

2019 北京四中高一（上）期中必刷题

英 语

北京四中期中考试试卷完型、阅读、七选五

第二节 完形填空(共 20 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项, 并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

As a young man, Al was a skilled artist. He had a wife and two fine sons. One night, his older son developed a severe stomachache. Thinking it was only some 41 intestinal(肠内的) disorder, neither Al nor his wife took the condition very seriously. But the boy 42 suddenly that night.

Knowing the death could have been 43 if he had only realized the seriousness of the situation, Al's emotional health became worse under the huge burden of his 44. To make matters worse, his wife 45 him a short time later, leaving him alone with his six-year-old younger son. The hurt and pain of the two 46 were more than Al could handle, and he 47 to alcohol. In time Al became an alcoholic.

48 the alcoholism progressed, Al began to lose everything he 49 - his home, his land, his art objects, everything. 50 Al died alone in a San Francisco motel room.

When I heard of Al's death, I thought that Al's life was a complete 51.

As time went by, I began to re-evaluate (重新评价) my earlier judgment. I knew Al's now 52 son, Ernie. He is one of the kindest, most caring, most loving men I have ever known. I 53 Ernie with his children and saw the free flow of love between them. I knew that kindness and caring had to come from somewhere.

I hadn't heard Ernie talk much about his 54. One day I worked up my 55 to ask him. "I'm really 56 by something," I said. "I know your father was 57 the only one to raise you. What on earth did he do to make you become such a special person?"

Ernie sat quietly and 58 for a few moments. Then he said, "From my earliest 59 as a child until I left home at 18, Al came into my room every night, gave me a kiss and said, 'I love you, son.'"

Tears came to my eyes as I realized what a fool I had been to 60 Al as a failure. He had not left any material possessions behind. But he had been a kind loving father, and he left behind one of the finest, most giving men I have ever known.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 41. A. certain | B. rare | C. common | D. basic |
| 42. A. choked | B. died | C. starved | D. worsened |
| 43. A. cured | B. saved | C. forbidden | D. prevented |
| 44. A. guilt | B. debt | C. disease | D. duty |
| 45. A. quarreled | B. scolded | C. left | D. forgave |
| 46. A. conditions | B. situations | C. conflicts | D. adventures |
| 47. A. turned | B. drank | C. got | D. sank |
| 48. A. Because | B. Though | C. As | D. If |
| 49. A. needed | B. shared | C. benefited | D. possessed |
| 50. A. Gradually | B. Eventually | C. Therefore | D. Meanwhile |
| 51. A. failure | B. hardship | C. trouble | D. waste |

52. A. teen B. adolescent C. aged D. adult
53. A. identified B. watched C. catered D. treated
54. A. mother B. brother C. father D. child
55. A. belief B. confidence C. courage D. faith
56. A. puzzled B. worried C. interested D. attracted
57. A. especially B. basically C. merely D. specially
58. A. argued B. searched C. reflected D. analyzed
59. A. thoughts B. ideas C. minds D. memories
60. A. treat B. call C. judge D. feel

第三部分 阅读理解(共 15 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 30 分)

阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项, 并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

A

Become a Volunteer and Make a Difference

The First Tee, as an outstanding youth development organization, is always searching for good people that want to volunteer at one of our many Pittsburgh area locations.

We're Looking for You!

Nationwide, we currently have more than 3,700 coaches signed up with The First Tee as well as volunteers. But you don't have to be a golf professional or even a good golfer. With The First Tee Coach Program, we provide the training you need.

Developed with input from leading experts in the field of positive youth development, our program focuses on making participants stronger and more confident through decision-making and exploring options, inspiring the golfers of tomorrow to look to the future, set goals, and unlock their potential.

We also need more volunteers to make The First Tee possible. Opportunities include:

Assistant Coach: assist in our weekly golf clinics. All that we request is that you make a 7-week commitment (one day per week), for 2 hours each week. Each clinic is led by one of our trained staff members who creates a written lesson plan for our volunteers to follow.

Database Manager: input data entry of participants, volunteers, and community relation records and update chapter information for Home Office and community relations. The database manager is expected to update the data a minimum of every other week.

Equipment Manager: organize and sort donated equipment, get rid of unfit equipment, and arrange equipment for distribution to participants at least once a week.

Greeter: register participants, hand information to parents, greet visitors, answer phone calls and provide general program information.

Process of Becoming a Volunteer

Begin by filling out the Google Forms application below. Once Alison Boyle (our Director of Volunteer and Participant Services) receives your completed application, She will contact you for an in-person interview.

[CLICK HERE](#) to fill out a Volunteer Application via Google Forms.

For more information, please contact our Director of Volunteer and Participant Services, Alison Boyle, at aboyle@thefirstteepittsburgh.org.

61. The First Tee Coach Program centers on _____.

- A. helping participants get stronger B. training professional coaches
- C. attracting more visitors D. looking for golf stars

62. If you are good at using computers, you may choose to be a (an)_____.

- A. greeter B. assistant coach
- C. database manager D. equipment manager

63. To become a volunteer at The First Tee, one must_____.

- A. be a good golfer B. have an interview
- C. consult Alison Boyle D. promise to work 7 weeks

B

It was at least two months before Christmas when nine-year-old Almie Rose told her father and me that she wanted a new bicycle. As Christmas drew nearer, her desire for a bicycle seemed to fade, or so we thought. We bought the latest rage, Baby Sitter's Club dolls, and a doll house. Then, much to our surprise, on December 23rd, she said that she "really wanted a bike more than anything else." It was just too late, with all the details of preparing Christmas dinner and buying last minute gifts, to take the time to select the "right bike" for our little girl. It was Christmas Eve around 9:00 p.m.. Almie and her six-year-old brother, Dylan, lay comfortably in their beds. Now we could only think of the bicycle and the disappointment of our child. "What if I make a little bicycle out of clay (黏土) and write a note that she could trade the clay model in for a real bike?" her dad asked. "This is an expensive item and she is 'such a big girl,' it would be much better for her to pick it out." So he spent the next four hours painstakingly (尽心地) working with clay to make a tiny bike. On Christmas morning, we were excited for Almie to open the little heart-shaped package with the beautiful red and white clay bike and the note. Finally, she opened it and read the note aloud. "Does this mean that I trade in this bike that Daddy made me for a real one?" Beaming, I said, "Yes." Almie had tears in her eyes when she replied, "I could never trade in this beautiful bicycle that Daddy made me. I'd rather keep this than get a real bike." At that moment, we would have moved heaven and earth to buy her every bicycle on the planet!

64. Choose the right time order of the following events.

- a. The girl asked for a new bike.
- b. The girl opened the little heart-shaped package.
- c. The parents bought the girl a modern and popular doll.
- d. The father made the girl a bike with clay.
- e. The girl would rather keep the clay bike than get a real one.

- A. a, b, c, e, d B. a, c, d, b, e C. a, c, b, d, e D. a, b, d, c, e

65. Why did Dad make the clay bicycle?

- A. He wanted his daughter to buy a real one.
- B. He didn't want to disappoint his daughter.
- C. He thought his daughter would like it.
- D. He wanted to give his daughter a surprise.

66. What can be inferred from the last sentence?

- A. The parents were happy and encouraged.
- B. The parents felt comfortable and relaxed.

- C. The parents were moved and felt proud of the girl.
D. The parents felt disappointed and sorry for the girl.

67. Which do you think is the best title for the story?

- A. A Lovely Little Girl
B. A Great and Serious Father
C. A Clay Bike
D. Christmas Shopping

C

Most heroes are not super. They don't appear in comic books, on television, or in movies. They just do what they believe needs to be done to make their world a better place. Bike Batman is one of them.

Bike Batman is a 30-year-old married engineer who lives in Seattle, Washington. He's a cyclist who also buys and sells bikes as a hobby.

About three years ago, he was looking for a bike for his wife. He found one on Craigslist, a website where people list things they want to sell. As he often does, he also looked at Bike Index, a popular website that allows users to register their bikes and post reports when they're taken. The bike, which he was considering purchasing, clearly matched one reported stolen on Bike Index. Then he called the person who claimed to be the bike's owner and arranged to meet him - supposedly to complete the sale. When the two men met, Bike Batman told the thief, "You've got two options. You can wait until a police officer gets here, or you can just get out of here." You can imagine what the thief did.

After that first success, Bike Batman developed a safer routine. When he sees questionable bike ads on Craigslist, he cross-references the image with bikes reported on Bike Index. Once he has confirmed it with the owner, he arranges a meet-up with the thief and will call the Seattle police department so that officers can participate in the action. In more than half of the 22 cases in which he has got back and returned bikes, the thieves have been arrested. In one case, Bike Batman even helped a family recover a wide range of prized possessions that suspects had stolen during a home burglary.

His nickname came from a discussion with a police officer who suggested he be called "Robin Hood". Since he wasn't exactly stealing from the rich and giving to the poor, "Batman" seemed a better fit. The idea of a superhero punishing criminals feels pretty silly to him, but the main reason he continues his work is to keep up Seattle's reputation as a friendly city.

68. Bike Batman is _____.

- A. a superhero
B. a website manager
C. a Seattle citizen
D. a police officer

69. When Bike Barman discovers a questionable bike, he will first _____.

- A. contact the owner of the stolen bike
B. look up the bike's information
C. call the police department
D. arrange to meet the thief

70. Bike Batman helps find the lost bikes to _____.

- A. become famous
B. help poor people
C. punish bike thieves
D. build a friendly city

71. From the passage, we can learn that _____.

- A. Bike Batman felt relieved to see the thieves arrested
B. Bike Batman began his good deeds by accident
C. the police failed to perform their duties

D. the thieves refused to return the bikes

D

We've been there: in a lift, in line at the bank or on an airplane, surrounded by people who are, like us, deeply focused on their smartphones or, worse, struggling with the uncomfortable silence.

What's the problem? It is possible that we all have compromised conversational intelligence. It's more likely that none of us start a conversation because it's awkward and challenging, or we think it's annoying and unnecessary. But the next time you find yourself among strangers, consider that small talk is worth the trouble. Experts say it's an important social practice that results in big benefits.

Dismissing small talk as unimportant is easy, but we can't forget that deep relationships wouldn't even exist if it weren't for casual conversation. Small talk is the grease (润滑剂) for social communication, says Bernardo Carducci, director of the Shyness Research Institute at Indian University Southeast. "Almost every great love story and each big business deal begins with small talk," he explains. "The key to successful small talk is learning how to connect with others, not just communicate with them."

In a 2014 study, Elizabeth Dunn, Associate Professor of psychology at UBC, invited people on their way into a coffee shop. One group was asked to seek out an interaction (互动) with its waiter; the other, to speak only when necessary. The results showed that those who chatted with their server reported significantly higher positive feelings and a better coffee shop experience. "It's not that talking to the waiter is better than talking to your husband," says Dunn. "But interactions with peripheral (边缘的) members of our social network matter for our well-being also."

Dunn believes that people who reach out to strangers feel a significantly greater sense of belonging, a bond with others. Carducci believes developing such a sense of belonging starts with small talk. "Small talk is the basis of good manners," he says.

72. What phenomenon is described in the first paragraph?

- A. Addiction to smartphones.
- B. Inappropriate behaviours in public places.
- C. Absence of communication between strangers.
- D. Impatience with slow service.

73. What is important for successful small talk according to Carducci?

- A. Showing good manners.
- B. Relating to other people.
- C. Focusing on a topic.
- D. Making business deals.

74. What does the coffee-shop study suggest about small talk?

- A. It improves family relationships.
- B. It raises people's confidence.
- C. It matters as much as a formal talk.
- D. It makes people feel good.

75. What is the best title for the text?

- A. Conversation Counts
- B. Ways of Making Small Talk
- C. Benefits of Small Talk
- D. Uncomfortable Silence

第二卷(三部分, 共 50 分)

第四部分 阅读信息还原(共 5 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分)

根据短文内容, 从短文后的七个选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Why Do We Get Angry?

Anger seems simple when we are feeling it, but the causes of anger are various. Knowing these causes can make us examine our behavior, and correct bad habits. The main reasons we get angry are triggering (触发) events, personality traits (特征), and our assessment of situations. 76

Triggering events for anger are so many that to describe them all would take hundreds of pages. However, here are some examples: being cut off in traffic, a deadline approaching, experiencing physical pain, and much more. 77 The reason why someone is triggered by something and others are not is often due to one's personal history and psychological traits.

Each person, no matter who they are, has psychological imbalances. People who have personality traits that connect with competitiveness and low upset tolerance are much more likely to get angry. 78 Also, sometimes pre-anger does not have to do with a lasting condition, but rather a temporary state before a triggering event has occurred.

79 Sometimes even routine occurrences become sources of pre-anger, or anger itself. Sometimes ignorance and negative outlooks on situations can create anger.

80 However, anger can easily turn violent, and it is best to know the reasons for anger to appear in order to prevent its presence. With these main reasons in mind, we can evaluate our level of anger throughout the day and prevent cases of outbursts by comprehending the reasons for our feelings.

- A. Our attitude and viewpoint on situations can create anger within us as well.
- B. But some types of situations can help us to get rid of the occurrence of anger.
- C. Anger is rarely looked upon as a beneficial character trait, and is usually advised to reduce it.
- D. Anger is a particularly strong feeling and maybe people think that they have reasons to feel angry.
- E. Having these personality traits implies the pre-anger state, where anger is in the background of your mind.
- F. Understanding these reasons will control our own anger if we are willing to evaluate ourselves with a critical eye.
- G. Not everyone acts the same in response to events, and that is why what triggers one person may or may not trigger another.

二、北师大附中期中考试试卷完型、阅读

一、完型填空 (共 20 小题, 每小题 1.5 分, 总分 30 分)

Each of us struggles for self-respect and self-worth to some degree. I spent much time trying to achieve perfection in every aspect of my life.

I was a happy kid with a lot of friends and a Supportive family. But growing up was really 1 and even scary sometimes.

