

英语考前冲刺卷(一)

Part I Reading Comprehension (40 points)

Directions: *There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or incomplete sentences. For each of them there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.* (2×20)

Passage 1

Every day we go to school and listen to the teacher, and the teacher will ask us some questions. Sometimes, the classmates will ask your opinions of the work of the class. When you are telling others in the class what you have found out about these topics, remember that they must be able to hear what you are saying. You are not taking part in a family conversation or having a chat with friends — you are in a slightly unnatural situation where a large group of people will remain silent, waiting to hear what you have to say. You must speak up so that they can hear you — loudly enough and clearly enough but without trying to shout or appearing to force yourself.

Remember, too, that it is the same if you are called to an interview whether it is with a professor of your school or a government official who might meet you. The person you are seeing will try to put you at your ease but the situation is somewhat different from that of an ordinary conversation. You must take special care that you can be heard.

- () 1. When you speak to the class, you should speak _____.
A. as loudly as possible B. in a low voice
C. loudly D. forcefully
- () 2. Usually, when you speak to the class, the class is _____.
A. noisy B. quiet
C. having a rest D. serious
- () 3. The situation in the class is _____ that in your house.
A. not very different from B. sometimes the same as

- C. sometimes not the same as D. not the same as
- () 4. If you are having a conversation with an official, the most important thing for you is _____.
A. to show your ability
B. to be very gentle
C. to make sure that you can be heard
D. to put the official at ease
- () 5. The main idea of this passage is _____.
A. that we must use different ways at different situations
B. that we must speak loudly
C. that we must keep silent at any time
D. that we must talk with the class

Passage 2

Trees are useful to man in three very important ways: they provide him with wood and other products; they give him shade; and they help to prevent droughts(干旱) and floods.

Unfortunately, in many parts of the world, man has not realized that the third of these services is the most important. In his eagerness to draw quick profit from the trees, he has cut them down in large numbers.

Two thousand years ago, a rich and powerful country cut down its trees to build warships, with which to gain itself an empire(帝国). It gained the empire but, without its trees, its soil became bare and poor. When the empire fell to pieces, the country found itself faced by floods and starvation(饥饿).

Even though a government realizes the importance of a plentiful supply of trees, it is difficult sometimes to make the people realize this. They cut down the trees but are too careless to plant and look after new trees. So, unless the government has a good system of control, or can educate the people, the forests slowly disappear.

This does not only mean that there will be fewer trees. The results are even more serious: for where there are trees, their roots break the soil up, allowing the rain to sink in and also bind the soil. This prevents the soil from being washed away. But where there are no trees, the rain falls on hard ground and flows away on the surface, and this causes floods and the rain carries away the rich topsoil in which crops grow. When all the topsoil is gone, nothing remains but worthless desert.

- () 6. Trees are useful to man mainly in three ways, the most important of which is that they can _____.
A. make him draw quick profit from them
B. keep him from the hot sunshine
C. enable him to build warships
D. protect him from droughts and floods
- () 7. It's a great pity that _____.
A. man hasn't found out that he has lost all trees
B. man is eager to profit from trees
C. man hasn't realized the importance of trees to him
D. man is only interested in building empires
- () 8. Sooner or later the forests will disappear unless _____.
A. all people are taught the importance of planting trees
B. a country has a plenty supply of trees
C. the government punishes those who cut trees instead of planting them
D. people stop cutting down their trees
- () 9. The word "bind" in Paragraph 5 means _____.
A. to wash away
B. to improve
C. to make stay together
D. to make wet
- () 10. When there is a heavy rain, trees can help to prevent floods, as they can _____.
A. prevent the soil from being washed away
B. cause the soil to allow rainwater to sink in
C. make the topsoil stick together
D. keep rain from falling down to soft ground

Passage 3

A warm drink of milk before bed has long been the best choice for those wanting a good night's sleep. But now a study has found it really does help people nod off — if it is milked from a cow at night.

Researchers have discovered that “night milk” contains more melatonin(褪黑激素), which has been proven to help people feel sleepy and reduce anxiety.

The study, by researchers from Seoul, South Korea, involved mice being fed with dried milk powder made from cows milked both during the day and at night.

