英语考试样题

（考试时间90分钟，满分100分）

**I. Grammar and Vocabulary (20%)**

**Section A**

**Directions:** Beneath the passage, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one answer that best makes the passage coherent and grammatically correct.

The task of being accepted and enrolled in a university begins early for some students. Long before they graduate 1 high school, these students take special courses to prepare for advanced study. They may also take one or more examinations that test 2 well prepared they are for the university. In the final year of high school, they complete 3 and send them, with their student records, to the universities 4 they hope to enter. Some high school students may be required to have an interview with people from the university. Neatly dressed and usually very frightened, they are determined to show that they have a good attitude and the ability 5 .

After the new students 6 , many colleges and universities offer 7 instruction program for them to get to know the procedures for registration and students advising, university rules, the use of the library and all the 8 major services of the university.

 Beginning a new life in a new place can be very 9 . The more knowledge students have about the school, the easier 10 will be for them to adapt to the new environment. However, it takes time to get used to college life.

1. A. in B. from C. at D. to
2. A. what B. that C. if D. how
3. A. apply B. applicant C. applicable D. applications
4. A. where B. in which C. from which D. that
5. A. to succeed B. succeeding C. succeeded D. will succeed
6. A. accepted B. have accepted C. are accepted D. have been accepted
7. A. a B. an C. the D./
8. A. other B. same C. very D. only
9. A. puzzle B. puzzled C. puzzling D. puzzles
10. A. they B. it C. everything D. anything

**Section B**

**Directions:** Complete the following passage by using the words in the box. Each word can only be used once. Note that there is one word more than you need.

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| --- |
| A. increasing B. decline C. realistic D. maintain E. possess F. definite G. sharpness H. perform I. wisdom J. survey K. prime   |

The ups and downs of life may seem to have no predictable plan. But scientists now know there are very 11 patterns that almost all people share. Even if you've passed some of your 12 , you still have other years to experience in the future.

When are you smartest? From 18-25, according to I.Q. scores; but you're wiser and more experienced with 13 age. You're sharpest in your 20s, but around 30, memory begins to 14 particularly your ability to 15 mathematical computations. But your I.Q. for other tasks climbs. Your vocabulary at age 45, for example, is three times as great as when you graduated from college. At 60, your brain may 16 almost four times as much information as it did at age 21. This trade-off between 17 and wisdom has led psychologists to suggest that "maturity quotients"(M.Q.) be adopted for adults.
 When are you happiest? You have the best physical sense of yourself from 15 to 24; the best professional sense from 40 to 49. Before age 24, we believe that our happiest years are yet to come; over 30, we believe that they're behind us. A National Health 18 agrees: After age 30, we "become more 19 and do not view happiness as a goal in itself. If we 20 our health, achieve professional and emotional goals, then happiness, we feel, will follow".

**II. Reading Comprehension**

**Section A (15%)**

**Directions:** For each blank in the following passages there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Fill in each blank with the word or phrase that best fits the context.

The concept of solitude in the digital world is almost non-existent. In the world of digital technology, e-mail, social networking and online video games, information is meant to be 21 . Solitude can be hard to discover once it has been given up. In this respect, new technologies have 22 our culture.

The desire to be connected has brought solitude to a (n) 23 as we've known it. People have become so 24 in the world of networks and connections that one can often be contacted even if they'd rather not be. Today we can talk, text, e-mail, chat and blog, not only from our 25 , but from our mobile phones as well.

Most developed nations have become 26 on digital technology simply because they've grown accustomed to it, and at this point not using it would make them an outsider. 27 , many jobs and careers require people to be 28 . From this point of view, technology has changed the culture of work. Being reachable might feel like a 29 to those who may not want to be able to be contacted at all times.

I suppose the positive side is that solitude is still possible for anyone who 30 wants it. Computers can be shut down and mobile phones can be turned off. The ability to be "connected" and "on" has many 31 as well as disadvantages. Travelers have ended up 32 on mountains, and mobile phones have saved countless lives. They can also make people feel trapped and forced to answer unwanted calls or 33 to unwanted texts.

