

题号	一	二	三	四	五	六	总分
分值	30	40	20	20	20	20	150

注意事项：

答题前，考生务必将自己的姓名、考场号、座位号、考生号涂写在答题卡上。

本试卷的试题答案应答在答题卡上，答在试卷上无效。

**Part I Vocabulary and Structure (30 points)**

**Directions:** There are 30 incomplete statements in this part. You are required to complete each one by choosing the most appropriate word or expression from the four choices marked A, B, C and D, then mark the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET.

- The dentist has decided to \_\_\_\_\_ the girl's bad tooth.  
A. draw                      B. extract                      C. dig                      D. pull
- Reading the job ad, he wondered whether he was \_\_\_\_\_ to apply for it.  
A. qualified                      B. competent                      C. competitive                      D. diligent
- All the students were \_\_\_\_\_ by the \_\_\_\_\_ speech given by the headmaster.  
A. inspired inspired                      B. inspiring inspiring  
C. inspired inspiring                      D. inspiring inspired
- Techniques to \_\_\_\_\_ the energy of the sun are being developed.  
A. convert                      B. utilize                      C. receive                      D. store
- The construction of the railway is said to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. resumed                      B. have been terminated  
C. suspended                      D. rescheduled
- The latest car model \_\_\_\_\_ many new improvements.  
A. embodies                      B. consists of                      C. makes up                      D. marks
- The two countries have \_\_\_\_\_ relations with each other.  
A. broken off                      B. broken out                      C. broken up                      D. broken down
- "Are there any stationers in this street?" "None \_\_\_\_\_ I know of."  
A. that                      B. which                      C. what                      D. how
- Under no circumstances \_\_\_\_\_ the first to use nuclear weapons.  
A. will China be                      B. China will be                      C. China is                      D. shall China be
- In general, \_\_\_\_\_ little water, you don't find green field.  
A. where there is a                      B. wherever there is a  
C. where there is                      D. when there is
- The doctor suggested that he \_\_\_\_\_ there.  
A. not to go                      B. hadn't gone                      C. not go                      D. wouldn't go
- \_\_\_\_\_ I can see, the weather is not likely to change in a few days.  
A. As well as                      B. As long as                      C. As soon as                      D. As far as
- \_\_\_\_\_ that the earth was flat?  
A. Used it to be thought                      B. Used to it be thought

- C. Does it used to be thought                      D. Did it used to be thought
14. We had about eight weeks in England, which seemed a long holiday \_\_\_\_\_ you realized how quickly the days passed.  
A. on which              B. until                      C. in which                      D. that
15. Anesthetics are used \_\_\_\_\_ insensitivity to pain during surgical operations.  
A. the cause              B. to cause                      C. cause of                      D. causing
16. I had intended \_\_\_\_\_ him while he was living at Aberdeen.  
A. to visit                      B. visiting                      C. to have visited                      D. having visited
17. What he described as a \_\_\_\_\_ detail I thought was the most important part of the plan.  
A. common                      B. plain                      C. just                      D. mere
18. This year will be difficult for this organization because it \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. had less money and fewer volunteers than it did last year  
B. has both less money and fewer volunteers than those of last year  
C. has less money and fewer volunteers than those of last year  
D. has less money and fewer volunteers than it had last year
19. "How long did it take you to realize he was dishonest?" "I \_\_\_\_\_ from the start."  
A. looked him through                      B. saw through him  
C. looked forward to him                      D. saw him through
20. He apologized for \_\_\_\_\_ to come.  
A. his being not able                      B. not his being able  
C. his being able not                      D. his not being able
21. He didn't allow \_\_\_\_\_ in his room, actually he didn't allow his family \_\_\_\_\_ at all.  
A. to smoke; to smoke                      B. smoking; to smoke  
C. to smoke; smoking                      D. smoking; smoking
22. The departure time of the plane has been postponed, so we have nothing to do now but \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. wait                      B. to be waiting                      C. to wait                      D. waiting
23. I don't think he cares, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. does he                      B. doesn't he                      C. do you                      D. don't you
24. He is \_\_\_\_\_ of those boys who is willing to take on another assignment.  
A. the only one                      B. only one                      C. one                      D. a
25. To play safe, I deposit money in banks \_\_\_\_\_ invest it in companies without a good financial record.  
A. other than                      B. better than                      C. rather than                      D. more than
26. It was difficult for him to buy good shoes because he had such a big \_\_\_\_\_ of feet.  
A. couple                      B. size                      C. number                      D. pair
27. "Does he speak English or Russian?"  
"He doesn't speak \_\_\_\_\_."  
A. either                      B. neither                      C. all                      D. none
28. Peter said that he wouldn't mind \_\_\_\_\_ the windows.  
A. my opening                      B. I open                      C. me to open                      D. for me to open
29. How can you avoid mistakes when you're in such a \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. speed                      B. worry                      C. hastening                      D. hurry
30. This English novel \_\_\_\_\_ more easily than that one.  
A. reads                      B. to be read                      C. is read                      D. will be read

