

考試科目：英文

注意事項

- 一、所有的答案都必須寫在答案卷上；寫在本試題卷上不予計分。
- 二、本試題卷必須與答案卷一併繳回。
- 三、禁止使用任何型式的字典。

Part One: English Reading Comprehension Test (共 50 小題, 每小題 1 分)

Cloze

There are seven cloze passages below. Each contains six to eight questions. Select the best answer for each question.

Cloze Passage 1 (Questions 1-7)

You might not realize just how much work goes into making a newspaper. Aside 1 searching for a good story and the endless editing required to correct mistakes, copy editors need to make sure that everything fits perfectly. A good headline tells as much as possible in a short space. 2 never seems to be quite enough space to express completely what you want to say.

Because the headline aims to describe the main focus of the story in six or seven words, every word 3 and precision is crucial. For instance, "stab" is a better word than "kill" because it tells the reader how the culprit did his deed; similarly, "Toyota" is a better noun than "car." But the mark of a good headline is not characterized necessarily by the 4 of information in it. For instance, the front-page headline on the *Los Angeles Times* on September 11—the day New York's World Trade Center was attacked—simply read "TERROR STRIKES," all 5 capitals. 6 these two words do not describe how, where or why the buildings were attacked, they were accompanied by a half-page photo that captured the event that 7 around 3,000 lives.

1. (A) along (B) with (C) from (D) for
2. (A) There (B) It (C) That (D) This
3. (A) calculates (B) is calculated (C) is counted (D) counts
4. (A) number (B) amount (C) group (D) quality
5. (A) at (B) in (C) with (D) by
6. (A) As (B) Once (C) When (D) While
7. (A) declared (B) claimed (C) announced (D) denounced

Cloze Passage 2 (Questions 8-14)

When moving into a new home or an apartment, it's a good idea to meet the neighbors.

8 the same token, if a new neighbor moves in, it's always nice to give them a warm welcome to the neighborhood. However, there's a fine line between being nosy and being friendly 9 neighbors are concerned.

Choosing the proper introduction is important in establishing good neighborly relationships. Strike a balance between helping and welcoming. Offer to show them around or let them borrow some helpful items, but don't insist. Let them figure it out by themselves if they want to. A polite, short introduction is always a good 10. Pick a convenient time to 11—not too early or too late—and introduce your household. If you want to bring a gift, keep it small and practical. An inexpensive plant is a common housewarming item.

After the introduction and some chatting, don't wear out your 12. Keep in mind that they're busy with the move and avoid 13 on them. Let them know you're there if they need help, but don't become a pest. Hopefully, they will look forward to seeing you again 14 being anxious to see you leave.

8. (A) By (B) With (C) For (D) On
9. (A) what (B) how (C) when (D) where
10. (A) achievement (B) result (C) start (D) sponsor
11. (A) drop off (B) drop on (C) drop by (D) drop out
12. (A) patience (B) appearance (C) welcome (D) attitude
13. (A) imposing (B) to impose (C) from imposing (D) against imposing
14. (A) in addition to (B) instead of (C) other than (D) as well as

Cloze Passage 3 (Questions 15-20)

Nowadays, people can expect to live fifteen years longer than people did fifty years ago. This is putting a lot of pressure on providers of health care. However, one company, In Touch Health Inc., is 15 one unusual way to help solve this problem. They're designing a mobile robot called Companion to perform a variety of tasks.

If all goes well, Companion will be able to help patients move around, 16 temperatures and draw blood. Technology already 17 successfully by surgical robots has been incorporated into the new robot design. Doctors will be able to 18 the robot by remote control. The robot will also enable real-time communication between patients and their caregivers or family members by using a camera and the Internet. Initial worries that elderly people, who often do not easily accept change, would not like the robot 19 wrong in trials when patients laughed at or even talked to it.

With the popularity of such robots, the costs of health care services in institutions for the elderly could be greatly 20, and it is hoped that this technology will also be able to work for patients in remote locations.

15. (A) working by (B) working over (C) working with (D) working on
16. (A) measure (B) make (C) keep (D) take
17. (A) is used (B) used (C) is in use (D) to use
18. (A) remove (B) sabotage (C) operate (D) appreciate
19. (A) that proved (B) that were proved (C) were proved (D) which were proved
20. (A) reduced (B) reprimanded (C) relieved (D) released

Cloze Passage 4 (Questions 21-27)

Skin cancer affects millions of people worldwide each year. Damage 21 the skin occurs when it is exposed to the ultraviolet rays of the sun. Even on cloudy days the sun can injure the skin, since clouds do not 22 UV rays. The best way to protect the skin 23 is to avoid the sun or wear sunscreen.

