

英语阅读(二)标准预测试卷(一)

本试题分三部分,第一部分为词汇,30分;第二部分为阅读理解,40分;第三部分为简答题和翻译,30分,满分100分。考试时间150分钟。全部题目用英文作答(翻译题除外),并将答案写在答题纸相应位置上,否则不计分。

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(30points)

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. celestial

2. confide

3. overcast

4. realm

5. mimic

6. escalate

7. skew

8. superstition

9. bionic

10. divorce
- A. appear so like

B. rise one after the other

C. end a marriage between husband and wife

D. having powers that are greater than those of beings

E. of or belonging to the sky or heaven

F. tell a secret to sb.

G. not straight ;sloping or twisted

H. dark with clouds

I. complete domain

J. false belief not based on scientific knowledge

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. With this skill he can be very useful in tracking down lost people or criminals. ()

A. finding after searching

B. catching sight of

C. seizing

D. taking care of
12. By finding which mixture do this and which do not, the technician can figure out your blood type. ()

A. consider

B. believe

C. find out

D. calculate
13. Calories measure the energy we derive from the food we use. ()

- A. get
C. spend
- B. use
D. save

14. In one factual incident involving data storage ,the complete set of 6 ,000 patient records of a medical practice was ' wiped off 'by a combination of system/operator error and poor security.

()

- A. erased completely
C. filled completely
- B. damaged completely
D. put in order

15. For example , if you are unanimated , you are more likely to see animated listeners. ()

- A. active and lively
C. agitated
- B. dull and stupid
D. excited

16. They have long been threatened by encroaching civilization. ()

- A. approaching
C. invading
- B. overtaking
D. enlarging

17. Because authorized operators are guided in their procedures , errors should be minimized.

()

- A. justified
C. expert
- B. permitted
D. powerful

18. I worked summers as a common construction laborer in New York City for \$ 85 a week , \$ 83 after deductions for income tax and Social Security.

()

- A. amounts added
C. deductings
- B. amounts taken away
D. reductions

19. Once we thought of pollution as meaning simply smog-the choking , stinging , dirty air that hovers over cities.

()

- A. remains in the air at one place
C. hangs
- B. flies
D. covers

20. Head offices can be good showcases for new technology. ()

- A. enclosed shelves for displaying objects
B. clear explanation
C. facts
D. a place where goodness is displayed

得 分	评卷人	复查人

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. select from others(for special attention , etc.) _____ (1)
22. that cannot be believed _____ (1)
23. aim directly towards _____ (2)

24. very surprising and shocking _____(3)
25. with a substance that drives(sth. esp. insects)away _____(3)
26. a smell esp. an unpleasant one _____(3)
27. not real ;pretended _____(3)
28. fixed ;prescribed _____(4)
29. liquid which comes out from the body through the skin _____(4)
30. keep from attacking ;punishing etc. _____(5)

Passage 1

1. Mosquitoes have the ability to single out who to bite on the basis of the benefit they will derive from consuming the victims' blood. And the tastiest victims can begin attracting mosquitoes from incredible distances. These are the findings of scientists at the University of Florida , confirming many people's suspicion that always get bitten while their neighbours remain untouched. Entomology(昆虫学)Professor Jerry Butler hopes his research will help people protect themselves from diseases mosquitoes carry , including yellow fever and malaria.

Sophisticated Smellers

2. According to Professor Butler ,mosquitoes have such a sophisticated sense of smell their tiny amounts of chemicals transferred from the body into the air from staggering 65km(40 miles). The mosquitoes zigzag from molecule to molecule along a thin plume of the chemicals until they home in on their victim. The insects are looking for chemicals the human body produces ,and the more of these a body produces the more likely they are to be bitten by a mosquito.

3. Professor Butler says that in experiments where a group of subjects are exposed to a large number of mosquitoes ,the results are startling. " One person that 's repellent may get one mosquito bite whereas the highly attractive in the group may have several hundred bites ,"he says. But his current research relied on more humane experiments. He built an " olfactometer "to measures mosquitoes ' preferences for various odors. The contraption held small plates of blood and other substances covered by a thin membrane to mimic skin. When the mosquitoes pierced the membrane to feed ,a computer recorded the strike.

