LEVEL 5

(建议答题时间 90 分钟 满分 100 分)

一. 听力 （共 20 分 每题 1 分）

Section A

Directions: In Section A, you will hear ten short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. The conversations and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a conversation and the question about it, read the four possible answers on your paper, and decide which one is the best answer to the question you have heard.

1. A. Impatient. B. Confused. C. Pleased. D. Regretful.
2. A. At a bus stop. B. At a laundry. C. At the dentist's. D. At the chemist's.
3. A. An actor. B. A salesman. C. A translator. D. A writer.
4. A. He lost his classmate's homework. B. He can't help the woman with her math.
   C. He broke the woman's calculator. D. He doesn't know where the "on" button is.
5. A. The woman should go to another counter.
   B. The woman gives the man so many choices.
   C. The man dislikes the sandwiches offered there.
   D. The man is having trouble deciding what to eat.
6. A. She has no idea where to find the man's exam result.
   B. She isn't allowed to tell students their grades.
   C. Dr. White hasn't finished grading the papers.
   D. Dr. White doesn't want to be contacted while he's away.
7. A. Move to a neat dormitory. B. Find a person to share their apartment.
   C. Clean the room with the roommate. D. Write an article about their roommate.
8. A. Bob won't take her advice.
   B. Bob doesn't want to go abroad.
   C. She doesn't think Bob should study overseas.
   D. She hasn't talked to Bob since he went abroad.
9. A. The snack bar isn't usually so empty. B. Dessert is served in the snack bar.
   C. The snack bar is near the library. D. Snacks aren't allowed in the library.
10. A. Take her bicycle to the repair shop. B. Leave her bicycle outside.
    C. Clean the garage after the rain stops. D. Check if the garage is dry.

Section B

Directions: In Section B, you will hear two short passages, and you will be asked three questions on each of the passages. The passages will be read twice, but the questions will be spoken only once. When you hear a question, read the four possible answers on your paper and decide which one would be the best answer to the question you have heard.

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Questions 11 through 13 are based on the following passage.

11. A. It helps care for customers' dogs. B. You have to buy food for dogs.
C. None of the dogs are caged. D. There is a dog named Princess.

12. A. She likes the food there. B. She enjoys the fun with a pet.
C. She can have free coffee. D. She doesn't like to be alone.

13. A. A new kind of café. B. A new brand of coffee.
C. A new home for pets. D. A new way to raise pets.

Questions 14 through 16 are based on the following passage.

14. A. A trend that high achievers are given lower salary.
B. A view that life quality is more important than pay.
C. A dream of the young for fast-paced jobs.
D. A new term created by high achievers.

15. A. 10%. B. 12%. C. 6% D. 7%.

16. A. People are less satisfied with their lives. B. The financial investment may increase.
C. Well-paid jobs are not easy to find. D. Unexpected problems may arise.

Section C

Directions: In Section C, you will hear one longer conversations. The conversations will be read twice. After you hear each conversation, you are required to fill in the numbered blanks with the information you have heard. Write your answers on your answer sheet.

Blanks 17 through 20 are based on the following conversation.

Complete the form. Write ONE WORD for each answer.

SRT Service Notes		
Account No.:	17	
Service Request:	Check the 18	
Solution:	Send another 19	(2 p.m. on 20)

17. A. XW94702 B. SW84720 C. XW84702 D. SW94720

18. A. electricity B. electronic C. city D. Sydney

19. A. teenager B. engineer C. neighborhood D. souvenir

20. A. Monday B. Thursday C. Wednesday D. Sunday

二、单项选择（共 15 分 每题 1 分）

21. _____happens, we will stand by your side . Choose the wrong answer:
A. Whatever B. No matter what C. Whether or not it D. Whenever

22. I am sure your dream _____a scientist will _____ some day .
A. of becoming; realize B. to become; come about
C. of becoming; come true D. becoming; be realized

23. It was evening _____we got to a small village .
A. that B. when C. on which D. in which

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24. _____ that he was at home, I call him up in advance.

