

# 英 语 ( 一 )

| 题号 | 一 | 二 | 三 | 四 | 五 | 六 | 总分 | 统分人签字 |
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| 分数 |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |       |

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## I . Phonetics (5 points)

Directions:

In each of the following groups of words, there are four underlined letters or letter combinations marked A, B, C and D. Compare the underlined parts and identify the one that is different from the others in pronunciation. Mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the answer sheet I.

- |                        |                    |                     |                        |
|------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1. A. <u>m</u> onkey   | B. <u>n</u> obody  | C. <u>n</u> otebook | D. <u>n</u> otice      |
| 2. A. <u>c</u> ertain  | B. <u>t</u> rail   | C. <u>a</u> gain    | D. <u>f</u> aint       |
| 3. A. <u>t</u> hank    | B. <u>t</u> hose   | C. <u>t</u> heatre  | D. <u>t</u> hree       |
| 4. A. <u>t</u> errible | B. <u>r</u> espect | C. <u>a</u> spect   | D. <u>m</u> athematics |
| 5. A. <u>h</u> eat     | B. <u>b</u> reak   | C. <u>t</u> eam     | D. <u>b</u> eat        |

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## II . Vocabulary and Structure (15 points)

Directions:

There are 15 incomplete sentences in this section. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose one answer that best completes the sentence and blacken the corresponding letter on the answer sheet.

- Happiness lies \_\_\_\_\_ trying to do one's duty.  
A. of                      B. among                      C. in                      D. on
- Which lesson shall we begin \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. at                      B. with                      C. by                      D. from
- We drive our car fast and soon \_\_\_\_\_ other cars on the road.

- A. oversee                      B. overtake                      C. overrun                      D. override
9. Please tell me about it. I'm all \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. eyes                      B. ears                      C. hands                      D. heads
10. Whose suitcase \_\_\_\_\_ it be if it doesn't belong to you?  
A. must                      B. can                      C. would                      D. will
11. The pen \_\_\_\_\_ out of ink.  
A. may run                      B. might run                      C. must have run                      D. can have run
12. She said that she'd rather \_\_\_\_\_ the company.  
A. didn't leave                      B. hadn't left                      C. not to leave                      D. not leave
13. If I mistake not, you used to cook your own food, \_\_\_\_\_ you?  
A. do                      B. don't                      C. did                      D. didn't
14. \_\_\_\_\_ that my head had cleared, my brain was also beginning to work much better.  
A. For                      B. Now                      C. Since                      D. Despite
15. Turn on the television or open a magazine and you \_\_\_\_\_ advertisements showing happy, balanced families.  
A. are often seeing                      B. often see                      C. will often see                      D. have often seen
16. He drank \_\_\_\_\_ half a bottle of beer a day.  
A. at least                      B. at the least                      C. at rest                      D. at the most
17. \_\_\_\_\_ crossing the street, he was knocked down by a car.  
A. By                      B. For                      C. At                      D. While
18. Only in the jungles, where high humidity encourages many diseases, \_\_\_\_\_ to grow.  
A. the potato fails                      B. does the potato fail                      C. fails the potato                      D. is the potato fail
19. She had a very good time, \_\_\_\_\_ she?  
A. hadn't                      B. had                      C. didn't                      D. weren't
20. "You can't join us today, can you?" "\_\_\_\_\_".  
A. Yes, I can join you tomorrow                      B. Yes, I can't join you tomorrow  
C. No, but I can join you tomorrow                      D. No, I can join you tomorrow

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### III. Cloze (20 points)

Directions:

For each blank in the following passage, there are four choices given below and marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that is most suitable and mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the answer sheet.

Woodsmen, hunters and trackers learned to follow and read the information left behind by ani-

mals,men,nature and time. Their abilities to survive depended on their skills in 21 these signs. Soon they reasoned that if signs left behind accidentally had 22 ,they could leave signs deliberately(故意)for their 23 future use or for the benefit of 24 following them. 25 trail signs and symbols 26 and soon became 27 standardized. A hunter in a forest hacked(砍)pieces of bark(树皮)off some of the trees in his path so that he could find his way back or others could follow him. Woodsmen often made a cut on 28 of the trees so that the trail could be seen from 29 direction and from either side. Trackers chipped from one side only ,and the trails were 30 to follow.

