



- C. favor  
5. The new students should try their best to \_\_\_\_\_ to the new school environment.  
A. adopt  
C. adept  
6. Only that young girl \_\_\_\_\_ the car accident.  
A. survived after  
C. were survived  
7. There is no \_\_\_\_\_ to the garden from the main road.  
A. avenue  
C. edge  
8. Every girl should \_\_\_\_\_ the temptation to buy clothes which they could not afford.  
A. challenge  
C. contradicted  
9. There were many people in the zoo but the little leopard just appeared a few minutes, so they only caught a \_\_\_\_\_ of it.  
A. glimpse  
C. look  
10. The skirt had been so \_\_\_\_\_ in packing that the shop-assistant had to iron it before selling it out.  
A. faded  
C. dirty  
11. Several TV programs in CCTV have been changed and \_\_\_\_\_ of them.  
A. so the hosts have  
C. so have the hosts  
12. The thief was arrested by the policemen \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. at the spot  
C. for the spot  
13. The children, \_\_\_\_\_, were allowed to leave the table.  
A. to eat their fill  
C. having eaten their fill  
14. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ how to repair this tape-recorder. If I did, I \_\_\_\_\_ to turn to him for help.  
A. know, wouldn't have  
C. knew, wouldn't have  
15. The government has imposed a fine \_\_\_\_\_ illegal parking.  
A. for  
C. on
- D. right  
B. adapt  
D. apt  
B. survived through  
D. survived  
B. exposure  
D. access  
B. resist  
D. obstructed  
B. glance  
D. sight  
B. torn  
D. crumpled  
B. the hosts have so  
D. have the hosts so  
B. on the spot  
D. in the spot  
B. had eaten the fill  
D. have been eaten their fill  
B. knew, would have  
D. know, would have  
B. over  
D. to

II. 完形填空。从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出一个正确答案,并填在答题纸相应的位置上。(本大题共 15 小题,每小题 1 分,共 15 分)

Fill in each blank in the passage with the most likely answer. (15 points)

Shopping habits in the United States have changed greatly in the last quarter of the 20th century. Early in the 1900s most American towns and cities had a Main Street. Main Street was always in the heart of a town. This street was 16 on both sides with many 17 businesses. Here, shoppers walked into stores to look at all sorts of merchandise: clothing, furniture, hardware, and groceries. 18, some shops offered 19. These shops included drugstores, restaurants, shoe repair stores, and barber or hairdressing shops. 20 in the 1950s, a change began to 21. Too many automobiles had crowded into Main Street 22

too few parking places were 23 shoppers. Because the streets were crowded, merchants began to look with interest at the open spaces 24 the city limits. Open space is what their car driving customers needed. And open space is what they got 25 the first shopping center was built. Shopping centers, or rather malls, 26 as a collection of small new stores 27 crowded city centers. 28 by hundreds of free parking places, customers were drawn away from 29 areas to outlying malls. And the growing popularity of shopping centers led in turn to the building of bigger and better stocked stores. By the late 1970s, many shopping malls had almost developed into small cities themselves. In addition to providing the 30 of one-step shopping, malls were transformed into landscaped parks, with benches, fountains, and outdoor entertainment.

- |                        |                     |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| 16. A. built           | B. designed         |
| C. intended            | D. lined            |
| 17. A. varied          | B. various          |
| C. sorted              | D. mixed up         |
| 18. A. Apart from      | B. However          |
| C. In addition         | D. As well          |
| 19. A. medical care    | B. food             |
| C. cosmetics           | D. services         |
| 20. A. Suddenly        | B. Abruptly         |
| C. Contrarily          | D. But              |
| 21. A. be taking place | B. take place       |
| C. be taken place      | D. have taken place |
| 22. A. while           | B. yet              |
| C. though              | D. and then         |
| 23. A. available for   | B. available to     |
| C. used by             | D. ready for        |
| 24. A. over            | B. from             |
| C. out of              | D. outside          |
| 25. A. when            | B. while            |
| C. since               | D. then             |
| 26. A. started         | B. founded          |
| C. set up              | D. organized        |
| 27. A. out of          | B. away from        |
| C. next to             | D. near             |
| 28. A. Attracted       | B. Surprised        |
| C. Delighted           | D. Enjoyed          |
| 29. A. inner           | B. central          |
| C. shopping            | D. downtown         |
| 30. A. cheapness       | B. readiness        |
| C. convenience         | D. handiness        |

III. 难句释义。从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出一个正确答案，并填在答题纸相应的位置上。(本大题共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分)

Choose the closest paraphrased version for each of the sentences or italicized parts.(10 points)