A. Make sure B. To make sure C. Making sure D. Having made sure

25. You should try to get a good night's sleep_____ much work you have to do.

A. no matter B. although C. however D. whateve

26. The government kept the flooded areas _____with food and clothing free of _____

A. supplying, charge B. provided, money C. providing, fare D. supplied, charge

27. You can't imagine that a well-behaved gentleman _____ be so rude to a lady.

A. might B. need C. should D. would

28. The hijackers _____ to kill all the passengers if their demands were not met.

A. threatened B. warned C. reminded D. persuaded

29. ---Jack isn't fit to do the job. After all, he is still a child. ----_____, he knows a lot.

A. Child as is he B.A child as he is C. Child as he is D. As he is a child

30. Come and see me whenever _____.

A. it is convenient to you B. you will be convenient

C. you are convenient D. it will be convenient for you

31. It has been five years since this party___. Many people wonder whether it will stay on.

A. has come to power B. came to power C. has been in power D. in power

32. Take warm clothes_____ the weather is cold.

A. in case B. in case of C. because of D. so that

33. You_____ pay your library fines, if not, you_____ not be allowed to graduate.

A. may; should B. should; need C. must; will D. will; can

34. I have a few dictionaries at hand. I can get the meaning of the phrase for you_____.

A. in no time B. all the time C. at one time D. by the time

35. _____ on time, or you'll be fired.

A. Arriving B. If you arrive C. Arrive D. to arrive

三、阅读理解（共 50 分 每题 2 分）

A

Most people think of racing when they see greyhounds and believe they need lots of exercise. They can actually be quite lazy! Greyhounds are good at fast races but not long-distance running. They do need regular exercise but they like to run for a short burst and then get back on the bed or a comfortable seat. Another misunderstanding is that greyhounds must be aggressive because they are big in size. In fact greyhounds love people and are gentle with children.

Greyhounds can live for 12-14 years but usually only race for two or three years, and after that they make great pets. They don't need a lot of space, don't make a lot of noise, and don't eat a lot for their size.

Normally, greyhounds can be as tall as 90 cm. There is, however, a small-sized greyhound, which stands only 33 cm. Greyhounds come in a variety of colors. Grey and yellowish-brown are the most common. Others include black, white, blue, red and brown

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or a mix of these.

Greyhounds have smooth body coats, low body fat and are very healthy. Because they're slim they don't have the leg problems like other dogs the same height. But they do feel the cold. Especially since they would much rather be at home in bed than walking around outside.

36.The text is written mainly _____.

A. to tell people how to raise greyhounds B. to let people know more about greyhounds

C. to explain why greyhounds are aggressive D. to describe greyhounds of different colors

37.It can be inferred that greyhounds _____.

A. love big doghouses B. like staying in bed all day

C. make the best guard dogs D. need some exercise outdoors

38.Why does the author say that greyhounds make great pets?

A. They are big in size. B. They live a very long life.

C. They can run races for some time. D. They are quiet and easy to look after.

B

Many years ago, when I was fresh out of school and working in Denver was driving to my parents' home in Missouri for Christmas. I stopped at a gas station about 50 miles from Oklahoma City, where I was planning to stop and visit a friend. While I was standing in line at the cash register, I said hello to an older couple who were also paying for gas.

I took off, but had gone only a few miles when black smoke poured from the back of my car. I stopped and wondered what I should do. A car pulled up behind me. It was the couple I had spoken to at the gas station. They said they would take me to my friend's. We chatted on the way into the city, and when I get out of the car, the husband gave me his business card.

I wrote him and his wife a thank-you note for helping me. Soon afterward, I received a Christmas present from them. Their note that came with it said that helping me had made their holidays meaningful.

Years later, I drove to a meeting in a nearby town in the morning. In late afternoon I returned to my car and found that I'd left the lights on all day, and the battery was dead. Then I noticed that the Friendly Ford dealership-a shop selling cars-was right next door. I walked over and found two salesmen in the showroom.

