Dear son,

The day that you see me old, have patience and try to understand me. If I get __1__ when eating, if I can not dress, have patience. Remember the hours I spent __2__ it to you. If __3__ I speak to you, I repeat the same things thousand and one times, do not __4__ me. Listen to me __5__. When you were small, I had to read thousand and one times the __6__ story until you get to sleep. When I do not want to have a shower, neither shame me __7__ scold me. Remember when I had to chase you with thousand excuses I __8__, in order that you wanted to bathe. When you see my __9__ on new technologies, give me the necessary time and not __10__ me by mocking smiles. I taught you how to do so many things: to eat good, to dress well, to __11__ life.

When at some moment I lose the __12__ in conversation with you, do not become annoyed, as the __13__ thing is not my __14__ but surely to be with you and to __15__ you listening to me. When my __16__ legs do not allow me to walk, give me your hand, the same way I __17__ when you gave your first steps. And when someday I say I do not want to live any more and that I __18__ to die, do not get angry. Try to understand that my age is not lived but __19__.

Some day you will discover that, __20__ my mistakes, I always wanted the __21__ thing for you and tried to prepare the way for you. Help me to walk, help me to end my way with love and __22__. I will pay you by a smile and by the immense love I have had always for you.

I love you, son!

Your father

1. A. angry B. satisfied C. tidy D. dirty
2. A. teaching B. mentioning C. warning D. talking
3. A. before B. when C. unless D. until
4. A. disturb B. interrupt C. upset D. break
5. A. finally B. soon C. instead D. too
6. A. good B. interesting C. difficult D. same
7. A. or B. nor C. and D. but
8. A. invented B. realized C. spotted D. imagined
9. A. view B. prejudice C. favor D. ignorance
10. A. look down on B. look into C. look up D. look through
11. A. overcome B. confront C. defeat D. challenge
12. A. sight B. theme C. memory D. touch
13. A. narration B. conversation C. statement D. thought
14. A. have B. make C. get D. force
15. A. exhausted B. broken C. folded D. injured
16. A. made B. worked C. did D. tried
17. A. wasted  B. spent  C. counted  D. survived
18. A. in spite of  B. regardless of  C. rather than  D. other than
19. A. worst  B. least  C. most  D. best
20. A. mercy  B. support  C. enthusiasm  D. patience

二、阅读理解（共20题）

Directions: In this section, there are four passages. There is only one correct answer to each question.

A

Is it possible that the sinking of the Titanic was caused by a ghost? A lot of the story below is true... but did it really happen quite like this?

Our story begins not in the icy cold waters of the North Atlantic, but rather thousands of miles away in Egypt. It is here, perhaps, that we can find the start of the mystery of the Titanic, in the year 1910, in the great city of Cairo.

One day, a famous professor of Egyptian history called Douglas Murray was staying in Cairo, when he was contacted by an American adventurer.

The American had something unusual to offer Murray, something that was certain to thrill him: a beautiful ancient Egyptian mummy case, containing the mummy of an Egyptian queen. It was over 3000 years old, but in beautiful condition—gold, with bright paintings on it. Murray was delighted with both the object and the asking-price. He gave the man a cheque immediately.

The cheque was never cashed. That evening the American adventurer died. For his part, Murray arranged to have the treasure sent back to Britain. However, it was not long before he learnt more about the beautiful mummy case: On the walls of the tomb in which it had been discovered, there were messages which warned of terrible consequences to anyone who broke into the tomb. Murray was disbelieving of these warnings until a few days later, when a gun he was holding exploded in his hand, shattering his arm. The arm had to be cut off.

After the accident, Murray decided to return to his homeland. On the return journey, two of his companions died mysteriously, and two servants who had handled the mummy also passed away. The now-terrified Murray decided he would get rid of the cursed case as soon as he arrived in London. A lady he knew named Janet Jones said she would like it, so he gave it to her. Shortly afterwards, Jones' mother died, and she herself caught a strange disease. She tried returning the mummy, but naturally Murray refused it. In the end, it was presented to the British Museum.

Even in the museum, the mummy apparently continued to cause strange events. A museum photographer died shortly after taking pictures of the new exhibit; and a manager also died for no apparent reason. In the end, the British Museum decided to get rid of the mummy too. They sold it to a collector in New York.

At the start of April 1912, arrangements for the transfer were complete, and the mummy began the journey to its new home. But the New Yorker never received the mummy or its case. For when the Titanic sank, one of the objects in its strong-room was the mummy case? Or so they say?