31. But try to break it gently to Laura.

A. But try to make it known to Laura gently.

- B. But do let Laura know it.  
C. But Laura is the best one to know the fact.  
D. But try to keep it a secret from Laura.
32. All of us depend for our peace of mind and our efficiency on hundreds of these cues, often without our conscious awareness.  
A. All of us keep ourselves peaceful and efficient without the help of our conscious awareness.  
B. It is just because there are a lot of cues, we can keep ourselves mentally peaceful.  
C. It is just because there are a lot of cues rather than conscious awareness which we are familiar with, we can keep ourselves mentally peaceful and effective instinctively.  
D. Without our knowing it, the cues help us keep ourselves efficient and mentally peaceful.
33. They should realize it's in the interest of my career to be seen there, and my career means as much to them as it does to me.  
A. They should know that I'm interested in my career just as they do, so I want to be seen there.  
B. They should know that it is so important that I would be seen there, because this is important to both them and me.  
C. They should know that it is interesting for me being seen there, because this is important to both them and me.  
D. They should know that it is beneficial for me being seen there, because this is profitable to both them and me.
34. But in the business world we almost always have other appointments following hard on the heels of whatever we are doing.  
A. As for business, we always have some tasks right after the one we are doing now.  
B. As for business, what we are doing overlaps another appointment.  
C. As for business, we always have harder tasks right after the one we are doing now.  
D. As for business, we always have harder tasks and the one we are doing at the same time.
35. I'd have given the rest of my life for a single gulp of water.  
A. I'd like to have a big mouthful of water in order to save my life.  
B. I'd rather not have a big mouthful of water in order to save my life.  
C. A big mouthful of water is what I need to save my life.  
D. I'd rather have a big mouthful of water at the expense of my life.
36. But some of the most precious gifts in life come with no strings attached.  
A. Others' kindness is good to you.  
B. You needn't suspect others' kindness, which is precious to life.  
C. The most precious gifts come from people who give without expecting a reward.  
D. The most precious present given by others needs reward.
37. Love is expansive. If I love you, I encourage you to reach out to develop other relationships.  
A. If I love you, I suspect you when you fall in love with another person.  
B. If I love you, I encourage you to love as many people as you like.  
C. If I love you, I encourage you to build good relationship with others.  
D. If I love you, because you encourage me to build good relationship with others.
38. "King Claudius weather," said Laura, looking prettily shy as she made the literary allusion.  
A. A whether pattern.  
B. The weather that dominates the season.  
C. The weather that is changeable.  
D. The weather of the season when there is a lot of snow.
39. My mother reached into her bottomless supply of maxims and told Doris...

- A. My mother put her countless maxims in a big bottle and she got one out whenever she needed one. And she told Doris...  
B. My mother kept so many maxims in mind, and she told Doris...  
C. My mother had gathered many maxims because they helped her a lot.  
D. My mother kept many maxims in mind because Doris liked them.

40. But speaking as one of the seventy-two, I prefer her recipe.

- A. But as one of her seventy-two grandchildren, I would rather die after her.  
B. But as one of her seventy-two grandchildren, I prefer her attitude that if I die before her, she would not be too sad.  
C. But as one of her seventy-two grandchildren, I would rather die before her.  
D. But as one of her seventy-two grandchildren, I prefer her attitude that if I die after her, she would not be too sad.

IV. 阅读理解。阅读短文,根据短文的内容从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出一个正确答案,并填在答题纸相应的位置上。(本大题共 10 小题,每小题 2 分,共 20 分)

Read the two passages and answer the questions. (20 points)

Passage 1

Language learning begins with listening. Children are greatly different in the amount of listening they do before they start speaking, and later starters are often long listeners. Most children will “obey” spoken instructions some time before they can speak, though the word “obey” is hardly accurate as a description of the eager and delighted cooperation usually shown by the child. Before they can speak, many children will also ask questions by gesture and by making questioning noises.

Any attempt to study the development from the noises babies make to their first spoken words leads to considerable difficulties. It is agreed that they enjoy making noises, and that during the first few months one or two noises sort themselves as particularly expressive as delight, pain, friendliness, and so on. But since these can't be said to show the baby's intention to communicate, they can hardly be regarded as early forms of language. It is agreed, too, that from about three months they play with sounds for enjoyment, and that by six months they are able to add new words to their store. This self-imitation (模仿) leads on to deliberate (有意的) imitation of sounds made or words spoken to them by other people. The problem then arises as to the point at which one can say that these imitations can be considered as speech.

It is a problem we need to get our teeth into. The meaning of a word depends on what a particular person means by it in a particular situation and it is clear that what a child means by a word will change as he gains more experience of the world. Thus the use at seven months of “mama” as a greeting for his mother cannot be dismissed as a meaningless sound simply because he also uses it at other times for his father, his dog, or anything else he likes. Playful and meaningless imitation of what other people say continues after the child has begun to speak for himself. I doubt, however, whether anything is gained when parents take advantage of this ability in an attempt to teach new sounds.

