**英语试卷一**

（考试时间：120分钟）  
第一部分：听力理解共20题，每题1分。  
Part I （Listening Comprehension）(1x20)  
Section A  
Directions: In this section , you will hear 8 short conservations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must red the four choices marked A,B,C, and D, and decided which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the center.  
Short conservations.  
Questions 1 to 8 are based on the following conversation.  
1. A. In a hotel. B. In a library. C. In a bank. D. In a restaurant.  
2. A. The loss of some TV equipment.  
B. The delay in the delivery of certain goods.  
C. The improper functioning of the audit department.  
D. The mistake made in the Atlantic Company’s order.  
3. A. 215 B. 250 C. 430 D. 500  
4. A. At a travel agency.  
B. At a sporting goods store.  
C. At a gymnasium.  
D. At a body building center.  
5. A. 5 kilometers. B. 10 kilometers C. 15 kilometers. D. 20 kilometers.  
6. A. She agrees with the man.  
B. The man missed the last study session.  
C. She didn’t understand the last chemistry class.  
D. The man should be more serious about his studies.  
7. A. He has just recovered from the flu.  
B. He won’t be able to go to the play.  
C. He heard that the play isn’t very good.  
D. She already has had supper.  
  
Long conservations  
Questions 9 to 12 are based on the first conversation.  
9. A. Two sports fans.  
B. Two old friends.  
C. Customers and shop assistant.  
D. Foreign tourist and his local guide.  
10. A. He plays ball games only.  
B. He goes to places where major sports games are held.  
C. He never plays any sports.  
D. He talks a lot about sports and watches sports games on TV at home.  
11. A. He has never missed watching any important tennis games.  
B. He has never missed watching any tennis games held at Wimbledon.  
C. He goes to Wimbledon every year when the international tennis championships are held.  
D. He isn’t really interested in the sport and has never learned to play it.  
12. A. The man doesn’t seem to play any sports.  
B. The man used to be an active sports player when he was young.  
C. The woman has no interest in playing sports.  
D. The woman is quite angry with the man for wasting so much of her time.  
Question 13 to 15 are based on the second conversation.  
13. A. She is shy when speaking in front of people.  
B. She forgot to prepare the class.  
C. She made a serious mistake in front of people.  
D. She forgot to give a presentation.  
14. A. He looks like children.  
B. He feels very nervous when somebody is waiting for him.  
C. He likes history very much. D. He blushes frequently.  
15. A. A common habit. B. A common behavior.  
C. A learned behavior. D. A learned habit.  
Section B  
Directions: In this section, you’ll hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.  
Hello! I am a 20-years-old college student looking to find two 16 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to share a new 3-bedroom plus 2-bath apartment. Twenty-something college students 17\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . Looking for 18\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , clean, outgoing and respectful individuals. The apartment is new, close to the north entrance of the school, and within walking 19\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the subway station. Equipped with private bedroom, closet, telephone, high-speed Internet, parking yard, $ 20\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ per month utilities not included.  
  
第二部分 词汇和语法结构（共30题，每题0.5分，共15分）  
Part two vocabulary an d structure (15points, 0.5 point each)  
Directions: There are thirty incomplete sentences below. For each one there are four choices marked A, B, C, and D. You should choose the one that best fits into the sentence.  
Then marked the corresponding letter on the answer Sheet.  
21. Last year the advertising rate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by 20 percent.  
A. raised B. aroused C. arose D. rose  
22. When he arrived, he found \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the aged and the sick at home.  
A. nothing but B. none but C. none other D. no other than  
23. The student was just about to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the question, when suddenly he found the answer.  
A. arrive at B. give up C. submit to D. work out  
24. We are all for your proposal that the discussion \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. be put off B. was put off C. should put off D. is to put off  
25. The first, second, and third prizes went to Jack, Tom, and Harry \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .  
A. equally B. differentl C. similarly D. respectively  
26. He had never given a speech to so many people, so he felt \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. excited B. stupid C. disappointed D. nervous  
27. Success in the lab doesn’t always mean immediate success on a large \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. business B. account C. way D. scale  
28. Mr. Smith said that he did not want to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_any further responsibilities.  
