

单选 (每题1分 , 共15分)

1. ---Did you see Harry just now?

---No, I _____ computer games.

- A. have played B. am playing C. had played D. was playing

2. As China grows stronger and stronger, Chinese _____ all over the world.

- A. teaches B. is teaching C. taught D. is taught

3. Over the last 3 decades, the number of people taking part in voluntary work _____ sharply.

- A. was increasing B. has increased C. had increased D. will be increasing

4. You don't look well, you _____ see the doctor.

- A. ought to B. may C. can D. might

5. The Alibaba Group, _____ was founded in 1999, has become China's largest-commerce company.

- A. which B. what C. whose D. where

6. It _____ for two weeks, and the whole area is flooded.

- A. had rained B. rains C. would rain D. has been raining

7. You _____ be careful with the camera. It costs!

- A. must B. may C. can D. will

8. I've known Sarah for nearly ten years. She _____ once my customer.

- A. is B. has been C. was D. had been

9. Exactly _____ the potato was introduced into Europe is uncertain, but it was probably around 1565.

- A. whether B. when C. why D. how

10. —Have you told Mr. Smith about the meeting?

—Not yet. I _____ him in a minute.

- A. called B. call C. will call D. have called

11. The young couple, who returned my lost wallet, left _____ I could ask for their names.
A. while B. before C. after D. since
12. Meyer and his team were the first people _____ how the disease spreads from animals to human.
A. showing B. show C. to show D. shown
13. With all the problems _____, we felt very happy.
A. settled B. to settle C. being settled D. settling
14. Our English teacher is very strict not only _____ all his own work, but _____ every one of us.
A. with; in B. in; with C. in; to D. about; on
15. With children, if you say "no", you have to mean _____.
A. that B. this C. it D. one

完形填空 (每题1分 , 共20分)

16. It was Mother's Day and I was shopping at the local supermarket with my five-year-old son, Tenyson. As we were 1, we realized that only minutes earlier an 2 woman had fallen over at the entrance and hit her head on the ground. 3 was with her, but there was blood everywhere and the woman was embarrassed and clearly in shock. 4, a lot of people stopped to help out. 5 we were walking towards the scene, Tenyson became very 6 about what had happened to the elderly couple. He 7 to me, "Mom, it's not much fun falling over in front of 8." Seeing that there was a flower stall (摊位) at the front of the supermarket, he added, "Why shouldn't we 9 the lady a flower? It will make her feel better." I was 10 that he'd come up with this 11 idea. So we went over and told the flower seller 12 we wanted. "Just take it," she replied. "I 13 take your money for such a wonderful 14." By now medical staff had arrived, and were 15 the injured woman. We gave the flower to the woman's husband and I told him it was 16 my son. At that, the old man started crying and said, "Thank you very much." He then turned to me, "You have a 17 son. Happy Mother's Day to you." The man bent down and gave his wife the flower, telling her who it was from. 18 being badly hurt, the old lady looked up at Tenyson with 19 in her eyes and gave him a little 20.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1. A. stopping | B. driving | C. moving | D. leaving |
| 2. A. elderly | B. awful | C. honest | D. injured |
| 3. A. The seller | B. My son | C. The crowd | D. Her husband |
| 4. A. Fortunately | B. Particularly | C. Interestingly | D. Importantly |
| 5. A. If | B. Since | C. Unless | D. While |

- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 6. A. guilty | B. curios | C. worried | D. angry |
| 7. A. shouted | B. lied | C. said | D. answered |
| 8. A. no one | B. everyone | C. someone | D. anyone |
| 9. A. buy | B. bring | C. leave | D. lend |
| 10. A. concerned | B. shocked | C. puzzled | D. amazed |
| 11. A. wise | B. innocent | C. sweet | D. crazy |
| 12. A. which | B. what | C. when | D. whether |
| 13. A. must not | B. needn't | C. may not | D. can't |
| 14. A. scene | B. deed | C. flower | D. habit |
| 15. A. checking with | B. praying for | C. operating on | D. looking after |
| 16. A. about | B. to | C. with | D. from |
| 17. A. wonderful | B. cheerful | C. successful | D. respectful |
| 18. A. Out of | B. Regardless of | C. Thanks to | D. As to |
| 19. A. pity | B. hope | C. love | D. pain |
| 20. A. smile | B. money | C. idea | D. comfort |

阅读理解 (每题2分 , 共34分)

17. Every man wants his son to be somewhat of a clone (克隆) , not in features but in footsteps. As he grows you also age, and your ambitions become more unachievable. You begin to realize that your boy, in your footsteps, could probably achieve what you hoped for. But footsteps can be muddied and they can go off in different directions.

