

一、Cloze

In Britain, a student who receives further full-time education after the age of eighteen, either at a university or at a teachers' training college or at some other college giving training of a 1 type, can usually receive a grant from the public authorities to cover his expenses, or most of them, unless his parents have a large income. But the number of young people who can 2 universities is limited by the capacity of the universities, which is 3 than enough to take all the young people who have the basic qualifications for university admission. In practice, therefore, entry to the universities is competitive. But university **degree courses** (学位课程) are also 4 at polytechnics, and entry to the Open University is less restricted.

The academic year begins after the summer holidays and is divided into three "terms", with the 5 between them formed by the Christmas and Easter holidays. The exact dates of the holidays vary from area to area, 6 in general about two weeks at Christmas and Easter, plus often a week or more at Whitsun, and six weeks in the summer, beginning rather late. Schools outside the state system decide on their own holiday 7, generally taking a month off at Christmas and Easter and eight weeks in the summer. The three terms are not everywhere called by the same names; indeed 8 schools call the January-March period "the Spring Term", others use "Spring Term" for the period April-July. Some call the January term "Winter Term" (which is logical), others call it "Easter Term".

Day-schools mostly work Monday to Friday only, from about 9 9 to between 3 and 4 p.m. Lunch is provided and parents pay for it unless they prove to the authorities that they cannot well afford 10. All primary school children, including those in independent schools, were given milk free of charge until 1970 when the Government abolished this benefit.

在英国, 18岁以后接受进一步全日制教育的学生, 无论是在大学或教师培训学院, 或是在其他特殊类型的培训学院, 通常都可以从公共部门获得补助金来支付他的开支, 或者大部分费用, 除非他的父母有大笔收入。但是, 进入大学的年轻人数量受到大学能力的限制, 这还不足以容纳所有具备大学入学基本资格的年轻人。因此, 在实践中, 进入大学是有竞争力的。但是理工学院也有大学学位课程, 开放大学的入学限制也较小。

学年从暑假后开始, 分为三个学期, 每学期之间的间隔由圣诞节和复活节假期组成。假期的确切日期因地制宜, 一般在圣诞节和复活节两周左右, 加上惠特桑通常一周或一周以上, 夏天六周左右, 开始相当晚。国家系统以外的学校决定自己的假期, 通常在圣诞节和复活节休息一个月, 在夏天休息八周。这三个术语并非到处都用相同的名字来称呼; 事实上, 一些学校称1-3月为“春季学期”, 另一些学校称4-7月为“春季学期”。有些人称一月为“冬季学期”(合乎逻辑), 另一些人称之为“复活节学期”。

日间学校大多只在周一到周五工作, 从上午9点到下午3点到4点。提供午餐, 父母支付午餐费用, 除非他们向当局证明他们负担不起。所有的小儿儿童, 包括那些在独立学校的儿童, 直到1970年政府废除了这项福利, 才免费获得牛奶。

1.

A.particular B.especial C.special D.peculiar

2.



- A.enter** B.admit C.go in D.come in
3.
A.more **B.less** C.much D.little
4.
A.capable B.possible C.probable **D.available**
5.
A.turns **B.intervals** C.rounds D.times
6.
A.being B.doing C.having D.getting
7.
A.days **B.dates** C.periods D.ages
8.
A.lots B.any C.many **D.some**
9.
A.a.m. B.p.m. C.B.C. D.A.D.
10.
A.down B.off **C.to** D.from

二、Reading Comprehension 2

Sometimes a book can help change history. One book that certainly did was Uncle Tom's Cabin, Written by Harriet Beecher Stowe. It was a book that spoke out against slavery.

有时候一本书可以帮助改变历史。当然，有一本书是由哈里特·比彻·斯托写的《汤姆叔叔的小屋》。这是一本反对奴隶制的书。

As Harriet Beecher Stowe wrote her book, there were over 3.5 million slaves in the United States. Slaves were usually in the cotton-growing states of the South. The Northern States has ended slavery. Yet most northerners were not strongly against slavery. They did not mind that slavery continued in the South.

哈丽雅特·比彻·斯托（Harriet Beecher Stowe）写这本书时说，美国有 350 多万奴隶。奴隶通常在南方种植棉花的州。北方各州已经结束了奴隶制。然而，大多数北方人并不强烈反对奴隶制。他们不介意南方继续有奴隶制。

Stowe decided to make people understand that slavery was very bad. Each night after putting her six children to bed, she worked on her book. She told the owner. She also told how the slaves tried to run away for freedom. Uncle Tom's Cabin first came in 1852. Over 300,000 books were sold out in a year.

