

24. It is _____ found your lost watch.
A. he, that B. him, that C. him, who D. he, whom
25. If I _____ a boss, I would manage a big factory.
A. are B. was C. were D. be

III. 完形填空(15 小题,共 30 分)

阅读下列短文,并掌握其大意。然后从各题所给的四个选项中,选出一个最佳答案。

It was Friday. The football game was on Saturday and we were very excited. My brother was going to be the quarterback(美式足球进攻组织者)for our team. It was the first time he would be in that 26. He had been hoping to be the quarterback ever since he joined the team. He said, "That's the big job. That's the one that makes the big difference."

My mother said, "27, son. That's the big target, too. You know the other 28 want to knock you down. You can get hurt."

"Don't worry, I'm so 29 and I'm fast. Besides, I have great players who will 30 them from coming at me." my brother said.

I couldn't 31 well the whole night. I worried about my brother. My mother was 32 —he could get hurt.

The next morning, he 33 early to get to the game. When we got there, it was about to start. The 34 ran out on the field. My brother looked great. He saw us and 35.

Then it started. They were playing hard. One player in particular from the other team kept 36 at him. Then it happened. He knocked my brother down. My brother was slow to get up. My mother was screaming(尖叫). The coach ran out on the field. He told my brother to 37 some time on the bench. He was afraid he had been hurt.

My mother ran down to 38 on my brother. But all he did was a smile. "It's just a bruise(瘀伤). I'm fine. And don't worry, I'll be back. This is 39. I love leading the team."

After that game, my brother plays quarterback every Saturday. But my mother is still 40. She can't go to the games. She just waits at home and hopes to see him walking in smiling.

26. A. game B. list C. show D. place
27. A. Go ahead B. Take it easy C. Be careful D. Well done
28. A. parents B. players C. fans D. strangers
29. A. handsome B. healthy C. brave D. strong
30. A. stop B. help C. protect D. hide
31. A. behave B. play C. sleep D. dream
32. A. right B. sad C. angry D. excited
33. A. rested B. exercised C. left D. returned
34. A. family B. team C. coach D. crowd
35. A. laughed B. nodded C. greeted D. cheered
36. A. pointing B. shouting C. looking D. rushing

37. A. take B. waste C. save D. kill
38. A. call B. check C. operate D. breathe
39. A. funny B. easy C. great D. dangerous
40. A. proud B. disappointed C. anxious D. calm

IV. 阅读理解(15 小题,共 30 分)

阅读下列短文,并做短文后的题目。从四个选项中,选出能回答所提问题或完成所给句子的最佳答案。

A

Little Tommy was doing very badly in math. His parents had tried everything—tutors(家庭教师), cards, special learning centers—in short, everything they could think of. Finally they took Tommy to a catholic(天主教的) school.

After the first day, little Tommy came home with a very serious look on his face. He didn't kiss his mother hello. Instead, he went straight to his room and started studying. Books and papers were spread(铺开) out all over the room and little Tommy was hard at work. His mother was surprised. She called him down to dinner and as soon as he finished eating, he went back to his room, without a word. In no time he was back hitting the books as hard as before. This went on for some time, day after day while the mother tried to understand what was happening.

Finally, little Tommy brought home his report card. He quietly put it on the table and went up to his room and hit the books. His mom looked at it and to her surprise, little Tommy got an A in math. She could no longer hold her curiosity(好奇心). She went to his room and asked, "Son, what was it? Was it the nuns(修女)?"

Little Tommy looked at her and shook his head, "No."

"Well then," she asked again. "what was it?"

Little Tommy looked at her and said, "Well, on the first day of school, when I saw that man nailed(钉) to the plus sign(加号), I knew they weren't joking."

41. Why did Tommy's parents send him to a catholic school?
A. Because he could eat well there.
B. Because he could earn more about nuns.
C. Because his parents wanted him to do better in his math.
D. Because his parents didn't want him to learn math any more.
42. Tommy's mother felt surprised that his son _____.
A. was still the same as usual B. ate so much at dinner
C. kissed her hello after school D. worked hard but said little
43. "Hitting the books" means "_____" in Chinese.
A. 用功 B. 捶书 C. 发泄 D. 振作
44. The last sentence in the passage shows that _____.
A. Tommy felt sorry for the mail B. Tommy was afraid of being nailed
C. Tommy didn't like the plus sign D. Tommy liked playing jokes on others

45. From the passage, we can infer (推断) that _____.
- A. teachers should be strict with their students
 - B. mistaking (误解) might do good sometimes
 - C. a catholic school is much better than other ones
 - D. nuns are good at helping children with their math

B

Children have their own rules in playing games. They seldom need a referee (裁判) and rarely trouble to keep scores. They don't care much about who wins or loses, and it doesn't seem to worry them if the game is not finished. Yet, they like games that depend a lot on luck, so that their personal abilities cannot be directly compared. They also enjoy games that move in stages, in which each stage, the choosing of leaders, the picking-up of sides, or the determining of which side shall start, is almost a game in itself.

Grown-ups can hardly find children's games exciting, and they often feel puzzled at why their kids play such simple games again and again. However, it is found that a child plays games for very important reasons. He can be a good player without having to think whether he is a popular person, and he can find himself being a useful partner to someone of whom he is ordinarily afraid. He becomes a leader when it comes to his turn. He can be confident, too, in particular games in which it is his place to give orders, to pretend to be dead, to throw a ball actually at someone, or to kiss someone he has caught.

It appears to us that when children play a game, they imagine a situation under their control. Everyone knows the rules, and more importantly, everyone plays according to the rules. Those rules may be childish, but they make sure that every child has a chance to win.