**Part II Reading Comprehension (40 points)**

**Directions:** There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or incomplete statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should decide on the best choice and then mark the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET.

### Passage One

Of all the foods we know, fruit is one of the most healthful. It is also one of the most tasty foods. Almost everyone enjoys fruit. Fruit is grown in almost every part of the world. There are hundreds of different kinds of fruits. And there are thousands of different varieties. In the United States alone, there are several hundred types of apples.

In general thought, there are separate groups. There are tropical fruits. These are most important. In this group, we have bananas and pineapples. They are shipped from tropical countries and are eaten all over the world.

Next come the subtropical fruits. The most important of these are the citrus (柑橘属果树) fruits. Oranges, tangerines (柑橘), limes (酸橙), and grapefruit are favorites. Other fruits in this class are figs, dates, and olives.

The last group comes from the temperate zone. In this group are pears, apples, grapes, and plums. Many kinds of berries fit this group, too. Fruits are very important to the human diet. Besides being tasty, they provide important acids, salts, and vitamins. Also, they are easy to digest. Nutrition experts say that the more fruit people eat, the healthier they become.

31. Of all the foods we know, fruit is one of the most \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. colorful      B. healthful      C. delicious      D. Both B and C
32. Pineapples are grown in \_\_\_\_\_ climate.  
A. cold and dry      B. hot and humid      C. snowy and wet      D. mild and dry
33. Among the following, \_\_\_\_\_ belong to citrus fruits.  
A. tangerines      B. pineapples      C. grapes      D. apples
34. Strawberries probably belong to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. tropical fruits      B. subtropical fruits      C. temperate fruits      D. None of the above
35. Fruits are popular because they are easy to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. plant      B. digest      C. serve      D. taste

### Passage Two

Most people who bother with the matter at all would admit that the English language is in a bad way, but it is generally assumed that we cannot by conscious action do anything about it. Our civilization is decadent (堕落的) and our language — so the argument runs — must inevitably share in the general collapse. It follows that any struggle against the abuse of language is a sentimental archaism (拟古), like preferring candles to electric light or handsome cabs to airplanes. Underneath this lies the half-conscious belief that language is a natural growth and not an instrument which we shape for our own purposes.

Now it is clear that the decline of a language must ultimately have political and economical causes: it is not due to the bad influence of this or that individual writer. But an effect can become a cause, reinforcing the original cause and producing the same effect in an intensified form, and so on indefinitely. A man may take to drink because he feels himself to be a failure, and then fail all the more completely because he drinks. It is rather the same thing that is happening to the English language. It becomes ugly and inaccurate because our thoughts are foolish, but the slovenliness of our language makes it easier for us to have foolish thoughts. The point is that the process is reversible. Modern English, especially written English, is full of bad habits which spread by imitation and which can be avoided if one is willing to take

the necessary trouble. If one gets rid of these habits one can think more clearly, and to think clearly is a necessary first step towards political revival: so that the fight against bad English is not foolish and is not the exclusive concern of professional writers.

36. Many people believe that nothing can be done about the English language because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. it has been bad for a long time
  - B. we live in a decadent civilization
  - C. there are too many bad writers
  - D. people are too lazy to change their bad habits
37. The word “slovenliness” in the second paragraph most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. slow development
  - B. careless use
  - C. widespread
  - D. original influence
38. The author believes that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. it is now too late to do anything about the problem
  - B. the decline in the language can be stopped
  - C. language is a natural growth and cannot be shaped for our own purposes
  - D. the process of an increasingly bad language cannot be stopped
39. The author believes the first stage towards the political revival of the language would be \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. getting rid of bad habits
  - B. clear thinking
  - C. avoiding being foolish about it
  - D. the fight against bad English
40. It can be learned from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. both professional writers and all other people should fight against bad English
  - B. professional writers are especially responsible for better language habits
  - C. bad language habits are inevitable because English is becoming ugly
  - D. any attempt to improve language habits is senseless when people are foolish

### Passage Three

Reading is not the only way to acquire knowledge of preceding work. There is another large reservoir which may be called experience, and the college student will find that every craftsman has something he can teach and will generally teach gladly to any college student who does not look down upon them with ill concealed disdain. The information from these quarters differs from that in textbooks and papers chiefly in that its theoretical part — the explanations of why things happen — is frequently quite fantastic. But the demonstration and report of what happens, and how it happens, are sound even if the reports are in completely unscientific terms. Presently the college student will learn, in this case also, what to accept and what to reject. One important thing for a college student to remember is that if Aristotle could talk to the fisherman, so can he.

