

### 一. 单词拼写

- Sports can be good for c\_\_\_\_\_ building.
- A manager should be a \_\_\_\_\_ to his staff.
- The rain continued without i\_\_\_\_\_ all day.
- He didn't c\_\_\_\_\_ himself with the details.
- I am a slow walker, but I never walk b\_\_\_\_\_.
- To her e\_\_\_\_\_, she couldn't remember his name.
- C\_\_\_\_\_ about the student, the teacher gave his mother a call.
- The b\_\_\_\_\_ on smoking in school will come into effect next month.
- People are often m\_\_\_\_\_ in thinking that those with high IQs always have high EQs as well.
- Naxi women have the c\_\_\_\_\_ of playing cards on card tables in the middle of the street.

### 二. 单项选择

- The place \_\_\_\_\_ the bridge is supposed to be built should be \_\_\_\_\_ the cross-river traffic is the heaviest.  
A. which; where      B. at which; which      C. at which; where      D. which; in which
- Though there are many foreigners \_\_\_\_\_ have heard of the Great Wall, many of \_\_\_\_\_ haven't been there yet.  
A. /; whom      B. who; whom      C. who; them      D. whom; them
- Eight months ought to be enough for you to finish this paper, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. oughtn't they      B. didn't they      C. shouldn't it      D. shouldn't they
- While some behaviors may seem strange to you, remember \_\_\_\_\_ you consider normal probably seems just as unusual to others.  
A. it; that      B. what; that      C. that; what      D. which; that
- The recent cold weather has prevented residents from going out, which may \_\_\_\_\_ the decline in customer flows at the shopping mall.  
A. make up      B. account for      C. apply for      D. take up
- According to an Australia study, people who do not get enough sleep are more than \_\_\_\_\_ die of heart disease as people who get enough sleep.  
A. as twice likely to      B. twice likely than      C. twice as likely to      D. likely as twice
- This book is concerned \_\_\_\_\_ the development of China; while most readers are concerned more \_\_\_\_\_ the hero's fate.  
A. with; about      B. about; with      C. for; about      D. for; with
- We believe \_\_\_\_\_ you have been devoted to \_\_\_\_\_ naturally of great necessity.  
A. that; being      B. all that; be      C. that all; are      D. what; is
- What impresses you most when you visit the Acropolis?  
— \_\_\_\_\_ it is that has brought the grand palace into today's terrible scene.  
A. Where      B. What      C. How      D. When
- The historical site opened as a public park three years ago and now it attracts a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ stream of visitors every day.  
A. powerful      B. constant      C. entire      D. gentle

### 三. 阅读理解

Legend has it that President George Washington never told a lie. Still, he was not perfect. A library in New York has a document to prove it. According to a written record of the library, Washington checked out two books on October 5, 1789, and never brought them back.

More than 220 years have gone by since Washington borrowed the books, and a lot has changed since then. Back in 1789, there was no Washington, D. C. The U.S. capital was New York City, and that was where the President lived. There was only one place in the city to borrow books, the New York Society Library. It was there that Washington checked out the two books that were never returned. Washington had been President for just five months when he borrowed the books. One book was about international relations, and the other focused on lawmaking, which helped with his new job.

The librarian wrote down the titles, the dates and the name of the borrower. Washington was listed simply as "President".

Under the rules of the library, the books should have been handed back by 2 November that same year, and their borrower would have been faced with fines of a few cents a day ever since. Over time, Washington's fine grew and grew. Today, the library is owed about 200,000 dollars for the two missing books. "We're not actively concerned about the overdue fines," the head librarian Mark Bartlett said. "But we would be very happy if we were able to get the books back."

As for Washington's reason for failing to return the books he borrowed, we may never have an answer. Perhaps he was too busy and just forgot about them. Maybe they were lost. Even though he were alive today, Washington might prefer to keep the truth a mystery. After all, it was he who famously said, "It is better to offer no excuse than a bad one."

