

单选题

1. Every means \_\_\_\_\_ but it's not so effective.  
A have been tried B has been tried C have tried D has tried
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is known to all, too much stress can cause disease.  
A Which B That C It D As
3. His proposal that the direction of the company's development \_\_\_\_\_ sounds reasonable.  
A must change B be changed C changes D is changed
4. Only after the storm was over \_\_\_\_\_.  
A could we start off B we could start off C had we started off D we had started off
5. \_\_\_\_\_ on the grassland, I watched the clouds and listened to the singing of the birds.  
A Lying B Laying C Lied D Laid
6. By the time class was over, the rain \_\_\_\_\_.  
A will stop B would stop C had stopped D have stopped
7. Children who are overprotected by their parents may become \_\_\_\_\_.  
A hurt B spoiled C damaged D harmed
8. Your explanation is still not easy enough to understand. Could you give any \_\_\_\_\_ examples?  
A specific B special C specialist D spare
9. I have no \_\_\_\_\_ to the plan, so long as it does not cost too much.  
A refusal B comment C idea D objection
10. It may be five to ten years \_\_\_\_\_ we can test this medicine on human patients.  
A since B after C before D when
11. This plant was severely punished by the government for \_\_\_\_\_ pollutant into water.  
A relieving B relaxing C releasing D recycling
12. We can't \_\_\_\_\_ his plan, for it's exactly far beyond what we have expected.  
A go long with B get on with C give in to D get out of
13. Most people have come to realize that it is high time the government \_\_\_\_\_ further measures to control the air pollution.  
A must take B is taking C took D takes
14. The boy listed several examples \_\_\_\_\_ his viewpoints.  
A in support of B for support of C to support of D with support of
15. The place \_\_\_\_\_ the bridge is supposed to be built should be \_\_\_\_\_ the cross-river traffic is the heaviest.  
A which; where B at which; which C at which; where D which; in which
16. Thank you for all your hard work. I don't think we \_\_\_\_\_ it without you.  
A can manage B could have managed C could manage D must have managed
17. —I can't find my purse anywhere.  
—You \_\_\_\_\_ have lost it while shopping.  
A may B can C should D would
18. We should learn from those \_\_\_\_\_ are always ready to help others.  
A who B whom C they D that
19. Mr. Smith said that he did not want to \_\_\_\_\_ any further responsibilities for he wasn't in charge of the business.  
A get on B look up C put up D take on

20. It was the training that he had as a young man \_\_\_\_\_ made him such a good engineer.

A has B what C which D that

### 阅读理解

#### Passage One

Everyone has got two personalities—the one that is shown to the world and the other that is secret and real. (1) You don't show your secret personality when you're awake because you can control your behavior, but when you're asleep, your sleeping position shows the real you. On a normal night, of course, you frequently change the positions. The important position is the one that you go to sleep.

If you go to sleep on your back, you're a very open person. You normally trust people and you are easily influenced by fashion or new ideas. You don't like to upset people, so you never express your real feelings.

If you sleep on your stomach, you are a rather secretive (深藏不露的) person. You worry a lot and you're always easily upset. You are very stubborn (顽固的), but you aren't very ambitious. You usually live for today, not for tomorrow. This means that you enjoy having a good time.

If you sleep curled up (蜷缩), you are probably a very nervous person. You have a low opinion of yourself, so you are very defensive. You're shy and you don't usually like meeting people. You prefer to be on your own. You're easily hurt.

If you sleep on your side, you have usually got a well-balanced personality. You know your strengths and weaknesses. You're usually careful. You have a confident personality. You sometimes feel anxious, but you don't often get depressed. You always say what you think, even if it annoys people.

1. According to the writer, you usually show your secret and real personality \_\_\_\_\_.

- A on a normal night
- B when you are asleep
- C when you are daydreaming
- D when you refuse to show yourself

2. What can be said about one's personality according to the passage?

- A Everyone has one personality.
- B Everyone has two personalities.
- C One's personality is unchangeable.
- D One's personality is popular

3. What kind of personality do they have if they sleep on their stomach?

- A They are open with others.
- B They like new ideas earlier than others.
- C They are secretive and easily upset.
- D They live only for tomorrow

4. The writer tends to think highly of the people who sleep on their side because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A they are stronger
- B they are careful and confident
- C they often like annoying people
- D they always show sympathy for people

5. What is the best title of the passage?

- A Sleeping Positions and Personalities
- B Feelings and Personalities
- C Types and Personalities
- D Types of Sleeping Positions

#### Passage Two

Crime is a serious problem in Britain. One sort of crime which particularly worries people is juvenile crime—that is, crimes committed by young people. For some years, juvenile crime has been increasing. There are two main sorts of juvenile crime: stealing and violence. Most people do not understand why young people commit these crimes. There are, I think, a large number of different reasons.