- |                            |                       |                    |                    |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 21. A. writing             | B. reading            | C. drawing         | D. looking         |
| 22. A. so many color       | B. so much color      | C. so many meaning | D. so much meaning |
| 23. A. animal's            | B. own                | C. men's           | D. nature's        |
| 24. A. friends             | B. woodsmen           | C. hunters         | D. trackers        |
| 25. A. And                 | B. But                | C. Thus            | D. Then            |
| 26. A. has come into being | B. has come into been | C. came into being | D. came into been  |
| 27. A. more than           | B. less than          | C. more and less   | D. more or less    |
| 28. A. both side           | B. both sides         | C. all sides       | D. every side      |
| 29. A. either              | B. neither            | C. each            | D. one             |
| 30. A. easier              | B. clearer            | C. harder          | D. cleaner         |

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#### IV. Reading Comprehension(75 points)

##### Passage One

There are many kinds of ants in the world that always live in companies. They are the most hardworking creatures and most of them make their nests under ground. The small black ants that we see running back and forth in the grass are the same ants bother us by coming to our picnics uninvited. They are not trying to be harmful, but only doing the house-keeping job they were made for. They are nature's clean-up crew. One of these ants, scouting in the grass, finds the trail of an injured beetle. In some mysterious way the news spreads. Soon there are two ants, then a few more. Then a dozen or more are running around the beetle.

Then the beetle is dead, the ants carry it to their underground nests. They leave nothing in the grass but empty shell.

31. The ants that come to our picnics are \_\_\_\_\_.
- |                        |                        |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| A. looking for company | B. having fun          |
| C. doing their job     | D. trying to bother us |
32. According to this passage the black ants' job is to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. kill all beetles  
B. clean up the grass  
C. help injured insects  
D. enjoy our picnics
33. As soon as an ant finds an injured insect, it \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. makes friends with it  
B. kills it  
C. carries it away and eats it  
D. lets other ants know
34. More ants learn about the beetle \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. by smelling it  
B. by hearing the sounds it makes  
C. from other ants  
D. from the injured beetle
35. The ants clean the grass by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. carrying away everything but the shell  
B. carrying away the whole beetle  
C. putting the whole beetle under the ground  
D. covering the beetle with leaves

### Passage Two

Today, the official language of the United States and most of Canada is English. However, French almost became the official language because of a war.

The French and Indian War was fought between 1754 and 1763. The name of this war is not accurate because it was actually between England and France. The Indians fought on the side of the French.

France and England were trying to gain the control of North America. France held Canada, and England held part of what is the United States now. However, France tried to expand its land by moving southward into New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Virginia. When the French built a fort on the Ohio River, the residents in Virginia sent George Washington to attack the fort in 1754. However, the French defeated Washington.

The French, aided by the Indians, outsmarted the English and won many battles in the early times. Later, the British began to do well against the French. In the final battle in Quebec, Canada, General Wolfe of England faced General Montcalm from France. Both generals died in this battle, but the English outlasted the French and won the battle. Thus, most of North America today has the English culture and language.

36. A good title for this selection is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. The French and Indian War  
B. The English Language  
C. Washington's Army  
D. Official Language
37. The word "*gain*" in line 6 means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. borrow  
B. get  
C. buy  
D. lose
38. We may conclude that George Washington preferred the \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Canada  
B. French  
C. Indians  
D. English
39. General Wolfe died in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. England  
B. France  
C. Canada  
D. France
40. Washington lost his battle at the fort on the Ohio River \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. at the beginning of the war  
C. at the end of the war

- B. in the middle of the war  
D. during the war

### Passage Three

Mrs. Wilson, the wife of a rich man, invited some of her friends for lunch. She was trying a new way to cook fish and she was very pleased with herself when the fish was ready. As the fish was very hot, she put it near the opening window to cool for a few minutes. Five minutes later, when she came back for it, she was surprised to find the neighbour's cat looking at the fish. She was in time to stop the cat before it was too late. That afternoon everyone enjoyed the fish. They talked and laughed until four o'clock.

