第 1 部分：词汇选择
（第 1~15 题，每题 1 分，共 15 分）

下面每个句子中均有一个词或短语有下划线，请为每处划线部分确定一个意义最为接近的选项。

1. I wonder what your aim in life is.
   A. symbol
   B. goal
   C. action
   D. attitude

2. The father was unwilling to give his son the keys to his car.
   A. reluctant
   B. eager
   C. pleased
   D. angry

3. Our plan is to allocate one member of staff to handle appointments.
   A. ask
   B. persuade
   C. assign
   D. order

4. He could never be content until he could afford to buy that beautiful car.
   A. full
   B. rich
   C. wise
   D. happy

5. A bare hill appears behind the jungle.
   A. bald
   B. humid
   C. immense
   D. level

6. As they move, glaciers push piles of rocks ahead of them.
   A. in front of
   B. above
   C. toward
   D. alongside of

7. When he arrived home, he deposited his coat on the door.
   A. kept
   B. located
   C. stored
D.placed

8. I bed you once again, never desert me in my misfortunes.
   A.condemn
   B.forsake
   C.offend
   D.pluck

9. The government would not dare to impose taxes on such necessities as bread or milk.
   A.cut
   B.force
   C.occur
   D.charge

10. Mary’s daughter showed ingenuity in making a dress for her doll.
    A.cleverness
    B.sincerity
    C.thoughtfulness
    D.truthfulness

11. The merit of sales tax is that it decreases government reliance on income taxes.
    A.balance
    B.outcome
    C.virtue
    D.supply

12. No one knows the exact origin of this custom.
    A.nature
    B.reason
    C.beginning
    D.result

13. A university is an educational institution which awards degrees and performs research.
    A.carries out
    B.carries away
    C.carries off
    D.carries through

14. Large-scale security forces were readied for action during the Pope’s visit to Wroclaw.
    A.deployed
    B.concentrated
    C.employed
    D.involved
15. They all think that the price of personal computers will soon plunge.
   A. fall
   B. leap
   C. dip
   D. sink

第 2 部分：阅读判断（第 16~22 题，每题 1 分，共 7 分）
下面的短文后，列出了 7 个句子，请根据短文的内容对每个句子作出判断；如果该句提供的信息文中没有提及，请选择 C。

Vocational Education

Vocational education refers to education for a particular occupation, industrialized countries have seen a fall in demand for unskilled workers, and an increase in jobs in the professional, technical, commercial and administrative sector. Vocational education is traditionally associated with trades and crafts: young people were apprentice to employers for a number of years and learned on the job. Today the focus has shifted from the workplace to secondary and higher education institutions and from employers’ to government provision and finance. Trainees in most occupations combine workplace training with study at a technical or academic institution. In the former Soviet Union, school and work were always strongly linked from primary school. Germany provides nine out of ten young people not entering higher education with vocational training, and training is planned from national down to locate level through joint committees of government representatives, employers and trade unions. In some countries, skills are being grouped and “job families” created so that individuals can move between jobs with similar technical requirements. In others “competency-based education” is advocated to equip individuals with “transferable” as well as specific skills. In developing countries, where it is traditional for children to work form an early age, only a tiny proportion of students follow a formal vocational program, while the long specialist training of professionals such as doctors, lawyers and engineers is a costly burden. Training places for technicians, nurses, teachers and the essential workers are often limited. Worldwide, there is a slow but steady increase in the numbers of women training for occupations of influence in science, technology, law and business. It is also becoming clear that one course of vocational education is not enough for a lifetime. Retraining through continuing education is essential.

16. Vocational education refers to education for a usual vocation.
   A. Right
   B. Wrong
   C. Not mentioned

17. So far as vocational training is concerned, industrialized countries need more workers for jobs in the professional sector.
   A. Right
   B. Wrong
18. It is stated in the passage that the two major changes in vocational education are in the place and the source of finance it is provided.
   A. Right
   B. Wrong
   C. Not mentioned

19. In the former Soviet Union, school and work were always weakly linked from primary school.
   A. Right
   B. Wrong
   C. Not mentioned

20. In Germany, vocational education is the one that everybody can take voluntarily.
   A. Right
   B. Wrong
   C. Not mentioned

21. In some countries, in order to help people to become capable of taking different jobs, different skills within a broad category are taught.
   A. Right
   B. Wrong
   C. Not mentioned

22. It can be concluded from the passage that more vocational education has to be provided in the future.
   A. Right
   B. Wrong
   C. Not mentioned

第 3 部分：概括大意与完成句子（第 23～30 题，每题 1 分，共 8 分）

下面的短文后有两项测试任务：（1）第 23-26 题要求从所给的 6 个选项中为第 2-5 段每段选择 1 个最佳标题；（2）第 27-30 题要求从所给的 6 个选项中为每个句子确定 1 个最佳选项。

**Hypnosis**

1. Increasing numbers of American doctors are using a technique known as hypnosis. They say hypnosis often can help persons suffering pain and stress. It also can help speed the healing of burns and treats some forms of asthma and some skin diseases. Hypnosis is not new. It has been used for many years both in scientific research and to please crowds at public gatherings.