"Just how friendly is Friendly Ford?" I asked and explained my trouble. They quickly drove a pickup truck to my car and started it. They would accept no payment; so when I got home; I wrote them a note to say thanks, I received a letter back from one of the salesmen, No one had ever taken the time to write him and say thank you, and it meant a lot, he said. "Thank you"- two powerful words. They're easy to say and mean so much.

39.The author planned to stop at Oklahoma City _____.

A. to visit a friend B. to see his parents

C. to pay or the cash register D. to have more gas for his car

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40.What happened when the author found smoke coming out of his car?

A. He had it pulled back to the gas station. B. The couples sent him a business card.

C. The couple offered to help him. D. He called his friend for help.

41.The battery of the author's car was dead because _____.

A. something went wrong with the lights B. the meeting lasted a whole day

C. he forgot to turn off the lights D. he drove too long a assistance

C

"Poor but honest." "The deserving poor." There words always come to my mind when I think of "the poor." But I also think of people who perhaps through alcohol(酒) or drugs have ruined not only their own lives but also the lives of others in order to give way to their own pleasure. Perhaps alcoholism and drug addiction really are "diseases" as many people say. But my own feeling—based, of course, not on any serious study—is that most alcoholics and drug addicts belong to the "undeserving poor." And that is largely why I don't give spare change to beggars.

But surely among the street people there are also some who can rightly be called "deserving." Deserving what? My spare change? Or simple the government's assistance? It happens that I have been brought up to believe that it is proper to make contributions to charity. But if I give some change to a beggar, am I making a contribution to charity and thereby helping someone or am I perhaps simply encouraging someone not to get help? Or, maybe even worse. Am I supporting a cheat?

If one believes in the value of private charity. One can either give to needy people or to charitable organizations. In giving to a beggar one may indeed be helping a person who badly needs help, but one cannot be certain that one is giving to a needy person. In giving to an organization, on the other hand, one can feel that one's money is likely to be used wisely. True, facing a beggar one may feel that this particular unfortunate person needs help at this moment—a cup of coffee or a sandwich—and the need will not be met unless I put my pocket right now. But I have come to think that the beggars whom I meet can get along without my spare change, and indeed perhaps they are actually better off for not having money to buy alcohol or drugs.

I know nothing about these beggars, but it's my impression that they simply prefer begging to working. I am not generalizing about street people. I am talking about the people whom I actually meet. That's why I do not give "spare change," and I don' think I will in the future.

42. What does the author think of beggars who take drugs?

A. They should be given a cheek-up. B. They really need money to live.

C. They have no pleasure in life. D. They are not worth helping.

43. Why doesn't the author give money to street people?

A. He doesn't think they need help. B. He doesn't have enough money to give.

C. He is not convinced they will use it rightly.

东北育才外国语学校英语教学实验成果

D. He believes they can get help from the government.

44. In the second paragraph, the author presents his idea by____.

A. asking questions for people to think about B. giving examples to support his argument

C. raising questions and answering them D. expressing his opinions directly

45. Which of the following opinions does the author accept?

A. Drug addiction is a disease.

B. Some street people are poor and needy.

C. Most beggars have received enough help.

D. Charitable organizations handle money properly.

D

Attitude is an internal state that influences the choices of personal action made by the individual. Some researchers consider that attitudes come from differences between beliefs and ideas; others believe that attitudes come from emotional states. Here, we focus on the effects of attitudes upon behavior, that is, upon the choices of action made by the individual.

The kinds of actions taken by human beings are obviously influenced greatly by attitudes. Whether one listens to classical music or rock, whether one obeys the speed limit while driving, whether one encourages one's husband or wife to express his or her own ideas—all are influenced by attitudes. These internal states are acquired throughout life from stations one is faced with in the home, in the streets, and in the school.

Of course, the course of action chosen by an individual in any situation will be largely determined by the particulars of that situation. An individual who has a strong attitude of obeying laws may drive too fast when he is in hurry and no police cars in sight. A child who has a strong attitude of honesty may steal a penny when she thinks no one will notice, But the internal state which remains unchanged over a period of time, and which makes the individual behave regularly in a variety of situations, is what is meant by an attitude.