46. What is true about children when they play games?
- A. They can stop playing any time they like.
 - B. They can test their personal abilities.
 - C. They want to pick a better team.
 - D. They don't need rules.
47. To become a leader in a game, the child has to _____.
- A. play well
 - B. wait for his turn
 - C. be confident in himself
 - D. be popular among his playmates
48. What do we know about grown-ups?
- A. They are not interested in games.
 - B. They find children's games too easy.
 - C. They don't need a reason to play games.
 - D. They don't understand children's games.
49. Why does a child like playing games?
- A. Because he can be someone other than himself.
 - B. Because he can become popular among friends.
 - C. Because he finds he is always lucky in games.

- D. Because he likes the place where he plays a game.

50. The writer believes that _____.
- A. children should make better rules for their games
 - B. children should invite grown-ups to play with them
 - C. children's games can do them a lot of good
 - D. children play games without reasons

C

When next year's crop of high-school graduates arrive at Oxford University in the fall of 2009, they'll be joined by a new face; Andrew Hamilton, the 55-year-old provost (教务长) of Yale, who'll become Oxford's vice-chancellor—a position equivalent to university president in America.

Hamilton isn't the only educator crossing the Atlantic. Schools in France, Egypt, Singapore, etc., have also recently made top-level hires from abroad. Higher education has become a big and competitive business nowadays, and like so many businesses, it's gone global. Yet the talent flow isn't universal. High-level personnel tend to head in only one direction: outward from America.

The chief reason is that American schools don't tend to seriously consider looking abroad. For example, when the board of the University of Colorado searched for a new president, it wanted a leader familiar with the state government, a major source of the university's budget. "We didn't do any global consideration," says Patricia Hayes, the board's chair. The board ultimately picked Bruce Benson, a 69-year-old Colorado businessman and political activist who is likely to do well in the main task of modern university presidents; fund-raising. Fund-raising is a distinctively American thing, since U. S. schools rely heavily on donations. The fund-raising ability is largely a product of experience and necessity.

Many European universities, meanwhile, are still mostly dependent on government funding. But government support has failed to keep pace with rising student number. The decline in government support has made funding-raising an increasing necessary ability among administrators and has hiring committees hungry for Americans.

In the past few years, prominent schools around the world have joined the trend. In 2003, when Cambridge University appointed Alison Richard, another former Yale provost, as its vice-chancellor, the university publicly stressed that in her previous job she had overseen "a major strengthening of Yale's financial position."

Of course, fund-raising isn't the only skill outsiders offer. The globalization of education means more universities will be seeking heads with international experience of some kind to promote international programs and attract a global student body. Foreigners can offer a fresh perspective on established practices.

51. What is the current trend in higher education discussed in the passage?
- A. Institutions worldwide are hiring administrators from the U. S.
 - B. A lot of political activists are being recruited as administrators.

- C. American universities are enrolling more international students.
 D. University presidents are paying more attention to funding-raising.
52. What is the chief consideration of American universities when hiring top-level administrators?
 A. The political correctness. B. Their ability to raise funds.
 C. Their fame in academic circles. D. Their administrative experience.
53. What do we learn about European universities from the passage?
 A. The tuitions they charge have been rising considerably.
 B. Their operation is under strict government supervision.
 C. They are strengthening their position by globalization.
 D. Most of their revenues come from the government.
54. Cambridge University appointed Alison Richard as its vice-chancellor chiefly because _____.
 A. she was known to be good at raising money
 B. she could help strengthen its ties with Yale
 C. she knew how to attract students overseas
 D. she had boosted Yale's academic status
55. In what way do top-level administrators from abroad contribute to university development?
 A. They can enhance the university's image.
 B. They will bring with them more international faculty.
 C. They will view a lot of things from a new perspective.
 D. They can set up new academic disciplines.

V. 语法填空(10 小题,共 15 分)

阅读下面短文,按照句子结构的语法性和上下文连贯的要求,在空格处填入一个适当的词或使用括号中词语的正确形式填空。

British people eat less fruit and vegetables than other people in Europe. As a result, British now has one of the worst heart disease 56 (record) in the world and each year more and more people have other health problems such as 57 (be) too fat. Also, children eat much 58 (little) fruit and vegetables than before. The government is very worried about that and has to do something to change it.

With the help of the government, 59 3-year Food Dude Program began 60 September, 2005. The program 61 (start) by the University of Wales Bangor. It tries to help children eat more fruit and vegetables 62 in school and at home. Over 30,000 children from 150 primary schools have joined the program. Children watch the six parts of the Food Dudes cartoon over 16 school days. It's just long enough to get the children 63 (eat) fruit and vegetables again and again until they begin to like the taste.

The results show that the program has been a great success, and will soon become popular

around the world. Even the U. S. and Canada take the Food Dude Program very 64 (serious) and in 2006 it 65 (win) the World Health Organization best practice award.

VI. 完成句子(5 小题,共 15 分)

根据所给汉语提示,完成英语句子。

66. The sights here were so beautiful _____ (以至于我们停下来拍了很多照片).
 67. According to my research, neither you restaurant nor mine _____ (提供均衡的饮食).
 68. I think you _____ (不应该一个人走夜路).
 69. We have been friends _____ (自从我们互相认识以来).
 70. Why dinosaurs suddenly disappeared still _____ (仍然是个谜).

VII. 应用写作(1 小题,共 10 分)

71. 【写作内容】你们班将于本周六到海洋公园野餐,定于当天上午 8:30 在校门口集合,乘公共汽车前往。请你用英文给班上的外国留学生写一封邮件,告知上述安排。

【写作要求】正文约 40 个英文单词,文中不可出现你自己的真实姓名、学校等信息。

【评分标准】信息完整,语言规范,语篇连贯。