Killing Diseases

4. The research was conducted to explore the tastes of mosquitoes and help humans protect themselves from mosquito borne diseases. " If you can drop the feeding rates below some set ratio , somewhere around a 100-to-1 ,there wouldn 't be enough infected mosquitoes to transmit it and the disease transmission would collapse. "Meanwhile ,the Professor says regular bathing will decrease people 's chance of being bitten , as perspiration in which bacteria has had a chance to grow is a clear attraction to mosquitoes. But skin-care products , used for softening and perfuming the skin , can be an attraction as well.

5. The key to all of this would be the identification of substances which block the mosquitoes ' sense of smell ,but research on that is still in its early stages , Professor Butler admits. But he can connect one measure already on the basis of his research. " If you can figure out who among your friends is attractive to mosquitoes and be sure to invite that person to all your outdoor gatherings ,

you might be able to spare your other guests from mosquito bites. ”

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

The process of remembering is generally viewed as consisting of three stages :(1)acquisition (获取)is learning the material in the first place ;(2)storage is keeping the material until it is needed ;and (3)retrieval(提取)is getting the material back out when it is needed. To help remember these three stages ,they can be referred to as the “ three R ’s of Remembering ”:Recording(acquisition) ,Retaining(storage) ,and Retrieving(retrieval).

Another way to remember the three stages of memory is by referring to the “ Three F ’s of Forgetting ”(or more accurately ,the three F ’s of not forgetting).Corresponding with Recording , Retaining ,and Retrieving are ,respectively ,Fixating ,Filing ,and Finding.

The three stages can be illustrated by comparing the memory to a filing cabinet. You first type the desired information on a piece of paper(Recording). Next you put it in a file cabinet drawer under the appropriate heading (Retaining). Later go to the file cabinet ,look it up ,and get it out (Retrieving).

Sometimes when a person cannot locate what he wants in a file cabinet it may be because the information was never recorded ,sometimes it may be because the recorded information was never put in the cabinet ,but often it is because the information was not put in the cabinet in such a way as to be easy to find.

Suppose a person using the file cabinet just throws letters and documents haphazardly(任意地)into the drawers. A few months later he goes to the cabinet to retrieve a specific document. He would likely have a problem getting it. Why ? Because it was not recorded ? No ,the document had been typed.Because it was not retained ? No ,the document had been put in the cabinet. Rather , his problem is a result of how it was stored. Similarly ,most problems in remembering come in retrieval rather than in storage.

There is a difference between material that is inaccessible and material that is unavailable. For example ,material that is misplaced in your filing cabinet is available because it is stored ,but it is inaccessible because it cannot be retrieved ,However ,if the material is not even in the filing cabinet ,then it is not only inaccessible but is also unavailable. Likewise ,material that is recorded and unavailable ,you know it is in there somewhere ,but you just cannot find it.

We are all very aware that memory is limited more in getting things out than in getting them in. More can be stored in memory than can be retrieved. There is not much we can do to improve retrieval directly ,but retrieval is a function of how the material is recorded and retained. Therefore ,improved methods of recording and retaining will improve retrieval ,both from a filing cabinet

and from your memory.

- 31. The three stages of memory are respectively learning the material ,keeping it and getting it back out. _____
- 32. Recording ,Retaining ,Retrieving can also be remembered as Fixating ,Filing ,and Finding. _____
- 33. The function of a filing cabinet is like typing the desired information on a piece of paper. _____
- 34. The function of a filing cabinet is almost the same as the process of remembering. _____
- 35. Your failure to find what is wasted in a filing cabinet is caused simply by the way it is put in. _____
- 36. If you don 't put your documents in the drawers of a cabinet in order ,you will likely have a problem getting the document you want. _____
- 37. Misplaced material in the cabinet is not only inaccessible but unavailable. _____
- 38. Getting the material back out depends on how the material is learnt and kept. _____
- 39. We can store as more as in memory than we can retrieve. _____
- 40. Improved methods of recording and retaining will improve retrieval. _____

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) Scientists have genetically engineered brainy mice nicknamed“ Doogie ” ,pointing the way for research that could lead to human babies with higher IQs as well as drugs to treat Alzheimer ' s disease and stroke.

(2)Inserting an extra gene ,researchers produced a strain of mice that excelled in a range of tasks ,like recognizing a Lego piece they 'd encountered before ,learning the location of a hidden underwater platform and recognizing cues that they were about to receive a mild shock. The improved learning and memory came from increased production of a brain protein called NR2B. The mice carried the enhanced abilities into adulthood ,when learning ability and memory naturally taper off ,and passed their heightened learning abilities on to their offspring.

