

2010 年 10 月

(满分 100 分, 考试时间 90 分钟)

第一部分: 单项选择 (共 15 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 30 分)

1. The pilot, as well as all the passengers, _____ lucky to survive the air crash due to his extraordinary skills.

- A. is B. are C. was D. were

2. The same boiling water softens the potato and hardens the egg. It's about ___you're made of, not the circumstances.

- A. that B. what C. how D. who

3. When Justin came to himself, he found himself _____ out to the UFO by a group of aliens.

- A. to carry B. carry C. being carried D. carrying

4. The Marvel (漫威) Cinematic Universe or MCU for short is the shared place _____ all 22 films featuring the comic book characters are set.

- A. which B. that C. when D. where

5. How do you like the Japanese film *Your Name*? Don't you just love _____ when the hero comes across the girl again after 8 years?

- A. this B. that C. it D. them

6. — How was your vacation in the small town?

— Pretty good. In the evenings we _____ beer with the locals in the open air.

- A. have enjoyed B. enjoyed C. had enjoyed D. enjoy

7. We're supposed to stay optimistic. Whatever happens in our life, smile can never be _____.

- A. absent B. fancy C. innocent D. present

8. — Can you help me work out the problem?

— Hold on a minute.

A. I'm all ears B. I'm bored to death. C. I'm full in view D. I'm in the middle of something.

9. With a lot of homework _____, I can't see the film *Fast and Furious 8* with you tonight.

A. remaining to do

B. remained to do

C. remained to be done

D. remaining to be done

10. —I'd like to meet you again and discuss the plan this Friday.

—All right. _____.

A. It counts

B. It will do

C. It depends

D. It doesn't matter

11. Look, the ground is wet. It must have rained quite hard last night, _____?

A. wasn't

B. hasn't it

C. didn't it

D. mustn't it

12. Had electronic computers not been invented, many problems of space flight ____.

A. could not have solved B. could not be solved C. can not have been solved D. could not have been solved

13. To qualify for the job, ____.

A. a high school diploma is needed

B. it is required that one has a high school diploma

C. one needs a high school diploma

D. a diploma from high school is necessary

14. The maple trees turn a brilliant red in autumn, adding another __ to the colors in the harvest season.

A. Theme

B. version

C. category

D. dimension

15. Cambridge gave a positive answer __ inquiries on whether it recognizes gaokao scores.

A. in favor of

B. in response to

C. in salute to

D. in consequence of

第二部分：完形填空（共 20 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 20 分）

请认真阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

Reading and writing come to the mind slowly, in pieces. But for me, as a boy from a family of little education, the 16 of working through a book, even a simple one, was 17 to

standing in quicksand (流沙), you loved ones standing at its safe edges, their arms folded in doubt as you sink.

My family immigrated to the U.S. from Vietnam when I was two. When I entered kindergarten, I was, 18, immigrating all over again, except this time into English. Like any American child. I quickly learned my ABCs. Within a few years, I had become 19— but only in speech, not in the written world

One afternoon when I was in fourth grade, I got a task. We had two weeks to write a poem 20 National Poetry Month. Normally, my poor writing would 21 me from such tasks, and I would 22 spend the class mindlessly copying out other passages, which allowed me to 23 myself as long as I looked as though I were doing something smart. The 24 began when I decided to be dangerously ambitious, I decided to write a poem and handed it in,

"Where is it?" the teacher asked. He 25 my poem to the classroom lights and squinted (眯着眼), the way one might 26 fake money. I could tell, by the slowly brightening room, that it had started to 27. I pointed to my work. "No, where is the poem you copied? How did you even write something like this?" Then he 28 my desk toward me. The desk had a little drawer 29 to its underside, and I watched as the 30 dropped from the drawer's mouth: crayons, yellow pencils, lollipops. 31 no poem. I stood saying nothing. Little moments of ice threw themselves 32 the window as the boys and girls 33, their faces as unconvinced as blank sheets of paper.

