

模拟卷一

Part I Dialogue Competition (10 points)

Directions: *In this part, there are three dialogues with three or four blanks, each followed by four choices marked A, B, C and D. Fill in each blank with the choice that best suits the situation until the dialogue is complete. With Dialogue One, all the choices will have to be used. With Dialogue Two and Dialogue Three, one choice will be left unused. Mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET with a single bar through the center of the letter.*

Dialogue One

A: How was your education going on in Australia?

B: (1)

A: Where are you going to work then, in Australia or back in China?

B: (2)

A: Why are you choosing to leave a foreign country? (3)

B: Well, I think personal development is much more important than simply having a superior living environment.

A: Yeah, China's developing so fast and development opportunities can be found almost in every corner of the country.

B: (4) and they are in great need of excellent returnees to help them with their overseas business.

A. Absolutely, many Chinese enterprises are going global,

B. I'm going to graduate this summer.

C. I'm planning to return to China after graduation.

D. Many people are reluctant to leave the superior living environment abroad.

Dialogue Two

A: (5)

B: It's Tuesday today. I always go to my class on Tuesday night.

A: I didn't know you were taking any kind of class. Tell me about it.

B: Well, I'm learning how to use math in the business environment.

A: What for?

B: The job market is so competitive nowadays.(6)

A: I really admire you for that. (7)

B: It's going all right. I'm learning some things for the first time, but I'm also brushing up on some things that I already know.

A. I want to develop some useful skills.

B. You have some abilities.

C. Where are you going?

D. How is it going?

Dialogue Three

A: What are you studying all day long for? It's summer vacation!

B: (8) But I'm taking this crash course in math.

A: Why?

B: I have to take my exams for getting into the university, so I need to prepare.

A: (9)

B: It has to! I've been studying every day, eight hours a day! I don't know, but the school has a great success record.

A:(10)

B: I'll pick up an application form for you at school tomorrow.

A. This course is not so good.

B. Do you think it will help?

C. I know! I hate it!

D. Hmm...Maybe I should sign up too.

Part II Reading Comprehension (40 points)

Directions: There are four passages in this part. Each passage is followed by five questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best one and mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET with a single bar through the center of the letter.

Passage One

Guide to Stockholm University Library

Our library offers different types of studying places and provides a good studying environment.

Zones

The library is divided into different zones. The upper floor is a quiet zone with over a thousand places for silent reading, and places where you can sit and work with your own computer. The reading places consist mostly of tables and chairs. The ground floor is the zone where you can talk. Here you can find sofas and armchairs for group work.

Computers

You can use your own computer to connect to the Wi-Fi specially prepared for notebook computers; you can also use library computers, which contain the most commonly used applications, such as Microsoft Office. They are situated in the area known as the Experimental Field on the ground floor.

Group-study Places

If you want to discuss freely without disturbing others, you can book a study room or sit at a table on the ground floor. Some study rooms are for 2 -3 people and others can hold up to 6-8 people. All rooms are marked on the library maps.

There are 40 group-study rooms that must be booked via the website. To book, you need an active University account and a valid University card. You can use a room three hours per day, nine hours at most per week.

Storage of Study Material

The library has lockers for students to store course literature. When you have obtained at least 40 credits (学分), you may rent a locker and pay 400 SEK for a year's rental period.

Rules to be Followed

Mobile phone conversations are not permitted anywhere in the library. Keep your phone on silent as if you were in a lecture and exit the library if you need to receive

calls.

Please note that food and fruit are forbidden in the library, but you are allowed to have drinks and sweets with you.

11. The library's upper floor is mainly for students to _____.
A. read in a quiet place B. have group discussions
C. take comfortable seats D. get their computers fixed
12. Library computers on the ground floor _____.
A. help students with their field experiments
B. contain software essential for schoolwork
C. are for those who want to access the Wi-Fi
D. are mostly used for filling out application forms
13. What condition should be met to book a group-study room?
A. A group must consist of 8 people.
B. Three-hour use per day is the minimum.
C. One should first register at the university,
D. Applicants must mark the room on the map.
14. A student can rent a locker in the library if he _____.
A. can afford the rental fee B. attends certain courses
C. has nowhere to put his books D. has earned the required credits
15. What should NOT be brought into the library?
A. Mobile phones. B. Orange juice.
C. Candy. D. Sandwiches.

Passage Two

Chinese and Nigerian media should pay more attention to their own growing roles and strive to present a reliable image of China to African audiences and *vice versa* (反之亦然). Agreement on this important step in ongoing cooperation between the two sides was reached by media representatives attending a media forum on September 19 in Abuja, Nigeria.

The agreement comes in the wake of increasing attention being paid by the international community on Africa's deepening relationship with China. "This presents an important opportunity for media in China, Nigeria and other African countries. We should seize the moment to expand cooperation between Chinese and Nigeria media, increase our say, and contribute to cooperation between China, Nigeria and Africa as a whole," said Li Wufeng, Vice Minister of the State Council Information Office at the China-Nigeria media meeting.

The media meeting was jointly held by the State Council Information Office, the Chinese Embassy in Nigeria, and the Federal Ministry of Education, Nigeria. It formed part of the "Experience China" program, which aims to increase cultural exchanges and mutual understanding between China and other parts of the world.

In the past, due to poor communication facilities, China and African countries could only learn about each other through third parties, in particular Western media, which may have given rise to and perpetuated misunderstandings.

"China is still not a constant feature or subject on the front page and prime time

in the news media in Nigeria unless there are disasters and alleged human rights abuses to be reported," said Martins Oloja, Editor of The Guardian.

Major Western media continue to promote a Cold War mentality and view Sino-African ties through the lens of geopolitics (地缘政治), framing everything as competition between East and West, Chinese and Nigerian media professionals said at the forum. Some Western media outlets, accuse China of ignoring mutually beneficial solutions or sustainable development of African people, while robbing the continent of its natural resources.

" Nigerians cannot expect Aljazeera or BBC to report on Africa, and indeed Nigeria and China relations, the way we want," said Oloja.

Mutually objective coverage will generate more cooperation and better understanding between China and Nigeria, said Li Xiao hua, a representative from China. org. cn, a leading multi-language website in China.

16. What is the purpose of this media forum on September 19 in Abuja?

- A. More international community should pay attention to Africa's deepening relationship with China.
- B. People should seize the moment to expand cooperation between China and African countries.
- C. Chinese and Nigerian media should pay more attention to their own growing roles and strive to present a reliable image to each other.
- D. Let more Chinese people know about the culture of Africa.

17. What's the meaning of the underlined word in paragraph 4?

- A. Defeated B. continued
- C. Disappeared D. decreased

18. Which of the following is right?

- A. The State Council Information Office and " Experience China" program attended this China-Nigeria media meeting.
- B. In the past, China and African countries could learn about each other very well.
- C. Chinese people and Chinese events have been well reported through African media.
- D. Nowadays, some African media still, cannot give the true stories of China.

19. What is the attitude of the major western media towards the Sino-African relationship.

- A. They think highly of it. B. They report it as it is.
- C. They view it through the angle of geopolitics.
- D. They view it as a competition between two countries.

20. What is the best title for this passage?

- A. Having a Bigger Say B. A Media Forum Between China and Nigeria
- C. Helping the African Media D. Improving Our Report in Africa

Passage Three

One might expect that the ever-growing demands of the tourist trade would bring nothing but good for the countries that receive the holiday-makers. Indeed, a rosy picture is painted for the long-term future of the holiday industry. Every month sees

the building of a new hotel somewhere. And every month another rock-bound Pacific island is advertised as the "last paradise (天堂) on earth".

However, the scale and speed of this growth seem set to destroy the very things tourists want to enjoy. In those countries where there was a rush to make quick money out of sea-side holidays, over-crowded beaches and the concrete jungles of endless hotels have begun to lose their appeal. Those countries with little experience of tourism can suffer most. In recent years, Nepal set out to attract foreign visitors to fund developments in health and education. Its forests, full of wild-life and rare flowers, were offered to tourists as one more untouched paradise. In fact, the nature all too soon felt the effects of thousands of holiday-makers traveling through the forest land. Ancient tracks became major routes for the walkers, with the consequent exploitation of precious trees and plants.

Not only can the environment of a country suffer from the sudden growth of tourism. The people as well rapidly feel its effects. Farmland makes way for hotels, roads and airports; the old way of life goes. The one-time farmer is now the servant of some multi-national organization; he is no longer his own master. Once it was his back that bore the pain; now it is his smile that is exploited. No doubt he wonders whether he wasn't happier in his village working his own land.

Thankfully, the tourist industry is waking up to the responsibilities it has towards those countries that receive their customers. The protection of wildlife and the creation of national parks go hand in hand with tourist development and in fact obtain financial support from tourist companies. At the same time, tourists are being encouraged to respect not only the countryside they visit but also its people.

The way tourism is handled in the next ten years will decide its fate and that of the countries we all want to visit. Their needs and problems are more important than those of the tourist companies. Increased understanding in planning world-wide tourism can preserve the market for these companies. If not, in a few years' time the very things that attract tourists now may well have been destroyed.

21. What does the author indicate in the last sentence of paragraph one?
A. The Pacific island is a paradise. B. The Pacific island is worth visiting.
C. The advertisement is not convincing. D. The advertisement is not impressive.
22. The example of Nepal is used to suggest _____
A. its natural resources are untouched
B. its forests are exploited for farmland
C. it develops well in health and education
D. it suffers from the heavy flow of tourists
23. What can we learn about the farmers from paragraph four?
A. They are happy to work their own lands,
B. They have to please the tourists for a living.
C. They have to struggle for their independence.
D. They are proud of working in multi-national organizations.
24. Which of the following determines the future of tourism?
A. The number of tourists. B. The improvement of services.
C. The promotion of new products. D. The management of tourism.

25. The author's attitude towards the development of the tourist industry is _____
A. Optimistic B. doubtful C. objective D. Negative

Passage Four

People are being *lured* (引诱) onto Facebook with the promise of a fun, free service, and don't realize that they're paying for it by giving up loads of personal information. Facebook then attempts to make money by selling their data to advertisers that want to send targeted messages.

Most Facebook users don't realize this is happening. Even if they know what the company is up to, they still have no idea what they're paying for Facebook, because people don't really know what their personal details are worth.

The biggest problem, however, is that the company keeps changing the rules. Early on, you could keep everything private. That was the great thing about Facebook- -you could create your own little private network. Last year, the company changed its privacy rules so that many things-your city, your photo, your friends' names- -were set, by *default* (默认), to be shared with everyone on the Internet.

According to Facebook's vice president Elliot Schrage, the company is simply making changes to improve its service, and if people don't share information, they have a less satisfying experience'

Some critics think this is more about Facebook looking to make more money. Its original business model, which involved selling ads and putting them at the side of the page, totally failed. Who wants to look at ads when they're online connecting with their friends?

The privacy issue has already landed Facebook in hot water in Washington. In April, Senator Charles Schumer called on Facebook to change its privacy policy. He also urged the Commission to set guidelines for social-networking sites. "I think the senators rightly communicated that we had not been clear about what the new products were and how people could choose to use them or not to use them," Schrage admits.

I suspect that whatever Facebook has done so far to invade (侵犯) our privacy, it's only the beginning, which is why I'm considering *deactivating* (撤销) my account, Facebook is a handy site, but I'm upset by the idea that my information is in the hands of people I don't trust. That is too high a price to pay.

26. What do we learn about Facebook from the first paragraph?

- A. It is a website that sends messages to targeted users.
- B. It makes money by putting on advertisements.
- C. It earns money by selling its users' personal data.
- D. It provides a lot of information to its users.

27. What does the author say about most Facebook users?

- A. They don't know their personal data enriches Facebook.
- B. They are unwilling to give up their personal information.
- C. They don't identify themselves when using website.
- D. They care very little about their personal information.

28. Why does Facebook make changes to its rules according to Elliot Schrage?

- A. To help its users make more friends.
 - B. To obey the Federal guidelines.
 - C. To make money by attracting more users.
 - D. To offer better service to its users.
29. What does Senator Charles Schumer argue for?
- A. Setting guidelines for advertising on websites.
 - B. Setting rules for social-networking sites.
 - C. Stopping sharing users' personal information.
 - D. Removing ads from all social-networking sites.
30. Why does the author plan to stop using his Facebook account?
- A. He is dissatisfied with its service.
 - B. He finds many of its users untrustworthy.
 - C. He doesn't want his personal data abused.
 - D. He is upset by its frequent rule changes.

Part III Vocabulary and Structure (20 points)

Directions: *There are 20 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET with a single bar through the center of the letter.*

31. Why are you laughing at me? You don't know the answer,_____.
- A. Too
 - B. Either
 - C. Neither
 - D. Also
32. In order to be back in shape, I managed to stick_____the diet and keep off sweet foods.
- A. To
 - B. on
 - C. with
 - D. In
33. I certainly appreciate you_____this lovely girl to my attention at that party.
- A. to have brought
 - B. to bring
 - C. bring
 - D. Bringing
34. There are more pressing matters_____at the moment.
- A. attending to
 - B. being attended to
 - C. attend to
 - D. to be attended to
35. _____for the doctor on board the plane, the passenger could have ended up dead.
- A. Had it not been
 - B. Were it not
 - C. If it was not
 - D. If it had been not
36. A crisis like _____1973-74 could put one in ten companies into bankruptcy.
- A. that of
 - B. one in
 - C. those of
 - D. ones in
37. That vase is worth one million pounds now. If only you_____it!
- A. didn't sell
 - B. hadn't sold
 - C. haven't sold
 - D. wouldn't sell
38. There are no vacant seats on this flight, but there are__available on the next one.
- A. Little
 - B. a little
 - C. few
 - D. a few
39. Technology for text messaging__available the general public for about a decade.
- A. Is
 - B. has been
 - C. will be
 - D. will have been
40. The new policy is meant to fore enterprises and individuals to_____energy-saving measures.
- A. Adapt
 - B. adopt
 - C. adjust
 - D. Admit

41. The house is too small for a family of seven, and _____, it's too far away from the city.
A. Therefore B. however C. moreover D. Actually
42. I believe Eugene Linen' s writings about animal intelligence will give you a new _ on the subject.
A. Principle B. performance C. proposal D. Perspective
43. My boyfriend bought me a big dinner to _____being late for our date the day before.
A. make up for B. make out of C. make way for D. make fun of
44. The little girl did not seem to be _____frightened of being left alone in the dark house.
A. in the least B. in the end C. in any case D. in a sense
45. To use the machine, first _____ the proper coins, then select the drink you want and press the button.
A. Place B. insert C. toss D. Throw
46. Ever since the new movie _____the leading actor and actress have tried to avoid their fans.
A. came on B. came off C. came out D. came across
47. When we say that we see light at the end of tunnel, we mean that victory is _____.
A. in practice B. In question C. in future D. in sight
48. These laws are intended to protect the people and prevent government officials from _____their power.
A. Exercising B. abusing C. executing D. Imposing
49. All the movies I wanted to rent were not available, so as a(n) _____I went home and watched television.
A. Relief B. remedy C. alternative D. Excuse
50. Many of the people _____refused to answer any questions.
A. Question B. questioned C. questioning D. were questioned

Part IV Traduction (30 points)

Directions:*In this section, there are 5 English sentences underlined in the following passage. For each sentence there are four Chinese translations marked A, B, C and D. You are to match the English sentences with the translations. Choose the one that is closest to the Chinese meaning of the sentences in the text. Mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET.*

1

I like traveling very much. The holiday (summer vacation) is coming. There are altogether 7 (30) days. I would like to have a trip to Hong Kong with my family. We would like to take the plane. This will be my first visit to Hong Kong, although my aunt lives in Hong Kong for many years. We plan to stay there for 5 days. During my stay there, I would go to the famous Ocean Park and the Hong Kong Disneyland. I hope I can have a good time.

