



A. should he have arrived

B. would he have arrived

C. did he arrive

D. had he arrived

16. Moviegoers know that many special effects are created by computers,\_\_\_\_\_they often don't know is that these scenes still require a lot of work.

A. That

B. Whom

C. What

D. How

17. The president is to give a formal \_\_\_ at the opening ceremony.

A. speech

B. debate

C. discussion

D. argument

18. When I am confronted with such questions, my mind goes\_\_\_, and I can hardly remember my own date of birth.

A. faint

B. blank

C. dark

D. blind

19. If they are willing to lend us the money we need,all our problems will be\_\_

A. solved

B. caused

C. covered

D. met

20. This article \_\_\_ more attention to the problem of cultural conflicts.

A. cares for

B. allows for

C. applies for

D. calls for

### III. Cloze ( 30 points)

Directions:For each blank in the following passage, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that is most suitable and mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

What enables some people to get big creative breakthroughs while others only get small and non-creative breakdowns, blaming themselves and society? Are some people "gifted"? Are there other factors \_\_\_ 21 \_\_\_ work--factors that we have more control over than we think?

While nobody can deny the \_\_\_ 22 \_\_\_ that some people seem to be blessed with particular creativity, research shows that anyone can \_\_\_ 23 \_\_\_ their chances of coming up with new and original ideas \_\_\_ 24 \_\_\_ they would only engage themselves more in the process of \_\_\_ 25 \_\_\_. It's the old Thomas Edison thing about "discovery \_\_\_ 26 \_\_\_ 99 percent perspiration (汗水) and 1 percent inspiration."

\_\_\_ 27 \_\_\_, the studies prove this:great creative breakthroughs usually happen only \_\_\_ 28 \_\_\_ intense periods of struggle. It is sustained effort towards a specific goal \_\_\_ 29 \_\_\_ eventually prepares for great creative insights.

This kind of sustained effort does not always \_\_\_ 30 \_\_\_ immediate results, a fact that not only separates the innovators (革新者) from non-innovators, but \_\_\_ 31 \_\_\_ leads some people to conclude that it is just not \_\_\_ 32 \_\_\_ for them. "Maybe I should have gone to medical school like my mother wanted," they wonder when the breakthrough is \_\_\_ 33 \_\_\_ to be found. Alas, one forgets during inevitable encounters \_\_\_ 34 \_\_\_ self-doubt,that the big surprise is never \_\_\_ 35 \_\_\_. Indeed,it can happen at any time and place.

21. A. to

B. in

C. at

D. by

22. A. issue

B. problem

C. reason

D. fact

23. A. miss

B. reduce

C. increase

D. lose

24. A. because

B. if

C. while

D. whether

25. A. creation                      B. practice                      C. production                      D. achievement  
 26. A. being                      B. be                      C. was                      D. were  
 27. A. Sooner or later  
 B. Some day or other  
 C. Every now and then  
 D. Time and again  
 28. A. beyond                      B. after                      C. above                      D. through  
 29. A. that                      B. who                      C. what                      D. as  
 30. A. create                      B. produce                      C. inspire                      D. encourage  
 31. A. too                      B. once                      C. again                      D. also  
 32. A. good                      B. difficult                      C. possible                      D. stupid  
 33. A. anywhere                      B. everywhere                      C. somewhere                      D. nowhere  
 34. A. against                      B. across                      C. with                      D. into  
 35. A. far away                      B. used up                      C. cleared off                      D. near by

## IV. Reading Comprehension ( 60 points)

Directions: There are five reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by four questions. For each question there are four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

### Passage One

Debate is a valuable way to practise communicating. It can also bring long-lasting rewards, especially for people working with Western businesses. The main activity of debate is presenting one's opinion and supporting it with evidence, such as statistics or facts. It is a way of persuasive communication.

Charles Lebeau helped create the "Discover Debate" method. He says debate is important to understanding how people communicate in Western business. Successful debaters learn how to give their opinion, reasons and support. "What we are trying to do is to develop a kind of thinking or approach to discussion and how to interact (交流) with someone else's opinion, rather than brush their opinion aside. "

Debate skills are also important in selling a product, he says. In that situation, the judges are the customers. "So on Monday, for example, one company may come in and present their case to the customer and they'll make as strong a case as they can. On Tuesday, the next day, another company will come in and present their case to the customer. Usually the party that can present the strongest case wins."

Debate also strengthens critical thinking. In other words, it helps students learn to ask questions and try to understand someone's reasons and evidence. Lebeau points out that successful debaters learn to listen carefully to what other people are saying. Then, they look for the weak points in someone else's opinion or argument. He says debate teaches a systematic way of questioning.