During my childhood, I was constantly involved in something that included people's viewing my achievements or my 2. I wanted everyone's praise and acceptance, but I was my own toughest critic (挑剔的人).

After I graduated from high school, my 3 to be "thin" began to trouble me. I began trying to diet by 4 my food.

In the beginning, I felt great—attractive and successful, almost superhuman. I even thought that I was better than everyone else. What I didn't see was that I was slowly 5 myself.

People around me began to 6 my weight loss. They said with concern. "You're losing too much weight." "Elisa, you're so thin." All their words only suggested that I was getting closer to "7".

Sadly, I took my physical 8 the first important in my life, 9 that it was the way to become successful and accepted.

Then I cut down my 10 more and more, until a 11 day consisted of half a teaspoon of nonfat yoghurt and coffee in the morning, and a cup of grapes at night.

But my poor 12 began to cause me to lose 13. Then one night, like many nights before, I couldn't sleep, and my heart felt as though it might beat out of my chest. I tried to 14, but I couldn't. The beating became so rapid and so strong

that I could no longer 15. What I had done to diet nearly caused me to have a heart attack. I stood up, and immediately fell down. I was really 16, and I knew I needed help. My roommate rushed me to the 17, beginning the long road to my 18. It took a lot—doctors, nurses, nutritionists, food supplements...

And most important, a sense of what was true about myself got back on track with reality. I realized that, with my 19 of trying to be “perfect” on the 20, I had sacrificed who I was on the inside. What I know now is, we are—each and every one of us—already perfect.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. natural | B. easy | C. hard | D. possible |
| 2. A. natures | B. backgrounds | C. scores | D. failures |
| 3. A. problem | B. desire | C. way | D. promise |
| 4. A. controlling | B. checking | C. collecting | D. balancing |
| 5. A. killing | B. forgetting | C. asking | D. questioning |
| 6. A. help | B. accept | C. reject | D. notice |
| 7. A. perfection | B. devotion | C. destination | D. attention |
| 8. A. strength | B. exercise | C. appearance | D. examination |
| 9. A. believing | B. realizing | C. pretending | D. declaring |
| 10. A. expense | B. movement | C. food | D. travel |
| 11. A. pleasant | B. difficult | C. typical | D. different |
| 12. A. memory | B. nutrition | C. knowledge | D. taste |
| 13. A. weight | B. hope | C. sleep | D. job |
| 14. A. relax | B. walk | C. cry | D. talk |
| 15. A. breathe | B. resist | C. wake | D. remember |
| 16. A. scared | B. annoyed | C. discouraged | D. disappointed |
| 17. A. bed | B. hospital | C. school | D. office |
| 18. A. glory | B. discovery | C. recovery | D. victory |
| 19. A. skill | B. decision | C. experience | D. deal |
| 20. A. whole | B. face | C. mind | D. outside |

二、阅读理解 (共 15 小题, 每小题 2 分, 共 30 分)

A

Summer is slipping away from me. Some days, it makes me want to cry. Other days, I feel a sense of expectation within me just thinking about fall that makes me want to burst. Tonight, all five of us were in the family room doing our own things.

At this moment, my littlest kid is my number one trouble and my number one joy. He has a tooth on the way and although it's such a tiny thing, it's causing so much grief. I'm holding him a lot and I'm not going to lie. I live for his afternoon nap(小睡) so I'm able to actually get dressed and use the restroom.

The big E is starting school soon. The other day, I found myself a bit depressed about the end of summer and the beginning of another school year. I looked out of our front window with eyes that were heavy and a bit teary. Then, I suddenly realized just how silly this end of summer depression of mine is. I can't change time. But, I can change my emotions and my thoughts. I decided not to spend my final days of summer vacation walking around with a sad face. I

decided to hug the last few days of summer and remind myself that before I know it, we will be back in our school routine and all will go well.

This week we plan on meeting teachers. I'm taking my girl to have her nails done before her first day of kindergarten. We want to bake a few dozen cookies. We'll take our evening walks as usual and stay up late. And last but not least, I'll get school clothes ready, I'll pack lunches and write lunch notes, we'll read "The Kissing Hand," like we normally do, and I'll tuck(掖好被子) my third grader and kindergartener in their little beds before the big first day.

Thank you summer, you've been warm and wonderful, you've been sweet and sticky, you've been refreshing and exactly what we need. And your sunsets have been amazing, so thank you.

21. According to Paragraph 1, the author _____.

- A. feels excited
- B. has bad feelings
- C. feels worried
- D. has mixed feelings

22. How will the author spend the final days of the summer vacation?

- A. Live a simple life.
- B. Stay at home and relax herself.
- C. Treasure the vacation.
- D. Walk around with a depressed face.

23. From the passage, we can learn that the author _____.

- A. is fond of reading novels
- B. often takes evening walks
- C. has two annoying children
- D. has no time to get dressed

B

All you have is what you bring with you

I've always felt a need to be prepared for whatever situation I've found myself in.

My mother once took me to a store when I was seven years old. She and I got to the checkout counter, and she realized she had forgotten a couple of things on her shopping list. She left me with the cart and ran off to get what she needed.

"I'll be right back," she said.

She was gone just a few minutes, but in that time, I had loaded all the things on the belt and everything was rung up. I was left staring at the cashier, who was staring at me. "Do you have money for me, son?" she said. "I'll need to be paid."

I didn't realize she was just trying to amuse herself. So I stood there, ashamed and embarrassed.

By the time my mom returned, I was angry. "You left me here with no money! This lady asked me for the money, and I had nothing to give her!"

Now that I'm an adult, you'll never catch me with less than \$200 in my wallet. I want to be prepared in case I need it.

I've always admired people who are over-prepared. In college, I had a classmate named Norman. One day he was giving a presentation on an overhead projector and in the middle of his talk, the light bulb (灯泡) on the projector blew out. We would have to wait ten minutes until someone found a new projector.

"It's Okay," he announced. "There's nothing to worry about."

We watched him walk over to his bag and pull something out. He had brought along a spare bulb for the overhead projector. Who could even think of that?

I often told my students, "When you go into the wilderness, the only thing you can depend on is what you take with you." And essentially, the wilderness is anywhere but your home or office. So take money. Pack a light bulb. Be prepared.

24. Why did the cashier ask a seven-year-old boy to pay for the purchases?

- A. The boy was shopping by himself.

- B. The cashier was playing a joke on him.
C. The boy's mother asked her to do so.
D. The boy's mother was away for something else.

25. Why was the boy angry with his mother?

- A. His mother left him alone.
B. His mother forgot to buy something.
C. He lost face in front of the cashier.
D. He had just quarreled with the cashier.

26. Why did Norman bring a spare bulb with him?

- A. He was always well-prepared.
B. His presentation was about bulbs.
C. He knew the classroom equipment was of poor quality.
D. He predicted the bulb on the projector would blow out.

27. What do the two stories tell us?

- A. Accidents happen almost every day.
B. Money is the key that opens all doors.
C. In fair weather, prepare for a rainy day.
D. Chances favor those who are well-prepared.

C

A bargain is something offered at a low and advantageous price. A more recent definition is: a bargain is a dirty trick to force money out of the pockets of silly and innocent people.

The cost of producing a new-for example - toothpaste would make 80p the proper price for it, so we will market it at £1.20. It is not a bad toothpaste, and as people like to try new things it will sell well to start with; but the attraction of novelty soon fades, so sales will fall. When that happens we will reduce the price to £1.15. And we will turn it into a bargain by printing 5p OFF all over it.

Sometimes it is not 5p OFF but 1p OFF. What breathtaking rudeness to advertise 1p OFF your soap or washing powder or whatever! Even the poorest old-age pensioner ought to regard this as an insult(侮辱), but he doesn't. A bargain must not be missed. People say one has to have washing powder (or whatever) and one might as well buy it a penny cheaper.

The real danger starts when unnecessary things become 'bargains'. Many people just cannot resist bargains. Provided they think they are getting a bargain they will buy clothes they will never wear or furniture they have no space for. Once I heard of a man who bought an electric saw as a bargain and cut off two of his fingers the next day. But he had no regrets: the saw had been truly cheap.

Quite a few people actually believe that they make money on such bargains. A lady once told me: "I've had a lucky day today. I bought a dress for £120, reduced from £400; and I bought a beautiful Persian carpet for £600, reduced from £900." It will never occur to her that she has actually wasted £720. She feels as though she had made £580. She also feels, I am sure, that if she had more time for shopping, she could make a living out of it.

Some people buy in large quantities because it is cheaper. Once a couple bought enough sugar for their lifetime and the lifetime of their children and grandchildren. They thought it a bargain not to be missed. When the sugar arrived they didn't know where to store it - until they realized that their toilet was a very spacious one. So that was where they piled up their sugar. Not only did their guests feel rather strange whenever they were offered sugar to put into their coffee, but the toilet became extremely sticky.

To offer bargains is a commercial trick to make the poor poorer. When greedy fools fall for this trick, it serves them right.

28. Which word best describes the language style of the passage?

- A. Polite. B. Foolish. C. Humorous. D. Serious.

29. What does the underlined word “novelty” in Paragraph 2 probably mean?

- A. Good quality. B. Low price. C. Curiosity. D. Newness.

30. How does the author feel about 1p OFF a product?

- A. It's a gift for poor people.
B. It's an offense to shoppers.
C. It's a bargain worth trying.
D. It's a real reduction in price.

31. Which statement will the author probably agree with?

- A. Bargains are things people don't really need.
B. Bargains are often real cheap products.
C. Bargains help people make a living.
D. Bargains play tricks on people.

D

Never Talk to Strangers?

“Never talk to strangers.” Many children are taught this simple rule as a precaution against abduction (诱拐). In June, 2005, an 11-year-old boy was lost in the Utah wilderness for four days. During that time, he stayed on the path. He saw people searching for him but deliberately hid from them, afraid someone might “steal” him. Eventually, the unfortunate game of hide-and-seek ended and he was found. According to the Canada Safety Council, this alarming incident shows how unwise it is to instill (灌输) a fear of strangers in children. The “stranger danger” message can prevent children from developing the social skills and judgment needed to deal effectively with real-life situations. In a difficult situation, a stranger could be their lifeline to safety.

To have a child go missing is a parent's worst nightmare. The threat of abduction by a stranger is minimal when compared with other possible reasons for a disappearance. In 2004, there were 67,266 missing-children cases in Canada. Only 31 involved abduction; in most of those cases the abductor was a relative, friend, or person known to the family. There were 671 cases of children wandering off, and 332 cases of abductions by a parent. Almost 80 percent of all cases were runaways. These statistics cast doubt on the idea that children should never talk to strangers. Wandering off is more common—but a lost child may have to call upon a stranger for help, and must develop the ability to judge what kind of people to approach. The “never talk to strangers” rule does not protect children in the situations they are most likely to face. On top of this, it can be confusing. Adults do not model the behavior; they often talk to strangers. A child may not know how to tell who is a stranger, and who is not.

For young children, nothing replaces close supervision (监管). Pre-schoolers do not understand risk and tend to act without thinking. Children need to develop habits and attitudes that will protect them from the real threats and dangers they may face. The Canada Safety Council encourages parents to give their children age-appropriate positive messages about safety, bearing in mind how youngsters may understand their world.

32. Which of the following statements is NOT true about the 11-year-old boy?

- A. He practiced the “never talk to strangers” rule.
B. He hid from the rescuers to avoid possible abduction.

- C. He eventually showed up when his hide-and seek game ended.
- D. He stayed where he was, expecting the coming of familiar people.
33. Among the possible reasons for the missing-children cases in Canada, which one is the most frequent?
- A. Being abducted by a parent. B. Running away.
- C. Being abducted by strangers. D. Wandering off.
34. The “never talk to strangers” rule is confusing to children because _____
- A. a friendly and attractive person may be dangerous
- B. adults do not act upon the rule and strangers are hard to tell
- C. the rule does not protect children in the situation of abducting
- D. a lost child may have difficulty in communicating with a stranger
35. Which would the author agree with about the “never talk to strangers” rule?
- A. It is not well recognized by parents.
- B. It is practical as a safety tip in daily life.
- C. It is easy enough for children to follow.
- D. It is not effective in keeping kids safe.

三、北京 101 中学期中试卷完型、阅读、七选五、短文填空、书面表达

第二节 完形填空 (共 20 小题; 每小题 1 分, 共 20 分)

阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

It was Mother's Day and I was shopping at the local supermarket with my five-year-old son, Tenyson. As we were 36, we realized that only minutes earlier an 37 woman had fallen over at the entrance and hit her head on the ground. 38 was with her, but there was blood everywhere and the woman was embarrassed and clearly in shock. 39, a lot of people stopped to help out.

40 we were walking towards the scene, Tenyson became very 41 about what had happened to the elderly couple. He 42 to me, “Mom, it's not much fun falling over in front of 43.” Seeing that there was a flower stall (摊位) at the front of the supermarket, he added, “Why shouldn't we 44 the lady a flower? It will make her feel better.” I was 45 that he'd come up with this 46 idea. So we went over and told the flower seller 47 we wanted. “Just take it,” she replied. “I 48 take your money for such a wonderful 49.”

By now medical staff had arrived, and were 50 the injured woman. We gave the flower to the woman's husband and I told him it was 51 my son. At that, the old man started crying and said, “Thank you very much.” He then turned to me, “You have a 52 son. Happy Mother's Day to you.”

The man bent down and gave his wife the flower, telling her who it was from. 53 being badly hurt, the old lady looked up at Tenyson with 54 in her eyes and gave him a little 55.

