

【北京新东方 刘杨】

选词填空

...the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each question on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre. You may not use the words in the bank more than once.

Questions 36 to 45 are based on the following passage.

As a teacher, you could bring the community into your classroom in many ways. The parents and grandparents of your students are resources and 36 for their children. They can 37 teachers of their own traditions and histories. Immigrant parents could talk about the country of 38 and why they emigrated to the United States. Parents can be invited to talk about their jobs or a community project. Parents, of course, are not the only community resources. Employees at local businesses and staff at community agencies have 39 information to share in classrooms.

Field trips provide another opportunity to know the community. Many students don't have the opportunity to 40 concerts or visit museums or historical sites except through field trips. A school district should have 41 for selecting and conducting field trips. Families must be made 42 of field trips and give permission for their children to participate.

Through school projects, students can learn to be 43 in community projects ranging from planting trees to cleaning up a park to assisting elderly people. Students, 44 older ones, might conduct research on a community need that could lead to action by a city council or state government. Some schools require students to provide community service by 45 in a nursing home, child care center or government agency. These projects help students understand their responsibility to the larger community.

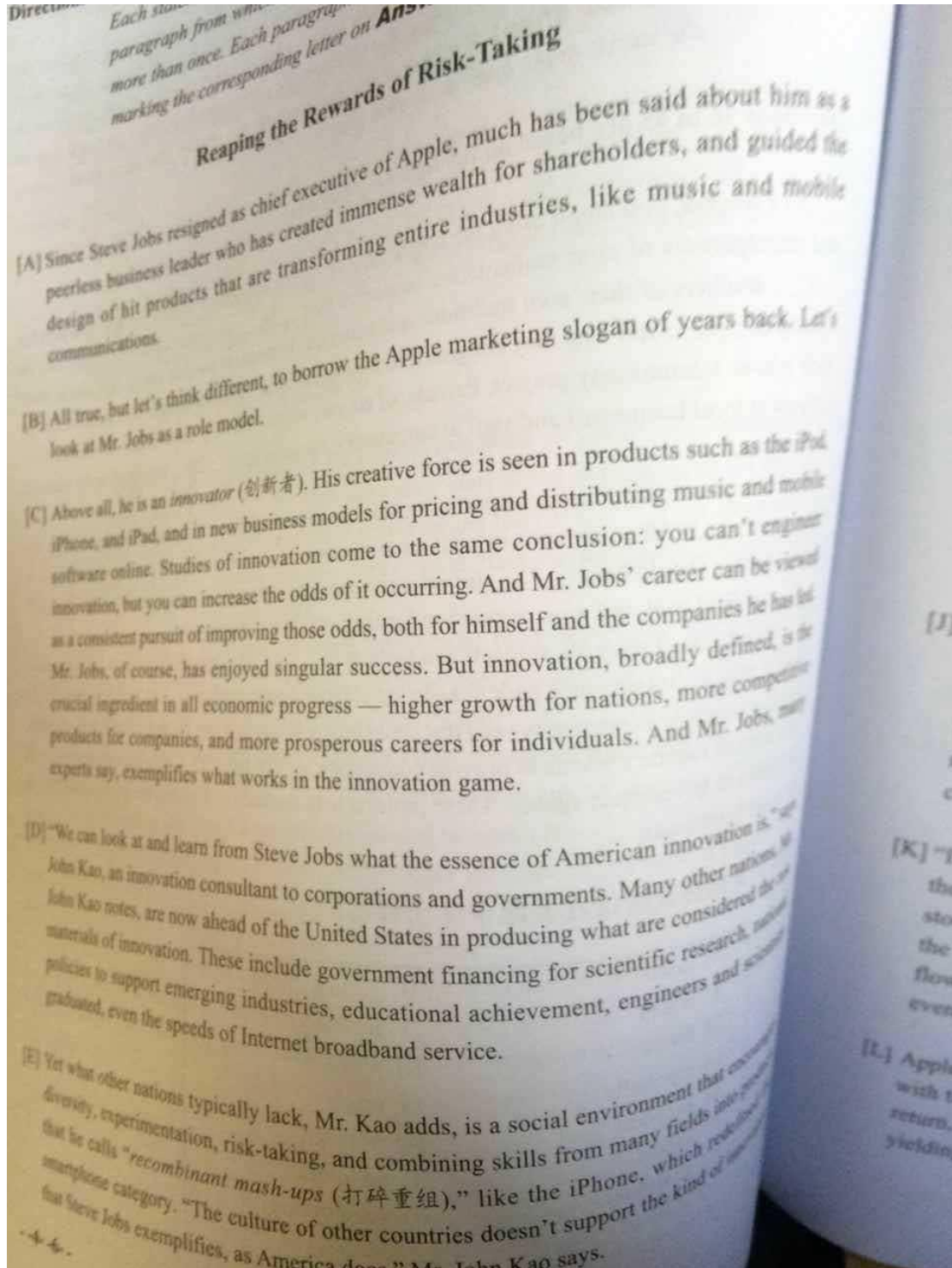
注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

A) assets	I) joining
B) attend	J) naturally
C) aware	K) observe
D) especially	L) origin
E) excellent	M) recruited
F) expensive	N) up-to-date
G) guidelines	O) volunteering
H) involved	

-4-5-

- 36.A) assets 37.K) observe 38.L) origin 39.N)up-to-dated
 40.B)attend
 41.G)guidelines 42.C)aware 43.E)excellent 44.D)especially
 45.O) volunteering

段落匹配



[F] Workers of every rank are told these days that wide-ranging curiosity and continuous learning are vital to thriving in the modern economy. Formal education matters, career counselors say, but real-life experience is often even more valuable.