At the end of the afternoon, when Mrs. Wilson was alone again, she felt tired but happy. She was in a chair just near the window. Through the window, she was shocked to see the neighbour's cat dead in her garden. Why, the fish dish must be bad! What had happened to her friends? She telephoned the family doctor immediately for advice. The doctor told her to call each of the visitors to meet him at the hospital as soon as they could. Finally the danger was over. Once Mrs. Wilson was alone in her chair in the sitting room, still tired but no longer happy. Just then the telephone rang. It was her neighbour. "Oh, Mrs. Wilson," her neighbour cried, "Chester is dead. She was killed by someone in a car and leave in your garden. . ."

41. Why was Mrs. Wilson not happy after she had a good party?
- A. She was sad about the dead cat.  
B. She found her fish dish had not been cooked well.  
C. She never thought that she would have so much trouble.  
D. She felt tired after she had a busy day.
42. Mrs. Wilson \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. stopped the cat before it began to eat the fish  
B. was too late to stop the cat in time  
C. stopped the cat before it ate the fish up  
D. stopped the cat but it was too late
43. Why was Mrs. Wilson so shocked to see the cat dead in her garden?.
- A. She liked the cat very much.  
B. She worried about her friends.  
C. She was not sure whether her fish was bad or not.  
D. She had no idea how the cat had died.
44. Finally, Mrs. Wilson \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. found that all her friends were right  
B. was told by one of her visitors that the cat was killed by someone in a car  
C. felt happy as all her friends were safe  
D. met all her friends at the hospital

45. Chester is \_\_\_\_\_.

A. One of her visitors

B. Mrs. Wilson's neighbour

C. Mrs. Wilson's neighbour's cat

D. the man killed the cat

### Passage Four

Foulsham House is a nice, large house in the 1790s. It stands by the River Byer, in twenty-five hectares of the best farmland in the southwest.

The house was built by Smithson, and the story went back to George, the son of King of Whales, who fell in love with the beautiful Lady Kitty, at one of the first Foulsham's wild woods parties. Many years ago many great men rode on the hills to Foulsham House, and many good girls took tea in the Green Room.

The house has eight bedrooms, three bathrooms, two living rooms, and a dining-room with a real Adam fire-place. Its library has a good view over the park and the river. All rooms are light and airy, with bright, high windows, and wood floors.

At the back of the house there is a room for four cars. The third Foulsham once kept horses there. In many other ways, this house in 1790s meets the needs of the 2000s.

If you want to know more about Foulsham House, write to:

Harvey. Platt, Longford & Sons

6, Castel Green, Gilham's Byreside.

46. Foulsham House is \_\_\_\_\_.

A. an old farm house

B. a 25-hectare house by the River Byre

C. a large house for people to come to listen to its story

D. a house with a history of over two hundred years

47. We learn from the reading that \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Smithson built the house for wild wood parties

B. many important people had been to Foulsham House

C. George and Lady Kitty loved the house and had many parties here

D. the Green Room is a place for many girls to make tea

48. The sentence "*Its library has a good view over the park and the river,*" means "\_\_\_\_\_".

A. The park and the river can be seen clearly from the library

B. The library has a picture of the park and the river on the wall

C. The library was built in the park by the river

D. Books about the park and the river can be read in the library

49. Which of the following is true?

A. The 3rd Foulsham often rode his horses at the back of the house.

B. The house has a room for four cars at the back of the house.

C. The road behind the house is wide enough for 4 cars to go.

D. There is some parking behind the house.

50. We Can infer that Harvey \_\_\_\_\_.

A. wants the house to meet the needs of modern life

- B. wants people to know the history of the house
- C. wants to sell the house
- D. wants some money to make the house meet today's needs

### Passage Five

"Tomorrow We'll see the Golden Gate Bridge," said Peter. "I've never seen a golden bridge before." Peter's father smiled, but said nothing. Peter would see the bridge soon.

The next morning, his father took Peter to the bridge. How big it looked! And the bridge was red!