- According to the passage, the president \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. failed to return the books on time      B. enjoyed reading in the library  
C. had ever lived near the library      D. told a lie to the librarian

22. We can infer from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A . the New York Society Library was built in 1789  
 B . Washington maybe borrowed the two books to help with his job  
 C . the books can be kept one month after being borrowed from the library  
 D . the librarian was so careless as not to record the borrower's full name
23. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?  
 A . Two centuries ago, the US. had no libraries but one.  
 B . President George Washington hardly made a mistake.  
 C . The two books were borrowed in the name of Washington.  
 D . If he lived today, Washington would have to pay much to the library.
24. The head librarian Mark Bartlett \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. is puzzled how to find the books again  
 B. hopes to get the missing books with the fines  
 C. is regretful to lend Washington the books at that time  
 D. prefers to find the two books rather than get the fines
25. What can we know from the last paragraph?  
 A. Washington had a quite bad memory.  
 B. Washington was a humorous person.  
 C. Washington would keep silent about the reason even if he lived.  
 D. Washington believed people should avoid making bad excuses.

#### 四. 七选五阅读

You might dream of fluency in this or that language, and maybe you have already achieved fluency in a foreign language.  
 \_\_\_\_26\_\_\_\_

Fluency, like all abstract terms, has no universal meaning. Each individual must determine what the term means. \_\_\_\_27\_\_\_\_  
 Perfect fluency means knowing each word you encounter, speaking quickly, clearly and easily and having no accent.  
 \_\_\_\_28\_\_\_\_ You aren't familiar with every word of your native language, and sometimes you have to search for the right word, even in your mother tongue.

Quick fluency is the type of fluency you see in advertisements, because "Master a Language in 2 Months!" sounds very catchier than "Fluency in 20 Years!" \_\_\_\_29\_\_\_\_ It is possible to achieve quick fluency, but the fluency achieved after such a short time frame will be a very thin, superficial fluency.

\_\_\_\_30\_\_\_\_ Native-like fluency means that you generally know all the same words that a native knows and can speak at the same pace with the same amount of ease as a native speaker. You will likely have an accent, but as long as your conversation partner can understand you, it doesn't matter.

Literary fluency is like graduating from native-like to educated-native-like fluency. It focuses on the more intellectual side of a language: including in literature, attending university, composing song lyrics, etc.

There are a ton of other things that fluency could potentially be, but that's up to you to figure out.

- A. It sounds too good to be true.
- B. However, nobody is "perfectly fluent" in any language.
- C. Quick fluency is good if you have some sort of deadline.
- D. But have you ever considered what fluency really means?
- E. But does fluency have the same meaning to other person as it does to you?
- F. Unlike perfect fluency, native-like fluency is a reasonable and attainable goal.
- G. To assist you in determining what fluency is, I'll describe a few different types of fluency.

#### 五. 短文语法填空

Once upon a time, there was a man from the State of Chu who loved his sword very much. One day, he was sitting in a boat \_\_\_\_31\_\_\_\_ (prepare) to cross a river, when he accidentally dropped his sword into the water. \_\_\_\_32\_\_\_\_ his ship moving fast on and the water running, the people on board reminded that he should go into the water to find his beloved sword back. The man felt in great \_\_\_\_33\_\_\_\_ (anxious) too. However, he turned a deaf ear to that and instead, he \_\_\_\_34\_\_\_\_ (immediate) took out a knife and made a notch(刻痕) on the side of the boat \_\_\_\_35\_\_\_\_ his dear sword fell. The people wondered why he did so. He said proudly the notch could help \_\_\_\_36\_\_\_\_ (get) his sword back. Shortly after the \_\_\_\_37\_\_\_\_ (arrive) at the shore, he entered the water just beneath the notch he made. Though \_\_\_\_38\_\_\_\_ (spend) rather a long time, he returned empty-handed. Without doubt, he was laughed at in public and his story became \_\_\_\_39\_\_\_\_ well-known joke in China.

Today the idiom \_\_\_\_40\_\_\_\_ (relate) to the story is used to describe a person who stick to rigid rules without considering a changing environment or describes an action made pointless by changing circumstances.