

英语试题

(选择题部分)

第一部分：英语知识运用（共两节，满分30分）

第一节：单项填空（共20题，每小题0.5分，满分10分）

从A、B、C和D四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题纸将该选项标号涂黑。

1. —Hey, can I ask you a favor?

=====

A. Here you are B. just as I thought C. how is it going? D. what can I do for you?

2. Mary worked here as a ____-secretary and ended up getting a full-time job with the company.

A. pessimistic B. temporary C. previous D. cautious

3. I ____ myself more-----it was a perfect day.

A. should n't have enjoyed B. need n't have enjoyed

C. would n't have enjoyed D. could n't have enjoyed

4. As the world's population continues to grow, the ____ of food becomes more and more of a concern.

A. worth B. supply C. package D. list

5. The children, ____ had played the whole day long, were worn out.

A. all of what B. all of which C. all of them D. all of whom

6. If we leave right away, ____ we'll arrive on time.

A. hopefully B. curiously C. occasionally D. gradually

7. ____ how others react to the book you have just read creates an added pleasure.

A. Hearing B. Hear C. Having heard D. To be hearing

8. Eye doctors recommend that a child's first eye exam ____ at the age of six months old.

A. was B. be C. were D. is

9. When the group discussion is nearing its end, make sure to ____ it with important points.

A. conclude B. lead C. avoid D. hold

10. During the last three decades, the number of people participating in physical fitness programs ____ sharply.

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

11. Half of ____ surveyed in 16 countries say they go first to their closest friend to share their deepest wishes and darkest fears.

A. these B. some C. ones D. those

12. A good listener takes part in the conversation, ____ ideas and raising questions to keep the talk

flowing.

A.realizing B.copying C.offering D.misunderstanding

13.The museum will open in the spring with an exhibition and a viewing platform____visitors can watch the big glasshouses being built.

A.what B.where C.when D.why

14.It will be a big help if you go to the store and get what we need for dinner.____,I'll set the table.

A.As a result B.On the whole C.In the meanwhile D.As a matter of fact

15.People develop____preference for a particular style of learning at____early age and these preferences affect learning.

A.a; an B.a;不填 C.不填;the D.the ;an

16. The only way to succeed at the highest level is to have total belief____you are better than anyone else on the sports field.

A.how B,that C.which D.whether

17.Bears____fat stores throughout the summer and fall to have energy enough to last them through their winter sleep.

A.pack up B.build up C.bring up D.take up

18.If what your friend comes up with surprise you ,don't reject it immediately.____,imagine that it is true.

A/Thus B.Besides C.Rather D.Otherwise

19.There are some health problems that, when ____ in time, can become bagger ones later on.

A.not treated B,not being treated C.not to be treated D.not having been treated

20.-----Excuse me, but could I trouble you for some change?

-----_____.Will pennies do?

A. I know B.Never mind C.I am sure D.Let me see

第二节 完型填空（共20小题，每小题1分， 满分20分）

阅读下面短文， 掌握其大意， 然后从21到40各题所给的4个选项 A,B,C和D中选出最佳选项， 并在答题纸上将该选项标号涂黑。

Last spring, I was fortunate to be chosen to participate in an exchange study. In my application letter, I was careful to 21 how much I wanted to see France; evidently, my excitement really came through in my words. Once I 22 that I was going, all I could think about was the fun of foreign travel and all sorts of new and 23 friends. Whiling travelling was inspiring and meeting people was 24, nothing about my term in France was what I 25.

The moment I arrived in Paris, I was 26 by a nice French couple who could become my host parents. My experience was joyous and exiting 27. I received some shocking news from my parents; there had been a death in host parents 'extended family. They had travel outside France for several weeks. That afternoon, I had to 28 out of one family's house and into another. The exchange coordinator told me,

I'd have a 29 this time and asked whether I could share a bedroom with a English speaker. To avoid the temptation(诱惑) to 30 my native language, I asked not to be 31 with an English-speaking language roommate. When I got to my new room , I 32 myself new roommate Paolo, a Brazilian(巴西人) the people . Whom I was surprised to find playing one of my favorite Cos! In just a few hours, we knew we would be good friends for the rest of the 33.

