **She** *said* she would go and she _____ go. A. did
- ◆ **She's** been interested in computer science _____ she was eight. B. since
- ◆ **Someone** got in and walked _____ with the bags while we were out. B. off
- ◆ **Success** can breed success, if you _____ it. C. take advantage of

首字母 T

- ◆ _____ **the** lawyer will come this afternoon. B. Maybe
- ◆ _____ **the** *War* of Independence, the United States was an English colony. A. Before
- ◆ _____ **these** honours he received a sum of money. A. Besides
- ◆ _____ **these** honours he received a sum of money. C. Besides
- ◆ _____ **tomorrow's** lessons, Frank has no time to go out with his friends. B. Not having prepared
- ◆ _____ **trash** separated, pollution caused by incineration can be avoided. B. With
- ◆ **Team** spirit _____ their final success. A. contributes to
- ◆ **The** _____ *increased* the contradictions between the two countries. C. incident
- ◆ **The** *atmosphere* _____ certain gases mixed together in definite proportions. A. consists of
- ◆ **The** *baby* is hungry, but there's _____ milk in the bottle. B. little
- ◆ **The** *baby* is hungry, but there's _____ milk in the bottle. A. little
- ◆ **The** *benefits* of university _____ a positive, diverse environment must be seen by students. B. as
- ◆ **The** *computer* system _____ suddenly while he was searching for information on the Internet. A. broke down
- ◆ **The** *computer* system _____ suddenly while he was searching for information on the Internet. C. broke down
- ◆ **The** *customer* sued the company _____ late delivery of the goods. A. for
- ◆ **The** film brought the hours back to me _____ I was taken good care of in that remote village. A. when
- ◆ **The** global economy requires an educated workforce able to apply the existing technology and _____ new science and technologies. C. to develop
- ◆ **The** *governments* should _____ more educational funds for training teachers and improving school facilities. C. set aside
- ◆ **The** indebtedness arising _____ the transactions between the plaintiff and the defendant shall be under the legal power of Chinese laws. B. out of
- ◆ **The** *new* order means _____ overtime. C. working
- ◆ **The** *new* order means _____ overtime. B. working
- ◆ **The** *old* houses are being pulled down to _____ a new office block. A. make room for

- ◆ **The** *old* houses are being pulled down to _____ a new office block. B. make room for
- ◆ **The** plaintiff _____ proving his innocence. C. had trouble
- ◆ **The** *plastic* surgeon may provide several plans for your facial _____. B. reconstruction
- ◆ **The** *problem* is not _____ so easy as you think. It's far from being settled. A. nearly
- ◆ **The** *productivity* _____ economic growth. B. fosters
- ◆ **The** reason why he didn't come to school was _____ he was ill. C. that
- ◆ **The** *red* flower goes from one to _____ in the class. C. another
- ◆ **The** *sports* meeting was put off till the next week _____ rain. C. because of
- ◆ **The** students were all entertained in a Mexican restaurant, at Professor Brian's _____. C. expense
- ◆ **The** wild flowers looked like a soft orange blanket _____ the desert. A. covering
- ◆ **The** *young actor* who had been thought highly of _____ to be a great disappointment. B. turned out
- ◆ **The** *young lady* coming over to us _____ our English teacher; the way she walks tells us that! A. must be
- ◆ **The** *young lady* coming over to us _____ our English teacher; the way she walks tells us that! C. must be
- ◆ **The** *young* _____ *interested* in pop music. B. are
- ◆ **There** *aren't* _____ many job vacancies in the country as in the city. C. as
- ◆ **There** is _____ evidence to be sorted out. C. plenty of
- ◆ **There** *is no time* to waste because the future of schools and students is _____ the line. C. on
- ◆ **There** *is still* a lot of work _____ on teacher training. B. to be done
- ◆ **There's** *lots* of fruit _____ the tree. Our little cat is also in the tree. C. on
- ◆ **There's** *lots* of fruit _____ the tree. Our little cat is also in the tree. A. on
- ◆ **They** all left for home, _____ the work uncompleted. A. remaining
- ◆ **They** have learned about _____ in recent years. B. hundreds of English words
- ◆ **This** is a highly _____ new heating system. B. efficient
- ◆ **This** *kind* of material expands _____ the temperature increasing. B. with
- ◆ **This** *overcoat* cost _____. What's more, they are _____ small for me. B. too much; much too
- ◆ **Tim** speaks Italian _____ Chinese and German. B. as well as
- ◆ **Today's** weather is _____ worse than yesterday's. B. much
- ◆ **Tom** *asked* me to go to play football and _____. B. so I did
- ◆ **Tom** *can* speak French. _____. B. So can Jack
- ◆ **Tom**, *what* did you do with my documents? I have never seen such a _____ and disorder! B. mess
- ◆ **Touch** _____ 3D maps help the blind too much. A. responsive
- ◆ **Two** *days* is not enough for him to finish the work. He needs _____ day. C. a third
- ◆ **Two** *days* is not enough for him to finish the work. He needs _____ day. B. a third
- ◆ **Two** *thousand* dollars _____ enough for the car. A. is