My poem was called "If a Boy Could Dream." I knew words like "if" and "boy", but others I had to 34. I sounded out the words in my head, a dictionary in my hand and searched the letters. I had read books that weren't books, and I had read them using everything except my eyes. From that invisible "reading", I had 35 my world into paper. As such, I was a cheat in a field of language, which is to say, I was a writer, I have plagiarized (剽窃) my life to give you the best of me.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 16. A. entertainment | B. experience | C. event | D. exercise |
| 17. A. opposite | B. common | C. similar | D. unique |
| 18. A. as a whole | B. as a rule | C. in a word | D. in a sense |
| 19. A. negative | B. fluent | C. weak | D. aware |
| 20. A. in memory of | B. in honor of | C. in face of | D. in hope of |
| 21. A. excuse | B. ban | C. defend | D. protect |

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| 22.A. still | B. then | C. never | D. instead |
| 23.A. convince | B. persuade | C. cover | D. explain |
| 24.A. trick | B. puzzle | C. moment | D. trouble |
| 25.A. took up | B. set up | C. picked up | D. held up |
| 26. A. examine | B. count | C. test | D. dismiss |
| 27.A. rain | B. snow | C. lighten | D. thunder |
| 28.A. touched | B. pulled | C. moved | D. tipped |
| 29.A. placed | B. designed | C. attached | D. applied |
| 30. A. packets | B. contents | C. containers. | D. backpacks |
| 31.A. Even | B. And | C. But | D. So |
| 32. A. off | B. into | C. beside | D. against |
| 33.A. stared | B. laughed | C. shouted | D. whistled |
| 34.A. think about | B. learn about | C. give up | D. look up |
| 35. A. pressed | B. knocked | C. pushed | D. laid |

第三部分：阅读理解（共 15 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 30 分）

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

A

I must have always known reading was very important because the first memories I have as a child deal with books. There was not one night that I don't remember mom reading me a storybook by my bedside. I was extremely inspired by the elegant way the words sounded.

I always wanted to know what my mom was reading. Hearing mom say, "I can't believe what's printed in the newspaper this morning," made me want to grab it out of her hands and read it myself. I wanted to be like my mom and know all of the things she knew. So I carried around a book, and each night, just to be like her, I would pretend to be reading.

This is how everyone learned to read. We would start off with sentences, then paragraphs, and then stories. It seemed an unending journey, but even as a six-year-old girl I realized that knowing how to read could open many doors. When mom said, "The C-A-N-D-Y is hidden on the top shelf," I knew where the candy was. My progress in reading raised my curiosity, and I wanted to know everything. I often found myself telling my mom to drive more slowly, so that I could read all of the road signs we passed.

Most of my reading through primary, middle and high school was factual reading. I read for knowledge, and to make A's on my tests. Occasionally, I would read a novel that was assigned, but I didn't enjoy this type of reading. I liked facts, things that are concrete. I thought anything abstract left too much room for argument.

Yet, now that I'm growing and the world I once knew as being so simple is becoming more complex, I find myself needing a way to escape. By opening a novel, I can leave behind my burdens and enter into a wonderful and mysterious world where I am now a new character. In these worlds I can become anyone. I don't have to write down what happened or what technique the author was using when he or she wrote this. I just read to relax.

We're taught to read because it's necessary for much of human understanding. Reading is a vital part of my life. Reading satisfies my desire to keep learning. And I've found that the possibilities that lie within books are limitless.

36. Why did the author want to grab the newspaper out of mom's hands?

- A. She wanted mom to read the news to her.
- B. She was anxious to know what had happened.
- C. She couldn't wait to tear the newspaper apart.
- D. She couldn't help but stop mom from reading.

37. According to Paragraph 3, the author's reading of road signs indicates_____

- A. her unique way to locate herself

- B. her eagerness to develop her reading ability
- C. her effort to remind mom to obey traffic rules
- D. her growing desire to know the world around her.

38. What was the author's view on factual reading?

- A. It would help her update test-taking skills.
- B. It would allow much room for free thinking.
- C. It would provide true and objective information.
- D. It would help shape a realistic and serious attitude to life.

39. The author takes novel reading as a way to_____.

- A. explore a fantasy land
- B. develop a passion for leaning
- C. learn about the adult community
- D. get away from a confusing world

B

Before the 1830s, most newspapers were sold through annual subscriptions in America, usually \$8 to \$10 a year. Today \$8 or \$10 seems a small amount of money, but at that time these amounts were forbidding to most citizens. Accordingly, newspapers were read almost only by rich people in politics or the trades. In addition, most newspapers had little in them that would appeal to a mass audience. They were dull and visually forbidding. But the revolution that was taking place in the 1830s would change all that.

The trend, then, was toward the "penny paper"-a term referring to papers made widely available to the public. It meant any inexpensive newspaper; perhaps more importantly it meant newspapers that could be bought in single copies on the street.

