**暑假作业5**

**(时间90分钟)**

**I. Listening Comprehension**

**Section A**

**Directions:** In Section A, you will hear ten short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. The conversations and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a conversation and the question about it, read the four possible answers on your paper, and decide which one is the best answer to the question you have heard.

1. A. Teacher and student. B. Husband and wife.

C. Boss and secretary. D. Mother and son.

2. A. In the restaurant. B. In the hotel.

 C. In the museum. D. In the theater.

3. A. He is rather disappointed. B. He is highly ambitious.

　C. He can’t face the situation. D. He knows his own disadvantages.

4. A. Get some small change. B. Park his car.

　C. Cash a check at a bank. D. Find a parking lot.

5. A. An article in the newspaper. B. A play on television.

 C. A play in the theatre. D. A telephone conversation.

6. A. She is going to receive the invitation. B. She is going to graduate from school.

C. She is going to attend the party. D. She is going to hold a graduation party.

7. A. Borrow 25 cents. B. Use the woman’s phone.

 C. Look for a phone nearby. D. Pay the woman’s phone bill.

8. A. She is not sure about it.

B. The man shouldn’t ask the question.

C. The man can definitely be a football player.

D. It is impossible for the man to become a football player.

9. A. Four hours isn’t a very long time to wait.

 B. The customer hasn’t done anything wrong.

 C. They should ask the customer to leave.

 D. They shouldn’t make the customer wait so long.

10. A. He moved to New York when he was young.

　 B. He can provide little useful information.

　 C. He will show the woman around New York.

 D. He will ask someone else to help the woman.

**Section B **

**Directions:** In Section B, you will hear two short passages and one conversation. You will be asked three questions on each of the passages and four questions for the conversation. The passages and conversation will be read twice, but the questions will be spoken only once. When you hear a question, read the four possible answers on your paper and decide which one would be the best answer to the question you have heard.

***Questions 11 through 13 are based on the following passage.***

11. A. She worked in the supermarket.

B. She helped someone to learn to read.

C. She was trained by a literacy volunteer.

D. She helped single mothers and their children.

12. A. She couldn’t find the right bus.

B. She didn’t have a bus schedule.

C. She couldn’t afford the bus ticket.

D. She liked to walk to the supermarket.

13. A. Exhausting. B. Painful. C. Worthwhile. D. Relaxing.

***Questions 14 through 16 are based on the following passage.***

14. A. England’s missile defense system.

B. America’s shooting down a satellite.

 C. Russia’s shooting down an America’s satellite.

D. Russia’s experiment on missiles.

15. A. A clock which is the most accurate in the world now.

 B. A clock which keeps accurate time down to the second.

 C. A clock which may work for at least 80 million years.

 D. A clock which may be worth 200 million dollars.

16. A. 80 million yuan. B. 200 million yuan.

 C. 107 billion yuan. D. 9 billion yuan.

***Questions 17 through 20 are based on the following conversation.***

17. A. It comes from the heart. B. It’s something you have to think about.

C. It never gets boring. D. It’s not a feeling or an emotion.

18. A. She had long black hair. B. She wore leather clothes.

C. She never wore pants. D. She wore blue jeans.

19. A. Up Your Alley. B. The Blackhearts.

C. Gary Glitter. D. Sly and the Family Stone.

20. A. She didn’t actually have much influence. B. People still don’ understand her.

C. She still wants to perform. D. She is a star on the stage.

**II. Grammar and Vocabulary**

**Section A**

**Directions**: After reading the passage below, fill in the blanks to make the passage coherent and grammatically correct. For the blanks with a given word, fill in each blank with the proper form of the given word; for the other blanks, use one word that best fits each blank.

Connor Mitchell’s university classes take place online. He doesn’t have any exams and studies in a different country every year. Is he looking into the future?

With the rise of online education, some are beginning to question the need for a traditional college education \_\_21\_\_\_ may include lectures on Greek philosophy but burden students \_\_22\_\_\_ huge tuition fees. Education startups are offering alternatives. Their founders say online options will give students a more relevant education in today’s job market.

