

Class _____ Name _____ No. _____

I. Listening Comprehension (25%)

Section A

Directions: In Section A, you will hear ten short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. The conversations and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a conversation and the question about it, read the four possible answers on your paper, and decide which one is the best answer to the question you have heard.

1. A. Rock. B. Rhythm and blues. C. Jazz. D. Waltz.
2. A. At an exhibition. B. In a museum. C. In a bookstore. D. At a supermarket.
3. A. An architect. B. Spanish buildings. C. A church. D. Travelling in Barcelona.
4. A. American Presidents. B. Abraham Lincoln's Life. C. Early Life of Abraham Lincoln. D. American History.
5. A. She often mentions the writer. B. She never hears about the writer. C. She can't quite remember the writer now. D. She would like to keep it a secret.
6. A. Six. B. Five. C. Four. D. One.
7. A. The film is better than the musical. B. She prefers the musical edition. C. The film and the musical are both great. D. The film is as boring as the musical.
8. A. Young artists. B. Poetry. C. Painting. D. Van Gogh.
9. A. She believes that it's impossible for Bill Gates to be rich and kind as well. B. She thinks that Bill Gates is a successful person not just because he is rich. C. She doesn't want to be a person like Bill Gates. D. She regards wealth as the most important part in Bill Gates's success.
10. A. He thinks she had the greatest achievement among women scientists. B. He thinks her achievement could have been greater. C. He thinks her achievement didn't deserve the Nobel Prize. D. He thinks other women scientists have greater achievement.

Section B

Directions: In Section B, you will hear several longer conversations and short passages, and you will be asked several questions on each of the conversations and the passages. The conversations and the passages will be read twice, but the questions will be spoken only once. When you hear a question, read the four possible answers on your paper and decide which one would be the best answer to the question you have heard.

Questions 11 through 13 are based on the following passage.

11. A. He was 23. B. He was 38. C. He was 43. D. He was 24.
12. A. To teach in Jiaotong University. B. To receive an award. C. To lead the Chinese rocket program. D. To watch the launch of a spaceship.
13. A. Qian once taught in MIT. B. Qian wasn't able to live to see the successful launch of Shenzhou V. C. Qian was named as one of the eleven most inspiring people in China at the age of 97. D. The Chinese space programme was carried out on the basis of Qian's research work.

Questions 14 through 16 are based on the following passage.

14. A. After he graduated from Cambridge. B. From 1968. C. After he wrote his famous book. D. After his graduation from Oxford in 1962.

15. A. A popular writer of the best-selling books. B. A fellow of the Royal Society. C. The winner of the Albert Einstein Award. D. Lucasian Professor of Mathematics.
16. A. *The Big Bang Theory*. B. *A Brief History of Time*. C. *The Black Holes*. D. *General Cosmology*.

Questions 17 through 20 are based on the following conversation.

17. A. Because Apple company focuses on the design, function and style of the products. B. Because many young people use Apple products. C. Because she is loyal to her choice of electronic products. D. Because Apple is a powerful brand and a symbol of fashion.
18. A. His fame and power. B. His cutting-edge products. C. His popularity among the youth. D. His innovative thinking.
19. A. Jobs was involved in the production of some famous animation films. B. Jobs always pushed his companies and products at the forefront of technology because of his wealth. C. Jobs directed the first computer-animated film. D. Jobs planned several films to win the Oscar.
20. A. He thought that Jobs couldn't die from overwork. B. He didn't believe that Jobs should die as so young a great mind. C. He felt sorry that Jobs should die while he was so young. D. He never imagined that Jobs should die.

II. Grammar and Vocabulary (25%)

Section A

Directions: After reading the passages below, fill in the blanks to make the passages coherent and grammatically correct. For the blanks with a given word, fill in each blank with the proper form of the given word; for the other blanks, use one word that best fits each blank.

(A)

After Earth was formed, millions of years passed until the first living organisms appeared. One-celled organisms (21) _____ bacteria were the first life forms that appeared in the water, then gradually, (22) _____ (complex) organisms — plants and animals — appeared. Fossils from the different geological eras prove (23) _____ before the existence of human beings, other living organisms existed on Earth.