41. Before children start speaking\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. they need equal amount of listening  
B. they need different amounts of listening  
C. they are all eager to cooperate with the adults by obeying spoken instructions  
D. they can't understand and obey the adult's oral instructions

42. Children who start speaking late\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. may have problems with their listening  
B. probably do not hear enough language spoken around them  
C. usually pay close attention to what they hear  
D. often take a long time in learning to listen properly

43. A baby's first noises are\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. an expression of his moods and feelings
- B. an early form of language
- C. a sign that he means to tell you something
- D. an imitation of the speech of adults

44. The problem of deciding at what point a baby's imitations can be considered as speech \_\_\_\_.
- A. is important because words have different meanings for different people
  - B. is not especially important because the changeover takes place gradually
  - C. is one that should be properly understood because the meaning of words changes with age
  - D. is one that should be completely ignored (忽略) because children's use of words is often meaningless
45. The speaker implies \_\_\_\_.
- A. parents can never hope to teach their children new sounds
  - B. children no longer imitate people after they begin to speak
  - C. children who are good at imitating learn new words more quickly
  - D. even after they have learnt to speak, children still enjoy imitating

## Passage 2

Any mistake made in the printing of a stamp raises its value to stamp collectors. A mistake on one inexpensive postage stamp has made the stamp worth a million and a half times its original value. The mistake was made more than a hundred years ago in the British colony of Mauritius, a small island in the Indian Ocean. In 1847 an order for stamps was sent to a London printer—Mauritius was to become the fourth country in the world to issue stamps.

Before the order was filled and delivered, a party was planned at Mauritius' Government House, and stamps were needed to send out the invitations. A local printer was instructed to copy the design for the stamps. He accidentally inscribed the words "Post Office" instead of "Post Paid" on the several hundred stamps that he printed.

Today there are only twenty-six of these misprinted stamps left—fourteen One Penny Orange-Reds and twelve Two Penny Blues. Because of the Two Penny Blue's rareness and age, collectors have paid as much as \$16,800 for it.

46. Mistakes in printing usually make their collectors feel \_\_\_\_.
- A. disappointed
  - B. cheerful
  - C. regretful
  - D. painful
47. Over a century ago, Mauritius \_\_\_\_.
- A. was an independent country
  - B. belonged to India
  - C. was one of the British colonies
  - D. was a small island in the Pacific Ocean
48. The mistake on the stamps was made \_\_\_\_.
- A. in Mauritius
  - B. at Mauritius Government House
  - C. in a post office
  - D. in London
49. There are altogether \_\_\_\_ stamps left which was misprinted.
- A. 12
  - B. 14
  - C. 26
  - D. 41
50. Stamp collectors have paid \$16,800 for \_\_\_\_.
- A. fourteen One Penny Orange-Reds
  - B. twelve Two Penny Blues
  - C. one One Penny Orange-Red
  - D. one Two Penny Blue

V. 词形转换。将括号里提供的词转换成适当的词形填入答题纸上相应的位置。(本大题共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 10

分)

Complete each of the following sentences with a (compound) word derived from the one(s) given in brackets. (10 points)

51. The unexpected failure really brought us much \_\_\_\_\_. (frustrate)
52. The couple always fight over who should be the \_\_\_\_\_ of the family. (bread, win)
53. The priest gave his \_\_\_\_\_ to all the audience present at the ceremony. (bless)
54. All the prisoners in that jail are \_\_\_\_\_. (skin)
55. Having a \_\_\_\_\_ face is also fashionable in the west. (freckle)
56. In modern times, teachers of various schools should be more informative than \_\_\_\_\_. (preach)
57. Whether a person likes John or not depends largely on \_\_\_\_\_. (temper)
59. No wonder the local people call it one of the \_\_\_\_\_ areas in the world. (misery)
59. Let's \_\_\_\_\_ an atomic bomb as a marble inside a basketball inside a beach ball. (visual)
60. The students are \_\_\_\_\_ not to make any mistakes in spelling. (caution)

VI. 句子翻译。将下列句子译成英语，译文写在答题纸上相应的位置。如括号内有特定要求，请按要求答题。(本大题共 5 小题，每小题 3 分，共 15 分。)

Translate the following sentences into English. (15 points)

61. 如果你看到一个一两岁的孩子学做一件事的乐趣，你就会明白人类学习的意愿有多强。
62. 我们对他人的同情心以及我们对学习的热忱使我们的生命更有意义。
63. 具有浪漫色彩的爱情是有钱人的专利，而不是失业者的职业。
64. 公司的销售部在观察市场，寻找推出新产品的契机。(launch)
65. 据我看来，他是个可以信赖的人，一个在困难时期可以求助的人。

VII. 作文。根据所学的一篇课文，写出 150 字左右的短文。(本大题共 1 小题，15 分)

Write a short composition of about 150 words based on one of the texts you have learnt. (15 points)

66. "The hero was distinguished by his accomplishment; the celebrity by his image or trademark."