36. A. stopping B. driving C. moving D. leaving
37. A. elderly B. awful C. honest D. injured
38. A. The seller B. My son C. The crowd D. Her husband
39. A. Fortunately B. Particularly C. Interestingly D. Importantly

- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 40. A. If | B. Since | C. Unless | D. While |
| 41. A. guilty | B. curious | C. worried | D. angry |
| 42. A. shouted | B. lied | C. said | D. answered |
| 43. A. no one | B. everyone | C. someone | D. anyone |
| 44. A. buy | B. bring | C. leave | D. lend |
| 45. A. concerned | B. shocked | C. puzzled | D. amazed |
| 46. A. wise | B. innocent | C. sweet | D. crazy |
| 47. A. which | B. what | C. when | D. whether |
| 48. A. must not | B. needn't | C. may not | D. can't |
| 49. A. scene | B. deed | C. flower | D. habit |
| 50. A. checking with | B. praying for | C. operating on | D. looking after |
| 51. A. about | B. to | C. with | D. from |
| 52. A. wonderful | B. cheerful | C. successful | D. respectful |
| 53. A. Out of | B. Regardless of | C. Thanks to | D. As to |
| 54. A. pity | B. hope | C. love | D. pain |
| 55. A. smile | B. money | C. idea | D. comfort |

第三部分：阅读理解（共 17 小题；每小题 2 分，共 34 分）

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

Every man wants his son to be somewhat of a clone (克隆), not in features but in footsteps. As he grows you also age, and your ambitions become more unachievable. You begin to realize that your boy, in your footsteps, could probably achieve what you hoped for. But footsteps can be muddled and they can go off in different directions.

My son Jody has hated school since day one in kindergarten. Science projects waited until the last moment. Book reports weren't written until the final threat.

I've been a newspaperman all my adult life. My daughter is a university graduate working toward her master's degree in English. But Jody? When he entered the tenth grade he became a "vo-tech" student (技校学生). They're called "motorheads" by the rest of the student body.

When a secretary in my office first called him "motorhead", I was shocked. "Hey, he's a good kid," I wanted to say. "And smart, really."

I learned later that motorheads are, indeed, different. They usually have dirty hands and wear dirty work clothes. And they don't often make school honor rolls (光荣榜).

But being the parent of a motorhead is itself an experience in education. We who labor in clean shirts in offices don't have the abilities that motorheads have. I began to learn this when I had my car crashed. The cost to repair it was estimated at \$800. "Hey, I can fix it," said Jody. I doubted it, but let him go ahead, for I had nothing to lose.

My son, with other motorheads, fixed the car. They got parts (零件) from a junkyard, and ability from vo-tech classes. The cost was \$25 instead of \$800.

Since that first repair job, a broken air-conditioner, a non-functioning washer and a non-toasting toaster have been fixed. Neighbors and co-workers trust their car repairs to him.

These kids are happiest when doing repairs. They joke and laugh and are living in their own relaxed world. And their minds are bright despite their dirty hands and clothes.

I have learned a lot from my motorhead: publishers need printers, engineers need mechanics, and architects need builders. Most important, I have learned that fathers don't need clones in footsteps or anywhere else.

My son may never make the school honor roll. But he made mine.

56. What used to be the author's hope for his son?

- A. To avoid becoming his clone.
- B. To look like him in appearance.
- C. To reach the author's unachieved goals.
- D. To develop in a different direction.

57. What can we learn about the author's children?

- A. His daughter does better in school.
- B. His daughter has got a master's degree.
- C. His son tried hard to finish homework.
- D. His son couldn't write his book reports.

58. The author let his son repair the car because he believed that_____.

- A. his son had the ability to fix it
- B. it would save him much time
- C. other motorheads would come to help
- D. it wouldn't cause him any more loss

59. What did the author realize in the end?

- A. It is important for one to make the honor roll.
- B. It is unwise to expect your child to follow your path.
- C. Architects play a more important role than builders.
- D. Motorheads have greater ability than office workers.

B

When John was growing up, other kids felt sorry for him. His parents always had him weeding the garden, carrying out the garbage and delivering newspapers. But when John reached adulthood, he was better off than his childhood playmates. He had more job satisfaction, a better marriage and was healthier. Most of all, he was happier. Far happier.

These are the findings of a 40-year study that followed the lives of 456 teenage boys from Boston. The study showed that those who had worked as boys enjoyed happier and more productive lives than those who had not. "Boys who worked in the home or community gained competence (能力) and came to feel they were worthwhile members of society," said George Vaillant, the psychologist (心理学家) who made the discovery. "And because they felt good about themselves, others felt good about them."

Vaillant's study followed these males in great detail. Interviews were repeated at ages 25, 31 and 47. Under Vaillant, the researchers compared the men's mental-health scores with their boyhood-activity scores. Points were awarded for part-time jobs, housework, effort in school, and ability to deal with problems.

The link between what the men had done as boys and how they turned out as adults was surprisingly sharp. Those who had done the most boyhood activities were twice as likely to have warm relations with a wide variety of people, five times as likely to be well paid and 16 times less likely to have been unemployed. The researchers also found that IQ and family social and economic class made no real difference in how the boys turned out.

Working—at any age—is important. Childhood activities help a child develop responsibility, independence, confidence and competence—the underpinnings (基础) of emotional health. They also help him understand that people must cooperate and work toward common goals. The most competent adults are those who know how to do this. Yet work isn't everything. As Tolstoy once said, "One can live magnificently in this world if one knows how to work and how to love, to work for the person one loves and to love one's work."

60. What do we know about John?

- A. He received little love from his family.
- B. He had few childhood playmates.
- C. He enjoyed his career and marriage.
- D. He was envied by others in his childhood.

61. Vaillant's words in Paragraph 2 serve as _____.

- A. a description of personal values and social values
- B. an analysis of how work was related to competence
- C. an example for parents' expectations of their children
- D. an explanation why some boys grew into happy men

62. Vaillant's team got their findings by _____.

- A. recording the boys' effort in school
- B. comparing different sets of scores
- C. evaluating the men's mental health
- D. measuring the men's problem solving ability

63. What can be inferred from the last paragraph?

- A. Competent adults know more about love than work.
- B. Emotional health is essential to a wonderful adult life.
- C. Love brings more joy to people than work does.
- D. Independence is the key to one's success.

C

How Room Designs Affect Our Work and Feelings

Architects (建筑师) have long had the feeling that the places we live in can affect our thoughts, feelings and behaviors. But now scientists are giving this feeling an empirical (经验的, 实证的) basis. They are discovering how to design spaces that promote creativity, keep people focused, and lead to relaxation.

Researches show that aspects of the physical environment can influence creativity. In 2007, Joan Meyers-Levy at the University of Minnesota, reported that the height of a room's ceiling affects how people think. Her research indicates that higher ceilings encourage people to think more freely, which may lead them to make more abstract connections. Low ceilings, on the other hand, may inspire a more detailed outlook.

In addition to ceiling height, the view afforded by a building may influence an occupant's ability to concentrate. Nancy Wells and her colleagues at Cornell University found in their study that kids who experienced the greatest increase in greenness as a result of a family move made the most gains on a standard test of attention.

Using nature to improve focus of attention ought to pay off academically, and it seems to, according to a study led by C. Kenneth Tanner, head of the School Design & Planning Laboratory at the University of Georgia. Tanner and his team found that students in classrooms with unblocked views of at least 50 feet outside the window had higher scores on tests of vocabulary, language arts and maths than did students whose classrooms primarily overlooked roads and parking lots.

Recent study on room lighting design suggests that dim (暗淡的) light helps people to loosen up. If that is true generally, keeping the light low during dinner or at parties could increase relaxation. Researchers of Harvard Medical School also discovered that furniture with rounded edges could help visitors relax.

So far scientists have focused mainly on public buildings. "We have a very limited number of studies, so we're almost looking at the problem through a straw(吸管)," architect David Allison says. "How do you take answers to very specific questions and make broad, generalized use of them? That's what we're all struggling with."

64. What does Joan Meyers-Levy focus on in her research?

- A. Light. B. Ceilings. C. Windows. D. Furniture.

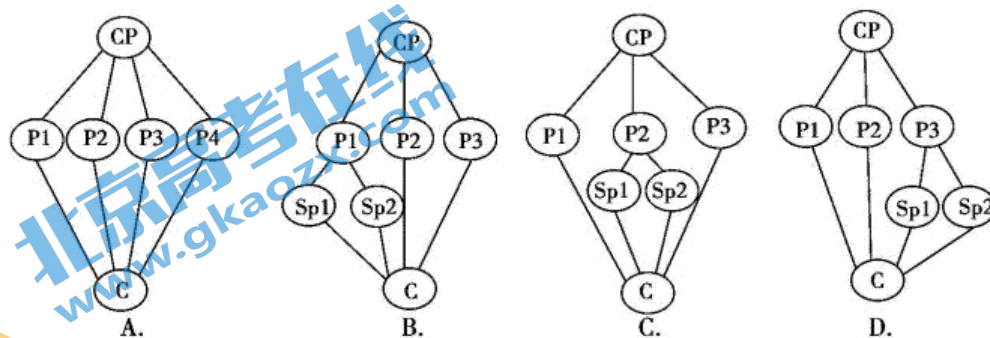
65. The passage tells us that _____.

- A. the shape of furniture may affect people's feelings
B. lower ceilings may help improve students' creativity
C. children in a dim classroom may improve their grades
D. students in rooms with unblocked views may feel relaxed

66. The underlined sentence in the last paragraph probably means that _____.

- A. the problem is not approached step by step
B. the researches so far have faults in themselves
C. the problem is too difficult for researchers to detect
D. research in this area is not enough to make generalized patterns

67. Which of the following shows the organization of the passage?



CP: Central point P: Point Sp: Sub-point (次要点) C: Conclusion

D

阅读短文，根据短文内容，从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。
(E=AB, F=AC, G=AD)

How Can I Fight Laziness?

Lazy people will never amount to anything in life. However, laziness can be defeated once a few changes have been made in your mind.

68. Many people always lack sleep, since they stay up too late and get up too early to prepare for work. These people have little motivation (动力) once they arrive home. Laziness works hand in hand with a lack of motivation and a tendency to put off things. By adjusting your sleep schedule to provide a few more hours of meaningful rest, you can fight laziness throughout the day.

Another way to fight laziness is to change your mind from passive to active. Some people treat their lives as if they were pushed from task to task. Others take a more active method, viewing each task as a challenge they must overcome alone. 69

Some people fight laziness by removing the temptations(诱惑) that are around them. A television in the living room may provide entertainment, but watching too much TV often contributes to laziness. 70 Complete a few tasks and reward yourself with what you enjoy, such as a good dinner or a film.

Laziness can also be a lasting problem at home. Couples and children may all have different energy levels, but laziness can be spread if not dealt with immediately. 71 Be the first to collect and wash dishes after a meal. Others in the home may finally follow your example and perform their own task. It is difficult to practice laziness when you are surrounded by motivated people.

72 Enough exercise and a balanced diet can help you to develop a healthy lifestyle, thus enabling you to have more energy and help lift your spirits.

- A. With strong determination, you will be able to achieve your goal.
- B. One way to fight laziness is to get enough sleep.
- C. Finally, taking exercise regularly can help you fight laziness.
- D. Laziness sets in when you no longer feel in charge of your own life.
- E. To fight family laziness, set an example.
- F. Knowing how to fight laziness is important.
- G. Create a reward system for yourself, just as parents do for a child.

三、短文填空 (共 10 空, 每空 0.5 分, 共 5 分)

Tu Youyou, an 84-year-old researcher at the China Academy of Traditional Chinese Medicine, was given the Nobel Prize in Medicine on Oct 5. She is the 1.f_____ Chinese citizen who has 2.w_____ a Nobel Prize in science. Tu 3.d_____ a new drug for malaria. The disease infects around 200 million people and kills about half a million people each year. In the late 1960s, Tu and her workmates joined a government 4.p_____ to find a new malaria drug. In 1971, after 5.f_____ more than 190 times, Tu 6.f_____ made an extract called *qinghaosu* that was effective 7.a_____ malaria. It has 8.s_____ millions of lives. The discovery is also a gift to mankind from traditional Chinese medicine. It has greatly 9.i_____ human health and 10.r_____ suffering.

四、书面表达 (15 分)

你的英国朋友 Tom 将来你家共度除夕，你打算当天下午去地铁站接他。请你用英文写一封电子邮件，告知他相关信息。

1. 你们全家都欢迎他；
2. 接他的地点和时间：地铁四号线中关村站西北出口，2月18日下午4点；

3. 晚上的主要安排:

注意:1. 词数 100 左右;

2. 所有要点必须包括在内;

3. 可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。

Dear Tom,

How is everything going? _____

Best wishes

Li Hua

四、北京四十四中期中考试试卷完型、阅读、七选五

第二部分: 完形填空 (每小题 1.5 分, 共 30 分)

After the earthquake hit northeast Japan on March 11, many moving stories that I saw with my own eyes happened around me.

I had to walk home since all the 16 had stopped after the earthquake. On my way home I 17 an old lady at a bakery shop who was giving out free bread, which made my heart 18. A man was holding a sign that said, "Please use our 19." He was 20 his house for people to go to the washing room.

My friend wanted to 21 others. He stood in the cold with a sign "If you're okay with a motorcycle, I will 22 you to your house." And then I saw him take one gentleman home, all the way to a far-away place!

Then next day I drove to 23 my car with gas. There is a lack (缺乏) of 24 now and many gas stations are either closed or have very 25 lines. I got 26, since I was behind 15 cars. Finally, when it was my 27, the man smiled and said, "28 this situation, we are only giving \$30 worth gas per person. Is that alright?" "29. I'm just glad that we are all able to 30," I said. His smile gave me so much comfort.

I saw a man at the evacuation (疏散) center 31 when people brought food to him. It was the first time in three days that food was brought to their center. However, after he wiped the tears, his next 32 surprised me. "I am very 33 that we are provided with food. But people in the city next to us haven't 34 any food at all. Please go to that center as well." And when hearing that, I realized there is a bright future on the other side of this 35.