首字母 W

- ◆ **Was** _____ that I saw last night at the concert? C. it you
- ◆ **We** *should* sort things _____ to deal with the prosecution. B. out
- ◆ **We** *trust* this new product of ours will _____ to your market. A. appeal
- ◆ **We** _____ *to* deliver the goods within a week. B. guarantee
- ◆ **We'd** better _____ Mr. Devis. A. wait for

- ◆ **What** *he* said _____ correct. C.is
- ◆ **What** *is* the train _____ to Birmingham? C.fare
- ◆ **What** *is* the train _____ to Birmingham? C.fare
- ◆ **When** Lily came home at 5 pm yesterday, her mother _____ dinner in the kitchen. B.was cooking
- ◆ **When** we were students we _____ often stay up all night. B.would
- ◆ **Will** you _____ me a favor, please? B.do
- ◆ **With** *his* work completed, the manager stepped back to his seat, feeling pleased _____ he was a man of action. B.that
- ◆ **With** *these* suggestions, your child can grow up to be a _____ and successful adult that you can be proud of. B.respectable
- ◆ **Would** you like something _____? B.to drink

首字母 Y

- ◆ _____ **you** *goat* once you will be late. A.Unless
- ◆ _____ **you** *pick* up the case, you will never give up. A.Once
- ◆ **You** _____ *been* to the Great wall. A.must have
- ◆ **You** *have* been to Beijing for many times, and you _____ been to the Great wall. A.must have
- ◆ **You** *know* that I'm a person of _____ temper. Sometimes I just can't control my mouth. C.hot
- ◆ **You** *should be responsible* _____ your behavior. B.for
- ◆ **You** *should take* _____ to give Mary the solutions she needs. B.initiative
- ◆ **You** *shouldn't* _____ your time like that, Bob; you have to finish your school work tonight. C.kill
- ◆ **You** *shouldn't* _____ your time like that, Bob; you have to finish your school work tonight. C.kill
- ◆ **You** *will get your* cosmetic surgery on your nose. Please tell me if you like this medical plan _____. A.or not
- ◆ **You** *will quickly* get used to _____ this new digital camera. B.using
- ◆ **You'd** better _____ your lawyer. A.consult
- ◆ **Your** paper is good, _____ some grammar mistakes. C.apart from

第三大题 阅读理解选择题

短文首字母 A

ALTERNATIVE LEGAL BILLING -WIN STRATEGIES

Hourly billing is the best way to be charged for legal services. About 95 percent of lawyers still perform their legal work on an hourly basis. If you want something better than the old bill by the hour deal, try presenting one of these billing structures.

PROJECT BILLING FOR ROUTINE ISSUES

If your legal needs include large but repetitive tasks, consider a flat-fee approach. Once you get a project billing estimate, don't hesitate to shop around to compare prices and services with other law firms. A firm may provide a better deal if it expects future work from your company.

RESULTS-ORIENTED OPTIONS

Pay-according-to-success is one choice. It considers fees based on the outcome of the case and the performance of your counsel. Contingency fees turn the matter into a shared risk or shared encouragement, making the law firm your business partner, not just representation.

MULTI-LAYERED TASKS

If you're shopping for a firm for actual legal work involving a number of legal specialties, consider using blended hourly fees. The firm calculates in advance an average rate based on the anticipated time each lawyer spends on the matter.

