

Paper One 试卷一
(65 Minutes)

Part I Dialogue Completion (10 minutes, 10 points)

Directions: *In this part, there are 3 dialogues with 3 or 4 blanks, each followed by 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Fill in each blank with the choice that best suits the situation until the dialogue is complete. With Dialogue One, all the choices will have to be used. With Dialogue Two and Dialogue Three, one choice will be left unused. Mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET with a single bar through the center of the letter that indicates your choice.*

Dialogue One

FATHER: What are you going to do this evening. Jill?

JILL: I'm going to meet some friends, Dad.

FATHER: You mustn't come home late. ____ 1 ____

JILL: I can't get home so early, Dad!

JILL: ____ 2 ____

FATHER: No, you can't.

MOTHER: Jill's eighteen years old, Tom. She's not a baby. Give her the key. She always comes home early.

FATHER: Oh, all right!

FATHER: ____ 3 ____ But you mustn't come home after a quarter past eleven. Do you hear?

JILL: Yes. Dad.

JILL: Thanks, Mum.

MOTHER: ____ 4 ____ Goodbye. Enjoy yourself!

JILL: We always enjoy ourselves, Mum. Bye-bye.

- A. That's all right.
- B. Here you are.
- C. You must be home at half past ten.
- D. Can I have the key to the front door please?

Dialogue Two

A: Hi, could you tell me why there are so many red clothes in the shop? I don't like them.

B: Well, in China the colour red is often associated with happy things like joys and celebrations.

A: Do you mean people like to be in red on happy occasions?

B: Exactly so. For example, some people here wear red wedding dresses. ____ 5 ____

A: It's the opposite. In the States, red mostly represents bad things, such as danger or violence.

B: Oh, really? ____ 6 ____

A: You're quite right. I have never expected it to be so different.

B: So we should be careful in choosing colours.

A: I agree. Could you tell me more about it?

B: Once I was in South Africa. When I saw many people wearing red clothes, I thought there must be a wedding.

A: ____ 7 ____

B: To my surprise, they were holding a funeral ceremony!

A. What really happened then?

B. What about this colour in your country?

C. So the same colour may mean quite different things in different countries.

D. Because the same colour may mean quite different things in different countries.

Dialogue Three

A: Why did you run out of the room and slam the door like that?

B: I'm sorry, but I was so angry then!

A: I can understand, ____ 8 ____

B: Well, there's a long story to tell.

A: Do you mean I made a mistake?

B: To be frank, you did, I think.

A: OK. I admit, ____ 9 ____

B: The dog was sick and I didn't want to call you on your vacation, so I used the money you left and some of my own to take him to the vet.

A: I see. And can you also explain why the house was a mess?

B: I stayed and waited there all day. ____ 10 ____

A: Now, everything is clear. It's my fault.

B: I'm glad you can say that, Thank you.

A. That's why I didn't have time to clean the house.

B. but what really happened?

C. and can you explain what you did with the cash I left?

D. but can you explain what you did with the cash I left?

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes, 40 points)

Directions: *There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by 5 questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best one and mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET with a single bar through the center of the letter that indicates your choice.*

Passage One

Thousands of remedies have been proposed for hiccups(打呃), each with its enthusiastic **backers**. Some seem to work, others do not. Research into known cases indicates that if a sufferer firmly believes a particular treatment will succeed, more often than not it does. So doctors have been led to the conclusion that the cure for hiccups is at least partly psychological.

One widely held belief is that a sharp fright will end a troublesome bout of hiccups, but many people prefer just waiting for them to go away as this “cure” is often worse than the **ailment** itself.

Between 1948 and 1956 Jack O’Leary, an American, reckoned he hiccuped 160 million times. He tried 60,000 remedies, all in vain. Finally, in desperation, he prayed to St. Jude, patron of hopeless causes. His hiccuping stopped.

Another victim was Heinz Isecke, a 55-year-old British plumber(管子工), who hiccuped for eight months after an operation in November 1973. Suggestions poured in to him from all over the world. He tried them all, without success. Doctors, alarmed by his failing strength, operated again. Still the hiccups went on.

