

6. Most of us are living in places _____ polluted by light that we cannot see the Milky Way.
- A. so
B. as
C. too
D. enough
7. The presidential election _____ over, the oil industry may recover from its slump.
- A. is
B. was
C. being
D. has been
8. _____ its meaning, he asked the teacher to explain the word.
- A. No understanding
B. Not understood
C. Didn't understand
D. Not understanding
9. This company neither manufactures computer components _____ assembles them into a finished product.
- A. nor
B. or
C. and
D. but
10. She knew that on no occasion _____ guilty of improper conduct with the elderly.
- A. he has been
B. has he been
C. he had been
D. had he been
11. We were warned that there _____ be delays on the motorways, so we took another route.
- A. need
B. must
C. could
D. will
12. After work, he took his new colleagues out for coffee to _____ to know them better.
- A. set
B. get
C. let
D. put
13. At these programs, students are _____ to less business theory and more practical training.
- A. exposed
B. supposed
C. proposed
D. expected
14. Over the years, technology has _____ the way we live easier, safer and more convenient.
- A. led
B. made
C. changed
D. taken

secret additional part of the path that led to a hidden waterfall. On another occasion, we were headed for a swim in the ocean, when someone on shore warned us that the current was too strong to swim safely, then offered us a beer and invited us to go canoeing.

There may be many words to explain these kinds of encounters, but at least one of them is “Aloha.” And as it turns out, “Aloha” is actually the law here.

Hawaii now hosts almost nine million visitors a year, and “Aloha” is a word that most of those tourists will hear during their time on the islands. The word is used in place of hello and goodbye, but it means much more than that. It’s also a shorthand for the spirit of the islands—the people and the land—and what makes this place so unique.

“Alo means ‘face to face’ and Ha means ‘breath of life’,” according to Davianna Pōmaika’i McGregor, a Hawaii historian and founding member of the Department of Ethnic Studies at the University of Hawaii, Manoa. But McGregor also noted that there are several less literal, but equally valid, interpretations of the word.

One particular interpretation was shared by a respected Maui elder named Pilahi Pahi at the 1970 conference, *Hawaii 2000*, where people had gathered to discuss the past, present and future of Hawaii. It was a time of heightened disagreement in the islands over some political issues, and Pahi stood up to give an emotional speech about the Aloha Spirit—in other words, the unique spiritual and cultural code of a Hawaii that is uniting rather than dividing. In it, she described what Aloha meant about the way people should treat one another.

In her speech, she broke each letter of “Aloha” down to one phrase. And that speech became the basis for Hawaii’s Aloha Spirit law, which essentially mandates consideration and kindness.

Although the Aloha Spirit law didn’t become official until 1986, its origins are deeply rooted in native Hawaiian culture. Aloha is a concept that grew out of the necessity for Hawaiians to live in peace and work together, in harmony with the land and their spiritual beliefs, McGregor told me.

According to the Hawaii State Attorney’s Office, the law is mostly symbolic, but that doesn’t mean it doesn’t work—especially when political leaders or business people get out of line.

21. What did the author expect to see in the kitchen?

- A. The cable TV was working.
- B. The Internet was being installed.
- C. His girlfriend was preparing a meal.
- D. His girlfriend and the guy were talking about hunting.

22. How did the author illustrate the Hawaiian people's Aloha Spirit in Paragraph 2?
- A. By introducing various sceneries in Hawaii.
 - B. By referring to famous scholars' interpretations.
 - C. By quoting different expressions from the natives.
 - D. By describing their personal encounters with the local people.
23. What was the main theme of the 1970 conference?
- A. The development of Hawaii.
 - B. The making of a new regional law.
 - C. The unification of Hawaiian people.
 - D. The establishment of a new political party.
24. What do we know about the Aloha Spirit?
- A. It became an official law in 1970.
 - B. It had been there long before 1986.
 - C. It was shared by all tourists in Hawaii.
 - D. It grew out of the necessity to attract tourists.
25. What is the best title for this passage?
- A. The Literal Meaning of Aloha
 - B. Aloha, An Universal Law
 - C. In Hawaii, Being Nice Is the Law
 - D. Hawaii, A Tourists' Paradise

Passage 2

Insects may not possess high-order language skills, but they are quite sophisticated communicators. They talk, and can even learn new dialects, a recent study found.

