

二. 单项填空 (共 15 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

16. —Will you be able to get me a ticket to the concert?
—_____. I won't let you down.
A. Think nothing of it B. Never mind C. No problem D. No way
17. As soon as the shoes that the boy wanted to buy were_____in the store, the salesgirl called him.
A. available B. possible C. present D. convenient
18. The movie,_____a poor, mountainous area where a girl works at a young age to support her family, moved us deeply.
A. being set in B. to set in C. set in D. setting in
19. This hat looks more beautiful than that one which costs almost twice_____.
A. as much B. as many C. so much D. so many
20. In the country Bhutan, weather_____vary dramatically from place to place, day to day or even within the same day.
A. can B. shall C. must D. need
21. As a language grows, new words are introduced_____, many words fall out of use.
A. unless B. so that C. while D. in case
22. A Midsummer Night's Dream_____at the Theatre Royal on 19th June, and then tours throughout Scotland.
A. opens B. is opened C. will open D. will be opened
23. —Bob isn't feeling very well today. He has caught a cold.
—Everybody seems to have_____, owing to the sudden change of weather.
A. one B. it C. that D. another
24. Jack answered all the questions with ease,_____a confident smile throughout the interview.
A. wearing B. withdrawing C. widening D. weighing
25. All the drivers have been warned that driving after drinking shall_____serious accidents.
A. bring up B. bring about C. bring in D. bring back
26. As expected, the boy who shows great_____in playing badminton has been admitted to the sport university for his talent.
A. requirement B. respect C. addition D. promise
27. I'll ask the teacher about the subjunctive mood_____I'm very puzzled about; and that's also_____most of our classmates have doubt.
A. which; what B. why; that C. which; where D. that; how
28. —How are you doing with the job hunting?
—I'm still hesitating whether to accept the position I_____at the job fair.
A. had been offered B. was offered C. offered D. had offered
29. The voyages of travelers before the 17th century show that they were not_____the sea even though they didn't have modern navigational(航海的) aids.
A. at the expense of B. at the risk of C. in the way of D. at the mercy of
30. --Where have you been, Alice? You're over an hour late.
--Yes, but_____. I was late getting off work and then I missed the bus.
A. I had no idea B. I couldn't help it C. that's not the point D. that didn't count

三. 完形填空 (共 20 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30 分)

It was a terrible day. Snow had been falling all day long, making the trip __31_. I would rather have been in my warm home than drive along on such a cold day, but I didn't have a__32__. I had to have my paper work handed in and then__33_my son.

The snow continued to fall as we drove along for the 15-mile trip back home. I slowed the car and__34__

at my son in his heavy coat as he looked_35_out of the window with a blank expression. In the__36__of the world he was looked upon as a mentally disabled child.__37__, over the years what I saw was a beautiful, kind and_38_soul. He had shown me more about love than I could have ever_39_on my own.

I slowed the car even more as we 40 a sharp curve (弯). As we rounded it I saw a shivering (颤抖的), young woman in a_41__jacket walking in the snow storm. I pulled over and let her in. She was heading for her Mom's house to visit her_42__whom she hadn't seen for months. She had experienced a lot of disappointments and_43_. Yet, she still held out hope for a new job and tried to_44_a new life for her son and herself.

I took her as_45__ as I was able to and dropped her off. She thanked me for the_46_ and I told her I wished I could have done more to help. Then as we were about to leave, my sweet son took off his coat,_47_ down the window and gave it to her. She put it on, smiled and 48 to us as we pulled out on the road.

In this world we will__49__many problems and challenges. Sometimes it seems that our entire lives are a trip down a curvy and dangerous road. Yet the power of_50_takes us straight back to a broad smooth highway.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 31. A. smooth | B. funny | C. risky | D. special |
| 32. A. change | B. chance | C. reason | D. choice |
| 33. A. call on | B. pick up | C. seek for | D. look up |
| 34. A. glanced | B. laughed | C. stared | D. shouted |
| 35. A. excitedly | B. peacefully | C. sadly | D. fearfully |
| 36. A. history | B. development | C. eyes | D. systems |
| 37. A. However | B. Therefore | C. Meanwhile | D. Besides |
| 38. A. dirty | B. sensitive | C. painful | D. merciful |
| 39. A. dreamed | B. learned | C. concluded | D. ignored |
| 40. A. expected | B. left | C. approached | D. discovered |
| 41. A. new | B. heavy | C. comfortable | D. light |
| 42. A. son | B. daughter | C. mother | D. father |
| 43. A. adventures | B. puzzles | C. tragedies | D. doubts |
| 44. A. predict | B. suffer | C. save | D. build |
| 45. A. far | B. long | C. soon | D. much |
| 46. A. money | B. coat | C. gift | D. lift |
| 47. A. burned | B. rolled | C. tore | D. shut |
| 48. A. cried | B. pointed | C. waved | D. wrote |
| 49. A. face | B. overcome | C. create | D. bear |
| 50. A. nature | B. love | C. minds | D. wills |

四. 阅读理解 (共 20 小题; 每小题 2.5 分, 满分 50 分)

A

You may be surprised to learn that one of the best steps you can take to protect your health is to step outside and spend some time in the grass, dirt and water. Our ancestors enjoyed the healing power of nature, and now scientists are starting to catch up. Researchers have documented how contact with nature can decrease mental tiredness, and enhance moods, concentration and problem-solving. Just having a view of nature has been shown to improve hospital patients' recovery and reduce illness rates. Exposure to the open air, horseback riding, hiking, camping can be helpful for a variety of health conditions in adults and children. Much of this type of research is focusing on children, and in fact an entire movement has quickly developed to connect kids with the healing power of nature.

