I. 词性转换。用所给单词的正确形式填空(10%)

例如：

Mom bought me a \_\_\_\_\_(love) cat yesterday.

**II.**英汉短语翻译(5%)

例如：

1）英译汉：Open sea→ 公海 ；

2）汉译英：做填字游戏→to do a crossword puzzle

**III.**语法综合考察(选择最佳答案填空) **(10%)**

例如：

I enjoy \_\_\_\_\_\_English.

**A. learning**B. learn C. to learn D. learned

IV. 完型填空**(10%)**

例如：

As the pace of life continues to increase, we are fast losing the art of relaxation. 1 you are in the habit of rushing through life, being on the go from morning till night, it is hard to 2 down. But relaxation is 3 for a healthy mind and body.

Stress is a 4 part of everyday life and there is no way to 5 it. In fact, it is not the bad thing that it is often supposed to be. A 6 amount of stress is important to provide motivation and give 7 to life. It is only when the stress gets out of control 8 it can lead to poor performance and 9 health.

The amount of stress a person can bear 10 very much on the individual. Some people are not afraid of stress, and such 11 are obviously chief material for managerial responsibilities. Others lose heart at first 12 of unusual difficulties. When exposed to stress, in 13 form, we react both chemically and physically. In fact we make a choice between 14 and fight. And in more ancient days the choices made the 15 between life and death. The crises (危机) we meet today are 16 to be so extreme, but however little the stress, it requires the same response. It is when such a reaction 17 long, through continued exposure to stress, that health becomes 18 . Such serious conditions as high blood pressure and heart diseases have 19 links with stress. 20 we cannot remove stress from our lives we need to find ways to deal with it. It would be unwise to do so even if we could.

So what do you think of stress? What is your way to deal with it?

1. A.When B.While C.Once D.As

2. A.slow B.calm C.get D.turn

3. A.unnecessary B.satisfied C.useful D.necessary

4. A.physical B.natural C.hard D.terrible

5. 40.A.tolerate B.solve C.avoid D.accept

6. 41.A.sure B.certain C.large D.great

7. 42.A.purpose B.resource C.influence D.instruction

8. 43.A.when B.why C.that D.how

9. 44.A.ill B.good C.strong D.weak

10. 45.A.insists B.depends C.calls D.spends

11. 46.A.patterns B.personalities C.situations D.characters

12. 47.A.glance B.view C.sight D.impression

13. 48.A.whichever B.whatever C.however D.whenever

14. 49.A.peace B.fright C.pressure D.heaviness

15. 50.A.decision B.promise C.difference D.choice

16. 51.A.unlikely B.likely C.necessary D.probable

17. 52.A.continues B.lives C.stands D.lasts

18. 53.A.balanced B.injured C.endangered D.changeable

19. 54.A.established B.achieved C.found D.developed

20. 55.A.Unless B.Since C.Because D.As

V. 英译汉 (20%) 所给参考书课文翻译（每题2-4句话）

例如：

When I was still a boy, I came to the conclusion that there were three grades of thinking; and I myself could not think at all.

VI. 汉译英（10%）。课后练习单句翻译。

例如：

一般情况下，年轻人总是对现在和未来更有兴趣。

VII. 阅读理解 (20%)

例如：

**Passage 1**

O. Henry was a pen name used by an American writer of short stories. His real name was William Sydney Porter. He was born in North Carolina in 1862. As a young boy he lived an exciting life. He did not go to school for very long, but he managed to teach himself everything he needed to know. When he was about 20 years old, O. Henry went to Texas, where he tried different jobs. He first worked on a newspaper, and then had a job in a bank, when some money went missing from the bank O. Henry was believed to have stolen it. Because of that, he was sent to prison. During the three years in prison, he learned to write short stories. After he got out of prison, he went to New York and continued writing. He wrote mostly about New York and the life of the poor there. People liked his stories, because simple as the tales were, they would finish with a sudden change at the end, to the reader’s surprise.

1. In which order did O. Henry do the following things?

A. Lived in New York. B. Worked in a bank.

C. Travelled to Texas. D. Was put in prison.

2. People enjoyed reading O. Henry’s stories because

A. they had surprise endings B. they were easy to understand

C. they showed his love for the poor D. they were about New York City

3. O. Henry went to prison because .

A. people thought he had stolen money from the newspaper

B. he broke the law by not using his own name

C. he wanted to write stories about prisoners

D. people thought he had taken money that was not his

4. What do we know about O. Henry before he began writing?

A. He was well-educated. B. He was not serious about his work.

C. He was devoted to the poor. D. He was very good at learning.

5. Where did O. Henry get most material for his short stories?

A. His life inside the prison. B. The newspaper articles he wrote.

C. The city and people of New York. D. His exciting early life as a boy.

**Passage 2**

When we see well, we do not think about our eyes very often. It is only when we cannot see perfectly that we realize how important our eyes are.

People who are near-sighted can only see things that are very close to their eyes, Everything else seems blurry(=unclear). Many people who do a lot of work, such as writing, reading and sewing become near—sighted. Then

People who are far-sighted suffer from just the opposite problem. They can see things that are far away, but they have difficulty in reading a book unless they hold it at arm’s length. If they want to do much reading ,they must get glasses, too.

Other people do not see clearly because their eyes are not exactly the right shape. They have what is called astigmatism (散光). This, too, can be corrected by glasses. Some people’s eyes become cloudy because of cataracts (白内障). Long ago these people often became blind. Now, however, it is possible to operate on the cataracts and remove them.

Having two good eyes is important for judging distances. Each eye sees things from a slightly different angle (角度). To prove this to yourself, look at an object our of one eye; then look at the same object out of your other eye. You will find the object’s relation to the background and other things around it has changed. The difference between these two different eye views helps us to judge how far away an object is. People who have only one eye cannot judge distance as people with two eyes.

6. We should take good care of our eyes .

A. only when we can see well

B. only when we cannot see perfectly

C. even if we can see well

D. only when we realize how important our eyes are

7. When things far away seem indistinct(模糊不清) , one is probably .

A. near-sighted B. far-sighted

C. astigmatic D. suffering from cataracts

8. The underlined word suffer in the third paragraph probably means .

A. experience B. imagine

C. feel pain D. are affected with

9. Having two eyes instead of one is particularly useful for .

A. seeing at night B. seeing objects far away

C. looking over a wide area D. judging distances

10. People who suffer from astigmatism have .

A. one eye bigger than the other

B. eyes that are not exactly the right shape

C. a difficulty that can be corrected by an operation

D. an eye difficulty that cannot be corrected by glasses

VIII. 作文(15%)

例如：Write a composition of about 200 words on the topic：

My idea about credit card