"It isn't named from its colour," said his father. "It's named from the Golden Gate."

"What's the Golden Gate?" asked Peter.

"A gate is either an opening, or a thing that closes an opening," said his father. "The Golden Gate is an opening to the land. Water from the sea comes through this opening into San Francisco Bay."

"Oh," said Peter. "And the bridge is over the opening. But why the opening is called the Golden Gate?"

"Many years ago men came here to look for gold. Many came by ship. For them it was a gate to gold."

"Well, I still think the bridge should look golden."

When Peter got home, he sent a letter to a newspaper. In the letter he said: "Red is not the right colour for the Golden Gate Bridge. The bridge should look golden, the way majority think it does."

Peter sent all the money he saved with his letter. "These money is to help paint the bridge," he said.

Many people read Peter's letter. Right away, things came true! Some people sent money. A big company ever gave real gold.

But not all the people wanted to change the colour of the bridge. Will the Golden Gate Bridge ever be golden?

51. Peter's father smiled when he heard his son's words because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. he was pleased with his son's words
- B. he had nothing to say
- C. Peter had never seen a golden bridge
- D. Peter didn't know why the bridge was called "Golden Gate Bridge"

52. The Golden Gate Bridge was \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. golden      B. opening in land      C. red      D. both B and C

53. The Golden Gate \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. looked very big
- B. was an opening to gold for men looking for gold many years ago
- C. was over San Francisco Bay
- D. all A, B, and C

54. To help change the bridge's colour, Peter sent \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. all his money to a newspaper
- B. some of his money to a newspaper
- C. his letter to a newspaper and his money to a company

D. all his money to a newspaper after a company had given real gold

55. Peter was sure that \_\_\_\_\_ would agree with him.

A. no people

B. all the people

C. many people

D. one of two big companies

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### V. Daily Conversation (10 points)

Directions:

Pick out the appropriate expressions from the eight choices below and complete the following dialogues by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

提示: Joe 和 Henry 谈起报上的一篇文章, Henry 问什么报, 什么文章。他没有读过这篇文章, 但表示下午要读, 然后告别。

Joe: Hi, Have you read today's newspaper?

Henry: 56 ?

Joe: *the People's Daily*

Henry: 57 . But I only looked it while having lunch.

Joe: Did you notice an interesting article?

Henry: 58 ?

Joe: About air pollution.

Henry: 59 . On which page?

Joe: On page 5. On the bottom.

Henry: Good. I'll read it this afternoon.

Joe: Don't forget to tell me what you think after read it.

Henry: sure. 60 .

Joe: See you.

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### VI. Writing (25 points)

Directions:

In this part, you are allowed 20 minutes to write a letter of about 80 words based on the following situation. Remember to write it clearly on answer sheet II.

61. 假设你叫李明, 由于你患了重感冒, 医生嘱咐你卧床休息三天。请写一张请假条给你的班主任王老师。



## 英 语(二)

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### I . Phonetics(5 points)

Directions:

In each of the following groups of words, there are four underlined letters or combinations marked A, B, C and D. Compare the underlined parts and identify the one that is different from the others in pronunciation. Mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the answer sheet I.

- |                      |                   |                     |                  |
|----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 1. A. <u>o</u> ld    | B. <u>c</u> old   | C. <u>co</u> at     | D. <u>cl</u> ock |
| 2. A. <u>c</u> ourse | B. <u>ou</u> r    | C. <u>ou</u> t      | D. <u>ro</u> und |
| 3. A. <u>a</u> fter  | B. <u>g</u> arden | C. <u>A</u> merican | D. <u>ca</u> rd  |
| 4. A. <u>g</u> ood   | B. <u>mo</u> on   | C. <u>loo</u> k     | D. <u>coo</u> k  |
| 5. A. <u>oo</u>      | B. <u>sch</u> ool | C. <u>roo</u> m     | D. <u>boo</u> k  |

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### II . Vocabulary and Structure(15 points)

Directions:

There are 15 incomplete sentences in this section. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose one answer that best completes the sentence and blacken the corresponding letter on the answer sheet.

