

LEVEL 6

(建议答题时间 90 分钟 满分 100 分)

一、听力(共 19 分 每题 1 分)

听下面 10 段短话，每段对话只读 1 遍

1. When will dinner be ready?
A. At 11 o'clock. B. At 12 o'clock. C. At 11:30.
2. Who is Sharon most likely?
A. The woman's pet. B. The woman's classmate. C. The woman's friend.
3. What does the man want to do?
A. See a patient. B. Visit a friend. C. Make an appointment.
4. How is the traffic this time every day?
A. Fine. B. Unusual. C. Heavy.
5. What relationship is most likely of the two speakers?
A. Husband and wife. B. Renter and house owner. C. Mother and son.
6. When did Jim wish these two people to be at his house?
A. Before five o'clock. B. At five o'clock. C. Any time between five and five thirty.
7. Where does the conversation take place?
A. In a hotel. B. On the phone. C. On a bus.
8. What did you learn about the woman?
A. She doesn't understand the question.
B. She will not lend him the money.
C. She will lend him the money.
9. What does the man mean?
A. The man forgets to wear his new shirt.
B. The new shirt doesn't fit him.
C. He has no chance to wear his new shirt.
10. Which statement is RIGHT?
A. Bob is leaving for Hong Kong.
B. Tom wants to meet Bob on Saturday.
C. Bob wants to meet Tom today.

听下面三段材料，每段读 2 遍

听第 11 段材料，回答第 11~13 小题。

11. Where does this talk take place probably?
A. In the street. B. At a shoes shop. C. On the bus.
12. Why does she think of buying Tom a pair of iron shoes?
A. Because Tom's shoes wear out like paper.
B. Because Tom likes iron shoes.

C. Because Tom asked the woman to buy him a pair of iron shoes.

13. What shoes did she buy at last?

A. A pair of leather shoes. B. A pair of iron shoes. C. A pair of sports shoes.

听第 12 段材料，回答第 14~16 小题。

14. How does a person view the new culture in the first stage of culture shock?

A. Everyone is watching me. B. Wow! Everything is different. C. I want to go home.

15. Which statement of the visitor best describes the “home” stage?

A. I’m glad to be returning to my own country.

B. These people love their families and homes.

C. I really enjoy living among the people here.

16. What is the best title for this passage?

A. How to Adjust to Culture Shock.

B. The Stages of Culture Shock.

C. The Causes of Culture Shock.

听第 13 段材料，回答第 17~19 小题。

17. What news event is being reported?

A. A bomb threat at a hospital. B. A flood at a school. C. A fire at a building.

18. How did the dog help rescue this person?

A. By attracting people’s attention by barking.

B. By pulling the person to safety.

C. By comforting the person until help came.

19. What is the current medical condition of the survivors?

A. Critical but stable. B. Serious. C. Good.

二、单项选择(共 10 分 每题 1 分)

20. It is reported that this company is one of the ___ of the Australian Open Tennis Championship

A sponsors B candidates C champions D .branches

21. -----You shouldn’t have brought that up during the meeting

-----I didn’t know it was such a ___ issue.

A sensitive B positive C creative D relative

22. The government ___ air quality in urban areas from level one to five: excellent, fairly good, slightly polluted, poor and dangerous.

A .arranges B. classifies C. distributes D. divides

23. Anyone, once ___ positive for H7N9 flu virus, will receive free medical treatment from our government.

A. to be tested B. being tested C. tested D. to test

24 —The town is so beautiful! I just love it.

—Me too. The character of the town is well ____.

A. qualified B. preserved C. decorated D. simplified

25. Poetry written from the ___ of the urban youth tends to reveal their anxiety over a lack

of sense of belonging.

A. perspective B. priority C. participation D. privilege

26. People complain that decisions to approve or deny a permit are often _____ rather than based on fixed criteria.

A. appropriate B. conscious C. arbitrary D. controversial

27. Don't defend him any more. It's obvious that he _____ destroyed the fence of the garden even without apology.

A. accidentally B. carelessly C. deliberately D. clumsily

28. If what your friend comes up with surprises you, don't reject it immediately. _____, imagine that it is true.

A Thus B Besides C Rather D Otherwise

29. In order to _____ a good knowledge of English, he gave up his job and went to study in an English school.

A. require B. inquire C. acquire D. address

三、阅读理解（共 54 分 每题 2 分）

(A)

Humans have sewn by hand for thousands of years. It was said that the first thread was made from animal muscle and sinew. And the earliest needles were made from bones. Since those early days, many people have been involved in the process of developing a machine that could do the same thing more quickly and with greater efficiency.