51. I would like to have a trip to Hong Kong with my family.
A. 我想和我的家人去旅游。 B. 我想去香港旅游。

C.我想和我的家人去香港旅游。 D.我的家人去香港旅游。

52.We would like to take the plane.

A.我们坐飞机。 B.我们想坐飞机。 C.我想坐飞机。 D.我坐飞机。

53.This will be my first visit to Hong Kong, although my aunt lives in Hong Kong for many years.

A.这将是我第一次来香港，虽然我阿姨在香港住了很多年。

B.这将是我第一次来香港，虽然我在香港住了很多年。

C.我已经来过香港，虽然我阿姨在香港住了很多年。

D.这是我第二次来香港，虽然我阿姨在香港住了很多年。

54.During my stay there, I would go to the famous Ocean Park and the Hong Kong Disneyland.

A.在香港期间，我会去著名的海洋公园。

B.在香港期间，我会去著名的海洋公园和香港迪士尼乐园。

C.在香港期间，我会去香港迪士尼乐园。

D.我会去著名的海洋公园和香港迪士尼乐园。

55.I hope I can have a good time.

A.我希望我能开心。 B.我希望我能玩得开心。

C.我希望你能玩得开心。 D.我能玩得开心。

2

With the growth of people's income, many people like to pursue foreign/international brands,the Apple company's iPhone is the best example.

Although many people like the iPhone mobile very much, but/yet I dislike the iPhone mobile.There are some reasons that / why I dislike it. On the one hand, Apple Company establishes the iPhone's expensive price, too, its soft wares need to download from APP Store. On the other hand, the iPhone brought some bad effects to the national other smart phones, as the newspaper reported that Apple company usually extracts/gives the fewest profits/benefits the supply chain.

Therefore, as a Chinese customer, we should stand by our national products.

56.With the growth of people's income, many people like to pursue foreign/international brands.

A.随着人们收入的增长，许多人不喜欢购买外国/国际品牌。

B.随着人们收入的增长，很少人都喜欢购买外国/国际品牌。

C.随着人们收入的增长，许多人都喜欢购买外国/国际品牌。

D.随着人们收入的增长，许多人都喜欢购买国际品牌。

57.Although many people like the iPhone mobile very much, but/yet I dislike the iPhone mobile.

A.虽然很多人非常喜欢 iPhone 手机，但是我不喜欢 iPhone 手机。

B.很多人非常喜欢 iPhone 手机，我也喜欢 iPhone 手机。

C.虽然很多人不喜欢 iPhone 手机，但是我喜欢 iPhone 手机。

D.很多人不喜欢 iPhone 手机，我也不喜欢 iPhone 手机。

58.On the one hand, Apple Company establishes the iPhone's expensive price, too.

A.一方面，苹果公司也确立了 iPhone 的价格。

- B.一方面，苹果公司也确立了昂贵的价格。
- C.一方面，苹果公司也确立了 iPhone 昂贵的价格。
- D.苹果公司也确立了 iPhone 昂贵的价格。

59. On the other hand, the iPhone brought some bad effects to the national other smart phones.

- A.另一方面，iPhone 给全国其他智能手机带来了一些好的影响。
- B.另一方面，iPhone 给全国其他智能手机带来了一些不好的影响。
- C.另一方面，iPhone 给其他智能手机带来了一些不好的影响。
- D.另一方面，iPhone 给全国其他智能手机带来了一些影响。

60. Therefore, as a Chinese customer, we should stand by our national products.

- A.因此，作为一个中国客户，我们应该坚持我们的民族产品。
- B.因此，作为一个客户，我们应该坚持我们的民族产品。
- C.因此，作为一个中国客户，我们应该坚持我们的产品。
- D.作为一个中国客户，我们应该坚持我们的民族产品。

Single-Sentence Translation Multiple Choice Questions (翻译选择题)

61. Youngsters may take their parents' and coaches' criticisms to heart and find a flaw in themselves. ()

- A.年轻人可能会把父母的批评放在心上，发现自己的缺点。
- B.年轻人可能会把教练的批评放在心上，发现自己的缺点。
- C.年轻人可能会把父母和教练的赞扬放在心上，发现自己的缺点。
- D.年轻人可能会把父母和教练的批评放在心上，发现自己的缺点。
- E.年轻人可能会把父母和教练的批评放在心上，发现自己的特点。

62. Coaches and parents should also be cautious that youth sport participation does not become work for children. ()

- A.教练和家长也应该注意，儿童体育参与不会成为孩子的工作。
- B.教练和家长也应该注意，青少年体育参与会成为孩子的工作。
- C.教练和家长也应该注意，青少年体育参与不会成为孩子的工作。
- D.教练和家长也应该注意，青少年体育参与不会成为孩子的负担。
- E.教练和家长也应该注意，青少年体育参与不会成为孩子的压力。

63. The outcome of the game should not be more important than the process of learning the sport and other life lessons. ()

- A.比赛的结果应该比学习这项运动和其他人生课程的过程更重要。
- B.比赛的结果不应该比学习这项运动和其他人生课程的过程更重要。
- C.比赛的过程不应该比学习这项运动和其他人生课程的过程更重要。
- D.比赛的结果不应该比学习这项运动和其他课外课程的过程更重要。
- E.比赛的结果不应该比学习这项运动和其他娱乐课程的过程更重要。

64. 在现在的青年运动环境中，年轻的运动员可能更担心谁会赢，而不是享受自己和运动。()

- A. In today's youth sport setting, old athletes may be worrying more about who will win instead of enjoying themselves and the sport.

B. In today's youth sport setting, young athletes may be not worrying more about who will win instead of enjoying themselves and the sport.

C. In today's youth sport setting, young athletes may be worrying more about who will lose instead of enjoying themselves and the sport.

D. In old youth sport setting, young athletes may be worrying more about who will win instead of enjoying themselves and the sport.

E. In today's youth sport setting, young athletes may be worrying more about who will win instead of enjoying themselves and the sport.

65. 无论结果如何，都应该提供积极的支持。()

A. Negative reinforcement should be provided regardless of the outcome.

B. Positive reinforcement should be provided regardless of the outcome.

C. Positive reinforcement should be not provided regardless of the outcome.

D. Positive reinforcement should be provided regardless of the beginning.

E. Positive reinforcement should be provided regardless of the process.

66. Research indicates that positive reinforcement motivates and has a greater effect on learning than criticism. ()

A. 研究表明，正强化比批评更能激励学习，对学习有更大的影响。

B. 研究表明，负强化比批评更能激励学习，对学习有更大的影响。

C. 研究表明，正强化比表扬更能激励学习，对学习有更大的影响。

D. 研究表明，正强化比批评更能激励学习，对学习有更小的影响。

E. 研究表明，正强化比批评更能阻碍学习，对学习有更大的影响。

67. Again, criticism can create high levels of stress, which can lead to burnout. ()

A. 再次强调，批评会造成足够的压力，导致精疲力竭。

B. 再次强调，批评会造成很大的压力，导致精疲力竭。

C. 再次强调，批评会造成很大的压力，导致压抑。

D. 再次强调，批评会造成很大的压力，导致绝望。

E. 再次强调，压迫会造成很大的压力，导致精疲力竭。

68. Humanity uses a little less than half the water available worldwide. ()

A. 人类使用的陆地资源还不到全球可用资源的一半。

B. 人类使用的水资源超过世界可用水资源的一半。

C. 人类使用的水资源还不到全球可用水资源的四分之一。

D. 人类使用的水资源还不到全球可用水资源的一半。

E. 人类使用的水资源还不到全球可饮用水资源的一半。

69. 但这并不一定是结果。()

A. But that have to be the outcome.

B. But that doesn't have to be the beginning.

C. But that doesn't have to be the outcome.

D. And that doesn't have to be the outcome.

E. But that doesn't have to be the procedure.

70. 如果我们开始比过去更重视水资源，水资源短缺就不会给世界带来麻烦。()

A. Water shortages do not have to trouble the world—if we start valuing water more

than we have in the past.

B. Water shortages have to trouble the world—if we start valuing water more than we have in the past.

C. Water shortages do not have to trouble the nation—if we start valuing water more than we have in the past.

D. Water shortages do not have to trouble the world—if we end valuing water more than we have in the past.

E. Water shortages do not have to trouble the world—if we start valuing water less than we have in the past.

71. We can no longer afford to consider water a virtually free resource of which we can use as much as we like in any way we want. ()

A. 我们再也无法把水看作是一种有限的资源，我们可以以任何方式随心所欲地使用它。

B. 我们再也无法把水看作是一种几乎免费的资源，我们可以以任何方式随心所欲地使用它。

C. 我们再也无法把水看作是一种几乎免费的资源，我们可以以一种方式随心所欲地使用它。

D. 我们再也无法把水看作是一种几乎免费的资源，我们可以以任何方式有限制地使用它。

E. 我们再也无法把水看作是一种几乎免费的资源，我们可以以无限的方式使用它。

72. This means charging a fee for the water itself as well as for the supply costs. ()

A. 这意味着对水本身和使用成本收取费用。

B. 这意味着对水本身和供应成本收取结余。

C. 这意味着对水本身和供应成本收取费用。

D. 这意味着对水本身和供应利润收取费用。

E. 这意味着对水本身和消费成本收取费用。

73. Governments should also protect this resource by providing water in more economically and environmentally sound ways. ()

A. 各国政府还应通过更环境无害的方式提供水来保护这一资源。

B. 各国政府还应通过更经济的方式提供水来保护这一资源。

C. 我国政府还应通过更经济和环境无害的方式提供水来保护这一资源。

D. 各国政府还应通过更经济和环境无害的方式提供水来节约这一资源。

E. 各国政府还应通过更经济和环境无害的方式提供水来保护这一资源。

74. 无论政府采取什么措施来更有效地提供水，他们必须改变对水诉讼的制度和法律途径。 ()

A. No matter what steps governments take to save water more efficiently, they must change their institutional and legal approaches to water sue.

B. No matter what steps governments take to provide water more efficiently, they must maintain their institutional and legal approaches to water sue.

C. No matter what steps governments take to provide water more efficiently, they must change their institutional and legal approaches to water sue.

D. No matter what steps governments take to provide water more efficiently, they must

change their legal approaches to water sue.

E.No matter what steps governments take to provide water more efficiently, they must change their institutional to water sue.

75.我们可以通过速溶咖啡的引入来了解产品生命周期是如何运作的。()

A.We can see how the product life works by looking at the introduction of instant coffee.

B.We can see how the product life cycle works by looking at the production of instant coffee.

C.We can see how the product life cycle works by looking at the introduction of instant coffee.

D.We can see how the product life cycle works by looking at the introduction of coffee.

E.We can see how the product life produce works by looking at the introduction of instant coffee.

76.When it was introduced, most people did not like it as well as “regular” coffee, and it took several years to gain general acceptance.()

A.当它被引入市场时，少数人并不像喜欢普通咖啡那样喜欢它，它花了几年时间才被普遍接受。

B.当它被引入市场时，大多数人像喜欢普通咖啡那样喜欢它，它花了几年时间才被普遍接受。

C.当它被引入市场时，大多数人并不像喜欢普通咖啡那样喜欢它，它花了几年时间才被普遍接受。

D.当它被引入市场时，大多数人并不像喜欢普通咖啡那样喜欢它，它花了几个月才被普遍接受。

E.当它被引入市场时，大多数人并不像喜欢特殊咖啡那样喜欢它，它花了几年时间才被普遍接受。

77.At one point, though, instant coffee grew rapidly in popularity, and many brands were introduced.()

A.不过，速溶咖啡极慢速普及，并引入了许多品牌。

B.不过，速溶咖啡一度迅速普及，并引入了许多品牌。

C.不过，速溶咖啡一度迅速普及，并引入了许多大品牌。

D.不过，速溶咖啡一度迅速普及，并引入了许多小品牌。

E.不过，速溶咖啡一度迅速普及，并引入了许多国外品牌。

78.After a while, people became attached to one brand and sales leveled off.()

A.一段时间后，人们对一个品牌产生了依赖，销量逐渐增长。

B.一段时间后，人们对一个品牌产生了反感，销量趋于平稳。

C.一段时间后，人们对一个品牌产生了适应，销量趋于平稳。

D.一段时间后，人们对一个品牌产生了依赖，销量趋于平稳。

E.一段时间后，人们对一个品牌产生了依赖，销量逐渐下降。

79.当冻干咖啡推出后，销售额略有下降。()

A.Sales went into a severe decline when freeze-dried coffees were introduced.

B.Sales went into a slight decline when freeze-dried coffees were introduced.

C.Sales went into a slight decline when instant coffees were introduced.

D.Sales went into a slight decline when freeze-dried coffees were processed.

E.Sales went into a slight decline when freeze-dried coffees were ended.

80.产品生命周期的不同阶段需要不同的策略。()

A.Same stages in the product life cycle call for different strategies.

B.Different stages in the product life cycle call for same strategies.

C.Different stages in the product life call for different strategies.

D. Different stages in the product life cycle call for different strategies.

E.Different stages in the product life cycle do not call for different strategies.