In the nineteenth century, the idea became (24) _____ (accept) that species changed, often through many generations, in a slow, continuous process, and that past species were the ancestors of modern species. This process of change in living organisms through millions of years is known as biological evolution.

Each species is formed by similar individuals that (25) _____ reproduce among themselves and produce descendants. However, (26) _____ they are of the same species, individuals are not exactly the same. The variability in the species helps explain (27) _____ individuals in species, such as dogs, are different.

Although it cannot always be observed, in nature, individuals of the same species have certain differences (28) _____ make them unique. As a result of this variability, certain living organisms developed special characteristics. (29) _____ (permit) them to survive when drastic changes in the environment (30) _____ (occur). It is important to remember that the environment includes climate, humidity, light, and other living organisms, and the relationship among them.

(B)

Many kinds of music can stir the imagination and produce strong feelings. Some believe romantic composers such as Chopin and Tchaikovsky enhance feelings of love and sympathy while (31) others assume religious and spiritual music may help some people feel peace or lessen their pain. But one musician (32) whose works, according to some scientists, seem to have a unique ability to calm its listeners, increase their perception and help them express themselves more clearly, is considered to be quite different. The ingenious man is Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart.

Many amazing cases have been documented using his pieces (33) as a healing aid. For example, a tiny premature baby named Krissy (34) weighed just 1.5 pounds at birth was on total life support. Doctors thought she had little chance of survival. Her mother insisted on playing Mozart for Krissy and thought it would save her daughter's life. Krissy lived although she was very small (35) for her age and slower than the average child. At the age of four, she showed an interest in music and her parents gave her violin lessons. Her parents were quite astonished at the extent (36) to which sooner Krissy was able to play musical pieces from memory that were far beyond the ability of an average four-year-old. Playing music helped her improve in all areas of her life.

Section B

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

A. harvest	B. manage	C. stable	D. process	E. efficient
F. reach	G. dissolve	H. include	I. digest	J. run

Picture the scene: the battery on your mobile phone has run out. You can't make any calls for help and no one can contact you. You are all alone — well, not quite. Just 37 F into your pocket and take out a piece of sugar. Put it into the battery, wait a minute, and you're back on the phone.

Thanks to a couple of American scientists, this situation could become real. Swadesh Chaudhuri and Derek Loyely have invented the "bacteria battery" — powered by bacteria that 38 G sugar and turns it into electricity.

"This is a special organism," Lovely said. "You can 39 H enough electricity to power a cell phone battery for about four days from a spoonful of sugar."

In the past, bacteria batteries have been expensive and not long-lasting. But this battery uses a more 40 E bacteria that can turn 80 percent of sugar into electrical energy. This is 30 percent more than similar batteries can 41 I.

The bacteria battery could become as small as a household battery. It's also cheap and 42 A, as sugar can be taken from waste and crops.

But the sugar to electricity 43 J is slow: it could take weeks for the bacteria to digest a cup of sugar. And it produces "greenhouse" gases which pollute the environment.

Scientists believe the battery could be used in scientific equipment at the bottom of the ocean. Other ideas 44 C using sugar in the blood to 45 D medical devices in the human body, and taking sugar from animal waste to provide energy to power homes in rural areas.

III. Reading Comprehension

Section A (15%)

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

Now that we have briefly explored the history of the short story and heard from a few of its creators, let us consider the role of the reader. Readers are not empty vessels that 46 A lids raised, to receive a teacher's or a critic's interpretation. They bring their unique life experiences to the story. With these 47 B, the best readers also bring their attention, their reading skills, and most importantly, their 48 C to a reading of a story.

My students always 49 D me to discuss, analyze, interpret, and evaluate the stories we read without destroying the excitement of being beamed up into another world. For years I struggled with one 50 E after the other to this challenge. Then one day I read an article by a botanist who had explored the beauty of flowers by x-raying them. His illustrations showed the rose and the lily in their 51 F beauty, and his x-rays 52 G the wonders of their construction. I brought the article to class, where we discussed the benefits of examining the internal 53 H of flowers, relationships, current events, and short stories.

