

命题:

审核:

I. Listening Comprehension

Section A

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

1. A. At Sony Company. B. At work.
C. At home. D. Out on business.
2. A. Take the bus with him. B. Drive him home from the station.
C. Drive him to work. D. Drive him to the station.
3. A. Singing. B. Playing the piano. C. Playing drums. D. Acting.
4. A. Jane is always late for her class. B. Jane is a new comer.
C. Jane had nothing to do this morning. D. Jane went to bed very late last night.
5. A. 3.5 hours. B. 4 hours. C. 4.5 hours. D. 5 hours.
6. A. Colleagues. B. Employer and employee
C. Husband and wife. D. Mother and son.
7. A. The man will go to meet the woman this evening.
B. The man and the woman have an appointment at 7 o'clock.
C. The woman can't finish making the jam before 7 o'clock.
D. The woman won't be able to see the man this evening.
8. A. The man must do some reading.
B. The woman wants to go to the concert.
C. The woman doesn't feel like going to the concert.
D. The man wants to go out to dinner.
9. A. Look for a more expensive hotel. B. Go to another hotel by bus.
C. Try to find a quiet place. D. Take a walk around the city.
10. A. She was feeling very sorry. B. She felt a bit annoyed.
C. She was very cross with the man. D. She was very excited.

Section B

Directions: In Section B, you will hear two short passages, and you will be asked three

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

Questions 11 through 13 are based on the following passage.

11. A. To learn to recognize plants and animals.
B. To know more about yourself and your place in nature.
C. To learn how to make use of a map to find your way.
D. To learn how to set up a tent and cook by yourself.
12. A. A simple life style. B. Work and worries.
C. Wilderness and animals. D. Good service.
13. A. Feed wild animals there. B. Learn more about plants.
C. Treat nature with respect. D. Go on an adventure alone.

Questions 14 through 16 are based on the following passage.

14. A. The history of the automobile. B. Progress in automobile development.
C. The losses caused by traffic accidents. D. The benefits of the automobile to society.
15. A. Increased production costs. B. The lack of qualified salesmen.
C. A decline in the number of customers. D. Difficulty in transporting merchandise.
16. A. Job opportunities are getting better there.
B. The cities have become less crowded.
C. The living environment has been improved.
D. Driving to and from work has become unpleasant.

Section C

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

Blanks 17 through 20 are based on the following conversation.

Complaint at a Hotel

Items complained about?	The light is too <u>dim</u> .	The room is too <u>noisy</u> .
Measures taken	Get the <u>bed</u> changed.	Supply an extra <u>blanket</u> .

Complete the form. Write **ONE WORD** for each answer.

Blanks 21 through 24 are based on the following conversation.

When did Betty mean to meet Linda?	At <u>opening ceremony</u> 01:30
Where did they meet?	On the <u>platform</u> of the subway station.
How did Linda come?	On the <u>subway train</u>
What was the result?	They were too late to attend ✓ 24

Complete the form. Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer.

II. Grammar and Vocabulary (26%)

Section A

Directions: After reading the passages below, fill in the blanks to make the passages coherent and grammatically correct. For the blanks with a given word, fill in each blank with the proper form of the given word; for the other blanks, use one word that best fits each blank.

(A)

Even today there are a great many wrong ideas about food. Some of them are very widespread. of

One such idea is that fish is the best brain food. Fish is good brain food just as it is good muscle food and skin food and bone food. But no one has been able to prove that fish is any (25) _____ (good) for the brain than many other kinds of food.

(26) _____ such idea is that you (27) _____ not drink water with meals. Washing food down with water as a substitute (28) for chewing is not a good idea, but some water with meals (29) _____ (find) to be helpful. It makes the digestive juices flow more freely and (30) helps (help) to digest the food.

Many of the ideas which scientists tell us have no foundation have to do with mixtures of foods. A few years ago the belief became general (31) _____ orange juice and milk should never be drunk at the same meal. The reason given was that the acid in the orange juice would make the milk curdle (凝结) and become indigestible. As a matter of fact, milk always meets in the stomach a digestive juice which curdles it; the curdling of the milk is the first step in its digestion. A similar wrong idea is that fish and ice cream when (32) _____ (eat) at the same meal form a poisonous combination.