Attitudes are learned in a variety of ways. They can result from single incidents, as when an attitude toward snakes is acquired by an experience in childhood at the sudden movement of a snake. They can result from the individual's experiences of success and pleasure, as when someone acquires a positive attitude toward doing crossword puzzles by being able to complete some of them, And frequently, they are learned by copying other people's behavior, as when a child learns how to behave toward foreigners by observing the actions of his parents. Regardless of these differences, there is something in common in the learning and medications（修正）of attitudes.

46. According to the passage, attitudes _____.

A. come from different situations in one's life B. are largely affected by one's behavior

C. remain unchanged in one's daily life D. could be chosen according to one's will

47. The author uses the examples in Paragraph 3 to show _____.

A. people often make mistakes when they are not noticed

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B. people with good attitudes may sometimes do bad deeds

C. particulars of a situation may influence an individual's action

D. an individual may change his or her attitude fairly easily

48. Which of the following is TRUE about the learning of attitudes?

A. Attitudes are only learned through one's success.

B. Attitudes learned in danger will last longer.

C. Copying others behavior is not a good idea.

D. Attitudes can be learned from one's parents.

49. What would be the best title for the passage?

A. Differences of Attitudes. B. Nature of Attitude.

C. Choices of Attitudes. D. Modification of Attitude.

E

The "**Bystander Apathy Effect**" was first studied by researchers in New York after neighbors ignored—and in some cases turned up the volume on their TVs—the cries of a woman as she was murdered (over a half-hour period). With regard to helping those in difficulty generally, they found that:

(1) women are helped more than men;

(2) men help more than women;

(3) attractive women are helped more than unattractive women.

Other factors relate to the number of people in the area, whether the person is thought to be in trouble through their own fault, and whether a person sees himself as being able to help.

According to Adrian Furnham, Professor 0f University College, London, there are three reasons why we tend to stand by doing nothing:

(1) "Shifting of responsibility"—the more people there are, the less likely help is to be given. Each person excuses himself by thinking someone else will help, so that the more "other people' there are, the greater the total shifting of responsibility.

(2) "Fear of making a mistake"—situations are often not clear. People think that those involved in an accident may know each other or it may be a joke, so a fear of embarrassment makes them keep themselves to themselves.

(3) "Fear of the consequences if attention is turned on you, and the person is violent." Laurie Taylor, Professor of Sociology at London University, says: "In the experiments I've seen on intervention (介入), much depends on the neighborhood or setting. There is a silence on public transport which is hard to break. We are embarrassed to draw attention to something that is happening, while in a football match, people get involved, and a fight would easily follow. "

Psychotherapist Alan Dupuy identifies the importance of the individual: "The British as a whole have some difficulty intervening, but there are exceptional individuals in every

东北育才外国语学校英语教学实验成果

group who are prepared to intervene, regardless of their own safety: These would be people with a strong moral code or religious ideals.”

50. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?

A. Pretty women are more likely to be helped.

B. People on a bus are more likely to stop a crime.

C. Religious people are more likely to look on.

D. Criminals are more likely to harm women.

51. Which factor is NOT related with intervention according to the passage?

A. Sex. B. Nationality. C. Profession. D. Setting.

52. Which phenomenon can be described as the “Bystander Apathy Effect”?

A. When one is in trouble, people think it’s his own fault.

B. In a football match, people get involved in a fight.

C. Seeing a murder, people feel sorry that it should have happened.

D. On hearing a cry for help, people keep themselves to themselves.

53. The author wrote this article _____.

A. to explain why bystanders behave as they doB. to urge people to stand out when in need

C. to criticize the selfishness of bystanders D. to analyze the weakness of human nature

F

When a Swedish ship that sank in 1628 was recovered from the port of Stockholm, historians and scientists were overjoyed with the chance to examine the remains of the past. The ship construction showed how ships were built and operated during the seventeenth century. In this way, artifacts, objects made by human beings, provided a picture of daily life almost 400 years ago.

Underwater archaeology-the study of ships, aircraft and human settlements that have sunk under large bodies of water-is really a product of the last 50 years. The rapid growth of this new area of study has occurred because of the invention of better diving equipment .Besides the Swedish ship wreck(残骸），underwater archaeologists have made more exciting discoveries such as the 5000-year-old boats in the Mediterranean Sea.