- In order to proceed we must agree \_\_\_\_\_ a plan of action.  
A. with                      B. at                      C. on                      D. to
- \_\_\_\_\_ production up by 60% , the company has had another excellent year.  
A. As                      B. For                      C. With                      D. Through
- Lights are usually turned \_\_\_\_\_ at dusk.  
A. on                      B. off                      C. up                      D. down

9. The announcement of the test results was humiliating for those who had \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. passed                      B. failed                      C. succeeded                      D. managed
10. From the tears in her eyes we can deduce (推断) that something sad \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. must have occurred                      B. would have occurred  
C. might be occurring                      D. should occur
11. I wish that I \_\_\_\_\_ with you last night.  
A. went                      B. have gone                      C. could go                      D. could have gone
12. The doctor recommended that he \_\_\_\_\_ a short leave for absence.  
A. will take                      B. take                      C. would take                      D. took
13. John seems a nice person, \_\_\_\_\_ I don't trust him.  
A. even though                      B. even so                      C. therefore                      D. though
14. Dress warmly, \_\_\_\_\_ you'll catch cold.  
A. one the contrary                      B. or rather                      C. or else                      D. in no way
15. \_\_\_\_\_ is known to the world, Mark Twain is a great American writer.  
A. That                      B. Which                      C. As                      D. It
16. A quick decision will be made \_\_\_\_\_ the applicability of this method.  
A. in spite of                      B. in honour of                      C. in respect of                      D. in face of
17. He does not work but he gets a good \_\_\_\_\_ from his investments.  
A. wage                      B. earning                      C. income                      D. salary
18. He made a lot of bad \_\_\_\_\_ in his composition.  
A. faults                      B. mistakes                      C. fails                      D. defects
19. The weather scientists \_\_\_\_\_ fine weather.  
A. broadcasted                      B. imagined                      C. predicted                      D. announced
20. The house was in very good condition, \_\_\_\_\_ a broken window.  
A. excluding                      B. but for                      C. except                      D. except for

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### III. Cloze (20 points)

Directions:

For each blank in the following passage, there are four choices given below and marked A, B, and D. Choose the one that in most suitable and mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the answer sheet.

There were 21 people in the bus and no empty seats. When a woman entered an old man near the door wanted to 22 but she forced him back into his seat.

"Thank, you," she said, "but please don't do that. I am perfectly 23 to stand."

"But, madam, let me..." said the man.

"I ask you to 24 your seat," interrupted the woman with the hands 25 his shoulders. But the man tried 26, saying, "27, will you kindly permit me to..."

"No, no," said the woman and again 28 him, back.

At last the man 29 to get up, saying, "Madam, you carried me three stops past my house. I wanted to get 30."

- |                 |            |               |             |
|-----------------|------------|---------------|-------------|
| 21. A. a lot of | B. a few   | C. only a few | D. few      |
| 22. A. sit      | B. rise    | C. lie down   | D. get off  |
| 23. A. unfit    | B. good    | C. unable     | D. able     |
| 24. A. make     | B. leave   | C. keep       | D. stay     |
| 25. A. on       | B. by      | C. in         | D. at       |
| 26. A. to rise  | B. rising  | C. to stand   | D. standing |
| 27. A. Woman    | B. Old man | C. Old lady   | D. Madam    |
| 28. A. put      | B. forced  | C. pushed     | D. pulled   |
| 29. A. tried    | B. wanted  | C. managed    | D. hoped    |
| 30. A. up       | B. away    | C. off        | D. on       |

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#### IV. Reading Comprehension(75 points)

Directions:

There are four reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by five questions. For each question there are four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer and blacken the corresponding letter on the answer sheet.

#### Passage One

Let children learn to judge their own work. A child learning to talk does not learn by being corrected all the time; if correct too many, he will stop talking. He notices thousand times a day the difference between the language he uses and the language those around him. Bit by bit, he makes the necessary changes to make his language like other people's. In the same way, children learn to do all the other things they should learn to do without being taught, such as to walk, run, climb, whistle, ride a bicycle—compare (their own performances) with those of more skilled people, and make the needed changes slowly. But in school we never give a child a chance to find out his mistakes and correct them for himself. We do it all for him. We act as if we thought that he would never notice a mistake unless it was pointed out to him, or correct it unless he was made to. Let him work out, with the help of other children if he wants, what this word means, what the answer is to that problem, whether this is a good way of saying or doing this or not.

