



英语阅读(二)

(最新版)

全国高等教育自学考试标准预测试卷

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 李 丽



全国高等教育自学考试标准预测试卷

英语阅读(二)



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全国高等教育自学考试标准预测试卷(最新版)

专家编写·紧扣大纲·命中率高

本系列试卷由北大、清华、人大等名校百名命题专家, 根据最新教材及最新《自考大纲》精心编写, 具有以下特点:

- ★ **标准性:** 试卷题型、题量、难度与正式考卷一致, 并附最新考试真题及参考答案。
- ★ **全面性:** 10套标准预测试卷, 全面覆盖《大纲》规定考查的知识及能力, 并突出重点。
- ★ **预测性:** 每套试卷均由命题专家根据历年试题对命题规律进行总结和预测后, 题题精选而成, 命中率高。

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答题提示

1. 本系列试卷由北大、清华、人大等名校百名命题专家,严格按照最新自考试大纲及最新教材精心编写而成,并辅以部分阅卷教师的指点和参与,从而有着极强的标准性、权威性、预测性;

2. 本系列试卷注重考前模拟的循序渐进、阶次提高,从而逐步进入最佳临战状态;本套试卷共十份,建议每周做一份,切忌一曝十寒;

3. 最好按正式考试时间(上午或下午,150分钟)不间断地独立完成所有试题,尽量不要超过时间,不要急于看答案,以达到真正的模拟考核;

4. 做完一套试题后,请对照试卷后的答案及评分标准给自己评定一个分数,最后认真研试题解析,弄懂每一道题的解题思路,不要背题目、背答案,题目做错了,要深究做错的原因,同样的错误只允许犯一次,最好找到教材或同步辅导的相关章节进行有针对性地复习,以达到“举一反三、融会贯通”的效果;

5. 本系列试卷为完全标准预测,分值权重、题型题量、题的难度、时间安排等均与最新真题一致,所以考生在进行自测时,最好有意识地调整做题心态,以逐步养成良好的考场状态;

6. 考生应及时总结每套试卷在模拟考核中的得与失,力争做一套就有收获,每做一套就有提高,日积月累,就会有质的突破;

7. 本系列试卷后附有最新真题及答案,考生可在做完预测试卷后,试着做真题,逐步掌握考试命题规律,以便在考场上能做到驾轻就熟,成竹在胸。

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为什么逾千万自考生如此信赖北大燕园?

北大燕园高等教育自学考试“标准预测试卷”系列辅导丛书自出版发行以来,购买者超过千万人次。北大燕园自考辅导产品的魅力究竟何在?为什么逾千万自考生如此信赖北大燕园?下面是随机抽出的部分读者来信,或许您从中可以了解其中的奥秘……

林正瑜 浙江省泰顺县公安局

贵编辑部编写的《标准预测试卷》是我的良师益友。三年多来,风雨兼程,一直都陪伴在我左右,也见证了 my 的成功。

今年上半年我通过自考取得了文凭,并且考上了国家公务员,成为一名人民警察。在我的成功之道上,贵部的辅导资料功不可没,成功地把我一名技校生塑造成一名国家公务员。感激之情非言语所能表达,在此,希望贵编辑部一如既往地打造精品,贴近考生,为国家的科教兴国做出更大的贡献。谨此,对你们的辛勤付出致以最崇高的敬意和最衷心的感谢!

2004. 10. 15

师寒冰 山东济南闵子骞路24号03级国贸班

非常感谢贵编辑部的老师们!你们辛苦了!试卷针对性强,覆盖面广,让我爱不释手,为我专升本考试增强了信心!

2004. 9. 14

朱莉 上海市石门二路503号3108室

我买了《邓小平理论概论》、《法律基础与思想道德修养》、《马克思主义哲学原理》试卷回家练习之后,考出了85.79、84分,还拿了奖学金呢!北大燕园的书真得神通广大,让我对自学考试再也不害怕和恐惧了,以后我会更多地去购买北大燕园的书。

2004. 7. 29

孙静 北京东城区东四前拐棒胡同13号

对于我来说,哲学课程难学,偶然在书店里发现了它——《马克思主义哲学原理》,顿时倍感亲切,爱

不释手,其他的辅导书看了一遍就搁在一边了,现在我正在专攻这套试卷,虽然还没进过考场,但与其他人一样,我真的信心十足,它很像我的家庭辅导老师。谢谢你们!辛苦了!

刘瑞霞 河南省新密市牛店镇月台村

当我初次接触到贵试卷后,就毫不犹豫地买了回来,事实也证明它的确是我自考路上的良师益友,因为十套模拟试题及两套最新真题使人对考试题型有了更清晰的认识,致使自己在临考前不必盲目地猜测,也不必心慌意乱,完全可以从容、沉着地面对考试,真的谢谢各位老师能让我自信地走进考场。

单长富 山东行政学院经系01级保险班

贵部的老师们:

你们辛苦了!

我是一名在读会计(本)的大专在校生,在前两次的考试中已非常顺利地通过了四门课程。看着沉甸甸的果实,总结令人欣慰的过去——我之所以取得了这么好的成绩,在很大程度上得益于贵部出版的标准预测试卷。它内容详实,重点突出,节省了我们的复习时间,减少了我们的盲目性,且对我们的考前复习有极强的针对性。

在尝到甜果的同时,我也毫不吝啬地把这套试卷介绍给我身边的同学,并得到了他们极高的评价。在此,谨表示对贵部深深的感谢与由衷的敬意!

济南自考生 单长富

2003. 4. 23

马静 天津市丁字沽新村四段

本试卷覆盖面广,内容丰富,很容易使读者掌握

知识点,命中率高,是学生们的良师益友!即使是自学,只要拥有它,一样可以做到融会贯通,有备而战,胸有成竹。

包源辉 广西北海市银海区包家小学

贵编辑部编辑的预测试卷质量上乘,含金量高、题目新颖、命中率高。我认为它是通往自考成功的最佳捷径之一,每次考前我都做试卷的大量题目,感觉用时短见效快、循序渐进、信心倍增,每次能自考顺利过关,它实在功不可没。

李小军 渭南师范学院政治经济系

我总觉得该资料像一位尽职尽责的医生,免去了病人的各种苦楚和忧愁,更重要的是从根本上治愈了我学习中的“顽症”。

张洪亮 广西省柳州市上游路四区北四巷

在购买《邓论》以后,觉得这套试卷与考试的题目有很多相同,命中率极高。真后悔当时死读课本只考了39分。现在我很有把握在重考中通过。有了贵卷帮助,让我对下一次考试中信心十足,连报了三科。

徐磊 江苏省淮安市西安路151号

经过老师的介绍,我认识了“北大燕园”,真的很不错。在2004年4月份的《宪法》考试中有一道论述题,一道简答题和燕园试卷上一样!太不可思议了!真的很不错!感谢你们!

叶小军 安徽怀宁县凉亭乡新民村

冥冥中可能是有缘分,在众多的辅导资料中,贵编辑部这套《英语国家概况》标准预测试卷吸引了我,一开始它就给了我信心。我是名在岗教师,自学英语专业,觉得这最后一门《英语国家概况》很难,因为它的知识含量太多,不易记忆,那寒窗苦读的日子是北大燕园——你陪我度过的,让我最终以82分的高分结束了专科段的学习,有你支持,我有信心完成英语本科的学业!(2004. 5. 5)

周俊 山东泰安山东科技大学工程学院

感谢北大燕园编写的自考辅导资料,在它的帮

助下,我过五关斩六将,在短短的两年时间里顺利通过了英语本科9门课程的考试,眼下10月份还剩下最后一门《毛泽东思想概论》的考试了,现在手边有一本燕园的试卷,我对此考试充满信心。

李中媛 天津市南开区黄河道密云路锦园里

4-3

我是一名自考生,攻读法律本科,偶然间买到贵部出版的预测试卷,真是如鱼得水。它不仅紧扣大纲,而且命中率相当高,使我在10月份的《环境与资源保护法》考试中顺利、轻松通过,取得了92分的好成绩,感谢贵部为自考学生奉献出这样几部精品复习资料!