This arrangement helps the client to avoid paying a senior partner's hourly rate for research that should be conducted by a junior associate.

Legal Insurance

The contract fee allows the client to pick up the phone and talk to the lawyer without needing to eye the clock. This approach works like a legal insurance policy. It encourages companies to contact their counsel on non-litigation, non-crisis matters, and to save money in the long run by engaging in more preventive legal action.

特别提醒： 本题共 5 个小题，需要拉动答题框右边的滚动条使 5 个试题显示出来作答！ /

[单选题] ◆ _____ **is** the best way to be charged for legal services.

- A. Results-oriented billing
- B. Hourly billing
- C. Flat-fee billing

[答案] B

[单选题] ◆ **A** flat-fee approach _____.

- A. is suitable for repetitive tasks
- B. is useless
- C. is the best choice.

[答案] A

[单选题] ◆ _____ **make** the law firm share your risk and encouragement.

- A. Contract fees
- B. Blended hourly fees
- C. Contingency fees

[答案] C

[单选题] ◆ **Legal** work involving a number of legal specialties should consider using _____.

- A. blended hourly fees
- B. insurance fees
- C. hourly fees

[答案] A

[单选题] ◆ **You** have to eye the clock when you talk to the lawyer when you choose _____.

- A. legal "Insurance"
- B. the old "bill by the hour" deal
- C. a flat-fee approach

[答案] B

短文首字母 B

Babies who are breast-fed may be more likely to be successful in life, a new study published Tuesday suggests. The study followed more than 3,000 babies into adulthood in Brazil. The researchers found those who were breast-fed scored slightly higher in intelligence tests in their 30s, stayed in school longer and earned more money than those who were given formula(配方奶粉).

Breast-feeding not only has short-term benefits, but also breast-feeding has long-term benefits, says Bernardo Lessa Horta of the Federal University of Pelotas in Brazil, who led the study being published in The Lancet Global Health.

Doctors have long known that breast-feeding can be good for a baby's health. This is especially true in poor

countries, where water can be contaminated. For instance, a baby given formula in developing countries is 14 times more likely to die in the first six months than one who's breast-fed. In the U.S., some research has suggested that breast-feeding may raise a baby's IQ(智商) by a few points. But a recent study with siblings(兄弟姐妹) found little advantage to breast-feeding.

Horta says these previous studies didn't follow children into adulthood to see if breast-feeding had long-term effects. So Horta analyzed data collected from 3,493 volunteers he and his colleagues have been following since birth. They are now in their 30s. First, the researchers gave the subjects IQ tests. Those who were breast-fed for 12 months or more had IQ test scores that were 3.76 points higher than those who were breast-fed for less than one month, the team found.

When Horta and his colleagues looked at how much education the subjects had gotten and how much money they were making, they also found a clear difference: Those who were breast-fed the longest stayed in school for about an extra year and had monthly salaries that were about a third higher.

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[单选题] ◆ **From** the passage, we learn that Horta _____.

- A. is from Brazil
- B. conducts his research in the U.S.
- C. has 30 researchers on his team

[答案]A

[单选题] ◆ **Which** of the following about those who were breast-fed is NOT mentioned?

- A. They stayed longer in school
- B. They were happier
- C. They were smarter

[答案]B

[单选题] ◆ **Which** of the following is TRUE?

- A. Doctors don't understand the benefits of breast-feeding.
- B. Horta is concerned with water contamination in poor countries.
- C. Horta's research project lasted about 30 years

[答案]C

[单选题] ◆ **The** word contaminated in Paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. finished
- B. interested
- C. polluted

[答案]C

[单选题] ◆ **Which** of the following is an appropriate title for this passage?

- A. Researchers Have Pointed Out the Disadvantages of Breast-feeding
- B. Researchers Have Found Out the Shortcomings of Formula
- C. Breast-feeding Improves Chances of Success

[答案]C

短文首字母 C

Charity is a concept which dates back to Biblical times, when helping the poor was something that rich people basically did to make themselves feel good. Social work has its roots in charity, as it originally began around the time of the industrial revolution when there were many poor people and society was seeking away of dealing with the poor and social problems. Although social work began as charity work, it has expanded a lot and needs to be seen from a completely different perspective.