If it is a matter of right answers, as it may be in mathematics or science, give him the answer book. Let him correct his own answers. Why should our teachers waste time on such routine work? Our job is to help the child when he tells us that he can't find the way to get the right answer. Let the children learn what all educated people should learn, how to measure their own understanding, how to work out what they know or do not know.

31. According to the passage, the best way for children to learn things is by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. listening to skilled people's advice

- B. asking older people many questions.  
 C. making mistakes and having them corrected  
 D. doing what other people do
32. Which of the following does the writer think teachers should NOT do?  
 A. Give children correct answers.                      B. Allow children to make mistakes.  
 C. Point out children's mistakes for them.   D. Let children mark their own work.
33. According to the writer, teachers in school should \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. allow children to learn from each other  
 B. point out children's mistakes whenever found  
 C. correct children's mistakes as soon as possible  
 D. give children more knowledge in book
34. The passage suggests that learning to speak and learning to ride a bicycle are \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. different from learning other skills              B. the same as learning other skills  
 C. more important than other skills              D. not really important skills
35. The title of this passage could probably be \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Let Teachers Stop Work                      B. Let Us Make Children Learn  
 C. Let Children Correct Their Exercises              D. Let Children Learn By Themselves

### Passage Two

The size and location of the world's deserts are always changing. Over millions of years, as climates change and mountains rise, new dry and wet areas appeared. But in the last hundred years, deserts have been increasing at frightful speed. This is partly because of natural changes, but most responsible for creating deserts are human.

Human can make deserts, but they can also prevent them from getting bigger. Algeria is planting a green belt of trees along the edge of the Sahara Desert to stop the sand. In China, windbreaks are being built in the northwest to keep the desert from growing.

But deserts still threaten the world. Experts believe that the land is on the way to becoming deserts equals the size of Australia, the former U. S. S. R. and the United States put together. Can we stop the spread of the world's deserts and save the land that is so essential to mankind? Yes, we can. And we must.

36. The reason for the land turns into deserts is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. mostly because of the changing of the climates  
 B. mostly because of the natural changes  
 C. mostly because of human  
 D. mostly because of the wind
37. Sahara Desert lies in \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Southwest Asia   B. Northern Africa              C. Latin America              D. Australia
38. The word "*windbreak*" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. trees planted as a belt to stop the wind  
 B. high walls as a belt to stop the wind  
 C. long and deep ditch as a belt to stop the wind

- D. men stood side by side as a belt to stop the wind
39. The deserts still threaten the world in the way \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. of increasing at a unbelievable speed  
B. of spreading in Australia, the former U. S. S. R. , and the United States  
C. of appearing new dry and wet areas in every part of the world  
D. that they cause the changes of climates
40. Which of the following do you think is the best method of keeping deserts from growing?  
A. People move away from the land that is on the way to becoming deserts.  
B. To build great walls to stop the wind and sand.  
C. To plant trees and grass on the surface of the deserts.  
D. To irrigate the deserts.

### Passage Three

There are some special traditions in Hawaii. People are very friendly and always welcome visitors. They give visitors a lei—a long necklace of beautiful fresh flowers. Men wear bright flowered shirts, and women often wear long flowered dresses. There are traditional Chinese, Japanese and Philippine holidays and all the holidays from the United States. They call Hawaii the “Aloha State”. Aloha means both hello and goodbye. It also means “I love you”.

Usually when people from different countries, races and traditions live together, will have serious problems. There are a few problems in Hawaii, but, in general, people have learned to live together in peace.

Hawaiians get most of their money from tourism, and most of the visitors come from the mainland and Japan. There are so many people living in Hawaii now and there are residential areas where there used to be farms. Some of the big sugar and apple companies have moved to the Philippines, where they do not have to pay workers so much money. The worthy families came from the U. S. mainland own the important banks and companies. Japanese are also starting their businesses.