刘素芳 河南省郑州市新郑市西亚斯国际学校

我正参加英语本科的自考,我一直用的都是北大燕园出版的试卷,这些资料为我解决了很多实际困难和问题,使我取得了优异的成绩,成为我必不可少的复习资料,在此感谢编辑部的工作人员为考生们所做出的伟大贡献,使我们离自己的梦想又近了一步。

唐春照 广东省雷州市人民法院

我2001年下半年起购买过法律专业(本科段)有关试卷。试卷测试范围广、全面、针对性强,经过训练后更能全面掌握所学习的知识,因此能够考得好成绩。我2001年下半年开始参加自考,由于有试卷的训练,科科及格,已过13科。在此表示感谢!现在许多同事要求我代他们向贵书店邮购试卷,我很乐意,但愿试卷能帮助更多的考生考出好成绩!同时也祝愿你们对试卷的质量要求越来越高,越来越好!

彭德龙 河南省郑州市文化路90号17*

通过对贵试卷的认识我有以下总体感受:包揽知识面宽,重难点提炼准确,考试时命中率高(尤其是选择题),练习题与时俱进,比较新颖,试卷由易到难,条理性强,在此我要衷心感谢北大燕园的老师 and 全体同志,谢谢你们为我们广大自考生指明了前

进的方向,使我们在知识的大道上飞快前进。

张建伟 烟台开发区鲁星食品有限公司

我是一名参加机电一体化工程专业的考生,参加《高等数学》考试两次均未过关,第三次买了这本题集,终于突破底线得了77分。我希望贵编辑部多出一些有关机电一体化工程专业的习题集。

张民伟 云南省昆明陆军学院十九队

转眼间,北大燕园辅导书已经陪伴我度过了三次自学考试。非常感谢你们精心编辑的标准预测试卷,它是千千万万自考生的巴拿马运河上一盏永不熄灭的灯!

李旭鹏 北京邮政23支局 北京邮电大学

我是一名自考生,经过了一次打击,我并没有失去信心,而是找到了另一条通往成功的大道——自考。自考,一个多么响亮的名字,它牵动着我的心,我的梦,我的理想,勤奋的学习换来了成功,偶然得到同学和老师的真传——北大燕园自考测试卷,如虎添翼,取得了很好的成绩。一年多的时间过了十二科,我的努力没有白费,感谢北大燕园编辑部的老师们!是你们的努力才能编出这样符合考纲的试卷,并且与考试类型十分吻合,重点突出,我十分信赖它,这次4月份的考试我会更加努力,取得好成绩!

李青会 北京市东城区东公街30号

首先得好好感谢本套试卷的各位老师。真的,要不是您的这份试卷,我恐怕真的过不了去年10月份的邓小平理论了,因为我是离考试还有半个多月的情况下,偶然向同学借到的。当时我抱着试试看的态度。谁知,嗨!我考了个85分,从未有过的

(以上只是大量读者来信的筛选,均是原文摘录,它代表着广大自考生对北大燕园辅导资料的评价,仅供参考)

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高分,这让我重新鼓起了自考过关的勇气,这不,今年我又买了两份,一个是《英语》,一个是《法律基础与思想道德修养》。我跟别的同学都介绍过此书,并告诉他们千万别错过这份试卷,我相信,今年四月份的考试,过关肯定没问题。

李自强 内蒙古根河市得耳布尔林业局防火办

参加自学考试一年半了,在这段路途中有许多的艰难险阻,是北大燕园的辅导资料一直伴着我,为我释疑解惑,指点迷津,使我每一次都能充满信心,轻装上阵。在大学梦想即将实现的时候,不由得从心底里感谢这位良师,这位益友。愿贵部再接再厉,帮助更多的自考生实现心中的梦想,为自学考试事业上辉煌的一笔!谢谢!

李玮 淄博热电股份有限公司武保处

在未结识贵刊的预测试卷之前,我基本上是课本加一本题集,然而题集的量巨大且不易抓住重点,所以考试不太理想。在逛书店的时候无意中发现了它,我买了一本来做,感觉不错,这次考试使我一下通过三门课,这是从来没有过的,所以在这里我要感谢贵刊和各位老师,是你们让我们一下子抓住了重点,顺利地通过了考试,请你们一块分享我们成功后的喜悦!衷心地表示感谢!

刘津吾 辽宁葫芦岛市锦化集团

贵部的预测试卷的命中率还真不是一般!事实胜于雄辩,我在2003年4月的考试中一次性通过了六科,最高86分,最低也有66分。你们的实力在我身上得到了充分的体现,十分感谢你们,望你们继续为我们考生制造精品!

读者信息反馈卡

亲爱的读者:

感谢您购买了本书,希望在它的帮助下,您能顺利通过考试。为了使我们的自考辅导用书的质量更臻完善,为您今后提供更优秀的图书,希望您抽出宝贵时间,及时与我们沟通交流,把您的评价和建议填在这张调查表上寄给我们,我们将及时与您取得联系,并尽可能给您满意答复,希望您百忙之中不吝赐教。如果您的建议被我们采纳或指正我们的错误,我们将付给您相应的报酬以示感谢。

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全国高等教育自学考试标准预测试卷

英语阅读(二)

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英语阅读(二)标准预测试卷(一)

(考试时间 150 分钟)

题号	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	总分
题分	10	10	10	10	20	10	15	15	核分人
得分									复查人

SECTION 1 VOCABULARY (30 points)

得分	评卷人	复查人

I. Directions: Match the words in Column A with their definitions in Column B by blackening the letter of the answer you choose on your ANSWER SHEET. (10 points, 1 point for each)

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 1. mutation | A. forward movement like powerful waves |
| 2. excrete | B. a person who has had long experience |
| 3. ultimately | C. change in the cells of a living thing |
| 4. surge | D. intentional; done on purpose |
| 5. roam | E. become worse in quality |
| 6. deteriorate | F. carry out, perform or do completely |
| 7. veteran | G. basically; finally |
| 8. execute | H. a journey made by a pilgrim |
| 9. deliberate | I. wander with no clear aim |
| 10. pilgrimage | J. get rid of waste from the body |

得分	评卷人	复查人

II. Directions: Read each of the following sentences carefully, and choose A, B, C or D that has the closest meaning to the underlined word or phrase by blackening the letter of the answer on your ANSWER SHEET. (10 points, 1 point for each)

11. Somehow the two others who had been sitting on the seat beside him were behind me, and I was pinned to the ground. ()
- A. make unable to move on B. fastened to
- C. thrown to D. lying down on

12. This strategy has been highlighted by several tobacco journals, which have carried articles on. ()

- A. made bright B. doing first
- C. being first in position of D. given special attention to

13. But on very overcast days those clock-shifted pigeons are just as good as normal pigeons in starting out in the right directions. ()

- A. the same as B. the same good
- C. good at the same level D. at the same degree

14. We subscribed to several magazines and two daily newspapers. ()

- A. submitted to B. borrowed
- C. bought second-hand D. paid regularly to receive

15. Then again, the transcendent technologies may be right under our noses on the verge of having as great an impact as the car or phone. ()

- A. before our noses B. under our eyes C. within reach D. in the front of us

16. There is every color of the rainbow, garishly mixed in a manner calculated to offend the sensibilities of the purist. ()

- A. counted B. designed C. figured D. made out

17. There are many other exchange expressions, but those who are not well versed in exchange terminology would do well. ()

- A. presented B. arranged C. experienced D. written

18. Ever since the first farmers arrived in the Midwest almost 200 years ago, cultivation and, consequently, erosion have been depleting the supply of topsoil. ()

- A. lessening greatly B. depriving C. exhausting D. robbing

19. Of these, the overwhelming majority, well over 90 percent have been for specific projects such as schools. ()

- A. largest crowd B. big figure
- C. by far the greatest number D. small part

20. Progress in medicine and hygiene has made it possible for people to live longer. ()

- A. exercise schedules B. food programs
- C. vitamin and diet programs D. science of healthy living and cleanliness

III. Directions: Scan through Passage 1 and find the words which have roughly the meanings given below and write the word you choose in the corresponding space on your ANSWER SHEET. (10 points, 1 point for each)

得分	评卷人	复查人

Note: The numbers in the brackets refer to the numbers of paragraphs in the passage.