- | | | | | |
|-----|----------------|------------|--------------|-------------|
| 16. | A. rescue | B. life | C. traffic | D. business |
| 17. | A. missed | B. caught | C. noticed | D. heard |
| 18. | A. kind | B. soft | C. broken | D. warm |
| 19. | A. toilet | B. hotel | C. hospital | D. house |
| 20. | A. selling | B. opening | C. repairing | D. building |
| 21. | A. encourage | B. change | C. save | D. help |
| 22. | A. drive | B. follow | C. lead | D. send |
| 23. | A. start | B. fill | C. check | D. wash |
| 24. | A. information | B. gas | C. food | D. salt |
| 25. | A. direct | B. fine | C. long | D. thin |

26. A. worried B. lucky C. sad D. angry
27. A. time B. turn C. duty D. decision
28. A. Except for B. Together with C. Because of D. Instead of
29. A. Not at all B. Of course C. No way D. Never mind
30. A. share B. offer C. learn D. choose
31. A. singing B. eating C. smiling D. crying
32. A. words B. roles C. ways D. promises
33. A. sure B. grateful C. surprised D. proud
34. A. bought B. wasted C. prepared D. received
35. A. disaster B. chance C. center D. city

第三部分：阅读理解（共两节；每小题2分，共40分）

第一节（每小题2分，共30分）

A

The Gold Coast family holidays are always great fun whether you are from Australia or from abroad. There are beautiful beaches, adventure parks, nature parks and so much more.

There are so many sights to see here. It is a pity to drive in a car and you'll miss a great part of it. Australia is home to many animals and birds that can only be seen when moving slowly and going into the areas that they live.

When you are on a bicycle, you have the advantage of being able to stop whenever you want to see an interesting animal or bird that you have never seen before. It is a quieter mode (方式) of transportation as well, so you might even be able to take a picture. When you are on the beach, you can breathe that clean air and view the beauty of the water and sand. It is a totally different experience from either simply sunbathing or passing it in a car.

There are many choices of hiring a bicycle to experience the Gold Coast attractions. There are stores that will fit a bike perfectly to your size. These bikes for both adults and children are in many styles and colors to please any taste. If you have ever wanted to try a tandem bike (双人单车), now is your chance, because they have those too.

A bicycle hire on Gold Coast is something that everyone should try at least once. This is a wonderful chance for anyone who likes to cycle and it is also a cheap way to travel with your family.

36. You'd better not drive in a car on Gold Coast because _____.
- A. you will break the traffic rules
- B. you will cause much noise
- C. you can't enjoy the beautiful sights well
- D. you can't drive into some parks
37. The following advantages of hiring bikes are mentioned EXCEPT that _____.
- A. you can take photos of animals
- B. it is a cheap way of traveling
- C. you can get a clearer sight of animals
- D. it is a good way to do sunbathing
38. What is paragraph 4 mainly about?
- A. How to hire bikes on Gold Coast.

- B. What kinds of bikes there are in stores?
- C. What bikes are the most popular?
- D. Who can hire bikes on Gold Coast?

39. What's the author's attitude towards a bike hire on Gold Coast?

- A. He supports it very much. B. He thinks it's a personal choice.
- C. He doesn't like this way of traveling. D. He thinks it's only good for adults.

B

First Day at School

It was my first day at school in London and I was half-excited and half-frightened. On my way to school I wondered, what questions the other boys would ask me and practiced all the answers: "I am nine years old. I was born here but I haven't lived here since I was two. I was living in Farley. It's about thirty miles away. I came back to London two months ago." I also wondered if it was the rule for boys to fight strangers like me, but I was tall for my age. I hoped they would decide not to risk it.

No one took any notice of me before school. I stood in the center of the playground, expecting someone to say "hello", but no one spoke to me.

My teacher was called Mr. Jones. There were 42 boys in the class, so I didn't stand out there, either, until the first lesson of the afternoon. Mr. Jones was very fond of Charles Dickens, so he asked several boys if they knew Dickens' birthplace, but no one guessed right. A boy called Brian, the biggest in the class, said: "Timbuktu" and Mr. Jones went red in the face. Then he asked me. I said: "Portsmouth" and everyone stared at me because Mr. Jones said I was right. This didn't make me very popular, of course. "He thinks he's clever," I heard Brian say.

After that, we went out to the playground to play football. I was in Brian's team, and he obviously had Dickens in mind because he told me to go in goal. No one ever wanted to be the goalkeeper.

"He's big enough and useless enough," Brian said when someone asked him why he had chosen me.

As the boy kicked the ball hard along the ground to my right, I threw myself down quickly and saved it. All my team crowded round me. My bare knees were grazed and bleeding. Brian took out a handkerchief and offered it to me.

"Do you want to join my team?" he said.

At the end of the day, I was no longer a stranger.

40. The writer prepared to answer all of the following questions EXCEPT "_____".

- A. How old are you?
- B. Where are you from?
- C. Do you want to join my team?
- D. When did you come back to London?

41. We can learn from the passage that _____.

- A. boys were usually unfriendly to new students
- B. the writer was not greeted as he expected
- C. Brian praised the writer for his cleverness
- D. the writer was glad to be a goalkeeper

42. The underlined part "I didn't stand out" in paragraph 3 means that the writer was not _____.

- A. noticeable B. nervous C. important D. surprised

43. The writer was offered a handkerchief because _____.

- A. he was in Brian's team
- B. he was no longer a new comer
- C. he was beginning to be accepted
- D. he pushed a player on the other team

C

Now let's compare life differences between living in a city and living in a village.

Living in a village seems to be more difficult than living in a city. Transport is a big problem for villages. There are places where the buses pass through only two or three times a day. People also have few opportunities to take part in the cultural life. There are also many good things. For example, villages are less noisy. They have little pollution and rubbish. People can go to the forest or meadow. They can easily find places to be alone. In the city, it is impossible because streets are crowded with people. Also the parks aren't quiet. There are many children and people with their dogs.

People in the city have to breathe the air polluted by factories, cars and people. But in the country, there is fresh air and nature full of beautiful trees, flowers and animals. People living in the village know one another. It can be a little unpleasant because people know everything you did wrong. In a city you can feel lonely.

In cities, there are also many shops. There is no problem if you need to buy something. If it isn't in one shop, you can go to another one. In the village, there are only few shops and even the only one with the necessary foods. However, cities aren't only centers of shopping. There are also many offices. Of course, all good schools are in cities.

For people living in the country, there can be a big problem with employment. People in the cities can find a new job more easily than people in the country. After all, the job opportunity is one of the most important reasons why people want to move to the city. But many people from cities say they would love living in the country. It is really strange.

44. If you live in a village and you did something wrong, _____.

- A. villagers will come to your home to comfort you
- B. you will be punished by the villagers
- C. almost every villager will know that
- D. no one knows that

45. Why do so many people move to cities?

- A. Because there are many shopping centers in cities.
- B. Because there are many offices in cities.
- C. Because there are many good schools in cities.
- D. Because there are many job opportunities in cities.

46. What is the writer's opinion on which kind of life is better, country life or city life?

- A. The writer thinks that living in a village is better.
- B. The writer thinks that living in a city is better.
- C. The writer doesn't tell us his opinion on the topic.
- D. The writer feels it strange to live in the country.

D

Over the last 70 years, researchers have been studying happy and unhappy people and finally found out ten factors that make a difference. Our feelings of well-being at any moment are determined to a certain degree by genes(基因). However, of all the factors, wealth and age are the top two.

Money can buy a degree of happiness. But once you can afford to feed, clothe and house yourself, each extra dollar makes less and less difference.

Researchers find that, on average, wealthier people are happier. But the link between money and happiness is complex. In the past half-century, average (平均的) income has sharply increased in developed countries, yet happiness levels have remained almost the same. Once your basic needs are met, money only seems to increase happiness if you have more than your friends, neighbors and colleagues.

“Dollars buy status, and status makes people feel better,” conclude some experts, which helps explain why people who can seek status in other ways ---- scientists or actors, for example ----- may happily accept relatively poorly-paid jobs.

In a research, Professor Alex Michalos found that the people whose desires ----- not just for money, but for friends, family, job, health ----- rose furthest beyond what they already had, tended to be less happy than those who felt a smaller gap. Indeed, the size of the gap predicted happiness about five times better than income alone. “The gap measures just blow away the only measures of income,” says Michalos.

Another factor that has to do with happiness is age. Old age may not be so bad. “Given all the problems of aging, how could the elderly be more satisfied?” asks Professor Laura Carstensen.

In one survey, Carstensen interviewed 184 people between the ages of 18 and 94, and asked them to fill out an emotions questionnaire. She found that old people reported positive emotions just as often as young people, but negative emotions much less often.

Why are old people happier? Some scientists suggest older people may expect life to be harder and learn to live with it, or they're more realistic about their goals, only setting ones that they know they can achieve. But Carstensen thinks that with time running out, older people have learned to focus on things that make them happy and let go of those that don't. “People realize not only what they have, but also that what they have cannot last forever,” she says. “A goodbye kiss to a husband or wife at the age of 85, for example, may bring far more complex emotional responses than a similar kiss to a boy or girl friend at the age of 20.”

47. According to the passage, the feeling of happiness_____.

- A. is determined partly by genes B. increases gradually with age
- C. has little to do with wealth D. is measured by desires

48. Some actors would like to accept poorly-paid jobs because the jobs _____.

- A. make them feel much better B. provide chances to make friends
- C. improve their social position D. satisfy their professional interests

49. Aged people are more likely to feel happy because they are more _____.

- A. optimistic (乐观的) B. successful
- C. practical (实际的) D. emotional (激动的)

50. Professor Alex Michalos found that people feel less happy if _____.

- A. the gap between reality and desire is bigger
- B. they have a stronger desire for friendship
- C. their income is below their expectation
- D. the hope for good health is greater

第二节 七选五 (每小题 2 分, 共 10 分)

阅读下面短文，从所给选项中选出最佳答案。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Scientists often see the first ten years of a child's life as the "window of opportunity". 1 And studies show that the following activities can benefit their brain greatly.

● 2

Free playtime has always been an important part of "being a kid", but it is also important to a child's development. "Free play" not only helps kids develop different skills, it also helps them develop into happy healthy adults in the future.

● **Read with kids**

Reading has long been known to improve children's intelligence. 3 For parents who don't have much time, just surrounding your kids with books goes a long way too.

● **Put kids to bed early**

4 Preschool children should get at least eleven hours of sleep and kids up to age 12 should try to get at least ten hours of sleep.

● **Learn a second language**

Early studies in this field have shown that bilingual (双语的) kids can perform better under pressure. Young children can learn new language with nearly perfect fluency(流利) and pronunciation.

● **Praise good effort not intelligence.**

Your kids may be smart but you should mainly praise the effort they put into tasks. Kids, who are praised on intelligence, often feel it is a fixed quality, and mistakes or failures badly hurt their self-confidence. Kids who are praised on effort often focus more on learning. 5

- A. Play some helpful game.
- B. Give them enough playtime.
- C. And they are not afraid to fail and try again.
- D. Kids still need time away from the TV to do homework.
- E. Kids who read often develop earlier writing and number skills as well.
- F. Everything at this time is very important to the development of a person's brain.
- G. Studies show that kids with regular bedtimes are better at languages, math and reading.

五、石景山区京源学校期中考试试卷短文填空、完型、阅读、七选五

第二部分: 语法填空: (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

Passage 1: After the ceremony, the guests can attend a wedding ceremony, 21 _____ is usually a huge party and can last through the night. There is a lot of eating, drinking and dancing, 22 _____ (include) the famous Greek circle dance, 23 _____ everyone joins in.

Passage 2: The tradition of the Dragon Boat Festival started more than 2,000 years ago. In the old days, dragon boat races 24 _____ (organize) only by Chinese people. However, in recent years, people from other cultures 25 _____ (take) part in the races and enjoyed the fun.

Passage 3: The sister's father, Richard, started to train Venus and Serena when they were young. He was always been strict with his daughters, 26 _____ (train) them hard to compete 27 _____ each other. Brandi, the sister's mother, taught her daughters at home 28 _____ they completed their high school while 29 _____ (develop) their tennis careers. Today both sisters 30 _____ (study) design at college.

第三部分 完形填空 (共 20 小题; 每小题 1 分, 共 20 分)

Bobby was getting cold sitting in his backyard in the snow. His shoes had a few holes and did a poor job of keeping out the 31. He had been out for about an hour already, 32 he could not come up with an idea for his mother's Christmas gift. He had no money to spend.

Ever since his father had passed away three years ago, the family had 33. The small wage of her mother could 34 make ends meet.

What the family lacked in 35 they made up for in love. Bobby's sisters, clever with hands, had already 36 beautiful gifts for their mother by themselves. But Bobby had nothing. Here it was Christmas Eve already.

Standing up, Bobby walked to the street. It wasn't 37 being six without a father, especially when he needed a man to talk to. He walked from shop to shop. Everything seemed so beautiful and so out of 38.

It was getting dark and Bobby turned to walk home when 39 his eyes caught something shining on the ground. He reached down and 40 a shiny dime (a coin of ten cents).

Never before has anyone felt so 41 as Bobby felt at that moment. 42 spread throughout his body. 43 his new found treasure, he walked into the first store he saw. His 44 quickly turned cold when knowing he could buy nothing with only a dime.

Then he went into a flower shop. Bobby presented the dime and asked 45 he could buy one flower for his mother. Looking at Bobby and his dime, the shopkeeper 46 for a second and asked Bobby to wait there. Then he went in.

Few minutes later, the shopkeeper came out with a bunch of beautiful red roses. Bobby's heart 47 as the shopkeeper placed the roses gently into a beautiful box. He had only a dime!

"That will be ten cents, young man," the shop owner said.

48, Bobby moved his hand to give the man his coin.

Could this be true? No one else would give him a thing for his dime!

49 the boy's mind, the shopkeeper added, "I just happened to have some roses on sale. Would you like them?"

This time Bobby didn't 50. Walking out the door the owner was holding, Bobby heard the shopkeeper say, "Merry Christmas, son."

