

交大附中（嘉定）周测卷

II. Grammar and Vocabulary (20%)

Section A (10%)

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

He Zhigang's eyes pleaded with the elevator dial as he stood waiting on the ground floor.

The red numbers wouldn't budge. He glanced at his phone. The elevator. The phone. He pushed back his helmet, lifted the delivery bag of steamed buns and prepared to run up 20 flights of stairs. The elevator doors opened. He exhaled. The hungry office worker probably won't remember who brought him lunch on a Friday afternoon, or (21)_____ it was 11 minutes and 20 seconds before the allotted time. Maybe he'll notice the colorful uniforms that flood Beijing streets and think of the beef noodle soup that came still too hot to eat, or the deliveryman who screeched past on an electric scooter and nearly took out his driver's side mirror.

These *wai mai*, or take-out, drivers symbolize China's transformation from a poor society (22)_____ (dedicate) to manufacturing to a more affluent(23)_____ driven by consumption.

Delivery drivers are "high risk" because they run red lights and drive(24)_____ traffic. They meld (融入) into the chaos of the street, where cars make U-turns in the middle of the road, bicycles ride on sidewalks and motorcycles play chicken with oncoming traffic. Eye contact acknowledge defeat. Electric scooters like He's (25)_____ (add) to the scramble(争抢) only.

The dinner crush(26)_____ (start) by 6 p.m. when He walked into a west Beijing mall. He'd just passed a bag of noodles to the hand that(27)_____ (emerge) from an apartment door. Now he needed to pick up a plate of sashimi, which he'd never eaten. Lines of Japanese, Korean and Yunnan restaurants occupied the

mall's top floor, (28)_____ (beg) for customers who weren't there. Instead, red-shirted *wai mai* drivers poured out of the elevator. Blue shirts came from the right. Yellow took the escalators. These drivers may not benefit from China's economic rise as much as their customers, but they've secured a spot in a country (29)_____ opportunity comes and goes quickly.

There was pride in He's voice when he told the waiters: "I'm(30)_____ deliveryman." He picked up the sushi, nodded at the other drivers, and got back on his bike. Hungry people were waiting.

Section B

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

A. gain	B. investing	C. starve	D. decreasing
E. concern	F. survive	G. senior	H. lives
I. foreseeable	J. edge	K. communities	

When it comes to cuteness, few animals can compete with the giant panda, a national treasure. And there is good news for the lovable creature: it has just been brought back from the __31__ of extinction.

The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) downgraded the species forth "endangered" to "vulnerable" as the union published its new Red List on Sept 4. The downgrade came after IUCN data suggested that there were 1864 giant pandas in the wild in China in 2014.

Chinese conservation efforts are considered to have a played a big part in the animal's comeback.

"The Chinese have done a great job in __32__ in panda habitats, expanding and setting up new reserves," Ginette Hemley, __33__ vice-president for wildlife conservation at the World Wildlife Fund (WWF), told the BBC.

The number of panda shows that when science, politics and local __34__ come together, we can save wildlife, "WWF Director General Marco Lambertini told CNN.

The giant panda, however, is not completely safe yet. Climate change and

__35__ amounts of bamboo could mean the __36__ that have been made in the past few decades don't last. The BBC said that fast climate change might destroy a third-of the giant pandas bamboo-filled homes in the next 80 years. Due to the warmer weather, bamboo might not even __37__. Panda must eat 12kg to 38kg worth of bamboo each day to maintain their energy needs it makes up some 99 percent of their diet, without which they are likely to __38__.

"it is a real __39__, and this is the main problem that species are facing all over the world with regard to climate change," Joe Walston, vice president of Conversation Field Programs for the Wildlife Conversation Society, told the Live Science website. "The most important thing we can do at the moment is to be able to grow that habitat and allow pandas to move across land."

Therefore, conservation efforts will continue and the giant panda will still be "a conservation dependent species for the __40__ future," the IUCN's report concluded.

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.

People volunteer for a wide variety of reasons, especially wanting to help others. But it's also OK to want some _41_ for yourself from volunteering.

Some people are _42_ with the notion that a volunteer "benefits" from doing volunteer work. There is a long tradition of seeing volunteering as a form of charity, based on altruism and _43_. The best volunteering does involve the desire to _44_, but this does not exclude other motivations, as well.

Instead of considering volunteering as something you do for people who are not as fortunate as yourself, begin to think of it as an _45_.

Consider that most people find themselves in _46_ at some point in their lives. So today you may be the person with the _47_ to help, but tomorrow you may be the recipient of someone else's volunteer effort. Even now you might be on both sides of the service _48_: maybe you are a tutor for someone who can't read, while last month the volunteer ambulance corps _49_ you to the

emergency room. Volunteering also includes " _50_." So if you are _51_in your neighborhood crime watch, your home is protected while you protect your neighbors' homes, too. _52_your effort to the work of others makes everyone's lives better.