参考答案

Part I Dialogue Competition (10 points)

1-5: BCDAC

6-10: ADCBD

Part II Reading Comprehension (40 points)

11.[解析]A 细节题。根据文章第二段第二句可知,图书馆的上层是安静区域,有超过 1000 个可供安静阅读以及使用电脑学习办公的位置。由此可知,图书馆的上层区域是供安静阅读用的,故答案为 A(在一个安静的地方阅读)。由文章第二段可知,底层是可以聊天的地方。这里有沙发和扶手椅可供小组学习使用。选项 B(小组讨论)和选项 C(有舒服的座位)是对图书馆底层的表述,而不是上层,故排除。选项 D(修电脑的地方)在文章中未提及,故排除。

12. [解析]B 细节题。 根据文章第三段第一句可知,您还可以使用图书馆的电脑,里面安装了常用的应用程序,例如 Microsoft Office ,故答案为 B(安装了学习工作必要的软件)。选项 A(帮助学生们做现场实验)曲解了原文的含义,文章说的是电脑位于底层的“实验区域”,并不是说这些电脑可以用来做实验,故排除。文章第三段第一句提到,您可以用自己的笔记本电脑连接专门的无线网,图书馆的电脑不能连,故排除选项 C(可供想连接无线网的人使用)。选项 D(通常用来填写申请表)在文中未提及,故排除。

13.[解析]C 推理题。 根据文章第五段第二句可知,如要预订自习室,您需要有一个斯德哥尔摩大学的活跃账号以及一张有效的学生卡。由此可推断,要想预定自习室首先得在该大学进行注册,故答案为 C(首先要在该大学进行注册)。文章第四段第二句提到,一些自习室可容纳 2 到 3 人,其他的则可容纳 6 到 8 人,并不是说只有满足每组 8 人的条件才能预定自习室,故排除选项 A(小组必须包含 8 个人)。文章第五段最后一句提到,自习室每天可以使用三小时,说明三小时是最大极限,,选项 B(最少每天用三个小时)不符合原文表述,故排除。第四段最后提到,图书馆地图上标注了所有自习室的位置,选项 D(申请人要在地图上标注自习室)表述不正确,故排除。

14. [解析]D 细节题。 根据文章第六段第二句可知,只有获得至少 40 学分时,您才可以租用储物柜,并支付一年 400 瑞典克朗的租赁费,故答案为 D(得到了规定的学分)。获得足够的学分是租用储物柜的必要条件,满足条件后才会缴 i 费,选

项 A(付得起租赁费)逻辑错误,故排除。选项 B(参加了某些课程)和选项 C(没有地方放书)在文章中均未提及,故排除。

15. [解析]D 推理题。由文章第八段可知,禁止携带食物和水果进入图书馆,但您可以随身携带饮料和糖果。选项 D(三明治)属于食物,所以不能带入图书馆,故答案为 D。由文章第七段可知,在图书馆的任何地方都不允许使用手机接听电话。如果您需要接听电话,请到图书馆外面接听。说明手机是可以带进图书馆的,只是不能在图书馆内接听电话,故排除选项 A(手机)。选项 B(橙汁)和选项 C(糖果)都是可以带入图书馆的,故排除。

16. [解析]C 细节题。根据文章第一段第一句可知,中国和尼日利亚的媒体应该更多地关注自己日益增强的重要作用,努力向非洲观众展现中国的可靠形象,同理,非洲也一样。说明媒体论坛的目的在于呼吁两国媒体展现自己的可靠形象,故答案为 C(中国媒体和尼日利亚媒体应该更多地关注自己日益增强的重要作用,努力向彼此展现自己的可靠形象)。选项 A(国际社会应该更加关注非洲和中国日益加深的关系)、选项 B(人们应该把握时机,扩大中国和非洲国家的合作)和选项 D(让更多的中国人了解非洲文化)均不是此次论坛的目的,故排除。

17. [解析]B 推理题。根据文章第四段可知,过去,由于通信设备落后,中国和非洲国家只能通过第三方,特别是西方媒体,来进行相互了解,但是这可能会引起误解并使其延续下去。根据上下文可推测,中非通过西方媒体的报道来了解对方会引起误会,并且误会还可能长期存在,只有选项 B(持续)符合文义,故答案为 B。选项 A(打败)选项 C(消失)和选项 D(减少)均不符合文章内容和上下文逻辑联系,故排除。

18. [解析]D 细节题。根据文章第五段可知,入《卫报》编辑马丁斯·欧勒加表示:“除非发生灾害和侵犯人权的行为,否则中国在尼日利亚的新闻媒体首页和黄金时段仍然不是主要的报道对象。”这说明尼日利亚媒体对中国的报道仍然比较片面,故答案为 D(如今一些非洲媒体仍然没有报道中国的真实情况)。根据文章第三段可知,媒体见面会由国务院新闻办公室、中国驻尼日利亚大使馆和尼日利亚联邦教育部联合举办。它是“体验中国”计划的一部分,故排除选项 A(国务院新闻办公室和“体验中国”计划参加了中尼媒体会议)。由文章第四段可知,过去,由于通信设备落后,中国和非洲国家只能通过第三方,特别是西方媒体,来进行相互了解,但是这可能会引起误解并使其延续下去,故排除选项 B(过去,中国和非洲国家可以很好地彼此互相了解)和选项 C(非洲媒体很好地报道了中国的人和事)。

19. [解析]C 细节题。根据文章第六段第一句可知,中国和尼日利亚的媒体专业人士在论坛上表示,西方主要媒体继续推行“冷战”思维,通过地缘政治的角度来看待中非关系的发展,将一切都定义为东西方之间的竞争,故答案为 C(他们通过地缘政治的角度来看待中非关系)。选项 A(他们高度赞赏中非关系)和选项 B(他们如实报道中非关系)均不符合文章内容,故排除。选项 D(他们将中非关系视为两

国间的竞争)与文章中“将一切都定义为东西方之间的竞争”的表述不符,故排除。

20.[解析]A 主旨题。本文主要讲述了中非之间的合作与联系日益加强,但是媒体在报道中非关系方面仍然存在很多的问题,文章呼吁中非媒体不要轻易受到西方媒体的影响,在这方面要更有发言权,更客观,故答案为 A(更有话语权)。选项 B(中国和尼日利亚的媒体论坛)、选项 C(帮助非洲媒体)和选项 D(改进我们对非洲的报道)均不是文章的主旨,故排除。

21.[解析]C 推理题。根据文章第一段第三四句可知,每个月都会看到某个地方建起一家新酒店。每个月都会看到某个太平洋上的署石小岛打广告,自称为“地球上最后一处天堂”。从作者嘲讽的语气可以明白,这些广告都是噱头而已,并不可信,故答案为 C(这些广告并没有说服力)。选项 A(太平洋小岛是个人间天堂)、选项 B(太平洋小岛值得游览)和选项 D(这些广告不够令人印象深刻)均不符合题意,故排除。

22.[解析]D 细节题。根据文章第三段可知,近年来,尼泊尔着手吸引外国游客,旨在为卫生和教育发展提供资金。但日益发展的旅游业对其生态环境造成了破坏。由此可知,尼泊尔正在经受游客过多带来的不利影响,故答案为 D(尼泊尔遭受大量游客带来的不利影响)。选项 A(尼泊尔的自然资源尚未被开发)与原文不符,原文第三段最后一句提及尼泊尔的自然资源已经遭到开发,故排除。选项 B(尼泊尔的森林被开发成农田)和选项 C(尼泊尔的卫生与教育事业发展良好)原文均未提及,故排除。

23.[解析]B 细节题。根据文章第四段第四、五句可知,曾经的农民现在为一些跨国组织工作,他不再是自己的雇主。过去是他的脊背在承受痛苦;现在是人们在利用他脸上的微笑。由此可知,这些农民为了谋生,不得不用自己的微笑来取悦游客,故答案为 B(他们不得不取悦游客来谋生)。根据文章第四段最后一句可知,农民其实并没有因为在自己的土地上工作而开心或因为在跨国公司工作而自豪,故排除选项 A(他们在自己的土地上工作感到很开心)和选项 D(他们在跨国公司工作感到很自豪)。选项 C(他们不得不为自己的独立而奋斗)不符合文章内容,故排除。

24.[解析]D 细节题。根据文章第五段第一句可知,在未来十年里,旅游业的管理模式将决定这一行业本身的命运,并且也将决定那些我们想要去参观的国家的命运,故答案为 D(旅游业的管理方式)。选项 A(游客的人数)、选项 B(服务的改善)和选项 C(新产品的改进)在文章中均未提及,故排除。

25.[解析]C 态度题。作者先说到旅游业的好处:可以推动当地经济发展,尤其是针对一些欠发达的地区。但是盲目无序地发展旅游业也会威胁当地环境,所以作者呼吁人们在发展旅游业的同时也要保护野生动植物,尊重当地的环境和人。由此可知,作者的态度是客观中立的,故答案为 C(客观的)。选项 A(乐观积极的)、选项 B(怀疑的)和选项 D(消极的)均不符合题意,故排除。

26. [解析]C 细节题。根据文章第一段可知,脸书承诺提供有趣的免费服务,吸引人们使用,但是用户并且没有意识到他们其实通过泄露大量个人信息付出了代价。接着,脸书会试图将数据出售给希望发送有针对性消息的广告客户。可知脸书通过售卖用户的信息来赚钱,故答案为 C(脸书通过出售用户的个人信息来赚钱)。选项 A(脸书是一个给特定用户发送信息的网站)、选项 B(脸书通过打广告来赚钱)和选项 D(脸书给用户大量的信息)均不符合文章内容,故排除。

27.[解析]A 细节题。根据文章第二段可知,大多数脸书用户并没有意识到这一切正在发生。即使他们知道公司在做什么,他们仍然不知道他们为脸书付出了什么。因为人们并没有真正了解他们个人信息的价值。由此可知,用户并不知道自己的个人信息让脸书获得了经济利益,故答案为 A(他们并不知道自己的个人信息让脸书赚了钱)。选项 B(他们不愿意放弃自己的个人信息)和选项 C(他们在脸书使用时并不会证明自己的身份)在文章中均未提及,故排除。文章说的是,用户是没有意识到这一点,并不是说他们就完全不在乎自己的个人信息,选项 D(他们一点都不关心自己的个人信息)属于断章取义,故排除。

28.[解析]D 细节题。根据文章第四段可知,根据脸书副总裁埃利奥特·施拉格的说法,公司只是为了改善服务而作出改变,如果人们不共享信息,他们会有不太满意的用户体验。由此可知,答案为 D(为了给用户提供更好的服务)。选项 A(为了帮助用户交到更多的朋友)、选项 B(为了遵守联邦的规定)和选项 C(为了吸引更多的用户从而赚更多的钱)均不符合文章内容,故排除。

29. [解析]B 细节题。根据文章第六段第二、三句可知,4 月份,参议员查尔斯·舒默呼吁脸书改变其隐私政策。他还敦促委员会为社交网站制定指导方针。原句中的“guidelines”和选项 B 中的“rules”属于同义词,故答案为 B(为社交网站制定规则)。选项 A(为网站发布的广告制定规则)、选项 C(停止分享用户的个人信息)和选项 D(把广告从所有社交网站上撤除)均与文章内容不符,故排除。

30. [解析]C 细节题。根据文章最后一段可知,作者打算注销脸书账户是因为他不想让自己的个人信息被他信任的人掌握。这说明作者担心自己的个人信息被脸书出售和滥用,故答案为 C(他不希望自己的个人信息被滥用)。选项 A(他对脸书的服务不满意)、选项 B(他觉得脸书大部分的用户不可信)和选项 D(他因为脸书时常改变规则而感到不满)均不符合文章内容,故排除。

Part III Vocabulary and Structure (20 points)

31.答案:B

解析:本题是语法题,考点是 not.. either,比较容易。全句意思是:“你为啥笑我?你也不知道答案。”

32.答案:A

解析:本题是词汇题,考点是 stick to.比较容易。stick to 是常用短语动词。全句意思是:“为了恢复原来的身材,我设法保持节食并远离甜品。”

33.答案:D

解析:本题是词汇兼语法题,考的是 appreciate 后跟物主代词加名词的用法。只要知道 appreciate 后面只能跟名词,不能跟动词,就能等对本题。

34.答案:D

解析:本题是设法题,市的是非调语动调不定式作定语,修饰前面的名调。但答对本题还而知道这个动词不定式与前面名词的关系。如名词是动词的逻辑主语,则动调可用主动形式即保持原形不变,如 for a time to come(在未来的段时间内):如名词是 动词的迎料宾语,则动调需用被动形式,即过去分间。本题的动调是个短语动调 attend to ("照料.处理"),应把它看成是及物动词。答案是 D。全句意思是:“眼下还有更迫切的事情需要处理。”

35. 答案:A

解析:本题考的是虚拟语气,句子是对过去相反情况的假设。考生需知道 had it not been for(“如果不是”)可后接名词表达这一假设,而主句谓语句采用正常的“情态动词+have+done”的形式,这里的情态动词是 could,表可能性。全句意思是:“如果不是飞机上有那位医生,那个乘客没

36.答案:A

解析:本题考的是 that 作代词的用法。句中的 that 指代前面 crisis 全句意思是:“像 1973 到 1974 年那样的危机可使 1/10 的公司破产。”

37.答案:B

解析:本题考的也是虚拟语气,表达一种但愿事情没有发生的愿望。这种愿望用 if only 引导,时态采用过去完成时,因此 B 是答案。全句意思是:“那个花瓶现在值一百万英镑。你要是没卖就好了!”

38. 答案:D

解析:本题考查 few 和 a few 的区分。选项 A. little 和 B.a little 都用于不可数名词,而航班上的 seats(“座位”)是可数的,因此可以先行排除。再看前后两句的逻辑关系,前句说“本次航班没有空位了”,后句带 but,有转折的意思,那就是说有空位。因此应选肯定的 a few,而不是否定的 few。因此 D 是答案。

39.答案:B

解析:本题考的是现在完成时。注意句子最后的时间状语 for about a decade(“大约 10 年了”)表明一个时段。句子描述的事件时间上显然是从过去到现在,而不是从现在到将来。表时段的状语,以及事件是从过去指向现在,这两个条件符合现在完成时用法的要求,因此 B 是答案。全句意思是:“普通大众可以使用短信技术大约有 10 个年头了。”

40.答案:B

解析:本题是词汇题,考点是 adopt(“采取”)的用法。干扰项 adjust(“调节、调整”)有一定干扰性,但“调整措施”不如“采取措施”更适合语境,而且 adjust 不

与 measures 搭配使用。adapt(“改变以适应”)也不合语境。至于 admit(“运行、承认”),完全是用于形式上的干扰,与语境无干,很容易排除。全句意思是:“新政策意在迫使企业和个人采取节能措施。”

41.答案:C

解析:本题是语法题,考点是连接词 moreover。解答本题的关键是看清两个小句之间的逻辑关系。选项 A. therefore(“因此”)和 B. however(“然而”)分别表示因果和转折关系,不符合本题小句间的逻辑关系;选项 D. actually(“事实上”)表达进步的解释,也与语境不合。只有 C. moreover(“而且”)表示递进,符合题意。前后两个小句表达的都是房子的缺点,后一缺点是对前一个的最进和补充。全句意思是:“房子太小,住不下七口之家,而且,它离市区也太远。”

42.答案:D

解析:本题是词汇题,考点是 perspective 干扰项主要从形式上干扰,语义上干就性不大。全句意思是:“我相信,尤金·利嫩关于动物智力的文章会给这一课题一个全新的视角。”

43.答案:A

解析:本题考查短语动词 make up for(“弥补”)。选项 B make out of 中,make 后面缺一个名词,因此不合适;选项 C make way for 和 D. make fun of 虽可放入空格,但与题意相去甚远。因此 A. makeup for 是答案。全句意思是:“我男朋友请我吃了一顿丰盛的晚餐,以弥补前一天约会迟到。”

44.答案:A

解析:本题考的是 in the least。这个短语常与 not 连用,意为“一点也不”。选项 B. in the end(“最终”),C. in any case(“无论哪种情况”)和 D. in a sense(“从某种意义上说”)意义上都有一定的干扰性,但在没有上下文的情况下,都不如 in the least 合适。全句意思是:“小女孩对独自一人留在黑漆漆的房子里似乎一点都不害怕。”

45.答案:B

解析:本题的考点是 insert(“插入”)。全句是由 3 个祈使句构成的,指导如何塞入硬币从自动售货机中购买饮料。选项 C. toss(“抛”)和 D. throw(“扔”)是同义词,但似乎不合题意,因为投入硬币不能随便“抛”或“扔”。选项 A. place(“放置”)虽然可以和后面的 the proper coins(“合适的硬币”)连用,但需要再跟一个地点状语,即“放置的地方”,然而句子后面没有这样的状语。只有剩下的 insert 合适,它不需要地点状语,语义上也切合题意,因此 B 是答案。

46.答案:C

解析:本题考的是短语动词 come out(“出版、上映”)。4 个选项都以 come 开头,为的是从形式上干扰,但除了选项 C,其余在意义上都不合题意。选项 D. came across 填入后连语法都不对。全句意思是:“自从新电影上映以来,男女

主角一直都试图躲避他们的影迷。”

47.答案:D

解析:本题的考点是 in sight("在视野中/在望")。选项 A. in practice(“在实践中”)、B. in question("讨论中的/存疑的")和 C. in future(“在将来”)都不符题意,因为全句的意思是“当我们说看到隧道尽头的亮光时,我们的意思是说胜利在望。”所以只有 D 符合要求,是答案。

48.答案:B

解析:本题的考点是 abuse(“滥用”)。4个选项 A. exercising("运作")、B. abusing("滥用")、C. executing("执行")和 D. imposing(“强加”)都可与空格后的 their power("他们的权力")连用,但看全句的意思只有 abusing 适用,因此 B 是答案。全句意思是:“制定这些法律是为了保护人民并防止政府官员滥用权力。”

49.答案:C

解析:本题是词汇题,考点是 alternative 选项 A. relief(“解脱/免除烦恼、痛苦等”)意义差得远,可先行排除。选项 B. remedy(“摆脱麻烦的办法”)和选项 D. excuse(“借口”)都不太符合题意。前半句“所有我想租的电影都没有”谈不上是需要“摆脱”或找“借口”逃避的事情。“看电影”是一种消遣方式,后半句的“回家看电视”是另一种消遣方式,选项 C. alternative(“替代方式”)正好符合题意,因此是答案。

50. 答案:B

解析:本题是语法题,考查非谓语动词过去分词作定语,修饰前面的名词。question 本是名词,本题的选项是动词 question(“询问”)的各种形式,选项 A. question 为动词原形,放入空格不合语法;选项 D. were questioned 填入空格,句子将有两个谓语,因此也不行;选项 C. questioning 是现在分词,有主动意义,填入空格不合题意,只有选项 B. questioned(“被询问”)语法和意义都适合于空格,因此是答案。全句意思是:“许多被问到的人都拒绝回答任何问题。”

Part IV Translation (30 points)

51-55:CBABB

56-60:CACBA

61-65: DDBEB

66-70: ABDCA

71-75: BCECC

76-80: CBDBD

模拟卷二

Part I Dialogue Competition (10 points)

Directions: *In this part, there are three dialogues with three or four blanks, each followed by four choices marked A, B, C and D. Fill in each blank with the choice that best suits the situation until the dialogue is complete. With Dialogue One, all the choices will have to be used. With Dialogue Two and Dialogue Three, one choice will be left unused. Mark your answer on the **ANSWER SHEET** with a single bar through the center of the letter.*

Dialogue One

A: What do you do in your free time, Nancy?