The mice given night milk, which contained 10 times the amount of melatonin, were less active and less anxious than those fed with the milk collected during daytime, according to the study published in the *Journal of Medicinal Food*.

Night milk quickened the start of sleep and caused the mice to sleep longer.

While the effect of cows' milk harvested at different time has not been tested on humans up to now, taking melatonin drugs has been suggested to those who are struggling to fall asleep at night.

Previous studies have also indicated that milk can be excellent for helping sleep because of the calcium content, which helps people to relax.

Milk is also sugar-free and additive-free with nutritionists recommending skimmed milk as the best choice before bed as it is the least fattening. The more fat you take in before bedtime, the greater burden you will put on your body at night.

- () 11. According to the text, the mice fed with daytime milk _____.
A. started sleep more easily B. were more anxious
C. were less active D. woke up later
- () 12. Which of the following is TRUE of melatonin according to the text?
A. It's been tested on mice for ten times.
B. It can make people more energetic.
C. It exists in daytime milk in great amount.
D. It's used in sleeping drugs.
- () 13. What can be a suitable title for the text?
A. Night Milk and Sleep B. Fat, Sugar and Health
C. An Experiment on Mice D. Milk Drinking and Health
- () 14. How does the author support the theme of the text?
A. By giving examples. B. By stating arguments.
C. By explaining statistical data. D. By providing research results.
- () 15. The phrase "take in" in the last paragraph most probably means _____.
A. include B. absorb
C. cheat D. understand

Passage 4

Cars are an important part of life in the United States. Without a car, most people feel that they are poor. And even if a person is poor, he doesn't feel really poor when he has a car.

Henry Ford was the man who first started making cars in large numbers. He probably didn't know how much the car was going to change American culture. The car made the United States a nation on wheels. And it helped make the United States what it is today.

There are three main reasons why the car became so popular in the United States. First of all, the country is a big one and Americans like to move around it. The car makes the travel the most comfortable and cheapest. With a car people can go to any place without spending a lot of money.

The second reason why cars are popular is the fact that the United States never really developed a practical and cheap public travel system. Long-distance trains have never been as common in the United States as they are in other parts of the world. Now there is a good system of air service provided by planes. But it is too expensive to be used often.

The third reason is the most important one, though. The American spirit of independence is what really made cars popular. Americans don't like waiting for a bus, or a train or even a plane. They don't like to have to follow an exact timetable. A car gives them the freedom to plan their own time. And this is the freedom that Americans want most to have.

Less oil has caused a big problem for Americans. But the answer will not be a bigger system of public transportation. The real answer will have to be a new kind of car, one that does not use so much oil.

- () 16. Which of the following statements is TRUE?
- A. In the United States only the rich own cars.
B. In the United States all the poor have no cars.
C. When an American has a car, he will never be poor.
D. An American will feel poor unless he has a car.
- () 17. We can learn from this passage that Americans _____.
A. spend a lot of money traveling by car
B. travel a lot in their cars
C. never travel by plane
D. use public traffic often
- () 18. Which of the following is NOT told in the passage?
A. Buses, trains and planes are not comfortable.
B. Traveling by car is not expensive.
C. Americans have the spirit of independence.

D. Americans often move from place to place.

- () 19. In the writer's opinion, cars are popular in the United States mainly because _____.
A. Americans like planning their own time
B. Americans do not have enough public transportation
C. Americans will not feel poor when they travel in their cars
D. Americans cannot move around without their own cars
- () 20. "A nation on wheels" in the second paragraph means that _____.
A. everyone in the United States owns a car
B. the United States produces most of the cars in the world
C. cars play an important part in Americans' life
D. the United States depends on car industry for its development

Part II Cloze (20 points)

Directions: *There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each of them there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. You should choose the one that best fits into the passage and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.* (1×20)

The scars that Pat Pribble carried through life were formed nearly 50 years ago, inflicted(欺负) by fellow students in Woodland, who 21 him because he was different.

Pat never 22 or had children after graduating. He never had a 23, only a series of jobs. Now 65, Pat appears 24 with his long gray hair and beard, whom you might cross the street to 25. But, to talk with him reveals(展现出) a 26 side. He speaks quietly, measuring his words to 27 his weakness, for which others once seized upon to 28 him.