21. (1) general agreement _____.
22. (1) publish (books, etc.) _____.

23. (2) (of living things) the reproductive ability. _____.
24. (3) the scientific and medical study of poisons. _____.
25. (5) make a written request to an organization _____.
26. (5) a union of political or other bodies for a special purpose _____.
27. (6) a doctor whose job is to practise medical for special purpose _____.
28. (6) a group of experts who study chemical in plastics _____.
29. (7) set up or make by choosing _____.
30. (7) atmospheric _____.

Passage 1

1. Chemical additives found in a range of consumer products from baby bottles to intravenous drip bags may well be dangerous to humans, a panel of experts said Thursday, but they said they needed more time to decide. Members, known as phthalates, had been expected to issue a final report on their findings Thursday, but ran out of time before reaching a consensus.

2. While they said there was little disagreement over what the studies show—that the chemicals can disrupt reproductive functions such as fertility in laboratory animals—what was not clear was whether they affect humans. “Some of the phthalates we looked at, like DEHP and BBP are reproductively toxic in rats and mice,” Robert Kavlock of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), who chaired the panel, told reporters.

3. “When exposure happens earlier in life, the effects tend to be more severe.” Dr. Lynn Goldman, a pediatrician at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore and senior scientific adviser to the National Toxicology Program (NTP), agreed. “you can see both developmental impacts... like birth defects, and reproductive effects on sperm and fertility,” she said. But she added, “Even though there is a lot of production of these chemicals and even though there is a lot in the environment, we know very little about what human exposure is.”

4. Goldman said the chemicals, used to soften plastics, can lead out. “Some are used in fairly sensitive areas such as blood tubing and IV bags where, if they are coming off, they have the potential to go directly into a person.”

5. In June a coalition of 181 healthy, religious, labour and environmental groups, called Health Care Without Harm, petitioned the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to warn patents about phthalates in IV bags. The environmental group Greenpeace said phthalates could leach from soft vinyl toys into the mouths of children when chewed or sucked, and in December the U. S. Consumer Product Safety Commission asked the nation’s toy-makers to remove phthalates from baby rattles and teething toys.

6. But the chemical industry and groups such as the Health Industry Manufacturers Association say products using phthalates are safe. An earlier panel chaired by former U. S. Surgeon General Dr. C. Everett Koop agreed. The new panel the first of its kind to examine whether the population is at risk the chemicals.

7. The panel, appointed by the Center for the Evaluation of Risks to Human Reproduction, itself a branch of the NTP and the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHA), will try

to meet again later this year. “The decision was to have more discussions, so that we feel comfortable (with any statement),” Goldman said. The committee, pediatricians met earlier this year, including experts in toxicology and others. They heard evidence from the chemicals and plastics industries, medical experts and advocacy groups, and read more than 1,000 scientific papers looking at the effects of phthalates.

SECTION 2 READING COMPREHENSION (40 points)

得分	评卷人	复查人

IV. Directions; Skim over Passage 2 and read the statements given right after the passage and judge whether they are True or False by blackening the answer you choose on your ANSWER SHEET. (10 points, 1 point for each)

Passage 2

1. Americans smoke six thousand million cigarettes every year (1970 figures). This is roughly the equivalent of 4,195 cigarettes a year for every person in the 5% of American men smokers compared with 34% of American women.

2. Since 1939, numerous scientific studies have been conducted to determine whether smoking is a health hazard. The trend of the evidence has been consistent and indicates that there is a serious health risk. Research teams have conducted studies that show beyond all reasonable doubt that tobacco smoking affects, particularly life expectancy.

3. Cigarette smoking is believed by most research workers in this field to be an important factor in the development of cancer of the lungs and cancer of the throat and is believed to be related to cancer of the bladder (膀胱) and the oral cavity. Male cigarette smokers have higher death rate from heart disease than non-smoking males. (Female smokers are thought to be less affected because they do not breathe in the smoke so deeply.) The majority of physicians and researchers consider these relationships proved to their satisfaction and say, “Give up smoking. If you don’t smoke, don’t start!”

4. Some competent physicians and research workers thought their small number is swindling (减少) even further—are less sure of the effect of cigarette smoking on health. They consider the increase in respiratory (呼吸的) diseases and various forms of cancer may possibly be explained by other factors in the complex human environment: atmospheric pollution, increased nervous stress, chemical substances in processed food, or chemical pesticides (杀虫剂) that are now being used by farmers in vast quantities to destroy insects and small animals. Smokers who develop cancer or lung diseases, they say, may also, by coincidence (巧合), live in indially. However, research is isolating all other possible factors and proving them to be statistically irrelevant.

5. Apart from statistics, it might be helpful to look at what smoking tobacco actually does to the human beings. Nicotine (尼古丁), is a powerful poison, and black tar, as the smoke is breathed, all these components form deposits on the membranes (薄膜) of the lungs. One point Of concentration is where the air tube divides. Most lung cancer begins at this point.

6. Smoking also affects the heart and blood vessels. It is known to be related to Burger's disease, a narrowing can cause great pain and lead even to amputation (截肢) of limbs. Smokers also die much more often from heart disease.

7. While all tobacco smoking affects life expectancy and health, cigarette smoking appears to have a much greater effect than cigar or pipe smoking. However, nicotine consumption is not diminished by the latter forms, and current research indicates causal relationship between all forms of smoking and cancer of the mouth and throat. Filters and low tar tobacco are claimed to make smoking to some extent safer, but they can only marginally reduce, not eliminate the hazards.

31. According to 1970 figures are twice as many men smokers as women smokers in the United States _____.
32. From the information given in the Lines 1-6 we know that 51% of American women are smokers _____.
33. In 1939 numerous scientific studies proved smoking could result in the development of various forms of cancer _____.
34. There has been consistent evidence to prove beyond all doubt that a shortened life expectancy is associated with Smoking _____.
35. Female smokers are probably less affected by heart disease because they breathe in the smoke less deeply _____.
36. Most research workers believe that male smokers have a higher death rate from heart disease than male non-smokers _____.
37. A small number of physicians and research workers think that the increase in respiratory diseases and various forms of cancer may be caused by other factors in the complex human environment _____.
38. Cigar and pipe smokers consume less nicotine than cigarette smokers _____.
39. The poison component form of smoke finally deposits on the membranes of the lungs _____.
40. Filters and low tar tobacco can eliminate the hazards _____.

得分	评卷人	复查人

V. Directions: Read Passages 3 and 4 fast and choose the correct answer by blackening the letter of the answer on your ANSWER SHEET. (20 points, 1 point for each)

Passage 3

1. Would you like to have needles and pins stuck into you? How about eating fire or swallowing a sword? Chances are that your answer will be, "No". Yet most people are fascinated by looking at such strange feats. They find human oddities equally fascinating. P. T. Barnum realized this. It was Barnum who brought human curiosities into prominence (出名) in his famous side show (穿插表演).