Another source of knowledge is the vast store of traditional practices handed down from father to son, or mother to daughter, of old country customs, of folklore. All this is very difficult for a college student to explore, for much knowledge and personal experience is needed here to separate good plants from wild weeds. The college student should learn to realize and remember how much of real value science has found in this wide, confused wilderness and how often scientific discoveries turned out to be rediscoveries of what had existed in this wilderness long ago.

41. The phrase “this wide, confused wilderness” in paragraph 2 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. personal experience
  - B. wild weeds among good plants
  - C. the information from the parents
  - D. the vast store of traditional practices

42. Which of the following statements is supported by the passage?
- A. The college students have trouble separating good plants from wild weeds.
  - B. Craftsman's experience is usually unscientific.
  - C. The contemptuous college students will receive no instructions from craftsmen.
  - D. Traditional practices are as important as experience for the college student.
43. From this passage we can infer that \_\_\_\_\_ .
- A. we'll invite the craftsman to teach in the college
  - B. schools and books are not the only access to knowledge
  - C. scientific discoveries are based on personal experience
  - D. discoveries and rediscoveries are the most important source of knowledge
44. The author advises the college student to \_\_\_\_\_ .
- A. be ill concealed toward the craftsman
  - B. be patient in helping the craftsman with scientific terms
  - C. learn the craftsman's experience with a critical eye
  - D. obtain the craftsman's experience without rejection
45. The main idea of this passage is about \_\_\_\_\_ .
- A. what to learn from the parents
  - B. how to acquire knowledge
  - C. why to learn from the craftsman
  - D. how to deal with experience

#### Passage Four

The problem of what to do with atomic waste, the harmful unwanted products of atomic energy, is being studied by many scientific minds.

Large atomic reactors produce harmful radioactive elements at the same time that they produce energy. The atomic waste is so powerful that it will be a danger for centuries. What can be done with it? Where can it be placed so that it will not harm human beings?

No one now has the final answer, but hundreds of scientists are searching for it.

What would you do with radioactive atomic waste? Mix it with water and pour it in the ocean? You would not do that if you lived near the water. A box the size of a package of cigarettes would hold the radioactive waste produced by an atomic reactor in five minutes. If you poured it into a body of water more than one hundred miles long and about fifteen miles wide, this small amount of atomic waste could be discovered by a Geiger counter anywhere within its harbors and bays in less than twenty-four hours. This shows the great size of the problem of what to do with atomic waste.

Atomic waste cannot be burned, boiled away, or made harmless by mixing it with other minerals. We are not working with a substance that can be destroyed. We are trying to destroy energy, and that is impossible. The only thing we can do is to keep the waste in a place where it will be harmless.

Throwing it into the ocean is one method that has been tried. Atomic waste is placed in metal barrels that are then put in containers as thick and strong as stone. The cases are taken to the deepest part of the ocean and thrown in. For several reasons, however, throwing the atomic waste into the ocean is not a final answer to the problem.

First, the cost of preparing the double containers and taking them to sea is very great. Second, it is not known how long these strong cases can endure the deep ocean currents. How long will it be before the metal and stone cases are broken open by the force of the water? How great a danger will the atomic waste be when it escapes into the deep ocean.

46. Which of the following describes the author's purpose in writing the above passage?
- A. To explain and inform.
  - B. To question and criticize.

- C. To amuse and entertain. D. None of the above.
47. Those are the reasons why the atomic waste is so difficult to deal with except \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. it can not be burned or boiled away  
B. it can be neutralized with other elements  
C. its radioactive elements will do harm to environment  
D. it is too powerful and its energy can not be destroyed
48. From paragraph 4 we know \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. people find a good way to deal with atomic waste  
B. radioactive elements can melt in water  
C. atomic waste can travel very slow in water  
D. even small amount of atomic waste has great polluting power
49. It can be inferred from the passage \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. atomic waste is a great treasure to human beings  
B. there is no other place where people can throw atomic waste  
C. it is easy to throw atomic waste into water  
D. at present the most practical way to deal with atomic waste is to throw it into the ocean
50. What do you think the author would talk about after the passage?
- A. Where we can find radioactive mineral.  
B. Places where people can throw atomic waste.  
C. The use of atomic energy.  
D. The danger of the atomic waste under the sea.