Successful debaters also learn to think from someone else's point of view. Mr. Lebeau says debate can help broaden the mind. "There's an expression in English: don't criticize another person before you have walked in their shoes. I think the wonderful thing about debate is, it puts us in another person's shoes. "

36. According to Paragraph 1, what is the purpose of debate?

- A. To bring long-lasting material rewards.  
 B. To present evidence such as statistics and facts.

- C. To respond to questions in a systematic way.  
 D. To persuade people to accept your opinions.
37. Why is debate important?<sup>9</sup>
- A. It helps people understand others better.  
 B. It allows people to present their opinions.  
 C. It develops one's thinking and communicative competence.  
 D. It gives one the opportunity to brush others' opinion aside.
38. What does the underlined word "case" in Paragraph 3 refer to?
- A. Container. B. Evidence.  
 C. Problem. D. Product.
39. What can debaters benefit from "walking in another person's shoes" ?<sup>9</sup>
- A. Becoming more broad-minded. B. Developing critical thinking.  
 C. Finding others' weak points. D. Trying out others' methods.

### Passage Two

We all love a hero, and rescue dogs are some of the biggest heroes of all. You will often find them going above and beyond duty to save someone, risking--and at times losing--their lives in the process.

Rescue dogs are generally found in the Sporting and Hunting Groups, or from the traditional Herding Group. These types include the Bloodhound, Labrador Retriever, Newfoundland, German Shepherd, Golden Retriever, and Belgian Malinois--all of which are chosen for search-and-rescue duty because of their amazing physical strength, loyalty, and their tendency for mental stability.

These types also have a keen sense of hearing and smell--to better locate lost individuals--and are often able to access hard-to-reach areas. As highly trained animals, they serve in many different fields, including specialist search, snow slide rescue, dead body location, and tracking.

To overcome obstacles and succeed when performing the demanding duties of a search-and-rescue worker, a dog must display certain qualities. In addition to intelligence and strength, the dog must be swift, confident, easily trainable, adaptable, and have a high level of stamina (耐力) and endurance. A strong sense of group cooperation and an ability to engage in friendly play during "down" time is also required of search-and-rescue dogs.

A rescue dog goes through many, many hours of intensive training to be fit for duty. Training is not for the faint-hearted. Certification training can take from two to three years, working three to four hours a day, three to six days a week, often in group, team-oriented sessions.

Each search-and-rescue field requires different types of training. Rescue training, for instance, includes "air scenting"--where dogs are trained to smell the air for the victim's scent (气味) and then follow the scent to the person. This ability is crucial to finding victims trapped under collapsed buildings and snow slide.

40. Rescue dogs are chosen probably because\_\_
- A. they are loyal B. they are brave  
 C. they have amazing appearances D. they have good eyesight
41. What does "faint-hearted" in Paragraph 5 mean??
- A. Courageous. B. Cowardly.  
 C. Energetic. D. Slow.
42. Which ability is most important for dogs to rescue people trapped in snow?
- A. Sharp hearing. B. Swift movement.

C. Extraordinary smelling.

D. A strong memory.

43. What is the passage mainly about?

A. Selection process of rescue dogs.

B. Qualities and training of rescue dogs.

C. Risks rescue dogs are faced with.

D. Types of tasks rescue dogs can perform.

### Passage Three

Eating an apple a day doesn't keep the doctor away, but it does reduce the amount of trips you make to the drug store per year. That's according to a new study that investigates whether there's any truth in the old saying.

A team of researchers led by Dr Matthew Davis, of the University of Michigan School of Nursing, asked 8,399 participants to answer survey questions about diet and health. A total of 753 were apple eaters, consuming at least 149g of raw apple per day. The remaining 7,646 were classed as non-apple eaters. When both groups answered questions on trips to the doctor and trips to the drug store per year, the apple eaters were found to be 27% less likely to visit the druggist for drugs.

Trips to the doctor were not significantly affected by apple consumption, though. "Evidence does not support that an apple a day keeps the doctor away. However, the small number of US adults who eat an apple a day does appear to use fewer prescription medications," the study concludes.

Apple eaters were also found to be less likely to smoke and be more likely to have a higher educational attainment than non-apple eaters. While apples do not compete with oranges, they do contain some immune (免疫的) system-increasing vitamin C, which may be why apple-eaters visit the druggist less. With over 8mg of vitamin C per medium-sized fruit, an apple can provide roughly 14% your daily recommended intake.

Previous studies have also linked apple consumption to a lower risk of Type 2 diabetes (二型糖尿病), improved lung function and a lower risk of colon (结肠) cancer.