In 2021, when Carey Jim, Pat's classmate, learned Pat 29 to attend his high school class's party 30 he'd been hurt in school, he 31. "Pat had it rougher than the rest of us." Days later, Carey found Pat's 32 and called. Pat answered. "We talked about the 33 things, and the good things too," Pat said. "Carey's love and 34 caught me unexpectedly." After that, Carey asked all his 35 to call Pat. And so they did. They made a 36 that they wouldn't lose track of Pat, and they have 37 it for over ten years. Every week, one or more of them call Pat to see how he's doing.

The recovery of the 38 from the past has allowed Pat to look to the 39. "I'll be at the next party," he says. "These guys..." He pauses, stifling(强忍) 40. "Let's just say that everyone needs people like these guys in their lives."

- () 21. A. amused

B. targeted

C. inspired

D. criticised
- () 22. A. resisted

B. regretted

C. married

D. appeared
- () 23. A. career

B. family

C. friend

D. complaint
- () 24. A. tough

B. cool

C. optimistic

D. confident
- () 25. A. hug

B. avoid

C. greet

D. follow
- () 26. A. selfish

B. mature

C. brave

D. gentle
- () 27. A. cover

B. ignore

C. express

D. change
- () 28. A. fight

B. help

C. hurt

D. protect
- () 29. A. promised

B. expected

C. decided

D. refused
- () 30. A. after

B. because

C. though

D. even if
- () 31. A. felt great

B. became annoyed
- C. fell silent

D. looked disappointed
- () 32. A. address

B. house

C. photo

D. number
- () 33. A. unimportant

B. unbelievable

C. unforgettable

D. unpleasant
- () 34. A. punishment

B. explanation

C. kindness

D. questions
- () 35. A. teachers

B. families

C. classmates

D. colleagues
- () 36. A. plan

B. promise

C. requirement

D. comment
- () 37. A. kept

B. discussed

C. remembered

D. promoted
- () 38. A. loss

B. weakness

C. illness

D. wounds
- () 39. A. past

B. future

C. situation

D. truth
- () 40. A. tears

B. joy

C. pain

D. anger

Part Ⅲ True or False (10 points)

Directions: Read the passage and then decide whether the following statements are True or False. You should mark A or B on the Answer Sheet, A for True and B for False. (2×5)

Sometime in the next century, the familiar early-newspaper on the front gate porch(门廊) will disappear. And instead of being read, it will read to you. You'll get up and turn on the computer newspaper just like switching on the TV. An electronic voice will distribute stories about the latest events, guided by a program that selects the type of news you want. You'll even get to choose the kind of voice you want to hear. Want more information on the brief story? A simple touch makes the entire text appear. Save it in your own personal computer if you like. These are among the predictions from communication experts working on the newspapers of the

future. Pictured as part of broader home-based media and entertainment systems, computer newspapers would unite print and broadcast reporting, offering news and analysis with video images of news events.

Most of the technology is available now, but convincing more people that they don't need paper to read a newspaper is the next step. But resistance to computer newspapers may be stronger from within journalism.

Since it is such a cultural change, it may be that the present generation of journalists and publishers will have to die off before the next generation realize that the newspaper industry is no longer a newspaper industry. Technology is making the end of traditional newspapers unavoidable.

Despite technological advances, it could take decades to replace newsprint with computer screens. It might take 30 to 40 years to complete the changeover because people need to buy computers and because newspapers have established financial(财经的) interests in the paper industry.

- () 41. If you use the computer newspaper, you can even choose the voice you like to hear.
- () 42. Computer newspapers can offer news and analysis with video images of news events.
- () 43. Journalists are in support of the end of traditional newspapers.
- () 44. Journalists think computer newspapers take too much time to read.
- () 45. Computer papers can replace traditional papers soon.

Part Ⅳ Translation (40 points)

Section A

Directions: There are 5 sentences in this part. For each of them there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet. (2×5)

- () 46. The manager who was aware that something was wrong warned us to keep away from it.

A. 经理意识到有点不对劲,提醒我们保持它。

B. 经理有点不对劲,提醒我们保持它。

C. 经理意识到有点不对劲,警告我们远离它。

D. 经理有点不对劲,提醒我们远离它。
- () 47. As long as you focus on your study all the time, you will do it well.

A. 只要你一直专注于你的学习,你将会学得很好。

- B. 如果你长期专注于你的学习,你将会学得很好。
C. 只要你一直专注于你的学习,你就会很好地做出它来。
D. 如果你长期专注于你的学习,你就会很好地做出它来。

() 48. When you have filled in the form, copy it and send the original to the employer.

