

- A. he is entering which lane B. which lane he is entering
 C. is he entering which lane D. which lane is he entering
38. Wind power is an ancient source of energy _____ we may return in the near future.
 A. on which B. by which C. to which D. from which
39. _____ our manage objects to Tom's joining the club, we shall accept him as a member.
 A. Until B. Unless C. If D. After
40. Thai is the only way we can imagine _____ the overuse of water in students' bathrooms.
 A. reducing B. to reduce C. reduced D. reduce

Section B

Directions: Complete the following passage by using the words in the box. Each word can only be used once. Note that there is one word more than you need.

A. additional	B. producing	C. regular	D. predicted	E. identified
E atmosphere	G. matched	H. reducing	I. carried	J. increase

Forests in the northern half of the globe could be growing faster now than they were 200 years ago as a result of climate change, according to a study of trees in eastern America. The trees appear to have faster growth rates due to longer growing seasons and higher concentrations (浓度) of carbon dioxide in the ___41__ .

Geoffrey Parker, a scientist at the Smithsonian Environmental Research Centre in Edgewater, Maryland, said that the increase ha the rate of growth was unexpected and might be 42 to the higher temperatures and longer growing seasons documented in the region. The growth may also be influenced by the significant 43 in atmospheric CO₂,he said. "We made a list of reasons these forests could be growing faster and then excluded half of them," Dr Parker said. Their study suggests that northern forests may become increasingly important in 44 the influence of man-made CO₂ on the climate.

Dr Parker and his colleagues have 45 out a detailed record of the trees on a(n) 46 basis since 1987. They calculated that due to the global warming the forest is producing 47 tons of wood each year.

The scientists 48 the land with trees at different stages of growth and found that both young and old trees were showing increased growth rate. More than 90 per cent of the tree groups had grown by between two and four times faster than the scientists had 49 from estimates of the long-term rates of growth.

III. Reading Comprehension

Section A

Directions: For each blank in the following passage there are four words or phrases marked A,B, C and D. Fill in each blank with the word or phrase that best fits the context.

The first attempt of even the most talented artists, musicians, and writers is seldom a masterpiece, If you consider your drafts as dress rehearsals (彩排), or tryouts, revising will seem a natural part of the writing 50 .

What is the purpose of the dress rehearsals and the out-of-town previews that many Broadway shows go through? The answer is adding, deleting, replacing, reordering, 51 revising. Andrew Lloyd Webber's musical Phantom of the Opera underwent such a process.

When Lloyd Webber began writing in 1984, he had in mind a funny, exciting

production. However, when Phantom opened in London in 1986, the audience saw a moving psychological love story set to music. The musical had. 52 several revisions due, in part, to problems with costuming and makeup (戏服和化妆). For instance, Lloyd Webber 53 some of the music because the Phantom's makeup prevented the actor from singing certain sounds.

When you revise, you change aspects of your work in 54 to your evolving purpose, or to include 55 ideas or newly discovered information.

Revision is not just an afterthought that gets only as much time as you have at the end of an assignment. 56, it is a major stage of the writing process, and writers revise every step of the way. Even your decision to 57 topics while prewriting is a type of revising. However, don't make the mistake of skipping the revision stage that follows 58. Always make time to become your own 59 and view your dress rehearsal, so to speak. Reviewing your work in this way can give you 60 new ideas.

Revising involves 61 the effectiveness and appropriateness of all aspects of your writing, making your purpose more clearly, and refocusing or developing the facts and ideas you present. When you revise, ask yourself the following questions, keeping in mind the audience for whom you are writing: Is my main idea or purpose 62 throughout my draft? Do I ever lose sight of my purpose? Have I given my readers all of the 63 that is, facts, opinions, inferences -- that they need in order to understand my main idea? Finally, have I included too many 64 details that may confuse readers?

- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 50. A. technique | B. style | C. process | D. career |
| 51. A. in particular | B. as a result | C. for example | D. in other words |
| 52. A. undergone | B. skipped | C. rejected | D. replaced |
| 53. A. rewrote | B. released | C. recorded | D. reserved |
| 54. A. addition | B. response | C. opposition | D. contrast |
| 55. A. fixed | B. ambitious | C. familiar | D. fresh |
| 56. A. However | B. Moreover | C. Instead | D. Therefore |
| 57. A. discuss | B. switch | C. exhaust | D. cover |
| 58. A. drafting | B. rearranging | C. performing | D. training |
| 59. A. director | B. master | C. audience | D. visitor |
| 60. A. personal | B. valuable | C. basic | D. delicate |
| 61. A. mixing | B. weakening | C. maintaining | D. assessing |
| 62. A. amazing | B. bright | C. unique | D. clear |
| 63. A. angles | B. evidence | C. information | D. hints |
| 64. A. unnecessary | B. uninteresting | C. concrete | D. final |

Section B

Directions: Read the following three passages. Each passage is followed by several questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that fits best according to the information given in the passage you have just read.

(A)

The elephant was lying heavily on its side, fast asleep. A few dogs started barking at it. The elephant woke up in a terrible anger: it chased the dogs into the village where they ran for safety. That didn't stop the elephant. It destroyed a dozen houses and injured several people. The villagers were scared and angry. Then someone suggested calling Parbati, the elephant princess.

Parbati Barua's father was a hunter of tigers and an elephant tamer. He taught Parbati to ride an elephant before she could even walk. He also taught her the dangerous art of the elephant round-up -- how to catch wild elephants.

Parbati hasn't always lived in the jungle. After a happy childhood hunting with her father, she was sent to boarding school in the city. But Parbati never got used to being there and many years later she went back to her old life. "Life in the city is too dull. Catching elephants is an adventure and the excitement lasts for days after the chase," she says.

But Parbati doesn't catch elephants just for fun. "My work," she says, "is to rescue man from the elephants, and to keep the elephants safe from man." And this is exactly what Parbati has been doing for many years. Increasingly, the Indian elephant is angry: for many years, illegal hunters have attacked it and its home in the jungle has been reduced to small pieces of land. It is now fighting back. Whenever wild elephants enter a tea garden or a village, Parbati is called to guide the animals back to the jungle before they can kill.

The work of an elephant tamer also involves love and devotion. A good elephant tamer will spend hours a day singing love songs to a newly captured elephant. "Eventually they grow to love their tamers and never forget them. They are also more loyal than humans," she said, as she climbed up one of her elephants and sat on the giant, happy animal. An elephant princess indeed!

65. For Parbati, catching elephants is mainly to _____.
- A. get long lasting excitement B. keep both man and elephants safe
C. send them back to the jungle D. make the angry elephants tame
66. Before Parbati studied in a boarding school, _____.
- A. she spent her time hunting with her father
B. she learned how to sing love songs
C. she had already been called an elephant princess
D. she was taught how to hunt tigers
67. Indian elephants are getting increasingly angry and they revenge because _____.
- A. they are caught and sent for heavy work
B. illegal hunters capture them and kill them
C. they are attacked and their land gets limited
D. dogs often bark at them and chase them
68. The passage starts with an elephant story in order to explain that in India _____.
- A. people easily fall victim to elephants' attacks
B. the man-elephant relationship is getting worse
C. elephant tamers are in short supply
D. dogs are as powerful as elephants

(B)

The following card includes a brief summary and a short assessment of a research paper. It can provide a guide for further reading on the topic.

Trevor, C. O., Lansford, B. and Black, J. W., 2004, "Employee turnover (人事变更) and job performance: monitoring the influences of salary growth and promotion", Journal of Armchair Psychology, vol. 113, no.1, pp. 56-64.