Obesity. Rates of childhood, adult obesity and related conditions including diabetes(糖尿病) and heart disease have grown greatly in recent years, partly because of reducing the time of outdoor activities. This problem can be partly addressed by increasing the time students spend learning about nature, both in and outside the classroom. Such lessons are often more engaging to students and often lead them to become more active outside.

Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) (注意力缺失症). An exposure to ordinary natural settings in the course of common after-school and weekend activities may be widely effective in reducing attention

shortness symptoms(症状) in children. Participation in green activities helps ADHD patients keep focused and complete tasks.

Stress. Access to nature, even houseplants, can help children deal with stress.

Depression and seasonal emotional disorder. Major depression requires medical treatment, but physical activity, especially those done outdoors, can help ease symptoms. Staying in the sunshine for just a few minutes can also help supply bone-building vitamin D. Experts say that simply walking in a city park can enjoy nature's benefits.

51. According to the passage, which of the following is the most important for you to keep healthy?

- A. Healthy diet. B. Exercises. C. Outdoor activities. D. No smoking.

52. The underlined word "enhance" in Paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. improve B. add C. destroy D. control

53. From the first paragraph, what do we know?

- A. People didn't enjoy the healing power of nature until recent years.
B. Having a view of nature is the only way to improve health conditions.
C. Outdoors activities are good for people's health.
D. Researchers have found out what causes people's mental tiredness and illness.

54. The effects of outdoor activities include all of the following EXCEPT _____.

- A. helping people to control stress
B. helping children to increase the vitamin D level
C. helping people to reduce the symptoms of ADHD
D. helping scientists to believe the rates of adult obesity and the healing power of the open air

55. What would be the best title for the passage?

- A. Contact with Nature B. The Benefits of Nature to Health
C. Exposure to the Open Air D. Some Health Conditions

B

Eddie McKay, a once-forgotten pilot, is a subject of great interest to a group of history students in Canada.

It all started when Graham Broad, a professor at the University of Western Ontario, found McKay's name in a footnote in a book about university history. McKay was included in a list of university alumni (校友) who had served during the First World War, but his name was unfamiliar to Broad, a specialist in military history. Out of curiosity, Broad spent hours at the local archives (档案馆) in a fruitless search for information on McKay. Tired and discouraged, he finally gave up. On his way out, Broad's glance happened to fall on an exhibiting case showing some old newspapers. His eye was drawn to an old picture of a young man in a rugby uniform. As he read the words beside the picture, he experienced a thrilling realization. "After looking for him all day, there he was, staring up at me out of the exhibiting case," said Broad. Excited by the find, Broad asked his students to continue his search. They combed old newspapers and other materials for clues. Gradually, a picture came into view.

Captain Alfred Edwin McKay joined the British Royal Flying Corps in 1916. He downed ten enemy planes, outlived his entire squadron (中队) as a WWI flyer, spent some time as a flying instructor in England, then returned to the front, where he was eventually shot down over Belgium and killed in December 1917. But there's more to his story. "For a brief time in 1916 he was probably the most famous pilot in the world," says Broad. "He was credited with downing Oswald Boelcke, the most famous German pilot at the time." Yet, in a letter home, McKay refused to take credit, saying that Boelcke had actually crashed into another German plane.

McKay's war records were destroyed during a World War II air bombing on London—an explanation for why he was all but forgotten.

But now, thanks to the efforts of Broad and his students, a marker in McKay's memory was placed on the university grounds in November 2007. "I found my eyes filling with tears as I read the word 'deceased' (阵亡) next to his name," said Corey Everett, a student who found a picture of McKay in his uniform. "This was such a simple example of the fact that he had been a student just like us, but instead of finishing his time at Western, he chose to fight and die for his country."

56. What made Professor Broad continue his search for more information on McKay?

D. the hotel industry cares more about money than the environment

65. People who choose to stay at eco-hotels_____.

A. love to take a hike

B. have environmental awareness

C. want to live comfortably

D. enjoy the green atmosphere

D

For those who make journeys across the world, the speed of travel today has turned the countries into a series of villages. Distances between them appear no greater to a modern traveler than those which once faced men as they walked from village to village. Jet planes fly people from one end of the earth to the other, allowing them a freedom of movement undreamt of a hundred years ago.