Minerva, for example, now wants to reinvent the four-year college education. All of its classes take place online. The interactive platform is designed to keep students \_\_23\_\_\_\_ (engage). Minerva students start school in San Francisco. They then spend time in Berlin, Taipei and other big cities to complete real-life projects for various companies \_\_24\_\_\_\_ continuing to take online classes.

Mitchell moved to Minerva from the University of Southern California last year. The 21-year-old says the online class experience was stressful at first. However, he was impressed by the level of discussion and preparation for the classes. “At the USC steakhouse, it was the sides (配菜), the things that I did outside of the classroom, \_\_25\_\_\_ were really valuable. The steak actually wasn’t prepared very well,” he said. “At Minerva, the steak that I am paying for \_\_\_26\_\_\_ (cut) perfectly.”

Some employers agree that a college degree may not be as relevant today as \_\_27\_\_ once was. Google \_\_\_\_28\_\_\_\_\_ (drop) college education from its hiring requirement. Up to 14 percent of employees on some of its teams had never gone to college. “Just because you can prepare well for a test doesn’t mean you will necessarily thrive as a valuable employee,” said an official at Google.

Yet not everybody thinks so. Some question Minerva’s ability to teach science without test tubes \_\_\_29\_\_\_ they believe academic research requires the space and environment in traditional universities.

Peter Cappelli, a professor at the University of Pennsylvania, warns students \_\_30\_\_\_\_ signing up for a still unknown program. “On the job market, it’s strangers talking to strangers. You’ve got to have a piece of paper. It’s proof that you can do the job.”

**Section B**

**Directions:** Complete the following passage by using the words in the box. Each word can only be used once. Note that there is one word more than you need.

|  |
| --- |
| 1. technology B. contemporary C. stretched D. hidden E. recognized

F. discovery G. updated H. extensive I. countless J. estimated K. definition |

Most of us learn at primary school that there are seven continents, but the next generation of kids may be adding one more to that list.

 According to a recent paper published in the Geological Society of American Journal by a group of researchers, “Zealandia” is a new continent that’s \_\_\_31\_\_\_ beneath the ocean. Zealandia is \_\_\_32\_\_\_ to be five million sq km. Most of this massive area is covered by water, but its highest mountains already have their own name: New Zealand.

 The small country is the only part of Zealandia that isn’t underwater, but the paper’s authors want the huge landmass to be \_\_\_33\_\_\_ worldwide as its own continent. “The scientific value of classifying Zealandia as a continent is much more than just an extra name on a list,”the researchers wrote in their paper.

Scientists discovered Zealandia all the way back in 1995, then started \_\_\_34\_\_\_ research on the area using underwater and satellite mapping \_\_\_35\_\_\_. After completing their work, they were finally able to write a report suggesting that Zealandia be named a continent.

But who decides on what is a continent and what isn’t? There is, in fact, no official organization that does. Some countries’ schools teach that there are six or even five continents. This changes depending on where in the world school is.

Due to their \_\_36\_\_ as a “continuous expanse of land”, some classify Europe and Asia as the same continent -- known as Eurasia. Schools in Russia and parts of Eastern Europe teach this. And to make things even more confusing, France and Greece, as well as other countries, classify North America and South America as simply America.

This argument over how land is defined has even \_\_\_37\_\_\_ into outer space. In 2006, the International Astronomical Union（IAU）decided that Pluto was no longer a planet, 76 years after its \_\_\_38\_\_\_ in 1930. Experts argued that it no longer met the requirements needed to be called a planet alongside the eight others in our solar system. It was therefore renamed a “dwarf planet（矮行星）”, meaning that \_\_\_39\_\_\_ books, models and museum exhibits all over the world had to be \_\_\_40\_\_\_.

But will the world take the same notice of Zealandia? The best way to tell is to keep an eye on our textbooks.

**III. Reading Comprehension**

**Section A**

**Directions**: For each blank in the following passage there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Fill in each blank with the word or phrase that best fits the context.