My son Jody has hated school since day one in kindergarten. Science projects waited until the last moment. Book reports weren't written until the final threat.

I've been a newspaperman all my adult life. My daughter is a university graduate working toward her master's degree in English. But Jody? when he entered the tenth grade he became a "vo-tech" student (技校学生) . They're called "motorheads" by the rest of the student body.

When a secretary in my office first called him "motorhead", I was shocked. "Hey, he's good kid," I wanted to say. "And smart, really."

I learned later that motorheads are, indeed, different. They usually have dirty hands and wear dirty work clothes. And they don't often make school honor rolls (光荣榜) .

But being the Parent of a motorhead is itself an experience in education. We who labor in clean shirts in offices don't have the abilities that motorheads have. I began to learn this when I had my car crashed. The cost to repair it was estimated at \$ 800. " Hey, I can fix it. " said Jody. I doubted it, but let him go ahead, for I had nothing to lose.

My son, with other motorhead, fixed the car. They got parts (零件) from a junkyard, and ability from vo-tech classes. The cost was \$ 25 instead of \$ 800.

Since that first repair job, a broke air-conditioner, a non-functioning washer and a non-toasting toaster have been fixed. Neighbors and co-workers trust their car repairs to him.

These kids are happiest when doing repairs They joke and laugh and are living in their own relaxed world. And their minds are bright despite their dirty hands and clothes.

I have leamed a lot from my motorhead: publishers need printers, engineers need mechanics , and architects need builders. Most important I have learned that fathers don't need clones in footsteps or anywhere else.

My son may never make the school honor roll. But he made mine.

(1) What used to be the author's hope for his son?

- A. To avoid becoming his clone.
- B. To look like him in appearance.
- C. To reach the author's unachieved goals.
- D. To develop in a different direction.

(2) What can we learn about the authors children?

- A. His daughter does better in school.
- B. His daughter has got a master's degree.
- C. His son tried hard to finish homework.
- D. His son couldn't write his book reports.

(3) The author let his son repair the car because he believed that ____ .

- A. his son had the ability to fix it
- B. it would save him much time
- C. other motorheads would come to help
- D. it wouldn't cause him any more loss

(4) What did the author realize in the end?

- A. is important for one to make the honor roll.
- B. It is unwise to expect your child to follow your path.
- C. Architects play a more important role than builders.
- D. Motorheads have greater ability than office workers.

18. When John was growing up, other kids felt sorry for him. His parents always had him weeding the garden, carrying out the garbage and delivering newspapers. But when John reached adulthood. he was better off than his childhood playmates. He had more job satisfaction, a better marriage and was healthier. Most of all he was happier. Far happier.

These are the findings of a 40-year study that followed the lives of 456 teenage boys from Boston. The study showed that those who had worked as boys enjoyed happier and more productive lives than those who had not. "Boys who worked in the home or community gained competence (能力) and came to feel they were worthwhile members of society, said George Vaillant, the psychologist (心理学家) who made the discovery. "And because they felt good about them."

Vaillant's study followed these males in great detail. Interviews were repeated at ages 25, 31 and 47. Under Vaillant, the researchers compared the men's mental-health scores with their boyhood-activity scores. Points were awarded for part-time jobs, housework effort in school, and ability to with problems.

The link between what the men had done as boys and how they turned out as adults was surprisingly sharp. Those who had done the most boyhood activities were twice as likely to have warm relations with a wide variety of people, five times as likely to be well paid and 16 times less likely to have been unemployed. The researchers also found that IQ and family social and economic class made no real difference in how the boys turned out.

Working-at any age-is important. Childhood activities help a child develop responsibility, independence, confidence and competence-the underpinnings (基础) of emotional health. They also help him understand that people must cooperate and work toward common goals. The most competent adults are those who know how to do this. Yet work isn't everything. As Tolstoy once said, "One can live magnificently in this world if one knows how to work and how to love, to work for the person one loves and to love one's work."

(1) What do we know about John?