A. get on B. look up C. put up D. take on  
29. It is impossible to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with a person whose methods are completely opposed to your own.  
A. cooperate B. correspond C. compete D. compare  
30. It was the training that he had as a young man\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ made him such a good engineer.  
A. has B. later C. which D. that  
31. When the interval came, everyone \_\_\_\_\_\_\_the bar.  
A. made out B. made into C. made for D. made up  
32. The wide use of computers is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_of the Information age.  
A. urgent B. characteristic C. remarkable D. feature  
33. If either of you had been able to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_your anger, the fight would have been avoided.  
A. hold up B. hold out C. hold back D. hold onto  
34. By lip reading or watching the movements of the speaker’s lips , a deaf person can actually see\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the person at the other telephone is saying.  
A. that B. how C. what D. where  
35. The story of the homeless orphan has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sympathy from the public.  
A. aroused B. attracted C. defended D. adopted  
36. She will tell us why she feels so strongly that each of us has a role \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in making the earth a better place to live on.  
A. to have played B. to play C. to be played D. to be playing  
37. The place \_\_\_\_\_\_ the bridge is supposed to be built should be \_\_\_\_\_\_ the cross-river traffic is the heaviest.  
A. which; where B. at which ; which  
C. at which ; where D. which ; in which  
38. The cost of living in Glasgow is among the lowest in Britain, \_\_\_\_\_ the quality of life is probably one of the highest.  
A. since B. when C. as D. while  
39. Thank you for all your hard work. T don’t think we \_\_\_\_\_\_ it without you.  
A. can manage B. could have managed  
C. could manage D. can have managed  
40. According to the air traffic rules, you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_switch off your mobile phone before boarding.  
A. may B. can C. would D. should  
41. Had he worked harder, he\_\_\_\_\_\_ the exams.  
A. must have got through B. would have got through  
C. would get through D. could get through  
42. The reason why he didn’t come to school was \_\_\_\_\_\_ill.  
A. due to B. that he fell C. because he fell D. because of falling  
43. I can’t find my purse anywhere. You \_\_\_\_\_\_ have lost it while shopping.  
A. may B. can C. should D. would  
44. We should learn from those \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are always ready to help others.  
A. who B. whom C. they D. that  
45. Mr. Herpin is one of the foreign experts who \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in China.  
A. works B. is working C. are working D. has been working  
46. Tom is the only one of the students who\_\_\_\_\_\_to Shanghai.  
A. have gone B. have been C. has been D. had gone  
47. I, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_your good friend, will try my best to help you out.  
A. who is B. who am C. that is D. which am  
48. The old man has two sons, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_are lawyers.  
A. both of them B. both of who  
C. both of whom D. both of they  
49. He is a man of great knowledge, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_much can be learned.  
A. in whom B. about whom C. from whom D. of whom  
50. Do you know the man \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_just now?  
A. to who I nodded B. I nodded to   
C. whom I nodded D. Whom I nodded to him  
第三部分 阅读理解 (共20题，每小题1.5分，共30分）  
Part III Reading comprehension(30 ponits, 1.5ponits each)  
Section A   
Directions:There are 3 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.  
  
Passage One  
There is so much more meaning to a message than what exists in the spoken or written words. For example, if a person says, “you know, Barbara, I really like you,” it has different meanings depending on whether it is said by man or a woman, in an office or a bar. Context, the tone of voice, the stress put on certain words, as well as the eye contact, physical distance, and the relationship between the speaker and the listener are all factors which give meaning to what’s being said. Sometimes, these factors can generate much more meaning than the words themselves. If a friend say to me, “Gee, I can’t wait to see the result of the upcoming election,” my interpretation of that message will be based upon my knowledge of my friend’s political views, the situation with the current campaign, and my ability to understand the meaning behind the tone of voice.  