Organized volunteering and work experience has long been a vital companion to university degree courses. Usually it is left to \_\_41\_\_ to judge the potential from a list of extracurricular adventures on a graduate’s resume, but now the university of Bristol has set up an award to formalize the achievements of students who \_\_42\_\_ time to activities outside their courses. Bristol PLuS aims to boost students in an increasingly competitive job market by helping them acquire work and life skills alongside \_\_43\_\_ qualifications.

“Our students are a pretty active bunch, but we found that they didn’t \_\_44\_\_ appreciate the value of what they did outside the lecture hall,” says Jeff Goodman, director of careers and employability at the university. “Employers are much more \_\_45\_\_ than they used to be. They used to look for \_\_46\_\_ employees and saw it as part of their job to extract the value of an applicant’s skills. Now they want students to be able to explain why those skills are \_\_47\_\_ to the job.”

Students who \_\_48\_\_ the award will be expected to complete 50 hours of work experience or voluntary work, attend four workshops on employ-ability skills, take part in an intensive skills-related activity and, crucially, write a summary of the skills they have gained. \_\_49\_\_ efforts will gain an Outstanding Achievement Award. Those who \_\_50\_\_ best on the sports field can take the Sporting PLuS Award which fosters employer-friendly sports accomplishments.

The experience does not have to be \_\_51\_\_ organized. “We’re not just interested in easily identifiable skills,” says Goodman. “\_\_52\_\_, one student took the lead in dealing with a difficult landlord and so \_\_53\_\_ negotiation skills. We try to make the experience relevant to individual lives.”

Goodman hopes the scheme will \_\_54\_\_ active students to fill in any gaps in their experience and encourage their less-active peers to \_\_55\_\_ activities outside their academic area of work.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 41.  | A. advisors | B. specialists | C. critics | D. employers |
| 42.  | A. spend | B. devote | C. consume | D. stimulate |
| 43.  | A. artistic | B. technical | C. academic | D. interactive |
| 44.  | A. dominantly | B. earnestly | C. necessarily | D. gracefully |
| 45.  | A. generous | B. considerate | C. enlightening | D. demanding |
| 46.  | A. origin | B. initial | C. popularity | D. potential |
| 47.  | A. relevant | B. responsive | C. reluctant | D. respective |
| 48.  | A. apply to | B. make up | C. sign up for | D. look over |
| 49.  | A. Occasional | B. Exceptional | C. Informative | D. Relative |
| 50.  | A. perform | B. convey | C. circulate | D. formulate |
| 51.  | A. roughly | B. randomly | C. formally | D. fortunately |
| 52.  | A. For instance | B. In essence | C. In contrast | D. Of course |
| 53.  | A. demonstrated | B. determined | C. operated | D. involved |
| 54.  | A. make | B. enforce | C. enable | D. promote |
| 55.  | A. act in | B. make out | C. turn up | D. take up |

**Section B**

**Direction：**Read the following three passages. Each passage is followed by several questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that fits best according to the information given in the passage you have just read.

**(A)**

American children are not the only couch potatoes with nearly one third of children globally spending 3 hours a day or more watching TV or on computers, according to the study of over 70,000 teens in 34 nations.

From Argentina to Zambia, Regina Guthold of the World Health Organization in Geneva and her colleagues found most children were not getting enough exercise and that it made no difference whether they live in a rich or a poor country. “With regards to physical levels, we didn’t find much of a difference between rich and poor countries,” Guthold said, “Growing up in a poor country doesn’t necessarily mean kids get more physical activities.”

The researchers defined adequate physical activity as at least an hour of exercise outdoors for at least 5 days a week. Children spending 3 or more hours a day watching TV, playing computer games or chatting with friends were classified as sedentary.

The researchers found only a quarter of the boys and 15 percent of the girls were getting enough exercise by these definitions. A quarter of boys and nearly 30% of girls were sedentary and didn’t get enough exercise with girls less active than boys in every country aside from Zambia.

Girls from India were the most active with 37 percent meeting exercise recommendation, while girls from Egypt were the least active with 4 percent getting enough exercise. Children in Myanmar were the least sedentary while the most sedentary nations were St .Lucia and the Cayman Islands.