- A. 填满表格好,复制一份,并将原件寄给你的老板。
B. 填好表格后,复印一份,并将最早的寄给你的老板。
C. 填满表格好,复制一份,并将最早的寄给你的老板。
D. 填好表格后,复印一份,并将原件寄给你的老板。

() 49. Although what he said didn't make sense at all, there were still some people in favor of his opinions.

- A. 虽然他的话逻辑不清,但还是有人喜欢他的观点。
B. 虽然他说的话毫无道理,但还是有人赞同他的观点。
C. 虽然他的话逻辑不清,但还是有人赞同他的观点。
D. 虽然他说的话毫无道理,单还是有人喜欢他的观点。

() 50. Doing sports regularly has a positive effect on our physical and mental health.

- A. 有规律地做运动有助于我们学物理,对我们的精神健康也会产生积极的影响。
B. 按规律做运动对我们的身心健康会产生积极的影响。
C. 有规律地做运动对我们的身心健康会产生积极的影响。
D. 按规律做运动有助于我们学物理,对我们的精神健康也会产生积极的影响。

Section B

Directions: Choose the appropriate translation to fill in each blank to make the following paragraph meaningful and write the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet. (3×5)

琉璃厂,现在更广为人知的名字是琉璃厂大街,这是北京的一条著名的文化街。琉璃厂的历史可以追溯到清朝,当时是一个生产烧结琉璃瓦的工厂。清朝期间,琉璃厂发展成了一个具有很强文化氛围的地方,因为当时来北京赶考的举子在考试前会在这里落脚休息。这里也是一些出售书籍和笔墨纸砚的店铺的发源地。琉璃厂大街曾经有很多老字号品牌,多达一百多家,包括槐荫山房、李福寿笔庄、中国书店、一得阁和荣宝斋。大多数来北京旅游的外国人也会去琉璃厂一游。

Liulichang, now better known as Liulichang Street, is a famous 51 in Beijing. It has a history that can be 52 the Qing Dynasty when it was a factory producing sintered glazed tiles. During the Qing Dynasty, Liulichang developed a strong cultural 53 as the literati would come here to rest before their examinations held in Beijing. It was also the 54 of several book and stationery stores. A large number of time-honored brands, 55 as many as

over 100, were once gathered at Liulichang Street, including Huaiyin Shanfang, Lifushou Writing Brush, Cathy Bookshop, Yidege and Rong Bao Zhai. Most foreigners traveling to Beijing also pay Liulichang a visit.

A. atmosphere	B. cultural street	C. traced to	D. up to
E. on the up	F. home	G. feeling	H. traced back to
I. culture street	J. family		

Section C

Directions: Translate the following sentences into English and write your answers on the Answer Sheet. (3×5)

56. 只有通过平衡的饮食和规律的锻炼,我们才能保持好的健康状态。

57. 你没有必要在乎他人对你的评价。

58. 当面对困难和失败的时候,我们应该变得更加强大和自信。

59. 体育的价值不仅仅是强身健体,还在于培养锻炼青少年的责任感和意志力。

60. 碧空如洗的秋天是用望远镜观察这类老鹰习性的最好时节。

Part V Error Correction (20 points)

Directions: There are 10 sentences in this part. Each sentence has 4 underlined parts marked A, B, C and D. You are required to identify the incorrect part, and then write the corresponding letter and the correct answer on the Answer Sheet. (2×10)

- () 61. Their answers also show that they dislike talking to others. They kept very much to themselves.
A B C D
- () 62. The reason why he is late again is because he gets up late again.
A B C D
- () 63. Luckily, I will go home in two weeks for summer vacations.
A B C D
- () 64. The forest of my hometown is beautiful no matter how the season is.
A B C D