2. Hypnosis is commonly described as a condition similar to sleep. But, experts say it is more a form of deep thought. The thought becomes so intense that it is no longer just a thought. To the person, it becomes reality.

3. Hypnotized patients are reported to have increased self-control and a reduced sense of pain.
Some doctors use hypnosis to limit pain during a medical operation. Hypnosis is used mainly when the patient may have problems with usual anesthetic or pain-killing drugs.

4 Experts say there is little chance that a patient will awaken during such an operation. But, if this happens, the operation is temporarily halted, and the patient hypnotized again. Doctors may advise hypnosis for women who are giving birth. Dentist may use it in place of traditional painkilling drugs, such as morphine.

5 Hypnosis also has been used to treat burn victims. Researchers have found that burn victims who are hypnotized improve faster than those who are not. But, they are not sure why this happens.

6 Hypnosis can reduce or end a patient’s pain. But experts say this does not mean the patient is cured. The problem that caused the pain still must be treated.

7 Experts also say persons cannot be forced to do something they would normally oppose. That is why hypnosis often is not effective in treating cigarette smokers and persons who eat or drink too much. The success of the technique depends on how much someone wants it to succeed.

23. Paragraph 2  
24. Paragraph 5  
25. Paragraph 6  
26. Paragraph 7  

A. hypnosis can reduce or end a patient’s pain.  
B. Why hypnosis is not effective in treating cigarette smokers and some other illness.  
C. Hypnosis can treat burn victims.  
D. The definition of hypnosis  
E. The function of hypnosis

27. Hypnosis is commonly described as  
28. Hypnotized patients are reported to  
29. Hypnosis is not effective in treating cigarette smokers and persons who eat or drink too much is because  
30. The success of the technique depends on

A. how much someone wants it to succeed  
B. A form of deep thought  
C. A condition similar to sleep  
D. Have increased self-control and a reduced sense of pain  
E. Hypnosis can’t reduce or end a patient’s pain  
F. Persons can’t be forced to do something they would normally

第 4 部分：阅读理解（第 31 ~ 45 题，每题 3 分，共 45 分）

下面有 3 篇短文，每篇短文后有 5 题。请根据短文内容，为每道题确定一个最佳选项。

第一篇

U.S. Eats Too Much Salt
People in the United States consume more than twice the recommended amount of salt, raising their risk for high blood pressure, heart attacks and strokes, government health experts said on Thursday.

They found nearly 70 percent of U. S. adults are in high-risk groups that would benefit from a lower-salt of no more than 1,500 mg per day, yet most consume closer to 3,500 mg per day.

"It's important to eat people to eat less salt. People who adopt a heart-healthy eating pattern that includes a diet low in sodium and rich in potassium and calcium can improve their blood pressure," Dr. Darwin Labarthe of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention said in a statement.

"People need to know their recommended daily sodium limit and take action to reduce sodium intake," Labarthe said. The study in CDC's report on death and disease used national survey data to show that two out of three adults should be consuming no more than 1,500 mg of sodium per day because they are black or over the age of 40-- which are considered high-risk groups. Yet studies show most people in the United States eat 3,436 mg of sodium per day, according to a 2005-2006 CDC estimate.

Most of the sodium eaten comes from package, processed and restaurant foods. The CDC said it will join other agencies in the Health and Human Services department in working with major food manufacturers and chain restaurants to reduce sodium levels in the food supply.

Nationwide, 16 million men and women have heart disease and 5.8 million are estimated to have had a stroke. Cutting salt consumption can reduce these risks, the CDC said.

31. Too much salt raises one's risk for
   A. high blood pressure.
   B. heart attacks.
   C. strokes.
   D. all of the above.

32. How much salt do most American adults eat per day?
   A. No more than 1,500 mg
   B. Closer to 3,500 mg.
   C. Less than 3,436 mg.
   D. Closer to 1,500 mg.