斯托决定让人们明白奴隶制是非常糟糕的。每天晚上，在让 6 个孩子睡觉后，她都在写她的书。她告诉店主。她还告诉我们奴隶们是如何为了自由而逃跑的。汤姆叔叔的小屋第一次来到是在 1852 年。一年内售出超过 30 万本书。

People had different ideas about the book. In the North, many people finally believed that slavery must be ended after they read the book. In the South, many people were very angry at the people in the North. By 1861 the two parts of the country were at war. The Civil War, which



lasted until of cease, was made to happen by many things. Yet Uncle Tom's Cabin surely played a part. Stowe met President Lincoln in 1862. As Lincoln took her hand, he said, "So you are the woman who started the big war."

人们对这本书有不同的看法。在北方，许多人最终相信奴隶制必须在读完这本书后结束。在南方，许多人对北方人非常愤怒。到1861年，该国的两个地区处于交战状态。内战一直持续到结束，这是由许多事情造成的。但汤姆叔叔的小屋确实起了作用。斯托于1862年会见了林肯总统。当林肯握住她的手时，他说，“你就是那场大战的主角。”

11. Before Uncle Tom's Cabin came out, most Northerners _____.

- A. were slaves in the South **B. did not know how bad slavery was**
C. kept slaves in their homes D. understood that slavery was wrong

12. While many Northerners agreed with Harriet Beecher Stowe, _____.

- A. many southerners wanted war
B. many southerners had not read the book
C. many southerners were angry at her
D. some slaves tried to run away from North

13. From the text, we can infer that _____.

- A. Stowe was a very young woman
B. Stowe's husband was dead when she wrote the story
C. Stowe wrote her book with stories from her six children
D. Stowe could not work on her book at all during the daytime

14. Uncle Tom's Cabin was _____.

- A. a book about Harriet Beecher Stowe B. a history book
C. a book that helped change history D. a book about the American Civil war

15. Harriet Beecher Stowe _____.

- A. was a little woman who started the American Civil War together with Abraham Lincoln
B. was strongly against the slavery
C. helped some slaves to run away from the South
D. met Abraham Lincoln before the Civil War

三、Vocabulary and Structure

16. She breathed a _____ of relief when the expected disaster did not happen.

- A. sigh** B. breath C. air D. gas

当预料中的灾难没有发生时，她松了一口气。

17. Daylight _____ long in the summer time.

- A. lingers** (v. 继续存留; 缓慢消失; 流连; 逗留; 徘徊;) B. stays C. hovers D. persists

夏日里白天很长。

18. Companies now have an incentive (n. 激励; 刺激; 鼓励;) to file (n. 文件夹; 卷宗; (计算机的) 文件; 档案; v. 归档; 提起(诉讼); 提出(申请);) more selective applications.



A.motivation (n.动机; 动力; 诱因;) B.excitement (n.激动; 兴奋; 刺激; 令人激动(或兴奋)的事;) C.amusement (n.可笑; 愉悦; 娱乐; 娱乐活动; 游戏; 消遣活动;) D.pressure (n.压力; 挤压; 压强; 大气压;v.施加压力; 迫使; 使(机舱等)增压;)

公司现在有动力提出更具选择性的申请。

19. The result of the first game was catastrophic (adj.灾难性的;引起灾害的;糟糕的;不成功的).

A.gloomy (adj.黑暗的; 阴暗的; 幽暗的; 忧郁的;) B.prosperous (adj.繁荣的; 成功的; 兴旺的;)

C.valueless (adj.没有价值的; 不值钱的;) D.of a total failure (完全失败)

第一场比赛的结果是灾难性的

20.An electronic message snapped (v.断裂, 绷断; 打开, 关上, 移到某位置; 厉声说; 怒气冲冲) his concentration.

A.caused to lose concentration suddenly (突然失去注意力) B.**broke off** (断开)

C.ceased (v.(使)停止, 终止, 结束) D.stopped

一条电子信息打断了他的注意力。

21. The solid particles were filtered _____ before the solution was used.

A.out B.over C.off D.on

固体颗粒在使用溶液前被过滤掉。

22. The sloppy reasoning of the speaker disappointed his supporters.

A. plain B.discontinuous C.inconsistent D.**careless** (adj.粗心的;)

演讲者的马虎推理使他的支持者失望。

23. The river dried up during the hot _____.

A. **period** B.fit C.scorch (n.大热天;精彩的击球(或射门等)) D.spell

这条河在酷暑期间干涸了。

24.After three years of efforts, the scientists got _____ further than isolating a single gene with a single known function.

A.**no** B.Never C.seldom D.not get no further than 不超过

经过三年的努力, 科学家们得到的仅仅是分离出一个具有已知功能的基因。

25. _____ receiving financial support from family, community or the government is allowed, it is never admired.