You will probably have some special reasons of your own. Remember that the _53_you have to select the place to offer your services may not be the reasons why you stay. Once you're on the volunteer job, you will _54_to serve as long as you feel that your efforts are accomplishing something, that your talents are appreciated, and that you make a _55_. And if you also like the people with whom you work, so much the better!

41. A experiences B advantages C benefits D sacrifices
42. A impatient B uncomfortable C uncommon D impersonal
43. A selflessness B loyalty C suspicion D satisfy
yourself
44. A earn money B gain fame C serve others D digging up
45. A occupation B investment C occupation D exchange
46. A need B danger C debt D
disappointment
47. A thought B ability C purpose D permission
48. A lesson B tour C cycle D center
49. A reminded B dragged C wared D rushed
50. A self-appreciation B self-help C self-respect D self-control
51. A understanding B fortunate C dominant D frame
52. A Exposing B Adding C Relating D Shifting
53. A enthusiasm B pressure C motivations D advantages
54. A refuse B hesitate C manage D continue
55. A change B living C difference D comparison

Section B

Directions: 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)

Samuel Osmond is a 19-year-old law student from Cornwall, England. He never studied the piano. However, he can play very difficult musical pieces by musicians such as Chopin and Beethoven just a few minutes after he hears them. He learns a piece of music by listening to it in parts. Then he thinks about the notes in his head. Two years ago, he played his first piece Moonlight Sonata (奏鸣曲) by Beethoven. He surprised everyone around him.

Amazed that he remembered this long and difficult piece of music and played it perfectly, his teachers say Samuel is unbelievable. They say his ability is very rare, but Samuel doesn't even realize that what he can do is special. Samuel wanted to become a lawyer as it was the wish of his parents, but music teachers told him he should study music instead. Now, he studies law and music.

Samuel can't understand why everyone is so surprised. "I grew up with music. My mother played the piano and my father played the guitar. About two years ago, I suddenly decided to start playing the piano, without being able to read music and without having any lessons. It comes easily to me ---I hear the notes and can bear them in mind---each and every note," says Samuel.

Recently, Samuel performed a piece during a special event at his college. The piece had more than a thousand notes. The audience was impressed by his amazing performance. He is now learning a piece that is so difficult that many professional pianists can't play it. Samuel says confidently, "It's all about super memory---I guess I have that gift."

However, Samuel's ability to remember things doesn't stop with music. His family says that even when he was a young boy, Samuel heard someone read a story, and then he could retell the story word for word.

Samuel is still only a teenager. He doesn't know what he wants to do in the future. For now, he is just happy to play beautiful music and continue his studies.

54. What is special about Samuel Osmond?

A. He has a gift for writing music.

- B. He can write down the note he hears.
C. He is a top student at the law school.
D. He can play the musical piece he hears.
55. What can we learn from Paragraph 2?
A. Samuel chose law against the wish of his parents.
B. Samuel planned to be a lawyer rather than a musician.
C. Samuel thinks of himself as a man of great musical ability.
D. Samuel studies law and music on the advice of his teachers.
56. Everyone around Samuel was surprised because he _____.
A. received a good early education in music
B. played the guitar and the piano perfectly
C. could play the piano without reading music
D. could play the guitar better than his father
57. What can we infer about Samuel in Paragraph 4?
A. He became famous during a special event at his college.
B. He is proud of his ability to remember things accurately.
C. He plays the piano better than many professional pianists.
D. He impressed the audience by playing all the musical pieces.
58. Which of the following is the best title of the passage?
A. The Qualities of a Musician
B. The Story of a Musical Talent
C. The Importance of Early Education
D. The Relationship between Memory and Music.

(B)



Champagne is a sparkling wine produced from grapes grown in the Champagne region of France following rules that demand secondary fermentation of the wine in the bottle to create carbonation. Some use the term *Champagne* as a generic term for sparkling wine, but it is illegal to officially label any product *Champagne* unless it both comes from the Champagne

region and is produced under the rules of the title.

In France the first sparkling Champagne was created accidentally. Contrary to legend and popular belief, [Dom Pérignon](#) did not invent sparkling wine. The oldest recorded sparkling wine is Blanquette de Limoux, which was apparently invented by Benedictine Monks in the [Abbey of Saint-Hilaire](#), near Carcassonne in 1531. They achieved this by bottling the wine before the initial fermentation had ended. Over a century later, the English scientist and physician [Christopher Merret](#) documented the addition of sugar to a finished wine to create a second fermentation, six years before Dom Pérignon set foot in the Abbey of [Hautvillers](#) and almost 40 years before it was claimed that the Benedictine monk invented Champagne.