44. How many non-apple eaters answered survey questions in the research?

A. 149.      B. 7,646.      C. 753.      D. 8,399.

45. What is the conclusion of the study?

A. Apple consumption has greatly reduced US adults' trips to the doctor.

B. An apple a day does keep the doctor away.

C. Apples are far more nutritious than oranges.

D. A small number of US adult apple eaters tend to take less medicine.

46. What can we learn from the passage?

A. Apples are better than oranges.

B. Apples do have some vitamin C to increase the immune system.

C. Apples can help cure certain diseases.

D. Apples can provide people with sufficient daily intake of energy.

47. What can be described as the writing style of this passage?

A. Objective.      B. Creative.      C. subjective      D. persuasive

### Passage Four

Sometimes I scratch my head when I read about the government's efforts to improve schools: new standards and tests to be applied, strict teacher evaluations, and threats of school closures and job losses. They frighten the school employees, not to mention the students. Instead of making people unable to solve problems or try new ideas--which is what fear does to us--research on

school reform strongly suggests that policy-makers should encourage school leaders to take a more humane approach. In their study on the reform efforts of twelve Chicago public schools, Bryk and Schneider found that enabling positive social relationships between the adults was the key to successful school improvement and that trust was at the heart of those relationships.

Trust in schools comes down to one thing: psychological safety or safety to speak one's mind, to discuss with openness and honesty what is and isn't working, to make collective decisions.

Yet this kind of safety doesn't come easily to schools. According to Bryk and Schneider, the adults in school rely on each other to do their jobs correctly and with integrity (正直). The challenge is that our expectations are very diverse based on our unique backgrounds.

At one school where I taught, each teacher had different expectations about how much effort teachers should put into their work--a big difference between the teachers who left at the last bell and those who worked into the evening. And when expectations are unconscious or unspoken, it becomes impossible for others to live up to them.

We also make assumptions about the intentions behind a person's behavior. As we all know, assumptions are often wrong. For example, parents and teachers may think the principal made a particular decision based on his career advancement rather than that it's best for the students. Don't feel psychologically safe to question our assumptions and eventually, trust in the window and our relationships suffer.

48. According to Paragraph 1, why does the author scratch his head?

- A. Because he doesn't know what to do once schools are closed.
- B. Because he is not sure about the practicability of those new tests.
- C. Because he is concerned that many teachers will lose their jobs.
- D. Because he is not in favor of the government's reform efforts.

49. According to Bryk and Schneider, what was most important for successful school improvement?

- A. New standards and tests in schools.
- B. Positive social relationships.
- C. Strict teacher and student evaluations.
- D. Assistance of the government.

50. What is meant by trust in school?

- A. Freedom to express one's views.
- B. Extra effort teachers put into their work.
- C. Independence of the teachers in schools.
- D. Unconscious and unspoken expectations.

51. What does the author say about the assumptions made about the intentions behind a person's behavior?

- A. They should be trusted.
- B. They are often bold.
- C. They are often incorrect.
- D. They should be encouraged.

### Passage Five

An interesting project called Blue Zones is recording the lifestyle secrets of the communities with the highest, best concentrations of centenarians in the world.

The people in the five regions in Europe, Latin America, Asia and the US that live to be 100 have a lot going for them. Genes probably play a small role, but these folks also have strong social ties, tightly-knit families and lots of opportunities to exercise.



As we were examining the dietary secrets of the Blue Zones, as described in author Dan Buettner's latest book, *The Blue Zones Solution*, we were struck by how essential tea drinking is in these regions. In fact, Buettner's Blue Zones Beverage Rule--a kind of guideline summarized from his 15 or so years of studying these places--is: "Drink coffee for breakfast, tea in the afternoon, wine at 5 p. m."

Science has plenty to say about the healthful virtues of green tea. Researchers are most enthusiastic about the components in green tea, as well as foods like cocoa. Why might they help so many Okinawans in Japan break 100? Some components in green tea can lower the risk of stroke, heart disease and several cancers. One review study also found that drinking green tea can slightly improve metabolism (新陈代谢).

If you find yourself on the island of Ikaria, the Greek Blue Zone in the middle of the Aegean, you won't be offered any tea made with tea leaves. Instead, Ikarians typically make their daily cup of tea with just one fresh herb that they have picked themselves that day--either rosemary, wild sage, oregano, mint or dandelion, all plants that may have anti-inflammatory (消炎的) properties,

which may help lower blood pressure. This could explain Ikaria's very low dementia (痴呆) rate, since high blood pressure is a risk factor for the disease.

52. What does the underlined word "centenarians" in Paragraph 1 refer to?

- A. People who have secret lifestyles.
- B. People who enjoy physical exercise.
- C. People who are one hundred years old or older.
- D. People who carry the gene for being slim.

53. According to Paragraph 3, what is the recommended time for tea drinking?

- A. In the morning.
- B. Any time of a day.
- C. In the early evening.
- D. In the afternoon.

54. What may the tea Ikarians drink daily help?

- A. To improve metabolism.
- B. To lower blood pressure.
- C. To lower life stress.
- D. To improve social relationships.