People show deep concern for kids’ lack of physical activity in various nations. Why do they have a low level of physical activity? Guthold speculated that urbanization could be a factor as well as easy access to cars and TVs.

56. If you are sedentary, you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. are a diligent student spending much time doing homework

B. have at least an hour of exercise outdoors 5 days a week.

C. like watching TV and playing computer games

D. spend longer hours sitting or lying without moving

57. Which of the following statements is true as to Guthold’s finding?

A. Most children around the world don’t meet the exercise recommendation.

B. Girls in every country are no more active than boys.

C. Children in rich countries relatively get less physical activity.

D. Only 4% of the girls from Egypt are not active in exercise.

58. All the following statements are wrong except \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Children in poor countries get more physical activities.

B. Girls in Egypt are more active than those in India.

C. Couch potatoes are those children addicted to snacks.

D. Children in Myanmar show more readiness to take exercise than those in St .Lucia.

59. What would the writer be most likely to discuss in detail in the paragraph that follows?

A. The suitable amount of physical activities for students.

B. Some of the factors for the popularity of cars and TVs among the kids.

C. The reasons behind the lack of physical activities.

D. The ways to make the most of cars and TVs.

**(B)**

Read the reviews posted on a Web site and answer the following questions.

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| --- | --- |
| Sammy: | George has outdone himself once again. This man is a genius! I’m disgusted with some of the reviews I’ve read. This album has a jazzy feel which is a delight to the ears— every track is a winner in its own unique way. |
| Tony: | What can I say? I read a terrible review in the *Los Angeles Times*, which said this wasn’t up to George’s usual standards, and I didn’t believe a word of it. I’m sorry to say that they were right! Although I enjoyed most of the tracks, this is definitely George’s weakest album so far. This boy is definitely never gonna dance again if he keeps on like this! |
| Angela: | Bought the new GM album yesterday and have to say I’m very disappointed. I’ve been a fan for a long time and that won’t change, but I’m taking this CD back to the store right now. Please, return to form next time, George! |
| Ben: | Like a lot of people, I wasn’t sure what to expect with this new album, but, unlike a lot of people, I love it! I don’t understand why people complain it’s not like his earlier stuff. Why would we want it to be? Surely we want to see some development each time. Some of these tracks are just fantastic. Go, George! |
| Sean: | Apparently GM’s not produced anything for six years and this is what he comes up with. I was expecting something more mature, but this is heavy in the extreme. Lighten up, George, and skip the jazzy stuff. |
| Dora | I’m impressed with the variety. Every track is different, but the album hangs together as a whole. I wish there were more vocals, but otherwise this is one satisfied customer. |

60. What are the reviews about?

A. A new star. B. A newspaper. C. A new song. D. A new album.

61. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ give a “like” in this posts.

A. Sammy and Tony B. Angela and Sean

C. Sammy and Dora D. Tony and Sean

62. What can be learned from Ben’s post?

A. He doesn’t like George’s new stuff.

B. He didn’t expect George to change.

C. George has kept to his old style.

D. George has disappointed some of his fans.

**(C)**

 A busy brain can mean a hungry body. We often seek food after focused mental activity, like preparing for an exam. Researchers think that heavy bouts of thinking drain energy from the brain, whose capacity to store fuel is very limited.

 So the brain, sensing that it may soon require more calories（卡路里）to keep going, apparently stimulates bodily hunger, and even though there has been little in the way of physical movement or calorie consumption, we eat. This process may partly account for the weight gain so commonly seen in college students.

 Scientists at the University of Alabama at Birmingham and another institution recently experimented with exercise to **counter** such immoderately post - - study food consumption.

 Gary Hunter, an exercise physiologist at U.A.B., oversaw the study. Hunter notes that tough activity both increases the amount of blood sugar and lactate（乳酸盐）—circulating in the blood and increases blood flow to the head. Because the brain uses sugar and lactate as fuel, researchers wondered if the increased flow of fuel-rich blood during exercise could feed an exhausted brain and reduce the urge to overeat.