A. As B.Once C.**Although** D.Lest

虽然允许接受家庭、社区或政府的财政支持, 但这一点从未被人钦佩。

26.Philip Roth was _____ as a major new author in 1960.



A.published (v.出版;发行;(在报刊)发表,刊登,登载;(在互联网上)发表,公布) **B.hailed**
C.guided (v.指引、指导 adj.有指导的;有向导的) D.supposed (v.推断、假想 adj.误以为的;误信的;)
was hailed as 被誉为

1960年,菲利普·罗斯被誉为一位重要的新作家。

27.Democracy and freedom in American families enable each family member to have a _____.
A.speak B.tell **C.say (have a say 有发言权)** D.talk

美国家庭的民主和自由使每个家庭成员都有发言权

28. I'd rather have a room of my own, however small it is, than _____ a room with someone else.

A. share B.to share C.sharing D.to have shared

我宁愿自己有一个房间,不管它有多小,也不愿和别人共用一个房间。

29.By making tapes for her children, Rebekah tried to cram a lifetime of love _____ a few precious hours.

A.with B.in C.on **D.into (cram into 塞进)**

利百加为她的孩子们制作磁带,试图把一生的爱塞进宝贵的几个小时。

30.Global warming is likely to _____ a series of unpleasant effects.

A.double B.fasten (v.(使两部分)系牢,扎牢,结牢,扣紧;(使)关紧,盖好;使牢固;使固定)
C.trigger (v.发动、引起 n.(枪的)扳机;(尤指引发不良反应或发展的)起因,诱因;触发器;引爆器) D.alleviate (v.减轻;缓和;缓解)

全球变暖可能会引发一系列不愉快的影响。

31. Researchers have only succeeded in marking off fragmentary (adj.残缺不全的;不完整的) stretches (v.拉长、伸展 n.一片;一泓;一段;(连续的)一段时间;服刑期) of DNA.

A.combined (adj.联合的、总计的;v.(使)结合,组合,合并) B.single C.connected (adj.有关的;有联系的 v.(使)连接;联结;使...连接;接通;)
D.disconnected (adj.分离的;断开的;v.切断(煤气、水或电的供应);切断(电话服务);停止供应(水、电、燃气);使分离;使脱离)

研究人员只成功地划出了DNA碎片。

32. You can write to him if you _____ my word.

A.suspicion **B.doubt** C.uncertain D.Unsure

如果你怀疑我的话,你可以写信给他。

33. He was quite _____ to teach them a lesson.

A.determined (be determined to 下决定,下决心) B.determining C.determine D.determination

他决心给他们上一课。

34.The scientist _____ a method of desalting seawater.



A.decided B.placed **C.perfected** (v.使完善;使完美;使完备) D.played

这位科学家完善了海水淡化的方法。

35.The teacher is working at his _____ changing them and bettering them.

A.lectures B.lessons C.classes D.subjects

老师正在通过演讲,来改变他们,让他们变得更优秀。

36.When he awoke, he found himself _____ by an old woman.

A. being looking after B.be looked after

C.being looked after (被照顾着) D.to be looked after

当他醒来时,他发现自己被一位老妇人照顾着。

37. In addition (另外;加之;除...之外), teaching staff is willing _____ extra help if a student needs.

A.to providing **B.to provide** C.provide D.provided be willing to do 愿意去做

此外,如果学生需要,老师们愿意提供额外的帮助。

38. The district grew peas _____ a large scale.

A.on B.in C.by D.to grow on 越来越被...喜欢;逐渐为...所喜爱;在上面生长

这个地区大面积种植豌豆。

39.Its European territory _____ about 2,000,000 square miles.

A.extends **B.covers** C.locates D.lies cover about 覆盖了

欧洲领土面积约 200 万平方英里。

40. He expects his son to carry _____ the family tradition.

A.in **B.on** C.off D.beyond

carry off 成功完成;赢得,获得(奖项、奖杯) carry on 继续;接着;坚持;举行;进行;开展;喋喋不休;絮絮叨叨

carry in 输入;携带

他希望儿子继承家族传统。

41.A miner (n.矿工;采矿者) works underground, digging out _____ such as coal, copper, and diamonds.

A.mines B.miners C.minors (n.未成年人;辅修科目;辅修课程 v.辅修) **D.minerals**

矿工在地下工作,挖掘诸如煤、铜和钻石等矿物。

四、Translate the following sentences into English

1.科学家们已成功分离出具有单项已知功能的单个而明显的基因。(isolate, function)

Scientists have succeeded in isolating single crisp genes with a single known function.

2.这件事对我很有益,使我从此不再多愁善感。(keep from)

It is good for me. It keeps me from being sentimental.

3.通讯技术的每一个进步都是人类交往的亲密程度的一种倒退。(advance, setback)



Every advance in communications technology is a setback to the intimacy of human interaction.