33. To improve their blood pressure, people should have a diet
   A. rich in potassium and sodium.
   B. rich in potassium and calcium.
   C. rich in calcium and sodium.
   D. none of the above.

34. The high-risk groups include those
   A. who are black.
   B. who are over the age of 40.
   C. who are white and young.
   D. both A and B.
35. Packaged, processed and restaurant foods are known to be
A. cheap.
B. tasty.
C. rich in salt.
D. healthy.

第二篇
One of the Greatest Artists —— Picasso

Pablo Ruiz Picasso was the favorite child of his family. He was the only boy among a great many girl cousins. That was enough to make him important, but his father loved him especially, because he knew his son was going to be an artist. Pablo knew the word for pencil even before he could say Mamma and Papa. When he was small he spent hours by himself making pleasing little drawings of animals and people. If his mother sent him out to play in the square, he went on drawing in the dust under the trees. One of his favorite models was his younger sister, Lola.

Don Jose Ruiz, Pablo’s father, was director of the museum at Malaga in southern Spain. He earned only a small salary, but there was not much work to do and he was able to practice his hobby, which was painting pigeons. Don Jose loved pigeons very much. He painted them dead or alive in ones and twos and in dozens. Sometimes he painted them on paper, cut them out and stuck them on to canvas, sometimes he stuck real feathers on to his pictures. He knew a great deal about the technique of painting and he taught it all to Pablo.

Life in Malaga was very pleasant. In the hot sunshine, father and son would walk down to the beach to look at the boats on the shore or walk about the open markets. They made a strange pair. Don Jose was tall and thin, with red hair and beard, sad grey eyes and a fine set of whiskers. He was so shy and correct that he was nicknamed “the Englishman”. Pablo was quite the opposite. He had his mother’s small, strong build; he had straight black hair, and bright black eyes that noticed everything that was going on around him.

36. What is the main topic of the passage?
A. Pablo’s father and his influence on Pablo.
B. Something about Pablo’s early life.
C. Pablo’s natural ability for art.
D. The difference between Pablo and his father.

37. Pablo was particularly loved by his father because
A. he showed an early talent of a painter.
B. his father liked artists and also wanted Pablo to become one.
C. he knew the word for pencil when he was small.
D. he was the only boy among many girls in the family.

38. Which of the following statements about Pablo’s father can be concluded from the passage?
A. He loved his work in the museum although he earned only a small salary.
B. He wanted his son to become a painter and to paint pigeons as well.
C. He liked the painting technique and stuck real feathers on to his pictures.
D. His interest in painting must have had great influence on his son.

39. Pablo and Don Jose were “a strange pair” in the sense that
   A. the father liked to walk about the town but the did not.
   B. the father liked to look at the boats on the shore in the sun but the son did not.
   C. they looked very different from each other although they were father and son.
   D. their manners were so different that they formed a strange contrast.

40. According to the passage, “the Englishman” most probably refers to
   A. a person who has a typical English looking.
   B. a person who is shy when he is nicknamed.
   C. a person who is easy-going and does not mind being nicknamed.
   D. a person who is shy and careful about his manners.

第三篇

Let Them Watch It

One hot night last July, when our new baby wouldn’t or couldn’t sleep, I tried everything I could think of: a warm bottle, songs, gentle rocking. Nothing would settle him. Guessing that I had a long night ahead of me, I brought a portable TV into his room, figuring that watching the late movie was as good a way as any to kill off the hours until dawn. To my surprise, as soon as the TV lit up, the baby quieted right down, his little eyes focused brightly on the tube. Not to waste an opportunity for sleep, I then tip-fifth birthday. My wife and I heard no more of the baby that night, and the next morning when I went into his room, I found him still watching TV himself.

I found in my baby’s behavior a metaphor for the new generation. My wife and I had given him some books to examine, but he merely spit upon them. When we read to him, he did not feel comfortable. And so it is in the schools. We find that our students don’t read, that they lock down upon reading and scold those of us who teach it. All they want to do is watch TV. After this experience with the baby, however, I have reached a conclusion: let them watch it. If television is that much more attractive to children than books, why should we fight it? Let them watch it all they want!

41. The author brought a TV set into his son’s room to
   A. make his son stop crying
   B. spend the night watching TV
   C. leave it to his son.
   D. make his son fall asleep as soon as possible.

42. The baby’s reaction to the TV was
   A. unexpected
   B. exciting
   C. awful
   D. calm

43. From the passage we know that the author is
A.a doctor
B.an editor
C.a writer
D.a teacher

44. According to the passage, which is true of the school children?
A. They prefer reading to watching TV.
B. They like watching TV only after school.
C. They would rather watch TV than read books.
D. They like their teachers who teach them reading.