(B)

It's one of our common beliefs that mice are afraid of cats. Scientists have long known that (33) even if a mouse has never seen a cat before, it is still able to detect chemical signals released from it and run away in fear. This has always been thought to be something that is hard-wired into a mouse's brain. But recently Wendy Ingram, a graduate

student at the University of California, Berkeley, (34) _____ (challenge) this common sense. She has found a way to "cure" mice of their inborn fear of cats by infecting them with a parasite, reported the science journal Nature.

The parasite, called *Toxoplasma gondii*, might sound unfamiliar to you, but the (35) ~~shocking~~ fact is that up to one-third of people around the world are infected by it. This parasite can cause different diseases among humans, especially pregnant women – it is linked to blindness and the death of unborn babies.

However, the parasite's effects on mice are unique. Ingram and her team measured how mice reacted to a cat's urine (尿) before and (36) _____ it was infected by the parasite. They noted that normal mice stayed far away from the urine (37) _____ mice that were infected with the parasite walked freely around the test area.

But that's not all. The parasite was found to be more powerful than originally (38) _____ (think) – even after researchers cured the mice of the infection, they no longer reacted with fear (39) _____ a cat's smell, which could indicate that the infection has caused a permanent change in mice's brains.

Why does a parasite change a mouse's brain instead of making it sick like it does to humans? The answer lies in evolution. *Toxoplasma gondii* can only reproduce inside a cat. So the parasite had to develop a way of tricking the mice into getting eaten more easily – thus (40) _____ (help) itself go inside a cat – by taking away mice's sense of alarm.

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.

- | | | | | | |
|------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|------------|----------------|
| A. post | B. pressure | C. paid | D. negotiating | E. abandon | |
| F. balance | G. average | H. entitled | I. increasingly | J. elegant | K. reluctantly |

Most women in France work. Their average salary is about 75% that of their male co-workers, even though laws passed in 1972 require "professional equality" between the sexes.

The good news is that women are I41 moving into middle management, but a handful are top executives. The higher their position, the harder it is to F42 family and career. A 38-year-old woman who graduated from the National School of Administration remembers that when she took a senior ~~job~~ in a ministry, her male colleagues assured her, "you are one of us, one of the guys". But when she became a mother, she found it difficult to stick to age-old traditions of being a housewife. Meanwhile, she couldn't follow the office schedule. "It was too much B to have long lunches and

late-night meetings." she said.

For those who want to balance family with a job, France is a heaven. Women marry later, on 45, than in America - at age 25. They stay in the workforce, and part-time jobs are easy to find. Maternity(孕产) benefits are generous, with over six months of 46 leave. Women who've raised three or more children are 47 to get a state-funded pension, and the quality of publicly funded education for children is high.

French businesswomen dress elegantly, argue intelligently and play hardball at the 48 table. They show their wit, intellect, ability to make puns and understanding of politics, history and literature. Unlike most American female executives who dress conservatively in a dark, not particularly flattering suit, with no jewelry and little makeup, Frenchwomen see no need to 49 femininity(妇女特质) and elegance in the business world. They prefer soft colors, stylish clothes, silk scarves, light makeup, and simple but 50 jewelry.

III. Reading Comprehension

Section A

Directions: For each blank in the following passage 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

We must face the fact that there are many aspects of the information age. All information makes us anxious. Over some of these, we have little or no control. On the other hand, there are steps we can take to eliminate much of 51. We might say, then, that survival in the information age is a challenging yet 52 task.

To some extent, we are all receivers and givers of information. Our brain, however, receives and processes information in different ways. One way involves the amazing capacity of the brain to process information subconsciously.

Another way involves 53 processing of information such as during conversation. We have a great deal of control over this type of information processing both as givers and receivers. If we indulge (任凭) ourselves talking about tiny things or even harmful information, valuable time and 54 can be wasted. Meanwhile this can make us and others anxious. You may lose opportunities to absorb and distribute information that is truly useful for 55 in this troubled world.