Attitudes towards our connectedness as a society 34 across generations. Some find today's 35 a gift. Others consider it a curse. Regardless of anyone's view on the subject, it's hard to imagine what life would be like without daily advancements in technology.

21. A. updated B. received C. shared D. collected

22. A. respected B. shaped C. ignored D. preserved

23. A. edge B. stage C. end D. balance

24. A. sensitive B. intelligent C. considerate D. reachable

25. A. media B. computers C. databases D. monitors

26. A. bent B. hard C. slow D. dependent

27. A. Also B. Instead C. Otherwise D. Somehow

28. A. connected B. trained C. recommended D. interested

29. A. pleasure B. benefit C. burden D. disappointment

30. A. slightly B. hardly C. merely D. really

31. A. aspects B. weaknesses C. advantages D. exceptions

32. A. hidden B. lost C. relaxed D. deserted

33. A. turn B. submit C. object D. reply

34. A. vary B. arise C. spread D. exist

35. A. technology B. situation C. society D. life

**Section B （32%）**

**Directions:** Read the following passages. Each passage is followed by a few questions or unfinished statement. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that fits best according to the information given in the passages you have just read.

**(A)**

It had been some time since Jack had seen the old man. College, career, and life itself got in the way. In fact, Jack moved clear across the country in pursuit of his dreams. There, In the rush of his busy life, Jack had little time to think about the past and often no time to spend with his wife and son. He was working on his future, and nothing could stop him.

Over the phone, his mother told him, "Mr. Belser died last night. The funeral is Wednesday. Memories flashed through his mind like an old newsreel as he sat quietly remembering his childhood days.

"Jack, did you hear me?"

"Oh, sorry, Mom. Yes, I heard you. It's been so long since I thought of him.

"I'm sorry, but I honestly thought he died years ago, "Jack said.

"Well, he didn't forget you. Every time I saw him he'd ask how you were doing.

"He'd reminisce about the many days you spent over ‘his side of the fence’ as he put it," Mom told him.

"I loved that old house he lived in, "Jack said.

"You know, Jack, after your father died, Mr. Belser stepped in to make sure you had a man's influence in your life, "she said.

"He's the one who taught me carpentry. I wouldn't be in this business if it weren't for him. He spent a lot of time teaching me things he thought were important... Mom, I'll be there for the funeral, "Jack said.

Busy as he was, he kept his word. Jack caught the next flight to his hometown. Mr. Belser's funeral was small and uneventful. He had no children of his own, and most of his relatives had passed away.

The night before he had to return home, Jack and his Mom stopped by to see the old house next door one more time, which was exactly as he remembered. Every step held memories. Every picture, every piece of furniture... Jack stopped suddenly.

"What's wrong, Jack?" his Mom asked.

"The box is gone, "he said.

"What box?" Mom asked.

"There was a small gold box that he kept locked on top of his desk. I must have asked him a thousand times what was inside. All he'd ever tell me was ‘the thing I value most', "Jack said.

It was gone. Everything about the house was exactly how Jack remembered it, except for the box. He figured someone from the Belser family had taken it.

"Now I'll never know what was so valuable to him, "Jack said sadly.

Returning to his office the next day, he found a package on his desk. The return address caught his attention.

"Mr. Harold Belser" it read.

Jack tore open the package. There inside was the gold box and an envelope.

Jack's hands shook as he read the note inside.

"Upon my death, please forward this box and its contents to Jack Bennett. It's the thing I valued most in my life. "A small key was taped to the letter. His heart racing, and tears filling his eyes, Jack carefully unlocked the box. There inside he found a beautiful gold pocket watch. Running his fingers slowly over the fine cover, he opened it.

Inside he found these words carved: "Jack, thanks for your time! Harold Belser. "

"Oh, my God! This is the thing he valued most... "

Jack held the watch for a few minutes, then called his assistant and cleared his appointments for the next two days. "Why?" his assistant asked.