Eventually, in despair, Heinz drank a “secret” herbal mixture sent by an anonymous donor. By the evening of that day his hiccups had gone. Was it the mixture, or his faith in it, that cured him? As yet, no one can say.

11. The synonym of **ailment** in paragraph 2 is _____.
- A. illness B. cancer C. infection D. condition
12. Doctors believe that the cure for hiccups is at least partly psychological because _____.
- A. St. Jude, patron of hopeless causes, did help Jack O’Leary stop his hiccuping
- B. some psychological treatments did work effectively
- C. evidence shows that a particular treatment in which a sufferer strongly believes will often succeed
- D. “secret” herbal mixtures could produce a miraculous effect on sufferers
13. The word “**backers**” in the first sentence means _____.
- A. “users” B. “advocates”
- C. “supporters” D. “followers”
14. Which of the following is NOT true?
- A. Though a sharp fright is widely believed to be able to cure hiccups, many people shy away from this “cure.”
- B. Jack O’Leary managed to stop his hiccups after he tried 60,000 remedies.
- C. Heinz’s hiccups started in 1973 after an operation.
- D. It was a “secret” herbal mixture that finally cured Heinz’s hiccups.
15. It can be inferred from the passage that the best cure for hiccups _____.
- A. has already been found
- B. is yet to be found
- C. will never be found
- D. is from a psychologist

Passage Two

It is curious how often sympathy for the old and infirm takes a form which actually humiliates them. Their friends, or mere acquaintances, wishing to show good will, paw them, sometimes leaning forward to rearrange their neckwear, pulling at their shawl, touching their hair or patting their faces — things they would never presume to do, unasked, to one of their contemporaries.

An equally humiliating habit of many people who are quite unconscious of being rude is to talk about old people in front of them, as if they were not there, discussing their health, or making playful remarks on the lines of “Well, nurse, has she been a good girl today?”

It is now universally accepted that children should be encouraged to do as much as they can for themselves in order to develop their brains and muscles, but so few people today seem to have time to allow the elderly the same means of keeping their minds and muscles active. With what they believe to be unselfish kindness they perform innumerable services for them that they would be much better left to do, even with a struggle, for themselves.

Convenient flats, well-run homes, “motherly” visitors, or organized entertainments cannot make up for the fundamental need which must be satisfied—the need to retain to the end of life human dignity and the respect of one’s fellows.

16. Many people are not aware that it is rather rude to _____.
- A. talk casually about old people in front of them as if they were not there
 - B. pat old people in their face
 - C. rearrange the neckwear for the old
 - D. pull at old people’s shawls
17. According to the passage the old would very much like to _____.
- A. keep themselves to themselves
 - B. live in comfortable and well-furnished flats
 - C. keep human dignity
 - D. get unselfish help from their friends and relatives
18. The author suggests that _____.
- A. too much sympathy will inevitably humiliate the old
 - B. kindness and unselfish help are not necessarily what the old need
 - C. the old should be left to do all they can by themselves
 - D. to the old, the friends’ and relatives’ respect is, at least, as important as their concern
19. If the old are left to do as much as they can for themselves, _____.
- A. they may keep human dignity and enjoy the respect of the fellows
 - B. they won’t feel hurt or humiliated
 - C. they will be able to develop their brains and muscles
 - D. they will be able to keep their minds and muscles active
20. It can safely be concluded from the passage that _____ is what the old value most.

- A. retention of human dignity
- B. sincere concern
- C. genuine generosity
- D. timely service

Passage Three

Children are a relatively modern invention. Until a few hundred years ago they did not exist. In medieval and Renaissance painting you see pint-sized men and women, wearing grown-up clothes and grown-up expressions, performing grown-up tasks. Children did not exist because the family as we know it had not evolved.

Children today not only exist; they have taken over, in no place more than in America, and at no time more than now. It is always Kids' Country here. Our civilization is child-centered, child-obsessed. A kid's body is our physical ideal. In Kids' Country we do not permit middle-age. Thirty is promoted over 50, but 30 knows that soon his time to be overtaken will come.