Charles Wiesenthal, who was born in Germany, designed and received a patent on a double-pointed needle that eliminated the need to turn the needle around with each stitch(缝合) in England in 1755. Other inventors of that time tried to develop a functional sewing machine, but each design had at least one serious imperfection.

Frenchman Barthelemy Thimonnier finally engineered a machine that really worked. However, he was nearly killed by a group of angry tailors when they burned down his garment factory. They feared that they would lose their jobs to the machine.

American inventor Elias Howe, born on July 9, 1819, was awarded a patent for a method of sewing that used thread from two different sources. Howe's machine had a needle with an eye at the point, and it used the two threads to make a special stitch called a lockstitch. However, Howe faced difficulty in finding buyers for his machines in America. In frustration, he traveled to England to try to sell his invention there. When he finally returned home, he found that dozens of manufacturers were adapting his discovery for use in their own sewing machines.

Isaac Singer, another American inventor, was also a manufacturer who made improvements to the design of sewing machines. He invented an up-and-down-motion mechanism that replaced the side-to-side machines. He also developed a foot treadle(脚踏板) to power his machine. This improvement left the sewer's hands free. Undoubtedly, it was a huge improvement of the hand-cranked machine of the past. Soon the Singer sewing machine

achieved more fame than the others for it was more practical, it could be adapted to home use and it could be bought on hire-purchase. The Singer sewing machine became the first home appliance, and the Singer Company became one of the first American multinationals.

However, Singer used the same method to create a lockstitch that Howe had already patented. As a result, Howe accused him of patent infringement (侵犯). Of course, Elias Howe won the court case, and Singer was ordered to pay Howe royalties (版税). In the end, Howe became a millionaire, not by manufacturing the sewing machine, but by receiving royalty payments for his invention.

30. Barthelemy Thimonnier's garment factory was burned down because _____
- A. people did not know how to put out the fire
 - B. Elias Howe thought Thimonnier had stolen his invention
 - C. the sewing machines was couldn't work finally
 - D. workers who feared the loss of their jobs to a machine set fire
31. Which of the following is **NOT TRUE** according to the passage?
- A. Singer is an American inventor and manufacturer.
 - B. The Singer sewing company became more practical.
 - C. The foot treadle helped to make the sewer's hands free.
 - D. Singer made improvements to the design of sewing machines.
32. Why did the court force Isaac Singer to pay Elisa Howe a lifetime of royalties?
- A. Because the judge was against Singer for his surly attitude.
 - B. Because Howe had already patented the lockstitch used by Singer.
 - C. Because Singer had borrowed money from Howe and never repaid it.
 - D. Because Singer and Howe had both invented the same machine.
33. Which of the following would be the best title for this passage?
- A. A Stitch in Time Saves Nine
 - B. The Case between Howe and Singer
 - C. Patent Laws on the Sewing Machine
 - D. The Early History of the Sewing Machine

(B)

We all know what it is like to be unable to turn your head because of a cold in the muscles of your neck, or because an unexpected twist has made your neck ache. The slightest move makes you jump with pain. Nothing could be worse than a pain in the neck

That is why we use the phrase to describe some people who give you the same feeling. We have all met such people.

One is the man who always seems to be clapping his hands-often at the wrong time-during a performance in the theater. He keeps you from hearing the actors.

Even worse are those who can never arrive before the curtain goes up and the play begins. They come hurrying down to your row of seats. You are comfortably settled down, with your hat and heavy coat in your lap. You must stand up to let them pass. You are proud of

yourself-control after they have settled into their seats...Well, what now...God, one of them is up again. He forgot to go to the men's room, and once more you have to stand up, hanging on to your hat and coat to let him pass. Now, that is "a pain in the neck".