"I need some time to spend with my son," he said.

36. Jack's mother told him on the phone about Mr. Belser EXCEPT that \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Mr. Belser often asked how Jack was doing

B. Mr. Belser's funeral would take place on Wednesday

C. Mr. Belser had asked for Jack's mailing address

D. Mr. Belser had pleasant memories of their time together

37. Why did Belser send Jack his gold watch?

A. Because he was grateful for Jack's time with him.

B. Because he had no children or relatives.

C. Because he thought he had to keep his word.

D. Because Jack had always wanted it during his childhood.

38. Why did Jack say he needed some time to spend with his son?

A. He was very tired of his work and wanted to have a good rest.

B. He had promised to spare more time to stay with his son.

C. He had missed his son and his family for days.

D. He came to realize the importance of the time with his family.

39. Which of the following is the most suitable title for this passage?

A. The Good Old Times

B. What He Valued Most

C. An Old Gold Watch

D. The Lost Childhood Days

**(B)**

Below are same classified ads from an English newspaper.

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| --- |
| **Classified ads****FOR DORECT CLASSIFIED SERVICE CALL 800-0557 10 A.M.-4P.M. MONDAY-FRIDAY** |
| **FOR SALE****——————————**COME to our moving sale-Plants, pottery, books, clothes, etc.Sat,Dec.14th ---9a.m.-5p.m.1612 Femdale,Apt.1,800-4696USED FUR COATS andJACKETS ,Good condition$30-$50.Call 800-0436 after12 noon.MOVING; Must sell.TV21”,$50; AM/FM radio A/C orbattery, $15; cassette taperecorder, $10.Call Jon orPat, 800-0739 after 5p.m. orWeekends.SHEEPSKIN COAT: man’ssize 42, 1year old. $85 after6 p.m., 800-5224.**LOST AND FOUND****——————————**FOUND; Cat, 6 months old,black and white markings.Found near Linden and SouthU. Steve.800-4661.LOST; Gold wire rim glassesIn brown case. Campus area.Reward. Call Gregg 800-9662,FOUND: Nov.8th-----A black andwhite puppy in Packard-Jewettarea 800-5770. | **PERSONAL****———————————**OVERSEAS JOBS—Australia,Europe, S. America, Africa.Students all professions andoccupation, $700 to $3000monthly. Expenses paid,overtime sightseeing. Freeinformation at STUDENTS’UNION.**THE INTERNATIONAL****———————————****CENTER** plans to publish abooklet of student traveladventures . If you’d like towrite about your foreignexperiences, unusual or justplain interesting, call us(800-9310) and ask for Mikeor Janet.UNSURE WHAT TO DO?Life-Planning Workshop. Dec.13th-15th. Bob and MargaretAtwood, 800-0046.**ROOMMATES****———————————**FEMALE ROOMMATEWANTED: Own room near-campus. Available December1# . Rent $300 per month untilMarch 1#. $450 thereafter. CallJill for details, 800-7839.NEED PERSON to assumelease for own bedroom in apt.near campus, $380/mo.startingJan. 1# Call 800-6157 after5 p.m.  | **DOMESTIC SERVICE****————————————**EARLY HOUR WAKE-UPSERVICE: For prompt,courteous wake-up service,call 800-0760.**HELP WANTED****——————————**BABYSITTER—MY HOMEIf you are available a few hours during the day, and someevening to care for 2school-age children, pleasecall Gayle Moore, days800-1111, evening and weekends 800-4964.PERSONS WANTED forDelivery work OwnTransportation Good payApply 2311 E. Stadium. Office101, after 9a.m.TELEPHONE RECEPTION-IST WANTED. NO experienceNecessary Good pay. Apply2311 E. Stadium. office 101,after 9a.m.WAITRESS WANTED:10a.m.-2p.m.or 10:30 a.m.-5p.m. Apply inperson,2075Main. Curtis Restaurant.HELP WANTED for houseCleaning 1/2 day on weekendsWhen—to be discussed formutual convenience. Goodwages. Sylvan Street. Call800-2817. |