B:(1)

A: Really? How long have you been playing the violin?

B: (2) I started learning when I was in middle school.

A: That's really interesting.

B: Sure.(3) Do you have any hobbies?

A: Well, I like collecting matchbox! I'm not sure if that counts, though.

B: Of course it does. (4)

- A. About ten years so far. B. Well, I like playing the violin.
C. So what about you? D. Everybody has his own hobby.

Dialogue Two

A: Hi, Mary! What do you like to do in your spare time?

B: (5)

A: What a coincidence! I also watch a lot of movies.

B: Oh really, Frank? What kind of movies do you like?

A: Actually, I watch whichever movie there is, be it a comedy, a sci-fi or a suspense movie. How about you?

B:(6)

A: Really impressive. These two genres are definitely different.

B: Sure. I enjoy both of them very much.

A: How often do you go to the cinema?

B:(7) I usually rent movies at Movie Salon.

A: Movie salon? Where's that?

B: It's a movie rental store in my neighborhood. I've got a membership there.

- A. Once in a while, I suppose, B. Well, I spend a lot of time watching movies.

C. The movies are exciting. D. Art films are my favorite, but thrillers are cool, too.

Dialogue Three

A: Hello Martin. Have you been to any events yet?

B: Yes I have. I went to the table tennis yesterday.

A: Oh wow. (8)

B: Oh. It was great. I love Ma Lin. He's my favourite table tennis player. Have you seen anything yet?

A: (9) I'd love to see something though.

B: Well, let's go to the marathon tomorrow then! We can just stand by the side of the road.

A: (10)

A. How was it?

B. I don't play the sport.

C. Oh ,I still haven't managed to get any tickets.

D. What a great idea.

Part II Reading Comprehension (40 points)

Directions: There are four passages in this part. Each passage is followed by five questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best one and mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET with a single bar through the center of the letter.

Passage One

Mount Vesuvius is an active, volcano located just east of Naples, Italy. It is the only volcano on the continent of Europe to have erupted in the last one hundred years, though other volcanoes have erupted on islands in the Mediterranean Sea. In 1631 , approximately three thousand people were killed by an eruption from Mount Vesuvius. Since 1631, the 4, 200 foot high volcano has erupted at least twenty one times. Mount Vesuvius is considered particularly dangerous because today, nearly three million people live in the direct path of a potential future eruption.

Mount Vesuvius is most famous for its landmark eruption in the year 79 AD, which buried the cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum in layers of burning ash. The only account of the eruption that survives is from Pliny the Younger. From his dramatic account, scientists believe the cloud of ash he witnessed that descended upon Pompeii was twenty miles high. The city of Pompeii was completely buried. It was rediscovered in 1748, more than 1 , 600 years after the eruption. The people of

Pompeii were found buried under 12 layers of soil. Many of the buildings were amazingly well-preserved, as were the bodies of those who were just going about their daily routines when the eruption occurred. The ruins at Pompeii have provided archaeologists with valuable information about how people in the Roman Empire lived. Today, Pompeii is one of the most visited sites in Italy.

11. In the last one hundred years, _____ volcano(es) erupted on the European Continent.

A. twenty one B. two C. only one D. seventeen

12. Today, Mount Vesuvius is considered particularly dangerous because _____

A. it is the most active volcano in the world

B. three million people will be in danger if it erupts

C. three thousand people were killed in 1631 eruption

D. this volcano is 4,200 foot high

13. It was in the _____ eruption that the city of Pompeii was destroyed.

A.1631 B.1748 C.1600 D.79

14. The landmark eruption of Mount Vesuvius happened _____

A. completely out of people' s expectation

B. after people around were well prepared

C. before the buildings were well-preserved

D. after people around moved out

15. Which of the following is NOT true about Pompeii?

A. The city of Pompeii was completely buried in 79 AD eruption.

B. Now many people will visit Pompeii when they go to Italy.

C. The bodies of those who were buried in the eruption were not well-preserved.

D.1,600 years after the eruption, Pompeii was rediscovered.

Passage Two

Christopher Columbus was born in Genoa, Italy in 1451. His career in exploration started when he was very young. As a teenager he traveled the seas and eventually made Portugal his base. He appealed to the kings of Portugal, France and England to finance a westward trip to the Indies, but all denied his request. After ten years of monumental efforts but fruitless results, King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella 'of Spain agreed to finance Columbus in the hopes of acquiring great wealth. On August 3, 1492, Columbus and three ships, the Nina, Pinta, and Santa Maria, left Palos, Spain and headed westward.

After stopping in the Canary Islands off the coast of Africa, Columbus ships hit

the open seas. Covering about 150 miles a day, the trip was long and arduous. The crew was afraid of sea monsters and grew more restless every day when land was not sighted. Columbus offered a reward for the first person to sight land. On October 12, a crew member aboard the Pinta sighted one of the Bahama Islands. Columbus set foot on what he believed was one of the Spice Islands, a group of islands in Asia (now known as Indonesia) , where valuable spices and riches came from. He named the land San Salvador. Columbus failed to find the riches he expected, and continued to search for China. He next visited Cuba and Hispaniola (Dominican Republic). He encountered native peoples who he named " Indians" because he believed they were inhabitants of the Indies. Columbus returned to Spain a hero. He was named viceroy of the Indies. He soon returned to the New World but never found the riches he expected. Some began to believe that Columbus had found a new world rather than a shortcut to the Indies.

16. Christopher Columbus' s request was _____ when he asked the king of France to finance a westward trip to Indies.

A. Refused B. granted C. discussed D. agreed

17. On August 3, 1492, Columbus ' s westward trip financed by the king of _____ began.

A. Portugal B. France C. Spain D. England

18. Which of the following is NOT one of Columbus three ships?

A. Nina B. Santa Maria C. Palos D. Pinta

19. " Crew" means _____

A. the sea monsters B. the people who worked aboard the ships

C. the people who cannot see the land D. the people who are exposed to the open seas

20. During Columbus 's westward trip, he did not reach _____

A. Canary Islands B. the Bahama Islands

C. Cuba D, China

Passage Three

A biological clock is what tells plants, animals, and other organisms how to organize their time. This clock helps plants and animals change their routine when they move to places with different climates and environments. Most biological clocks are based on the movement of the sun and follow a twenty-four hour cycle called a circadian rhythm. Some animals sleep only at night, making them diurnal. Animals that sleep during daytime are nocturnal. Flowers are diurnal because they close their petals at night but they open again in the morning. Bats sleep in the daytime so they

are nocturnal. Some biological clocks also follow an annual cycle, especially in animals that have annual migrations. Animals that have annual cycles do different things at different times of year. Their actions are determined by the seasons.

Different animals can live in the same area when their biological clocks make them look for food at different times of day. This process also keeps them out of each other's way. Biological clocks help plants and animals prepare for changes in the seasons. Animals need to know what time of year to reproduce so their offspring will be born when the conditions for survival are good. Human beings' sleep cycle is a circadian rhythm, a system based on the twenty-four hour day. In the circadian rhythm most humans sleep at night. When people travel to different time zones their biological clocks have to adjust. In humans, the biological clock is in a group of cells called the suprachiasmatic nucleus (SCN). The SCN is located near the bottom middle part of the brain. Scientists are continuing to research the biological clock and circadian rhythms. Scientists discovered the first circadian gene in a mammal (a mouse) in 1997. It is only a matter of time before your own biological clock will tell you the time!

21. Which of the following type of animal or plant is nocturnal?
A. Human beings. B. Flowers. C. Bats. D. Cows.
22. What is a "circadian rhythm"?
A. A twenty -four hour cycle of most biological clocks.
B. The closure and opening of the petals of flowers.
C. A cycle of some animals ' annual migration.
D. The movement rhythm of the sun.
23. According to the second paragraph, why can different animals live in the same area peacefully?
A. Because they look for different types of food.
B. Because their conditions for survival are good.
C. Because they do different things at different times of year.
D. Because their biological clocks keep them out of each other's way.
24. Where is the suprachiasmatic nucleus (SCN) located?
A. The bottom middle part of the brain. B. The bottom left part of the brain.
C. The top right part of the brain. D. The top left part of the brain.
25. From the last sentence of the passage we can infer that _____
A. we still lack a full understanding of our own biological clock
B. our own biological clock is a lot different from that of a mouse

- C. we have already known much about the circadian rhythms of mammals
- D. there is still a lot to be done before your own biological clock will tell you the time

Passage Four

Do you go to bed without brushing your teeth? You may think that not brushing is not a big deal. But caring for your mouth can prevent serious (and even embarrassing) problems.

Cavities happen to just about everyone. A cavity is a diseased spot in the tooth. It all starts with a sticky film made up of bacteria. That film coats your teeth and gums. The bacteria eat sugars from things you eat and drink. That produces acids. Then, the acids eat away at your teeth's hard outer coating, called enamel. If you don't brush regularly to remove the film, or if you keep missing a spot, those acids keep eating away the teeth's enamel. That is how you get a cavity. The larger it gets, the closer it gets to the nerve, increasing the chance of severe pain,'says Lynn Ramer, president of the American Dentists' Association.

A cavity will never just go away by itself. It will only get worse. " Left untreated, 100 percent of the time a cavity will spread," says Dr. William Berlocher, a dentist who is also president of the American Academy of Pediatric Dentistry. If a cavity is caught early enough, your dentist will be able to fix your tooth. The area of the tooth where the cavity was will be replaced with a special material called a filling. Some fillings are made of a metal blend containing silver. Other fillings are a tooth-colored mix of glass and a strong material called resin. If you ignore a cavity, it will spread. It can go into the tooth's root. At that point, the dentist will have to do a root canal. In that procedure, the dentist removes the tooth's nerve.

26. According to the second paragraph, what is a cavity?
- A. A diseased spot in the tooth.
 - B. A film of acids coating the teeth.
 - C. A sticky film made up of bacteria.
 - D. A hard outer coating covering the teeth.
27. What would happen if you do not brush regularly?
- A. The film coating your teeth would be removed.
 - B. There would be less diseased spots in your teeth.
 - C. The film coating your teeth would be less sticky.
 - D. The acids would keep eating away your teeth's hard outer coating.
28. If a cavity reaches the tooth's root, how would a dentist treat it?
- A. Replace the cavity with a filling.
 - B. Replace the tooth's enamel.
 - C. Remove the tooth's nerve.
 - D. Pull out the tooth.
29. According to the third paragraph, what are some fillings made of?
- A. A mix of silver and resin.
 - B. A metal blend containing glass.

C. A metal blend containing copper. D. A mix of glass and resin.

30. The main purpose of the passage is to _____

- A. explain the formation and treatment of cavity
- B. emphasize the importance of brushing teeth
- C. discuss the proper ways of brushing teeth
- D. describe how a dentist treats a cavity

Part III Vocabulary and Structure (20 points)

Directions: *There are 20 incomplete sentences in this section. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence. Mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET with a single bar through the centre of the letter that indicates your choice.*

31. Lucy doesn't like outdoor activities. Her only _____ is listening to classical music.

- A. Custom B. hobby C. attitude D. Tradition

32. The mayor has spent a _____ amount of time in his last term working to bring down the tax rate.

- A. Handsome B. sole C. alone D. Lonely

33. Television commercial have been under constant _____ for the last few years.

- A. Examination B. reflection C. attack D. Scrutiny

34. She _____ her finger to her as a sign for silence.

- A. Rose B. raised C. elevated D. Arose

35. _____ coffee is coffee that you can prepare very quickly, for example by just adding hot water.

- A. Imaginary B. Instant C. Impatient D. Intentional

36. I could not afford to rent a house like that, _____ it.

- A. let alone to buy B. let alone buy
- C. to say nothing to buy D. say nothing buying

37. The interviewer should take down notes at the moment the person _____ answer the questions.

- A. to be interviewed B. interviewing
- C. being interviewed D. Interviewed

38. We felt very sad when we heard the news that the _____ manager was killed in his office

yesterday.

A. Respectful B. respectable C. respective D. Respecting

39. Don't _____ the camera _____ unless you are sure you can put it together.

A. take; off B. work; out C. set; off D. take; apart

40. A completely new situation is likely to _____ when the school leaving age is raised to 16.

A. Arouse B. rise C. arise D. Abide

41. Leading cadres launch rectification campaigns at regular _____ to hear the masses' views.

A. Interaction B. intervals C. interruptions D. Interpretation

42. Anyone breaking the rules will be asked to leave _____.

A. at the spot B. on the spot C. for the spot D. in the spot

43. The noise was so _____ that only those with excellent hearing were aware of it.

A. Dim B. soft C. faint D. Gentle

44. Consumers should do _____ than simply complain about the poor quality of goods.

A. much less B. some more C. far less D. far more

45. Even if they are on sale, these refrigerators are equal in price to, if not more expensive than, _____ at the other store.

A. Anyone B. the others C. that D. the ones

46. These plastic flowers look so _____ that many people think they are real.

A. Beautiful B. natural C. artificial D. Similar

47. Because the company was doing more business, it was necessary to _____ the factory.

A. Extend B. increase C. rise D. Broaden

48. There are several different _____ for getting Internet access.

A. Channels B. reasons C. options D. Definitions

49. If you don't put the milk in the refrigerator, it may _____.

A. go by B. go off C. go on D. go back

50. Public acceptance of rabbit as an economical source of protein depends how _____ producers market it.

A. Dramatically B. exactly C. successfully D. aggressively

Part IV Traduction (30 points)

Directions: *In this section, there are 5 English sentences underlined in the following passage. For each sentence there are four Chinese translations marked A, B, C and D. You are to match the English sentences with the translations. Choose the one that is*

closest to the Chinese meaning of the sentences in the text. Mark your answer on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

1

Nowadays it is quite common for parents to send their children to boarding schools, because students can learn to be independent and establish good interpersonal relation there.