55. What might be the best title of the passage?

- A. Tea-Drinking Tips
- B. Lifestyle Secrets of Ikarians
- C. Tea-Drinking Ceremony in Okinawa
- D. Blue Zones Solutions

V. Daily Conversation (15 points)

Directions: Pick out appropriate expressions from the eight choices below and complete the following dialogue by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

- |                                                                      |                                |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A. Can I speak to Mr. Johnson, please                                | B. I'll tell him you've called |
| C. I'll give him the message                                         | D. What can I do for you       |
| E. Can you tell him that we can meet tomorrow afternoon in my office |                                |
| F. Can I take a message                                              |                                |
| G. Can you ask him to call me back as soon as possible               |                                |
| H. That's right                                                      |                                |

Woman: Hello, Mr. Johnson's office.

Man: Good morning. 56 ?

Woman : Sorry,he' s in a meeting at the moment. 57 ?

Man: Yes. This is Steve Lee from Brightlight Systems. 58 ?

Woman: Tomorrow afternoon in your office.

Man : 59

Woman : Okay. 60

Man : Thank you.

第II卷(非选择题, 共 25 分)

VI. Writing ( 25 points)

Directions: For this part, you are supposed to write an essay in English in 100 - 120 words based on the following information. Remember to write it clearly.

61. 你(Li Yuan)组织同学进行了一次烧烤野餐(barbecue)。请给你的英国朋友 Tim 写一封电子邮件, 内容包括:

- 野餐前的准备;
- 野餐过程;
- 印象最深刻的人或事。



## 参考答案

## I. Phonetics

1. 【答案】A      2. 【答案】C      3. 【答案】B      4. 【答案】D      5. 【答案】B

## II. Vocabulary and Structure

6. 【答案】D      7. 【答案】D      8. 【答案】B      9. 【答案】C      10. 【答案】A  
 11. 【答案】B      12. 【答案】D      13. 【答案】A      14. 【答案】C      15. 【答案】C  
 16. 【答案】C      17. 【答案】A      18. 【答案】B      19. 【答案】A      20. 【答案】D

## III. Cloze

21. 【答案】C      22. 【答案】D      23. 【答案】C      24. 【答案】B      25. 【答案】A  
 26. 【答案】A      27. 【答案】D      28. 【答案】B      29. 【答案】A      30. 【答案】B  
 31. 【答案】D      32. 【答案】C      33. 【答案】D      34. 【答案】C      35. 【答案】A

## IV. Reading Comprehension

36. 【答案】D      37. 【答案】C      38. 【答案】A      39. 【答案】A      40. 【答案】A  
 41. 【答案】B      42. 【答案】C      43. 【答案】B      44. 【答案】B      45. 【答案】D  
 46. 【答案】B      47. 【答案】A      48. 【答案】D      49. 【答案】B      50. 【答案】A  
 51. 【答案】C      52. 【答案】C      53. 【答案】D      54. 【答案】B      55. 【答案】A

## V. Daily Conversation

56. 【答案】A      57. 【答案】F      58. 【答案】E      59. 【答案】H      60. 【答案】C

## VI. Writing

## 写作评分标准

## 1. 评分原则:

- (1) 本题总分为 25 分, 分五档给分。  
 (2) 评分时, 先根据文章的内容和语言确定其所属档次, 然后根据该档次的具体要求给分。  
 (3) 纳入第五档次的作文应取得至少两位阅卷教师的认可。  
 (4) 字数不足 100 或超出 120 的, 酌情扣 1 分~2 分。  
 (5) 拼写与标点符号的准确性视其对表达的影响程度予以评分。英、美式拼写均可。  
 (6) 如书写较差, 以至影响表达, 将分数降低一个档次。

## 2. 评分标准:

第五档 (21分~25分)	很好地完成了试题规定的任务。主题突出; 内容充实, 层次分明; 行文流畅; 使用了丰富的语法结构和词汇; 基本无语言错误。
第四档 (16分~20分)	较好地完成了试题规定的任务。主题明确; 内容完整, 层次清楚; 文字连贯; 语法结构有变化, 词汇比较丰富; 有少量语言错误。
第三档 (11分~15分)	基本完成了试题规定的任务。主题不明确; 内容尚完整, 有层次; 语句较通顺; 虽有不少语言错误, 但不影响内容表达。
第二档 (6分~10分)	未能按要求完成试题规定的任务。主题不明确; 内容不完整, 层次不清; 缺少连贯性; 语句欠通顺; 有较多的语言错误, 影响了内容表达。
第一档 (1分~5分)	未完成试题规定的任务。明显跑题; 内容贫乏, 结构层次混乱; 语句不通顺; 有严重的语言错误。
0分	所写的内容与试题要求毫不相关, 语句混乱, 无法理解。