41. A good title for this article might be \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Hawaii—the Aloha State  
B. Living in Peace Together  
C. The Flowers of Hawaii  
D. The Problems of Hawaii
42. The author wants to show that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. we all should go to Hawaii  
B. it is possible to learn how to live together in peace  
C. it is not possible to live together in peace  
D. Hawaii is the only place where has peace
43. A. “lei” is a \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. group of flowers  
B. bright flowered shirt  
C. way to say hello and goodbye  
D. necklace of flowers
44. Why have the people of Hawaii come to live in peace?  
A. Because they have a beach.  
B. Because they are in the middle of the Pacific Ocean.  
C. They really don't want to live in peace.  
D. Because they have learned that it is the best.

45. \_\_\_\_\_ plays an important part in the development of Hawaii.
- |                    |                        |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| A. Modern industry | B. Agriculture         |
| C. The airline     | D. Business in tourism |

### Passage Four

There is an English saying: "Laughter is best medicine." Until recently, few people took the saying seriously. Now, however, doctors have begun to look into laughter and the effects on the human body. They have found that laughter can improve people's health indeed.

Tests were carried out to study the effects of laughter on the body. People watched funny films while doctors checked their heart, blood pressure, breathing and muscles. It was found that laughter has similar effects to physical exercise. It increased blood pressure, the heart beating and breathing; it also worked several groups of muscles on the face, the stomach, and even the feet. If laughter exercises taken on the body, it must be beneficial.

Other tests have shown that laughter appears were able to reduce the effect of pain on the body. In one experiment doctors produced pain in groups of students who listened to different radio programs. The group that tolerated the pain for the longest time was the groups which listened to a funny program. The reason why laughter can reduce pain seems to be that it helps to produce a kind of chemicals in the brain which diminish both stress and pain.

As a result of these discoveries, some doctors in the United States now hold laughter clinics, in which they help to improve their patients' condition by encouraging them to laugh. They have found that even if their patients do not feel like laughing, making them smile is enough to produce beneficial effects similar to those caused by laughter.

46. Doctors have proved the following except that \_\_\_\_\_.
- |                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| A. smiling is good for health    | B. laughter can be tolerated                 |
| C. there is a way to reduce pain | D. laughter can work the muscles in the feet |
47. The main idea of the passage is \_\_\_\_\_.
- |  |
|--|
| A. laughter and physical exercise have similar effects on the human body |
| B. smile can produce the same effects as laughter                        |
| C. pain can be reduced by laughter                                       |
| D. laughter is the best medicine   |
48. The students who \_\_\_\_\_ tolerated the pain for the longest time.
- |   |                                     |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| A. listened to different radio programs | B. could produce a kind of chemical |
| C. don't have stress or pain            | D. listened to a funny program      |
49. The underlined word "diminish" is similar to \_\_\_\_\_.
- |         |         |           |             |
|---------|---------|-----------|-------------|
| A. test | B. stop | C. reduce | D. increase |
|---------|---------|-----------|-------------|
50. Doctors hold laughter clinics \_\_\_\_\_.
- |   |
|---|
| A. to give better condition to their patients       |
| B. in order to improve patients' health             |
| C. to make patients smile                           |
| D. to prove smile and laughter have the same effect |

### Passage Five

Almost every family buys one copy of a newspaper every day at least. Some people subscribe to as many as two or three different newspapers. But why do people read newspapers?

Five hundred years ago, news of important happenings—battles lost and won, kings of rulers overthrown or killed—took months and even years to travel from one country to another. The news passed by word of mouth and was never accurate. Today we can read in our newspapers of important events that occur in faraway countries on the same day they happen.

Apart from supplying news from all over the world, newspapers give us a lot of other useful information. They are weather reports, radio, television and film guides, book reviews, stories, and of course, advertisements. They are all sorts of advertisements. The bigger ones are put in by large companies to bring attention to their products. They pay the newspapers thousands of dollars for the advertising, but it is worth the money for news of their products go into almost every family in the country. For those who produce newspapers advertisements are also very important. Money earned from advertisements makes it possible for them to sell their newspapers at a low price and still make a profit.