Our ability to understand such cue is developed without us being aware of it through our process of socialization, Our interpretation of these cues just comes naturally. Every culture has its own set of culture cues that each member of that culture understands. It’s common how a person from culture A and a person from culture B interpret the very same words in totally different ways. Here are some examples:  
When ”Sarcasm” Means “Sincerity”   
Marsha thought things were going well with her new French friends, particularly Bertrand. He often invited her to interesting and fun events, but he was often making fun of her. One day at an art exhibition, while looking at a particularly abstract piece, Marsha said that she couldn’t understand what the artist was trying to express. Bertrand smiled and responded, “Yes, I’m afraid French art is far too advanced for Americans to understand.” Marsha was upset; she really liked him and couldn’t figure out what caused him to frequently make fun of her. So, she asked her host mother about it. “My dear,” the host mother told her, “This means that he really likes you. In France, when someone feels comfortable enough to make fun of you, that mean that you have been welcomes as a very close friends.”  
Joshua, an American student in Heredia, Costa Rican partner to meet for coffee. When he asked what time they should meet, the response was “Nos encontramos ahora en elparquet”. “Ahora” literally means now. So, he grabbed his jacket and headed straight to the park where they agreed to meet. Half an hour later, his friend arrived without the least sigh of regret for being late. After discussing the matter with his Spanish teacher, Joshua learned that in Costa Rica, ”Ahora” means sometime within the hour. And, if people decide to meet someplace like park, it is no problem for one or the other to wait for a while because they will spend some nice time in the park, probably running into some other friends, or meeting someone friendly.  
When “Yes” Doesn’t Means “Yes”  
Many business people might have experienced this frustrating situation in Japan. Sarah, a young businesswoman from New York, was sent to Japan to close a big deal for her company. While giving her presentation, she became more and more certain of sale because her Japanese business partners continually nodded their heads as she spoke. When she finished, she thought the deal was made and asked when they would like to sign the agreement. She was shocked when she was told that they were not yet sure if they wanted to make the deal or not. What Sarah did not know is that in Japan, nodding head does not necessarily mean “yes” as it does in the US. It can also mean “yes, I am listening and understanding what you are saying.”  
These stories provide just a few examples of how language skills are simply not enough to achieve effective communication in another culture. To get the most of your international learning experience, focus on gaining cross-cultural skills will enable you do the following:  
`understand how culture affects communication;  
`deal with behavior that seems to you strange or offensive;  
`learn from your cultural adaptation process;  
`communicate more effectively.  
These skills will also help you when you learn a new language. After all, language is s reflection of the culture from which it developed.  
51. This passage tells us that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. sometimes, all the meaning of a message is revealed from the tone of voice.  
B. language skills can convey more meaning than you can understand.  
C. language skills alone are not enough for cross-cultural communication.  
D. meaning of a message only exist in the spoken or written words.  
52. According to the passage, all the following statements are not true except \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .  
A. We are born with the ability to understand the cultural cues.  
B. Marsha’s French friend, Bertrand, didn’t like her and often laughed at her ignorance of the French atr.  
C. Joshua learned that in Costa Rica, people are usually late for their appointments and won’t feel sorry for that.  
D. Nodding in Japan is understood in quite a different way from that in America.  
53. The stories told in the passage show that language skills are not enough for people to communicate effectively in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the same culture.  
B. another culture.  
C. family members.  
D. in the same situation.  
54. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ will also be helpful when we learn a new language.  
A. Cross-cultural skills B. Spoken language C. Behavior study D. Communicating  
  
Passage Two  
The automobile has given people incredible freedom of movement. It enables them to decide where they want to go and when. The automobile influences where people live and work and how they spend their leisure time. The striking changes in people’s lives created by the automobile began in the United States and have since spread across much of the globe, especially in developed countries. But even in developing nations, the automobile is increasingly reshaping patterns of living.  
When the first automobiles were produced, only the well-to-do could afford them. Soon, however, prices declined as production increased in response to the growing demand. The lower prices put the automobile within reach of more and more Americans. Well-off urban residents found car ownership cheaper than keeping a horse and carriage. The growth in car ownership led to the building of more and better roads, which further increased travel throughout the nation. Before the development of automobiles, urban workers walked, bicycled, or rode horse-drawn vehicles to their jobs. But as roads improved and car ownership expanded, workers no longer had to live near their jobs.  