Human Brainiac on the Horizon ?

(3) This points to the possibility that enhancement of learning and memory or even IQ is feasible through genetic means ,through genetic engineering. "said Joe Z. Tsien ,the assistant professor of molecular biology at Princeton University who led the research team.

(4)The findings indicate a common mechanism lies at the root of all learning ,identify the protein NR2B as a key to brain such as Alzheimer ' s ,by increasing NR2B levels. Production of NR2B protein normally decreases with age ,correlating with the loss of memory and learning ability commonly experienced by older people.

(5) The new mouse work represents a breakthrough in understanding how the brain functions at the molecular level ,said Dr. Robert Malenka ,a psychiatrist and behavioral sciences specialist at Stanford University School of Medicine.“ To jump from this very elegant molecular work in a mouse model to humans is a very ,very big jump ,”said Malenka ,who was not involved in the research. “Nevertheless it is a jump we can make and will make eventually. When we jump to humans it will probably be a lot more complicated. ”

(6) One complication is the risk that any drug that would increase NR2B levels could also increase the risk of stroke ,because both stroke and learning are related to the same neurological switches in the brain ,Malenka added.

(7) Dr. Ron McKay of the National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke said drug companies are already investigating manipulation of NR2B levels to treat strokes. Any research that illuminates how NR2B works in the brain would be valuable in that work ,he said.

Ethics immediately Under Scrutiny

(8) The prospect of genetically engineering smarter babies raises big ethical questions.“ What we are looking at is the baby steps toward a world in which we can design our descendants ,”said Arthur Caplan ,director of the Center for Bioethics at the University of Pennsylvania Health System.“ I don ’t think that is necessarily bad. Finding ways to repair autism(孤独症)or mental retardation associated with Down syndrome or Alzheimer ’s or other disabling neurological diseases is a very good thing. ”

(9) Because of the inherent risks ,it makes more sense ethically to begin applying this discovery to treating diseases and disorders ,rather than trying to create smarter babies ,Caplan added.“ I wouldn ’t say I would be worried quite yet about seeing hordes(群)of tiny Einsteins in my neighborhood ,”he said.

(10) But just as parents strive to improve their children by sending them to better schools or giving them piano lessons ,there will be those who want to genetically enhance their offspring ,said Caplan. As in other areas of life ,the rich would have an advantage.

41. Scientists genetically engineered brainy mice _____. ()
- A. for the research of Alzheimer ’s disease and stroke
 - B. for the study on human babies with higher IQs
 - C. to raise human babies ’IQs and develop drugs for stroke
 - D. to develop animals ’ abilities
42. The brainy mice ’s improved learning and memory _____. ()
- A. can be genetically passed on to their offspring
 - B. result in producing a brain protein called NR2B
 - C. will naturally taper off if passed on to the young
 - D. can ’t be carried into adulthood
43. The author implies that ,through genetic engineering ,human beings can _____. ()
- A. enhance their learning and memory or even IQ at old age

- B. cure with NR2B such memory disorders an Alzheimer 's disease
C. not experience the decrease of memory and learning ability with age
D. prolong their lifetimes
44. The common mechanism that lies at the root of all learning refers to _____.
A. a drug to treat memory disorders B. a brain protein called NR2B
C. the aging process D. genetical project
45. The key information Dr. Robert Malenka gave us in Paragraph 5 is _____. ()
A. how to understand the functions at the molecular level
B. the very big jump from the new mouse work to humans
C. the significance of the molecular work in a mouse model
D. the result of the research work
46. According to the text ,it seems that both Dr. Ron McKay 's and Dr. Robert Malenka 's attitudes towards this molecular mouse work are _____. ()
A. negative and hostile B. positive and objective
C. full of worries D. full of hopes
47. The increase in NR2B levels will _____. ()
A. lead to the risk of increasing stroke incidents
B. make relations between stroke and learning more complicated
C. damage the neurological switches in the brain
D. create smarter babies
48. In the last sentence of Paragraph 7 ,the word“ illuminates ”is closest in meaning to _____. ()
A. ornament with lights B. clarify
C. brighten D. interpret
49. In Arhur Caplan 's words genetically engineering smarter babies _____. ()
A. will probably help produce hordes of tiny Einsteins
B. may be better if applied to create smarter babies
C. is only an initiative start at present
D. will change nothing
50. What did Caplan imply in the last paragraph ? ()
A. Parents will invest more on the genetic enhancement for their offspring.
B. Parents needn 't sending the children to better schools in the future.
C. It is inevitable that the rich would have an advantage in all areas of life.
D. Only the rich can support the plan on smarter babies.