40. Where will you post a notice if you need someone to look after your children?

A. PERSONAL. B. HELP WANTED.

C. DOMMESTIC SERVICE. D. ROOMMATES.

41. A second-hand jacket will probably cost you\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. $60 B. $40 C. $20 D. $10

42. To have your travel notes published, you may contact\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Students’ Union B. Gayle Moore

C. The International Center D. Life-Planning Workshop

43. If you want to have someone wake you up in the morning, you may call\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. 800-5224 B. 800-5770 C. 800-7839 D. 800-0760

**(C)**

The oddness of life in space never quite goes away. Here are some examples.

First consider something as simple as sleep. Its position presents its own challenges. The main question is whether you want your arms inside or outside the sleeping bag. If you leave your arms out, they float free in zero gravity, often giving a sleeping astronaut the look of a funny balled dancer. “I’m an inside guy,” Mike Hopkins says, who returned from a six-month tour on the International Space Station. “I like to be wrapped up.”

On the station, the ordinary becomes strange. The exercise bike for the American astronauts has no handlebars. It also has no seat. With no gravity, it’s just as easy to pedal violently. You can watch a movie while you pedal by floating a microcomputer anywhere you want. But station residents have to be careful about staying in one place too long. Without gravity to help circulate air, the carbon dioxide you exhale has a tendency to form an invisible cloud around you head. You can end up with what astronauts call a carbon-dioxide headache.

Leroy Chiao, 54, an American retired astronaut after four flights, describes what happens even before you float out of your seat,”Your inner ear thinks your’re falling . Meanwhile your eyes are telling you you’re standing straight. That can be annoying—that’s why some people feel sick.” Within a couple days —truly terrible days for some —astronauts’ brains learn to ignore the panicky signals from the inner ear, and space sickness disappears.

Space travel can be so delightful but at the same time invisibly dangerous. For instance, astronauts lose bone mass. That’s why exercise is considered so vital that National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) puts it right on the workday schedule. The focus on fitness is as much about science and the future as it is about keeping any individual astronauts return home, and, more importantly, how to maintain strength and fitness for the two and a half years or more that it would take to make a round-trip to Mars.

44. What is the major challenge to astronauts when they sleep in space?

A. Deciding on a proper sleep position

B. Choosing a comfortable sleeping bag

C. Seeking a way to fall asleep quickly

D. Finding a right time to go to sleep.

45. The astronauts will suffer from a carbon-dioxide headache when \_\_\_\_\_.

A. the y circle around on their bikes

B. they use microcomputers without a stop

C. they exercise in one place for a long time

D. they watch a movie while pedaling

46. Some astronauts feel sick on the station during the first few days because \_\_\_\_\_.

A. their senses stop working

B. they have to stand up straight

C. they float out of their seats unexpectedly

D. whether they are able to go back to the station

47. One of the NASA’s major concerns about astronauts is \_\_\_\_\_.

A. how much exercise they do on the station

B. how they can remain healthy for long in space

C. whether they can recover after returning home

D. whether they are able to go back to the station

**(D)**

Suppose you become a leader in an organization. It’s very likely that you’ll want to have volunteers to help with the organization’s activities. To do so, it should help to understand why people undertake volunteer work and what keeps their interest in the work.

Let’s begin with the question of why people volunteer. Researchers have identified several factors that motivate people to get involved. For example, people volunteer to express personal values related to unselfishness, to expand their range of experiences, and to strengthen social relationships. If volunteer positions do not meet these needs, people may not wish to participate. To select volunteers, you may need to understand the motivations of the people you wish to attract.

People also volunteer because they are required to do so. To increase levels of community service, some schools have launched compulsory volunteer programs. Unfortunately, these programs can shift people’s wish of participation from an internal factor (e.g., “I volunteer because it’s important to me”) to an external factor (e.g., “I volunteer because I’m required to do so”). When that happens, people become less likely to volunteer in the future. People must be sensitive to this possibility when they make volunteer activities a must.