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| 31. A. rain | B. cold | C. dark | D. dust |
| 32. A. But | B. so | C. or | D. thus |
| 33. A. ended | B. moved | C. struggled | D. united |
| 34. A. hardly | B. probably | C. usually | D. totally |
| 35. A. time | B. spirit | C. money | D. education |
| 36. A. bought | B. made | C. ordered | D. exchanged |
| 37. A. safe | B. wise | C. strange | D. easy |
| 38. A. mind | B. control | C. reach | D. sight |
| 39. A. gradually | B. suddenly | C. hurriedly | D. nervously |
| 40. A. searched | B. watched | C. placed | D. discovered |
| 41. A. popular | B. special | C. wealthy | D. comfortable |
| 42. A. Warmth | B. Panic | C. Regret | D. An idea |
| 43. A. Choosing | B. Holding | C. Bringing | D. Fetching |
| 44. A. guilt | B. patience | C. curiosity | D. excitement |
| 45. A. what | B. why | C. if | D. when |
| 46. A. paused | B. looked | C. waited | D. prayed |
| 47. A. settled | B. went down | C. bled | D. relieved |
| 48. A. Slowly | B. Calmly | C. Secretly | D. Unwillingly |
| 49. A. Changing | B. Clearing | C. Occupying | D. Reading |
| 50. A. refuse | B. stop | C. insist | D. hesitate |

A

France has the most beautiful castles (城堡) throughout Europe. Here are some of the best French castles to visit. You'll surely want to visit one of them during your travels in France. Have a look and enjoy!

Château de Versailles

The Château de Versailles is about 20 kms southwest of Paris. When the castle was built, Versailles was a small village. Today, however, it is a famous area in Paris. The castle was built as a small hunting lodge (乡间小屋) for Louis XIII in the 1620s. Years later, he made it bigger. Later, Louis XIV also made it larger, making it one of the largest palaces of the world.

Château de Chambord

The Château de Chambord is one of the largest castles around the world. It sits in the Loire Valley. Being at the heart of Europe's largest enclosed wooded park, Chambord, it was built for King Francis I to serve as a hunting lodge. It is one of the world's most well-known castles in the world because of its French Renaissance (文艺复兴) building.

Château de Chenonceau

As one of the most famous castles in the Loire Valley, the castle was built during the 11th century on the River Cher. It was passed through many hands. The castle was not destroyed during the French Revolution because it was the only bridge across the river for many miles.

Château de Chantilly

This historic castle sits in the town of Chantilly, France. This beautiful castle is made up of two buildings: the Petit Château built around 1560 for Anne de Montmorency, and the Grand Château which was destroyed during the French Revolution and rebuilt in the 1870s. There are many interesting pieces of 17th century history concerning (关于) the castle. Every two years a fireworks competition is held in the castle gardens.

51. What do we know about the Château de Versailles?

- A. It sits in a small village.
- B. It serves as a hunting place.
- C. It was first built for Louis XIII.
- D. It was the largest castle in the 1620s.

52. What makes the Château de Chambord special?

- A. Its long history.
- B. Its building style.
- C. Its wealthy owner.
- D. Its important position.

53. Why did the Château de Chenonceau manage to get through the French Revolution?

- A. It was far from Paris.
- B. It hid in the Loire Valley.
- C. It played a very important role.
- D. It was built by a famous French king.

54. Which castle has a fireworks show every two years?

- A. The Château de Versailles.

- B. The Château de Chantilly.
C. The Château de Chambord.
D. The Château de Chenonceau.

B

Dear Hamilton,

We are fortunate that in such a large, high-pressure office we all get along so well. You are one of the people who keep the social temperature at such a comfortable setting. I don't know anyone in the office who is better liked than you.

You can perhaps help with this. The collection of contributions towards gifts for employees' personal-life events is becoming a little troubling. Certainly, the group sending of a gift is reasonable now and then. In the past month, however, there have been collections for two baby shower gifts, one wedding shower gift, two wedding gifts, one funeral (葬礼) remembrance, four birthday gifts, and three graduation gifts.

It's not only the collected-from who are growing uncomfortable (and poor), but the collected-for feel uneasy receiving gifts from people who don't know them outside the office, who wouldn't even recognize their graduating children, their marrying daughters and sons, or their dead relatives.

This is basically a kind gesture (and one that people think well of you for), but the practice seems to have become too wide-ranging and feels improper in today's office setting.

Thank you for understanding.

55. The underlined word "contributions" probably means _____.

- A. money B. suggestions
C. reports D. understanding

56. Hamilton is expected to _____.

- A. show more kindness.
B. discontinue the present practice
C. quit being the organizer for gift giving
D. know more about co-workers' families

57. This is basically a letter of _____.

- A. apology B. sympathy
C. appreciation D. dissatisfaction

C

Forget Cyclists, Pedestrians(行人) are Real Danger

We are having a debate about this topic. Here are some letters from our readers.

■ Yes, many cyclists behave dangerously. Many drivers are disrespectful of cyclists. But pedestrians are probably the worse offenders.

People of all ages happily walk along the pavement with eyes and hands glued to the mobile phone, quite unaware of what is going on around them. They may even do the same thing while crossing a road at a pedestrian crossing or elsewhere. The rest of us have to evade (避让) them or just stand still to wait for the unavoidable collision.

The real problem is that some pedestrians seem to be, at least for the moment, in worlds of their own that are, to them, much more important than the welfare of others.

—Michael Horan

■ I love the letter from Bob Brooks about cyclists (Viewpoints, May 29). I am afraid they seem to think they own the roads.

I was walking across Altrincham Road one morning when a cyclist went round me and on being asked what he was doing he shouted at me.

The government built a cycle lane on the road but it is hardly used.

The police do nothing. What a laugh they are!

The cyclists should all have to be made to use the cycle lanes and wear helmets, fluorescent (发荧光的) jacket and lights at night and in the morning they should pay some sort of tax and be fined for not wearing them.

—Carol Harvey

■ Cyclists jump on and off pavements (which are meant for pedestrians), ride at speed along the pavements, and think they have a special right to go through traffic lights when they are on red.

I was almost knocked down recently by a cyclist riding on the pavement when there was a cycle lane right next to him.

Other road users, including horse riders, manage to obey the rules so why not cyclists?

It's about time they had to be registered and insured, so when they do hit a pedestrian or a vehicle, or cause an accident, at least they can be treated and there might be an opportunity to claim.

—JML

Write to Viewpoints of the newspaper.

58. Michael Horan wrote the letter mainly to show that _____.

- A. drivers should be polite to cyclists
- B. road accidents can actually be avoided
- C. some pedestrians are a threat to road safety
- D. walking while using phones hurts one's eyes

59. Carol Harvey suggests that cyclists should _____.

- A. be provided with enough roads
- B. be asked to ride on their own lanes
- C. be made to pay less tax for cycling
- D. be fined for laughing at policemen

60. What is a complaint of JML?

- A. Very few drivers are insured.
- B. Cyclists: ride fast on pavements.
- C. Pedestrians go through red traffic lights.
- D. Horse riders disrespect other road users.

61. The underlined word "they" in the third letter refers to _____.

- A. accidents
- B. vehicles
- C. pedestrians
- D. cyclists

D

Photographs are everywhere. They decorate the walls of homes and are used in stores for sales of different goods. The news is filled with pictures of fires, floods, and special events. Photos record the beauties of nature. They can also bring

things close that are far away. Through photos, people can see wild animals, cities in foreign lands, and even the stars in outer space. Photos also tell stories.

Reporting the news through photos is called photojournalism. At times photojournalists tell their stories through a single picture. At other times, they use a group of pictures to tell a story. Each picture is like a chapter in a book, which can do more than record the facts. It can also be a strong force for social change.

Jacob Riis was among the first photojournalists. He took pictures of parts of New York City where the poor lived. Riis believed that poverty caused crime, and he used photos to help him prove his point. A few years later, the photos of small children working in factories by Lewis Hine shocked the public. Hine's pictures helped bring about laws to protect such children.

Hundreds of pictures may have to be taken in order to get one or two really good photos. It takes science to have the photo come out clearly and art to make a photo that has a good design and expresses feeling. Photojournalists make an actual record of what they see. A photo, however, can be both a work of art and an actual record. It can record an important event as a beautiful or exciting picture.

As historical and artistic documents, photos can become more important over time. Today photojournalists still have their pictures appear in newspapers and magazines. They also publish them in books and on the Internet.

62. The underlined word "They" in the first paragraph refers to _____.

- A. beauties B. photos C. goods D. events

63. The photos of the small children by Hine show us that photos _____.

- A. are also works of art B. are popular ways of reporting news
C. often shock the public D. can serve as a force for social change

64. What can we learn from the passage?

- A. News with pictures is encouraging.
B. Photos help people improve.
C. News photos mean history in a sense.
D. People prefer reading news with pictures.

65. The text is mainly about _____.

- A. telling the story through pictures
B. decorating the walls of homes
C. publishing historical papers
D. expressing feeling through pictures

第五部分 七选五 (共 5 小题; 每小题 1 分; 共 5 分)

The human camera

There is no one quite like Stephen Wiltshire. Born in 1974, Stephen was always different. 66 In fact, he talked to nobody, showed no interest in school subjects and wasn't able to sit still. Stephen was later told that he had autism (自闭症). He didn't learn fully to talk until he was nine years old and he didn't manage to pass his exams. 67 Art became his way to communicate.

He started by drawing funny pictures of his teachers, but soon began to draw buildings. His eye for detail (细节) was perfect. He could see a building just once and remember everything about it. 68 Hours later, in front of TV cameras, he managed to draw this building, with the time on the station clock saying 11:20, the exact time when he was there. The television programme made him famous overnight in the UK.

69 He has become a well-known artist, published (出版) four books of his drawings, taken helicopter (直升飞机) rides above the world's great cities and drawn amazing pictures of them, and opened his own art gallery (画廊), where he now works, in London.

His drawings are correct and true in every detail — he always manages to draw everything in the right place. 70 In 2006, he was given an MBE (Member of the Order of the British Empire) by the Queen of England for services to art.

- A. *Floating Cities* was his third book.
- B. As a child, he couldn't make friends.
- C. Besides, they are also beautiful to look at.
- D. Luckily, he found one thing he liked doing: drawing.
- E. After that, many great things have happened to Stephen.
- F. In 1987, he saw a train station in London called St Pancras.
- G. On 15 February 2008, ABC News named him *Person of the Week*.

六、北京 101 中学期中考试试卷 (2) 完型、阅读、七选五、短文填空、书面表达

第二节 完形填空 (共 20 小题; 每小题 1 分, 共 20 分)

阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

One summer weekend, my wife, son and I entered a running race on mountain trails(小径). When the race started, our son took off 32, but my wife and I stayed back and ran together, enjoying the scenery. After some time, while running down a narrow, 33 trail, I walked on a big stone and had a 34, and in the process, I jammed (挤) my toe pretty hard. I realized I'd got my toe 35, but I didn't take off my shoe and sock to check my 36. Instead, my wife and I kept running.

37, after going about half the course, I realized my watch on my wrist was 38. Slightly discouraged, I encouraged my wife to go on 39, and I would return to see if I could find it. After running back for some time, I 40 my broken watch off the trail. I picked it up, and quickly put it into my pocket. Then I 41 down the trail. Once I was near the end, I saw my son, who had finished 30 minutes earlier, had run back up the trail to 42 me. He ran with me to the end.

43 it turned out, both my wife and son had won first place in their age groups, but I had no chance of placing. As I sat down to 44 after the race, I decided to take off my shoe and check my toe, and I found that my sock was in blood. Pain and it hurt, but there was a bright side. I 45 to receive any award in my age group, but the race 46 had a special award which was given for the most injured runner in the race.

So, how does this 47 relate to you and me in everyday life? Although everyone wants to live a life of comfort, the 48 is that we often face pain and 49. However, the key to real happiness is 50 pain into something positive. In other words, 51 can make us stronger if we let them.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|------------|
| 32. A. easily | B. suddenly | C. calmly | D. quickly |
| 33. A. rocky | B. dirty | C. smooth | D. unknown |
| 34. A. break | B. discovery | C. fall | D. pain |
| 35. A. injured | B. shot | C. destroyed | D. knocked |
| 36. A. way | B. damage | C. plan | D. sock |
| 37. A. Hopefully | B. Therefore | C. Luckily | D. However |
| 38. A. broken | B. slow | C. wrong | D. gone |
| 39. A. ahead | B. above | C. backward | D. inside |

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| 40. A. placed | B. hid | C. noticed | D. missed |
| 41. A. jumped | B. walked | C. drove | D. hurried |
| 42. A. visit | B. meet | C. push | D. welcome |
| 43. A. If | B. So | C. As | D. But |
| 44. A. sleep | B. rest | C. stay | D. shake |
| 45. A. refused | B. managed | C. failed | D. asked |
| 46. A. organizers | B. winners | C. owners | D. supporters |
| 47. A. problem | B. news | C. experience | D. event |
| 48. A. hope | B. idea | C. reason | D. truth |
| 49. A. success | B. struggle | C. happiness | D. competition |
| 50. A. including | B. turning | C. throwing | D. dividing |
| 51. A. difficulties | B. exercises | C. efforts | D. skills |

第三部分：阅读理解（共两节，共 34 分）

第一节（共 12 小题，每小题 2 分，共 24 分）

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A



The wheelchair-bound young man, a patient of mine, was pushed to the lectern (演讲台) at the high school to deliver his commencement address. His face still partially paralyzed (瘫痪的), and he spoke in a soft voice. But Mark Orsini delivered a powerful speech and received a thunderous applause from his fellow students, who had wondered if he'd live to graduate.

The 18-year-old had developed Guillain-Barre syndrome, which can cause paralysis. Soon he was almost completely paralyzed.

His parents insisted that he was a fighter. He'd get through this and go on to attend Dartmouth. But meanwhile, immobile and on a ventilator (呼吸器), how was he going to ask questions or be involved in his class?