Another, well-known to us all, is the person sitting behind you in the movies. His mouth is full of popcorn; he is chewing loudly, or talking between bites to friends next to him. None of them remain still. Up and down, back and forth, they go for another bag of popcorn, or something to drink

Then, there is the man sitting next to you at lunch, smoking. He wants you to enjoy it too, and blows smoke across your food into your mouth.

We can not forget the man who comes into a bus or subway and sits down next to you, just as close as you will let him. You are reading the newspaper and he gets closer so that he can read the paper with you. He may even turn the paper to the next page before you are ready for it.

We also call such a person a "rubber neck", always getting close to where it does not belong, like neighbors who watch all your visitors. They enjoy learning about your personal business. People have a strong dislike for "rubber necks". They hate being watched secretly.

34. Where can you find this passage?

- A. In a medicine dictionary. B. in a kids' story book
C. In a social science book D. In a science textbook

35. According to the passage, how do you feel when late comers walk back and forth in front of you in a cinema?

- A. ignored. B. tired, C. disturbed. D. relaxed.

36. A "rubber neck" often _____.

- A says bad words behind people B. asks about other people's business
C. bargains with salespeople over the price D. quarrels face to face with neighbors

37. Which of the following persons CANNOT be described as a "pain in the neck"?

- A. Someone who often claps at the wrong time during a performance.
B. Someone who feels ache in his neck due to a cold in the muscles.
C. Someone who sits next to you smoking, which you never enjoy.
D. Someone who keeps eating or talking all through the movies.

38. What is the main purpose of the author?

- A. To tell people what might be bad manners in public.
B. To criticize the people who might be a "pain in the neck".
C. To show anger to those who are described as a "pain in the neck".
D. To tell people how to stop the pain in the neck

(C)

If a diver surfaces too quickly, he may suffer the bends. Nitrogen(氮) dissolved(溶解) in his blood is suddenly liberated by the reduction of pressure. The consequence, if the bubbles (气泡)accumulate in a joint, is sharp pain and a bent body—thus the name. If the bubbles form

in his lungs or his brain, the consequence can be death.

Other air-breathing animals also suffer this decompression(减压) sickness if they surface too fast: whales, for example. And so, long ago, did ichthyosaurs. That these ancient sea animals got the bends can be seen from their bones. If bubbles of nitrogen form inside the bone they can cut off its blood supply. This kills the cells in the bone, and consequently weakens it, sometimes to the point of collapse. Fossil(化石) bones that have caved in on them selves are thus a sign that the animal once had the bends.

Bruce Rothschild of the University of Kansas knew all this when he began a study of ichthyosaur bones to find out how widespread the problem was in the past. What he particularly wanted to investigate was how ichthyosaurs adapted to the problem of decompression over the 150 million years. To this end, he and his colleagues traveled the world's natural-history museums, looking at hundreds of ichthyosaurs from the Triassic period and from the later Jurassic and Cretaceous periods.

When he started, he assumed that signs of the bends would be rarer in younger fossils, reflecting their gradual evolution of measures to deal with decompression. Instead, he was astonished to discover the opposite. More than 15% of Jurassic and Cretaceous ichthyosaurs had suffered the bends before they died, but not a single Triassic specimen(标本) showed evidence of that sort of injury.

If ichthyosaurs did evolve an anti-decompression means, they clearly did so quickly—and, most strangely, they lost it afterwards. But that is not what Dr Rothschild thinks happened. He suspects it was evolution in other animals that caused the change.

Whales that suffer the bends often do so because they have surfaced to escape a predator(捕食动物) such as a large shark. One of the features of Jurassic oceans was an abundance of large sharks and crocodiles, both of which were fond of ichthyosaur lunches. Triassic oceans, by contrast, were mercifully shark-and crocodile-free. In the Triassic, then, ichthyosaurs were top of the food chain. In the Jurassic and Cretaceous, they were prey(猎物) as well as predator—and often had to make a speedy exit as a result.