Once people begin to volunteer, what leads them to remain in their positions over time? To answer this question, researchers have conducted follow-up studies in which they track volunteers over time. For instance, one study followed 238 volunteers in Florida over a year. One of the most important factors that influenced their satisfaction as volunteers was the amount of suffering they experienced in their volunteer positions. Although this result may not surprise you, it leads to important practical advice. The researchers note that attention should be given to “training methods that would prepare volunteers for troublesome situations or provide them with strategies for coping with the problem they do experience”.

Another study of 302 volunteers at hospitals in Chicago focused on individual differences in the degree to which people view “volunteer” as an important social role. It was assumed that those people for whom the role of volunteer was most part of their personal identity would also be most likely to continue volunteer work. Participants indicated the degree to which the social role mattered by responding to statements such as “Volunteering in Hospital is an important part of who I am.” Consistent with the researchers’ expectations, they found a positive correlation between the strength of role identity and the length of time people continued to volunteer. These results, once again, lead to concrete advice: “Once an individual begins volunteering, continued efforts might focus on developing a volunteer role identity.... Items like T-shirts that allow volunteers to be recognized publicly for their contributions can help strengthen role identity”.

48. People volunteer mainly out of \_\_\_\_\_\_ .

A. academic requirements B. social expectations

C. financial rewards D. internal needs

49. What can we learn from the Florida study?

A. Follow-up studies should last for one year.

B. Volunteers should get mentally prepared.

C. Strategy training is a must in research.

D. Volunteers are provided with concrete advice.

50. What is most likely to motivate volunteers to continue their work?

A. Individual differences in role identity.

B. Publicly identifiable volunteer T-shirts.

C. Role identity as a volunteer.

D. Practical advice from researchers.

51. What is the best title of the passage?

A. How to Get People to Volunteer

B. How to Study Volunteer Behaviors

C. How to Keep Volunteers’ Interest

D. How to Organize Volunteer Activities

**Section C（8%）**

**Directions:** Read the following passage. Fill in each blank with a proper sentence given in the box. Each sentence can be used only once. Note that there are two more sentences than you need

1. The interesting part of the book is stored in your mind as a seed.
2. Why not do some reading while you are hungry?
3. Just like your stomach, your mind is also hungry.
4. Hunger of the mind can be actually solved through wide reading
5. Reading can help you make more friends, too.
6. Also this makes a significant contribution to your vocabulary

When you are hungry, what will you respond? Have your favorite meal and stay quiet after that? 52 But it never lets you know, because you keep it busy thinking about your friends or favorite stars. So it silently serves your needs and never lets itself grow. When mind loses its freedom to grow, creativity sets a full stop. This might be the reason why we all sometimes think “ What happens next?” or “ Why can’t I think?” 53 Why reading but not watching TV? It is because reading has been the most educative tool used by us right from childhood. Since it develops other aspects of our life, we have to take help from reading.

When you read a book, of course you run your eyes through the lines and your mind tries to explain something to you. 54 Now this seed is unknowingly used by you to develop new ideas. If it is used many times, the same seed can give you great help to relate a lot of things, which you would have never thought of in your wildest dreams!

This is nothing but creativity. 55 Within no time you can start talking with your friends in English or any other language and never run out of the right words.

So, friends, do give food to your thoughts by reading, reading and more reading. Now what are you waiting for? Go and get a book!

**III. Guided Writing**

**Directions:** Write an English composition in 120-150 words according to the instructions given below in Chinese.

56. Knowledge is a treasure, but practice is the key to it. You can cite one example or two to illustrate your point of view.

**样题答案**

**语法与词汇**

Section A

1. -10 BDDDA CBACB

Section B

1. -20 FKABH EGJCD

**阅读理解**

**Section A**

21-35 CBCDB DAACD CBDAA

Section B

36--39 CADB

40--43 BBCD

44--47 ACDB

48--51 DBCA

**Section C**

52--55 CDAF

**书面表达**

56.（略）