The solution was remarkable: The Orsinis would sit at Mark's side and recite the alphabet. When they got to a letter Mark needed to spell a word, he'd nod "yes." They'd write it down, then start over and wait for him to nod again. They never lost patience and Mark was involved with every decision. Standard treatment hadn't helped, so I proposed a risky procedure to filter (过滤) his blood. After treatment he showed improvement and soon he could move his toes, his legs and then his arms.

Mark has graduated from Dartmouth. I saw him in my office some time ago, and he was feeling great. But there was a lot left unsaid. I wanted to say I was in awe of him, and that his parents were some of the most amazing people I'd ever met, sitting by his bed for hours, patiently listening to their child speak letter by letter. I wanted to tell him of my shame when my children tried to talk to me and I brushed them off because I didn't have time to listen. I wanted to say I'd never forget him or his parents. But words failed me.

52. The underlined word “commencement” in Paragraph 1 means _____.

- A. graduation B. promise C. birthday D. acceptance

53. What did Mark’s parents do for him when he was learning in class?

- A. They did everything for Mark.
B. They assisted Mark in learning.
C. They lost patience sometimes.
D. They made decisions for him.

54. We can learn from the passage that _____.

- A. the standard treatment Mark received was a great success
B. the doctor was not satisfied with Mark’s treatment and felt ashamed
C. the doctor told Mark’s parents that they were impressive and unforgettable
D. the doctor would like to have shared more of his true feelings with Mark

55. According to the last paragraph, how did the writer feel about the way he treated his children?

- A. He felt proud of it. B. He felt confident of it.
C. He felt guilty of it. D. He felt doubtful about it

B

If Confucius (孔子) were still alive today and could celebrate his September 28 birthday with a big cake, there would be a lot of candles. He’d need a fan or a strong wind to help him put them out.

While many people in China will remember Confucius on his special day, few people in the United States will give him a passing thought. It’s nothing personal. Most Americans don’t even remember the birthdays of their own national heroes.

But this doesn’t mean that Americans don’t care about Confucius. In many ways he has become a bridge that foreigners must cross if they want to reach a deeper understanding of China.

In the past two decades, the Chinese studies programs have gained huge popularity in Western universities. More recently, the Chinese government has set up Confucius Institutes in more than 80 countries. These schools teach both Chinese language and culture. The main courses of Chinese culture usually included Chinese art, history and philosophy (哲学). Some social scientists suggest that Westerners should take advantages of the ancient Chinese wisdom to make up for the drawbacks of Westerners philosophy. Students in the United States, at the same time, are racing to learn Chinese. So they will be ready for life in a world where China is an equal power with the United States. Businessmen who hope to make money in China are reading books about Confucius to understand their Chinese customers.

So the old thinker’s ideas are still alive and well.

Today China attracts the West more than ever, and it will need more teachers to introduce Confucius and Chinese culture to the West.

As for the old thinker, he will not soon be forgotten by people in the West, even if his birthday is.

56. The opening paragraph is mainly intended to _____

- A. provide some key facts about Confucius
B. attract the readers’ interest in the subject
C. show great respect for the ancient thinker

- D. prove the popularity of modern birthday celebrations
57. We can learn from Paragraph 4 that American students_____
- A. have a great interest in studying Chinese
- B. take an active part in Chinese competitions
- C. try to get high scores in Chinese exams
- D. fight for a chance to learn Chinese

58. What is the best title for the passage?
- A. Forgotten Wisdom in America
- B. Huge Fans of the Chinese Language
- C. Chinese Culture for Westerners
- D. Old Thinker with a Big Future

59. The passage is likely to appear in _____.
- A. a biography
- B. a history paper
- C. a newspaper
- D. a philosophy textbook

C

When asked about happiness, we usually think of something extraordinary, an absolute delight, which seems to get rarer the older we get.

For kids, happiness has a magical quality. Their delight at winning a race or getting a new bike is unreserved.

In the teenage years the concept of happiness changes. Suddenly it's conditional on such things as excitement, love and popularity. I can still recall the excitement of being invited to dance with the most attractive boy at the school party.

In adulthood the things that bring deep joy—love, marriage, birth—also bring responsibility and the risk of loss. For adults, happiness is complicated.

My definition of happiness is “the capacity for enjoyment”. The more we can enjoy what we have, the happier we are. It's easy to overlook the pleasure we get from the company of friends, the freedom to live where we please, and even good health.

I experienced my little moments of pleasure yesterday. First I was overjoyed when I shut the last lunch-box and had the house to myself. Then I spent an uninterrupted morning writing, which I love. When the kids and my husband came home, I enjoyed their noise after the quiet of the day.

Psychologists tell us that to be happy we need a mix of enjoyable leisure time and satisfying work. I don't think that my grandmother, who raised 14 children, had much of either. She did have a network of close friends and family, and maybe this is what satisfied her.

We, however, with so many choices and such pressure to succeed in every area, have turned happiness into one more thing we've got to have. We've so self-conscious about our “right” to it that it's making us miserable. So we chase it and equal it with wealth and success, without noticing that the people who have those things aren't necessarily happier.

Happiness isn't about what happens to us—it's about how we see what happens to us. It's the skillful way of finding a positive for every negative. It's not wishing for what we don't have, but enjoying what we do possess.

60. As people grow older, they _____.
- A. feel it harder to experience happiness
- B. associate their happiness less with others
- C. will take fewer risks in pursuing happiness

D. tend to believe responsibility means happiness

61. What can we learn about the author from Paragraph 5 and 6?

A. She cares little about her own health

B. She enjoys the freedom of traveling

C. She is easily pleased by things in daily life

D. She prefers getting pleasure from housework

62. People who equal happiness with wealth and success _____.

A. consider pressure something blocking their way

B. stress their right to happiness too much

C. are at a loss to make correct choices

D. are more likely to be happy

63. What can be concluded from the passage?

A. Happiness lies between the positive and the negative

B. Each man is the master of his own fate

C. Success leads to happiness

D. Happy is he who is content

第二节 (共 5 小题: 每小题 2 分, 共 10 分)

根据短文内容, 从短文后的七个选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。(本小节答案填涂在机读卡上, E—AB, F—AC, G—AD)

Homework

Do arithmetic problems 15 through 25. State the different forms of the verbs on page 50 of your French workbook. Read pages 12 through 20 of the Shakespeare play, and don't forget to fill in the missing chemical symbols on the worksheet.

Sound like a list of your homework for the next few nights — or maybe even just for tonight? _____ 64 _____ It's your teachers' way of evaluating how much you understand what's going on in class. And it helps strengthen important concepts.

_____ 65 _____ It's inviting to start with the easy things to get them out of the way. However, you'll have the most energy and focus when you begin, so it's best to use this mental power on the subjects that are most challenging. Later, when you're more tired, you can focus on the simpler things. If you get stuck on a problem, try to figure it out as well as you can — but don't spend too much time on it because this can mess up your homework schedule for the rest of the night.

_____ 66 _____ But don't pick someone whom you'll be up all night chatting with, or you'll never get it done!

Most people's attention spans aren't very long, so take some breaks while doing your homework. Sitting for too long without relaxing will make you less productive than if you stop every so often. Taking a 15-minute break every hour is a good idea for most people. _____ 67 _____

Once your homework is done, you can check over it if you have extra time. Be sure to put it safely away in your backpack — there's nothing worse than having a completed assignment that you can't find the next morning or that gets ruined by a careless brother or sister. _____ 68 _____ Now you're free to hang out.

A. Homework is a major part of going to school.

B. Luckily, you can do a few things to do less homework.

C. When you start your homework, deal with the hardest tasks first.

- D. But if you're really concentrating, wait until it's a good time to stop.
- E. If you need to, ask an adult for help or call or email a classmate for advice.
- F. And no teacher still believes that "chewed by the dog" line — even when it's true!
- G. In conclusion, no one is expected to stay long, and people have very different learning styles.

三、短文填空 (共 10 空, 每空 0.5 分, 共 5 分)

Eileen Collins

Although she's never walked on a runway with models in a fancy dress, Eileen Collins is referred to by many as "Miss Universe". That's because Collins (1956—) is an a___1___ and NASA's first female shuttle pilot and mission commander.

Until quite recently, this profession was one you'd only find men in. There seemed to be little p___2___ of entry for females. For them, therefore, Collins is a pioneer(先锋).

In 1995, she piloted the Discovery shuttle during flight t___3___ the Russian Space Station. Four years later, she headed a shuttle mission aboard Columbia.

Collins' achievement is not something that happens o___4___. It takes years, even decades, of preparation. But to understand the roots of Collins' love of piloting, we have to go back to her c___5___. Collins knew from a very young age that she belonged to the skies. She grew up in Elmira in New York State, a town with a significant flight history. The first US National Gliding Contest was h___6___ there in 1930.

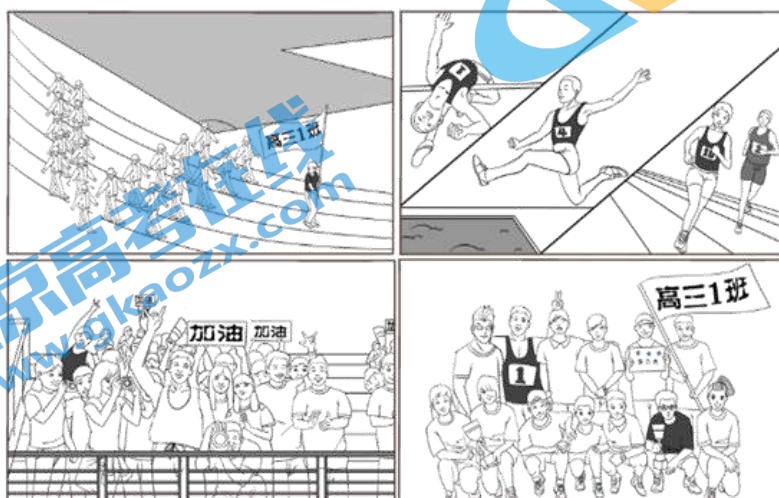
Collins' passion was also helped by books on the Wright brothers. Starting at age 16, Collins took on small jobs and three years later, she had s___7___ enough money to accomplish her dream of learning to fly. S___8___ when the US Air Force opened its doors to female pilots in 1978, the young woman applied and started her t___9___ as a military pilot. Her team described her as humble(谦卑的) despite all her achievements.

Her parents agree. "She is very down-to-earth. N___10___ handed her anything. Everything she is today, she's earned," her mother said.

四、书面表达 (共 15 分)

假设你是红星中学高一(1)班的学生李华。上周末你们班参加了高中第一次学校运动会。请根据以下各图的先后顺序, 用英语为校刊写一篇短文, 介绍你班参与的全过程。词数不少于 60。文章开头已给出。

参考词汇: 开幕式 opening parade; 看台 stand



Last weekend, we joined in our first sports meeting in high school. _____

七、北京四中期中试卷 (2) 完型、阅读

第二节 完形填空 (共 20 小题, 每小题 1.5 分, 共 30 分)

阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

The Fitting-in of Suzy Khan

The first time I saw Suzy Khan, I knew I had to help her. She was really small for her age of 12. The boy in my class often 31 about her and laughed their heads off. She would open a book, pretending to read, with tears dropping on the open page.

All I knew was that she was an orphan(孤儿) from Africa. She had just been adopted by a family in town who 32 that the best way for her to learn American ways of life was to be with American kids. I looked down at this 33 girl and promised myself that somehow I would help her.

But how could I help her 34 in with us? There had to be a 35.

One day, when I went into the classroom, I saw that Suzy had 36 her geography book to a picture of a train, and in her notebook, she had made a(n) 37 copy.

I was surprised and thought that she could do something in the coming 38 show. So, I took her to see the art teacher, Miss Parker, and showed her what Suzy had 39. "Why, it's wonderful," said Miss Parker, who then showed us a poster she had painted 40 the talent show. "I need more of these, but I just don't have enough 41. Could you help me, Suzy?"

On the day of the talent show, Suzy's 42 were everywhere—all over the hall and all over the school, each one different.

"And finally," said Mr. Brown, the schoolmaster, at the end of the show, "we have a(n) 43 award. I'm sure you've all noticed the wonderful posters." Everyone nodded. "One of our own students 44 them."

I could hear everyone whispering. "Who in our school could draw 45 well?"

Mr. Brown waited a while before saying, "46 this student worked so hard on the posters, she deserves a 47, too. Our mystery(神秘) artist is our new student—Suzy Khan!"

Mr. Brown thanked her for all the wonderful posters and gave her a professional artist's set. "Thank you," she cried.

I 48, at that time when I was looking at her excited face, she'd probably never 49 anything in her whole life.

Everyone started to 50 their hands. Suzy Khan gave them a shy smile and the applause was deafening. I knew then Suzy was going to be all right.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|---------------|---------------|
| 31. A. joked | B. cared | C. trains | D. worried |
| 32. A. reported | B. decided | C. complained | D. questioned |
| 33. A. rich | B. proud | C. tiny | D. popular |
| 34. A. come | B. fall | C. fit | D. tie |
| 35. A. manner | B. pattern | C. choice | D. way |
| 36. A. read | B. taken | C. opened | D. put |
| 37. A. free | B. perfect | C. final | D. extra |
| 38. A. are | B. talk | C. quiz | D. talent |
| 39. A. colored | B. written | C. carved | D. drawn |

40. A. at B. after C. for D. around
41. A. room B. time C. paper D. interest
42. A. gifts B. books C. photos D. posters
43. A. special B. academic. C. national D. royal
44. A. painted B. found C. printed D. collected
45. A. very B. that C. quite D. too
46. A. If B. Though C. Unless D. Since
47. A. prize B. rank C. rest D. place
48. A. replied B. realized C. remembered D. regretted
49. A. offered B. valued C. owned D. controlled
50. A. clap B. wave C. raise D. shake

第三部分：阅读理解(共 20 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 40 分)

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

A

My husband hasn't stopped laughing about a funny thing that happened to me. It's funny now but it wasn't at the time.