I left France with many 34, so when people asked me what my favorite part of this trip was, they are always 35 hear me talk about my Brazilian friend Paolo and the scores of the weekdays in class, weeknights on the town, and weekends 36 France we enjoyed together. I love know people 37 seem so different, but end up being so 38. the most valuable lesson , I gained from the studying in France wasn't just to respect the French people 39 to respect all people , for your next best friend could be just a continent away. I would recommend exchange program to anyone who wants to experience foreign cultures and gain meaningful 40.

- | | | | | |
|----|----------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 21 | A discuss | B express | C announce | D argue |
| 22 | A approved | B knew | C warned | D denied |
| 23 | A stubborn | B anxious | C universal | D interesting |
| 24 | A boring | B upsetting | C exiting | D promising |
| 25 | A expected | B liked | C doubted | D feared |
| 26 | A sponsored | B witnessed | C greeted | D supported |
| 27 | A until | B when | C since | D while |
| 28 | A move | B travel | C walk | D rush |
| 29 | A housekeeper | B leader | C roommate | D colleague |
| 30 | A learn | B appreciate | C speak | D master |
| 31 | A combined | B fitted | C involved | D placed |
| 32 | A added | B introduced | C devoted | D adapted |
| 33 | A term | B week | C month | D vacation |
| 34 | A presents | B suitcase | C stories | D dreams |
| 35 | A surprised | B disturbed | C embarrassed | D connected |
| 36 | A studying | B exploring | C describing | D investigating |
| 37 | A need | B shall | C must | D can |
| 38 | A generous | B independent | C similar | D distant |
| 39 | A and | B but | C or | D so |
| 40 | A instructions | B friendships | C facts | D data |

第二部分 阅读理解(第一节20小题, 第二节5小题, 每小题2分, 满分50分)

第一节, 阅读下面材料, 根据所给的4个选项 A,B,C和D中选出最佳选项, 并在答题纸上将该选项标号涂黑。

A

No one knows for sure when advertising first started. It is possible that it grows out of the discovery that some people did certain kinds of work better than others did them. That led to the conception of specialization, which means that people would specialize or focus on doing one special job.

Let's take a man we'll call Mr. Fielder, for example, he did everything connected with farming. He planted seeds, tended the fields and harvest and sold his crops. At the same time, he did many other jobs on the farm. However, he didn't make the bricks for his house, cut his rees into boards, make the plows, or any of the other hundreds of things a farm needs. Instead, he got them from people who specialized in doing each of those things.

Suppose there was another man we shall call Mr. Plowright. Using what he knew about farming and working with iron, Mr. Plowright, invented a plow that made farming easier. Mr. Plowright did not really like farming himself and wanted to specialize in really good plows. Perhaps, he thought, other farmers will trade what they grow for one of my plows.

How did Mr. Plowright let people know what he was doing? Why, he advertised, of course. First, he opened a shop and then he put up a sign outside the shop to attract customers. That sign may have no more than a plow carved into a piece of wood and a simple arrow pointed to the shop door. It was probably all the information people needed to find Mr. Plowright and his really good plows.

Many historians believe that the first outdoor signs were used about five thousand years ago. Even before most people could read, they understood such signs. Shopkeepers would carve into stone, clay or wood symbols for the products they had for sale.

A *medium* in advertising talk is the way you communicate your message. You might say the first medium used in advertising was signs with symbols. The second medium was audio, or sound although that term isn't used exactly the way we used today. Originally just human voice and maybe some simple instruments, such as a bell, were used to get people's attention.