By attending boarding school, students can learn to be independent. Unlike day school students, those of a boarding school need to organize their life and study independently. They can no longer rely on their parents for guidance and advice. Most of the time they need to do their own decision making. Moreover, attending boarding school is a good chance for students to truly socialize with their peers. They need friends to help settle their problems and share their happiness. They need to learn to accept people and to be accepted by people.

All in all, a boarding school is where students learn to be an independent and sociable person.

51. Nowadays it is quite common for parents to send their children to boarding schools.

- A. 现在，父母把他们的孩子送到寄宿学校是很特别的。
- B. 现在，父母把他们的孩子送到寄宿学校是很普遍的。
- C. 父母把他们的孩子送到寄宿学校是很普遍的。
- D. 现在，父母把他们的孩子送到寄宿学校。

52. Unlike day school students, those of a boarding school need to organize their life and study independently.

- A. 与走读学校的学生不同，寄宿学校的学生需要独立安排他们的生活和学习。
- B. 与走读学校的学生不同，寄宿学校的学生需要独立安排他们的生活。
- C. 寄宿学校的学生需要独立安排他们的生活和学习。
- D. 与走读学校的学生不同，寄宿学校的学生安排他们的生活和学习。

53. Most of the time they need to do their own decision making.

- A. 他们需要自己做决定。 B. 部分时候，他们需要自己做决定。
- C. 大多数时候，他们需要自己做决定。 D. 大多数时候，他们不需要自己做决定。

54. They need friends to help settle their problems and share their happiness.

- A. 他们需要朋友帮助解决他们的问题。
- B. 他们需要朋友帮助解决他们的问题，分享喜怒哀乐。
- C. 他们需要朋友帮助解决他们的问题，分享他们的快乐。
- D. 他们需要朋友帮助解决他们的问题，分享我们的快乐。

55.They need to learn to accept people and to be accepted by people.

- A.他们需要学会接受别人，并被别人接受。 B.他们需要学会接受别人。
C.他们接受别人，并被别人接受。 D.他们需要学会被别人接受。

2

Confidence is very important to a person' s success. To be exact, it is the base of success. We cannot succeed without it no matter who you are and where you are.

If a person wants to succeed , he must have self-confidence . Because he will find his goal and strength if he has confidence. In this case, he won' t lose his way to his success. Confidence means that you believe that you can make it. That is a kind of strength and faith. It can guide you to your goal.Only with your confidence can you succeed.

Therefore, in our daily life, we cannot lose our confidence if we want to succeed. Remember to encourage ourselves to go on when we lose confidence.We can also write down some confident and inspiring words where we can find easily in order to remind us to be confident on the way to our dreams. All in all, we almost could do everything better when we have confidence.

56.We cannot succeed without it no matter who you are and where you are.

- A.没有它，无论你是谁，在哪里，我们都无法成功。
B.无论你是谁，在哪里，我们都无法成功。
C.没有它，无论你在哪里，我们都无法成功。
D.没有它，无论你是谁，在哪里，我们都能成功。

57.Because he will find his goal and strength if he has confidence.

- A.因为如果他有信心，他就会找到他的目标和力量。
B.因为如果他有信心，他就会找到他的目标。
C.因为如果他有决心，他就会找到他的目标和力量。
D.如果他有信心，他就会找到他的目标和力量。

58.Confidence means that you believe that you can make it.

- A.自信意味着你能做到。 B.自信意味着你相信你能做到。
C.自信是你相信你不能做到。 D.自信意味着你不相信你做不到。

59.Remember to encourage ourselves to go on when we lose confidence.

- A.当我们失去信心时，记得继续前进。
B.当我们失去耐心时，记得鼓励自己继续前进。
C.当我们失去信心时，记得鼓励自己。
D.当我们失去信心时，记得鼓励自己继续前进。

60. We can also write down some confident and inspiring words where we can find easily.

- A. 我们也可以写下一些很容易找到的自信的话。
- B. 我们也可以写下一些很容易找到的自信和鼓舞人心的话。
- C. 我们也可以记起一些很容易找到的自信和鼓舞人心的话。
- D. 我们也可以写下一些很容易找到的话。

Single-Sentence Translation Multiple Choice Questions (翻译选择题)

61. Yet the talent flow isn't universal. ()

- A. 然而，人才流动并不特殊。
- B. 然而，人才流动并不少。
- C. 然而，人才流动并不多。
- D. 然而，人才流动并不存在。
- E. 然而，人才流动并不普遍。

62. High-level personnel tend to head in only one direction: outward. ()

- A. 高层领导往往只朝一个方向前进：向外。
- B. 高层公司往往只朝一个方向前进：向外。
- C. 高层代表往往只朝一个方向前进：向外。
- D. 高层管理往往只朝一个方向前进：向外。
- E. 高层人员往往只朝一个方向前进：向外。

63. The chief reason is that American schools don't tend to seriously consider looking abroad. ()

- A. 最主要的原因是美国学校不愿意认真考虑出国留学。
- B. 最主要的原因是美国学校不愿意放开出国留学。
- C. 最主要的原因是美国学校不愿意放松出国留学。
- D. 最主要的原因是美国学校不意思考出国留学。
- E. 最主要的原因是美国学校不愿意尝试出国留学。

64. 我们没有做任何全球性的考虑 ()

- A. We didn't do any global consideration.
- B. We didn't do any global examinations
- C. We didn't do any global recommendation
- D. We didn't do any global construction
- E. We didn't do any global planning

65. 筹资是美国特有的事情()

- A. share-holding is a distinctively American thing.
- B. share holders are distinctively American things
- C. Fund-raising is a distinctively American thing
- D. Investing is a distinctively American thing

E.listing is a distinctively American thing

66.She shouldn't disappoint the African-American community.()

- A.她不应该让非裔美国人失望。
- B.她不应该让非裔美国人难过。
- C.她不应该让非裔美国人伤心。
- D.她不应该让非裔美国人开心。
- E.她不应该让非裔美国人骄傲。

67.However hard she tries, she can't expect to please everybody.()

- A.不管她怎么努力, 她都不能指望取悦所有人。
- B.不管她怎么学习, 她都不能指望取悦所有人。
- C.不管她怎么去做, 她都不能指望取悦所有人。
- D.不管她怎么出访, 她都不能指望取悦所有人。
- E.不管她怎么演讲, 她都不能指望取悦所有人。

68.She will give priority to African-American women's concerns.()

- A.她将优先考虑非洲裔美国妇女的未来。
- B.她将优先考虑非洲裔美国妇女的设想。
- C.她将优先考虑非洲裔美国妇女的想法。
- D.她将优先考虑非洲裔美国妇女的建议。
- E.她将优先考虑非洲裔美国妇女的担心。

69.如今, 高等教育已成为一个庞大而有竞争力的行业。()

- A.Chips have become a big and competitive business nowadays.
- B.Core competition has become a big and competitive business nowadays.
- C.Artificial Intelligence has become a big and competitive business nowadays.
- D.Technology has become a big and competitive business nowadays.
- E.Higher education has become a big and competitive business nowadays.

70.法国、埃及、新加坡等国的学校最近也从国外招聘了顶级人才。()

- A.Schools in France, Egypt, Singapore, etc, have also recently made technical talents hires from abroad
- B.Schools in France, Egypt, Singapore, etc, have also recently made management talents hires from abroad.
- C.Schools in France, Egypt, Singapore, etc, have also recently made top-level hires from abroad.
- D. France, Egypt, Singapore, etc, have also recently made top-level hires from abroad.
- E.Organization in France, Egypt, Singapore, etc, have also recently made top-level hires from abroad.

71.What do many African-Americans write about in their blogs?()

- A.许多非裔美国人在他们的朋友圈上写了什么?
- B.许多非裔美国人在他们的博客上写了什么?

- C.许多非裔美国人在他们的会议上写了什么?
- D.许多非裔美国人在他们的游行上写了什么?
- E.许多非裔美国人在他们的新闻上写了什么?

72. Whether Michelle can live up to the high expectations of her fans.()

- A.米歇尔是否能达到粉丝们的高期望。
- B.米歇尔是否能达到粉丝们的高要求。
- C.米歇尔是否能达到粉丝们的高标准。
- D.米歇尔是否能达到粉丝们的高颜值。
- E.米歇尔是否能达到粉丝们的高水准。

73. However many fans she has, she should remain modest.()

- A.不管她有多少粉丝, 她都应该保持谦虚。
- B.不管她有多少粉丝, 她都应该保持真诚。
- C.不管她有多少粉丝, 她都应该保持卑微。
- D.不管她有多少粉丝, 她都应该保持淡定。
- E.不管她有多少粉丝, 她都应该保持优雅。

74. 白宫里有一位黑人妇女, 他们是多么自豪!()

- A. How happy they are to have a black woman in the White House.
- B. How low self-esteem they are to have a black woman in the White House.
- C. How calm they are to have a black woman in the White House.
- D. How shame they are to have a black woman in the White House.
- E. How proud they are to have a black woman in the White House.

75. 米歇尔作为白宫的妻子和母亲应该做些什么()

- A. What Michelle should say as wife and mother in the White House
- B. What Michelle should think as wife and mother in the White House
- C. What Michelle should see as wife and mother in the White House
- D. What Michelle should play as wife and mother in the White House.
- E. What Michelle should do as wife and mother in the White House

76. She serves as a role model for African women.()

- A. 她是非洲妇女的倡议者。 B. 她是非洲妇女的组织者。
- C. 她是非洲妇女的领导。 D. 她是非洲妇女的榜样。
- E. 她是非洲妇女的领袖。

77. She possesses many admirable qualities becoming a First Lady.()

- A. 作为第一夫人, 她拥有许多令人钦佩的同事。
- B. 作为第一夫人, 她拥有许多令人钦佩的朋友。
- C. 作为第一夫人, 她拥有许多令人钦佩的品质。
- D. 作为第一夫人, 她拥有许多令人钦佩的事件。

E.作为第一夫人，她拥有许多令人钦佩的故事。

78.She will present to the world a new image of African-American women.()

A.她将向全世界展示非洲裔美国妇女的新领导。

B.她将向全世界展示非洲裔美国妇女的新家园。

C.她将向全世界展示非洲裔美国妇女的新形象。

D.她将向全世界展示非洲裔美国妇女的新生活。

E.她将向全世界展示非洲裔美国妇女的新领袖。

79.她将更加关注非裔美国妇女的利益()

A..She will pay closer attention to the suggestions of African-American women

.B..She will pay closer attention to the thoughts of African-American women.

C.She will pay closer attention to the interests of African-American women.

D..She will pay closer attention to the rights of African-American women.

E..She will pay closer attention to the power of African-American women.

80.他们的暴力程度较低.()

A.They are of an inferior violence.。 B.They are of an suppor violence.

C.They are of an inferior literacy level。

D.They are of an inferior level of technological development

E.They are of an inferior social development

参考答案

Part I Dialogue Competition (10 points)

1-5: BACDB

6-10: DAACD

Part II Reading Comprehension (40 points)

11.[解析]C 细节题。根据文章第-一段第二句可知,维苏威火山是欧洲大陆上唯- -座在过去一百年内爆发过的火山。由此可知,答案为C(唯一一座)。选项A(21座)、选项B(两座)和选项D(17座)均不符合文章内容,故排除。

12.[解析]B 细节题。根据文章第一段最后一句可知,维苏威火山被认为是特别危险的- -座火山,因为如今有近300万人生活在未来火山爆发可能会影响的直接路径上。这说明火山一旦喷发,将近300万人会受到威胁,故答案为B(如果火山喷发,300万人将会陷入危险)。选项A(维苏威火山是世界上最活跃的火山)并未在文中提及,故排除。选项C(1631年的火山爆发使3000人丧命)和选项D(维苏威火山有4200英尺高)、答非所问,故排除。

13.[解析]D 细节题。根据文章第二段第一-句可知,维苏威火山因公元79年里程碑式的大喷发而闻名于世,这次爆发将庞贝古城和赫库兰尼姆古城埋在燃烧的火山灰烬之中,故答案为D(79年)。选项A(1631年)是对“1631年,大约3000人

因维苏威火山爆发而死亡”的表述,故排除。根据文章第二段第五句可知,庞贝古城在火山爆发 1 600 多年后,于 1748 年被重新发现,故排除选项 B(1748 年)和选项 C(1600 年)。

14. [解析]A 推理题。根据文章第二段第六、七句可知,庞贝人被发现埋在 12 层土壤下。令人感到惊奇的是,许多建筑物都保存完好,火山爆发时还在进行日常工作的人们的尸体也保存完好。这说明人们完全不知道火山会突然喷发,甚至还没来得及放下手中的工作逃跑就被火山灰掩埋了,故答案为 A(完全出乎人们的意料)。选项 B(在火山周围的人们都做好了准备之后)和选项 D(在人们都搬走之后)与文章内容不符,故排除。文章说因为火山灰的掩埋,建筑物才得以保存完好,并非人们提前做好了保护措施,选项 C(在建筑物都保存完好之前)逻辑混乱,故排除。

15. [解析]C 细节题。由文章第二段第七句可知,许多建筑物都保存完好,火山爆发时还在进行日常工作的人们的尸体也保存完好。由此可知,选项 C(在爆发中被火山灰掩埋的尸体保存得不完好)是错误的,故答案为 C。由文章第二段第四句可知,庞贝古城完全被掩埋了,故排除选项 A(庞贝古城在公元 79 年的喷发中被完全掩埋了)。根据第二段最后一句可知,如今,庞贝古城是意大利游客量最大的景点之一,故排除选项 B(现在很多人去意大利游玩的时候会参观庞贝古城)。根据文章第二段第五句可知,庞贝古城在火山爆发 1600 多年后,于 1748 年被重新发现。选项 D(火山喷发 1600 年之后,庞贝古城被重新发现)符合文章描述,故排除。

16. [解析]A 细节题。根据文章第一段第四句可知,哥伦布向葡萄牙、法国和英国的国王提出请求,希望他们为自己的西印度群岛之行提供资金支持,但国王们都没有答应他的要求,说明法国国王拒绝了哥伦布西行的赞助请求,故答案为 A(拒绝)。选项 B(允许)、选项 C(讨论)和选项 D(同意)均不符合文章内容,故排除。

17. [解析]C 细节题。根据文章第一段最后两句可知,哥伦布经过十年不懈的努力仍然毫无结果,最终西班牙国王费尔迪南和伊莎贝拉女王同意为哥伦布提供资金支持,以期获得巨额财富。1492 年 8 月 3 日,哥伦布和三艘船—尼娜号、平塔号和圣玛丽亚号—离开西班牙的巴罗斯港口,向西驶去。这说明哥伦布 1492 年 8 月 3 日的西行是由西班牙王室赞助的,故答案为 C(西班牙)。选项 A(葡萄牙)、选项 B(法国)和选项 D(英国)均不符合文章内容,故排除。

18. [解析]C 细节题。根据文章第一段最后一句可知,1492 年 8 月 3 日,哥伦布和三艘船—尼娜号、平塔号和圣玛丽亚号—离开西班牙的巴罗斯港口,向西驶去,故选项 C(巴罗斯)是地名,并不是三艘船的名字,故答案为 C。选项 A(尼娜号)、选项 B(圣玛丽亚号)和选项 D(平塔号)都是船的名字,故排除。