- () 65. She is cute and can do a few tricks, which are funny and usually make me very surprising.
A B C D
- () 66. I had grown not only physically, but also mentally in the past few years.
A B C D
- () 67. The waitress had refilled my glass after I knew it and I drank it quickly.
A B C D
- () 68. Hear the news, they immediately set off for Shanghai.
A B C D
- () 69. In their spare time, they are interested in planting vegetables in their garden, that is
A B C
on the rooftop of their house.
D
- () 70. I love doing housework. I always assist my parents in doing the dish after meals.
A B C D

Part VI Writing (20 points)

Directions: *For this part, you are required to write a composition based on the material below. You should write at least 120 words.*

请阅读提炼观点,实际举例论证,题目自拟。

Procrastination stops us from doing our tasks so that we can have more fun at present. Luckily, if we can understand why we're looking for fun instead of doing what we should do, we can stop procrastination and live a more fruitful life.

We run away from tasks because we find it hard to control our emotions. Without this ability, we wouldn't do anything we don't want to do. This idea of doing what we dislike makes us feel really terrible. That's why our subconscious believes we'll be able to get out of doing these tasks if we procrastinate.

[illegible]

英语考前冲刺卷(二)

Part I Reading Comprehension (40 points)

Directions: There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or incomplete sentences. For each of them there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet. (2×20)

Passage 1

Doctors believe that second-hand smoke may cause lung cancer in people who do not smoke. Nonsmokers often breathe in the smoke from other people's cigarettes. This is second-hand smoke. The US Environmental Protection Agency(美国环保局) reports that about fifty-three thousand people die in the United States each year as a result of exposure to second-hand smoke.

It is harder for children to avoid second-hand smoke. In the United States, nine million children under the age of five live in homes with at least one smoker. Research shows that these children are sick more often than children who live in homes where no one smokes. The damaging effects of second-hand smoke on children also continue as they grow up. The children of smokers are more than twice as likely to develop lung cancer when they are adults as children of nonsmokers. The risk is even higher for children who live in homes where both parents smoke.

People are becoming very aware of the danger of second-hand smoke. As a result, they have passed laws that prohibit people from smoking in many public places. Currently, 45 states in the US have laws that restrict smoking. The most well-known law doesn't allow people to smoke on short native airline flights, i. e. flights within the country.

- () 1. Compared with nonsmokers' children, the children whose parents both smoke are likely to _____.
A. grow up more slowly B. be sick under the age of five
C. develop lung cancer more often D. become smokers more easily
- () 2. Why are there laws made against smoking in public places in the US?
A. Because people are conscious of the danger of second-hand smoke.

- B. Because more and more people don't like smoke now.
C. Because parents don't want their children to become smokers.
D. Because the government wants to limit the production of cigarettes.
- () 3. Which of the following statements is TRUE?
A. The number of smokers' children is twice greater than that of nonsmokers' children.
B. People are now not allowed to smoke on short airline flights in the US.
C. Adults whose parents smoked when they were children develop cancer less frequently.
D. Second-hand smoke is not as dangerous as first-hand smoke.
- () 4. From the passage we can conclude that _____.
A. the main cause of lung cancer is second-hand smoke
B. most people know nothing about the danger of second-hand smoke
C. public places are dangerous for people to stay
D. children suffer most from second-hand smoke
- () 5. The word "restrict" in the last paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.
A. limit B. permit
C. control D. persuade

Passage 2

Online meetings may affect creativity, study finds. Many companies have moved online because of COVID-19, with work meetings around the world taking place on the Internet instead of in the office. But a recent study has found that online meetings may affect creative thinking.

The study, published in *Nature*, included 602 people who were divided into random pairs. Each pair was given five minutes to think of creative uses for one certain item, and then one minute to choose the most creative idea. Some pairs were asked to work together on a video call, while others worked in person. The results showed that the in-person pairs had more ideas than the virtual pairs.

Some researches were also done to see whether focusing on a screen can affect a person's creativity. Teams working together virtually spent more time looking directly at each other and remembered less of their surroundings when asked later. The in-person pairs spent more time looking around the room, but also had more ideas.

The researchers did the same study with 1,490 engineers. The pairs were asked to think of

- C. When “mother trees” are cut down, we are reducing the chances of survival for the forest.
- D. We couldn’t make efforts for the future environmental protection.

Passage 4

Prior to the 20th century, many languages with small numbers of speakers survived for centuries. The increasingly interconnected modern world makes it much more difficult for small language communities to live in relative isolation, a key factor in language maintenance.