A crier, in a historical sense, isn't someone who seeped easily. It is someone, probably a man with a voice loud enough to be heard over the other noises of a city. In ancient Egypt, shopkeepers may hire such a person to spread the news about their products. Often these earliest forms of advertising involved a newly arrived ship loaded with goods. Perhaps the crier describes the goods, explained where they came from and praised their quality. His job was, in other words, not too different from a TV or radio commercial in today's world.

41 what probably led the start of advertising?

- A the discovery of iron B the specialization of labor
C the appearance of new jobs D the development of farm techniques

42 to advertise his plow, Mr. Plowright

- A praised his plows in public B placed a sign outside the shop

- C hung an arrow pointing to the shop D showed his products to the customers
- 43 the writer makes up the two stories of Mr. Fielder and Mr. Plowright in order to
- A explain the origin of advertising B predict the future of advertising
- C expose the problem in advertising D provide suggestions for advertising
- 44 in ancient Egypt was a crier was probably someone who
- A owned a ship
- B had the loudest voice
- C ran a shop selling goods to farmers
- D functioned like today's TV or commercial
- 44 the last two paragraphs are mainly about
- A the history of advertising B the benefits of advertising
- C the early forms of advertising D the basic design of advertising

B

Below is a selection from a popular science book.

If blood is red ,why are veins(静脉)blue?

Actually, veins are not blue at all. They are more of a clear, yellowish color. Although blood looks red when it's outside the body, when it's sitting in a vein near the surface of the skin, it's more of a dark reddish purple color. At the right depth, these blood-filled veins reflect less red light than the surrounding skin, making them look blue by comparison.

Which works harder, your heart or your brain?

That kind of depends on whether you're busy thinking or busy exercising. Your heart works up to three times harder during exercise, and shifts enough blood over a lifetime to fill a supertanker. But ,in the long run, your brain probably tips it, because even when you 're sitting still your brain is using twice as much energy as your heart, and it takes four to five times as much blood to feed it .

Why do teeth fall out, and why don't they grow back in grown-ups?

Baby (or "milk ") teeth do not last long ; they fall out to make room for bigger, stronger adult teeth later on. Adult teeth fall out when they become damaged, decayed and infected by bacteria. Once this second set of teeth has grown in, you're done. When they're gone, they're gone. This is because nature figures you're set for life, and what controls regrowth of your teeth switches off.

Do old people shrink as they age?

Yes and no. Many people do get shorter as they age. But, when they do, it isn't because they're shrinking all over. They simply lose height as their spine(脊柱) becomes shorter and more curved due to disuse and the effects of gravity(重力) . Many (but not all) men and women do lose height as they get older. Men lose an average of 3-4 cm in height as they age, while women may lose 5cm or more. If you live to be 200 years old, would you keep shrinking till you were, like 60 cm tall, like a little boy

again? No, because old people don't really shrink! It is not that they are growing backwards --their legs, arms and backbones getting shorter. When they do get shorter, it's because the spine has shortened a little. Or, more often, become more bent and curved.

Why does spinning make you dizzy(眩晕的)?

Because your brain gets confused between what you're seeing and what you're feeling. The brain senses that you're spinning using special gravity-and motion-sensing organs in your inner ear, which work together with your eyes to keep your vision and balance stable. But, when you suddenly stop spinning the system goes out of control, and your brain thinks you're moving while you're not!

Where do feelings and emotions come from?

Mostly from an ancient part of the brain called the limbic system. All mammals have this brain area --from mice to dogs, cats, and humans. So all mammals feel basic emotions like fear, pain and pleasure. But since human feelings also involve other, newer bits of the brain, we feel more complex emotions than any other animal on the planet

If exercise wears you out, how can it be good for you?

Because our bodies adapt to everything we do to them. And as far as your body is concerned, it's "use it, or lose it"! It's not that exercise makes you healthy; it's more that a lack of exercise leaves your body weak and easily affected by disease.

46. When is the colour of blood in a vein near the surface of the skin?

- A. Blue.
- B. Light yellow.
- C. Red
- D. Dark reddish purple.