Last Friday, after doing all the family shopping in town, I wanted a rest before catching the train, so I bought a newspaper and some chocolate and went into the station coffee shop—that was a cheap self-service place with long tables to sit at. I put my heavy bag down on the floor, put the newspaper and chocolate on the table to keep a place, and went to get a cup of coffee.

When I went back with the coffee, there was someone in the next seat. It was one of those wild-looking youngsters, with dark glasses and worn clothes, and hair colored bright red at the front. Not so unusual these days. What did surprise me was that he'd started to eat my chocolate!

Naturally, I was annoyed. However, to avoid trouble and really I was rather uneasy about him—I just looked down at the front page of the newspaper, tasted my coffee and took a bit of chocolate. The boy looked at me closely. Then he took a second piece of my chocolate. I could hardly believe it. Still I didn't dare to start an argument. When he took a third piece. I felt more angry than uneasy. I thought, "Well, I shall have the last piece." And I got it.

The boy gave me a strange look, then stood up. As he left he shouted out, "This woman's crazy!" Everyone stared. That was embarrassing enough, but it was worse when I finished my coffee and got ready to leave. My face went red—as red as his hair—when I realized I'd made a mistake. It wasn't my chocolate that he'd been taking. There was mine, unopened, just under my newspaper.

51. The woman telling the story ____.

- A. always went shopping with her family on Fridays
- B. had been very busy and needed some time to recover
- C. wanted a newspaper and some chocolate to take home to her family
- D. bought some chocolate so that she could keep a place at the table

52. When the woman saw the boy go on eating the chocolate, she felt ____.

- A. too tired to start an argument
- B. too shy to look in the boy's direction
- C. more and more disappointed at losing the chocolate

D. more and more angry with the boy

53. The woman's face turned red

A. because she realized that she had been quite wrong about the boy

B. because she realized that the boy was poor and angry

C. because she saw everyone staring at her

D. because she hated being shouted at

54. From the story we can see the woman ____

A. was crazy

B. was being careless

C. was careless and selfish

D. often made mistakes

B

Let's Go Fly a Kite...

—at Piedmont Middle School's celebration of kites!

Come and learn how to build all sorts of kites, from the simplest diamond-shaped kites to the most complex box kites. Stay as long as you like and build as many kites as you want. Once you have finished a kite, get advice on flying techniques from kite expert Lorena Hallsberg. The celebration will be at Piedmont Middle School, 151 Piedmont School Drive.

The Piedmont Middle School Parent Teacher Organization (PTO) has organized a refreshment(茶点) tent. All profits will benefit future PTO activities. Take a break from kite flying and drink some lemonade! While you are doing so, why not join the PTO? Membership is free; you just donate your time. Show your support for Piedmont Middle School by joining the PTO this Saturday!

When: Saturday, April 11, from 9:00 am to 5:00 pm

Where: Piedmont Middle School

Why: For fun!

Cost: Free, thanks to a generous gift from Bizarco Kite Company!

Schedule

9:00 am: Kite-building booths open. All materials are supplied for kites.

10:00 am: Kite-building shows by Lorena Hallsberg in the courtyard. Come by and learn how to build box kites and kites that look and fly like butterflies.

11:00 am: Kite-flying shows on the school track. Learn all the most important skills.

12:00 pm: Kite-flying competitions on the school track.

1:00 pm: Presentation by Dr. Brian Lehrman in the show tent: "The History of Kites".

2:00 pm: Best Kite competitions and judging in the show tent. Come see the most artistic kites and the most interesting theme kites.

3:00 pm: Presentation by Dr. Lehrman in the show tent: "Kites and Science".

3:30 pm: Awards ceremony conducted by Headmaster Seward on the football field. The results of the day's judging will be announced, with awards such as Best of Show, Most Artistic, Highest Flyer, and others. Winners will receive gifts from the Bizarco Kite Company!

4:00-5:00 pm: Let's all go fly a kite! Everyone flies kites at the same time, creating a wonderful sight for all to enjoy.

Come to the kite celebration, enjoy yourself and learn more.

55. The main purpose of Paragraph 2 is to ask people to ____.

- A. build a kite
- B. support the PTO
- C. take a break
- D. join the fun

56. Which times are most important for people who want to join in kite competitions?

- A. 10:00 am and 11:00 am.
- B. 12:00 pm and 2:00 pm.
- C. 1:00 pm and 3:00 pm.
- D. 2:00 pm and 4:00 pm.

57. From the passage, we know that the kite celebration ____.

- A. is enjoyable and educational
- B. is strict about the shapes of kites
- C. gets money from PTO of Piedmont Middle School
- D. gives people a chance to see kites from around the world

58. The passage is intended for ____.

- A. school staff
- B. kite experts
- C. students and parents
- D. kite companies

C

They say there are three ways to experience the Grand Canyon; on foot, on mules(骡子) or by air. We chose the first. Up early, my husband and I and our three children couldn't wait to get started. We decided to walk along a lovely path named Bright Angel Trail.

As we set out, I was shocked at how narrow the path was. And I couldn't help noticing that the other tourists weren't like us. They had heavy backpacks, water bottles, and hats. But as usual we were dressed. As the sun rose higher, Arizona's famous heat seemed to roast us. There was no shade and our legs were aching. We decided to go back, with the girl on my back and the boys far behind. By the time we finally got back, our legs were like jelly.

The next day, after we'd had a long rest and a good breakfast, we were ready for another view of the Canyon—by air. After our last walk, this would be the easiest thing in the world.

We called to each other excitedly as the plane took off and circled around the Canyon. But the smiles on our faces disappeared as the pilot tossed(翻转) the plane around, pretending he was going to hit the ground. I shouted, "STOP, TAKE US BACK!" When we finally arrived back on land, once again our legs were like jelly. We hardly spoke as we drove back.

As I said, there are three ways to view the Grand Canyon. We never tried the mules, but personally I'd suggest a fourth: buy yourself a good magazine like National Geographic. That way, you can see the Canyon, without fear or tiredness.

59. Which of the following is true according to the second paragraph?

- A. They made a careful preparation before the trip.
- B. The children were more joyful than their parents.
- C. Bright Angel Trail was not as lovely as they expected.
- D. The summer heat prevented them from enjoying the view.

60. The underlined expression "Our legs were like jelly" probably means ____.

- A. we were weak
- B. we were unhappy
- C. we were dissatisfied
- D. we were disappointed

61. Which of the following best describes their Canyon trip by air?

- A. It proved to be frightening. B. It was more comfortable.
C. It turned out to be exciting. D. It made each of them tired.

62. We can infer from the passage that ____.

- A. experiencing the Canyon on mules would be the best way
B. one needs to dress less when visiting the Grand Canyon
C. the writer was not serious when she made the suggestion
D. the whole family narrowly escaped from the air accident

D

Why is it that many people who have suffered a major shock, such as divorce or death of a family member, seem to be weaker against a variety of major and minor illness? One common idea among psychologists has been that people could deal with suffering more effectively if they were able to understand and accept it. Indeed, many experts stress the value of expressing thoughts and feelings connected with upsetting events.

Recently, a team of medical researchers studied the links between describing psychologically painful events and long-term health. In one experiment healthy college students were asked to write about either personally disturbing experiences or ordinary topics over a period of four days. In the months afterwards, students who had chosen to show their inner thoughts and feelings in their writing visited the health center for illness much less often than those who had written about everyday topics.

In an experiment that followed, another group of healthy students were given the four-day writing exercises. Some chose to write about highly personal and upsetting experiences (including loneliness, problems with family and friends, and health). When questioned immediately afterwards, they said that they did not feel any better. However, their blood samples(样本) taken before and after the experiment showed evidence of an improved resistance to illness. The white cells that fight off bacteria and viruses had increased their reaction, and sensitivity to these "invaders". This trend continued over the following six weeks, when another blood sample was taken. Individuals who showed the best results were those who wrote about topics that they had actively kept from telling others about.

The researchers suggested that failure to face up to painful experience can be a form of stress itself, and can increase the possibility of illness. It follows, then, that actively dealing with a major shock makes possible its understanding and acceptance. The answer is not to suffer in silence. It may not always be possible to talk about personal problems, but writing them down will help the body to fight disease in the long run.

63. In the first experiment, the students who wrote about painful events ____.

- A. started to suffer psychological problems
B. enjoyed sharing their inner thought and feelings
C. were less likely to seek treatment for sickness
D. couldn't deal with suffering effectively

64. People who wrote about personal problems in the second experiment ____.

- A. had more bacteria and viruses in their blood
B. had decreased feelings of loneliness
C. showed an improved white cell reaction
D. did better in their writing tasks

65. What does the underlined word "invaders" refer to?

- A. The white cells.
B. Bacteria and viruses.

- C. Resistance to illness.
- D. The reaction and sensitivity of the cells.
66. What is the best title of the passage?
- A. Suffering and Health
- B. Inner Thoughts and Feelings
- C. Illness and Health
- D. Mental Illness and Social Acceptance

E

There is no need to head to the movie theater or download the video game app: Angry Birds can be found right in your backyard this summer—if you live in the suburb(市郊). Virginia Tech researchers recently find that birds that live in suburban areas exhibit significantly higher levels of anger than those living in country. The results were recently published in Biology Letters.

"A possible reason for this is that these birds have less space but better resources to defend," said Scott Davies, an expert at biological sciences in the College of Science. "Living near humans provides better food and shelter, but it also means more competition for these limited resources."

The Virginia Tech and Radford University campuses served as the suburban sites due to their levels of human impact. Rural(乡村的) sites included Kentland Farm and Heritage Park. In these settings, the researchers played a recording of a male song sparrow(歌雀) and observed how the birds responded to a simulated(仿造的) intrusion from a neighbor.

Campus birds showed a higher level of aggression: they approached and remained near the speaker, beat their wings wildly, engaged in loud singing and then began to produce 'soft song'—a term that researchers use to describe the quiet noise that a bird makes, which indicates an attack is to be launched soon.

Though rural birds still responded to a song intrusion, they did not respond as vigorously.

The researchers placed small leg bands on the birds to identify individuals, and recorded each individual's responses twice, several weeks apart. The suburban birds reacted more fiercely on both occasions, showing that their increased aggression persists throughout a breeding season.

67. The study by Virginia Tech researchers suggests that ____.

- A. there are more angry birds in suburban areas than in rural areas
- B. angry birds prefer to live in suburban areas instead of in country
- C. birds living in suburban areas tend to show a higher level of anger
- D. birds in rural areas prefer to live near humans for food and shelter

68. The researchers measured the level of different birds' aggression by ____.

- A. recording the reactions of song sparrows to their neighbors' intrusion
- B. placing small leg bands on the birds to identify different individuals
- C. observing the birds' responses to a recording of male song sparrows
- D. approaching the birds in order to listen to their soft and quiet songs

69. The underlined word "vigorously" in paragraph 5 is closest in meaning to ____.

- A. mildly
- B. violently
- C. helplessly
- D. gently

70. The purpose of the passage is to _____.

- A. argue and persuade B. compare and assess
C. discuss and examine D. inform and explain

八、北师大附中期中试卷（2）完型、阅读

第二节：完形填空（共 20 题，30 分）

Insight Without Sight

At the age of eighteen I couldn't wait to get my first job, which meant I made the first step toward adulthood,

But it was difficult to get a work permit. One day I was dropped off by my parents at the 41, where applicants took their physical tests for work permits. Although I had night blindness, my vision was clearer during the day, which helped me walk 42 by myself. Then the doctor began the 43. He looked into my eyes with a bright light. "I 44 your parents take you to an eye specialist," he said, "I suspect you have a retinal(视网膜) disease. If you do, you'll never 45 a day in your life..."

My parents did take me to specialists. After much time and money spent seeking an 46 result, it was determined that I had an eye disease that slowly 47 a person of sight. But still, during daylight, I could walk without 48. I could read, but not for hours. My eyes began to 49 and words slipped off the page when I read more than a few pages. However, no matter how tired my eyes became, I never gave up reading. I knew the 50 of great writers as well as I knew the most popular music stars. Their words were powerful, which 51 me to try writing. Soon writing brought me a lot of 52 each time I completed a paper.

Then an important phone call from an editor changed my life. An article I 53 appeared in a local newspaper. The newspaper, to my 54, continued to print my work. Next, a book series published several of my essays. I got interested in writing and 55 up with each acceptance. On the pages, readers never knew of my blindness 56 I chose to present it. For me, finding my voice through writing gave me the pride and satisfaction I 57 so many years ago. Now, I have numerous essays and articles in 58.

Should I be thanking that misguided doctor? By falsely predicting that I could never work a day, he fueled my 59 into success. He set the bar too 60 and focused on what I wouldn't be able to do. Yet I proved what I could do.

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 41. A. station | B. clinic | C. company | D. lab |
| 42. A. silently | B. suddenly | C. proudly | D. easily |
| 43. A. operation | B. examination | C. argument | D. treatment |
| 44. A. desire | B. order | C. suggest | D. command |
| 45. A. work | B. live | C. rest | D. sleep |
| 46. A. urgent | B. obvious | C. ordinary | D. accurate |
| 47. A. robs | B. warns | C. reminds | D. informs |
| 48. A. medicine | B. allowance | C. balance | D. assistance |
| 49. A. dance | B. shine | C. tear | D. widen |
| 50. A. houses | B. names | C. addresses | D. habits |
| 51. A. asked | B. forced | C. encouraged | D. permitted |
| 52. A. trouble | B. pleasure | C. stress | D. worry |
| 53. A. admitted | B. wanted | C. described | D. penned |
| 54. A. delight | B. admiration | C. shame | D. disappointment |
| 55. A. gave | B. came | C. lit | D. put |

56. A. unless B. although C. since D. after
57. A. feared B. brought C. sought D. rejected
58. A. print B. time C. use D. mind
59. A. imagination B. motivation C. responsibility D. personality
60. A. far B. long C. close D. low

第三部分：阅读理解（共 7 题，14 分）

A

Many cities around the world today are heavily polluted. Careless methods of production and lack of consumer demand for environment-friendly products have contributed to the pollution problem. One result is that millions of tons of glass, paper, plastic, and metal containers are produced, and these are difficult to get rid of.