It remains to be seen whether the world can maintain its linguistic and cultural diversity in the centuries ahead. Many powerful forces appear to work against it: Population growth, which pushes migrant populations into the world’s last isolated locations; mass tourism; global telecommunications and mass media; and the spread of gigantic global corporations. All of these forces appear to indicate a future in which the language of advertising, popular culture and consumer products become similar. Already English and a few other major tongues have emerged as global languages of commerce and communication. For many of the world’s peoples, learning one of these languages is viewed as the key to education, economic opportunity, and a better way of life.

Only about 3,000 languages now in use are expected to survive the coming century. Are most of the rest doomed in the century after that? Whether most of these languages survive will probably depend on how strongly cultural groups wish to keep their identity alive through a native language. To do so will require an emphasis on bilingualism (mastery of two languages). Bilingual(双语的) speakers could use their own language in smaller spheres — at home, among friends, in community settings — and a global language at work, in dealing with government, and in commercial spheres. In this way, many small languages could sustain their cultural and linguistic integrity alongside global languages, rather than yield to the homogenizing(同化的) forces of globalization.

Ironically(讽刺的是), the trend of technological innovation that has threatened minority languages could also help save them. For example, some experts predict that computer software translation tools will one day permit minority language speakers to browse the Internet using their native tongues. Linguists are currently using computer-aided learning tools to teach a variety of threatened languages.

- () 16. According to the first paragraph, minority language can be best preserved _____.
A. in the interconnected mode in the world

- B. in relatively isolated language communities
C. if cultural groups wish to keep their native languages
D. if minority language speakers insist on using their own languages

- () 17. According to the author, whether the linguistic and cultural diversity of the world can be maintained in the future is still a mystery because _____.
A. globalization makes it possible for people to live without English and a few other major tongues
B. many migrants start to speak major languages to replace their mother tongue
C. major languages are gaining great popularity among people all over the world
D. languages with small numbers of speakers are useless in commerce and communication
- () 18. It can be inferred from the passage that the development of our world _____.
A. makes the existing languages more popular
B. will make it possible that English is spoken by all the people
C. undermines the progress of culture
D. is killing the minority languages
- () 19. Which is the closest meaning of the word “sustain” in the third paragraph?
A. Survive. B. Maintain.
C. Thrive. D. Exclude.
- () 20. Computer technology is helpful for preserving minority languages in that it _____.
A. prevents the development of major languages
B. raises public awareness of saving those languages
C. makes it easier for linguists to study those languages
D. presents those languages before everyone

Part II Cloze (20 points)

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each of them there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. You should choose the one that best fits into the passage and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet. (1×20)

Every girl has dreams. Amily Bronte is no exception. She 21 dozens of books on how to be a ballerina and took ballet lessons. *Swan Lake* was her favorite. All her teachers confirmed she is a 22 student.

One day she saw a(an) 23 that a famous ballerina troupe(剧团) would perform in her

hometown. Her thought ran wild, “I must meet the leader of the troupe and show my 24.” She dressed herself and managed to 25 the guards and hid in the dressing room.

Luckily, the leader entered and she knocked at the door shyly. She bravely approached him and 26 him a bunch of red roses. The thorns pricked(戳) her hand in her 27 but she did not care about the pain at all. The leader 28 her action, saying “All right, you dance and I will give you my 29.”

But half way through the dance he 30 her, “I’m sorry you’re not good enough!” On hearing this, Amily felt 31 and ran as fast as she could. Eventually, she 32 her dream.

Many years later, she heard that the same ballet troupe was 33 in her town again. Bitter 34 of the leader’s unpleasant words came back to her. This time she was 35 to find out why the leader said she was not good enough while all her teachers thought 36.

The leader 37, “Actually, I say so to every student.” She angrily shot back, “You’ve 38 my life.” Then she got a further 39, “I remember how the thorns had pricked your fingers but your 40 carried on. If you had treated ballet like that, you wouldn’t have quit so easily.”