We are the first society in which parents expect to learn from their children. Such a topsy-turvy(颠倒的) situation has come about at least in part because, unlike the rest of the world, ours is an immigrant society, and for immigrants the only hope is in the kids. In the Old Country, that is, Europe, hope was in the father, and how much wealth he could accumulate and pass along to his children. In the growth pattern of America and its ever-expanding frontier, the young man was ever advised to GO WEST; the father was ever inheriting from his son. Kids' Country may be the inevitable result.

Kids' Country is not all bad. America is the greatest country in the world to grow up in because it is Kids' Country. We not only wear kids' clothes and eat kids' food; we dream kids' dreams and make them come true. It was, after all, a boy's game to go to the moon.

If in the old days children did not exist, it seems equally true today that adults, as a class, have begun to disappear, condemning all of us to remain boys and girls forever, jogging and doing push-ups against eternity.

21. The author uses the example of the Renaissance painting to show that _____.
- A. adults showed less concern for children than we do now
 - B. adults were smaller and thinner at that time, but they still had lots of work to do
 - C. children looked and acted like adults at that time
 - D. children were not permitted to appear in family paintings at that time
22. In the third paragraph, "the Old Country" is contrasted with America _____.
- A. to show differences in family size
 - B. to show differences in attitudes towards family relations
 - C. to show two kinds of geography
 - D. to show two different kinds of economic relations between generations
23. Going to the moon is an example of _____.
- A. America's dreams and creativity
 - B. America's childish and queer behavior

- C. why America hasn't grown up
 - D. why America is considered the greatest country in the world
24. According to the passage, which of the following is true?
- A. It is very difficult for the middle-aged to live in America.
 - B. America is Kids' Country because the majority of the American population are children.
 - C. Kids' Country was taking shape in America when immigrants poured into the country.
 - D. America is more of Kids' Country than any other countries in the world.
25. By saying "condemning all of us to remain boys and girls forever, jogging and doing push-ups against eternity", the author means that _____.
- A. she thinks people shouldn't be so concerned about physical fitness
 - B. she feels too old and tired to do such hard exercise
 - C. American society is overemphasizing youth and physical appearance
 - D. what happened to children centuries ago may occur to adults in America soon

Passage Four

In the same way that a child must be able to move his arms and legs before he can learn to walk, the child must physiologically be capable of producing and experiencing particular emotions before these emotions can be modified through learning. Psychologists have found that there are two basic processes by which learning takes place. One kind of learning is called "classical conditioning." This occurs when one event or stimulus is consistently paired with, or followed by, a reward or punishment. It is through classical conditioning that a child learns to associate his mother's face and voice with happiness and love, for he learns that this person provides food and comfort. Negative emotions are learned in a similar fashion.

The second kind of learning is called "operant conditioning." This occurs when an individual learns to do things that produce rewards in his environment and learns not to do things that produce punishments. For example, if a mother always attends to her baby when he cries and cuddles him until he is quiet, she may teach him that if he cries he will get attention from mother. Thus, the baby will learn to increase his crying in order to have his mother more.

Every day, we grow and have new experiences. We constantly learn by reading, watching television, interacting with other people, and so forth. This learning affects out emotions. Why is it that we learn to like some people and dislike others? If a person is nice to us, cares about us, we learn to associate this person with positive feelings, such as joy, happiness, and friendliness. On the other hand, if a person is mean to us, does not care about us, and even deliberately does things to harm us, we learn to associate this person with negative feelings, such as unhappiness, discomfort, and anger.

26. The author's main purpose in writing the passage is to _____.
- A. teach children how to learn to produce and experience certain emotions
 - B. give the general reader an account of two basic kinds of learning

- C. give parents some advice on how to modify their children's emotions through learning
- D. discuss with psychologists how positive and negative feelings are produced
27. If your jokes often find a ready echo in a person, you will learn through _____ that telling jokes to this person is fun, and you will try with greater efforts to be humorous in his presence.
- A. classical conditioning
- B. operant conditioning
- C. neither of them
- D. some other sorts of conditioning
28. If a child is bitten or startled several times by a dog, he may learn to associate furry animals with pain or startle and thus develop a fear of furry animals. This is a typical example of learning through _____.
- A. classical conditioning
- B. operant conditioning
- C. both of them
- D. neither of them
29. In the third paragraph, the author is _____.
- A. discussing how we grow and have new experiences very day
- B. talking about learning to modify emotions through operant conditioning
- C. concentrating on learning by reading, watching television, interacting with people, and so on
- D. using examples to further illustrate learning through classical conditioning
30. In the following paragraphs the author will most probably go on to discuss _____.
- A. definitions of positive feelings and negative feelings
- B. the third kind of learning
- C. further examples of learning through operant conditioning
- D. none of the above