Newspapers often have information on gardening, cookery and fashion, as well as small but very popular section on jokes and cartoons.

51. The habit of reading newspapers is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. found among a few families      B. strange and uncommon  
C. found among most families      D. found only in some countries
52. A few hundred years ago news did not \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. travel fast      B. receive attention  
C. travel to other countries      D. take long to reach other countries
53. In the past, news was \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. sent by telegraph      B. passed from one person to another  
C. sent by letter      D. sent by telephone
54. Newspapers also give us information about \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. large family      B. the weather      C. every families      D. advertising space
55. The money spent on advertisements is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. wasted      B. worthwhile      C. not much      D. useless

|    |     |
|----|-----|
| 得分 | 评卷人 |
|    |     |

### V. Daily Conversation (10 points)

Directions:

Pick out the appropriate expressions from the eight choices below and complete the following dialogues by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

提示: jim 头天夜里看电视过午夜才睡, 早晨 7 点了还没有起床。Dick 叫他起来吃早饭, 他问吃什么, 并嫌早饭简单, 又说不爱吃橘子, 要吃苹果。Dick 给了他苹果。

Dick: It's time to get up.

Jim: 56 ?

Dick: It's 7:00 already.

Jim: Oh, I'm so sleepy. I've got only a few hours' sleep.

Dick: 57 ?

Jim: After midnight.

Dick: You shouldn't have stayed up so late watching TV. Now we'll have breakfast.

Jim: 58 ?

Dick: The usual. Eggs, bread and coffee.

Jim: 59 ?

Dick: Nothing. Oh, yes, there are oranges, too.

Jim: I don't like oranges. I prefer apples.

Dick: All right. 60 .

Jim: Thanks.

| 得分 | 评卷人 |
|----|-----|
|    |     |

## VI. Writing (25 points)

Directions:

For this part, you are allowed 20 minutes to write a short composition of about 80 words on the following topic. Remember to write it clearly on the answer sheet II.

61. 你是 Mary, 在大学与另一学生合住一间宿舍, 她几乎每天都请朋友来聚会, 你发现很难在那儿学习。写信给宿舍管理员, 要求下学期换一间单人宿舍, 并解释你的原因。



# 英 语 ( 三 )

| 题号 | 一 | 二 | 三 | 四 | 五 | 六 | 总分 | 统分人签字 |
|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|-------|
| 分数 |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |       |

| 得分 | 评卷人 |
|----|-----|
|    |     |

## I . Phonetics(5 points)

Directions:

In each of the following groups of words, there are four underlined letters or combinations marked A,B,C and D. Compare the underlined parts and identify the one that is different from the others in pronunciation. Mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the answer sheet.

- |                    |                 |                  |                     |
|--------------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. <u>black</u> | B. <u>many</u>  | C. <u>Paris</u>  | D. <u>badminton</u> |
| 2. A. <u>bird</u>  | B. <u>shirt</u> | C. <u>skirt</u>  | D. <u>sport</u>     |
| 3. A. <u>like</u>  | B. <u>lake</u>  | C. <u>bike</u>   | D. <u>time</u>      |
| 4. A. <u>help</u>  | B. <u>dress</u> | C. <u>eraser</u> | D. <u>elephant</u>  |
| 5. A. <u>turn</u>  | B. <u>skirt</u> | C. <u>word</u>   | D. <u>hire</u>      |

| 得分 | 评卷人 |
|----|-----|
|    |     |

## II . Vocabulary and Structure(5 points)

Directions:

There are 15 incomplete sentences in this section. For each sentence there are four choices marked A,B,C and D. Choose one answer that best completes the sentence and blacken the corresponding letter on the answer sheet I .

6. \_\_\_\_\_ the end of this term, we shall have learned 20 lessons.  
 A. At                      B. To                      C. In                      D. By
7. I am envious \_\_\_\_\_ your beauty.  
 A. for                      B. on                      C. of                      D. to
8. She said she would stay there for \_\_\_\_\_ more week.