Entomologists have known for a while that insects can communicate with each other—through vibrations (振动) that they typically make using body parts like legs or wings. Some communicate using sound; others produce water ripples and air currents. Some of these vibrational signals are not loud enough for humans to hear. Other signals humans can know quite well.

As species, insects are highly diverse and so is the variety of signals they produce. Their world is constantly abuzz, but the bugs are experts at distinguishing the loud unpleasant mixture of sounds created by winds, rain and other noises around them. And while the meaning of their vibrations may not be apparent to humans, flies, beetles, and grasshoppers use these communication methods to find each other, attract a mate, and send out warnings about approaching enemies. Fruit flies, for example, alert each other when wasps (黄蜂) are nearby. The wasps deposit their eggs into the fruit flies' larvae (幼虫), which eventually kills the baby fruit flies. The fruit flies fear the wasps so much that when they spot one, they start laying fewer eggs. Scientists at the Geisel School of Medicine at Dartmouth found that fruit

flies also use their wing movement to send warning messages to other fruit flies—who then also lay fewer eggs, even if they have never seen that wasp.

The team found that while distantly related flies did not communicate as effectively as flies of the same species, after spending some time together they learned to “converse” better. Living together helped them learn new dialects made up of different visual and scent cues. As researchers experimented further, they found that fruit flies use a specific part of their brain—which acts as the center of learning and memory—to pick up new dialects. Study author Balint Z. Kacsoh says that while there is a conserved fly “language”—a basic or standard set of messages fruit flies use—the team observed some “variation in communication ability” between different fruit fly species.

“We suggest that variation in communication ability could be compared to ‘dialects’, as the term reflects natural differences between a common mode of communication,” Kacsoh says. “The dialect barrier can be removed through socialization between species, without which, information would otherwise be lost in translation.”

26. What did the recent study find?

- A. Insects can pick up new dialects.
- B. Insects have advanced language skills.
- C. Insects pick up new sounds very quickly.
- D. Insects have a special talent for languages.

27. What does the underlined word “abuzz” mean in Paragraph 3?

- A. Crowded.
- B. Untidy.
- C. Exciting.
- D. Noisy.

28. Why do fruit flies lay fewer eggs when they see a wasp?

- A. Because they want to reserve energy to escape.
- B. Because they are busy sending warnings to others.
- C. Because they know the wasp is a killer of their babies.
- D. Because they need to get ready for a fight with wasps.

29. What is true of fruit flies according to the passage?

- A. Fruit flies can communicate effectively with beetles.
- B. Fruit flies have different level of communication ability.
- C. Fruit flies love to socialize and make friends with each other.
- D. Fruit flies have difficulty learning other ways of communication.

30. How do flies break the dialect barrier?

- A. By recognizing sounds.
- B. By making gestures.
- C. By reviving old memories.
- D. By socializing between species.

非选择题部分

注意事项:

用黑色字迹的签字笔或钢笔将答案写在答题纸上,不能答在试题卷上。

III. 用国际音标标出下列单词中划线字母或字母组合的读音,并将答案写在答题卡(纸)的相应位置。(本大题共 20 小题,每小题 0.5 分,共 10 分)

注意:使用新式或老式音标均可。

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 31. legal | 32. <u>serve</u> |
| 33. <u>armed</u> | 34. prejudice |
| 35. nearby | 36. <u>cook</u> |
| 37. <u>organ</u> | 38. <u>outline</u> |
| 39. <u>humiliation</u> | 40. produce |
| 41. <u>thumb</u> | 42. <u>welfare</u> |
| 43. <u>color</u> | 44. <u>nevertheless</u> |
| 45. <u>block</u> | 46. <u>balance</u> |
| 47. <u>approach</u> | 48. <u>stretch</u> |
| 49. <u>phrase</u> | 50. special |