47. Why do some old people look a little shrunken as they age?

- A. Because their spine is in active use.
- B. Because they are more easily affected by gravity.
- C. Because they keep growing backwards.
- D. Because their spine becomes more bent.

48. Which of the following statements about our brain is true?

- A. In the long run, our brain probably works harder than our heart.
- B. When our brain senses the spinning, we will feel dizzy.
- C. The brains of the other mammals are as complex as those of humans.
- D. Our feelings and emotions come from the most developed area in our brain.

49. What is the main purpose of the selection?

- A. To give advice on how to stay healthy.
- B. To provide information about our body.
- C. To challenge new findings in medical research.
- D. To report the latest discoveries in medical science.

C

The baby monkey is much more developed at birth than the human baby. Almost from the moment it is born, the baby monkey can move around and hold tightly to its mother. During the first few days of its life the baby will approach and hold onto almost any large, warm, and soft object in its environment, particularly if that object also gives it milk. After a week or so, however, the baby monkey begins to avoid newcomers and focuses its attention on “mother”-----the real mother or the mother-substitute(母亲代替物).

During the first two weeks of its life warmth is perhaps the most important psychological(心理的) thing that a monkey mother has to give to its baby. The Harlows, a couple who are both psychologists, discovered this fact by offering baby monkeys a choice of two types of mother-substitutes ----one covered with cloth and one made of bare wire. If the two artificial mothers were both the same temperature, the little monkeys always preferred the cloth mother. However, if the wire model was heated, while the cloth model was cool, for the first two weeks after birth the baby monkeys picked the warm wire mother-substitutes as their favorites. Thereafter they switched and spent most of their time on the more comfortable cloth mother.

Why is cloth preferable to bare wire? Sometime that the Harlows called contact(接触) comfort seems to be the answer, and a most powerful influence it is. Baby monkeys spend much of their time rubbing against their mothers' skins, putting themselves in as close contact with the parent as they can. Whenever the young animal is frightened, disturbed, or annoyed, it typically rushes to its mother and rubs itself against her body. Wire does not “rub” as well as does soft cloth. Prolonged(长时间) “contact comfort” with a cloth mother appears to give the babies confidence and is much more rewarding to them than is either warmth or milk.

According to the Harlows, the basic quality of a baby's love for its mother is trust. If the baby is put into an unfamiliar playroom without its mother, the baby ignores the toys no matter how interesting they might be. It screams in terror and curls up into a furry little ball. If its cloth mother is now introduced into the playroom, the baby rushes to it and holds onto it for dear life. After a few minutes of contact comfort, it obviously begins to feel more secure. It then climbs down from the mother-substitute and begins to explore the toys, but often rushes back for a deep embrace (拥抱) as if to make sure that its mother is still there and that all is well. Bit by bit its fears of the new environment are gone and it spends more and more time playing with the toys and less and less time holding onto its “mother”.

50. Psychologically, what does the baby monkey desire most during the first two weeks of its life?

- A. Warmth B. Milk C. contact D. trust

51. After the first two weeks of their life, baby monkeys prefer the cloth mother to the wire mother because the former is _____.

- A. larger in size B. closer to them
 C. less frightening and less disturbing D. more comfortable to rub against
52. What does the baby monkey probably gain from prolonged "contact comfort"?
- A. Attention. B. Softness C. confidence D. interest .
53. It can be inferred that when the baby monkey feels secure, ____.
- A. it frequently rushes back for a deep embrace when exploring the toys
 B. it spends more time screaming to get rewards
 C. it is less attracted to the toys though they are interesting
 D. it cares less about whether its mother is still around
54. The main purpose of the passage is to ____.
- A. give the reasons for the experiment
 B. present the findings of the experiment.
 C. introduce the method of the experiment
 D. describe the process of the experiment

D

In 1974, after filling out fifty applications, going through four interviews, and winning one offer, I took what I could get ---- a teaching job at what I considered a distant wild area ; western New Jersey. My characteristic optimism was alive only when I reminded myself that I would be doing what I had wanted to do since I was fourteen---- teaching English.