Passage 4

One summer day in 1869 word spread like wildfire. Two workmen ,digging a well on the Newell farm near Cardiff ,New York ,had discovered something unusual. Excited townspeople hurried out to the farm. Sure enough something strange ,indeed ,had been discovered. The shovels of the workmen had uncovered a giant stone man who lay buried in the earth. As the townspeople

stared in wonder ,they agreed that the giant was a fossil(化石)who had once been a man. Somehow he had turned to stone. And what a man ! He measured ten feet in height and weighed over 2900 pounds.

Dozens of experts examined the Cardiff Giant. There were many different opinions. Some thought that the stone man had once been alive. These experts said that the stone man had been a member of a race of giants who lived in America countless ages ago. Other experts felt that the stone man was an ancient statue.

People paid no attention to the experts who said that the statue was a fake. Thousands of people rushed to the farm to see the stone man. A tent was set up. Farmer Newell and a relative named George Hull made a great deal of money selling tickets to people who wished to see the giant. As many as two thousand people a day paid to see the stone giant.

The giant even attracted the attention of P. T. Barnum ,the master showman. He offered to buy the giant ,but the owners wouldn 't sell. This didn 't bother Barnum. He hired a sculptor to make another stone man. He exhibited the duplicate(复制品)in New York City. Thousands flocked through the admission gates in a steady stream.

In the meantime ,Newell and Hull sold the Cardiff Giant to group of businessmen. The new owners asked Barnum to stop calling his stone man the Cardiff Giant. They said that they owned the real Cardiff Giant. Barnum stated that he was doing no wrong since he was only showing a duplicate of a fake. Newspaper reporters began to check into the story of the Cardiff Giant.

Records showed that George Hull had bought a large block of stone not long before. He had hired a sculptor to fashion the stone in the shape of a man. Hull had poured acid on the stone to make it look old. Then he and Newell had buried it in the ground where it was " discovered "by the well diggers.

Newspapers printed the true story. But for some strange reason the legend of the Cardiff Giant lives on. Even today some people speak of the Cardiff Giant as if he had actually lived. History shows ,however ,that the stone giant turned out to be a giant hoax.(骗局)

51. The Cardiff Giant was discovered in :_____. ()
A. 1800 B. 1960
C. 1869 D. 1959
52. The stone giant was discovered on the :_____. ()
A. Newell farm B. Jackson farm
C. Benton 's farm D. plains
53. The Cardiff Giant was :_____. ()
A. ten feet tall B. six feet tall
C. under nine feet tall D. twenty feet tall
54. During a single day the stone giant was seen by :_____. ()
A. fifty people B. three hundred people
C. one hundred people D. two thousand people
55. At first ,the owners :_____. ()

just anyone's blood. the donor's blood has to be of a type that won't be destroyed by your blood. Blood type? What's that?

6 Remember the blood your doctor took from you? Well, some of that blood may have been used to find your blood type—A, B, AB or O. Each of us has one of these basic blood types (plus a number of subtypes). People with a certain type can receive blood of only certain other types.

7 To find your blood type, the doctor sends your blood to a laboratory. There your red cells are separated from the other parts of your blood. These cells may have certain antigens (special proteins) on their surfaces—"A" antigens and/or "B" antigens. If your red cells have "A" antigens you are type A; "B" antigens make you type B, both "A" and "B" antigens make you type AB, neither "A" nor "B" antigens makes you type O. How do you find these antigens?

8 A lab technician mixes your red blood cells with two kinds of blood serum. One contains anti-A antibodies. The other kind contains anti-B antibodies. An antibody is a substance that "attacks" a particular antigen, in this case "A" or "B" antigens.

9 The technician then looks at each mixture under a microscope to see what will happen to your red blood cells. Certain mixtures may make your red cells clump together. By finding which mixtures do this and which do not, the technician can figure out your blood type.

10 But blood type isn't the only reason to have a blood test taken. It can also check for signs of infection. How? When you have an infection, especially a serious one, the number of white blood cells soars. This is normal response of your body to an invasion of germs.