Information gathered by reading is processed consciously and 56 takes longest. The written word is still the most powerful way of 57 imagination and conveying information, ideas, and concept.

How can we 58 so much information from various sources, such as reading

material, TV program, computer games, and other 59 activities? The answer is screening. Screening, sorting out or prioritizing what we need to hear, see, say or read may 60 much information anxiety.

To cut through confusing information, 61 this basic rule: Keep it simple! The secret to processing information is narrowing your 62 of information. Simplicity is 63 in many Asian cultures and is even recognized in Western cultures as a superior way of living. Writer Duane Elgin 64, "To live more simply is to live more purposefully and with a 65 of needless distraction."

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 51. A. anxiety | B. trouble | C. interest | D. curiosity |
| 52. A. donating | B. accomplishing | C. rewarding | D. searching |
| 53. A. sensitive | B. conscious | C. unconscious | D. reasonable |
| 54. A. health | B. wealth | C. power | D. energy |
| 55. A. expanding | B. surviving | C. stretching | D. bearing |
| 56. A. hence | B. however | C. still | D. yet |
| 57. A. cooperating | B. finding | C. stimulating | D. removing |
| 58. A. think of | B. deal with | C. do with | D. rule over |
| 59. A. considerate | B. professional | C. humorous | D. recreational |
| 60. A. get rid of | B. bring about | C. break into | D. come to |
| 61. A. catch | B. apply | C. abandon | D. offer |
| 62. A. rank | B. limit | C. field | D. lane |
| 63. A. received | B. supplied | C. labeled | D. recommended |
| 64. A. opposed | B. stated | C. declined | D. offered |
| 65. A. minimum | B. maximum | C. quantity | D. presence |

Section B

Directions: Read the following three passages. Each passage is followed by several questions or unfinished statements. 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 passage you have just read.

(A)

The State of Marriage Today

Is there something seriously wrong with marriage today? During the past 50 years, the rate of divorce in the United States has exploded: almost 50% of marriages end in divorce now, and the evidence suggests it is going to get worse, if this trend continues. It will lead to the breakup of the family, according to a spokesperson for the National Family Association. Some futurists predict that in 100 years, the average American will marry at

least four times and extramarital affairs(婚外恋) will be even more common than they are now.

But what are the reasons for this, and is the picture really so depressing? The answer to the first question is really quite simple: marriage is no longer the necessity it once was. The practice of marriage has been based for years partly on economic need. Women used to be economically dependent on their husbands as they usually didn't have jobs outside the home. But with the rising number of women in well-paying jobs, this is no longer the case, so they don't feel that they need to stay in a failing marriage.

In answer to the second question, the prospects may not be as pessimistic as they seem. While the rate of divorce has risen, the rate of couples marrying has never actually fallen very much, so marriage is still quite popular. In addition to this, many couples now cohabit(同居) and don't bother to marry. These couples are effectively married, but they do not appear in either the marriage or divorce statistics. In fact, more than 50 % of first marriages survive. The statistics are unreliable because there is a higher number of divorces in second and third marriages than in first marriages.

So is marriage really an outdated practice? The fact that most people still get married indicates that it isn't. And it is also true that married couples have a healthier life than single people: they suffer less from stress and its consequences, such as heart problems, and married men generally consider themselves more satisfied than their single counterparts. Perhaps the key is to find out what makes a successful marriage and apply it to all of our relationships!

66. What does "this is no longer the case" in paragraph two mean?
- A. It is not necessary to get married any more.
 - B. Women do not need a husband any longer.
 - C. Women are not economically dependent any more.
 - D. Many wives do well-paying jobs outside home now.
67. Why may the prospects of marriage not be as depressing as it appears?
- A. Many people still like to get married.
 - B. The rate of divorce has actually decreased.
 - C. many couples would rather cohabit than marry
 - D. The statistics of divorce is not quite true.
68. How do people usually feel in their marriage life?
- A. They are much safer.
 - B. They feel no longer single.
 - C. They are more satisfied.
 - D. They suffer a lot less.
69. Which of the following about marriage is NOT mentioned in the passage?