- | | | | |
|------------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| () 21. A. wrote | B. bought | C. read | D. borrowed |
| () 22. A. gifted | B. promising | C. lovely | D. perfect |
| () 23. A. poster | B. ticket | C. notice | D. invitation |
| () 24. A. expectation | B. curiosity | C. dream | D. skills |
| () 25. A. fight | B. visit | C. escape | D. cheat |
| () 26. A. handed | B. fetched | C. offered | D. sent |
| () 27. A. surprise | B. excitement | C. comfort | D. relief |
| () 28. A. recognized | B. realized | C. accepted | D. observed |
| () 29. A. conclusion | B. understanding | C. standard | D. suggestion |
| () 30. A. teased | B. blamed | C. discouraged | D. interrupted |
| () 31. A. pleased | B. ashamed | C. annoyed | D. concerned |
| () 32. A. went on | B. made up | C. gave up | D. turned down |
| () 33. A. performing | B. showing | C. travelling | D. advertising |
| () 34. A. experiences | B. effects | C. memories | D. comments |
| () 35. A. delighted | B. determined | C. forced | D. interested |
| () 36. A. thus | B. though | C. otherwise | D. instead |
| () 37. A. replied | B. instructed | C. complained | D. added |

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------|---------------|------------|
| () 38. A. created | B. affected | C. changed | D. ruined |
| () 39. A. confusion | B. shock | C. comfort | D. doubt |
| () 40. A. try | B. strength | C. confidence | D. bravery |

Part III True or False (10 points)

Directions: Read the passage and then decide whether the following statements are True or False. You should mark A or B on the Answer Sheet, A for True and B for False. (2×5)

Born on July 9, 1956, in Concord, California, Tom Hanks’ parents divorced when he was 5 years old, and he was raised, along with his older brother and sister, by his father, a chef named Amos. The family moved frequently, finally settling in Oakland, California, where Hanks attended high school.

After graduating in 1974, Hanks attended junior college in Hayward, California. He decided to pursue acting after reading and watching a performance of Eugene O’Neill’s *The Iceman Cometh*, and transferred to the theater program at California State University in Sacramento.

In 1977, Hanks was recruited to take part in the summer session of the Great Lakes Shakespeare Festival in Lakewood, Ohio. Over the next three years, Hanks spent his summers acting in various productions of Shakespeare’s plays, and his winters working backstage at a community theater company in Sacramento. He won the Cleveland Critics Circle Award for Best Actor in 1978, for his portrayal of Proteus in *The Two Gentlemen of Verona*. Hanks later landed the lead role in *Howard’s Splash*, as a man who falls in love with a mermaid, played by Daryl Hannah. The movie, released in 1984, became a surprise hit, and Hanks was suddenly a recognizable face. He went on to star in many popular and acclaimed films and is now arguably the most powerful and well-respected actor in Hollywood.

- () 41. Tom Hanks attended high school in Concord, California.
- () 42. Tom Hanks decided to learn acting because he was inspired by a performance.
- () 43. Tom Hanks’ father wished him to be an actor.
- () 44. Tom Hanks won the Cleveland Critics Circle Award for Best Actor for his portrayal of Proteus in *The Two Gentlemen of Verona*.
- () 45. This biography of Tom Hanks mainly focuses on his acting career.

Part IV Translation (40 points)

Section A

Directions: *There are 5 sentences in this part. For each of them there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.* (2×5)

- () 46. Thanks to the Internet, it is very easy to stay in touch through e-mail or instant messaging technologies.
- A. 多亏了网络,通过邮件和即时通讯技术保持联系很容易。
- B. 谢谢网络,通过邮件和即时通讯技术保持联系很容易。
- C. 多亏了网络,可以通过很容易的邮件和通讯技术保持联系。
- D. 谢谢网络,可以通过很容易的邮件和通讯技术保持联系。
- () 47. Only when everyone strives for his own dream can we realize the Chinese Dream.
- A. 当每个人仅仅为了自己的梦想奋斗时,我们才能实现中国梦。
- B. 只有每个人为了自己的梦想奋斗时,我们才能想象中国梦。
- C. 只有每个人为了自己的梦想奋斗时,我们才能实现中国梦。
- D. 当每个人仅仅为了自己的梦想奋斗时,我们才能想象中国梦。
- () 48. A doctor cannot be too careful, because, in most cases, every decision of his means the difference between life and death.
- A. 一个医生不能太细心,因为大多数病例的生死都存在于他的每个决定中。
- B. 做医生的再怎么细心也不为过,因为大多数情况下他的每一个决定都是生死攸关的。
- C. 做医生的再怎么细心也不为过,因为大多数病例的生死都存在于他的每个决定中。
- D. 一个医生不能太细心,因为大多数情况下他的每一个决定都是生死攸关的。
- () 49. It is generally considered that the key to learning a foreign language well is nothing but practice.
- A. 人们普遍认为学好一门外语的钥匙是练习。
- B. 人们普遍觉得学好一门外语的钥匙什么都不是,除了练习。
- C. 人们普遍认为学好一门外语的关键是练习。
- D. 人们普遍觉得学好一门外语的关键除了练习什么都不是。
- () 50. The ambitious man is bound to make great achievements in his field in the future.
- A. 跟这个雄心勃勃的男人有关系的人将来一定会在自己的领域里取得巨大的成就。