Underwater archaeology can provide facts abut the past. In ancient ports all over the world are ships sunken in the past 6,000 years. There are also sunken settlements in seas and lakes telling of peoples way of life and their systems of trade in ancient times. Underwater archaeologists want to study these objects to add to the world's knowledge of history, but they have to fight two enemies. One enemy is treasure hunters who dive for ancient artifacts that they can sell to collectors. Once sold, these objects are lost to experts. The second enemy is dredging machines(挖掘机）often used to repair ports. These machines destroy wrecks and artifacts or bury them deeper under sand and mud. By teaching the public about the importance of underwater “museums” of the past, archaeologists are hoping to get support for laws to protect underwater treasures.

54. What purpose does Paragraph 1 serve in the passage?

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A. To provide background information of the topic

B. To attract readers' attention to the topic

C. To use an example to support the topic

D. To offer basic knowledge of the topic

55. The aim of underwater archaeology is to _____.

A. exploit water bodies B. search for underwater life

C. study underwater artifacts D. examine underwater environment

56.Underwater archaeologists are worried because_____.

A. sea hunters have better diving equipment

B. their knowledge of world history is limited

C. dredging machines cause damage to the ports

D. sold artifacts can hardly be regained for research

57.What is the main purpose of the passage?

A. To introduce a young branch of learning. B. To discuss the scientists' problems.

C. To explain people's way of life in the past. D. To describe the sunken ships.

G

The flag, the most common symbol of a nation in the modern world, is also one of the most ancient. With a clear symbolic meaning, the flag in the traditional form is still used today to mark buildings, ships and other vehicles related to a country.

The national flag as we know it today is in no way a primitive artifact. It is rather the product of thousands of years' development. Historians believe that it had two major ancestors of which the earlier served to show wind direction.

Early human beings used very fragile houses and boats. Often strong winds would tear roofs from houses or cause high waves that endangered travelers. People's food supplies were similarly vulnerable. Even after they had learned how to plant grains, they still needed help from nature to ensure good harvests. Therefore they feared and depended on the power of the wind, which could bring warmth from one direction and cold from another.

Using a simple piece of cloth tied to the top of a post to tell the direction of the wind was more dependable than earlier methods, such as watching the rising of smoke from a fire. The connection of the flag with heavenly power was therefore reasonable. Early human societies began to fix long pieces of cloth to the tops of totems(图腾) before carrying them into battle. They believed that the power of the wind would be added to the good wishes of the gods and ancestors represented by the totems themselves.

These flags developed very slowly into modern flags. The first known flag of a nation or a ruler was unmarked: The king of China around 1000 B. C. was known to have a white flag carried ahead of him. This practice might have been learned from Egyptians even further in the past, but it was from China that it spread over trade routes through India, then across Arab lands, and finally to Europe, where it met up with the other ancestor of the national flag.

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58. The best title for the passage would be_____.

A. Development of the National Flag B. Power of the National Flag

C. Types of Flags D. Uses of Flags

59. The underlined word "vulnerable" in Paragraph 3 means_____.

A. impossible to make sure of B. likely to be protected

C. easy to damage D. difficult to find

60. The earliest flags were connected with heavenly power because_____.

A. they could tell wind direction B. they could bring good luck to fighters

C.they were handed down by the ancestors D. they were believed to stand for natural forces

四、书面表达（15 分）

法国哲学家卢梭说过："No Thanks giving would be no virtue."（没有感恩就没有真正的美德。）如今社会上一些人缺乏感恩之心，少数人甚至在父母年老体弱时都不愿意赡养。

请你结合自己的实际，谈几点父母值得你感恩的地方，以及将来你会做些什么来报答父母的养育之恩。

注意：1. 短文的开头已给出，但不计入总词数。 2. 不超过 150 字。（感恩:thanksgiving）

Not only do our parents give us life, but they also give us endless love and support, always sharing

our happiness and sorrow. _____

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