11 This time a sample of blood goes to the lab for a CBC—complete blood count. A technician will examine your blood under a microscope, counting the white in a small marked off area. If the number is much higher than it ought to be, a doctor may need to treat you to be sure the infection doesn't spread.

12 Other blood tests can determine the concentration of various chemicals in your blood or the variety and types of blood cells circulating in the blood. The information hidden in a drop of blood may lead a doctor to suggest ways to treat or avoid dangerous health conditions.

13 Was the stick in the finger or arm necessary? If protecting yourself from danger is necessary, the answer has got to be yes!

61. Which of the following statement is NOT the function of blood? ()

- A. It picks up oxygen in lungs and carries it to cells
- B. It carries waste away from the cells
- C. It carries white blood cells and antibodies
- D. It absorbs the nutrition of the food

62. A low concentration of white cells will lead to _____. ()

- A. strengthen the body's ability to fight infection
- B. a healthy body
- C. reduce the amount of red cells
- D. reduce the body's ability to fight infection

63. Which kind of blood can be transfused into the person who has blood type A? ()

- A. Type B
C. Type A
- B. Type AB
D. Type B and Type AB
64. Which kind of blood has both “ A ” antigens and “ B ” antigens ? ()
A. Type A
B. Type B
C. Type AB
D. Type O
65. When you have an infection , how does your body response ? ()
A. The number of white cells soars.
B. The number of red cells reduces.
C. The number of white cells reduces.
D. The number of red cells soars.
66. Blood tests can NOT _____. ()
A. find blood type
B. check for signs of infection
C. determine the concentration of various chemicals in blood
D. distinguish the sex of a person
67. The best information Paragraph 2 and 3 give the readers is that _____. ()
A. your blood picks up oxygen in your lungs and produce energy
B. your blood is the basic part of your body
C. your blood carries food from your stomach and small intestine to all parts of your body
D. your blood carries waste away from your cells
68. A CBC - complete blood count means _____. ()
A. counting the red cells in a small marked-off area
B. counting the white cells in a small marked-off area
C. measuring the concentration of the red cells
D. measuring the concentration of the white cells
69. Paragraph 5 to 12 can be best entitled as _____. ()
A. type for transfusion
B. meaning of blood type
C. ways of choosing a blood type
D. importance of CBC
70. Blood tests can help the doctor to _____. ()
A. choose the suitable blood for transfusion
B. treat you to be sure the infection doesn 't spread
C. suggest ways to treat , or avoid dangerous health conditions
D. All of above

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. Why does the author say that your blood is a vital part of your body ?
- 72. What is the use of white cells and antibodies ?
- 73. What is the first step to find out the blood type ?
- 74. How can the technician figure out your blood type ?
- 75. What is CBC used for ?

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. It carries white blood cells and disease fighting chemicals called antibodies to places where foreign invaders such as bacteria and viruses are causing infections.
- 77. By finding which mixtures do this and which do not , the technician can figure out your blood type.
- 78. Replace the blood as quickly as possible by giving you a transfusion of blood donated by another person.
- 79. If the number is much higher than it ought to be , the doctor may need to treat you to be sure the infection doesn 't spread.
- 80. The information hidden in a drop of blood may lead a doctor to suggest ways to treat ,or avoid dangerous health condition.

英语阅读(二)标准预测试卷(二)

本试题分三部分,第一部分为词汇,30分;第二部分为阅读理解,40分;第三部分为简答题和翻译,30分,满分100分。考试时间150分钟。全部题目用英文作答(翻译题除外),并将答案写在答题纸相应位置上,否则不计分。

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SECTION 1 VOCABULARY(30points)

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. scrabble
- 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 purposely 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. shoth 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

得 分	评卷人	复查人

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 egg specifically ,they lay very typical amnionid(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 had 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 altrusim. In altricial species ,the parents of hungry nestling 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 kara ,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 hummingbirds 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

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.

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(稀罕)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.

Denial(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.

“ You refuse ,then ?”asked Grandin.

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

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

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

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.

“ 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.

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.

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.

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.

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

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 wife and hungry children. ”

31. Although Jules Guandin 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 somewhere in the room. _____

34. All the guests agreed with the idea that they 'd better be searched to prove their innocence. _____

35. People focussed 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. _____

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

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.

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 a 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. ”

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. ”

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.

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.

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.

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 themB. seem to expect themC. entertain themD. are in hiding
42. Natives understand the language of the : ()

A. enemyB. explorersC. animalsD. drums
43. The chief was asked to : ()