- B. 这个雄心勃勃的男人将来一定会在他的田野里取得巨大的成就。
- C. 跟这个雄心勃勃的男人有关系的人将来一定会在他的田野里取得巨大的成就。
- D. 这个雄心勃勃的男人将来一定会在他的领域里取得巨大的成就。

Section B

Directions: *Choose the appropriate translation to fill in each blank to make the following paragraph meaningful and write the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.* (3×5)

糖葫芦是中国北方冬天很受欢迎的一种传统小吃,尤其在北京,特别是对于孩子们来说。糖葫芦是串在竹签上的蘸了糖液的水果,竹签长约 20 厘米。王府井小吃街上随处可见糖葫芦,但是也有走街串巷叫卖的小贩。糖葫芦所用的水果传统上是中国的山楂,但是近期也有小贩使用草莓、蓝莓、菠萝、猕猴桃或者葡萄的,看起来像是水果串。

Tanghulu is a popular traditional winter snack in 51 China, especially in Beijing, and particularly for children. It consists of candied fruits on bamboo skewers that are 52 20 cm long. This snack can be found widely along the 53 of Wangfujing, but there are street vendors who travel 54 selling it. The fruits 55 are traditionally Chinese hawthorn but in recent times vendors have also used strawberries, blueberries, pineapples, kiwifruit or grapes, resembling a fruit kebab.

A. approximately	B. southern	C. used	D. food street
E. from place to place	F. appropriately	G. northern	H. using
I. from time to time	J. snack street		

Section C

Directions: *Translate the following sentences into English and write your answers on the Answer Sheet.* (3×5)

56. 上海的变化如此之大,以至于像我这样的当地人也会常迷路。
- _____
57. 整个上午他都在忙于写那篇故事,只是偶尔停下来喝杯茶。
- _____
58. 跟其他学生相比,那个女孩有更强的英语听、说能力。
- _____
59. 在山顶上矗立着一座纪念碑,这是为纪念那些为国家牺牲的战士而建的。
- _____
60. 这洗衣机好像有点儿问题。
- _____

Part V Error Correction (20 points)

Directions: There are 10 sentences in this part. Each sentence has 4 underlined parts marked A, B, C and D. You are required to identify the incorrect part, and then write the corresponding letter and the correct answer on the Answer Sheet. (2×10)

- () 61. In my opinion, where in trouble, we should seek help from those we trust mostly.
A B C D
- () 62. Only a few choose to deal with the problems on our own.
A B C D
- () 63. As far as I'm concern, I sincerely hope that everyone can make use of mobile phones properly.
A B C D
- () 64. If someone plays a joke on you, what's your first reaction with it?
A B C D
- () 65. Although it has neither cute characters or wonderful songs, it is amazing.
A B C D
- () 66. I also water the flowers in the yard and tidying up my own bedroom whenever necessary.
A B C D
- () 67. China is famous for many different types of folk dances, includes the dragon dance and the lion dance.
A B C D
- () 68. I moved more slowly and I was not as strongly as others.
A B C D

- () 69. The first part of the song was filled with anger, when the last part expressed love and joy.
A B C D
- () 70. This picture often brings back to me many happy memories of your high school days.
A B C D

Part VI Writing (20 points)

Directions: For this part, you are required to write a composition on the topic My View on Failure. You should write at least 120 words, and base your composition on the outline given in Chinese below.