Yet some people wonder if the revolution in travel has gone too far. A price has been paid, they say, for the conquest (征服) of time and distance. Travel is something to be enjoyed, not endured(忍受). The boat offers leisure and time enough to appreciate the ever-changing sights and sounds of a journey. A journey by train also has a special charm about it. Lakes and forests and wild, open plains sweeping past your carriage window create a grand view in which time and distance mean nothing. On board a plane, however, there is just the blank blue of the sky filling the narrow windows of the airplane. The soft lighting, in-flight films and gentle music make up the only world you know, and the hours progress slowly.

Then there is the time spent being 'processed' at a modern airport. People are conveyed like robots along walkways; baggage is weighed, tickets produced, examined and produced yet again before the passengers move to another waiting area. Journeys by rail and sea take longer, yes, but the hours devoted to being 'processed' at departure and arrival in airports are luckily absent. No wonder, then, that the modern high-speed trains are winning back passengers from the airlines.

Man, however, is now a world traveler and cannot turn his back on the airplane. The working lives of too many people depend upon it; whole new industries have been built around its design and operation. The holiday-maker, too, with limited time to spend, patiently endures the busy airports and the limited space of the flight to gain those extra hours and even days, relaxing in the sun. Speed controls people's lives; time saved, in work or play, is the important thing—or so we are told. Perhaps those first horsemen, riding free across the wild, open plains, were enjoying a better world than the one we know today. They could travel at will, and the clock was not their master.

66. What does the writer try to express in Paragraph 1?

A. Travel by plane has speeded up the growth of villages.

B. The speed of modern travel has made distances relatively short.

C. The freedom of movement has helped people realize their dreams.

D. Man has been fond of traveling rather than staying in one place.

67. How does the writer support the underlined statement in Paragraph 2?

A. By giving instructions.

B. By analyzing cause and effect.

C. By following the order of time.

D. By giving examples.

68. According to Paragraph 3, passengers are turning back to modern high-speed trains because

A. they pay less for the tickets

B. they feel safer during the travel

C. they can enjoy higher speed of travel

D. they don't have to waste time being 'processed'

69. What does the last sentence of the passage mean?

A. They could enjoy free and relaxing travel.

B. They needed the clock to tell the time.

C. They preferred traveling on horseback.

D. They could travel with their master.

70. What is the main idea of the passage?

A. Air travel benefits people and industries.

B. Train travel has some advantages over air travel.

C. Great changes have taken place in modern travel. D. The high speed of air travel is gained at a cost.

五. 阅读表达 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分)

Elizabeth Holmes was named to last year's TIME 100 list of the world's most influential people because she developed a high tech approach to blood testing. She's being compared to people like Bill Gates and Steve Jobs.

Just as Gates wanted a computer on every desk, Holmes wants a blood test in every drugstore. Her company, Theranos, has created what they call a painless, needle-free way to draw blood and test it. Instead of a needle to the arm, it's a pin prick (刺穿, 扎穿) to the finger.

At 19 years old, Holmes dropped out of Stanford University. Now, at 31, she's what lots of teenagers likely try hard to become: the youngest female billionaire in the world. Her company is now valued at close to \$10 billion. "You know, money is not what matters," Holmes said. "What matters is how well we do in trying to make people's lives better. That's why I'm doing this. That's why I work the way that I work. And that's why I love what I'm doing so much." Holmes is marketing Theranos as a faster and cheaper alternative to a process that hasn't changed meaningfully in decades.

Theranos struck a partnership with drugstore chain Walgreens to build thousands of Wellness Centers. Every center would offer a menu of blood tests — ranging from cancer to cholesterol (胆固醇) — directly to consumers. And every test, Holmes said, would cost only a small part of what Medicare pays.

Not everyone is sold just yet. Some critics argue the Theranos method doesn't extract enough blood to do all the tests it claims." Every time you create something new, there should be questions, and to me that's a sign that you've actually done something that is transformative," Holmes said.

For as much promise as those tiny samples hold, Holmes is already known as a very real and rare example of what perseverance (坚持不懈) makes possible. She was young when she decided she wanted to change the world, and at nine years old she wrote a letter explaining her dreams to her dad: "What I really want out of life is to discover something new, something that mankind didn't know was possible to do."

71. Why was Elizabeth Holmes named to last year's TIME 100 list? (no more than 15 words)

72. According to Holmes, why does she love her work so much? (no more than 15 words)

73. Who will pay for her consumers' blood tests? (no more than 3 words)

74. How do you understand the underlined sentence in Paragraph 5? (no more than 10 words)

75. What do you think of Holmes? Why? (no more than 20 words)

六. 书面表达 (满分 25 分)

76. 目前一些学生因为各种原因很少参加体育锻炼, 假定你是某学校的学生会主席李华, 为配合你校正在开展的“体育运动周”活动, 请你用英语写一封倡议书, 号召全校同学积极参加体育锻炼。内容包括:

1. 参加体育锻炼的好处。
2. 介绍一些适合学生做的体育项目。注意:
 - 1 词数不少于 100;
 - 2 可适当加入细节, 以使行文连贯;
 - 3 开头已给出, 不计入总词数。

Dear fellow students,

I am Li Hua, chairman of the Student Union.