- A. He received little love from his family.
- B. He had few childhood playmates.
- C. He enjoyed his career and wattage.
- D. He was envied by others in his childhood.

(2) Vaillant's words in Paragraph 2 serve as _____. .

- A. a description of personal values and social values
- B. an analysis of how work was related to competence
- C. an example for parents' expectations of their children
- D. an explanation why some boys grew into happy men

(3) Vaillant's team got their findings by _____. .

- A. recording the boys' effort in school
- B. comparing different sets of scores
- C. evaluating the men's mental health
- D. measuring the men's problem solving ability

(4) What can be inferred from the last paragraph?

- A. Competent adults know more about love than work.
- B. Emotional health is essential to a wonderful adult life.
- C. Love brings more joy to people than work does.

D. Independence is the key to one's success.

19.

How Room Designs Affect Our Work and Feelings

Architects (建筑师) have long had the feeling that the places we live in can affect our thoughts, feelings and behaviors. But now scientists are giving this feeling an empirical (经验的 , 实证的) basis. They are discovering how to design spaces that promote creativity, keep people focused, and lead to relaxation.

Researches show that aspects of the physical environment can influence creativity. In 2007, Joan Meyers-Levy at the University of Minnesota, reported that the height of a room's ceiling affects how people think. Her research indicates that higher ceilings encourage people to think more freely, which may lead them to make more abstract connections. Low ceilings, on the other hand, may inspire a more detailed outlook.

In addition to ceiling height, the view afforded by a building may influence an occupant's ability to concentrate. Nancy wells and her colleagues at Cornell University found in their study that kids who experienced the greatest increase in greenness as a result of a family move made the most gains on a standard test of attention.

Using nature to improve focus of attention ought to pay off academically , and it seems to according to a study led by C. Kenneth Tanner, head of the School Design Planning Laboratory at the University of Georgia. Tanner and his team found that students in classrooms with unblocked views of at least 50 feet outside the window had higher scores on tests of vocabulary, language arts and maths than did students whose classrooms primarily overlooked roads and parking lots.

Recent study on room lighting design suggests that dim (a light helps people to loosen up. If that is true generally, keeping the light low during dinner or at parties could increase relaxation. Researchers of Harvard Medical School also discovered that furniture with rounded edges could help visitors relax.

So far scientists have focused mainly on public buildings. "We have a very limited number of studies, so we're almost looking at the problem through a straw (吸管)" architect David Allison says. "How do you take answers to very specific questions and make broad, generalized use of them? That's what we're all struggling with."

(1) What does Joan Meyers-Levy focus on in her research?

- A. Light.
- B. Ceilings.
- C. Windows.
- D. Furniture.

(2) The passage tells us that ____ .

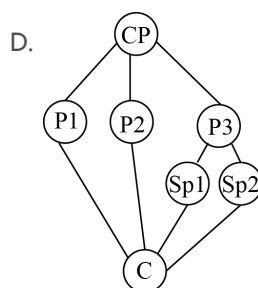
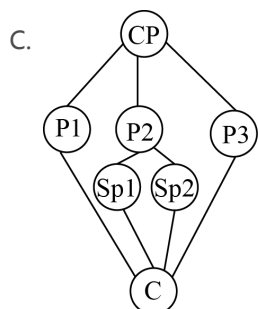
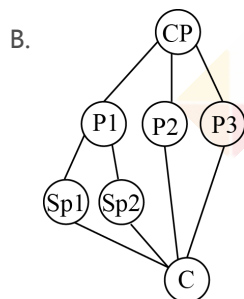
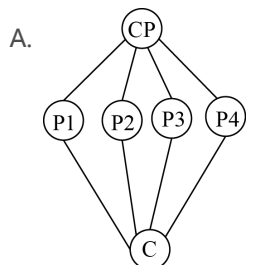
- A. the shape of furniture may affect people's feelings
- B. lower ceilings may help improve students' creativity
- C. children in a dim classroom may improve their grades
- D. students in rooms with unblocked views may feel relaxed

(3) The underlined sentence in the last paragraph probably means that _____ .

- A. the problem is not approached step by step
- B. the researches so far have faults in themselves
- C. the problem is too difficult for researchers to detect
- D. research in this area is not enough to make generalized

(4) Which of the following shows the organization of the passage?

CP: Central point P: Point Sp: Sub-point (次要点) C: Conclusion



20.

How Can I Fight Laziness?