45. What do you think is the author’s attitude toward TV expressed in the last two sentences?
A. Angry
B. Serious
C. Ironical
D. Joking

第5部分：补全短文（第46～50题，每题2分，共10分）
下面的短文有5处空白，短文后有6个句子，其中5个取自短文，请根据短文内容将其分别放回原有位置，以恢复文章原貌。

The Spread of Microorganisms

There is scarcely a place on earth which is naturally free of microorganisms (46). But on external body surfaces, on lining membranes and inside tubes and organs that are connected with the outside---such as the mouth, throat, nose and large intestine----both harmless and pathogenic microbes live in large numbers. (47) If these natural defenses are sound, a person may conceal many microbes without ill effect. However, if his resistance becomes lowered, an infection can result.

Microbes are spread about through an almost infinite variety of means. (48) The more crowded the conditions, the greater the chances of epidemics breaking out. (49)

Although microbes cannot fly, the dust of the air is alive with them. In close quarters the atmosphere is further polluted by bacteria-loaded tiny drops discharged by coughing and even normal conversation. Pathogenic microbes are also spread by rats, mice, flies and mosquitoes. (50) In slum areas there is often a combination of crowded conditions and poor sanitation. In addition, many of the inhabitants have lowered resistance because of shortage of food and other undesirable unhealthy practices. As a result, epidemics are likely to begin in these districts.

All civilized societies establish and enforce measures designed to protect the health of their populations. Most of these practices are concerned with preventing the spread of the pathogenic organisms.
A. The atmosphere is a carrier of microorganisms.
B. One exception is the interior of normal body tissue.
C. Microbial growth is further helped by the widespread presence of dirt and the lack of sunlight.
D. The body has natural defenses against these organisms.
E. The body has no defenses against these organisms.
F. The simplest way is by person-to-person contact.

第 6 部分：完形填空（第 51～65 题，每题 1 分，共 15 分）
下面的短文有 15 处空白，请根据短文内容为每处空白确定一个最佳选项。

8 New York Students Have Swine Flu

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention has confirmed ___51___ of swine flu in eight students at a New York preparatory school, Mayor Michael Bloomberg said Sunday. The students have had only ___52___ symptoms and none have been hospitalized, he said. Some of the students have already recovered.

More than 100 students were absent from ___53___ due to flu-like symptoms last week. New York health officials tested samples for eight students Saturday and determined the students were probably ___54___ from swine flu, and the CDC confirmed the ___55___ on Sunday, Bloomberg said.

The announcement brings the ___56___ of confirmed swine flu cases in the United States to 20. Bloomberg and New York Health Commissioner Tom Frieden said there is no ___57___ of a citywide outbreak of the flu, and no sign of a potential ___58___ of swine flu at other schools.

Some students at the school ___59___ spring break in Mexico, Bloomberg said, but authorities have not determined ___60___ any of the students with a confirmed case of swine flu was in Mexico. Someone who traveled to Mexico may not have had any flu symptoms but ___61___ on the flu to someone else, he noted.

Frieden called ___62___ students who are home sick to stay home for 48 hours after their symptoms subside.

If symptoms are normal for a regular kind of flu, there is ___63___ need to go to a hospital, said Bloomberg. If symptoms become severe, as with any ___64___, people should go to the hospital, he said.

St. Francis, which has 2,700 students, announced it will remain closed for two days. ___65___ whether the students' illnesses have been minor because they're young and healthy or because it is a minor strain of the virus, Frieden responded, "We don't know."

51. A. cases B. bases C. does D. noses
52. A. common B. physical C. mild D. wild
53. A. work B. home C. school D. hospital
54. A. escaping B. surviving C. dying D. suffering
55. A. treatment B. diagnosis C. doubt D. choice
56. A. point B. number C. spread D. value
57. A. chance B. need C. hope D. sign
58. A. welcome B. outbreak C. success D. injury
59. A.spent  B.made  C.took  D.traveled
60. A.why  B.how  C.when  D.whether
61. A.passed  B.kept  C.rolle  D.swept
62. A.at  B.up  C.on  D.of
63. A.no  B.much  C.any  D.a
64. A.person  B.matter  C.thing  D.illness
65. A.Asked  B.Teste  C.Trouble  D.Doubted

参考答案
BACDA  ADBDA  CAAAA

BAABCAA

DCABCDF

DBBDC  BBDCD  BADCC

BDFAC

ACCDB  BDBAD  ACADA