Modern-day social work deals not only with poverty and the subsequent problems, but also with the problems arising from various types of "social fear" ("social phobias") and discrimination such as sexism, racism, and discrimination against an individual due to his age, or mental or physical disabilities. Social workers deal with the consequences of these discriminations as well as consequences that arise from sexual abuse, drug abuse, and various other problems.

Social work provides an important service to society. Individuals and families in need of help are the focus of it, and are referred to as clients. Social workers help clients live a productive life in their own community. In order to reach this goal, they often enlist the assistance of family members, relatives, local religious leaders, and other influential members of the community. Although institutionalization may be necessary at times, it is a temporary solution. Social workers usually serve in the front line, and reach out to the clients soon after problems occur. The goal is to help clients return to normal life in a natural setting.

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[单选题] ◆ **The** charity originally means to _____.

- A. help the poor that makes the rich feel good.
- B. help clients return to normal life.
- C. serve the whole society.

[答案]A

[单选题] ◆ **When** does social work begin?

- A. around the time of the industrial revolution
- B. In Biblical times
- C. In modern time

[答案]A

[单选题] ◆ **Modern**-day social work deals with the following problems except _____?

- A. poverty
- B. racism
- C. education

[答案]C

[单选题] ◆ **In** order to help clients live a productive life, social workers can turn to the assistance of _____.

- A. government
- B. family members
- C. businessmen

[答案]B

[单选题] ◆ **Which** statement about social work is NOT True?

- A. Social work roots from charity.
- B. Social work deals not only with poverty and the subsequent problems, but also with various social fear and discrimination.
- C. Social work is that the rich people want to help the poor people.

[答案]C

短文首字母 E

Educators, parents, students and community members in Miami-Dade and Broward counties are joining together to reclaim the promise of public education. This important effort is co-sponsored by the American Federation of Teachers and National Education Association and is a vital step forward for our schools in South Florida.

Educators,parents and community members are working together to provide all students with the opportunity to attend quality public schools.Equal access to a public education is a right that should be afforded to all students.We can not expect our students to succeed if they do not have the right tools to do so.

I've been working as a teacher and lawyer for many years,so I know firsthand the obstacles teachers and students face everyday.There is no simple solution for our public schools' challenges,but one thing is for sure:We must all work together in order to better our schools.There is no time to waste because the future of schools and students is on the line.We must all get involved now.

Educators need proper teaching resources in order for students to achieve.Just like in other careers,educators should receive ample opportunities for professional development.

South Florida teachers and support staff are doing the best they can,but we need everyone to actively participate in the educational process.

Florida receives the least amount of funding for public education compared to nearly all other states,but that will never stop our drive for success.We still have hope for our schools and students because the nation's public education system makes up the foundation of our future.

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[单选题] ◆ **From** the passage,we can guess the author is from _____.

- A.China
- B.the UK
- C.the US

[答案]C

[单选题] ◆ **Educators**,parents and community members are working together in order to _____.

- A.guarantee all students with opportunities to attend quality public schools
- B.enhance the quality of education
- C.supervise the public schools

[答案]A

[单选题] ◆ **What** does“obstacle”mean in paragraph 3?

- A.something that stands in the way
- B.something cool
- C.something urgent

[答案]A

[单选题] ◆ **What** do educators need for professional development?

- A.Investment.
- B.Equality.
- C.Opportunity.

[答案]C

[单选题] ◆ **According** to the passage,is there any simple solution for the challenges they are facing?

- A.Yes.
- B.No.
- C.Not Given.

[答案]B

Every day, the news of the world is relayed to people by over 300 million copies of daily papers, over 400 million radio sets, and over 150 million television sets.

Additional news is shown by motion pictures, in theatres and cinemas all over the world. As more people learn what the important events of the day are, fewer are still concerned exclusively with the events of their own household. As the English writer John Donne put it, nearly four hundred years ago, “no man is an island.” This idea is more appropriate today than it was when Donne lived. In short, wherever he lives, a man belongs to some society; and we are becoming more and more aware that whatever happens in one particular society affects, somehow, the life and destiny(命运) of all humanity.

Newspapers have been published in the modern world for about four hundred years. Most of the newspapers printed today are read in Europe and North America. However, soon they may be read in all parts of the world, thanks to the new inventions that are changing the techniques of newspaper publishing.