19. [解析]B 推理题。根据文章第二段第三、四、五句可知,船员们害怕海怪会出现,每天看不到陆地时都会变得更加焦躁不安。哥伦布说会给第一个看到陆地的人提供奖励。10 月 12 日,平塔号上的一名船员看到了巴哈马群岛的其中一座岛屿。由此可推测,crew 指的应该是在船上工作并且负责视察航行情况和陆地的

船员,而且第五句中有个词组 member aboard the Pinta(平塔号上的成员),说明做这件事的一定是船员,故答案为 B(在船上工作的人)。选项 A(海怪)、选项 C(看不见陆地的人)和选项 D(在开放海域上的人)均不符合文章内容和逻辑关系,故排除。

20.[解析]D 推理题。根据文章第二段第八句可知,哥伦布没能找到自己期望的财富,他又接着寻找中国,说明他并没有到达中国,故答案为 D(中国)。根据文章第二段第一句可知,哥伦布在非洲海岸的加那利群岛停留过,故排除选项 A(加那利群岛)。根据文章第二段第五句可知,10月12日,平塔号上的一名船员看到了巴哈马群岛的其中一座岛屿,说明哥伦布一行到了巴哈马群岛,故排除选项 B(巴哈马群岛)。根据文章第二段第九句可知,后来,他到了古巴和伊斯帕尼奥拉岛(多米尼加共和国),故排除选项 C(古巴)。

21.[解析]C 细节题。根据文章第一段第七句可知,蝙蝠在白天睡觉,所以它们属于夜行性动物,故答案为 C(蝙蝠)。选项 A(人类)、选项 B(花)和选项 D(奶牛)均不符合题干要求,故排除。

22.[解析]A 细节题。根据文章第一段第三句可知,大多数生物钟是基于太阳的运动,并遵循被称为昼夜节律的二十四小时周期,故答案为 A(大多数生物钟的二十四小时周期)。选项 B(花瓣的开合)、选项 C(一些动物每年迁徙的周期规律)和选项 D(太阳的运动规律)均不是昼夜节律指代的内容,故排除。

23.[解析]D 细节题。根据文章第二段前两句可知,当生物钟促使动物在一天中的不同时间觅食时,不同的动物可以生活在同一区域。这个过程也让它们彼此互不干扰。由此可知,不同动物的生物钟让它们可以在同一区域中共存,不会因为生活习性等不同而相互影响,故答案为 D(因为它们的生物钟让它们彼此互不干扰)。选项 A(因为它们觅食的种类不同)、选项 B(因为它们的生存条件优越)和选项 C(因为它们在一年中的不同时间会做不同的事情)在文中均没有提及,故排除。

24.[解析]A 细节题。根据文章第二段倒数第四句可知,视交叉上核位于大脑底部中间部分附近,故答案为 A(大脑底部中间的部分)。选项 B(大脑底部左边的部分)、选项 C(大脑顶部右边的部分)和选项 D(大脑顶部左边的部分)均不符合文章内容,故排除。

25.[解析]A 推理题。推理题需要联系上文,根据第二段最后三句可知,科学家们仍在研究生物钟和昼夜节律。1997年,科学家发现了哺乳动物(一只老鼠)的第一个昼夜节律基因。这说明科学家仍在探索动物生物钟的奥秘。接着文章最后一句又说到,了解你自己的生物钟的时间,只是时间的问题。由此可推测,人类要了解自己的生物钟还需要时间,虽然科学家已经发现了哺乳动物的昼夜节律基因,但我们对人类的生物钟还缺乏全面的了解,故答案为 A(我们仍然对自己的生物钟缺乏全面的了解)。选项 B(人类自己的生物钟和老鼠的完全不同)和选项 D(在生物钟告诉你时间之前还有很多事情需要做)在文章中均没有体现,故排除。根据

文章内容可知,科学家们仍在研究生物钟和昼夜节律,更何况才发现了哺乳动物的第一个昼夜节律基因,根本谈不上非常了解,故排除选项 C(我们已经非常了解哺乳动物的昼夜节律)。

26. [解析]A 细节题。根据文章第二段第二句可知,龋齿是牙齿中的病变部位,故答案为 A(牙齿中的病变部位)。选项 B(牙齿上覆盖的酸性薄膜)、选项 C(由细菌组成的黏性牙膜)和选项 D(牙齿坚硬的外层)均不符合文章内容,故排除。

27. [解析]D 细节题。根据文章第二段第八句可知,如果你不经常刷牙去除牙膜,或者如果你遗漏了一处,这些酸会逐渐腐蚀牙齿的牙釉质;同时,根据第二段第七句可知,牙釉质是牙齿坚硬的外层。故答案为 D(这些酸会逐渐腐蚀牙齿坚硬的外层)。文章中提到,经常刷牙去除牙膜才会避免酸侵蚀牙釉质,选项 A(覆盖牙齿的牙膜会被去除)与文章内容不符,故排除。选项 B(牙齿中的病变部位会减少)属于断章取义,故排除。选项 C(覆盖牙齿的牙膜黏性会减弱)在文章中未提及,故排除。

28. [解析]C 细节题。根据文章第三段最后三句可知,如果你忽略了一个龋齿,它就会扩散。它可以侵入牙齿的根部。到那时,牙医将不得不做牙根管治疗。在这个过程中,牙医会去除牙齿的神经。这说明,龋齿到达牙齿根部的时候,医生就会做牙根管治疗,去除牙齿神经,故答案为 C(去除牙齿神经)。根据文章第三段第四句和第五句可知,如果龋齿能够尽早被发现,牙医就能够修复牙齿。龋齿所在的区域将被特殊的填充物材料替换掉,所以选项 A(用填充物替代龋齿)是对早期龋齿治疗方法的表述,不符合题干要求,故排除。选项 B(替换牙釉质)和选项 D(拔掉牙齿)在文中均未提及,故排除。

29. [解析]D 细节题。根据文章第三段第六句和第七句可知,一些填充物由含银的金属混合物制成。其他填充物则由玻璃与树脂合成,这种混合物和牙齿同色。由此可知,答案为 D(玻璃和树脂的混合物)。选项 A(银和树脂的混合物)、选项 B(含有玻璃的金属混合物)和选项 C(含有铜的金属混合物)均与文章内容不符,故排除。

30. [解析]A 主旨题。文章第一段先用刷牙引出话题,第二段介绍了龋齿的形成原因和过程,第三段讲述了早期、晚期龋齿的治疗手段。由此可知,文章的主旨是说明龋齿的形成和治疗方法,故答案为 A(龋齿的形成和治疗)。纵观全文,文章只是一篇科普性的文章,对龋齿的形成和治疗持一种客观介绍态度,作者并没有大篇幅地强调人们应该刷牙或保护牙齿,选项 B(强调刷牙的重要性)过分曲解了作者意图,故排除。选项 C(讨论了刷牙的正确方式)在文中并没有提及,故排除。文章只是简单说明了几种龋齿的治疗手段,并没有深入描述,故排除选项 D(描述牙医如何治疗龋齿)。

Part III Vocabulary and Structure (20 points)

31. B.

32. B.

33. C

34.B [解析] raised 意为“举起”,故答案为 B。rose 意为“上升,增加”,elevated 意为“举起,提高”,多表示举起重物等,arose 意为“出现,产生”。句意:她举起手指向她做了一个保持安静的手势。

35. B [解析] instant 意为“立即的,瞬间的”, instant coffee 为固定表达,表示“速溶咖啡”,故答案为 B。imaginary 意为“想象的”, impatient 意为“没耐心的”, intentional 意为“故意的,刻意的”。句意:速溶咖啡是一种可以快速冲调的咖啡,比如只需要加入热水就可以了。

36.B [解析] let alone“更不用说”,后可接名词或动词原形。句意:那样的房子我租都租不起,更不用说买了,故选 B。

37.C [解析] 因为“person”和“interview”之间存在被动关系,排除选项 B; to be interviewed 表示“将要被面试的”,时态不正确,排除选项 A; interviewed 表示“已面试完了的”,时态错误,排除选项 D。being interviewed 表示“正在被面试的”,时态、语态正确。句意:当面试者回答问题时,面试官应该做好记录,故选 C。

38.B [解析] 四个词的词根都是 respect,但词义不同。respectable 可敬的,值得别人尊敬或尊重的”, respectful “尊重别人的,表示敬意的”, respective“分别的,各自的”, respecting(preposition) “关系,说到”。句意:听到那位令人尊敬的经理昨天在办公室被杀害的消息,我们都很伤心,故选 B。

39.D [解析] take sth. apart “...拆分开”, take sth. off “.....上取下来, work out “做出,制定出”, set off“动身,起程”。句意:除非你有把握能重新组装到一起,要不然不要拆开相机,故选 D。

40.C [解析] arise“出现,发生”, arouse “唤醒,唤起”, rise“升起,增长,上升”, abide (by) “坚持,遵守”。句意:当强制上学年龄扩大到 16 岁时,很可能会产生一种全新的情况,故选 C。

41.B [解析] at regular intervals“每隔一段时间”,是固定搭配, interaction “互相作用,互相影响”, interruption“中断,打断”, interpretation “解释,阐明,口译”。句意:主要领导干部每隔一段时间搞一次整顿运动,以听取群众的意见,故选 B。

42.B [解析] on the spot“在现场,当场”,是固定短语,其他选项的结构都不存在。句意:任何违反规则的人都要当场离开,故选 B。

43.C [解析] faint“(声音、光线等)模糊的,微弱的”, dim“(尤指光线)暗淡的,模糊的”, soft“温柔的,柔和的”,与 rough 相对; gentle “温和的,文雅的”,强调对于力量的克制,并含有使人感觉愉快和舒适之意。句意:那声音太微弱了,只有听力非常好的人才能察觉到,故选 C。

44.D [解析] 四个选项都是“程度副词+比较级”的形式,并且单从语法的角度来看都是正确的。much less “少得多”, some more “再多一些”, far less “少

得多” =much less;far more “多得多, 远不.....句意:消费者应该做的远远不止是抱怨产品质量不好,故选 D。

45.D [解析]the ones 用来代替前面提到的同类复数名词, 在本句中指代 refrigerators anyone 任何一个”,the others “另外一些, 剩余的一些”, 通常是有范围的, 常和 some 连用 some...the others... “一些....., 另一些...”, that 代替前面所提到的单数名词。句意:如果不再贵一点的话, 即使是打折销售, 这家店的冰箱价格也只是跟另一家一样, 故选 D。

46.B [解析]natural “自然的, 自然界的”, beautiful “漂亮的”, artificial “人造的, 假的”, similar “相似的, 类似的”。根据后半句 “人们以为它们是真的”可以判断应选 B。句意:这些塑料花看起来如此地自然,以至于人们都以为它们是真的。

47.A [解析]extend “扩充, 延伸。伸展(领域、范围等)”, increase 增加(数量等)”, rise “升高”, broaden “加宽”。句意:由于公司安做更多的生意, 有必要扩建厂房, 故选 A。

48.C

49.B [解析]go off “爆炸,(食物等)变质, 消失”, go by “经过, 遵照, 依照”, go on “继续”, go back “回去”。句意:如果不把牛奶放进冰箱, 它就可能变质,故选 B。

50.D

Part IV Traduction (30 points)

51-55: BACCA

56-60: AABDB

61-65: EEAAC

66-70: AAEEC

71-75: BAAEE

76-80: DCCCA

模拟卷三

Part I Dialogue Competition (10 points)

Directions: *In this part, there are three dialogues with three or four blanks, each followed by four choices marked A, B, C and D. Fill in each blank with the choice that best suits the situation until the dialogue is complete. With Dialogue One, all the choices will have to be used. With Dialogue Two and Dialogue Three, one choice will be left unused. Mark your answer on the **ANSWER SHEET** with a single bar through the center of the letter.*

Dialogue One

A: Are you interested in mountaineering?

B: (1) I should say I like mountain climbing, you know, because I'm not so professional. How about you?

A: (2) an amateur mountain climber. I went climbing in the Rocky Mountains with my friends last summer vacation. We spent two days in the mountains.

B: (3)

A: We pitched a tent in the night, waiting for the sunrise. Wow! It was too beautiful.

B: I had a similar experience, but that was on the top of Taishan Mountain in my country.

A: Taishan Mountain? It's very famous in China, isn't it?

B: (4)

A: I want to climb Taishan Mountain this summer vacation. Would you be my guide?

B: I'd love to.

A. I'm the same with you,

B. Yes, in some sense.

C. How did you spend the night there?

D. Yes. It is one of the Five Mountains.

Dialogue Two

A: Grandpa, this seat is for you, for you are the eldest person here and also it's your birthday today.

B: (5) Come here. Sit next to me.

A: I'm afraid I can't do that. It's Dad's seat, according to the book about table manners.

B: (6) Very good. Then, I think we should do something different today. I'll give you some privilege.

A: Great. That's my favorite seat which will be the nearest to the birthday cake.

B: Now I see what you read the book for. But it's fine. I'll give you the lion's share.

A: Why do they serve up the noodles first? I don't like it. Where is the cake?

B:(7) They're "long-lived" noodles. It's an old Chinese tradition to eat long-lived noodle on birthday.

A: I see. Then I'll try it.

A. I want to eat rice. B. Oh, you are such a good child today.

C. This is not common noodles. D. Oh, you read?

Dialogue Three

A: How do you arrange this summer vacation?

B: (8)

A: Where would you like to go?

B: (9)

A: That's really a good idea. Taking a walk on the beach and lying in the sun are pretty good. I recommend you Qingdao or Dalian.

B: I've been to Qingdao before, so I'll choose Dalian. I've heard that the environment there is very good.

A: (10) Last year I went there. It's really beautiful.

B: Thank you!

A. I'd like to eat a lot. B. Yes, that's a good place to spend a holiday.

C. I want to travel. D. The seaside.

Part II Reading Comprehension (40 points)

Directions: There are four passages in this part. Each passage is followed by five questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best one and mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET with a single bar through the center of the letter.

Passage One

In order to learn a foreign language well, it is necessary to overcome the fear of making mistakes. If the primary goal of language use is communication, the mistakes are secondary consideration that may be dealt with gradually as awareness of those mistakes increases. On the other hand, students should not ignore their mistakes. The language learner may observe how native speakers express themselves, and how native expressions differ from the way the learner might say them. For example, a Spanish speaker who has been saying "I do it" to express willingness to do something in the immediate future, could, by interacting with native speakers of English, observe that native speakers actually say "I'll do it". The resulting discrepancy can serve as a

basis for the student to modify his way of using the present tense in English. But a student who is unwilling to interact in the first place would lose this opportunity to learn by trial and error.

11. According to the passage, foreign language students should not worry too much about making mistakes because _____

- A. native speakers will ignore their mistakes
- B. communication is the primary goal of language learning
- C. native speakers like foreign students who try to learn their language
- D. everyone makes mistakes when trying to communicate in a strange language

12. The passage indicates that the present tense in English is _____

- A. basically the same in English as it is in Spanish
- B. not the most difficult problem for foreign students
- C. not used to express a desire to do something in the immediate future
- D. used with some verbs but not with others to express future intention

13. The author thinks that language learners can reduce the number of their mistakes by _____

- A. asking native speakers for explanations
- B. reading good books in the foreign language
- C. speaking without regard to native speakers
- D. comparing their speech with that of native speakers

14. The passage implies that foreign students who do not interact with native speakers will not _____

- A. have to worry about making mistakes
- B. learn very much about the foreign culture
- C. learn about the history of the foreign language
- D. take advantage of available language models

15. The author's major conclusion about the function of mistakes in foreign language learning is that _____

- A. mistakes do not interfere with communication
- B. learners are often very afraid of making mistakes
- C. mistakes are not important in the process of learning a language
- D. making mistakes can help the learner discover the rules of the language

Passage two

Death Valley is one of the most famous deserts in the United States, covering a wide area with its alkali sand. Almost 20 percent of this area is well below sea level, and Badwater, a salt water pool, is about 280 feet below sea level and the lowest point

in the United States.