School started, but I felt more and more as if I were in a foreign country. Was this rural area really New Jersey? My studies took a week off when hunting season began. I was told they were also frequently absent in late October to help their fathers make hay on the farms. I was a young woman from New York City, who thought that "Make hay while the sun shines" just meant to have a good time.

But, still, I was teaching English. I worked hard, taking time off only to eat and sleep. And then there was my sixth-grade class -----seventeen boys and five girls who were only six years younger than me. I had a problem long before I knew it. I was struggling in my work as a young idealistic teacher . I wanted to make literature come alive and to promote a love of the written word. The students wanted to throw spitballs and whisper dirty words in the back of the room

In college I had been taught that a successful educator should ignore bad behavior . So I did, confident that, as the textbook had said, the bad behavior would disappear as I gave my students positive attention. It sounds reasonable, but the text evidently ignored the fact that humans, particularly teenagers, rarely seem reasonable/ By the time my boss, who was also my taskmaster ,known to be the strictest, most demanding, most quick to fire inexperienced teachers, came into the classroom to observe me, the students exhibited very little good behavior to praise.

My boss sat in the back of the room. The boys in the class were making animal noises, hitting

each other while the girls their nails or read magazines. I just pretended it all was n't happening, and went on lecturing and tried to ask some inspiring questions. My boss, sitting in the back of the room, seemed to be growing bigger and bigger. After twenty minutes he left, silently. Visions of unemployment marches before my eyes.

I felt mildly victorious that I got through the rest of class without crying, but at my next free period I had to face him. I wondered if he would let me finish out the day. I walked to his office, took a deep breath, and opened the door.

He was gitting in his chair, and he looked at me long and hard. I said nothing. All I could think of was that I was not an English teacher; I had been lying to myself, pretending that everything was fine.

When he spoke, he said simply, without accusation, "You had nothing to say to them."

"You had nothing to say to them," he repeated, "No wonder they're bored. Why not get to the meat of the literature and stop talking about symbolism." Talk with them, not at them. And more important, why do you ignore their bad behavior?" We talked. He named my problems and offered solutions. We role played. He was the bad student, and I was the forceful, yet warm, teacher/

As the year progressed, we spent many hours discussing literature and ideas about human being. And their attentions, he helped me identify my weakness and my strengths. In short, he made a teacher of me by teaching me the reality of Emerson's words; "The secret to education lies in respecting the pupil."

Fifteen years later I still drive that same winding road to the same school. Thanks to the help I received that difficult first year, the school is my home now.

55. It can be inferred from the story that in 1974 _____.

- A. The writer became an optimistic person
- B. The writer was very happy about her new job
- C. It was rather difficult to get a job in the USA
- D. It was easy to get a teaching job in New Jersey

56. According to the passage, which of the following is most probably the writher's problem as a new teacher?

- A. She had blind trust in what she learnt at college.
- B. She did n't ask experienced teachers for advice.
- C. She took too much time off to eat and sleep.
- D. She did n't like teaching English literature

57. What is the writer's biggest worry after her taskmaster's observation of her class?

- A. She might lose her teaching job.
- B. She might lose her students' respect
- C. She could n't teach the same class any more .
- D. She could n't ignore her students' bad behavior any more

58.Which of the following gives the writher a sense of mild victory?

- A.Her talk about symbolism sounded convincing
- B.Her students behaved a little better than usual.
- C.She managed to finish the class without crying.
- D.She was invited for a talk by her boss after class.

59.The students behaved badly in the writer's classed because_____.

- A. they were eager to embarrass her
- B. she did n't really understand them
- C. they did n't regard her as a good teacher
- D. she did n't have a good command of English

60.The taskmaster's attitude towards the writer after his observation of her class can be best described as_____.