However, today, more and more consumers are choosing “green” and demanding that the products they buy should be safe for the environment. Before they buy a product, they ask questions like these: “Will this shampoo damage the environment?” “Can this metal container be reused or can it only be used once?”

A recent study showed that two out of five adults now consider the environmental safety of a product before they buy it. This means that companies must now change the way they make and sell their products to make sure that they are “green,” that is, friendly to the environment.

Only a few years ago, it was impossible to find green products in supermarkets, but now there are hundreds. Some supermarket products carry labels (标签) to show that the product is green. Some companies have made the manufacturing (生产) of clean and safe products their main selling point and emphasize it in their advertising.

The concern for a safer and cleaner environment is making companies rethink how they do business. No longer will the public accept the old attitude of “Buy it, use it, throw it away, and forget it.” The public pressure is on, and gradually business is cleaning up its act.

61. It becomes clear from the text that the driving force (动力) behind green products is _____

- A. public caring for the environment B. companies desire for bigger sales
C. new ways of doing business D. rapid growth of supermarkets

62. What would be the best title for the text?

- A. Business and People B. Business Goes Green
C. Shopping Habits Are Changing D. Supermarkets and Green Products

63. The underlined word “it” in the fourth paragraph refers to _____

- A. a selling point B. the company name
C. a great demand for health foods D. the manufacturing of green products

B

If you people to name the one person who had the greatest effect on the English language, you will get answers like “Shakespeare”, “Samuel Johnson” and “Webster” but none of these men had any effect at all compared with a man who didn't even speak English---William the Conqueror.

Before 1066, in the land we now call Great Britain lived people belonging to two major language groups. In the west-central region lived the Welsh, who spoke a Celtic language, and in north lived the Scots, whose language, though not the same as Welsh, was also Celtic. In the rest of the country lived the Saxons, actually a mixture of Anglos, Saxons, and other Germanic and Nordic peoples, who spoke what we call Anglo-Saxon (or Old English), a Germanic Language. If this state of affairs had lasted, English today would be close to German.

But this state of affairs did not last. In 1066 the Normans led by William defeated the Saxons and began their rule over England. For about a century, French became the official language of England while Old English became the language of peasants. As a result, English words of politics and the law come from French rather than German. In some cases, modern English even shows a distinction (区别) between upper-class French and lower-class Anglo-Saxon in its words. We even have different words for some foods, meat in particular, depending on whether it is still out in fields or at home ready to be cooked, which shows the fact that the Saxon peasants were doing the farming, while the upper-class Normans were doing most of the eating.

When Americans visit Europe for the first time, they usually find Germany more “foreign” than France because the German they see on signs and advertisements seems much more different from English than French does. Few realize that the English language is actually Germanic in its beginning and that the French influences are all the result of one man's ambition.

64. The two major languages spoken in what is now called Great Britain before 1066 were _____.

- A. Welsh and Scottish
C. Celtic and Old English
65. Which of the following groups of words are, by inference, rooted in French?
A. president, lawyer, beef
C. bread, field, sheep
- B. Nordic and Germanic
D. Anglo-Saxon and Germanic
B. president, bread, water
D. folk, field, cow

66. Why does France appear less foreign than Germany to Americans on their first visit to Europe?

- A. Most advertisements in France appear in English.
B. they know little of the history of the English language.
C. Many French words are similar to English ones.
D. They know French better than German.

67. What is the subject discussed in the text?

- A. The history of Great Britain.
B. The similarity of Great Britain.
C. The rule of England by William the Conqueror.
D. The French influences on the English language.

第二卷 第一部分：阅读（共 16 题，32 分）

A

At a certain time in our lives we consider every place as the possible sites for a house. I have thus searched the country within a dozen miles of where I live. In imagination I have bought all the farms, one after another, and I knew their prices.

The nearest thing that I came to actual ownership was when I bought the Hollowell place. But before the owner completed the sale with me, his wife changed her mind and wished to keep it, and he offered me additional dollars to return the farm to him. However, I let him keep the additional dollars and sold him the farm for just what I gave for it.

The real attractions of the Hollowell farm to me were its position, being about two miles from the village, half a mile from the nearest neighbor, bounded (相邻) on one side by the river, and separated from the highway by a wide field. The poor condition of the house and fences showed that it hadn't been used for some time. I remembered from my earliest trip up the river that the house used to be hidden behind a forest area, and I was in a hurry to buy it before the owner finished getting out some rocks, cutting down the apple trees, and clearing away some young trees which had grown up in the fields. I wanted to buy it before the owner made any more improvements. But it turned out as I have said.

I was not really troubled by the loss. I had always had a garden, but I don't think I was ready for a large farm. I believe that as long as possible it is better to live free and uncommitted. It makes but little difference whether you own a farm or not.

58. What do we know about the author?

- A. He wanted to buy the oldest farm near where he lived.
B. He made a study of many farms before buying.
C. He made money by buying and selling farms.
D. He had the money to buy the best farm in the country.

59. Why did the author decide to buy the Hollowell place?

- A. It was of good market value.
B. It was next to the highway.
C. It was in a good position.
D. It was behind a nice garden.

70. Why did the author want to buy the farm in a hurry?

- A. He was afraid the owner might change his mind.
B. He hoped to enlarge the forest on the farm.
C. He wanted to keep the farm as it was.
D. He was eager to become a farm owner.

71. What does the author believe as important in life?

- A. To own a farm
C. To be free from worries
- B. To satisfy his needs
D. To live in the countryside

B

Businesses are witnessing a difficult time, which has in turn produced influence on consumers' desire to go green. However, shoppers are still laying stress on environment concerns.

Two thirds of customers say that environmental considerations inform their purchases to the same degree as they did a year ago, while more than a quarter say that they are now even better aware of the environmental effect on what they buy.

This may help to influence how shops store goods on their shelves. And the companies should still make efforts to become more environmentally friendly. Two out of three people think it is important to buy from environmentally responsible companies, with about one in seven saying that they had even decided to take their custom elsewhere if they felt a company's environmental reputation was not good enough.

Harry Morrison, chief executive of the Carbon Trust, sympathizes: "I understand this situation where survival is very important now. But from environmental considerations, the clock is ticking—we don't have much time. In addition, cutting carbon has an immediate effect as costs drop and a medium-term benefit for the brand."

Larger companies have an extra motivation to look at reducing their carbon footprint, as new rules next year will require businesses to buy carbon allowances to make up for their emissions (排放). Those that have taken early action will have a head start. More than two thirds of consumers are not clear about which companies are environmentally responsible. This suggests that firms that are able to relay clearly their message to the public will be in a pole position to attract shoppers.

The Carbon Trust believes that it can help by informing customers about the good work companies are doing. "When companies are granted (授予) the standard, they can use a logo (标识) in all their marketing which makes it clear that they are working towards cutting emissions," Mr. Morrison said.

72. What's the main idea of the passage?

- A. Businesses are finding ways to send their message to the shoppers.
- B. Companies will soon get information about cutting carbon emissions.
- C. Firms are making efforts to encourage customers to keep goods at home.
- D. Firms are urged to cut carbon emissions by shoppers' environmental awareness.

73. The underlined word "inform" in Paragraph 2 probably means "_____".

- A. affect B. change C. disturb D. reject

74. According to Harry Morrison, businesses _____.

- A. will benefit from cutting carbon emissions
- B. should buy carbon allowances for shoppers
- C. are required to make up for their carbon emissions
- D. have encouraged shoppers to take their custom elsewhere

75. We can learn from the passage that businesses will _____.

- A. have a strong desire to reduce costs
- B. use the same logo in their marketing
- C. gain advantages by taking early action
- D. attract more shoppers by storing goods

C

If a diver surfaces too quickly, he may suffer the bends (减压病). Nitrogen (氮) dissolved (溶解) in his blood is suddenly liberated by the reduction of pressure. The consequence, if the bubbles (气泡) accumulate (积累) in a joint (关节), is sharp pain and a bent body—thus the name. If the bubbles form in his lungs or his brain, the consequence can be death.

Other air-breathing animals also suffer this decompression (减压) sickness if they surface too fast: whales, for example. And so, long ago, did ichthyosaurs. That these ancient sea animals got the bends can be seen from their bones. If bubbles of nitrogen form inside the bone they can cut off its blood supply. This kills the cells in the bone, and consequently weakens it, sometimes to the point of collapse. Fossil (化石) bones that have caved in on themselves are thus a sign that the animal once had the bends.

Bruce Rothschild of the University of Kansas knew all this when he began a study of ichthyosaur bones to find out how widespread the problem was in the past. What he particularly wanted to investigate was how ichthyosaurs adapted to the problem of decompression over the 150 million years. To this end, he and his colleagues traveled the world's natural-histo

ry museums, looking at hundreds of ichthyosaurs from the Triassic period and from the later Jurassic and Cretaceous periods.

When he started, he assumed that signs of the bends would be rarer in younger fossils, reflecting their gradual evolution of measures to deal with decompression. Instead, he was astonished to discover the opposite. More than 15% of Jurassic and Cretaceous ichthyosaurs had suffered the bends before they died, but not a single Triassic specimen (标本) showed evidence of that sort of injury.

If ichthyosaurs did evolve (进化) an anti-decompression means, they clearly did so quickly—and, most strangely, they lost it afterwards. But that is not what Dr Rothschild thinks happened. He suspects it was evolution in other animals that caused the change.

Whales that suffer the bends often do so because they have surfaced to escape a predator (捕食动物) such as a large shark. One of the features of Jurassic oceans was an abundance of large sharks and crocodiles, both of which were fond of ichthyosaur lunches. Triassic oceans, by contrast, were mercifully (所幸的是) shark- and crocodile-free. In the Triassic, then, ichthyosaurs were top of the food chain. In the Jurassic and Cretaceous, they were prey (猎物) as well as predator—and often had to make a speedy exit as a result.

76. Which of the following is a typical symptom of the bends?

- A. A twisted body.
- B. A gradual decrease in blood supply.
- C. A sudden release of nitrogen in blood.
- D. A drop in blood pressure.

77. The purpose of Rothschild's study is to see _____.

- A. how often ichthyosaurs caught the bends
- B. how ichthyosaurs adapted to decompression
- C. why ichthyosaurs bent their bodies
- D. when ichthyosaurs broke their bones

78. Rothschild's finding stated in Paragraph 4 _____.

- A. confirmed his assumption
- B. speeded up his research process
- C. disagreed with his assumption
- D. changed his research objectives

79. Rothschild might have concluded that ichthyosaurs _____.

- A. failed to evolve an anti-decompression means
- B. gradually developed measures against the bends
- C. died out because of large sharks and crocodiles
- D. evolved an anti-decompression means but soon lost it

D

Mark Twain has been called the inventor of the American novel. And he surely deserves additional praise: the man who popularized the clever literary attack on racism.

I say clever because anti-slavery fiction had been the important part of the literature in the years before the Civil War. H.B. Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin* is only the most famous example. These early stories dealt directly with slavery. With minor exceptions, Twain planted his attacks on slavery and prejudice into tales that were on the surface about something else entirely. He drew his readers into the argument by drawing them into the story.

Twain's mystery novel *Pudd'nhead Wilson* stood as a challenge to the racial beliefs of even many of the liberals of his day. Written at a time when the accepted wisdom held Negroes to be inferior (低等的) to whites, especially in intelligence, Twain's tale centered in part around two babies switched at birth. A slave gave birth to her master's baby and, for fear

that the child should be sold South, switched him for the master's baby by his wife. The slave's light-skinned child was taken to be white and grew up with both the attitudes and the education of the slaveholding class. The master's wife's baby was taken for black and grew up with the attitudes and intonations of the slave.

The point was difficult to miss: nurture (养育), not nature, was the key to social status. The features of the black man that provided the stuff of prejudice—manner of speech, for example—were, to Twain, indicative of nothing other than the conditioning that slavery forced on its victims.

Twain's racial tone was not perfect. One is left uneasy, for example, by the lengthy passage in his autobiography (自传) about how much he loved what were called "nigger shows" in his youth—mostly with white men performing in blackface—and his delight in getting his mother to laugh at them. Yet there is no reason to think Twain saw the shows as representing reality. His frequent attacks on slavery and prejudice suggest his keen awareness that they did not.

Was Twain a racist? Asking the question the 21st century is as wise as asking the same of Lincoln. If we read the words and attitudes of the past through the "wisdom" of the considered moral judgments of the present, we will find nothing but error. Lincoln, who believed the black man the inferior of the white, fought and won a war to free him. And Twain, raised in a slave state, briefly a soldier, and inventor of Jim, may have done more to anger the nation over racial injustice and awaken its collective conscience than any other novelist in the past century.

80. How do Twain's novels on slavery differ from Stowe's?

- A. Twain was more willing to deal with racism.
- B. Twain's attack on racism was much less open.
- C. Twain's themes seemed to agree with plots.
- D. Twain was openly concerned with racism.

81. The story of two babies switched mainly indicates that _____.

- A. slaves were forced to give up their babies to their masters
- B. slaves' babies could pick up slaveholders' way of speaking
- C. blacks' social position was shaped by how they were brought up
- D. blacks were born with certain features of prejudice

82. What does the author mainly argue for?

- A. Twain had done more than his contemporary writers to attack racism.
- B. Twain was an admirable figure comparable to Abraham Lincoln.
- C. Twain's works had been banned on unreasonable grounds (理由).
- D. Twain's works should be read from a historical point of view.

83. Recent criticism of *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* arose partly from its _____.

- A. target readers at the bottom
- B. antislavery attitude
- C. rather impolite language
- D. frequent use of "nigger"