Electronics and automation(电子和自动化)have made it possible to produce pictures and text far more quickly than before. Therefore, the publishing of newspapers and magazines becomes more economical. Furthermore, photo-copies can be sent over great distances now by means of television channels and satellites such as Telstar. Thus, pictures can be brought to the public more quickly than previously.

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[单选题] ◆ People learn about what happens in the world through _____.

- A.newspapers and magazines
- B.radio and television sets
- C.both A and B

[答案]C

[单选题] ◆ According to the passage, the expression “no man is an island” means that _____.

- A.no man lives on an island surrounded by water
- B.every man is in some way alone
- C.every man belongs to some society

[答案]C

[单选题] ◆ The passage suggests that newspapers have been published for about _____.

- A.300 years
- B.200 years
- C.400 years

[答案]C

[单选题] ◆ According to the author, people in today’s world _____.

- A.have become more isolated than people in Donne’s times
- B.are affected more by whatever happens in the other parts of the world
- C.are concerned only with the events of their own household

[答案]B

[单选题] ◆ Today the publishing of newspapers and magazines is more economical because _____.

- A.more people are engaged in newspaper publishing
- B.new inventions are changing the techniques of newspaper publishing
- C.Telstar can send pictures to any part of the world

[答案]B

短文首字母 H

Hourly billing is the best way to be charged for legal services. About 95 percent of lawyers still perform their legal work on an hourly basis. If you want something better than the old “bill by the hour” deal, try presenting one of these billing structures.

Project billing for routine issues

If your legal needs include large but repetitive tasks, consider a flat-fee approach. Once you get a project billing estimate, don't hesitate to shop around to compare prices and services with other law firms. A firm may provide a better deal if it expects future work from your company.

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“Pay-according-to-success” is one choice. It considers fees based on the outcome of the case and the performance of your counsel. Contingency fees turn the matter into a shared risk or shared encouragement, making the law firm your business partner, not just representation.

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Legal “Insurance”

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[单选题] ◆ _____ **is** the best way to be charged for legal services.

- A.Results-oriented billing
- B.Hourly billing
- C.Flat-fee billing

[答案]B

[单选题] ◆ **A** flat-fee approach _____.

- A.is suitable for repetitive tasks
- B.is useless
- C.is the best choice

[答案]A

[单选题] ◆ _____ **make** the law firm share your risk and encouragement.

- A.Contract fees
- B.Blended hourly fees
- C.Contingency fees

[答案]C

[单选题] ◆ **Legal** work involving a number of legal specialties should consider using _____.

- A.blended hourly fees
- B.insurance fees
- C.hourly fees

[答案]A

[单选题] ◆ **You** have to eye the clock when you talk to the lawyer when you choose _____.

- A.legal “Insurance”
- B.the old “bill by the hour” deal
- C.a flat-fee approach

[答案]B

短文首字母 I

Imagine a school that expected its students to become literate(有读写能力的) without any formal instruction. Most parents would be alarmed by such an approach, which would leave their children confused and with gaps in their understanding. This however has been the philosophy on character development in many of our schools. Why is the development of character seen as somehow different from the other skills that we teach?

Of course there will always be learning by osmosis(耳濡目染) in any school, but as a teacher and primary school head I have found that a child's moral literacy is strengthened when they acquire the building blocks of good character such as consideration, courage and honor: qualities which are commonly known as virtue(美德).

I personally find that exploring a virtue over a two-week period provides a simple and effective program that allows for the creative input of both teacher and student and a chance for the virtue to embed(使融入) itself. Once a lesson on a virtue such as honesty has been completed we need to allow time for children to practice this concept just as would be the case with fractions or verbs. Allowing children to role play a situation such as making up excuses to cover a mistake can be enormously interesting, and the drama can be frozen allowing the characters to be questioned about their feelings and motives. It's also a safe way for children to experience for themselves how a lie usually goes out of control.

Our role as educators is also to look for opportunities to help our students as they attempt to strengthen their characters. When something goes wrong we guide the young person to the virtue that will prevent it from happening again. For instance, when a student thoughtlessly disturbs the calm atmosphere of the library, instead of a response such as, "that was really disrespectful and selfish of you!" we draw out from them the required virtue: "When you're walking through the library, what virtues do you need to use?"