In this article Trevor et al. review the influences of pay and job opportunities in respect of job performance, turnover rates and employees' job attitude. The authors use data gained through organizational surveys of blue-chip companies in Vancouver, Canada to try to identify the main cause of employee turnover and whether it is linked to salary growth. Their research focuses on assessing a range of pay structures such as pay for performance and organizational reward plans. The article is useful as Trevor et al. suggest that there are numerous reasons for employee turnover and a variety of differences in employees' job attitude and performance. The main limitation of the article is that the survey sample was restricted to mid-level management, thus the authors indicate that further, more extensive research needs to be undertaken to develop a more in-depth understanding of employee turnover and job performance. As this article was published in a

69. The research paper published is primarily concerned with_____
- A. the way of preventing employee turnover
 - B. methods of improving employee performance
 - C. factors affecting employee turnover and performance
 - D. pay structures based on employee performance
70. As is mentioned in the card, the limitation of the research paper mainly lies in that_____.
- A. the data analysis is hardly reliable
 - B. the research sample is not wide enough
 - C. the findings are of no practical value
 - D. the research method is out-of-date
71. Who might be most interested in this piece of information?
- A. Job hunters.
 - B. Employees in blue-chip companies.
 - C. Mid-level managers.
 - D. Researchers on employee turnover.

(C)

The 2012 London Olympics had enough problems to worry about. But one more has just been added - a communications blackout caused by solar storms.

After a period of calm within the Sun, scientists have detected the signs of a fresh cycle of sunspots that could peak in 2012, just in time for the arrival of the Olympic torch in London.

Now scientists believe that this peak could result in vast solar explosions that could throw billions of tons of charged matter towards the Earth, causing strong solar storms that could jam the telecommunications satellites and interact links sending five Olympic broadcast from London.

"The Sun's activity has a strong influence on the Earth. The Olympics could be in the

middle of the next solar maximum which could affect the functions of communications satellites," said Professor Richard Harrison, head of space physics at the Rutherford Appleton Laboratory in Oxfordshire.

At the peak of the cycle, violent outbursts called coronal *mass ejections* (日冕物质抛射) occur in the Sun's atmosphere, throwing out great quantities of electrically-charged matter. "A coronal mass ejection can carry a billion tons of solar material into space at over a million kilometres per hour. Such events can expose astronauts to a deadly amount, can disable satellites, cause power failures on Earth and disturb communications," Professor Harrison added. The risk is greatest during a solar maximum when there is the greatest number of sunspots.

Next week in America, NASA is scheduled to launch a satellite for monitoring solar activity called the Solar Dynamics Observatory (SDO), which will take images of the Sun that are 10 times clearer than the most advanced televisions available.

The Rutherford Appleton Laboratory helped to make the high-tech cameras that will capture images of the solar flares (太阳耀斑) and explosions as they occur.

Professor Richard Hold away, the lab's director, said that the SDO should be able to provide early warning of a solar flare or explosion big enough to affect satellite communications on Earth "If we have advance warning, we'll be able to reduce the damage. What you don't want is things switching off for a week with no idea of what's caused the problem," he said.

72. The phrase "**communications blackout**" in paragraph 1 most probably refers to _____ during the 2012 Olympics.
- A. the extinguishing of the Olympic torch
 - B. the collapse of broadcasting systems
 - C. the transportation breakdown in London
 - D. the destruction of weather satellites
73. What can be inferred about the solar activity described in the passage?
- A. The most fatal matter from the corona falls onto Earth.
 - B. The solar storm peak occurs in the middle of each cycle.
 - C. It takes several seconds for the charged matter to reach Earth.
 - D. The number of sunspots declines after coronal mass ejections.
74. According to the passage, NASA will launch a satellite to _____
- A. take images of the solar system
 - B. provide early warning of thunderstorms
 - C. keep track of solar activities
 - D. improve the communications on Earth
75. Which of the following might be the best title of the passage?
- A. Solar Storms: An Invisible Killer
 - B. Solar Storms: Earth Environment in Danger

- C. Solar Storms: Threatening the Human Race
- D. Solar Storms: Human Activities to Be Troubled

Section C

Directions: Read the following text and choose the most suitable heading from A-F for each paragraph. There is one extra heading which you do not need.

- A. Drug overuse and its consequence
- B. The problem of drug overuse in America
- C. Benefits of medicine and its wise use
- D Female drug overuse with reference to that of males
- E Misuse of medicine among the young generation
- F. Improper use of medicine among senior citizens

76.