2. One of the most amazing side show performers of all time was a man named Billy Wells. Billy had a superthick head. For many years, in city after city, audiences winced (惊吓得退缩) as thick planks were broken over Billy's skull. For those who doubted the hardness of his head, Billy had one special surprise. He would ask that a granite (花岗石) block be placed on his head. At his command the man standing behind him raised a heavy hammer. Down it would come. Crash! The

granite shattered into pieces. Billy could barely feel it.

3. Count Orloff was unique. The Count, a native of Budapest, was a living window. People could see through him almost as easily as they could look through a pane of glass. When a strong light was placed against the Count's body, one could peer through him and read a newspaper on the other side!

4. For tattoos (纹身) who could match Captain Constantine? He was said to be the most tattooed person in history. Captain Constantine was covered with colorful designs from the top of his head to the bottom of his feet. Tattoos were everywhere, in his ears, between his fingers and toes, and even on his eyelids. He reminded the onlookers of a walking art gallery.

5. Perhaps the smallest adult midget (侏儒) ever exhibited was Lucia Zarate. When Lucia was fully grown, she weighed six pounds. She stood twenty-one inches tall. Another famous midget was Great Peter the Small. Princess Weenie Wee, a great attraction, was as tiny as her name suggests.

6. Who will ever forget seeing the Blue Man? He was on exhibit for more than twenty years. People couldn't believe it. A blue man? They shook their heads. It was unbelievable as a green potato or a glass of purple milk. It just couldn't be, but it was. Years before, the Blue Man had fallen from a horse. The fall resulted in a heart condition and a circulatory problem. Hence the blue color and the fortune that went with it.

7. For many years Count Orloff, Billy Wells, Lucia Zarate, the Blue Man, and many other extraordinary human beings attracted audiences all over the world. Millions of people stared at them in wonder and disbelief. How did the performers feel about being in a side show? One spokesman for a side show troupe summed it up in these words. "We are as we are. Because we are different we are both fortunate and unfortunate. Some of us make a \$ 1000 a week just to be seen. We are different, but we are not freaks (怪物). We are people. We would not like to be called 'the strange people'."

41. The man to bring human curiosities into prominence was _____ ()
 A. John B. Tom Fitzgerald C. P. T. Barnum D. Robert Fellows
42. The amazing thing about Wells was his _____ ()
 A. eyes B. head C. hair D. skull
43. Count Orloff was from _____ ()
 A. Chicago B. New York City C. Philadelphia D. Budapest
44. Lucia Zarate was a _____ ()
 A. giant B. midget C. clown D. acrobat
45. Captain Constantine was famous for _____ ()
 A. nose B. tattoos C. big feet D. huge ears
46. One midget mentioned was _____ ()
 A. Princess Weenie Wee B. Billy Wells
 C. Count Orloff D. P. T. Barnum
47. Another famous curiosity was called the _____ ()
 A. Elephant Boy B. Bearded Lady C. Boston Strong Boy D. None of the above
48. The side show performers prefer to be called _____ ()
 A. freaks B. human animals C. strange people D. odd ones

49. We know from the context that either "weenie" or "wee" carries the meaning of _____. ()
 A. great B. attraction C. name D. small
50. Which of the following statements is true? ()
 A. Billy Wells's skull could stand very hard strikes.
 B. Lucia Zarate weighed six pounds when she was born.
 C. Count Orloff could see through people as clearly as he looked through a pane of glass.
 D. Captain Constantine was twenty-one inches tall when he was fully grown.

Passage 4

1. In the world in which we live today, a man may be one thing but appear to be another. This was impossible in Indian society. An Indian's told the world what he was—a coward, a liar, a thief, or a brave.

2. When I was young, every Indian had at least three names during his lifetime. His first name was given to him at birth. It described something that had happened at that time. For example, when one man among the Blackfoot was born, the woman who was helping his mother went down to the river to get some water with which to wash him. When she returned to the tent (帐篷), she remarked that she had heard a wolf howling across the river. "Then," said the baby's mother, "I shall call my son Howling-in-the-Middle-of-the-Night."

3. Each Indian was supposed to keep his birth name until he was old enough to earn one for himself. But his playmates would always give him a name of their own. No matter what his parents called him, his childhood friends would use the name they had chosen. Often it was not flattering. Bow Legs, Crazy Dog, Crooked Nose, Bad Boy, or Wolf Tail were not complimentary. But sometimes a name fit so well that the youngster found it difficult to shake it off. If he could not earn a better one on the war path (征途) later, he could be stuck with a name like Bow Legs for the rest of his life.

4. The Indian earned his real name when he was old enough for his first fight against the enemy. His life name depended on how he acted during this first battle. When he returned from the war path, the whole tribe would gather. They would witness the ceremony in which he would be given his tribal name by the chief. If he had done well, he would be given a good name. He might be called Uses-Both-Arms or Six Killer or Heavy Lance (长矛) or Many Chiefs. But if he had done poorly, he might be called Crazy Wolf, Man-Afraid-of-a-Horse, or Smoking-Old-Woman. And so an Indian's name told his record or described the kind of man he was.

5. A man was given many chances to improve his name, however. If in a later battle he was very brave in fighting against the enemy, he was given a better name. Some of our great warriors had as many as twelve names—all good and each better than the last.

6. All names given to an Indian belonged to him for the rest of his life. No one else could use them. Even he himself could not give them away. This was because names were assigned by the tribe, not the family. And so no man could pass on his name unless the chief and the tribe asked him to do so.

7. Sometimes an Indian would be asked to give his name to a son who had performed a noteworthy deed. I know of only three or four times when this happened. It is the rarest honor that could be-

fall a person—the honor of assuming his father's name. In my day every son had to earn his own name.

8. For this reason no old Indian would ever tell you his own name. Instead, he would turn to some third person and nod for him to tell you. He was too modest to brag of his own exploits (功绩) on the war path. His names were like decorations in the white man's army. No Indian liked to advertise his bravery by saying his own name in public.

9. There were certain "Chief Names" among the Indians that the tribe never allowed to be forgotten. The original owners made these names so distinguished that they were perpetuated (永久存在的) from generation to generation. Eventually they became dynastic (王朝的) names, as Ptolemy was for the ancient Egyptian rulers. One of my names, Chief Buffalo Child, is a dynastic name and title. It belonged to the Blood Band of the Blackfoot of southern Alberta in Canada. The original Chief Buffalo Child was killed in battle more than a century ago. Years ago, when I became a chief of this band, his name was given to me.

10. I have four other names: Night Traveler, Spotted Calf (小牛), Holds Fire, and Long Lance. Of these I value Spotted Calf the most. It was given to me by my adopted mother, Spotted Calf. She was a wonderful and courageous woman. I think her name ranks with those of the great warriors. That is why I value both it and her motherhood.