[G] An adopted child, growing up in Silicon Valley, Mr. Jobs displayed those traits early on. He was fascinated by electronics as a child, building Heathkit do-it-yourself projects, like radios. Mr. Jobs dropped out of Reed College after only a semester and traveled around India in search of spiritual enlightenment, before returning to Silicon Valley to found Apple with his friend, Stephen Wozniak, an engineering wizard (奇才). Mr. Jobs was forced out of Apple in 1985, went off and founded two other companies, Next and Pixar, before returning to Apple in 1996 and becoming chief executive in 1997.

[H] His path was unique, but innovation experts say the pattern of exploration is not unusual. "It's often people like Steve Jobs who can draw from a deep reservoir of diverse experiences that often generate breakthrough ideas and insights," says Hal Gregersen, a professor at the European Institute of Business Administration.

[I] Mr. Gregersen is a co-author of a new book, *The Innovator's DNA*, which is based on an eight-year study of 5,000 entrepreneurs (创业者) and executives worldwide. His two collaborators and co-authors are Jeff Dyer, a professor at Brigham Young University, and Clayton Christensen, a professor at the Harvard Business School, whose 1997 book *The Innovator's Dilemma* popularized the concept of "disruptive (颠覆性的) innovation."

[J] The academics identify five traits that are common to the disruptive innovators: questioning, experimenting, observing, associating and networking. Their bundle of characteristics echoes the ceaseless curiosity and willingness to take risks noted by other experts. Networking, Mr. Hal Gregersen explains, is less about career-building relationships than a consistent search for new ideas. Associating, he adds, is the ability to make idea-producing connections by linking concepts from different disciplines.

[K] "Innovators engage in these mental activities regularly," Mr. Gregersen says. "It's a habit for them." Innovative companies, according to the authors, typically enjoy higher valuations in the stock market, which they call an "innovation premium (溢价)." It is calculated by estimating the share of a company's value that cannot be accounted for by its current products and cash flow. The innovation premium tries to quantify (量化) investors' bets that a company will do even better in the future because of innovation.

[L] Apple, by their calculations, had a 37 percent innovation premium during Mr. Jobs' first term with the company. His years in exile resulted in a 31 percent innovation discount. After his return, Apple's fortunes improved gradually at first, and improved markedly starting in 2005, yielding a 52 percent innovation premium since then.

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46. N 47. N 48. M 49. D 50. J 51. C 52. E 53. H 54. F 55. L

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage.

Some of the world's most significant problems never hit headlines. One example comes from agriculture. Food riots and hunger make news. But the trend lying behind these matters is rarely talked about. This is the decline in the growth in yields of some of the world's major crops. A new study by the University of Minnesota and McGill University in Montreal looks at where, and how far, this decline is occurring.

The authors take a vast number of data points for the four most important crops: rice, wheat, corn and soyabeans (大豆). They find that on between 24% and 39% of all harvested areas, the improvement in yields that took place before the 1980s slowed down in the 1990s and 2000s.

There are two worrying features of the slowdown. One is that it has been particularly sharp in the world's most populous (人口多的) countries, India and China. Their ability to feed themselves has been an important source of relative stability both within the countries and on world food markets. That self-sufficiency cannot be taken for granted if yields continue to slow down or reverse.

Second, yield growth has been lower in wheat and rice than in corn and soyabeans. This is problematic because wheat and rice are more important as foods, accounting for around half of all calories consumed. Corn and soyabeans are more important as feed grains. The authors note that "we have preferentially focused our crop improvement efforts on feeding animals and cars rather than on crops that feed people and are the basis of food security in much of the world."

The report qualifies the more optimistic findings of another new paper which suggests that the world will not have to dig up a lot more land for farming in order to feed 9 billion people in 2050, as the Food and Agriculture Organisation has argued.

Instead, it says, thanks to slowing population growth, land currently ploughed up for crops might be able to revert (回返) to forest or wilderness. This could happen. The trouble is that the forecast assumes continued improvements in yields, which may not actually happen.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

56. What does the author try to draw attention to?
- A) Food riots and hunger in the world.
 - B) News headlines in the leading media.
 - C) The decline of the grain yield growth.
 - D) The food supply in populous countries.