A short story, 54 I, is not a fossil to admire. Readers must ask questions, guess at the answers, 55 J what will happen next, then read to discover. They and the author form a partnership that brings the story to life. Awareness of this partnership keeps the 56 A excitement alive through discussion, analysis, interpretation, and evaluation. Literary explorations allow the reader to admire the authors' craftsmanship as well as their artistry. In fact, original 57 B may be enhanced by this x-ray vision. The final step is to appreciate once again the story 58 C — to put the pieces back together.

Now it is your turn. Form a partnership with your 59 D. During or following your adventure in reading, enter into a dialogue with the published scholars featured in *Short Stories for Students*. Through this dialogue with experts you will revise, enrich, or 60 E your original observations and interpretations.

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|----------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 46. A. ask | B. wait | C. offer | D. manage |
| 47. A. associations | B. instructions | C. interpretations | D. explorations |
| 48. A. eagerness | B. imagination | C. determination | D. willingness |
| 49. A. begged | B. supported | C. encouraged | D. challenged |
| 50. A. link | B. key | C. reference | D. response |
| 51. A. external | B. normal | C. traditional | D. additional |
| 52. A. destroyed | B. examined | C. presented | D. preserved |
| 53. A. connection | B. decoration | C. structure | D. contact |
| 54. A. furthermore | B. however | C. therefore | D. otherwise |
| 55. A. admire | B. claim | C. interpret | D. predict |
| 56. A. extra | B. original | C. overall | D. equal |
| 57. A. appreciation | B. adaptation | C. administration | D. ambition |
| 58. A. by themselves | B. in brief | C. as a whole | D. with caution |
| 59. A. friend | B. author | C. parent | D. teacher |
| 60. A. confirm | B. recall | C. form | D. start |

Section B (24%)

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

(A)

A group of college students is hoping to place a satellite powered only by water into an orbit around the moon.

The students are from Cornell University in the state of New York. They are taking part in a competition called the Cube Quest Challenge. It is a program of NASA, the American space agency. The Cornell team is called the CisLunar Explorers. The word cislunar means "between the earth and the moon."

The challenge is simple: to design, build and deliver "flight-qualified, small satellites." NASA officials say the satellites must be able to perform "advanced operations near and beyond the moon."

Ten teams are taking part in the competition. But the CisLunar Explorer satellites are different. They are the only ones using water to power their spacecraft.

The idea for a water-powered vehicle came from Mason Peck, who works at Cornell University. He once worked as NASA's chief technologist. He has always wanted to use something other than rockets to push spacecraft beyond earth. "A lot of the mass we send into orbit these days is in the form of rockets -- the only way we get anything into space," he said, in a Cornell press release. "But what if we could use what's already there? If we could do that, if we could re-fuel spacecraft while they're already in space..."

The spacecraft is shaped like the English letter L. It measures about 30 centimeters in length, and the two pieces are connected. Water is stored in the lower part of the satellite. The sun will separate the water into two elements: hydrogen and oxygen. When one combines hydrogen and oxygen with a spark (火花), an explosion results. This provides a forward movement, known as thrust.

The CisLunar Explorer team has an unusual way to guide its spacecraft. The idea is to copy how old-time sailors used the moon, sun and stars to fix their position on the oceans. The satellite is equipped with cameras. The cameras will take pictures of the sun, the earth and the moon and compare their positions and their sizes. Based on where the sun, moon and earth are at any given time, the CisLunar Explorers will do the mathematics to find their position.

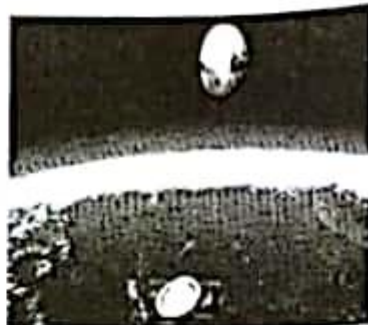
The competition is being held in four parts. The Cornell team has been among the top three competitors during parts one and two. The winners of the third stage will be announced in about a month. The final three winners will be announced in early 2017. They will get to ride on NASA's space launch system in early 2018.

61. The essential part of the competition "the Cube Quest Challenge" is ____.

- A. to launch a satellite to take a watery flight to the moon
- B. to design, build and deliver a small and flight-qualified satellite
- C. to place a satellite powered only by water into an orbit around the moon
- D. to make the satellite perform advanced operations near and beyond the moon

62. What does Mason Peck want to do at Cornell University according to the passage?

- A. To stop using rockets for the sake of safety.
- B. To use something already in space as power.