4. 美国人喜欢棒球和橄榄球，这并不足为奇。(not unusual)

It is not unusual that Americans are interested in football and baseball.

5. 一些大学白天晚上都授课。(as well as)

Some universities hold classes at night, as well as in the daytime.

五、Translate the following sentences into Chinese

1. It is impossible to identify and isolate an “English” culture that is common to all the speakers of English.

不可能识别并分离出一种所有英语讲说者所共有的“英语”文化。

2. At first they refused but I managed to bring them around to my way of thinking.

开始，他们拒绝了，但我设法说服了他们。

3. Parents can help teens focus by making education relevant to their lives and by understanding how they learn best.

父母可以通过让教育和青少年的生活联系起来以及通过了解如何才能让他们学的更好来帮助他们集中注意力。

4. At last the meeting came to an end.

会议终于结束了。

5. Different friends fill different niches in each person's life. These friendships are not made part of family life.

不同的朋友在每个人的生活中有不同的作用。他们不介入家庭生活。

6. Patel and his team tested the idea using an printer inkjet cartridge that had an array of 512 separate nozzles.

佩特尔及其同事运用有 512 个独立喷嘴的墨盒检验了这个想法。

六、Writing

1. 要求在 30 分钟内，根据下面所给的题目和中文提纲用英语写出一篇不少于 80 词的短文。

My favourite book

(1) 你最喜欢的这本书的名字，你是怎样得到这本书的。

(2) 这本书的大体内容。

(3) 你为什么喜欢这本书。

My Favourite Book

Reading is my hobby ([ˈhɒbi]n. 业余爱好;) , **therefore**



(['ðeəfə:(r)]adv. 因此; 所以; 因而;) **I have read various** (['veriəs] adj. 各种各样的;) **books by now. Of all the books I have read,"Jane Eyre" is my most favourite book which is written by Charlotte Bronte** ([' a r l t branti]夏洛蒂 勃朗特) **.This book is mainly** (['meɪnli]adv. 主要地; 大部分;) **about the heroine** (['herəʊɪn]n.女主角, 女英雄) **Jane Eyre's whole life.It ranks** (地位, 级别, 军衔) **as one of the greatest and most popular works of English fiction** (小说) **. The unique** ([ju:'ni:k] adj.唯一的; 独一无二的; 独特的;) **character** ([kær kt r] n.品质, 性格; 特点,) **of Jane attracted me ,it's also the reason why I love this book.**

There are many precious (['preʃəs]adj. 珍贵的; adv. 强调极少或太少;) **qualities** (['kwɒlɪtiz]n. 质量; 品质; 上乘; 优质; 高标准; (尤指好的)人品, 素质, 品德;) **I have learned from Jane.She was small in body but strong in soul** (n. 灵魂;) **.Faced up with** (面对、应对) **miserable** (['mɪzrəbl]adj.痛苦的; 令人不快的) **life,she never gave up in pursuing** ([pər'su:t]n.追求;) **a happy life .She relied on** ([r la ə n]v.依靠; 信赖;) **herself to struggle with the obstacles** (['əbstəkəlz]n.障碍; 阻碍; 绊脚石) **and tried her best to make a better life.Although beauty and wealth didn't belong to her,she could also possess** ([p zes]v.有; 拥有; 具有(特质); 攫住; 支配; 控制;) **excellent** (['eksələnt]adj.优秀的; 杰出的;) **qualities** (['kwɒlɪtiz]n. 质量; 品质; 上乘; 优质; 高标准; (尤指好的)人品, 素质, 品德;) **,such as,self-respecting** ([self



ri'spektɪŋ]adj.有自尊心的;) ,**toughness** ([tʌfnəs]n.韧性;) **and**
independence ([,ɪndɪ'pendəns]n.独立; 自立;) **Jane** **encountered**
([ɪn'kaʊntər]v.遭遇, n.相遇、冲突(体育) 比赛, 交锋;) **her love finally**
(['faɪnəli]adv.终于; 最终; (用于列举) 最后; 彻底地; 决定性地;) **but she**
chose ([tʃoʊz]) **to leave, just because of her self-esteem** ([self
sti m]n.自尊心) **.Fortunately** (['fɔ:rtʃənətli]adv.幸运地) **,Jane**
found her own happiness.

All in all (总之) **,I love "Jane Eyre".****Firstly, it taught me how to**
deal with troubles in our life. Secondly, it taught me no matter what
kinds of obstacles (['əbstəkəlz]n.障碍; 阻碍; 绊脚石) **we will suffer**
from (['sʌfər frəm]v.受害于) **,we should be optimistic** ([ɑ pt m
st k] adj.乐观的;) **and strong in soul.**