### Part III Cloze (20 points)

**Directions:** There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage and mark the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET.

If you are like most people, your intelligence varies from season to season. You are probably a lot \_\_\_51\_\_\_ in the spring than you are at any other \_\_\_52\_\_\_ of year. A \_\_\_53\_\_\_ scientist, Elisworth Huntington, \_\_\_54\_\_\_ from other men's work and his own \_\_\_55\_\_\_ peoples in different climates that climate and temperature have a(n) \_\_\_56\_\_\_ effect on our mental abilities.

He found that cool weather is much more \_\_\_57\_\_\_ for creative thinking than in summer \_\_\_58\_\_\_. This does not mean that all people are \_\_\_59\_\_\_ intelligent in the summer than they are during the \_\_\_60\_\_\_ of the year. It does mean, \_\_\_61\_\_\_, that the mental abilities of large \_\_\_62\_\_\_ of people tend to be \_\_\_63\_\_\_ in the summer.

Spring appears to be the best period of the year for \_\_\_64\_\_\_. One reason may be that in the spring man's mental abilities are \_\_\_65\_\_\_ by the same factors that \_\_\_66\_\_\_ great changes in all nature.

Fall is the \_\_\_67\_\_\_ best season, then winter. \_\_\_68\_\_\_ summer, it seems to be a \_\_\_69\_\_\_ time to take a long \_\_\_70\_\_\_ from thinking.

51. A. more gifted      B. more natural      C. more sensitive      D. sharper  
52. A. month      B. time      C. hour      D. week  
53. A. impressed      B. impressive      C. noted      D. voted  
54. A. credited      B. included      C. claimed      D. concluded  
55. A. between      B. on      C. of      D. from  
56. A. outstanding      B. infinite      C. definite      D. distinct  
57. A. favorable      B. fashionable      C. fantastic      D. favourite

- |                  |                |                 |                   |
|------------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 58. A. fever     | B. temperature | C. climate      | D. heat           |
| 59. A. fewer     | B. less        | C. scarcely     | D. seldom         |
| 60. A. remainder | B. remains     | C. remnant      | D. rest           |
| 61. A. although  | B. yet         | C. however      | D. still          |
| 62. A. multiple  | B. quantities  | C. numbers      | D. amount         |
| 63. A. broad     | B. lowest      | C. highest      | D. boldest        |
| 64. A. thinking  | B. thought     | C. memory       | D. message        |
| 65. A. imitated  | B. illustrated | C. effected     | D. affected       |
| 66. A. carry out | B. call for    | C. bring about  | D. gain access to |
| 67. A. almost    | B. secondary   | C. secondly     | D. next           |
| 68. A. But for   | B. As for      | C. By virtue    | D. As far as      |
| 69. A. delicious | B. fancy       | C. satisfactory | D. good           |
| 70. A. absence   | B. distance    | C. vocation     | D. vacation       |

#### Part IV Error Correction (20 points)

**Directions:** There are 10 sentences. Each of the following sentences has four underlined parts marked A, B, C, and D. You are required to identify the one that is incorrect, and then write the corresponding letter and the correct answer on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

71. Only in recent years have people begun to realize that wild dogs, kept within bounds, often do more good than harms.  
 A B C D
72. Not only the whole nation, but the whole Europe, indeed the whole human society need to alter its attitude to racial problems.  
 A B C D
73. Indeed, the importance of reading can never be too stressed. First of all, reading, especial our of class reading, enriches our mind and broadens our horizons.  
 A B C D
74. True friends are those who lend you a helping hand instead of leave you when you get into trouble.  
 A B C D
75. When people think about precious things, they usually think about money or jewelry. I am not very rich, and I have something very precious in my room.  
 A B C D
76. The teacher tried to make the classes enjoyable experiences for the students so they would take a greater interest in the subject.  
 A B C D
77. The only thing what really matters to the children is how soon they can return to their aunt and uncle's farm.  
 A B C D