The pressure in the bottle led it to be called "the devil's wine", as bottles exploded or corks popped. In 1844 Adolphe Jaquesson invented the muselet to prevent the corks from blowing out. Even when it was deliberately produced as a sparkling wine, Champagne was for a very long time made by the *méthode rurale*, where the wine was bottled before the initial fermentation had finished. Champagne did not use the *méthode champenoise* until the 19th century, about 200 years after Merret documented the process. Methodo Chanpenoise is the traditional method by which Champagne is produced. After primary fermentation and bottling, a second alcoholic fermentation occurs in the bottle. This second fermentation is caused by adding several grams of yeast and rock sugar to the bottle- although each brand has its own secret recipe. Usually a minimum of 1.5 years is required to completely develop all the flavor.

The 19th century saw an exponential growth in Champagne production, going from a regional production of 300,000 bottles a year in 1800 to 20 million bottles in 1850. In 2007, Champagne sales hit an all-time record of 338.7 million bottles.

59. ____ causes the explosion of the champagne bottle.

- A. The sparkles B. The bubbles C. The pressure D. The devil

60. Rearrange the following incidents in the correct order of time.

- a. Don Perignon claimed the Benedictine monk invented Champagne.
- b. Champagne was created accidentally in 1531.

- c. Adolphe Jaquesson invented the muselet.
- d. Merret documented the process of a second fermentation.

A. abdc B. bdac C. badc D. adcb

61. What's the difference between the methode rurale and methode champenoise?

A. By methode champenoise, the wine is bottled before the first fermentation has finished, while it isn't by the methode rurale.

B. By methode champenoise, the wine is bottled after the first fermentation has finished, while it isn't by the methode rurale.

C. By the methode rurale, the wine is bottled before the second fermentation has finished, while it isn't by methode champagne.

D. By the methode rurale, the wine is bottled after the second fermentation has finished, while it isn't by methode champagne.

62. Which of the following statements is false?

A. The production of champagne grew rapidly all over the world in the 19th century.

B. It is popularly believed that Dom Perignon invented sparkling wine.

C. The muselet is used to prevent the corks from popping out.

D. Different brands have different recipes for their champagne.

(C)

BEIJING---Astronomers have refuted rumors that the devastating earthquake and ensuing tsunami in Japan were closely related to or even caused by the "supermoon" that will appear in the sky on Saturday.

The word "supermoon" was introduced in a report by the British newspaper Daily Mail on March 9, which said amateur scientists were warning that such an astronomical phenomenon could disrupt the Earth's climate patterns and may even cause earthquakes and volcanic activity. The moon will be 356,577 kilometers from the Earth on Saturday, the closest in 19 years, and the closest point in its oval orbit coincides with a full moon, the report said.

However, Saturday's moon is not actually the closest to Earth in 19 years, Tang Haiming, an astronomer with Shanghai Astronomical Observatory under the Chinese Academy of Sciences, told Xinhua News Agency. A shorter distance of 356,570 km between the two bodies was reached in January 2005, and a distance o

f 356, 566 km was seen in December 2008.

Yet some people suggest that previous supermoons have occurred prior to extreme weather events. In 1974 the phenomenon was followed by Cyclone Tracy in Darwin, Australia, and in 2005 it occurred shortly before a deadly tsunami in Indonesia. Coincidentally, two fresh disasters happened in Asia right before Saturday's supermoon. The public's concern about their connection with the moon boomed after Japan's devastating earthquake and tsunami and a tremor in Southwest China's Yunnan Province that killed 25 people on March 10.

But astronomers are trying to reassure people that such rumors are merely groundless.

"A supermoon could cause high tides but has no direct relation with natural disasters such as earthquakes," Liu Jie, a researcher with the China Earthquake Network Center, told China Daily on Tuesday. "We can't find any necessary connection between previous supermoons and earthquakes. And the quake in Japan occurred because the Earth's internal energy had accumulated to some extent, and it's not related to the moon," he said.

James Garvin, chief scientist at the Goddard Space Flight Center under NASA, said in an article on NASA's website that "the effects on Earth from a supermoon are minor." "The combination of the moon being at its closest to Earth in its orbit, and being in its „full moon" configuration (relative to the Earth and sun), should not affect the internal energy balance of the Earth, since there are lunar tides every day."

Zhu Jin, curator of the Beijing Planetarium, said, "the moon moves around the earth in an elliptical path. so each orbit has a perigee---its closest approach, and an apogee---its furthest distance." "A lunar perigee occurs once a month and there are very small differences in distances between perigees." he said. "Those tiny differences are far from enough to cause earthquakes or eruption of a volcano," he added.