Lazy people will never amount to anything in life. However, laziness can be defeated once a few changes have been made in your mind.

1 Many people always lack sleep, since they stay up too late and get up too early to prepare for work. These people have little motivation (动力) once they arrive home. Laziness works hand in hand with a lack of motivation and a tendency to put off things. By adjusting your sleep schedule to provide a few more hours of meaningful rest, you can fight laziness throughout the day.

Another way to fight laziness is to change your mind from passive to active. Some people treat their lives as if they were pushed from task to task. Others take a more active method, viewing each task as a challenge they must overcome alone. 2

Some people fight laziness by removing the temptations (诱惑) that are around them . A television in the living room may provide entertainment, but watching too much TV/often contributes to laziness. 3 Complete a few tasks and reward yourself with what you enjoy, such as good dinner or a film.

Laziness can also be a lasting problem at home. Couples and children may all have different energy levels, but laziness can be spread if not dealt with immediately. 4 Be the first to collect and wash dishes after a meal. Others in the home may finally follow your example and perform their own task. It is difficult to practice laziness when you are surrounded by motivated people.

5 Enough exercise and a balanced diet can help you to develop a healthy lifestyle, thus enabling you to have more energy and help lift your spirits.

- A. With strong determination, you will be able to achieve your goal.
- B. One way to fight laziness is to get enough sleep.
- C. Finally, taking exercise regularly can help you fight laziness.
- D. Laziness sets in when you no longer feel in charge of your own life .
- E. To fight family laziness, set an example.
- F. Knowing how to fight laziness is important.
- G. Create a reward system for yourself, just as parents do for a child .

单词拼写(共10小题，每小题0.5分，共5分)

- 21. The city was completely d _____ by the earthquake.
- 22. We d _____ the Christmas tree with lights and gifts.
- 23. All the participants were required to sign in as they entered the hall to a _____ the meeting.
- 24. Without family's s _____ , I do not know where I would be now.
- 25. Please accept my warmest c _____ on this 20th anniversary of the founding of your business.
- 26. I will g _____ from Peking University this July. I have majored in accounting.
- 27. After _____ (退休) , I will take some art classes and spend more time with my family.

28. Everyone is e _____ (平等的) under the law.

29. The _____ (传统的) friendship between our two countries dates back to ancient days.

30. I still had many friends there, _____ (包括) Bruce.

翻译句子(共6小题，每小题1分，共6分)

31. 要改变这种局面，在我看来，老师和学生应该一起努力。

To change this situation, _____ , the teachers and the students should work together.

32. 如果你想申请我所在单位的工作，我可以替你美言几句。

If you want to _____ a job at the office where I work, I'll put in a good word for you.

33. 英吉利海峡把英国和法国分开了。

English Channel _____ England _____ France.

34. 盖比和他们认为的一样坚强，我希望她能够渡过难关。

Gabby is as tough as they think , and I am hopeful that she's going to _____ .

35. 他在16岁的时候就对设计方面表达出强烈的兴趣。

He _____ in designing when he was 16.

36. 对于服务，她没有什么可抱怨的。

As to the service, she has nothing to _____ .

短文填空(共10空，每空0.5分，共5分)

37. Tu Youyou, an 84-year-old researcher at the China Academy of Traditional Chinese Medicine, was given the Nobel Prize in Medicine on Oct 5th. She is the f 1 Chinese citizen who has w 2 a Nobel Prize in science. Tu d 3 a new drug for malaria. The disease infects around 200 million people and kills about half a million people each year. In the late 1960s, Tu and her workmates joined a government p 4 to find a new malaria drug. In 1971, after f 5 more than 190 times, Tu f 6 made an extract called qinghaosu that was effective a 7 malaria. It has s 8 millions of lives. The discovery is also a gift to mankind from traditional Chinese medicine. It has greatly I 9 human health and r 10 suffering.

书面表达(15分)

38. 你的英国朋友Tom将来你家共度除夕，你打算当天下午去地铁站接他。请你用英文写一封电子邮件，告知他相关信息。

1. 你们全家都欢迎他；
2. 接他的地点和时间：地铁四号线中关村站西北出口，2月18日下午4点；
3. 晚上的主要安排：.....

注意：1. 词数100左右；

2. 所有要点必须包括在内；
3. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

Dear Tom,

How is everything going? _____

Best wishes

LiHua