C. To try using water in space to push spacecraft.

D. To design a water-powered vehicle to push spacecraft.

63. It can be inferred from the passage that ____.

- A. there is a lot of rubbish of rockets and satellites in the orbit these days
- B. a water-powered satellite will soon be sent into the orbit around the moon
- C. the explosion of the combination of hydrogen and oxygen provides power
- D. the team members of the CisLunar Explorers are the students of Mason Peck

64. What would be the best title of the passage?

- A. A Spacecraft Powered by Water
- B. A Water-Powered Flight to the Moon
- C. A Competition for Water-Powered Satellite
- D. A Design of Water-Powered Space Journey

(B)

You awake with a pounding heart and sweaty hands. Relax, you think to yourself—it was just a bad dream. But are nightmares truly benign? Psychologists aren't so sure. Although some continue to believe nightmares reduce psychological tensions by letting the brain act out its fears, recent research suggests that nocturnal(夜间的) ordeals(折磨) are more likely to increase anxiety in waking life.

In one study Australian researchers asked 624 high school students about their lives and nightmares during the past year and assessed their stress levels. It is well known that stressful experiences cause nightmares, but if nightmares serve to ease that tension, troubled sleepers should have an easier time coping with emotional ordeals. The study, published in the journal *Dreaming*, did not bear out that hypothesis(假设): not only did nightmares not stave off anxiety, but people who reported being distressed about their dreams were even more likely to suffer from general anxiety than those who experienced an upsetting event such as the divorce of their parents.

It is possible, however, that something is going wrong in the brains of individuals who experience a lot of anxiety, so that normal emotional processing during dreaming fails, says Tore Nielsen, director of the Dream and Nightmare Laboratory at Sacred Heart Hospital in Montreal.

But Nielsen's most recent results, published in the *Journal of Sleep Research* last June, actually confirm the Australian findings. To find out how REM sleep—during which most dreaming takes place—affects our emotions, the Canadian researchers showed horrible images (such as death scenes) to a group of healthy volunteers just before they went to bed. When the subjects viewed the same pictures in the morning, those who had been deprived of REM sleep were less emotionally affected than those deprived of other sleep phases. The same was true for those who experienced fewer negative emotions in their dreams. In other words, having nightmares did not make dreamers more relieved in waking life—just the opposite.

What is not clear from these studies is whether nightmares play a causal role in anxiety. Most researchers agree that if the dreams give rise to constant anxiety and concern, it may be a good idea to talk to a mental health professional about it.

65. What is the attitude of psychologists towards the positive nature of nightmares?

- A. Positive
- B. Negative
- C. Suspicious
- D. Uninterested

66. What do we learn about the study of Australian researchers?
- The study indicates that those who suffered from the divorce of their parents are inclined to have more nightmares.
 - The study finds that troubled sleepers have an easier time coping with emotional sufferings.
 - The study proves that stressful experiences lead to nightmares.
 - The study discovers that nightmares may fuel anxiety rather than serving as an emotional release.
67. What conclusion can be drawn from Nielsen's most recent research?
- People who didn't have REM sleep tend to be less emotionally affected when shown disturbing images.
 - Those who experienced fewer negative emotions in their dreams are likely to be affected when shown disturbing images.
 - Having nightmares makes dreamers reduce their tensions in waking life.
 - Something is undoubtedly going wrong in the brains of people who experience a lot of anxiety.
68. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
- Ordeals of nightmares will definitely result in increasing anxiety in waking life.
 - The studies confirm that nightmares inevitably give rise to anxiety.
 - When a man is severely affected by nightmares, he'd better seek professional help.
 - Australian and Canadian researchers have drawn totally different conclusions.

(C)

Nothing succeeds in business books like the study of success. The current business-book boom was launched in 1982 by Tom Peters and Robert Waterman with *In Search of Excellence*. The trend has continued with a succession of experts and would-be experts who promise to distil the essence of excellence into three (or five or seven) simple rules.