--4-9--

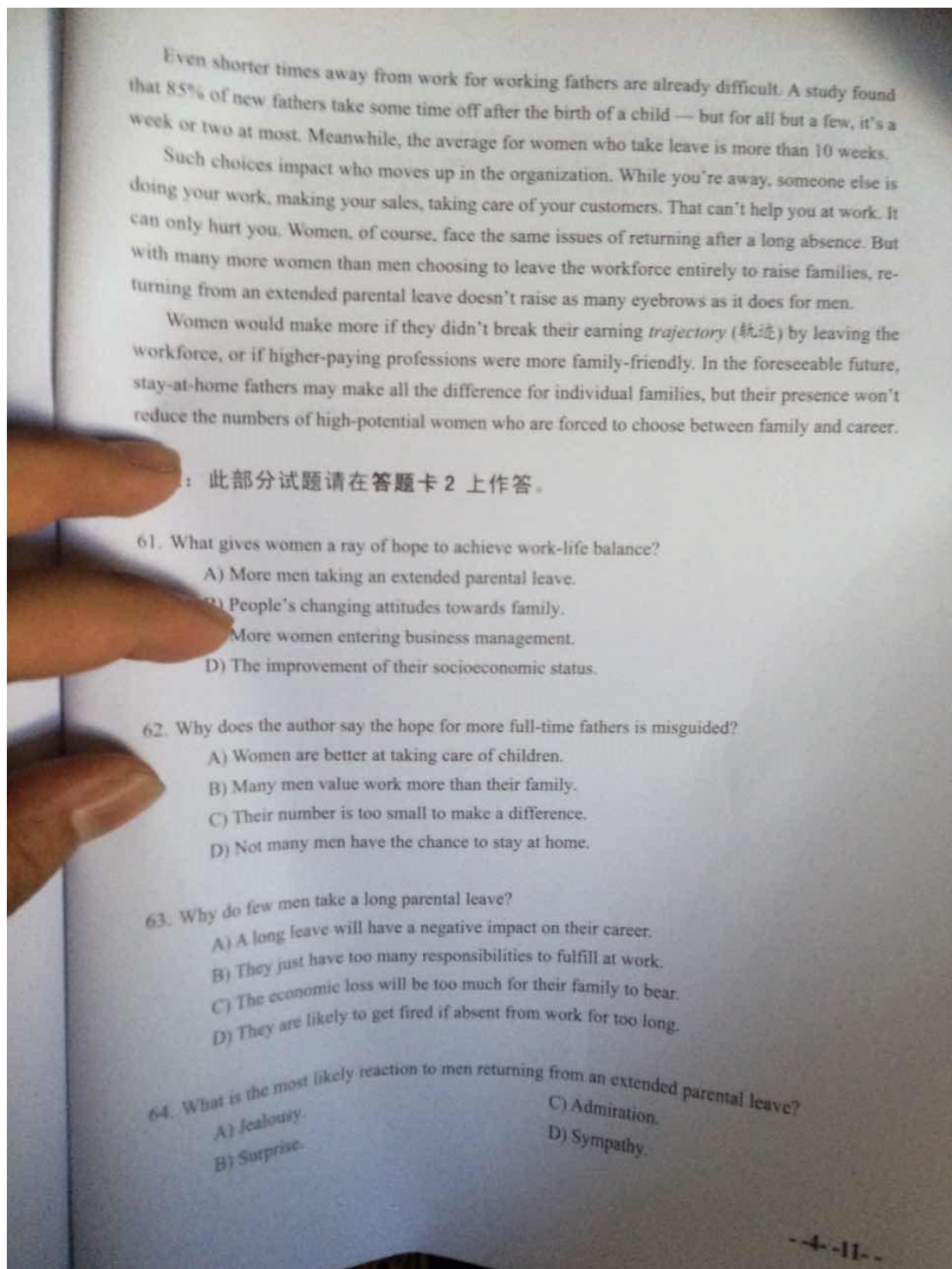
56.C

56.

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English. You should write your answer on **Answer Sheet 2**.

中国是世界上最古老的文明之一。构成现代世界基础的许多元素都起源于中国。中国现在拥有世界上发展最快的经济，并正经历着一次新的工业革命。中国还启动了雄心勃勃的太空探索计划，其中包括到2020年建成一个太空站。目前，中国是世界最大的出口国之一，并正在吸引大量外国投资。同时，它也在海外投资数十亿美元。2011年，中国超越日本成为世界第二大经济体。

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。



63.A 64.B

Translation

中国是世界上最古老的文明之一。构成现代世界基础的许多元素都起源于中国。中国现在拥有世界上发展最快的经济，并正在经历一次新的工业革命。中国还启动了雄心勃勃的太空探索计划，其中包括到 2020 年建成一个太空站。目前，中国是世界上最大的出口国之一，并正在吸引大量外国投资。同时，它也在海外投资数十亿美元。2011 年，中国超越日本成为世界第二大经济体。

China is one of the most ancient civilizations across the world. Many elements underlying the modern world originate from China. Nowadays, China, experiencing a new industry revolution, boasts the most rapidly developing economy in the world. China also launched an ambitious plan to explore the space, including establishing a space station before 2020. Currently, China is one of the largest exporters throughout the world, attracting abundant foreign investment. In the meanwhile, it also invests billions of dollars overseas. In 2011, China surpassed Japan, becoming the second largest economy in the world.

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