

(X) 6. If _____ successfully, the plan will dramatically improve the water quality in Shanghai.

- a. to carry out
- b. carrying out
- c. carry out
- (d) carried out

() 7. Just because he failed once, it does not _____ that he will fail every time.

- a. follow
- b. appear
- (c) seem
- d. happen

() 8. I drop in to see if I can be _____ any assistance to you.

- a. with
- (c) of
- b. at
- d. in

() 9. Our teacher told us that it was as important to respect others as _____ by others.

- a. to respect
- (b) to be respected
- c. respected
- d. being respected

AS + a. + (to) as + (to) being being

() 10. The old man was so kind that he could be _____ a murder.

- (a) almost all but
- b. nothing but
- (c) anything but
- d. something but

() 11. Rome is an old city that _____ in architectural masterpieces.

- a. consists
- (c) abounds
- b. turns
- d. booms

() 12. The company is in serious financial difficulty. In order to _____ it through, all the departments are required to keep down the non-productive expenditure.

- (a) pull
- b. lead to
- c. pass through
- d. carry through

() 13. The newly-built 30-story hotel _____ all the other buildings in the town.

- a. depresses
- b. deserts
- (c) dwarfs
- d. departs

de- 表示除去, 向下, 减少, 降低

() 14. We no longer believe what he said, because he always gave us a _____ account of what had happened.

distinct 清楚的
distinguish v. 辨别
-guished 显著的,杰出的

- a. distinctive 特殊的,独特的
- b. distorted 歪曲的,扭曲的
- c. credulous 轻信的
- d. misled 误导

() 15. The judge asked the witness to give evidence _____ to the case.

- a. contrary 跟...相反
- b. superior to 比...优越
- c. equivalent to 跟...相等
- d. relevant 有关的

() 16. Foreign investment in recent years has _____ the growth of the local economy.

- a. accelerated 当地使...加速
- b. risen 上升(自)
- c. raised 提高(他)
- d. driven 驱动

() 17. A tiny fishing boat was _____ slowly along the river.

float 漂浮

- a. drifting 漂流
- b. dripping 滴
- c. dropping 掉,降,滴,扔
- d. dumping 倾泻,倾销

() 18. His high income enables him to _____ his interest in photography.

- a. encounter 遭遇
- b. conclude 总结
- c. pursue 追求(理想...)
- d. appreciate 欣赏,感谢

() 19. Henry gave up the job with the company, where his abilities were not _____.

creation (n.)
creative (a.)

- a. created 创造
- b. accepted 接受
- c. commented 评论
- d. appreciated 欣赏

() 20. Frank told me that his offer of help was _____.

- a. refused 拒绝
- b. denied 否认
- c. declined 婉拒
- d. rejected 拒绝接受,丢弃

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my suggestion.
be ~ for the army. 被拒绝入伍
~ the bad apple. (因)不好而同归于尽

II. Cloze: 20%

In the nineteenth century Charles Dickens, the English novelist, wrote excitedly
the (1) a stage-coach(四轮马车), pulled along by a team of horses, that could
move (2) more than twenty miles of road within sixty minutes. To us in the
C.P.P.P.P.

twentieth century, in ^{that} ~~which~~ (3) man is able to move and to communicate with such rapidity, the ^{movement} ~~function~~ (4) of the stage-coach seems no speed at all. Aeroplanes fly many hundreds of miles in an hour, express trains ^{achieve} ~~achieve~~ (5) four times the speed of the stage-coach; and even without ^{machines} ~~machines~~ (6), we can, by wireless or telegraph, communicate within seconds with people on ^{the} ~~other~~ (7) side of the globe.

The ~~advantages~~ (8) of these increased speeds are numerous. ^{Traveling} ~~Business~~ men (9), say, from Europe to America or to the Far East can save much time, ^{making} ~~making~~ (10) a journey that would once have taken weeks ^{takes} ~~takes~~ (11) now, by air, only twenty-four hours. Fruit, vegetables and other goods that would decay (腐烂) ~~in~~ (12) a long, slow journey can now be safely sent to far-distant places. Members of one family ^{separated from} ~~separated from~~ (13) each other by vast distances can have ^{conversations} ~~conversations~~ with each other by telephone ^{as} ~~as~~ (14) if they were all sitting in the same room.