These crimes are not usually committed by people who are poor or in need. Young people often dislike and hate the adult world. They will do things to show that they are rebels. Also in Britain today it is easier for young people to commit crimes because they have more freedom to go where they like and more money to do what they like.

There are two other possible causes which are worth mentioning. More and more people in Britain live in large towns. In a large town no one knows who anyone else is or where they live. But in the village I come from crimes are rare because everyone knows everybody else.

Although it is difficult to explain, I think the last cause is very important. Perhaps there is something wrong with our society which encourages violence and crime. It is a fact that all the criminal children are exposed to films and reports about crime and violence. (2) Many people do not agree that this influences the young people, but I think that young people are very much influenced by the society they grow in. I feel that the fault may be as much with our whole society as with these young people.

1. From the passage we know that many British people are confused about \_\_\_\_\_.

- A the causes of juvenile crime
- B the rise of the crime rate
- C the problem of crime in their country
- D the various kinds of juvenile delinquency

2. One reason why young people in large cities are more likely to commit crimes is that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A they need more money
- B they are free to move
- C they live a better life
- D nobody knows anything about others

3. According to the passage, which groups of the following young people are LEAST likely to commit crimes?

- A Those living in big cities.
- B Those living in the countryside.
- C Those who are very poor.
- D Those who are in need of help

4. Unlike many others, the author holds that one important cause for juvenile delinquency is that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A young people nowadays do not like the adult world  
B young people in Britain today are freer than before  
C too many young people are influenced by crime and violence in films and newspapers  
D too many young people have come to live in big cities
5. According to the passage, which is to blame for juvenile crime, apart from the young people themselves?  
A The adult world. B Their parents. C The society. D The development of the cities.

### Passage Three

What you've always heard? We're eating way too much salt. The average American gets about 3.4 grams of sodium every day, far more than the upper limit of 2.3 grams recommended by the USDA. The Institute of Medicine estimates that reducing sodium intake nationwide could prevent 100,000 deaths every year.

The headlines now? It's time to get tough. The New York city health department recently kicked off a national effort to cut the amount of salt in packaged and restaurant food by 25 percent over five years. Eighty percent of the salt in the average person's diet comes from those sources, not from the saltshaker.

But wait! The benefits of salt reduction are surprisingly murky. At least 13 studies have tried to tease out what happens to people who choose to eat salty or not-so-salty food—and the results have pointed in every direction. (3) Some studies suggest that cutting salt protects the heart; others suggest that intense salt reduction can actually increase heart problems. What's needed, Dr. Michael Alderman says, is a randomized, controlled trial, in which people are put on different diets and followed for years. It's the only way to get a reliable answer, but it's never been done.

So what should you do? Go easy on processed foods and eat more produce. Those changes will improve your diet in a variety of ways and cut the amount of sodium you consume. If your blood pressure is high, work with your doctor to control it with drugs and lifestyle changes. If your blood pressure is healthy? At this point, there's no convincing reason for you to count every grain.

1. It is stated in Paragraph 1 that our sodium intake \_\_\_\_\_.  
A is within the healthy range  
B is a bit over the upper limit  
C is well below the lower limit  
D is far beyond what is necessary
2. The main sources of salt in our diet are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A home-made food and packaged food  
B restaurant food and saltshakers  
C restaurant food and packaged food  
D home-made food and saltshakers
3. What does the word "murky" (Para. 3) probably mean?  
A Significant. B Unclear. C Obvious. D Exaggerated
4. What does Dr. Michael Alderman say about a randomized, controlled trial?  
A It should be carried out.  
B It has been successfully conducted.  
C It is already under way.  
D It is too late to try it

5. As stated in the last paragraph, people with normal blood pressure \_\_\_\_\_.

- A should consider a change of their lifestyle
- B have every reason to be careful about sodium
- C do not have to take sodium too seriously
- D will not be affected by the amount of sodium taken in

#### Passage Four

It is natural for young people to be critical of their parents at times and to blame them for most of the misunderstandings between them. They have always complained, more or less justly, that their parents are out of touch with modern ways; that they are possessive and dominant; that they do not trust their children to deal with crises; that they talk too much about certain problems—and that they have no sense of humor, at least in parent-child relationships.

(4) I think it is true that parents often underestimate their teenage children and also forget how they themselves felt when young.