Nowadays, millions of people misuse and even overuse pain medications and other drugs. Research by the American National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA, 1999) shows that around 2% of the population over age 12 were using drugs non-medically.

77.

NIDA views medications as a powerful force for good in the contemporary world. They reduce and remove pain for millions of people suffering from illness and disease. They make it possible for doctors to perform complicated surgery to save lives. Many people afflicted by serious medical conditions are able to control their symptoms and become active, contributing citizens. NIDA points out that most individuals who take these drugs use them in a responsible.

78.

Nevertheless, overuse of drugs such as opioids, central nervous system (CNS) depressants and stimulants does lead to harmful reliance in some people and is therefore becoming a serious public health concern. Although this abuse affects many people worldwide, particular trends of concern to the medical profession in the US appear among older adults, teenagers and women.

79.

Though it may be a surprise to many, the misuse of medications may be the most common form of drug abuse among the elderly. Dr Kenneth Schrader of Duke University, North Carolina states that although the elderly represent about 13% of the US population, those aged 65 and over account for the consumption of one third of all drugs. People in this age group use medications roughly three times more than the general population and have poorer compliance with instruction

for use. In another study of elderly patients admitted to treatment programs, 70% were women who had overused medicines.

80.

Unfortunately, this trend among women does not only affect those aged over

In general, among women and men who are using either an anti-anxiety drug or a sedative, women are twice as likely to become addicted. In addition, statistics compiled for 12-17 year olds show that teenage girls are more likely than teenage boys to begin overusing psychotherapeutic medication such as painkillers, tranquillisers, stimulants and sedatives.

Section D

Directions: Read the passage carefully. Then answer the questions or complete the statements in the fewest possible words.

Phys ed (physical education) is making a comeback as a part of the school core curriculum(核心课程), but with a difference. While group sports are still part of the curriculum, the new way is to teach skills that are useful beyond gym class. Instead of learning how to climb a rope, children are taught to lift weights, balance their diets and build physical endurance. In this way, kids are given the tools and skills and experiences so they can lead a physically active life the rest of their life.

Considering that 15 percent of American children 6 to 18 are overweight, supporters say more money and thought must be put into phys ed curriculum. In many cases, that may mean not just replacing the old gym-class model with fitness programs but also starting up phys ed programs because school boards often "put P.E. on the chopping block, cutting it entirely or decreasing its teachers or the days it is offered," says Alicia Moag-Stahlberg, the executive director of Action for Health Kids. The difference in phys ed programs is partly due to the lack of a national standard. "Physical education needs to be part of the core curriculum," she added.

The wisdom of the new approach has some scientific support. Researchers at the University of Wisconsin have demonstrated how effective the fit-for-life model of gym class can be. They observed how 50 overweight children lost more weight when they cycled and skied cross-country than when they played sports. The researchers also found that teaching sports like football resulted in less overall movement, partly because reluctant students were able to sit on the bench.

Another problem with simply teaching group sports in gym class is that only a tiny percentage of students continue playing them after graduating from high school. The new method teaches skills that translate to adulthood.

(Note: Answer the questions or complete the statements in NO MORE THAN TEN WORDS.)

81. In the new P.E. program, children learn to lift weights, balance their diets and build physical endurance rather than _____

82. As for P.E., some school boards either _____

83. What are the two problems with simply teaching group sports?

84. What is the long-term benefit of the new P.E program?

第II卷 (共 45 分)

I. Translation

Directions: Translate the following sentences into English, using the words given in the brackets.

1. 这本杂志花了我 20 多元。(cost)
2. 雨天我总是比平时起得晚。(than)
3. 看到奶奶有些睡意, 他拉上窗帘并把电视的音量调低了。(turn)
4. 乍一看, 这块手表没有什么特别之处, 但实际上它是一部手机。(there be)
5. 我们一致同意一旦得出调查结论, 就尽早让公众知晓。(once)

II Guided Writing

Directions: Write an English composition in 120 – 150 words according to the instructions given below in Chinese.