Not all the ^{effects} ~~effects~~ of speed, however, are ^{beneficial} ~~beneficial~~ (15). People who are in the habit of using a motor car ^{whenever} ~~whenever~~ (16) they want to move half a mile become physically lazy and lose the ^{habit} ~~habit~~ (17) of enjoying a vigorous walk. Those who travel through a country at eighty miles an hour do not see much of the life of that country, of its people and animals and plants, as they flash ^{away} ~~away~~ (18). They become so ^{anxious} ~~anxious~~ about moving quickly from one place to another that they are ^{no longer} ~~no longer~~ (19) able to relax and enjoy a ^{leisure} ~~leisure~~ (20) journey.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. a. for | b. in | c. at | d. of |
| 2. a. discover | b. cover | c. move | d. pull |
| 3. a. which | b. that | c. what | d. it |
| 4. a. movement | b. speed | c. travel | d. running |
| 5. a. agree | b. act | c. achieve | d. affect |
| 6. a. talking | b. racing | c. speaking | d. moving |
| 7. a. the other | b. another | c. other | d. the another |
| 8. a. agreements | b. disagreements | c. advantages | d. disadvantages |
| 9. a. traveling men | b. men traveling | c. traveled men | d. men traveled |
| 10. a. for | b. on | c. in | d. during |
| 11. a. makes | b. has | c. happens | d. takes |
| 12. a. from | b. on | c. about | d. down |
| 13. a. separating from | b. from separating | c. separated from | d. from separated |
| 14. a. as easily as | b. as eagerly as | c. as firmly as | d. as quietly as |
| 15. a. benefit | b. beneficent | c. beneficial | d. beneficially |
| 16. a. whatever | b. whenever | c. however | d. wherever |
| 17. a. speed | b. journey | c. habit | d. power |
| 18. a. passed | b. past | c. away | d. apart |
| 19. a. no longer | b. for ever | c. at all | d. no doubt |
| 20. a. leisure | b. friendly | c. quick | d. leisurely |

Handwritten notes and corrections at the bottom right of the page.

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III. Reading Comprehension: 30%

Passage One

The human life span (寿命) has not yet ^{增加} increased significantly for thousands of years: for most people fourscore years and ten is still the upper limit. What has changed, at least in the developed countries, is the average expectation of life. Improvements in the conditions of life and advances in medicine, particularly in the control of the infections, have simply allowed more people to reach the limit of what appears to be a fixed life span. Even if all the major causes of death today were eliminated (消除), the length of human life would still be fixed at 90 or 100 years. The reason is that although death may result from cardiovascular (心血管的) disease or cancer, those conditions arise from the normal age-related quality loss of the arterial (动脉的) walls or of the immune system. The fundamental cause of death in the later years is the body's increased exposure to disease or accident owing to the unyielding (必然的) decline in its peak functional capacity from age 30 on. Bernard L. Strehler of the University of Southern California has estimated that the loss of functional capacity after age 30 is about 8 percent per year. Moreover, in 1825 the English actuary (保险统计员) Benjamin Compertz discovered that the likelihood of dying doubles every eight years after about age 30. What causes this natural decline? Is it possible that it could be stopped or even turned in the opposite direction?

- () 1. According to the passage, the aged mainly die of _____.
- a. cardiovascular disease b. unyielding cancer
c. heart disease d. the loss of functional capacity
- () 2. The author's intention in this passage seems to _____.
- a. give the reader an informative description of aging
b. encourage the reader to go on doing research
c. advise the reader to be optimistic
d. entertain the reader
- () 3. There are advances in medicine and improvements in living conditions _____.
- a. so life span has greatly exceeded fourscore years and ten
b. with the result that more people can live longer than 100
c. thus the length of human life has been greatly increased
d. but the upper limit of life span remains approximately the same
- () 4. The passage is mainly concerned with _____.
- a. the life expectation
b. the functional capacity of cells
c. the human aging
d. the major causes of death

- ()5. In Line 2, fourscore years and ten is _____.
 a. 100 b. 90 c. 70 d. 30

Passage Two

Reading is not the only way to acquire knowledge of preceding work. There is another large reservoir which may be called experience, and the college student will find that every craftsman has something he can teach and will generally teach gladly to any college student who does not look down upon them with ill-hidden contempt(轻蔑). The information from these quarters differs from that in textbooks and papers chiefly in that its theoretical part – the explanations of why things happen – is frequently quite strange. But the demonstration and report of what happens, and how it happens, are sound even if the reports are in completely unscientific terms. Presently the college student will learn, in this case also, what to accept and what to reject. One important thing for a college student to remember is that if Aristotle could talk to the fisherman, so can he.