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[单选题] ◆ **Which** of the following is the main idea of this passage?

- A. Teaching morals and values has been a frequently discussed topic in the past few years.
- B. The author and his staff embed virtues into lessons and school life to encourage character development in children.
- C. Kids throughout the population face the same needs, the same challenges, and the same realities in their lives.

[答案]B

[单选题] ◆ **We** can infer from the first paragraph that _____.

- A. there tends to be disagreement about what character education is
- B. most parents are not satisfied with the teaching methods adopted in schools
- C. the approach to character education is generally considered different from the approaches to other skills

[答案]C

[单选题] ◆ **The** word philosophy in the first paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. study
- B. subject
- C. viewpoint

[答案]C

[单选题] ◆ **The** author is a _____.

- A. teacher
- B. librarian
- C. reporter

[答案]A

[单选题] ◆ **Which** of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage as a way to build character in children?

- A. Story readings and discussions.
- B. Osmosis.
- C. Taking every opportunity to teach character.

[答案]A

Is that 6 a.m. woke out getting in the way of good sleep? Don't think your fat cells won't notice. A new study published in The Annals of Internal Medicine (a medical journal) finds that inadequate shut-eye has a harmful effect on fat cells, reducing their ability to respond to insulin (胰岛素) by about 30 percent. Over the long-term, this decreased response could set the stage for type-2 diabetes (a medical condition in which someone has too much sugar in his or her blood), fatty liver disease and weight gain.

The study adds to a growing body of evidence that there's an intimate relationship between the amount of sleep we get and our ability to maintain a good, healthy body weight, says sleep expert Helene Emsellem, director of the Center for Sleep and Wake Disorders in Chevy Chase, Maryland. But Americans don't seem to be getting the message that we need seven to nine hours per night. More than 1 in 5 of us, according to a report from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, is getting six or fewer hours of sleep per night, on average.

So how did researchers study fat cells in the Annals paper? Matthew Brady of the University of Chicago and a group of colleagues selected and persuaded seven volunteers to take part in the research project. They were all young, thin and healthy and agreed to sleep for eight nights in a sleep lab. For four nights they were allowed to stay in bed for 8.5 hours a night, says Brady. Then, a month later, they came back for four additional nights-but this time they were allowed just 4.5 hours of sleep per night. And after each visit, researchers got a sample of their fat. Brady explains that the fat cells responded significantly to the loss of sleep. I was very surprised to be honest, he says.

Bad things can happen when fat cells become less responsive to insulin. Fat cells are actually your friend, he says. They're there to store lipids (血脂). When lipids stay inside the cells, your body can utilize the fat when you're exercising or sleeping or going about your day. However, when fat cells start to become insulin resistant, the lipids start to leach out of the fat cells and rise in the bloodstream, Brady says.

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[单选题] ◆ **According** to the passage, lack of sleep for a long while can probably lead to all of the following EXCEPT _____.

- A. heart disease
- B. weight gain
- C. diabetes

[答案]A

[单选题] ◆ **The** main idea of the third paragraph is _____.

- A. how to write a medical research paper
- B. how to avoid sleep loss
- C. how the research was conducted

[答案]C

[单选题] ◆ **What** does the leach in the last paragraph probably mean?

- A. Leap.
- B. Lead.
- C. Leak.

[答案]C

[单选题] ◆ **Which** of the following is NOT TRUE according to the passage?

- A. We will be in trouble if our fat cells become less responsive to insulin.
- B. More and more studies are done to study the link between sleep and weight.
- C. More than 20% of Americans are not getting enough sleep.

[答案]B

[单选题] ◆ **Which** of the following is an appropriate title for this passage?

- A. Poor Sleep May Lead to Too Much Stored Fat and Disease
- B. Sleep Experts Had Exciting Findings in a Fat Study
- C. Americans Should Have More Than Six Hours of Sleep

[答案]B

It can be really frustrating (使人沮丧的) for an overweight person to go to a gym and work out with a positive attitude. All one has to do is walk by almost any nice gym and notice all the healthy, sweating, skinny members. Sometimes they stare at those of us who are, well, zaftig. It is easy to see the judgment behind their eyes. Who wants to put up with that?