Part III Vocabulary and Structure (20 minutes, 20 points)

Directions: *There are 20 incomplete sentences in this section. For each sentence there are 4 choices marked A, B, C, and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET with a single bar through the center of the letter that indicates your choice.*

31. I _____ watching this program because it is very interesting.
- A. amuse B. please C. delight D. enjoy
32. The clock _____ and we realized it was two o'clock.
- A. hit B. struck C. rang D. sounded
33. I say! Have you _____ a single word I've been saying to you?
- A. taken in B. taken up C. taken over D. taken off
34. Don't _____ that guy. He wants to play the game, too.
- A. leave B. leave off C. leave out D. leave alone
35. Many American women are making _____ themselves in the business world.
- A. a name of B. a name for C. a name with D. a name out of
36. I wandered through the cool _____ of the forest trees.

- A. shadow B. darkness C. freshness D. shade
37. The lad spent seven years as _____ to a master-builder so that he might learn the trade.
A. applicant B. apprentice C. learner D. student
38. The two countries will restore full diplomatic relations now that they have _____ their long-standing border dispute.
A. settled B. dissolved C. concluded D. tackled
39. _____ of cattle could be grazed on these fertile plains.
A. Swarms B. Flocks C. Herd D. Packs
40. I have a number of _____ to make about the management of the hotel.
A. claims B. accusations C. complaints D. grumbles
41. He's a very naughty boy and is always in _____ for his mischief.
A. difficulty B. misery C. punishment D. trouble
42. _____, he'll make a first-class tennis player.
A. Giving time B. To give time
C. Given time D. Being given time
43. Her parents insisted that she _____ until she finished her degree.
A. stayed B. stays C. stay D. would stay
44. The meeting was to _____ at ten o'clock, but the chairman had not turned up by eleven o'clock.
A. start B. have started C. be starting D. be started
45. It was _____ that he couldn't finish it alone.
A. a so difficult job B. such a difficult job
C. so a difficult job D. such difficult a job
46. She grabbed me _____ and pulled me onto the bus.
A. by the arm B. by an arm
C. on the arm D. with the arm
47. Mr. Johnson, together with his wife and two daughters, _____ to arrive on the evening flight.
A. are going B. are C. is D. will
48. We have to consider what to do in situations _____ there are many people involved.
A. if B. that C. when D. where
49. I should like to be invited, too, but I did not _____.
A. expect B. expect to
C. expect to be D. expect to be so
50. Most people come to realize that it is about time the government _____ further measures to control the population.
A. must take B. took C. takes D. is taking

(55 minutes)

Part IV Translation (25 minutes, 15 points)

Directions: *Translate the following passage into Chinese and put your translation on the ANSWER SHEET.*

To be really happy and really safe, one ought to have at least two or three hobbies, and they must all be real. It is no use starting late in life to say: "I will take an interest in this or that." Such an attempt only aggravates the strain of mental effort. A man may acquire great knowledge of topics unconnected with his daily work, and yet hardly get any benefit or relief. It is no use doing what you like; you have got to like what you do. Broadly speaking, human being may be divided into three classes: those who are toiled to death, those who are worried to death, and those who are bored to death. It is no use offering the manual laborer, tired out with a hard week's sweat and effort, the chance of playing a game of football or baseball on Saturday afternoon. It is no use inviting the politician or the professional or business man, who has been working or worrying about serious things for six days, to work or worry about trifling things at the weekend.

Part V Writing (30 minutes, 15 points)

Directions: *You are to write in no less than 100 words on the topic "Teenage Smoking Soars" You could base your composition on the Chinese outline given below. Write your composition on the ANSWER SHEET.*

- 1、近些年来越来越多青少年吸烟，尤其是许多女孩子也开始吸烟了。
- 2、分析这种现象形成的原因。
- 3、我的建议。