This development did not take place overnight. It had been possible (but not easy) to buy single copies of newspapers before 1830, but this usually meant the reader had to go down to the printer's office to purchase a copy. Street sales were almost unknown. However, within a few years, street sales of newspapers would be commonplace in eastern cities. At first the price of single copies was seldom a penny-usually two or three cents was charged-and some of the older well-known papers charged five or six cents. But the phrase "penny paper" caught the public's fancy, and soon there would be papers that did indeed sell for only a penny.

This new trend of newspapers for "the man on the street" did not begin well. Some of the early ventures (企业) were immediate failures. Publishers already in business, people who were owners of successful papers, had little desire to change the tradition. It took a few youthful and daring businessmen to get the ball rolling.

40. Which of the following best describes newspapers in America before the 1830s?

- A. Academic. B. Unattractive. C. Inexpensive. D. Confidential.

41. What did street sales mean to newspapers?

- A. They would be priced higher. B. They would disappear from cities.
C. They could have more readers. D. They could regain public trust.

42. Who were the newspapers of the new trend targeted at?

- A. Local politicians. B. Common people.
C. Young publishers. D. Rich businessmen.

43. What can we say about the birth of the penny paper?

- A. It was a difficult process. B. It was a temporary success.

C. It was a robbery of the poor.

D. It was a disaster for printers.

C

Money with no strings attached. It's not something you see every day. But at Union Station in Los Angeles last month, a board went up with dollar bills attached to it with pins and a sign that read, "Give What You Can, Take What You Need."

People quickly caught on. And while many took dollars, many others pinned their own cash to the board. "People of all ages, races, and socioeconomic (社会经济的) backgrounds gave and took," said Tyler Bridges of The Toolbox, which created the project. "We even had a bride in her wedding dress come up to the board and take a few dollars." Most of the bills on the board were singles, but a few people left fives, tens and even twenties. The video clip (片段) shows one man who had found a \$ 20 bill pinning it to the board.

"What I can say for the folks that gave the most, is that they were full of smiles," Bridges said. "There's a certain feeling that giving can do for you and that was apparent in those that gave the most." Most people who took dollars took only a few, but Bridges said a very small number took as much as they could.

While the clip might look like part of a new ad campaign, Bridges said the only goal was to show generosity and sympathy. He added that he hopes people in other cities might try similar projects and post their own videos on the Internet.

"After all, everyone has bad days and good days," he said. "Some days you need a helping hand and some days you can be the one giving the helping hand."

44. What does the expression "money with no strings attached" in paragraph 1 mean?

A. Money spent without hesitation.

B. Money not legally made.

C. Money offered without conditions.

D. Money not tied together.

45. What did Bridges want to show by mentioning the bride?

A. Women tended to be more sociable.

B. The activity attracted various people.

C. Economic problems were getting worse. D. Young couples needed financial assistance.

46. Why did Bridges carry out the project?

A. To do a test on people's morals.

B. To raise money for his company.

C. To earn himself a good reputation.

D. To promote kindness and sympathy.

D

Monkeys seem to have a way with numbers.

A team of researchers trained three Rhesus monkeys to associate 26 clearly different symbols consisting of numbers and selective letters with 0-25 drops of water or juice as a reward. The researchers then tested how the monkeys combined—or added—the symbols to get the reward.

Here's how Harvard Medical School scientist Margaret Livingstone, who led the team, described the experiment: In their cages the monkeys were provided with touch screens. On one part of the screen, a symbol would appear, and on the other side two symbols inside a circle were shown. For example, the number 7 would flash on one side of the screen and the other end would have 9 and 8. If the monkeys touched the left side of the screen they would be rewarded with seven drops of water or juice; if they went for the circle, they would be rewarded with the sum of the numbers—17 in this example.

After running hundreds of tests, the researchers noted that the monkeys would go for the higher values more than half the time, indicating that they were performing a calculation, not just memorizing the value of each combination.

When the team examined the results of the experiment more closely, they noticed that the monkeys tended to underestimate (低估) a sum compared with a single symbol when the two were close in value—sometimes choosing, for example, a 13 over the sum of 8 and 6. The underestimation was systematic: When adding two numbers, the monkeys always paid attention to the larger of the two, and then added only a fraction (小部分) of the smaller number to it.

"This indicates that there is a certain way quantity is represented in their brains," Dr. Livingstone says. "But in this experiment what they're doing is paying more attention to the big number than the little one."