下图是小学新生的课堂一角, 对照你当时的上课情况, 作出比较并谈谈你的感受。你的作文必须包括:

- 描述图片里学生上课的场景
- 比较你同时期的上课情况
- 简单谈谈你的感受



参考答案

第 I 卷

第一大题第 1 至第 10 小题，每题 1 分；第 11 至第 16 小题，每题 2 分；第 17 至第 24 小题，每小题 1 分。共 30 分。

1—5 ACCBD 6—10 CBBAD 11—15 BDCDB 16A

17. Gerald 18. flu 19. Normal 20. mixture
21. recommend a book 22. Science fiction(stories) 23. the perfect society
24. huge spiders

听力评分标准

1. 17—24 题，每小题 1 分。
2. 17、18、19、20 题，每拼错一个单词扣 1 分。
3. 21、22、23、24 题，每拼错/漏写/误写一个单词扣 0.5 分。
4. 17 题首字母必须大写，19、22 题大小写均可。

第二大题每小题 1 分，共 25 分。

25—29 BCD BC 30—34 DDDAC 35—39 AABCB 40—44 BFGJH 45—49
ICAED

第三大题第 50 至 64 小题，每小题 1 分；第 65 至 75 小题，每题 2 分；第 76 至 80 小题，每题 1 分，第 81 至 84 小题，每题 2 分，共 50 分。

50—54 CDAAB 55—59 DCBAC 60—64 BDDCA 65—69 BACBC
70—74 BDBDC 75—79 DBCAF 80 D

81. (learn how to) climb a rope
82. cut it (PE)entirely or decrease the teachers or the days
83. Less overall movement and few students playing sports after graduation.
84. The skills learned can translate to adulthood.

简答题的评分标准

1. 内容正确；语法基本正确，得 2 分。
2. 内容基本正确，语法正确或虽有错误，但不影响理解，得 1 分。
3. 即使语法正确，但是内容错误，得 0 分。
4. 答案超过规定字数过多，得 0 分。

第 II 卷

I. 翻译 共 20 分

参考答案（仅供阅卷老师参考）

1. This magazine cost/costs me more than 20 yuan.
2. I always get up later than usual on rainy days.
3. Seeing Grandma a little sleepy, he drew the curtains and turned the TV down.
4. At first sight, there is nothing special about the watch, but in fact it is a mobile phone.
5. We all agree that once the conclusion of the investigation is drawn, it will be made known to the

public as soon as possible.

评分标准

1. 第 1 题 2 分，第 2—4 题，每题 4 分。第 5 题，5 分。
2. 在每题中，单词拼写、标点符号、大小写错误累计每两处扣 1 分。
3. 语法错误每处扣 1 分，每句同类语法错误不重复扣分。
4. 译文没有用所给单词，扣 1 分。

高分范文：

As is demonstrated from the picture, all the students are eager to answer the question asked by their teacher with their faces lighting up. It seems that there is just another game instead of a serious academic discussion. We fail to find any shy or embarrassed expression on these kids' faces.

It reminds me of the similar phenomena when I was in junior high school. I was so fortunate that I encountered a very nice English teacher who always encouraged us to propose new ideas by using enlightening words, which led to the active learning atmosphere.

Therefore, I strongly prefer the practice because it cannot only benefit the students who can enjoy their study finding it not really boring as what they have thought, but the teachers too as it will definitely help his or her teaching conduct more smoothly.

16-18 分范文：

The picture tells us that all the students want to answer the teacher's question and they all smile like sunshine. Their smiles show that they are willing to answer the question.

I have the same experience. It was in my junior school. I had a nice English teacher and all my classmates liked her because she's very humorous. In her class, we forgot the time and the difficulty of studying English. And we began trying new ways of improving our English from that time. I still remember all laughters in the class.

So, I like the method very much. I think it can help students learn boring things much more easily and they will even like learning when they find it fun. And teachers can also use the method to make everyone happy during studying.