Another source of knowledge is the vast store of traditional practices handed down from father to son, or mother to daughter, of old country customs, of folklore. All this is very difficult for a college student to explore, for much knowledge and personal experience is needed here to separate good plants from wild weeds. The college student should learn to realize and remember how much of real value science has found in this wide, confused wilderness and how often scientific discoveries turned out to be rediscoveries of what had existed in this wilderness long ago.

- ()6. In Line 17, the phrase “this wide, confused wilderness” refers to _____.
 a. personal experience
 b. wild weeds among good plants
 c. the information from the parents
 d. the vast store of traditional practices
- ()7. Which of the following statements is supported by the passage?
 a. The college students have trouble separating good plants from wild weeds.
 b. Craftsmen’s experience is usually unscientific
 c. The college students with contempt for craftsmen will receive no instructions from them.
 d. Traditional practices are as important as experience for the college students.
- ()8. From this passage we can conclude that _____.
 a. we’ll invite the craftsman to teach in the college
 b. schools and books are not the only access(途径)to knowledge
 c. scientific discoveries are based on personal experience
 d. discoveries and rediscoveries are the most important source of knowledge for a college student.

- ()9. The author advises the college students to _____.
- be ill-hidden towards the craftsman
 - be patient in helping the craftsman
 - learn the craftsman's experience with a critical eye
 - obtain the craftsman's experience without rejection
- ()10. The main idea of the passage is about _____.
- what to learn from the parents
 - how to acquire knowledge
 - why to learn craftsman
 - how to deal with experience

Passage Three

Influenza(流感) has been with us a long, long time. According to some Greek writers, the outbreak of 412 B.C. was of influenza. The same has been suggested of the sickness that swept through the Greek army attacking Syracuse in 395 B.C. Flu is a disease that moves most quickly among people living in crowded conditions, hence it is likely to attack armies.

In April 1918 flu broke out among American troops stationed in France. It quickly spread through all the armies but caused relatively few deaths. Four months later, however, a second outbreak started which killed not only the old and already sick but also healthy young adults. It went through every country in the world, brought the life of whole countries to a stop. Before the outbreak ended, it had killed at least 15 million people.

The 1918 outbreak was never controlled. It simply burned itself out after taking a great number of human lives. Before man could have done much to lessen the effect of such an outbreak he would have had to find the influenza virus so that vaccine(疫苗) could be developed. It would also help to have an international reporting system so that countries threatened with the disease could prepare to defend themselves.

The first big advance was made in 1933, when a team of British doctors found the type A influenza virus. In 1940 a doctor of the United States found type B. Later type C was found, along with many sub-groups of type A and B. Vaccines were prepared and used widely by the armies during the Second World War to prevent outbreaks.

The flu virus(病毒) proved trickier than most. A vaccine good against one type gave no protection against another. Indeed type A virus changes its nature so quickly that a perfectly good vaccine may lose its value because of the change. This increases the need for speedy discovery of flu outbreaks, so that stocks of the right vaccine can be prepared quickly after an outbreak. Starting such a warning system was one of the first things done by the World Health Organization.

- () 11. Influenza has been known _____.
- a. for about 395 years
 - b. since before the time of Christ
 - c. for about a thousand years
 - d. for about 412 years
- () 12. Flu spreads most quickly _____.
- a. in cold weather
 - b. among people living close together
 - c. in dirty quarters of a city
 - d. among Asians
- () 13. One reason that the flu outbreak of 1918 could not be controlled was that _____.
- a. the virus could not be found and vaccine developed
 - b. people would not follow the doctor's advice
 - c. doctors were not interested in it at first
 - d. it was caught by mostly old and sick people
- () 14. An important way of protecting people from flu during the 1918 outbreak would have been _____.
- a. a good international reporting system
 - b. a warmer climate
 - c. a better medical insurance system
 - d. a group of better trained doctors
- () 15. Flu vaccines are different from other vaccines in that _____.
- a. they are widely used by armies
 - b. they were first developed by army doctors
 - c. they are good for only one type of the disease
 - d. they change their nature quickly

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IV. Writing: 20%

For this part, you are to write a passage in about 140 words entitled "Man and Nature".