- A. cruel but encouraging
- B. Fierce but forgiving
- B. C.sincere and supportive
- D.angry and aggressive

第二节：下面文章中有5个段落需要添加首句（第61~65题）。请从以下选项（A、B、C、D、E和F）选出适合各段落的首句，并在答题纸上将相应选项的标号涂黑。选项中有一项是多余选项。

- A. Time can run out .
- B. Tomorrow won't be better
- C. Ideas need time to develop
- D. Your professor will be impatient
- E. You blow off your chances for help
- F. You're probably overestimating(高估)the pain.

Never put off until tomorrow what you can do today

Want to put off studying for the physics test? Or writing that thirty-page research paper on future uses of biotechnology? Sure you do? And who would n't ?But it's still a silly idea to put off doing something until a future time. Here's why.....

61._____The task will be still the same. It won't be any more fun and you still won't want to do it. As the deadline gets closer and closer, the task seems to become larger and larger if you have n't started the work. And the stress increased. Now not only do you have to write that paper, you have to do it under great pressure.

62._____Before you start, it seems that the task is unlikely to be accomplished. But you know what ?you're probably miscalculating . Get started----maybe on a small place-----and you'll discover that you have more resources and know more about the subject than you thought. Result? You won't experience nearly as much suffering as you expected to .Things are guaranteed----100percent----to get better.

63. _____ If you leave your work until the night before it's due, you give up the possibility of getting input from your professor. Professors regularly give advice----or at least a few useful tips----during office hours. Unfortunately, though, they don't usually hold office hours at midnight, so you'll be out of luck when you discover the night before the midterm that you have no idea how to do the questions that will count for two-thirds of your grade.

64. _____ Ever wonder why the professor assigns the paper two weeks before it's due? It's because he or she expects you to be thinking about the issue, or doing the research ,for two weeks. No, not every waking moment, but at least some of the time. After all, the professor could just as easily have given the assignment one week before it was due if he or she expected less thinking. Most college papers require you to have some kind of idea, then to spend some time thinking about it, revising it, and polishing it. When you throw together a paper or a report at the last minute, your ideas are half-baked. And your professor will know it.

65. _____ If you put things off till the last minute, you might find that you haven't budgeted enough minutes to finish the necessary tasks. It's the easiest thing in the world to miscalculate how long it'll take to do all the work especially when new issues arise---like illness, family problems, computer breakdowns, trouble at work, and all the other things ---as you're thinking through your paper argument or preparing yourself for the coming test. If you keep delaying, you don't allow yourself time for those various life events that have an adverse(不利的)effect on your ability to complete your assignment.

非选择题部分（共40分）

第三部分 写作（共两节,满分40分）

第一节 短文改错（共10小题，每小题1分，满分10分）

下面短文中有10处错误。请在有错误的地方增加，删除或修改某个单词

增加：在缺词处加一个漏词符号(Λ)，并在其下面写上该加的词。

删除：把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉。

修改：在错的词下划一横线，并在该词下面写上修改后的词。

注意：1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词；

2. 只允许修改10处，多者(从第11处起)不计分。

Dear Diary,

Here I am in the middle of a city, 350 miles far away from our farmhouse. Do you want to know why we move last week? Dad lost his job, and as Mom explained, "He was lucky to find other one". His new job meant I had to say goodbye to my classmate, my school or just everything else I love in

the world . To make matters bad, now I have to share a room with my younger sister, Maggie. Tomorrow is first day of school. I am awfully tiring, but I know I'll never fall sleep.

Good night and remember, you , dear diary, is my only souvenir from my past life and my only friend.

Yours,
Rosemary

第二节：书面表达(满分30分)

请以“one thing I'm proud of”为题， 用英语写一篇100—120个词的短文，记述一见你自己认为要求如下：

1. 记述事情经过
2. 简要说明你感到得意的原因或从中得到的启示

注意： 文章的标题已给出（不计词数）.

One Thing I'm Proud of