Long ago the Panamint Indians called this place "Tomesha"- -the land of fire. Death Valley' s present name dates back to 1849, when a group of miners coming across from Nevada became lost in its unpleasantness and hugeness, and their adventure turned out to be a sad story. Today Death Valley has been declared a National Monument and is crossed by several well-marked roads where good services can be found easily. Luckily the change created by human settlement has hardly ruined the special beauty of this place.

Here nature created a lot of surprising, almost like the sights on the moon, ever-changing as the frequent wind moves the sand about, showing the most unusual colors. One of the most astonishing and variable parts of Death Valley is the Devil' s Golf Course, where it seems hard for one to tell reality from terrible dreams. Sand sculptures stand on a frightening ground, as evenings shadows move and lengthen.

16. _____ is the lowest place in the desert.
A. Tomesha B. Death Valley C. Nevada D. Badwater
17. The name of the valley comes from _____
A. an Indian name B. the death of the miners
C. the local people D. a National Monument
18. From the passage we can learn that _____
A. no one had ever known the desert before the miners
B. it's still not easy to travel across the desert
C. people can find gas-stations , cafes and hotels in the desert
D. people have changed the natural sight of the desert
19. Devil's Golf Course is famous for _____
A. the frequent wind B. the colors of the sand
C. dream-like sights D. the sand sculptures
20. From the passage we can see that the writer _____ the Death Valley.
A. Appreciates B. is fearful of
C. Dislikes D. is tired of

Passage three

In Western culture, an engagement begins with “yes” to a simple question: “Will you marry me?” These heart-stopping words often come with a beautiful diamond ring. The man making the proposal may get down on one knee. In fact, men have relied on this simple, romantic method of proposing marriage for years.

Today, this is no longer true for everyone. Consider how Justin Firestone proposed to Natalie Abreu. The couple took a helicopter tour over the black sands of

Honomanu Bay, Hawali. Suddenly Abreu saw “Will you marry me, Natalie?” spelled out below with coconuts. Her answer was an astonished “Yes!”

Firestone' s proposal took weeks of planning and help from a professional. But for men like him, the effort put into the proposal was worth it. Many guys want to show how serious they are about marriage through an impressive proposal. Some even want to give their future brides something to brag about.

Public proposals-at sports games, concerts and other events-are common. But some men don't settle for their proposal scrolling(滚动) across a big scree before thousands. Millions saw Joe Uva's proposal on a reality TV show. His girlfriend, Laura O' Donnell, walked into an office and saw friends and family holding flowers. With the cameras rolling, Uva walked out from among them to propose. O' Donnell said yes, to the relief of Uva and his audience.

Other men have chosen proposals that reflect the couple' s unique relationship. Such proposals take place at a favorite restaurant or involve a shared hobby. Bernie Peng, for example, programs video games, and Tammy Li enjoys playing them. When Peng proposed to Li, he made a small change in her favorite game. When she played it, a ring and marriage proposal appeared. They recently got married!

These men were confident they would get the answer they wanted. But that's not the point: Creative proposals leave memories to be cherished.

21. What will men do in a traditional proposal?

- A. Use beautiful words B. Buy diamonds in advance
C. Plan it for months D. Save a lot of money

22. Which of the following statements is true?

- A. Firestone didn't speak out the proposal
B. Firestone planned the proposal by himself
C. Natalie had expected the proposal on their trip
D. Firestone' s proposal was inexpensive

23. What does“to brag about" (Para. 3) probably mean_____?

- A. To talk about with pride B. To remember someone
C. To think about seriously D. To look around carefully

24. Which of the proposals was witnessed by the largest number of people?

- A. Firestone's B. Abreu's C. Joe Uva's D. Peng's

25. What is the author' s opinion towards creative proposals?

- A. They are likely to get positive answers B. They reveal men’s confidence
C. They are beautiful memories in life D. They take great courage and wisdom

Passage four

When we're learning a foreign language, making sense of what we hear is the first step toward fluency. It sounds obvious, but until recently, we didn't know much about how listening works. New research demonstrates that effective listening involves more than simply hearing the words that float past our ears. Rather, it's an active process of receiving information and making meaning. This kind of engaged listening is a skill that's as critical for learning a range of subjects at school and work as it is for learning to understand a foreign tongue.

Studies of skilled language learners have identified specific listening strategies that lead to superior comprehension. Last year, for example, University of Ottawa researcher Larry Vandergrift published his study of 106 undergraduates who were learning French as a second language. Half of the students were taught in a conventional fashion, listening to and practicing texts spoken aloud. The other half, passage the same initial skill level and taught by the same teacher, were give detailed instruction on how to listen. It turned out that the second group "significantly outperformed" the first one on a test of comprehension.

So what are these listening strategies? Skilled learners go into a listening class with a sense of what they want to get of it. They set a goal for their listening, and they generate predictions about what the speaker will say. Before the talking begins they mentally review what they already know about the subject, and form an intention to "listen out for" what's important or relevant. Once they begin listening, these learners maintain their focus; if their attention wanders, they bring it back to the words being spoken. They don't allow themselves to be thrown off by confusing or unfamiliar details. Instead, they take note of what they don't understand and make inferences about what those thing might mean, based on other clues available to them; their previous knowledge of the subject, the context(语境) of the talk, the identity of the speaker, and so on.

26. What is the main idea of this passage?

- A. effective listening means hearing the words that float past our ears.
- B. Developing your listening skills is the first step toward developing fluency.
- C. Skilled listeners use specific strategies to get the most out of what they hear.
- D. Reading is one of the most powerful tools we have to gain information.

27. What does Vandergrift's research show?

- A. Learners who adopt specific listening strategies become better listeners.
- B. Learners taught in the traditional way are better at reinforcing what they learn.
- C. Learners are more confident if they make fewer mistakes.

- D. Learners who listen on a regular basis improve faster.
28. Which of the following statements about Vandergriff' s research is TRUE?
- A. The participants were postgraduates learning French as a second language.
- B. All the participants were taught using the conventional method, with the focus on listening strategies.
- C. The two groups were taught by different teacher.
- D. The participants were at the same initial skill level.
29. The expression “thrown off” in the third paragraph is closest in meaning to _____
- A. Infected B. confused C. ruined D. informed
30. According to the passage, which of the following strategies is NOT used by skilled learners?
- A. Review their prior knowledge of the subject.
- B. Concentrate on the speaker’s words.
- C. Translate into their native language.
- D. Predict what the speaker will say.

Part III Vocabulary and Structure (20 points)

Directions: *There are 20 incomplete sentences in this section. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence. Mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET with a single bar through the centre of the letter that indicates your choice.*

31. Do what you think is right, _____ they say.
- A. However B. whatever C. whichever D. if only
32. One must try his best to _____ to the new environment.
- A. Adopt B. adapt C. adept D. Apt
33. She _____ the washing out in the garden because it was fine yesterday.
- A. Hung B. hang C. hanged D. Hanging
34. I prefer chicken to fish because I am worried about _____ swallowing a small bone.
- A. Intentionally B. accidentally C. deliberately D. Carefully
35. Do you know why John didn't _____ at the party yesterday evening?
- A. show off B. show down C. show up D. show in
36. Even if parents no longer live together, they each continue to be _____ for their children in the eye of the law.
- A. Reluctant B. tough C. responsible D. Modest

37. I couldn't afford to fly home, and a train ticket was _____ beyond my means.
A. However B. likewise C. too D. Otherwise
38. Since it is late to change my mind now, I am resolved to _____ the plan.
A. carry out B. set up C. come up with D. Change
39. Bob and John seldom go to the library in the evening, _____.
A. do they B. don't they C. are they D. aren't they
40. It was in this room_____they had a meeting yesterday.
A. Which B. there C. that D. Where\
41. _____the fog, we should have reached our destination.
A. Because of B. In spite of
C. In case of D. But for
42. Please let us have more time,_____?
A. shall we B. will you C. won't you D. don't you
43. Shortly after the accident, two_____policemen came to the spot.
A. dozen of B. dozens C. dozen D. dozens of
44. To make up an objective test, the teacher writes a series of questions,_____has only one correct answer.
A. some of which B. which C. each of which D. That
45. Not only_____be interesting to us, but also its language will help us in composition.
A. the novel will B. will the novel
C. is the novel D. the novel is
46. This is a nice car, but we cannot_____it.
A. Provide B. afford C. supply D. Manage
47. _____today, he would get there by Friday.
A. Were he leave B. Was he leaving
C. Were he to leave D. If he leaves
48. One car went too fast and_____missed hitting another car.
A. Completely B. greatly C. narrowly D. Little
49. Fifty years ago, wealthy people liked hunting wild animals for fun___sightseeing.
A. than to go B. rather than to go
C. more than going D. other than going
50. It seems very difficult_____.
A. to stop the child to cry B. restraining the child to cry
C. to stop the child from crying D. holding the child's crying

Part IV Traduction (30 points)

Directions:*In this section, there are 5 English sentences underlined in the following passage. For each sentence there are four Chinese translations marked A, B, C and D. You are to match the English sentences with the translations. Choose the one that is closest to the Chinese meaning of the sentences in the text. Mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET.*

1

Nowadays, online shopping has turned into a fashion in most of cities due to the rapid development of internet technology.

Online shopping is welcomed by most people due to various reasons. On the one hand, it can save time for consumers who don't have much spare time. On the other hand, it can cut some costs for the retailers who don't have much circulating funds. However, there are still some defects in online shopping. First, lack of the face to face deal makes online shopping less reliable and trustworthy. Second, people will lose the fun of bargain.

It's of great urgency that we need to regulate the relative laws in accordance with the rapid growth of online shopping. Only in this way can we enjoy the pleasure and convenience of online shopping without the concern of being cheated.

51. Online shopping is welcomed by most people due to various reasons.

- A. 由于各种原因，网上购物受到大多数人的欢迎。
- B. 由于各种原因，网上购物受到一些人的欢迎。
- C. 由于各种原因，网上购物受到欢迎。
- D. 网上购物受到大多数人的欢迎。

52. On the other hand, it can cut some costs for the retailers who don't have much circulating funds.

- A. 另一方面，对于周转资金不足的流通企业，可以减少部分费用。
- B. 另一方面，对于流通企业，可以减少部分费用。
- C. 对于周转资金不足的流通企业，可以减少部分费用。
- D. 另一方面，对于周转资金不足的流通企业，可以增加部分费用。

53. First, lack of the face to face deal makes online shopping less reliable and trustworthy.

- A. 首先，缺乏面对面的交易使网上不可靠。
- B. 首先，缺乏面对面的交易使网上购物不可靠和不值得信赖。
- C. 首先，缺乏面对面的交易使网上购物不可靠和值得信赖。
- D. 首先，缺乏交易使网上购物不可靠和不值得信赖。

54. It's of great urgency that we need to regulate the relative laws.

- A.当务之急是对相关法律进行规范。 B.当务之急是对法律进行规范。
C.当务之急是对相关法律进行更改。 D.目前是对相关法律进行规范。

55.Only in this way can we enjoy the pleasure and convenience of online shopping without the concern of being cheated.

- A.只有这样，我们才能享受网上购物的乐趣和便利。
B.只有这样，我们才能享受网上购物的乐趣，而不用担心被骗。
C.只有这样，我们才能享受网上购物的乐趣和便利，而不用担心被骗。
D.只有这样，我们才能享受乐趣和便利，而不用担心被骗。

2

High-Speed railway has become an important means of transportation in China now. Even some developed countries can't catch up with us in terms of high-speed railway.

In my point of view, high-speed railway brings us much convenience. First, with the high-speed railway, we can travel to other cities with less time and energy, which promotes low-carbon living styles for many people. Second, the distances between cities are shortened so we have easier access to lots of recreational activities in other cities. For example, a family in Wuhan can enjoy a happy weekend in Disney Land in Hongkong with the help of the high-speed railway and it only takes less than 5 hours to get there.

High-speed not only changes the way we travel but also makes our life more convenient and colorful.

56.Even some developed countries can't catch up with us in terms of high-speed railway.

- A.即使是发展中国家也无法在高速铁路方面赶上我们。
B.即使是发达国家也无法在铁路方面赶上我们。
C.即使是发达国家也无法在高速铁路方面赶上我们。
D.即使是其他国家也无法在高速铁路方面赶上我们。

57. With the high-speed railway, we can travel to other cities with less time and energy.

- A.有了高铁，我们可以用更少的精力去其他城市旅行。
B.有了高铁，我们可以用更少的时间和精力去其他城市旅行。
C.有了高铁，我们可以用更少的时间去其他城市旅行。
D.有了高铁，我们可以用时间和精力去其他城市旅行。

58. The distances between cities are shortened so we have easier access to lots of recreational activities in other cities.

- A.乡村之间的距离缩短了，所以我们更容易去其他城市参加很多娱乐活动。

B.城市之间的距离缩短了, 所以我们更容易去其他城市参加很多娱乐活动。

C.城市之间的距离缩短了, 所以我们去其他城市参加很多娱乐活动。

D.城市之间的距离缩短了, 所以我们更容易参加很多娱乐活动。

59.A family in Wuhan can enjoy a happy weekend in Disney Land in Hongkong with the help of the high-speed railway.

A.一家人可以借助高铁在香港迪士尼乐园度过一个快乐的周末。

B.武汉的一家人可以借助高铁在香港迪士尼乐园度过一个周末。

C.武汉的一家人可以借助高铁在香港迪士尼乐园度过一个快乐的周末。

D.武汉的一家人可以在香港迪士尼乐园度过一个快乐的周末。

60.High-speed not only changes the way we travel but also makes our life more convenient and colorful.

A.高速不仅改变了我们的旅行方式, 也使我们的生活更加方便和丰富多彩。

B.高速使我们的生活更加方便和丰富多彩。

C.高速不仅改变了我们的旅行方式, 也使我们的生活更加方便。

D.高速不仅改变了我们的旅行方式, 也使我们的生活更加丰富多彩。

Single-Sentence Translation Multiple Choice Questions (翻译选择题)

61.On average, fathers spoke less than mothers did.()

A.平均而言, 父亲比母亲说得少。 B.总之, 父亲比母亲说得少。

C.肯定, 父亲比母亲说得少。 D.毋庸置疑, 父亲比母亲说得少。

E.也许, 父亲比母亲说得少。

62.Overall, it was a group of well-class families, with married parents both living in the home.()

A.总的来说, 这是一群中产阶级的家庭, 已婚父母不能住在家里。

B.总的来说, 这是一群贫困的家庭, 已婚父母不能住在家里。

C.总的来说, 这是一群贫困的家庭, 已婚父母都住在家里。

D.总的来说, 这是一群富裕的家庭, 已婚父母都住在家里。

E.总的来说, 这是一群中产阶级的家庭, 已婚父母都住在家里。

63.When the children were two, researchers videotaped them at home in free-play sessions with both parents.()

A.当孩子们两岁时, 研究人员录下了孩子们在家里与父母双方进行数学游戏。

B.当孩子们两岁时, 研究人员录下了孩子们在家里与父母双方进行捉迷藏游戏。

C.当孩子们两岁时, 研究人员录下了孩子们在家里与父母双方进行积木游戏。

D.当孩子们两岁时, 研究人员录下了孩子们在家里与父母双方进行自由游戏。

E.当孩子们两岁时, 研究人员录下了孩子们在家里与父母双方进行玩具游戏。

64 一项新的研究表明, 父亲对孩子语言发展的影响可能比母亲更大()
A.Fathers may have more impact on a child's brain development than mothers, a new study suggests.