39. Which of the following is a typical symptom of the bends?

- | | |
|---|--|
| A. A twisted body. | B. A gradual decrease in blood supply. |
| C. A sudden release of nitrogen in blood. | D. A drop in blood pressure. |

40. The purpose of Rothschild's study is to see_____.

- | | |
|--|--|
| A. how often ichthyosaurs caught the bends | B. how ichthyosaurs adapted to decompression |
| C. why ichthyosaurs bent their bodies | D. when ichthyosaurs broke their bones |

41. Rothschild's finding stated in Paragraph4_____.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| A. confirmed his assumption | B. speeded up his research process |
| C. disagreed with his assumption | D. changed his research objectives |

42. Rothschild might have concluded that ichthyosaurs_____.

- | |
|---|
| A. failed to evolve an anti decompression means |
| B. gradually developed measures against the bends |

- C. died out because of large sharks and crocodiles
D. evolved an anti decompression means but soon lost it

(D)

Growing up in Philadelphia, Lieberman started cooking with his stay-at-home dad when he was seven. His food-loving family had two kitchens, and he quickly learned what was the best way to bake his cakes. Lieberman improved his kitchen skills during a year abroad before college, learning from a cook in Italy and study local specialties in Germany, Spain and France. At Yale, he was known for throwing dinner parties, single-handedly frying and baking while mixing drinks for dozens of friends. Just for fun, he and some friends decided to tape a show named Campus Cuisine about his cooking. Lieberman was a real college student showing his classmate how to do things like making drinks out of dining-hall fruit. That helped the show become very popular among the students. They would stop Lieberman after classes to ask for his advice on cooking. Tapes of the show were passed around, with which his name went beyond the school and finally to the Food Network.

Food Network producer Flay hopes the young cook will find a place on the network television. He says Lieberman's charisma is key. "Food T-V isn't about food anymore." says Flay, " It's about your personality and finding a way to keep people's eyeballs on your show."

But Lieberman isn't putting all his eggs in one basket. After taping the first season of the new show, Lieberman was back in his own small kitchen preparing sandwiches. An airline company was looking for someone to come up with a tasteful, inexpensive and easy-to-make menu to serve on its flight. Lieberman got the job.

43. We can learn from the text that Lieberman's family _____.
A. have relatives in Europe B. love cooking at home C. often hold parties D. own a restaurant
44. The Food Network got to know Lieberman _____.
A. at one of his parties B. from his teacher
C. through his taped show D. on a television program
45. What does the word "charisma" underline in the text refer to ?
A. A natural ability to attract others. B. A way to show one's achievement.
C. Lieberman's after-class interest D. Lieberman's fine cooking skill
46. Why did the airline company give Lieberman the job?
A. He could prepare meals in a small kitchen.
B. He was famous for his shows on Food TV.
C. He was good at using eggs to make sandwiches.
D. He could cook cheap, delicious and simple meals.
47. What can we learn about Lieberman from the text?
A. He is clever but lonely. B. He is friendly and active.
C. He enjoys traveling around. D. He often changes his menus.

(E)

Chinese writer Mo Yan's Nobel Prize for Literature might ignite an explosion of global

interest in Chinese literature and lead to more titles translated into English, European experts say.

“Hopefully, the award means more people will read Chinese literature and more works will get translated,” says Michel Hockx, professor of the Languages and Cultures of China and Inner Asia from University of London. “Many very good Chinese writers have been accepted globally for a long time already. Mo Yan is probably the most translated Chinese writer alive, with at least five of his novels made available in English over the past 20 years.”

Jonathan Ruppin, web editor of bookseller Foyles, says Mo’s win coincides with growing interest in Chinese literature and recognizes the talents of a distinctive and visionary (富于幻想的) writer. “We are very excited by the fact that English translations of more of his books should now become available,” Ruppin says. He made the comment after Mo became the first Chinese citizen to win the Nobel Prize for Literature in its century-long history.

As East-West cultural exchange has been booming, Chinese literature has been attracting growing attention in recent years. Hockx explains, “It’s mainly because there are many more opportunities for Chinese writers to visit other countries, to publish their works outside China and to interact with readers abroad. At the same time, more and more people globally are learning Chinese and taking an interest in the Chinese language and culture.”

University of Oxford lecturer in modern Chinese literature Margaret Hillenbrand says, “The obvious reason for the growing global presence of Chinese literature is the growing global presence of China itself. People have come to realize that there is a serious knowledge deficit between China and its international counterparts — in particular, China knows incomparably more about Europe and America than the other way round — and reading Chinese literature is an effective, simple means of solving that gap.”