51. The writer says that Indian names were important because they _____. ()
 A. described the character of a man B. told what a man did for a living
 C. were never used by more than one person D. could be as many as twelve
52. The second name given an Indian was _____. ()
 A. given by his parents B. chosen when he was born
 C. decided by the chief and tribe D. given by his childhood friends
53. The name an Indian earned in battle was called his _____. ()
 A. first name B. life name C. nickname D. battle name
54. Great warriors were honored by being _____. ()
 A. given more than twelve names B. allowed to choose their own names
 C. assigned more than one name D. Both b and c
55. The greatest honor an Indian could earn was the _____. ()
 A. right to have his father's name B. Dynasty Medal
 C. choice of his own name D. All of the above
56. Old Indians would never tell strangers their names because they _____. ()
 A. would be punished if they did B. paid others to do it for them
 C. took vows of silence after their first battle D. would appear to be bragging
57. Chief, or dynastic names _____. ()
 A. came from Egyptian times B. were used only by the Blackfoot
 C. were supposed to be remembered forever D. None of the above
58. Since the writer had five names, he was most likely _____. ()
 A. a notorious outlaw B. a great warrior
 C. a tribal chief D. adopted by five families

59. The author's four other names are _____ ()
- A. Night Traveler, Spotted Calf, Holds Fire and Heavy Lance
 B. Crazy Dog, Crooked Nose, Bad Boy and Wolf Tail
 C. Six Killer, Chief Buffalo Child, Holds Fire and Long Lance
 D. Night Traveler, Spotted Calf, Holds Fire and Long Lance
60. Which of the following is NOT true? ()
- A. Every Indian had at least 3 names during lifetime.
 B. A man can improve his life name.
 C. An Indian's name is very meaningful.
 D. The Indian could pass on his name.

得 分	评卷人	复查人

VI. Directions: Passage 5 is taken from the TEXTBOOK. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer by blackening the letter of the answer on your ANSWER SHEET. (10 points, 1 point for each)

Passage 5

OUR DISAPPEARING WILDLIFE

1. Animal life first appeared on the earth about 400 million years ago. Through the passing millennia thousands of animal species have come and gone. Until recently, this process was gradual, the result of changes in climate, in habitat, or in the genes of the animals themselves. But the tremendous expansion of modern civilization now threatens to upset this natural balance, putting unprecedented pressure on the survival of our wildlife.

2. This imbalance can be traced to many causes. Most arise in the greed and poor planning of man himself. With each increase in man's population, the wilderness areas where the animals live get smaller. The use of pesticides to control injurious insects also harms wild birds and animals. Water pollution kills fish in our rivers, lakes, and oceans. Hunters have almost exterminated many of the larger animals like the big horn sheep and the grizzly bear. And farmers destroy smaller animals like the prairie dog and the coyote. As a result of this unrelenting pressure, our wildlife is disappearing at the rate of one species or subspecies per year.

3. Of all the continents, the most drastic reduction in wildlife has occurred in North America, where the transition from a rural to a highly industrialized society has been most rapid. Among the victims are birds, mammals, and fish. We will never again see the passenger pigeon or the eastern elk. They have been wiped out. Of many other species, only a few representatives still survive in the wild. The U. S. Department of the Interior has put no fewer than 109 species on the endangered species list. (An endangered species is one with poor prospects for survival and in need of protection.) This list includes everything from the timber wolf to the whooping crane. Even the bald eagle, our national symbol, is threatened.

4. Animals that kill other game for food are called predator. The predators include the wolf, mountain lion, fox, bobcat, and bear. Attack against these animals began with the arrival of the first European settlers, who wished to protect their livestock. Eventually, a reward was offered to hunters

for every predator that was killed. This reward is called a bounty. Ironically, the Federal government is the chief funder of predator-control programs.

5. The settlers also brought in their Old World fears and superstitions concerning predators. Whether preying on livestock or not, predators were shot on sight. This attitude continues to this day for coyotes, eagles, foxes, mountain lions, and bobcats, and is largely responsible for placing the eastern timber wolf, grizzly bear, and bald eagle on the endangered species list.

6. Yet every animal, including the predator, had its place in nature's grand design. Predators help maintain the health of their prey species by eliminating the diseased, young, old, and injured. Predators like the mountain lion and the wolf help to keep the deer herds healthy. Their kill also provides food for scavengers that feed on carrion. Occasional loss of livestock must be weighed against the good these animals do in maintaining the balance of nature.

7. The mountain lion has especially suffered from trapping and hunting. This great cat had the widest distribution of any mammal in the Western Hemisphere. Its range extended from northern British Columbia to the tip of South America, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific. But by the turn of the 19th century, this splendid animal was almost extinct in the eastern United States. In the West, the pattern of persecution was similar to that suffered by other predators. As the sheep and cattle empires grew, so did the war on the mountain lion.

8. Overhunting an animal is an obvious form of extermination, but there are more subtle processes that often have the same fatal result. One of these is destruction of habitat. When farmers introduced sheep and cattle to North America, the domestic animals competed with the wild animals for the available grazing land. Animals like the buffalo and the prong horn antelope, which once roamed the plains in countless numbers, were either killed or pushed off the grasslands. Today, a few remnants of these giant herds are protected from hunters in national game preserves and wildlife refuges.

9. Pesticides have also taken their toll. In 1947 a new chemical poison called DDT was introduced. It proved very effective in controlling insect pests like the potato beetle and the boll weevil. But pesticides, which decompose very slowly, accumulate in animals which feed on pest or their predators, and the accumulated poisons attack their nervous systems. Pesticides also interfere with the formation of calcium in birds, which then lay eggs with very thin shells or no shell at all. When wildlife fail to reproduce, it isn't very long before they disappear. The bald eagle, 12 species of hawks, and the pelican have been seriously reduced by chemicals.

10. Why should we care about the extinction of these birds and animals? The answer is simple enough. Every species that becomes extinct is gone forever. With each departure a small part of the diversity of nature that makes life so interesting is also gone. What man got to look forward to—endless cities and houses and roads that cross barren country devoid of birds and animals? Is that the world we want for ourselves and our children?

61. In modern world the major threats to wildlife come from _____ ()
- A. the greed and poor planning of man
 B. changes in climate, in habitat, or in the genes of animals
 C. rapid increase in man's population
 D. the use of pesticides

62. Of all the conditions, the most drastic reduction in wildlife has occurred in _____. ()
 A. South America B. West Europe C. North America D. Asia
63. Because of the effects of human acts, wildlife is disappearing _____. ()
 A. at the rate of two species per year B. at the rate of one species or subspecies per year
 C. at the rate of one species per 10 years D. very slowly
64. Which of the following statements is NOT true? ()
 A. The passenger pigeon has been exterminated.
 B. The eastern elk is included in the endangered species list.
 C. The timber wolf and the whooping crane are in need of protection.
 D. The bald eagle, American's symbol, is threatened.
65. The first European settlers killed predators chiefly in order to _____. ()
 A. eat their meat B. protect their livestock
 C. make fun D. protect themselves
66. The bounty offered to hunters _____. ()
 A. came from private funds B. had nothing with the Federal government
 C. stimulated hunters' kill only for money D. made the livestock very safe
67. Which of the following statement about predators is NOT true? ()
 A. Predators help maintain the health of their prey species.
 B. Predators' kill also provides food for scavengers.
 C. Predators do great harm to our property.
 D. We must weigh the contribution done by predators to nature against the occasional loss
68. Which of the following is the form of extermination? ()
 A. Overhunting. B. Destruction of habitat.
 C. Chemical pollution, such as pesticides. D. All of the above.
69. If we do not protect our wildlife, the earth will soon be _____. ()
 A. devoid of animals B. consumed by humans
 C. consumed by animals D. overcrowded with animals and birds
70. The purpose of this article is mainly _____. ()
 A. to instruct B. to argue C. to inform D. to criticize

SECTION 3 QUESTIONS AND TRANSLATION (30 points)

得 分	评卷人	复查人

- VII. Directions :The following questions are closely related to passage 5. Write a brief answer (one to three complete sentences) to each of the questions on your ANSWER SHEET and pay attention to the words, grammar and sentence structure in your answers. (15 points, 3 points for each)

71. What has happened to thousands of animal species and why did this happen to the animals?

72. What part does man play in upsetting the natural balance?

73. What has happened to the wildlife in North America since the first European settlers arrived in this continent?

74. What part do predators play in maintaining the balance of nature?

75. Why should we be concerned with animals and birds whose existence on earth is endangered by human civilization?

得 分	评卷人	复查人

- VIII. Directions: Translate the following sentences (taken from Passage 5) into Chinese and write the Chinese version in the corresponding space on your ANSWER SHEET. (15 points, 3 points for each)

76. Until recently, this process is gradual, the result of changes in climate, in habitat, or in the genes of the animals themselves.