The Three Rules is a self-conscious contribution to this type of writing; it even includes a bibliography (文献目录) of "success studies". Michael Raynor and Mumtaz Ahmed work for a consultancy, Deloitte, that is determined to turn itself into more of a thought-leader and less a corporate repairman. They employ all the tricks of the success books. They insist that their conclusions are "measurable and actionable"—guides to behaviour rather than analysis for its own sake. Success authors usually serve up vivid stories about how exceptional businesspeople stamped their personalities on a company or rescued it from a life-threatening crisis. Messrs Raynor and Ahmed are happier chewing the numbers: they provide detailed appendices (附录) on "calculating the elements of advantage" and "detailed analysis".

The authors spent five years studying the behaviour of their 344 "exceptional companies", only to come up at first with nothing. Every hunch (直觉) led to a blind alley and every hypothesis to a dead end. It was only when they shifted their attention from how companies behave to how they think that they began to make sense of their voluminous (冗长的) material.

Management is all about making difficult trade-offs in conditions that are always uncertain and often fast-changing. But exceptional companies approach these trade-offs with two simple rules in mind, sometimes consciously, sometimes unconsciously. First: better before cheaper. Companies are more likely to succeed in the long run if they compete on quality or performance than on price. Second: revenue before cost. Companies have more to gain in the long run from driving up revenue (for example by charging higher prices or appealing to more customers) than by driving down costs.

Most success studies suffer from two faults. There is "the halo effect", whereby good performance leads commentators to attribute all manner of virtues to anything and everything

the company does. These virtues then suddenly become vices when the company fails. Messrs Raynor and Ahmed work hard to avoid these mistakes by studying large bodies of data over several decades. But they end up embracing a different error: stating the obvious. Most businesspeople will not be surprised to learn that it is better to find a profitable niche (缝隙市场) and focus on boosting your revenues than to compete on price and cut your way to success. The difficult question is how to find that profitable niche and protect it. There, *The Three Rules* is less useful.

69. What does the author imply about books on success so far?
- They help businessmen one way or another.
 - They are written by well-recognized experts.
 - They more or less fall into the same stereotype.
 - They are based on analyses of corporate leaders.
70. How does *The Three Rules* differ from other success books according to the passage?
- It focuses on the behavior of exceptional businessmen.
 - It bases its detailed analysis on large amounts of data.
 - It offers practicable advice to businessmen.
 - It draws conclusions from vivid examples.
71. What does the passage say contributes to the success of exceptional companies?
- Focus on quality and revenue.
 - Management and sales promotion.
 - Lower production costs and competitive prices.
 - Emphasis on after-sales service and maintenance.
72. What is the author's comment on *The Three Rules*?
- It can help to locate profitable niches.
 - It has little to offer to businesspeople.
 - It is noted for its detailed data analysis.
 - It fails to identify the keys to success.

Translation (11%)

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

73. 她在信中阐述了她反对这项计划的原因。 (set out)
74. 英语老师很少意识到高声朗读的重要性并没有得到足够的强调。(Seldom, there be)
75. 从一个医生的角度来看, 那些不遗余力减肥的人是在用健康换取美貌。(perspective, length)
76. 通过做瑜伽, 我们的思维变得更加敏捷, 工作起来也更有效率。总而言之, 这种平衡的运动能带来更高的生活质量。(lead)

Monthly Test Keys (3 月)

I. Listening Comprehension 25%

1-5 DBABC 6-10 ACDBA 11-13 DCB 14-16 DAB
17-20 ADAC

II. Grammar and Vocabulary (25%)

21. like 22. more complex 23. that 24. accepted 25. can 26. even if
27. why 28. which/that 29. permitting 30. occurred
31. others 32. whose 33. as 34. weighing 35. for 36. to which
37-45 F, I, A, E, B, C, D, H, J

III. Reading Comprehension

Section A (15%)

46-50 BABDD 51-55 ACCBD 56-60 BACBA

Section B (24%)

61-64 DBCA 65-68 CDAC 69-72 CBAD

Translation (11%)

73. She set out the reason why she was against this plan.
74. Seldom do English teachers realize that there is not enough emphasis on the importance of reading aloud.
75. From a doctor's perspective, those who go to great lengths to lose weight are exchanging their health for beautiful appearance.
76. By doing yoga, our mind gets sharper and we become more efficient and productive at work. To sum up, this type of balanced exercise can lead to a better quality of life.