48. The underlined word “ignite” in Paragraph 1 probably means “_____”.

- A. start out B. burn up C. set off D. appeal to

49. Which of the following is true according to the passage?

- A. Chinese literature has spread with the development of China.
B. The Nobel Prize for Literature has a history of hundreds of years.
C. In the past, no Chinese writers were accepted outside China.
D. Foreigners know about China mainly by reading Mo Yan’s works.

50. Chinese literature has been attracting growing attention mainly because

- A. Chinese writers have been writing more and more books in English
B. the Chinese language has become the most widely used language in the world
C. the Chinese government attaches great importance to literature
D. the cultural communication between China and western countries has developed

51. How do you understand the underlined sentence in the last paragraph?

- A. China knows more about Europe and America than before.
B. China knows more about Europe and America than they know about China.
C. China, Europe and America know one another more than before.

D. Compared with America, China knows more about Europe.

(F)

The malls were filled with people seeking gifts for their loved ones. Some of the malls remained open around the clock, partly to satisfy our needs to buy gifts.

Behind the materialistic aspect of shopping for gifts lies the idea of caring, being attentive to the desires of special people in our lives. However, to use a well-worn play on words: it is our presence, not our presents, that truly counts. Many of us, unfortunately, can be so inattentive, even in the presence of our loved ones, that we might as well not be there at all.

Attention is one of the greatest gifts we can give each other. Companies around the globe spend billions every year on advertising to catch our attention for just a short moment at a time. Whole industries – media, entertainment, education – rely on the precious gift of our attention for their continued existence. A baby lacking attention for a long time is likely to be psychologically unhealthy.

In earlier times, both diet and attention could be left unregulated without major cause for concern. There were natural checks and balances: limited availability of food meant few got fat, for example. Similarly, in bygone times we might have spent a few hours communicating with the village storyteller, today, watching an entire TV series, while speaking to nobody, is common. In traditional societies, with smaller population, everyone would get a fair deal of attention. On many issues we might go to see Grandma or Grandpa; now we have Google and Wikipedia.

“She just wants attention.” people tend to think little of those doing things simply for attention. But the truth is that human beings need attention, and giving attention to each other is, to a large extent, what human civilization is based upon. This perhaps explains the runaway success (一举成功) of social networking sites such as Twitter and Facebook. While we use such sites for “micro blogging”, “idea voicing” and “status updates” – the reality is that we are often doing no more or less than fulfilling our basic human drive for attention exchange.

I friend you, you friend me, I retweet you, you retweet me. The charming case with which we can now get and give attention is why many people appear overly attached to their smart phones. It is also a vicious (恶性) circle. As ever more people are busy exchanging attention online, there is increasingly less attention to be paid in the real world, which forces more people to seek their attention exchange online, or else risk attention-starvation.

The very nature of attention exchange is being rapidly transformed, and there is a danger that some of us will develop unhealthy practices. Just as eating red meat every day is a bad idea, so it is with too much attention exchange. The biological consequences of our technological advancement in food production are highly visible; heart disease, diabetes and obesity. The consequences of our transformed attention exchanges will be psychological and social, and so may take longer to identify, but they will be equally damaging.

Face-to-face attention is becoming rarer, and therefore more valuable. In a sense it is priceless. And it is a gift that can be given all-year-round.

52. In the first two paragraphs the author_____.
- A. offers advice to attention givers B. analyses the present problems
C. states the necessity of presents D. puts forward his point of view
53. People use social networking sites such as Twitter and Facebook to_____.
A. obtain information B. give attention to others
C. voice their opinions D. notice and get noticed
54. Attention exchange was not a major concern in traditional societies because of_____.
- A. limited availability of food B. natural checks and balances
C. a much smaller population D. the guidance from old people
55. What can we infer from Paragraph 6-7?
- A. More people will risk attention-starvation in future.
B. The nature of attention exchange is rarely changed.
C. Technological advancement contributes to all diseases.
D. Transformed attention exchanges do harm to society.
56. The writer's purpose for writing the passage is to_____.
- A. advocate more focus on real life attention
B. analyze the necessity of attention giving
C. give practical tips on attention exchange
D. recommend some social networking sites

四、写作（17分）

以“**Actions Speak Louder than Words**”为题, 用英语写一篇作文。要求: 字数 150---180 字左右; 要用例子来证明这个观点。