77. Ironically, the Federal government is the chief founder of predator-control programs.

78. Occasional loss of livestock must be weighed against the good these animals do in maintaining the balance of nature.

79. This attitude continues to this day for coyotes, eagles, foxes, mountain lions, and bobcats, and is largely responsible for placing the eastern timber wolf, grizzly bear, and bald eagle on the endangered species list.

80. But pesticides, which decompose very slowly, accumulated in animals which feed on pest or their predators, and the accumulated poison attack their nervous system.

英语阅读(二)标准预测试卷(二)

(考试时间 150 分钟)

题号	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	总分
题分	10	10	10	10	20	10	15	15	核分人
得分									复查人

SECTION 1 VOCABULARY (30 points)

得分	评卷人	复查人

I. Directions: Match the words in Column A with their definitions in Column B by blackening the letter of the answer you choose on your ANSWER SHEET. (10 points, 1 point for each)

1. temperamental
2. retail
3. collaborate
4. scabble
5. survival
6. linking
7. glamorous
8. lament
9. neurotic
10. brook

- A. work together or with someone else
B. a small stream
C. hint
D. of nature
E. move wildly and quickly
F. affected with nervous disorder
G. sell goods to the general public
H. express sorrow for
I. having or causing the power of attraction
J. The fact or likelihood of surviving

得分	评卷人	复查人

II. Directions: Read each of the following sentences carefully, and choose A, B, C or D that has the closest meaning to the underlined word or phrase by blackening the letter of the answer on your ANSWER SHEET. (10 points, 1 point for each)

11. When I was in Hungary a man was accused of murdering someone and pleaded guilty. ()
A. denied his guilt B. asked for his guilt C. admitted his guilt D. begged his guilt
12. It half-crossed my mind that it was no way to beg a coin. ()
A. I make up my mind B. I began to realize C. I didn't see D. It shocked me
13. It may be taken away in a covered-up cage, even a cage that is turned round and round to pur-

posely mix up any sense of direction. ()

- A. confuse or cause mistake B. put into disorder
C. combine together as a whole D. put together
14. Socialist countries also put much more stress on evening out the distribution of wealth than does the United States. ()
A. doing away with B. having an equal share of
C. carrying out D. putting aside
15. They are usually more gentle and sympathetic, and people are less likely to tell them to jump in the lake. ()
A. go away B. commit suicide C. go swimming D. go to hell
16. Greater involvement of people living with HIV/AIDS is essential to creating the supportive political, legal and social environments needed to control the epidemic. ()
A. part B. connection
C. complication D. difficulty of understanding
17. And some microbes themselves produce the most powerful weapons we have yet found to conquer disease. ()
A. cure B. battle C. defeat D. control
18. Information is generally esteemed as a valuable commodity. ()
A. respected B. estimated C. believed D. worshiped
19. The windscreen and five of its windows had been shattered by the gunfire. ()
A. broken B. scattered C. shot D. blown away
20. Pictures are not just scientifically significant but breathtakingly beautiful as well. ()
A. powerful B. confusing in mind C. valuable D. meaningful

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III. Directions: Scan through Passage 1 and find the words which have roughly the meanings given below and write the word you choose in the corresponding space on your ANSWER SHEET. (10 points, 1 point for each)
Note: The numbers in the brackets refer to the numbers of paragraphs in the passage.

21. _____ (1) break, letting the young bird out
22. _____ (1) sit on eggs as a hen does
23. _____ (2) strongest in bodily conditions
24. _____ (2) a young bird who has not left the nest
25. _____ (3) hand down
26. _____ (4) the meat of animals used as food
27. _____ (4) search
28. _____ (5) the act of scattering in different directions
29. _____ (5) remain in the air in one place
30. _____ (5) shell

Passage 1

1. As everyone knows, birds lay eggs—specifically, they lay very typical amniotic (羊膜) eggs with calcified shells. Birds brood their eggs until hatching. Some bird species are naked and helpless at birth, and must be fed by their parents; these birds are said to be altricial (晚成的). Many common song birds, such as the American robin, are altricial species. Precocial birds, on the other hand, are born feathered, and are able to walk and to feed on their own shortly after hatching—ducks and chickens are well-known precocial birds. Whether precocial or altricial, birds grow rapidly, reaching adult size within one year.

2. A phenomenon that has been well studied in birds is altruism. In altricial species, the parents of hungry nestlings may be helped in feeding and guarding their young by other adult birds who have not bred that year. This may seem contrary to “survival of the fittest” concepts of evolution, in which lineages that do not maximize reproductive output are supposed to go extinct.

3. However, the “altruistic” helper birds are closely related to the parent birds and their offspring—which means that they share many genes with the young birds they are helping to raise. By helping the parents ensure the survival of their offspring, helpers are ensuring that their own genes will be passed on the next generation.

4. Birds as a whole feed on a wide range of foods, from fish and flesh to insects to fruits and seeds, and in the case of the New Zealand kare, sheep’s blood. Living birds lack teeth, and the jaws are covered by a horny beak, which often shows adaptation to the bird’s particular diet: long, slender beaks for probing for insects, flat or paddle-shaped beaks for sieving food out of the water, heavy beaks for cracking and crushing seeds, or sharp, hooked beaks—like that of the vulture (秃鹫) depicted at right—for tearing flesh.

5. Birds play important roles in the control of insects and, perhaps more importantly, in the pollination (授粉) and dispersal of flowering plants. A number of flowering plants have flowers which are structurally modified for bird pollination. These flowers typically are colored bright red, which is visible to birds, and produce large quantities of sugar-rich nectar on which the visiting birds feed. In the Old World, there is often a perch provided, but in the New World, where there are humming birds capable of hovering, such perches are generally not found. In addition to pollination, birds are important dispersers of many plant seeds. These plants ripen fruits which again are a bright red, and have thick coats on their seeds to protect them not be swallowed.

SECTION 2 READING COMPREHENSION (40 points)

得分	评卷人	复卷人
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IV. Directions: Skim over Passage 2 and read the statements given right after the passage and judge whether they are True or False by blackening the answer you choose on your ANSWER SHEET. (10 points, 1 point for each)

Passage 2

1. After the first World War, a small group of veterans returned to their village in France. Most

of them managed to get along fairly well, but one—Francois Lebeau, who had been gassed and never recovered his strength—was unable to work regularly. In time he became poverty-stricken. Yet he was too proud to accept charity (慈善行为) from the people in the village.

2. Once each year the veterans held a reunion dinner. On one of these occasions they met in the home of Jules Grandin, who had made a good deal of money and had grown fat and self-important. Grandin produced a curiosity—a large gold coin about whose age, rarity (稀有) and value he talked at some length. Each man examined it with interest as it passed around the long table. All, however, had drunk wine freely and the room was filled with noisy talk, so that the gold piece was soon forgotten. Later, when Grandin remembered it and asked for it, the coin was missing.

3. Demals (否认). Finally the village attorney (律师) suggested everyone be searched, to which all agreed—except Lebeau. His companions looked at him with surprise.

4. “You refuse, then?” asked Grandin.

5. Lebeau flushed. “Yes,” he said, “I cannot allow it.”

6. “Do you realize,” asked the owner of the gold piece, “what your refusal implies?”

7. “I did not steal the gold piece, and I will not submit to a search,” Lebeau answered.

8. One by one, the rest of the group turned out their pockets. When the coin failed to appear, attention was focused once more on poor Lebeau.