 Thirty - - eight healthy college students were invited to U.A.B.’s exercise lab to report what their favorite pizza was. At a later date, the volunteers returned and spent 20 minutes dealing with selections from college and graduate - - school entrance exams. Next, half the students sat quietly for 15 minutes, before being given pizza. The rest of the volunteers spent those 15 minutes doing intervals on a treadmill: two minutes of hard running followed by about one minute of walking, repeated five times. Hunter says, that should stimulate the release of sugar and lactate into the bloodstream. These students were then allowed to gorge on pizza, too. But by and large, they did not overeat. In fact, the non-exercisers, however, consumed about 100 calories more.

 The study has limitations, of course. We only looked at lunch. Hunter says；the researchers do not know if the runners consumed extra calories at dinner. They also cannot tell whether other types of exercise would have the same effect as running, although Hunter says they suspect that if an activity causes someone to break into a sweat, it should also increase blood sugar and lactate, feeding the brain and weakening hunger’s call.

63. According to the passage, \_\_\_\_\_\_ may cause many college students to overeat and gain weight.

 A. a lot of energy-consuming mental activities

 B. numerous physical movements or calorie burning

 C. failure to resist the temptation of delicious food

 D. bodily hunger caused by physical growth

64. The underlined word “counter” is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

 A. stimulate B. maximize C. balance D. prevent

65. What can be inferred from the passage?

 A. Running is more beneficial than walking.

B. Sweating in exercise can make people hungrier.

C. The amount of blood sugar and lactate can affect people’s appetite.

D. When the brain feels exhausted, people tend to do exercise for relaxation.

66. Which of the following statements is **FALSE**?

 A. Mental activities can make people feel hungry.

 B. Physical exercise can make people refreshed and stay hungry.

 C. Sugar and lactate can help energize and restore people’s brain.

 D. It’s uncertain what types of exercise can effectively feed the brain.

**Section C**

**Directions:** Fill in each blank in the article with a proper sentence given below. Each sentence can be used only once. Note that there are two more sentences than you need.

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| --- |
| 1. Library users are more engaged with all kinds of reading.
2. It’s just that library users tend to be more open to the world.
3. They are more likely to say their own quality of life is good or excellent.
4. That is a sense of connectedness and empowerment in one's community.
5. Yes, that's right: people who love going to libraries are also more likely to do their shopping online or run their lives with smartphone apps.
6. According to Pew, the more people are “engaged” with their public library, the more they tend to feel connected to their community as a whole.
 |

A Pew study recently released has some good news for America’s libraries — namely that Americans seem to love them — but perhaps even better news for library users.

\_\_\_\_67\_\_\_\_ On the contrary, unengaged people tend to have “fewer ties to their neighbors, lower feelings of personal efficacy (feeling empowered to change their community), and less engagement with other cultural activities”.

While the study does not claim to measure personal happiness, there’s a significant crossover between the characteristics of library users and those of people who demonstrate higher levels of personal happiness. \_\_\_\_68\_\_\_\_\_ Library users “are also more likely to say that they like their communities and that they would call their communities good or excellent places to live,” Pew Research Associate Kathryn Zickuhr said.

Though library users share characteristics with positive, happy people, the poll results say nothing of *causation* (因果关系). “It's not necessarily that people use libraries and then find they’re happy,” Zickuhr said. \_\_\_69\_\_\_ “people who have more access to economic, social, technological resources are also more likely to use libraries as part of their networks,” she said. Library usage tends to be a part of a bigger picture, in other words, in which a person who goes to the library also tends to be one who spends time at the park, takes part in civic organizations, and embraces new technologies.

\_\_\_70\_\_\_ And those people, contrary to the popular image of the stressed-out, phone-addicted technopath, tend to feel less frightened by the quantity of information around in the information age.

**IV. Translation**

**Directions:** Translate the following sentences into English, using the words given in the brackets.

1. 我想知道是什么使这个年轻人在困境中仍然保持乐观。(wonder)
2. 在工作条件艰苦的山区年复一年地工作，他患上了严重的心脏病。(suffer)
3. 直到上个月统计数据公布，人们才开始关注青少年肥胖的问题。(Not until)
4. 节日期间，全市所有的公园将对市民免费开放，难怪大家如此兴奋。(accessible)