IV. 完形填空。将答案写在答题卡(纸)的相应位置。(本大题共 20 小题,每小题 0.5 分,共 10 分)

A. 从下列单词中选择适当的词填空,每个词只能用一次。

soon	left	piece	with
as	open	attention	about
it	grateful	planned	long

Never underestimate the power of a thank-you note. The sentiment that it evokes can last a lifetime. The following is a story that a mother tells:

“As I mindlessly 51 my daughter’s lunch box to empty it, a small 52 of paper floats to the floor. Still 53 my mind elsewhere, I bend over to pick 54 up. The word *Mom* catches my 55. *Mom, thanks for making me a delicious lunch.* Though in ten years of packing lunches I’ve never 56 a note in my kids’ lunch boxes, my eight-year-old deliberately 57 this one, held on to the thought during the break, wrote it as 58 as she got back to class, and remembered to put it in her lunch box. If I’ve ever complained 59 making lunches before, I never will again. I’m 60 that I get to make lunches—and for a lesson on appreciating the tiniest of things.”

B. 根据课文的内容在每个空白处填入一个恰当的词。

Dr. Heinrich Applebaum recently completed a study on the effects of television on children. It is not about violence, but about how television gives children a 61 sense of reality.

Dr. Applebaum told me, "The greatest 62 of television is that it presents a world to children that doesn't exist, and leads them to 63 things that never happen."

"I don't understand, Doctor," I said.

"Well, let me give you one 64. Have you ever seen a television show where a person in a car doesn't immediately 65 a parking place on the very first try?"

"Come to think of it," I said, "I haven't."

"Not only is there always a parking place, 66 the driver doesn't even have to back into it. There are two parking spaces for him 67 he needs one. Children are being led to believe 68 when they grow up they will always be able to find a parking place 69 when and where they want it. You can imagine how 70 they will feel when they discover that in real life they can drive around a block for three hours and still can't find a place to park their car."

V. 根据所学课文内容完成句子，并将答案写在答题卡（纸）的相应位置。（本大题共 10 小题，每小题 2 分，共 20 分）

71. According to "Happiness," happiness is a continuous process of honest, productive work which makes a real contribution to others and makes you feel like _____.
72. In "The Joker," one of Henry's friends told a story: The day before an art exhibition opened Henry managed to get in and _____.
73. The author of "Little Things Are Big" thought that the lady at the subway station needed help because she had to take care of _____.
74. In "Hobbyist," Sangstrom went to a drugstore to ask for _____.
75. In "The Mystery of the Silver Box," Mr. Grayson invited the Thinking Machine to solve the problem of _____.
76. "A Fiddle and the Law" is a story about how Special Agent X won the trust of Pappy Richards, who finally asked his son to _____.
77. In "Remembering Tracy Bill," Tracy's parents learned in their meeting with David and his wife that David and Tracy had something in common: They both loved _____.
78. In "The Story of an Hour," the doctors said that Louise Mallard had died of _____.

79. In “In the Laboratory,” while the author was observing the fish, a happy thought struck him—he would _____.
80. According to “Detective on the Trail,” Bob’s favorite part of the newspaper was the page of _____.

VI. 汉译英。将下列句子译成英语，并将答案写在答题卡（纸）的相应位置。（本大题共 10 小题，每小题 2 分，共 20 分）

81. 她看到那张黑白照片，不禁想起了过去的美好日子。
82. 很多人认为他最终会成为公司的经理。
83. 他临走时答应和我们保持联系。
84. 玛丽没接我的电话，她一定是睡着了。
85. 教育青年人成为有责任心的公民是我们的职责。
86. 她的生日晚会凌晨四点才结束。
87. 大学毕业后，他被分配到一所农村中学教书。
88. 我们到达车站时，正好赶上最后一趟列车。
89. 这台机器肯定有毛病，听声音就不正常。
90. 陪审员（juror）一天的报酬为 40 美元，其身份是保密的。