9. “Surely you will not persist in your refusal?” the attorney demanded. Lebeau made no reply. Grandin stepped out of the room in anger. No one addressed another word to Lebeau and, under the pitying stares of his friends, he walked out with the hangdog air of a prisoner and returned to his home.

10. From that day, Lebeau was a man with a bad reputation. People turned their eyes away when they met him. He grew poorer, and when his wife died not long afterward no one knew or cared whether it was from want or shame.

11. A few years later, when the incident had become almost legendary (传奇式的), Grandin made some alterations in his house. A workman found the gold coin, buried in dirt between planks (厚板) of the floor in the room where the reunion dinner had been held.

12. Self-important though he was, Grandin was a just man and now that he had proof that Lebeau was innocent he was quick to admit his mistake. Hurrying to Lebeau’s humble home, he told him of the amazing discovery of the coin and apologized for having suspected him.

13. “But,” he concluded, “you knew that the gold piece was not on your person; why did you not allow yourself to be searched?”

14. Lebeau, shabby (寒酸), old before his time, looked at Grandin blandly. “Because I was a thief,” he said brokenly. “For weeks my family and I had not had enough to eat and my pockets were full of food that I had taken from the table to home for my wife and hungry children.”

31. Although Jules Grandin was unable to work regularly, he didn’t want to ask for help _____.

32. Grandin showed a large gold piece because he was interested in collecting coins _____.

33. When Grandin asked for the large gold piece, it was missing for someone had hidden it some-

where in the room _____.

34. All the guests agreed with the idea that they'd better be searched to prove their innocence _____.
35. People focused their attention on Lebeau because he was poor and humble _____.
36. It was obvious that Lebeau was the one who was likely to steal the gold piece _____.
37. The incident seemed to have had significant effect on Lebeau's life _____.
38. Finally Lebeau admitted that he did steal something else although he didn't take the gold piece _____.
39. When his innocence was proved, Lebeau was moved to tears _____.
40. Lebeau had lived in the same shabby old house as before for so many years and had miserable life _____.

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V. Directions: Read Passages 3 and 4 fast and choose the correct answer by blackening the letter of the answer on your ANSWER SHEET. (20 points, 1 point for each)

Passage 3

1. Explorers in Africa have always been puzzled by a mystery. No matter where they go, the natives seem to expect them. In some cases the natives have food ready for them. If they asked how the natives knew that they were coming, the natives would say, "We were told." But the mystery quickly disappears when the explorers learn about the talking drums. The natives are able to send messages to each other from great distances.

2. For a while some people refused to believe that the natives could actually speak to one another with their drums. To find out if the talking drums really worked a scientist set up an experiment. He told a drummer to send message to a village five miles away. "Tell the chief," said the scientist, "that we would like him to visit us tomorrow. We will have a fine meal ready. He may bring some friends."

3. The drummer began to beat out the message. The sounds had no sooner died away when natives began streaming out of the jungle. They smiled and chatted. "What do they want?" asked the scientist. The drummer explained, "They thank you for giving a feast for their chief. They will come, too."

4. The natives make the drums by hollowing out tree trunks. Either the entire trunk or a large part of it is used. The drum makes different sounds, depending upon how hard it is struck. Different drum sounds stand for words. The sound of the drums carries up to ten miles. The message is picked up by drummer and repeated. In minutes a message can be sent more than one hundred miles.

5. In some parts of Africa, natives use drums that actually imitate the sound of the human voice. This is done by sending a message with two drums. One drum gives a high sound and the other produces a low sound. A skillful drummer can use these drums to imitate a person talking. Messages are relayed (传达) from tribe to tribe until the message reaches a tribe which doesn't speak the language of the drummer pounding out (敲击而产生) the message.

6. Drums are set up in the center of a village. Those who wish to send a message tell the drummer. The drums carry news of feasts, births, and deaths. During wars, news of enemy movements is carried by the drums. Drums also scare away wild animals! If a thief has stolen something, the drums send out an alarm. The drums tell what the thief looks like. They urge everyone to watch for the thief and to catch him.

7. Today telephones are being used in many places in Africa. But natives still like to use the drums. They say, "Sometimes the telephone doesn't work. A storm may break the telephone wire. The talking drums always work."

41. No matter where the explorers go, the natives _____ ()
A. torture them B. seem to expect them C. entertain them D. are in hiding
42. Natives understand the language of the _____ ()
A. enemy B. explorers C. animals D. drums
43. The chief was asked to _____ ()
A. pay a visit B. leave C. send help D. stop fighting
44. The drums are made from _____ ()
A. tree trunks B. a lion's skin C. a tiger's skin D. bark
45. The sound of a drum carries up to _____ ()
A. four miles B. twenty miles C. fifteen miles D. ten miles
46. In a few minutes a message can be sent over _____ ()
A. one hundred miles B. two hundred miles
C. one thousand miles D. three hundred miles
47. Drummers imitate the human voice by using _____ ()
A. three drums B. two drums C. one drum D. a whistle
48. Drums carry news of _____ ()
A. births B. elections C. the hunt D. trips
49. Drums scare away _____ ()
A. enemies B. wild animals C. thieves D. explorers
50. In many parts of Africa the people use _____ ()
A. telephones B. telegrams C. radio D. wireless

Passage 4

1. The natives of La Gomera carry on long-distance conversations by whistling. For ordinary conversation they speak Spanish. But when they need to speak over a distance, an ordinary speech is impossible, they use the silbo. This is the name of a whistled form of speech.

2. La Gomera is one of the Smaller Canary Islands. It is very mountainous, for it was once a volcano. The island is almost circular in shape, with a high peak in the center. From this peak, deep, narrow gorges (峡谷), separated by rocky ridges, run down to the coast like the spokes (辐) of a wheel. So in spite of the island's small size, walking from one place to another may be a slow and difficult job. That is why the silbo is so useful to the natives. A message can easily be

whistled over a couple of miles, while to travel that "same distance on foot might take an hour".

3. A good whistler, or silbador, can be heard and understood five miles away. His whistling can be heard even farther away when conditions are favorable—when there is little or no wind. I was informed that the record is about nine miles. Anyone who has heard a first-class silbador will agree that this figure is quite possible.

4. Not only does a whistle carry farther than a shout, but it is easier to understand. When a person shouts, he cannot pronounce his words well. But in whistling, this problem does not exist. If a whistle is heard at all, it will be heard clearly.

5. Many methods of whistling are used at La Gomera. The only one never used is the common lip whistle, because it is not loud enough. Usually a silbador inserts one or two fingers, or a bent knuckle (指节), into his mouth. He keeps the front of his tongue still, and his lips spread and stiff. With some practice, this method of whistling can make a tone of astonishing loudness and purity, with great carrying power and a range of about three octaves (八音度). No one silbador ever uses the entire range.

6. Usually a whistler's range is no more than two octaves. In the eastern part of the island, most silbadores whistle in the upper range. On other parts of the island, they whistle in the lower range.

7. Some whistlers do not use their fingers at all. Instead, they form a groove (槽) in the front part of the tongue which touches the upper front teeth. They then use their hands to form a kind of megaphone (喊话筒).

8. There is nothing very unusual about these methods of whistling. Anyone with a good set of teeth can learn in a couple of days to produce a noise that sounds much like a steam whistle. The really remarkable thing is that this simple noise can be used as a language.

9. A whistle is a pure and practically unchanging tone. It varies only in pitch and length. It does not have all the variations of tone that are so important to spoken speech. To achieve variations, the silbador tries to perform the same movements with his teeth, mouth, tongue, and throat that he would use if he were actually talking. Of course he cannot move his lips during the whistling, so there is some difference. However, it is close enough. Anything that can be said in Spanish can be whistled and understood perfectly.