B.Fathers may have more impact on a child's body development than mothers, a new study suggests.

C.Fathers may have more impact on a child's thinking development than mothers, a new study suggests.

D.Fathers may have more impact on a child's psychological development than mothers, a new study suggests.

E..Fathers may have more impact on a child's language development than mothers, a new study suggests.

65.他们在说话的长度或提问的比例上没有差异。()

A.They did not differ in the length of utterances or proportion of questions asked.

B.They did not differ in the length of utterances or proportion of statements

C.They did not differ in the length of utterances or proportion of thinking

D.They did not differ in the length of thinking or proportion of questions asked.

E.They did not differ in the length of utterances or proportion of arguments

66.It could be that the mothers in the study had a strong influence on their children's speech development.()

A.这可能是因为在这项研究中, 母亲对孩子的语言发育有很大的影响。

B.这可能是因为在这项研究中, 母亲对孩子的动作发育有很大的影响。

C.这可能是因为在这项研究中, 母亲对孩子的身体发育有很大的影响。

D.这可能是因为在这项研究中, 母亲对孩子的思想发育有很大的影响。

E.这可能是因为在这项研究中, 母亲对孩子的能力发育有很大的影响。

67.everyone has focused on the presidential candidates and how they'll change America.()

A.每个人都在关注总统候选人以及他们将如何改变美国。

B.每个人都在关注总统候选人以及他们将如何统治美国。

C.每个人都在关注总统候选人以及他们将如何管理美国。

D.每个人都在关注总统候选人以及他们将如何带领美国。

E.每个人都在关注总统候选人以及他们将如何改革美国。

68.As the potential First Lady, she would have the world's attention.()

A.作为可能的第一夫人, 她将受到全世界的注目。

B.作为可能的第一夫人, 她将受到全世界的瞩目。

C.作为可能的第一夫人, 她将受到全世界的欢迎。

D.作为可能的第一夫人, 她将受到全世界的关注。

E.作为可能的第一夫人，她将受到全世界的报道。

69.通常情况下，黑人女性的生活基本上是未经审查的。()

A.Usually, the lives of black women go largely free

B.Usually, the lives of black women go largely relaxed

C.Usually, the lives of black women go largely capricious

D.Usually, the lives of black women go largely unexamined

E.Usually, the lives of black women go largely tough

70.这些图像有助于确定所有女性的看法。()

A.These images have helped explain the way all women are viewed.

B.These images have helped discuss the way all women are viewed.

C.These images have helped change the way all women are viewed.

D.These images have helped define the way all women are viewed.

E.These images have helped review the way all women are viewed.

71.He considers cooking creative.()

A.他认为烹饪很有难度。 B.他认为烹饪很有意思。

C.他认为烹饪很有方法。 D.他认为烹饪很有创意。

E.他认为烹饪很有技巧。

72.It takes patience to manage. ()

A.管理需要耐心。 B.管理需要信心。 C.管理需要决心。

D.管理需要毅力。 E.管理需要团结。

73.It is frustrating sometimes.()

A.这有时令人沮丧。 B.这有时令人开心。 C.这有时令人兴奋。

D.这有时令人放松。 E.这有时令人振奋。

74.木星上既没有空气也没有水()

A.There was no air or water on Saturn B.There was no air or water on Venus.

C.There was no air or water on Mercury. D.There was no air or water on Mars

E.There was no air or water on Jupiter.

75.她让他们写下她所有的指示。()

A.She makes them write down all her goals.

B.She makes them write down all her requirements.

C.She makes them write down all her suggestions.

D.She makes them write down all her accomdations.

E.She makes them write down all her instructions.

76.He can save on living expenses.()

A.他可以节省伙食费。 B.他可以节省住宿费。 C.他可以节省补贴。

D.他可以节省学费。 E.他可以节省生活费。

77. He prefers the smaller evening classes. ()
 A. 他更喜欢晚上上课。 B. 他更喜欢较正规的夜校。
 C. 他更喜欢较规范的夜校。 D. 他更喜欢较大的夜校。
 E. 他更喜欢较小的夜校。
78. He has signed up for a day course. ()
 A. 他拒绝参加了一个白天的课程。 B. 他讲一个白天的课程。
 C. 他去了一天的课程。 D. 他讲一天的课程。
 E. 他报名参加了一个白天的课程。
79. 教授的建议很有建设性 ()
 A. The professor's suggestion is constructive
 B. The professor's suggestion is referential.
 C. The professor's suggestion is advisory
 D. The professor's suggestion is feasible
 E. The professor's suggestion is deterrent.
80. 物理是学校的一门重要课程。 ()
 A. Biology is an important course at school
 B. Physics is an important course at school
 C. Chemistry is an important course at school
 D. English is an important course at school
 E. Politics is an important course at school

参考答案

Part I Dialogue Competition (10 points)

1-5: BACDB

6-10: DCCDB

Part II Reading Comprehension (40 points)

11. B [定位] 文章第二句 "If the primary goal of language use is communication, the mistakes are secondary consideration that may be dealt with gradually as awareness of those mistakes increases."

[答案详解] 本题为细节题。根据定位句，语言使用的基本目标是交流，错误是次要考虑的问题，因此语言学习者不应该担心犯错误。故选 B。

12. C [定位] 文章第五句 "For example, a Spanish speaker who has been saying 'I do it' to express willingness to do something in the immediate future, could, by interacting with native speakers of English, observe that native speakers actually say 'I'll do it'."

[答案详解] 本题为细节题。根据定位句，西班牙人讲英语的时候用 "I do it" 表示

在不久的将来做某事的愿望，而以英语为母语的英国人则用 “I'll do it” 来表示。所以通过和 native speaker 的交流，就可以体会到英语中的一般现在时不用来表示 “将来做某事的愿望”。故选 C。

13.D[定位]文章第四句 “The language learner may observe how native speakers express themselves, and how native expressions differ from the way the learner might say them.

[答案详解]本题为细节题。根据定位句，语言学习者可以观察当地人的表达方式，以及当地人的表达与他们的表达方式有何差异。故选 D。

14.D[定位]全文。[答案详解]本题为推断题。首先，文章中并没有提到，学生如果不和 native speaker 交流的话，就没有机会了解国外的社会、语言的历史，以及用不着担心出错这样的内容，因此 A,B,C 都是错误的。用排除法只有 D 是正确的，即：“学习外语的学生如果不和 native speaker 进行交流的话，就不能充分利用现成的语言。” 故选 D。

15.D[定位]文章最后一句 “But a student who is unwilling to interact in the first place would lose this opportunity to learn by trial and error.

[答案详解]本题是推断题。由定位句，一个不愿意用语言交流的学生会失去在错误中学习的机会。前面又列举了像西班牙人在和 native speaker 的交流中才发现一般现在时的使用不当。因此犯错误能帮助学习者发现语言的规律故选 D。

16.D[定位]第一段第二句的后半句。[答案详解]事实细节题。根据关键词 “lowest” 准确定位后，找出该句的主语是 “Bad water” ，而非 “Death Valley” 。

17.B[定位]第二段第二句。[答案详解]事实细节题。答案 A 干扰性较强，Indians 称呼此地是 Tomesha,是印第安语，现在的通称是 Death Valley，源于 1849 年发生的事件。

18.C[定位]文章第二段。[答案详解]文义推断题。根据第二段首句，排除 A 选项。根据第二段第三句 by several well-marked roads,排除 B 选项。此处 “good services” 与选项中的 “gas-stations, cafes, hotels” 对应，正确答案是 C,可以由 where good services can be found easily 推断出来。从第二段的最后一句 luckily 和 hardly 可以得知，自然的景观还没遭到很大的破坏排除 D 选项。

19.D[定位]第三段第二句。[答案详解]事实细节题。定位句中 “one of the most astonishing” 表明 D 选项异于常态。

20.A[定位]全文。[答案详解]态度推断题。B、C .D 选项为消极态度,A 为积极态度。通观全篇,作者对这一自然景观持赞赏的态度。

21.B[定位]第段第二、三句 “These hear. topping words often come with a beautiful diamond ring..on one knee.”。[答案详解]细节判断题。根据文章第一段第二、三句可知传统的求婚方式是拿着钻戒，并单膝下跪，问 “你愿意嫁给我吗?”，因此选 B，提前买钻戒。

22.A[定位]第二段倒数第二句 “spelled out below with coconuts.[答案详解]细节判断题。根据定位句第二段倒数第二句可知费尔斯通是用椰子拼出了求婚的句子，与 A 选项，并没有亲口说出求婚的话语符合。故选 A。

23.A[定位]第三段。

[答案详解]词义猜测题。由第三段可知有的人是在公众场合求婚，有的人不满足于千百的观众，是在百万的电视观众前求婚，后面说是为了让人印象深刻，最后说甚至是为了怎么样，说明最后一种的求婚应该是比前两种更令人印象深刻，或更夸张的方式。A 选项骄傲地谈论，符合题意。Brag out 为吹嘘的意思。

24. C[定位]第四段第三句 “Millions saw Joe Uva’ s proposal on a reality TV show.[答案详解]细节判断题。根据文章的第四段第三句可知，上百万的电视观众见证了 Joe 在真人秀上的求婚，为本文观众最多的。故答案应该是 C。

25. C[定位]全文最后一句 “Creative proposals leave memories to be cherished.[答案详解]细节判断题。由定位句可知，创新的求婚方式会让这段回忆十分的珍贵。选项 C 符合题意。

26.C[定位]第一段最后一句 “This kind of engaged listening is a skill that’ s as critical for learning a range of subjects at school and work as it is for learning to understand a foreign tongue.”。

[答案详解]主旨题。根据第一段最后一句可知本文讨论的中心是专注地听 (engaged listening)对学习有重要的作用。后面两段分别讨论有效地听可以带来高效的理解以及高效听力能力应用的技巧。故选 C。

27. A[定位]第二段第一句 “Studies of skilled language learners have identified specific listening strategies that lead to superior comprehension.[答案详解]细节题。根据第二段第一句可知，对于熟练的语言学习者的研究已经证实了专门的听力策略可以带来高效的理解。与 A 项意思相符,故选 A。

28.D[定位]第二段倒数第二句 “The other half possessing the same initial skill level and taught by the same teacher, were given detailed instruction on how to listen. [答案详解]细节题。根据第二段倒数第二句可知，另一半有着相同最初的技能水平、并由同一位老师教课的学生，他们被给予如何去听的详细指导，因而选项 D 正确。故选 D。

29. B[定位]第三段第五、六句 “.learners maintain their focus... They don't allow themselves to be thrown off by confusing or unfamiliar details. ”

[答案详解]词义理解题。根据第三段第五、六句可知，具备高效听力能力的学习者倾听时很专注。因而他们不被令人费解或不熟悉的细节所困扰。故选 B。

30.C[定位]第三段第三、四、五..and they generate predictions about what the speaker will say... they mentally review what they already know about

the subjects.s.. these learners maintain their focus.."

Part III Vocabulary and Structure (20 points)

31. B [解析]whatever" 无论什么" ,however"然而, 无论怎样", whichever" 无论哪一个" ,if only "只要"。句意:无论他们说什么, 做你认为对的事吧!因此选 B。

32. B[解析]adapt to "适应" ,adopt"采取, 收养" ,adept"熟练的" ,apt"易于...的, 灵敏的, 灵巧的"。句意:一个人必须尽他最大的努力去适应新环境,故选 B。

33.A [解析]hang 意为 "悬挂" 时,过去式和过去分词都是 hung;意为 "吊死" 时,过去式和过去分词都是 hanged。此句中 hang 表示 "悬挂" 的意思。句意:因为昨天天气很好,她把洗的衣服挂在了花园里,故选 A。

34.B

35.C[解析]show up"出现,到场" ,show of" 炫耀, 夸耀, 卖弄" ,show in"领人, 领进", show down 词组搭配不存在。句意:你知道昨天晚会约翰为什么没来吗?因此选 C。

36.C [解析]responsible 意为 "负有责任的" ,符合题意,故答案为 C。reluctant 意为 "勉强的,不情愿的" ,tough 意为 "强硬的, 坚韧的" ,modest 意为 "谦虚的"。句意:即使父母不再共同生活, 在法律上他们每个人还是要对他们的孩子负责。

37.B

38. A

39.A [解析]由于前面的陈述句中使用了表示否定意味的 seldom,所以其后的反义疑问句使用肯定形式,故答案为 A。句意:汤姆和约翰很少晚上去图书馆, 不是吗?

40.C [解析]将句中的 It was 和空格处的连词去掉后, 句子仍然是完整的, 由此可知该句为强调句。强调句的结构为 It is/was+被强调部分+that/who+剩余部分,故答案为 C。句意:他们昨天正是在这个房间开会的。

41.D [解析]but for+名词/代词, 表示 "要不是因为.... ,提出与事实相反的假设, 相当于一个条件状语从句, 所在句子常用虚拟语气。其他结构都不用虚拟语气。根据主句 "we should have reached our destination"可知, 该句使用了虚拟语气。句意;要不是因为有雾, 我们早就到达目的地了,故选 D。

42.B [解析]Let us... will you?表示说话人请求听话人让其做某事, 意思是 "让我们...行吗?" "Lt'..... shall we?表示说话人向听话人提出建议, 要求听话人与其一起做某事。句意:请多给我点时间,好吗?因此选 B。

43.C [解析]当 dozen 前有具体数字时,既不加 s,也不后接介词 of。当有 a few,a many, several 等数目不具体的词修饰时, 加不加-s 均可。但要注意:不加-s时, 其后 of 可省略;加-s 时, 其后 of 不能省略。当它后面的名词受 the, these, those 等限定词修饰时,或其后接 us,them 等人称代词时, 此时其后必须加 of。dozen

“一打，十二个”，句意：事故发生后不久，24个警察来到了现场，故选 C

44.C [解析]句意：为了组织一场客观的考试，老师准备了几份试卷，每份试卷都只有唯一的正确答案。根据句意可知 each of which 指代前面的“几份试卷”，故选 C。

45.B [解析]not only... but also...前后连接两个句子时，not only 后的句子要用部分倒装，but also 后的分句不用倒装。句意：这本小说不仅有趣，而且可以帮助我们提高写作水平，故选 B。

46. B [解析]afford“支付，买得起”，provide“提供”，supply“供应”，manage“管理”。句意：这车子不错，不过我们买不起，故选 B。

47.C [解析]本句是表示与将来相反的情况，所以从句时态用 were to。句意：如果他今天出发的话，他会在周五之前到达那里，故选 C。

48.C [解析]narrowly“几乎”，completely“完全地”，greatly“很，非常”，little“很少，几乎没有”。句意：一辆小汽车开得太快，差点撞上了另一辆汽车，故选 C。

49.C [解析]本题中进行比较的是 like 的两个宾语，一个是 hunting wild animals，另一个是 going sightseeing。more than“...多，超过”，rather than“而不是”，other than“除了，不同于”。句意：50年前，有钱人喜欢打猎的程度胜过旅游观光，故选 C。

50.C [解析]It is/ difficult to do sth.表示“做某事有困难”。stop sb. from doing sth.表示“阻止某人做菜事”。句意：要阻止这个孩子哭看来是有困难的，故选 C。

Part IV Traduction (30 points)

51-55: AABAC

56-60: CBBCA

61-65: ADDEA

66-70: AADDD

71-75: DAAEE

76-80: EEEAB