Many people are self-conscious of their bodies and feel isolated when joining workout classes of while exercising, especially if they are larger than most of the others in the group. Now the fitness industry is finally paying attention. Popular gyms are catering (迎合) to overweight and weight conscious customers by dedicating areas where the skinny people are not allowed.

There are even gyms or programs that require members to be at least 50 pounds overweight to participate. Trainers recommend functional fitness as a practical goal, rather than six-pack abs (六块腹肌). They often use text messages to stay in touch with customers.

Often at these specialized gyms, the trainers are overweight themselves, or working on their own weight goals, and this can help those people with anxiety caused by poor body image. The equipment has been designed for use by larger people. Wider seats, more cushioning, no mirrors, and tinted (有色的) windows for privacy, are all important changes.

Hopefully these types of gyms will successfully grow in numbers in the future. The idea is a very simple and potentially popular one. If it helps those of us who are bigger exercise more and improve our fitness level, it's a step in the right direction.

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[单选题] ◆ **The** word zaftig in Paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. fat
- B. healthy
- C. friendly

[答案]A

[单选题] ◆ **We** can infer from the first two paragraphs that _____.

- A. most large gym chains really don't want members to show up frequently
- B. overweight people are often frustrated and pushed away by traditional gym industry
- C. regular gyms don't accept overweight people to participate in their programs

[答案]B

[单选题] ◆ **What** is the training goal in the gyms catering to overweight members?

- A. To achieve functional fitness.
- B. To build six-pack abs.
- C. To look like a fitness model.

[答案]A

[单选题] ◆ **As** for the gyms catering to overweight members, which of the following statements is NOT TRUE?

- A. The machines are designed for larger people.
- B. Tinted windows are used to ensure extra privacy.

C. There are large mirrors on the walls.

[答案]C

[单选题] ◆ Which of the following is the best title for the passage?

A. Improving Women's Self-confidence through Exercises.

B. The traditional Gym Industry Is Losing Its Customers.

C. Specialized Gyms Designed for Overweight People.

[答案]C

短文首字母 J

Jim Thorpe was a Native American. He was born in 1888 in an Indian Territory(印第安人保护区) that is now Oklahoma. Like most Native American children then, he liked to fish, hunt, swim, and play games outdoors. He was healthy and strong, but he had very little formal education. In 1950, Jim Thorpe was named the greatest American football player. He was also an Olympic gold medal winner. But Thorpe had many tragedies in his life.

Jim had a twin brother who died when he was nine years old. By the time he was 16, his mother and father were also dead, Jim then went to a special school in Pennsylvania for Native American children. There, he learned to read and write and also began to play sports. Jim was poor, so he left school for two years to earn some money. During this time, he played on a baseball team. The team paid him only \$15 a week. Soon he returned to school to complete his education. Jim was a star athlete(运动员) in several sports, including baseball, running, and football. He won many awards for his athletic ability, mainly for football. In many games, he scored all or most of the points for his team.

In 1912, when Jim Thorpe was 24 years old, he became part of the U.S Olympic team. He competed in two very difficult events: the pentathlon and the decathlon. Both require great ability and strength. The pentathlon has five track and field events, including the long jump and the 1500-meter race. The decathlon has ten track and field events, with running, jumping and throwing contests.

People thought it was impossible for an athlete to compete in both the pentathlon and the decathlon. So everyone was surprised when Thorpe won gold medals in both events. When the King of Sweden presented Thorpe with his two gold medals, he said, Sir, you are the greatest athlete in the world. Thorpe was a simple and honest man. He just answered, Thanks, King.

特别提醒: 本题共5个小题,需要拉动答题框右边的滚动条使5个试题显示出来作答!!

[单选题] ◆ From the passage we learn that Jim Thorpe was born in _____.

A. India

B. Pennsylvania

C. Oklahoma

[答案]C

[单选题] ◆ According to the passage, most American Indian children loved all the following EXCEPT _____.

A. fishing

B. singing

C. swimming

[答案]B

[单选题] ◆ Jim Thorpe started to play sports _____.

A. before he was 9 years old

B. when he was 16 years old

C. when he was 24 years old

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