63. How many disasters are mentioned in the article?

- A. three B. four C. five D. six

64. What's the real reason for the quake in Japan?

- A. Because supermoon disrupted the Earth's climate patterns.
B. Because the Earth's internal energy had accumulated to some extent.

C. Because the combination of the moon being at its closest to Earth in its orbit, and being in its “full moon” configuration affected the internal energy balance of the Earth. D. Because God punished us for our serious pollution.

65. Which of the following statements is true?

A. When the moon is 356,577 kilometers from the Earth, it is the closest in 19 years.

B. A supermoon has no direct relation with high tides.

C. A lunar perigee occurs once a month and they are always the same in distance.

D. The supermoon should not affect the internal energy balance of the earth.

Section C

Directions: complete the following passage by using the sentences listed below. Each sentence can only be used once. Note that there are two sentences more than you need.

- A. I could lower my blood cholesterol level simply by changing what I ate.
- B. I was three years old at that time.
- C. There is not enough oxygen in the blood.
- D. It was a heart attack just waiting to happen.
- E. The trial was designed to test the effect of lowering blood cholesterol on the risk of heart disease.
- F. The death rate for the test was only 1 in 100, I was assured.

Like millions of other Americans, I come from a family with a history of heart disease. My father had his first three heart attacks when he was only thirty-one. ___67___, I grew up with heart disease: It was there, but I didn't take it seriously.

When I was thirty-one, my blood cholesterol (胆固醇) level was measured for the first time. It was 311 mg/dl, the doctor told me — an extremely high level that put me at a very high risk of heart disease, especially with my family history. He sent me to the National Institutes of Health (NIH) to be screened for

participation in a clinical trial. __68__.

At NIH, physicians explained the degree of risk associated with my blood cholesterol level and the nature of the experiment. This test involves putting a tube through a leg artery (动脉) up to the heart. __69__. Learning about the risks of the experiment as well as the risk associated with my raised blood cholesterol level scared the life out of me. Although I was excluded from participating in the study, the experience may well have saved my life.

For the first time, I began to realize the seriousness of high blood cholesterol. __70__. But equally important, I got a taste of what it is like to be a patient, to have tests done on me and to think of myself as sick. This was hard to take.

This experience taught me two lifesaving lessons. First, although I felt fit and strong, I was actually at high risk for heart disease because of my high blood cholesterol level. And with my family history, it could not be ignored. Therefore, I should try to lower my blood cholesterol level.

Translation:

1 就提高学习效率而言，这种方法被证明很有效果。(terms)

2. 由于人类的非法捕杀，这些珍稀动物濒临灭绝。(danger)

3. 上海世博会的中国馆以其独特的设计深受中外游客的喜爱。(popular)

4. 学校要求同学们多看一些有利于他们身心健康的好书。(such...as)

21.that 22.dedicated 23.one 24.against 25.have added 26.had
started
27.emerged 28.begging 29.where 30.the
31-40 J B G K D A F E C I
41~55 C B A C D A B C D D D B C D C

答案及解析：

(A) 本文是记叙文，介绍有音乐天才的 Samuel Osmond。

54. D 细节理解题。由第一段中的 However, he can play very difficult musical pieces by musicians such as Chopin and Beethoven just a few minutes after he hears them 可知选 D。顺便提醒，有 however 或 but 的地方往往是出题的地方，可以注意哟。

55. D 细节理解题。由第二段最后两句 “but music teachers told him he should study music instead. Now, he studies law and music”可知选 D。又是在有 but 的地方出题了！

56. C 综合细节题。由第三段最后一句 Samuel can't understand why everyone is so surprised 和第三四句 “I suddenly decided to start playing the piano, without being able to read music and without having any lessons. It comes easily to me ---I hear the notes and can bear them in mind---each and every note”可知，他不用看音符就能演奏钢琴，故选 C。

57. C 推断隐含意义。由第四段最后一句 Samuel says confidently, “It's all about super memory---I guess I have that gift.”可推出。

58. B 选择标题题。也属主旨要义题。每段都有 Samuel，全文都是说学法律的 Samuel 有音乐天才。

59-62CBBA

63-65.BAB

67-70BEFD

1 就提高学习效率而言，这种方法被证明很有效果。(terms)

In terms of study efficiency, this method proved to be very effective.

2.由于人类的非法捕杀，这些珍稀动物濒临灭绝。(danger)

Owing to human beings' illegal killing these rare animals are in danger of dying out.

3.上海世博会的中国馆以其独特的设计深受中外游客的喜爱。(popular)

With its original/unique design, the China Pavilion in Shanghai Expo is quite popular with the visitors at home and abroad.

4.学校要求同学们多看一些有利于他们身心健康的好书。(such...as)

The school requires the students to read such books as are good for their body and mind.