During the 1920s, people in U.S. cities increasingly moved to the suburbs because of the freedom provided to the workers by automobile ownership. By the mid-1950s, even factories had begun to relocate in the suburbs. Wherever people have easy access to automobiles, cars play a major role in social life and the choice of recreational activities. People find it fun to hop in the car and visit friends and relatives, whether the drive takes a few minutes, hours, or days. The automobile helps make it easy to organize picnics, family reunions, and other get-togethers. Trips by automobile to such places as theme parks, national parks, and mountain and seashore resorts are a favorite type of vacation for many people.  
55. Which of the following is NOT a change brought by the automobile?  
A. The freedom to go anywhere in the world.  
B. The changed way of entertaining ourselves in life.  
C. The growth of more and better roads.  
D. The disregard of the existence of national borders.  
56. What does the word “well-to-do” (Line 1, Para.2) mean \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ?  
A. Excellent. B. Well done. C. Rich. D. Better.  
57. Which of the following is NOT a change directly created by automobiles?  
A. More theme parks and national parks were set up.  
B. More city residents moved to suburban areas.  
C. More and better roads were built.  
D. People have family reunions more frequently.  
58. What is the author’s attitude toward automobiles?  
A. Negative. B. Positive. C. Neutral. D. Indifferent.  
  
Passage Three  
To become a success in high tech Silicon Valley, Alan Aerts used low tech skills and hard work. He carried boxes of produce for a grocery store and sold bread to restaurants while launching a vending machine business that sells soft drinks and snack foods to workaholic computer engineers.  
In 190, on his route as a bread salesman for a bakery, Aerts ran into the owner of a Pac Man game control panel who was servicing his equipment at a restaurant in Oakland, California. Aerts, who always wore a shirt and tie on sales calls, was impressed by the other fellow’s jeans and T shirt and resolved to branch out on his own.  
But capitalism requires capital, and Aerts had little money to spare. Living paycheck to paycheck with his wife and newborn son, he worked days at the bakery and nights at a grocery store to pay the mortgage. During downtime between jobs, he developed his business strategy. ”I’m sure I did every wrong thing you can possibly do,” says Aerts. “But I knew that with enough hard work, it would all make sense.”  
To get his business off the ground, he relied on a second mortgage and credit cards, sometimes paying rates as high as 19%, to buy video game and vending machines. After purchasing several machines at retail price, he realized he could buy them directly from the manufacturers for less. And he learned that vending machines were more profitable than video games, which needed to be replaced frequently to keep up with the fickle tastes of gamers. Aerts used the contacts he made through his bakery job to prospect for new business. To hedge his bets, he put in ten years at the grocery store to earn a modest pension.  
Today, Aerts’s company, Custom Vending Systems, is the largest privately owned vendor in the region. He says business is booming as the Valley’s economy blossoms after its 2000 bust. In 2005, Aerts and his wife donated $ 2.5 million to fund scholarships at the local community college. He’s still busy around the clock, but now he dedicates evenings and weekends to charity work and local politics instead of a second job.  
59.Alan Aerts achieved success in Silicon Valley mainly by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .  
A. starting a vending machine business  
B. the traditional approach and hard work  
C. selling soft drinks and snack foods  
D. selling game control panels  
60. What is the possible reason for Mr. Aerts decision to branch out his own business \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. He and his wife had been living a paycheck to paycheck life.  
B. He wants to offer his son a better life when he grows up.  
C. He wants to achieve financial freedom for his family.  
D. He was sure that it was the right time to start his own business.  
61. “Capitalism requires capital” (Line 1, Para.3) can be interpreted as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. capitalism is involved around capital B. capital is essential for starting business  
C. capitalism is a word derived from capital D. capitalism needs the support of capital  
62. By saying that “it would all make sense with enough hard work”, Mr. Aerts means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .  
A. it is important to understand the meaning of hard work  
B. you will be rewarded if you work enough hard  
C. you will understand hard work if you work hard enough  
D. it is meaningless to exert hard efforts into your business