Since the sun cannot always be avoided, it is important to get protected. Sunscreen should have a sun protection factor (SPF) of at least 15. However, this 24 will not help, unless it is reapplied every hour or after swimming. Sun damage can occur in less than one hour. Added protection such as a hat or an umbrella can be used to shade the face, ears and neck from the sun. Even one sunburn can double a person's 25 of getting skin cancer. It is also better to stay indoors between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. when the sun is 26 its hottest. In the past, Western cultures believed a tan was a sign of a healthy lifestyle. However, 27 increasing education about skin cancer, sun-damaged skin is no longer a desirable look.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|-------------|
| 21. (A) on | (B) to | (C) for | (D) with |
| 22. (A) situate | (B) refuse | (C) block | (D) avoid |
| 23. (A) to be injured | | (B) from being injured | |
| | (C) of being injured | (D) not to be injured. | |
| 24. (A) along | (B) also | (C) alright | (D) alone |
| 25. (A) risk | (B) range | (C) variety | (D) access |
| 26. (A) to | (B) at | (C) in | (D) on |
| 27. (A) except for | (B) despite | (C) due to | (D) in that |

Cloze Passage 5 (Questions 28-35)

Urban life is stressful and fast-paced. Sadly, for many people, that means working more and sleeping less. 28, people need about eight hours of sleep every day for a healthy, energetic life. Unfortunately, many people often 29 short of this target by at least one or two hours, if not more.

Even if a good bedtime is established, the stresses of daily life can inhibit restful sleep. In the worst-case scenario, the person lies 30 awake for hours as a victim of insomnia. 31 due to stress or just insufficient rest time, insomnia and sleep deprivation can cause real problems. Poor work performance, lack of concentration and short-term memory ability or even car accidents can be 32 sleep deprivation.

If eight hours is 33 much to fit into your busy schedule, then there are other steps to take that help 34 a sound night of sleep. Practice stress-reducing activities like exercise, stretching or even deep-breathing before going to bed. This will help relieve tension and relax the body into falling asleep faster. 35, try to create a quiet, stress-free home, so the only sounds will be the snores of sleeping soundly.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 28. (A) On the country | (B) On average | (C) By and large | (D) By contrast |
| 29. (A) fall | (B) felt | (C) felled | (D) fell |
| 30. (A) restlessness | (B) without a rest | (C) restless | (D) restlessly |
| 31. (A) If | (B) Whether | (C) When | (D) Because |
| 32. (A) owing to | (B) attributed to | (C) resulted from | (D) because of |
| 33. (A) so | (B) very | (C) such | (D) too |
| 34. (A) ensure | (B) promise | (C) assure | (D) reassure |
| 35. (A) After all | (B) For all | (C) Above all | (D) In all |

Cloze Passage 6 (Questions 36-43)

Curiosity is often silly, and sometimes it is wrong. People with nothing better to do 36 curiosity about what their neighbors are doing. They want to know what they are eating, what they are bringing home, or why they have come home so late. Curiosity about these things is silly because they are trivial. It is no business of theirs 37 their neighbors do. Such curiosity is not only foolish, but it sometimes even causes harm, for it generally leads to gossip which often gives 38 to scandal and hurts innocent people.

39 the other hand, there is a noble curiosity—the curiosity of wise men, who wonder at all the great things God has made and try to find out as much as they 40 about them. Columbus could never have found America 41 curious. James Watt would not have made the steam engine 42 his curiosity about the raising of the kettle lid. All the discoveries of science have been 43 man's curiosity, but the curiosity is never about unimportant things which have little concern with the welfare of the public.

36. (A) being filled of (B) are filled of (C) being full of (D) are full of
37. (A) that (B) which (C) what (D) how
38. (A) rouse (B) arouse (C) arise (D) rise
39. (A) On (B) By (C) In (D) At
40. (A) can (B) may (C) will (D) should
41. (A) If he weren't (B) had he not been
(C) should he be not (D) if he had not
42. (A) If there hadn't been for (B) If it had not for
(C) without (D) if it were not for
43. (A) because (B) due to (C) owing to (D) thanks to

Cloze Passage 7 (Questions 44-50)

Any number of emergencies can happen every day. In many cases, Red Cross rescue teams must be called. Red Cross rescue teams must learn how to save people in any and all environments. Emergencies are not just confined 44 cities. They can occur over water, in the mountains, or underground. They can also involve industrial chemicals, vehicles, and foul weather. This is 45 Red Cross rescue teams must train so hard. So what kind of training do they receive?

Red Cross rescue teams learn the most up-to-date rope techniques around. They use special ropes, equipment and skills to access and transport people to safety. There are some knot-tying techniques especially 46 for climbing walls, others for lifting people, and 47 others for securing a man against fast-moving water. Rescue workers must also be well 48 in the use of heavy rescue tools for industrial accidents. They may need to fly in on helicopters, so training should include flight time as well. 49, rescuers must have basic life-support skills so they can keep their casualties alive until ambulance paramedics arrive. In an ideal world, there would be a hospital around every corner, but 50 this is impossible. Therefore, there will always be a need for trained rescue workers such as those of the Red Cross.

44. (A) to (B) by (C) in (D) for
45. (A) that (B) what (C) how (D) why
46. (A) suing (B) sued (C) suited (D) suiting
47. (A) yet (B) still (C) but (D) more
48. (A) good (B) versed (C) mastered (D) planned
49. (A) In all (B) At all (C) For all (D) Above all
50. (A) in reality (B) in theory (C) in principle (D) in line

Part Two: Test of Written English (50%)

Some people regard language as a mirror of mind. Do you agree with them?

Why or why not? Write your answer in no more than 400 English words.