78. Eminent physicists from all over the world came to the United States to celebrate a  
A B C D  
centennial of Einstein's birth.
79. One of the much discussing questions today has to do with whether or not the teaching of  
A B C D  
reading should start in the kindergarten.
80. I would rather that they do not travel during the bad weather, but they insist that they  
A B C  
must return home today.  
D

### Part V Translation ( 20 points )

#### Section A ( 5 × 2)

**Directions:** Translate the following sentences into Chinese and write on the ANSWER SHEET.

81. From what has been discussed above, we may safely draw a conclusion that part time job can produce a far-reaching impact on students and they should be encouraged to take part time jobs, which will benefit students and their family, even the society as a whole.
82. Although people's lives have been dramatically changed over the last decades, it must be admitted that, shortage of funds is still one of the biggest questions that students nowadays have to face because the tuition fees and prices of books are soaring.

#### Section B ( 2 × 5)

**Directions:** Translate the following sentences into English and write on the ANSWER SHEET.

83. 我把我的意见已经告诉你了，至于你是否这样做，那就看你了。
84. 正因为她没有经验，所以她不知道如何应付这种局面。
85. 我们没有想到他们会来，我们以为他们还在加拿大呢。
86. 我宁愿网上购物而不愿在百货商店购物，因为网上购物更加方便省时。
87. 这本书是由一位科学家写的，我们从中得到了许多信息。

### Part VI Writing ( 20 points )

**Directions:** Write a composition on the topic *Is Good Appearance More Important than Capability?* You should write no less than 150 words and you should base your composition on the outline (given in Chinese) below. Please write on the ANSWER SHEET.

#### *Is Good Appearance More Important than Capability?*

**Outline:**

1. 在求职时，有些人认为容貌作用很大，多数人认为能力更加重要。
2. 谈谈你的观点。

## 参考答案

### Part I Vocabulary and Structure

1. B, 2. A, 3. C, 4. B, 5. B, 6. A, 7. A, 8. A, 9. A, 10. C  
11. C, 12. D, 13. A, 14. B, 15. B, 16. A, 17. D, 18. D, 19. B, 20. D  
21. B, 22. A, 23. A, 24. A, 25. C, 26. D, 27. A, 28. A, 29. D, 30. A

### Part II Reading Comprehension

31. D, 32. B, 33. A, 34. C, 35. B, 36. B, 37. B, 38. C, 39. B, 40. A  
41. D, 42. D, 43. B, 44. C, 45. B, 46. B, 47. B, 48. D, 49. B, 50. D

### Part III Cloze

51. D, 52. B, 53. C, 54. D, 55. C, 56. C, 57. A, 58. D, 59. B, 60. D  
61. C, 62. C, 63. B, 64. A, 65. D, 66. C, 67. D, 68. B, 69. D, 70. D

### Part IV Error Correction

71. D 改为harm, 72. C 改为needs  
73. C 改为especially, 74. C 改为leaving  
75. C 改为but, 76. B 改为so that  
77. A 改为that, 78. D 改为the  
79. A 改为much discussed questions, 80. B 改为did not travel

### Part V Translation

81. 通过上面的讨论，我们不难得出结论：兼职会对学生产生深远影响，我们应该鼓励学生兼职，这将有利于学生和他们的家庭，甚至整个社会。

82. 虽然人们的生活在过去的几十年中有了惊人的改变，但必须承认，由于学费和书费日益飞涨，资金短缺仍然是当今学生要面临的一个最大问题。

83. I have told you my opinions, and whether you do this or not depends on /is up to you.

84. It was because of her lack of experience that she didn't know how to deal with this situation.

85. It didn't occur to us that they would come, and we thought that they were still in Canada.

86. I prefer shopping online to shopping in the department store, because the former is more convenient and time saving.

87. This book, from which I learn a lot of information, was written by a scientist.

### Part VI Writing

#### Is Good Appearance More Important than Capability?

Old people often tell the young, "Don't judge a person by his appearance", meaning capability is more important than appearance. However, nowadays, with more interviewers putting emphasis on looks and the appearance of the applicants, a lot of people come to the conclusion that appearance is more important than capability.

As for me, I can't agree with this argument. Good appearance is pleasant, but capability is more important, because it demonstrates one's self cultivation and practical values. It shows the efforts and the glory of acquiring something through one's hard work whereas good looks bespeak no struggle of the individual. Besides, maybe sometimes a beautiful face can help a girl acquire a good position, but in the long run it is her talent not her look that really works in her career development.

Therefore, those without good appearance needn't feel depressed because one's success depends on his capability; those with good appearance have to work hard since good appearance cannot bring a person final success.