- A. There will be more relationships outside marriage.
B. Many people try to get married again after divorce.
C. Marriage has long been partly an economic need.
D. It is a fact that most people choose to get married.

(B)

Cinema Ticket Solutions

▲ Boost business on the big screen

At EVENT Cinemas we offer a fantastic rate for bulk (大批的) ticket purchases, which are good for businesses, social clubs and large groups. Movie tickets are great for promotions, so why not buy in bulk and save?

Tap into the power of cinema for all your promotional needs:

Increase your customers' average order size

Reward them for early payment

Reward and encourage your staff

Provide extra rewards for your sales team

Great for social clubs!

We offer our discounts on bulk ticket purchases of 100 tickets or more, so let the big screen boost your business and ask now with our Corporate Sales team.

▲ Gift Cards – the perfect gift

Everyone loves movies, so our Gift Cards are a great way to reward your customers or high achievers. There's a selection of attractive gift packs featuring famous films quotes, and the cards can be charged with a cash amount you choose. They can use them on tickets, Gold Class, and even sweets and popcorn!

Minimum charge \$15, maximum \$1000. Valid for use at all EVENT Cinemas, Gold Class, Cinema Deluxe and Rialto Cinemas. Minimum purchase 50 Gift Cards.

▲ Candy Combo Coupons

Want them hungry for more? Add the extra touch to your Movie Money gift by giving combo coupons. The receiver gets the choice of any two items from our selection: small popcorn, small soft drink or a choc-top ice cream. Perfect taste.

We've got great offers on bulk purchases, so ask us about it now.

Valid for 12 months from date of purchase. Valid for use at all EVENT Cinemas and Rialto Cinemas. The smallest quantity of purchase 100 coupons.

70. Which of the following groups is the advertisement NOT intended for?

A. Social clubs.

B. Businesses.

C. Families.D.

Large

groups.

71. What advantages do you get from having one of the Gift Cards?

- a. You get further discount on bulk purchases.
- b. Your card is preloaded with a certain amount of cash.
- c. You get the best discounts among the three promotions.
- d. The cards can be used in many cinemas.

A. a, b

B. b, c

C. c, d

D. b, d

72. What do the three promotions have in common?

- A. They all have a minimum purchase.
- B. They are all valid for 12 months.
- C. They all need to be ordered ahead of time.
- D. They can all be used on tickets and food

73. In which of the following circumstances may a firm owner NOT consider bulk ticket purchases?

- A. His customers usually don't place big orders.
- B. His sales staff cooperate well and perform perfectly.
- C. He hopes his customers will always pay in time.
- D. He hopes to be admitted into a social club soon.

(C)

According to sociologists, there are several different ways in which a person may become recognized as the leader of a social group in the United States. In the family traditional cultural patterns confer (授予) leadership on one or both of the parents. In other cases, such as friendship groups, one or more persons may gradually emerge as leaders, although there is no formal process of selection. In larger groups, leaders are usually chosen formally through election or recruitment.

Although leaders are often thought to be people with unusual personal ability, decades of research have failed to produce consistent evidence that there is any category of "natural leaders." It seems that there is no set of personal qualities that all leaders have in common; rather, virtually any person may be recognized as a leader if the person has qualities that meet the needs of that particular group.

Furthermore, although it is commonly supposed that social groups have a single leader, research suggests that there are typically two different leadership roles that are held by different individuals. Instrumental leadership is leadership that emphasizes the completion

of tasks by a social group. Group members look to instrumental leaders to “get things done.” Expressive leadership, on the other hand, is leadership that emphasizes the collective well-beings of a social group’s members. Expressive leaders are less concerned with the overall goals of the group than with providing emotional support to group members and attempting to minimize tension and conflict among them. Group members expect expressive leaders to maintain stable relationships within the group and provide support to individual members.