10. A simple example will show how the whistle language works. If we whistle a few notes—do, mi, sowe notice that as the pitch goes up, the tongue rises in the mouth. Suppose we try to pronounce the vowel (元音) sound ee (as in beet). The free part of the tongue rises, and the pitch of our whistle will be high. Suppose we try to pronounce the sound a (as in father). The tongue goes down, and the pitch of the whistle will be much lower than in the first case. Thus, in whistling vowels, pitch takes the place of the tone of the spoken vowel.

11. The whistling of consonants (辅音), such as t, is more complex. It involves both the pitch and the duration of the whistled tone. Some consonants sound very much like others when they are whistled, but this seldom causes any trouble. When doubtful words are used in a sentence, their

meanings become clear.

12. The silbo may sound very different from ordinary speech, but it has many of the characteristics of a spoken word. For example, each silbador has his own individual style of whistling, just as he has his own way of speaking. You can recognize him by his whistling just as you would recognize him by the way he spoke.

13. For the natives of La Gomera, using the silbo is perfectly natural. It is on record that on Christmas Day, 1862, the mayor of San Sebastian (the capital of La Gomera) locked the doors of the church to keep the shepherds out because they had ignored his order not to whistle the words of the psalms (赞美诗) during the church service.

14. The silbo can be used to say everything—anything that is speakable in Spanish is also "whistlable". This is true partly because the Spanish language has such a simple sound system. The silbo would not nearly so well with English.

15. Note: Island of Canary Islands, in the northeast of Atlantic, west of Tenerife Island.

51. The author wrote this article in order to _____. ()
A. preserve a fast-disappearing custom B. create interest in the island of La Gomera
C. describe an unusual means of communication D. cause a world-wide sensation
52. The whistled language is useful to La Gomera natives because of the island's _____. ()
A. surface B. size C. location D. volcanoes
53. Compared with shouting, whistling is _____. ()
A. more easily understandable B. able to carry farther
C. pleasing to the ear D. Both A and B
54. Silbadores in the eastern part of the island whistle in the upper range _____. ()
A. because of an old custom B. because of a different method of whistling
C. because of their tongues D. for a reason not given
55. For a loud, clear whistle one needs the _____. ()
A. hands and lips B. lips and tongue
C. teeth and tongue D. fingers and lips
56. In the silbo, vowels are sounded by _____. ()
A. varying the volume from soft to loud B. making the whistle higher or lower
C. changing the speed of whistling D. changing the tone of whistling
57. Consonants that sound alike can be told apart when _____. ()
A. the entire sentence has been heard B. the silbador gestures with his hands
C. they are whistled loud enough D. All of the above
58. Natives of La Gomera would not need the whistle language if they had _____. ()
A. phonographs B. megaphones C. telephones D. Both B and C
59. To be easily whistlable, a language should have _____. ()
A. easy grammar B. few vowels C. many vowels D. simple sounds
60. We can infer that the Spanish language _____. ()

- A. has more complex sounds than English B. has less complex sounds than English
C. has as many vowels as English D. has as many consonants as English

得分	评卷人	复查人

VI. Directions: Passage 5 is taken from the TEXTBOOK. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer by blackening the letter of the answer on your ANSWER SHEET. (10 points, 1 point for each)

Passage 5

HOW DO HOMING PIGEONS FIND HOME?

1. Science seems to be getting closer to answering a very old mystery. Homing pigeons can be taken hundred of miles from their home. When they are let go to fly again, they find their way home. Because of this special ability to find home, pigeons have been used as messengers for hundreds of years.

2. Today people even keep homing pigeons for racing as a sport. The birds are shipped to some chosen place a few hundred miles away. Then all of them are let go together. The winner is the bird that goes home first. A good racer can make it home 500 miles away in a single day.

3. The mystery of the homing pigeon is in how it navigates and how it finds home. It may be taken away in a covered-up cage, even a cage that is turned round and round to purposely mix up any sense of direction. To get home, it must fly over country that it has never seen before.

4. Suppose this were to happen to you? What would you need to find your way home (besides a good pair of legs)? I think I would ask for a compass, which always points north, to help find direction. I would also want a map. If a map shows where my home is, then I can use the compass to point me in the direction toward home. What we are talking about shows the two parts of the problem of the homing pigeon. Much of the study of homing pigeons leads to the idea that pigeons need the same kinds of information. They need to know how to tell direction and they need something like a map to tell which direction is toward home.

5. The first part seems to be pretty well answered, and we know of two ways that pigeons tell direction. First, they use the sun. Just getting rough direction from the sun is easy. It rises somewhere toward the east and sets somewhere toward the west. Getting accurate directions from the sun takes more care. You need to pay attention to the time of the year. Then you need to watch the path of the sun closely at each hour of the day. To tell direction accurately from the sun, a person needs to know the exact time.

6. All plants and animals that have been studied carefully (including the human) seem to have built-in clocks. These biological clocks, as they are called, usually are not quite exact in measuring time. However, they work pretty well because they are "reset" each day, maybe when the sun comes up.

7. Do pigeons use their biological clocks to help them find direction from the sun? We can keep pigeons in room lighted only by lamps. And we can time the lighting to make their artificial "days" start at some different time from the real outside day. After a while we have shifted their clocks.

Now we take them far away from home and let them go on a sunny day. Most of them start out as if they know just which way to go, but choose a wrong direction. They have picked a direction that would be correct for the position of the sun and the time of day according to their shifted clocks.

8. We have talked about one of the more complex experiments that leads to the belief that homing pigeons can tell directions by the sun. What happens when the sky is darkly overcast by clouds and no one can see where the sun is? Then the pigeons still find their way home. The same experiment we talked about has been repeated many times on sunny days and the result was always the same. But on very overcast days those clockshifted pigeons are just as good as normal pigeons in starting out in the right directions. So it seems that pigeons also have some extra sense of directions to use when they cannot see the sun.

9. Naturally, people have wondered whether pigeons might have a built-in compass—something that would tell them about the direction of the earth's magnetic field. One way to test that idea would be to see if a pigeon's sense of direction can be fooled by a magnet attached to its back. With a strong magnet close by, anything like a magnetic compass can no longer tell about the earth's weak magnetic field.

10. To test the idea, one group of ten pigeons had strong little bar magnets attached to their backs. Another group carried little brass bars which were not magnetic. Let's call those two groups the magnet-pigeons and brass-pigeons. In a number of experiments, both groups were taken away from home and let go. On sunny days none of the magnet-pigeons were fooled. They were just as good as the brass-pigeons in starting out in the right direction toward home. How about cloudy, overcast days with no sun? The brass-pigeons chose the right direction. But the magnet-pigeons were in trouble. They started out in different directions and acted completely lost.

11. What is the easiest way to understand that experiment? Maybe you would like to think about it some more. Here's what the scientists decided after they repeated the experiment many times. When they can see the sun, they use it as their main means of direction finding. When they cannot see the sun, they use some special way to sense direction from the earth's magnetic field.

12. These ideas have been tested further by many different kinds of experiments. One experiment is to put a film of gelatin over a pigeon's eyes to blur its vision. Another is to put a little coil of wire on top of a pigeon's head and use an electric current from a small battery to make an electric magnet. Enough experiments have been done to decide that homing pigeons (and maybe other birds) seem to have a built-in clock. The big questions now are about how these work and where they are located in the bird's body.

13. You see that we have learned a lot about how pigeons tell direction. But that is still only one of the questions we started out with. How do they know which direction is toward home? How do they use what we would call a map? These are other questions still to be answered.

61. About homing pigeons, which of the following is NOT true?
A. Pigeons have been used as messengers for hundreds of years.
B. People keep homing pigeons for racing as a sport.
C. Pigeons can find their way home from hundred of miles.