Young people often irritate their parents with their choices in clothes and hairstyles, in entertainers and music. This is not their motive. They feel cut off from the adult world into which they have not yet been accepted. So they create a culture and society of their own. Then, if it turns out that their music or entertainers or vocabulary or clothes or hairstyles irritate their parents, this gives them additional enjoyment. They feel they are superior, at least in a small way, and that they are leaders in style and taste.

Sometimes you are resistant and proud because you do not want your parents to approve of what you do. If they do approve, it looks as if you are betraying your own age group. But in that case, you are assuming that you are the underdog (失败者): you can't win but at least you can keep your honor. This is a passive way of looking at things. It is natural enough after long years of childhood, when you were completely under your parents' control. But it ignores the fact that you are now beginning to be responsible for yourself.

If you plan to control your life, cooperation can be part of that plan. You can charm others, especially your parents, into doing things the way you want. You can impress others with your sense of responsibility and initiative, so that they will give you the authority to do what you want to do.

1. The author is primarily addressing \_\_\_\_\_.

- A parents of teenagers
- B newspaper readers
- C teenagers
- D those who give advice to teenagers

2. The first paragraph is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.

- A the teenagers' criticism of their parents
- B misunderstandings between teenagers and their parents
- C the dominance of the parents over their children
- D the teenagers' ability to deal with crises

3. Teenagers tend to have strange clothes and hairstyles because they \_\_\_\_\_.

- A want to irritate their parents
- B have a strong desire to be leaders in style and taste
- C have no other way to enjoy themselves better
- D want to show their existence by creating a culture of their own

4. Teenagers do not want their parents to approve of whatever they do because they \_\_\_\_\_.

- A have a desire to be independent

B feel that they are superior in a small way to the adults

C are not likely to win over the adults

D have already been accepted into the adult world

5.To improve parent-child relationships, teenagers are advised to be \_\_\_\_\_.

A obedient B responsible C independent D co-operative

### 完形填空

As a general rule, all forms of activity lead to boredom when they are performed on a routine(常规) basis. As a matter of fact, we can see this 1 at work in people of all ages. For example, on Christmas morning, children are excited about playing with their new toys. But their 2 soon wears off and by January those same toys can be found put away in the basement. The world is full of half-filled stamp albums and unfinished models, each standing as a monument to someone's 3 interest. When parents bring home a pet, their child 4 bathes it and brushes its fur. Within a short time, however, the burden of caring for the animal is handed over to the parents. Adolescents enter high school with great 5 but are soon looking forward to graduation. The same is true of the young adults going to college. And then, how many adults, who now complain about the long drives to work, eagerly drove for hours at a time when they first 6 their driver's license? Before people retire, they usually 7 to do a lot of great things, 8 they never had time to do while working. But soon after retirement, the golfing, the fishing, the reading and all of the other pastimes become as boring as the jobs they 9. And, like the child in January, they go searching for new 10.

1.A principle B habit C weakness D power

2.A confidence B interest C anxiety D sorrow

3.A broad B passing C different D main

4.A silently B impatiently C gladly D worriedly

5.A courage B calmness C confusion D excitement

6.A required B obtained C noticed D discovered

7.A need B learn C start D plan

8.A which B what C that D who

9.A lost B chose C left D quit

10.A pets B toys C friends D colleagues

### 翻译

1. You don't show your secret personality when you're awake because you can control your behavior, but when you're asleep, your sleeping position shows the real you.

2. Many people do not agree that this influences the young people, but I think that young people are very much influenced by the society they grow in.

3. Some studies suggest that cutting salt protects the heart; others suggest that intense salt reduction can actually increase heart problems.

4. I think it is true that parents often underestimate their teenage children and also forget how they themselves felt when young.

作文

Directions: For this part, you are required to write a composition of about 100 words. Your writing should be based on the title and outline given below.

Should Customers Buy Cut-price Products?

1. 现在许多人都喜欢买打折商品;
2. 而另一些人认为越是打折的商品越不能买;
3. 你的看法。

单选题

BDBAA CBADC CBCAC BAADD

阅读理解

BBCBA

ADBCC

DCBAC

CADAD

完形填空

ABBCD BDACB

英译汉

1. 在醒着的时候，你不会表现出你隐藏的个性，因为你能控制你的行为，但在熟睡时，你的睡姿会展示自己真实的一面。
2. 许多人不同意这影响着年轻人，但我认为年轻人受他们所成长的社会的影响很大。
3. 一些研究表明减少食盐会保护心脏；另一些研究表明剧烈减少食盐量实际上会产生更多的心脏问题。
4. 父母经常低估他们十几岁的孩子，而且还会忘记他们自己年轻的感受，我认为这是真的。

作文(略)