47. What did the researchers do to the monkeys before testing them?

- A. They fed them.
- B. They named them.
- C. They trained them.
- D. They measured them.

48. How did the monkeys get their reward in the experiment?

- A. By drawing a circle.
- B. By touching a screen.
- C. By watching videos.
- D. By mixing two drinks.

49. What did Livingstone's team find about the monkeys?

- A. They could perform basic addition.
- B. They could understand simple words.
- C. They could memorize numbers easily.
- D. They could hold their attention for long.

50. In which section of a newspaper may this text appear?

- A. Entertainment.
- B. Health.
- C. Education.
- D. Science.

第四部分：短文填空（共10小题；每小题1分，满分10分）

阅读下面短文，在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

According to a review of evidence in a medical journal, runners live three years 51

(long) than non-runners. You don't have to run fast or for long 52 (see) the benefit. You may drink, smoke, be overweight and still reduce your risk of 53 (die) early by running.

While running regularly can't make you live forever, the review says it 54 (be) more effective at lengthening life 55 walking, cycling or swimming. Two of the authors of the review also made a study published in 2014 56 showed a mere five to 10 minutes a day of running reduced the risk of heart disease and early deaths from all 57 (cause).

The best exercise is one that you enjoy and will do. But otherwise ... it's probably running. To avoid knee pain, you can run on soft surfaces, do exercises to 58 (strengthen) your leg muscles (肌肉), avoid hills and get good running shoes. Running is cheap, easy and it's always 59 (energy). If you are time poor, you need run for only half the time to get the same benefits as other sports, so perhaps we should all give 60 a try.

第五部分：七选五 （共5小题；每小题2分，满分10分）

根据短文内容，从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。

Moving into a new home in a new neighborhood is an exciting experience. Of course, you want to make sure that you become an accepted and valuable part of your neighborhood . The easiest way to accomplish this is to make sure you conduct yourself as a good neighbor should. 61

Perhaps one of the most important things you can do as a good neighbor is to keep your property(房产) neat, clean, and in good repair. 62 By choosing to keep the outside of the home in great shape, you will help to improve the look and feel of the area.

Second, take the overall appearance of the neighborhood seriously,. When going for a walk. Take along a small garbage bag. 63 This small act will let your neighbors know that you care about the area.

64 If a neighbor is going to be out of town, offer to collect mail and newspapers. If a neighbor suffers an illness, offer to do the grocery shopping . Let them know that

you are there to help in any way this acceptable, while still respecting the privacy of your neighbor.

_____65_____ By following the basic rules of respecting others, taking care of what belongs to you, and taking pride in the appearance of the neighborhood in general, you will quickly become a good neighbor that everyone appreciate.

- A. In general, keep an eye on their property while they are gone.
- B. A good neighbor is also one who likes to help out in small ways.
- C. Being a good neighbor is more or less about considerate behavior.
- D. Sometimes neighbors may go to the supermarket together to do shopping.
- E. Should you come across waste paper thrown out of a passing car, pick it up.
- F. People tend to take pride in keeping everything in their street fresh and inviting.
- G. Here are a few tips to help you win over everyone in the neighborhood quickly

【答案】单选：1-15

CBCDC BADDB CDCDB

完形填空：16-20 BCDBB 21-25 ADCDD 26-30 ABDCB 31-35 CDADA

阅读理解：(A) BDCD (B) BCBA (C) CBD (D) CBAD

短文填空：

51. longer 根据空白处之后的 than 可知，此处用 long 的比较级。

52. to see 根据句意“要见到效果，你不必快跑或长时间地跑”，to see 作目的状语。

53. dying 介词后应用 die 的动名词形式 dying。

54. is 本文讲述跑步的好处，用的是现在时态，再根据空白处前面的 can't make 和 says 可知，此处讲述的是客观事实，因此用 is。

55. than 这里是将跑步和其他运动方式作对比，再由上文的 more effective 可知，此处用 than。

56. that / which 此处用 that / which 引导定语从句修饰先行词 study。

57. causes 根据句意“每天仅仅跑 5-10 分钟就能降低所有因素导致的心脏病和早逝的风险”以及 all 可知，cause 用复数形式。

58. strengthen 此处表明做运动的目的，再根据后面的宾语 your leg muscles 判断此处应用及物动词 strengthen。

59. energetic 本句为主系表结构，故此处应该用形容词作表语。

60. it / running give it / sth a try 是固定短语，意为“尝试某事物”。

七选五：

G F E B C