Instrumental leaders are likely to have a rather secondary relationship to other group members. They give orders and may discipline group members who prohibit attainment (达到) of the group’s goals. Expressive leaders cultivate a more personal or primary relationship to others in the group. They offer sympathy when someone experiences difficulties or is subjected to discipline, are quick to lighten a serious moment with humor, and try to resolve issues that threaten to divide the group. As the difference in these two roles suggests, expressive leaders generally receive more personal affection from group members; instrumental leaders, if they are successful in promoting group goals, may enjoy a more distant respect.

74. Which of the following statements about leadership can be inferred from paragraph 2?
- A. Few people succeed in sharing a leadership role with another person.
 - B. A person who is an effective leader of a particular group may not be an effective leader in another group.
 - C. A person can best learn how to be an effective leader by studying research on leadership.
 - D. Most people desire to be leaders but can produce little evidence of their qualifications.
75. The passage indicates that instrumental leaders generally focus on _____.
- A. ensuring harmonious relationships
 - B. sharing responsibility with group members
 - C. achieving a goal
 - D. identifying new leaders
76. A “secondary relationship” between a leader and the members of a group could best be described as “_____”.
- A. distant
 - B. enthusiastic

C. sympathetic

D. personal

77. What does the passage mainly discuss?

A. The problems faced by leaders.

B. How leadership differs in small and large groups.

C. How social groups determine who will lead them.

D. The role of leaders in social groups.

Section D

Directions: Read the passage carefully. Then answer the questions or complete the statements in the fewest possible words.

When the Internet powerhouse Yahoo wanted to teach *ethics* (道德标准) to its employees, it faced a challenge familiar to multinational companies.

Yahoo employs nearly 14,000 people at 25 sites worldwide. They would feel bored at sitting down in front of a dated video in which actors with 1980s haircuts tell them what to do. So it hired a company called The Network to design a game. In the game, the truck where Yahoo was founded traveled the world, turning into a boat and a helicopter along the way as it visited some of Yahoo's foreign offices. Participants play in game show-like scenarios (场景) that quiz them about conflicts of interest and doing business fairly. And employees note, Yahoo is tracking how well they do.

Such activities draw more enthusiastic participation and teach more effectively than traditional methods. They are described as alternative-reality games (ARGs), involving both interactive and real-world elements. Besides teaching employees, ARGs have also been used in many areas for a number of different purposes.

From a marketing perspective, a number of very successful ARGs have been written as a way to build product awareness. A very popular ARG called *I Love Bees* was produced to market the 2004 video game Halo 2. At its height, *I Love Bees* received between two to three million unique visitors over the course of three months.

ARGs are more than just a fun way to learn. They have also been used to solve real world problems. An ARG called *World Without Oil* was created to obtain collective input from players about dealing with the world's dependency on oil. *World without Oil* simulates (模拟) the first 32 days of a global oil crisis and anybody could play by creating a personal story that recorded the imagined reality of their life in the crisis. *World Without Oil's* success on a small budget has opened the door for similar games to engage

mainstream internet users with climate change, education reform, governmental policy and other timely, vital issues.

(Note: Answer the questions or complete the statements in **NO MORE THAN TEN WORDS**.)

78. What challenge did yahoo face in teaching ethics to its employees?
79. In the game designed for yahoo, participants had to answer questions about _____.
80. What are the three major functions of ARG mentioned in the passage?
81. The success of *World Without Oil* suggests that ARGs can _____.

第二卷 (47分)

I. Translation (22分)

Directions: Translate the following sentences into English, using the words given in the brackets.

- 1、 尽管天气不好, 我们盼望的运动会仍将按原定计划举行。 (despite)
- 2、 他一直目不转睛地看着相册, 唯恐错过其中的任何细节。 (fix)
- 3、 这座大楼一着火, 消防队就及时地赶到了。 (Hardly)
- 4、 随着高考的临近, 越来越多的学生开始关心自己要选的大学和专业了。 (As)
- 5、 尽管会经历各种艰难困苦, 但只要我们不灰心, 最终一定会实现我们共同的目标。
(heart)

II. Guided Writing (25分)

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

请简要描写照片, 谈谈你所偏爱的读书方式并提出理由。