21. From the passage, we know Professor Murray _____.
A. was a famous American adventurer
B. used to work for the British Museum
C. was a British professor of Egyptian history
D. didn't believe the mummy really brought bad fortune
22. In Paragraph 6, the underlined word “cursed” is closest in meaning to ______.
   A. forgotten      B. uncommon      C. expensive      D. unlucky

23. In what order did the following events occur?
   a. The case was given to the British Museum.
   b. Janet Jones caught a mysterious illness.
   c. Murray’s arm was cut off.
   d. The mummy case was sold to an American.
   e. A man who took a picture of the case died.
   f. Warnings were written on the tomb’s walls.
   A. f, c, b, a, e, d  B. c, f, b, a, e, d
   C. d, f, b, c, a, e  D. f, a, c, b, e, d

24. According to the passage, where is the Egyptian mummy now?
   A. At the British Museum.  B. In New York.
   C. In Egypt.  D. Under the sea.

25. What is the main purpose of this passage?
   A. To entertain readers with a story of mystery.
   B. To introduce an important historical event to readers.
   C. To warn readers about the dangers of mummies’ curses.
   D. To inform readers about the true cause of the Titanic’s sinking.

   B

26. According to the passage, which of following seems the most human?
   A. To search for truth.      B. To achieve one’s ideal.
   C. To make fun of others’ mistakes.  D. To criticize others for one’s own error.
27. According to the author, what is a sign of a man’s maturity?
A. Doing things his own way.
B. Bearing responsibility for his mistakes.
C. Making as few mistakes as possible.
D. Thinking seriously about his wrong doing.

28. Which of the following is NOT based on common sense?
A. A man tries to take charge of everything in a large company.
B. A student goes out with an umbrella in stormy weather.
C. A company’s next move follows a good plan.
D. A lawyer acts on fine judgments.

29. What is the author’s opinion about a good excuse?
A. Making a good excuse is sometimes a better policy.
B. Inventing a good excuse needs creative ideas.
C. A good excuse is as rewarding as honesty.
D. Bitter truth is better than a good excuse.

30. What would be the best title for his passage?
A. A Mirror of Human Nature
B. To Blame or to Forgive
C. A Mark of Maturity
D. Truth or Excuse

Bum rate is the speed at which a startup business consumes money. My rate would be $50,000 a month when my new media company started. So, I began looking around for individuals who would be my first investors. “Angel money” it was called. But when I reviewed my list of acquaintances to find those who might be able to help, I found the number got small.

With no other choices, I began meeting with the venture-capital companies. But I was warned they took a huge share of your company for the money they put in. And if you struggled, they could drop you cold.

As I was searching for “angel money”, I started to build a team who trusted me even though I didn’t have money for paychecks yet.

Bill Becker was an expert in computer programming and image processing at a very famous Media Lab at M.I.T. With his arrival, my company suddenly had a major technology “guy” in-house.

Katherine Henderson, a filmmaker and a former real-estate dealer, joined us as our director of market research. Steve White came on as operating office. He had worked for the developer of a home-finance software, Quicken. We grabbed him.

We had some really good people, but we still didn’t have enough money. One night, my neighbor, Louise Johnson, came for a visit. She and I were only nodding acquaintances, but her boys and ours were constant companions. She ran a very good business at the time.

Louise was brilliant and missed nothing. She had been watching my progress closely. She knew I was dying for money and I had prospects but could offer no guarantees of success.

She told me that her attorney had talked to mine and the terms had been agreed upon. She handed me an envelope. Inside was a check for $500,000.

I almost fell down. I heard her voice as if from heaven.

“I have confidence in your plan,” she said. “You’ll do well. You’re going to work for it, but it’s satisfying when you build your own company.”
Who could have thought I’d find an angel so close to home? There were no words sufficient for the moment. We just said good night. She left and I just stood there, completely humbled and completely committed.

31. For a newly—established business, bum rate refers to _____.
A. the salary it pays to its staff  B. the interest it pays to the bank
C. the way in which it raises capital  D. the speed at which it spends money

32. By “Angel money”, the author refers to _____.
A. the money borrowed from banks  B. the money spent to promote sales
C. the money raised from close friends  D. the money needed to start a business

33. To get help from a venture-capital company, you may have to _____.
A. put up with unfair terms  B. change your business line
C. enlarge your business scope  D. let them operate your business

34. The author easily built a team of his company because _____.
A. they were underpaid at their previous jobs  B. they were turned down by other companies
C. they were confident of the author and his business  D. they were satisfied with the salaries in his company

35. Louise decided to lend money to the author because _____.
A. She wanted to join his company  B. She knew he would build a team
C. She knew his plan would succeed  D. She wanted to help promote his sales

Nearly, all “speed reading” courses have a “pacing” element—some timing device which lets the student know how many words a minute he is reading. You can do this simply by looking at your watch every 5 or 10 minutes and noting down the page number you have reached. Check the average number of words per page for the particular book you are reading. How do you know when 5 minutes has passed on your watch if you are busy reading the book? Well, this is difficult at first. A friend can help by timing you over a set period, or you can read within hearing distance of a public clock which strikes the quarter hours. Pace yourself every three or four days, always with the same kind of easy, general interest books. You should soon notice your accustomed w.p.m. rate creeping up.

Obviously there is little point in increasing your w.p.m. rate if you do not understand what you are reading. When you are consciously trying to increase your reading speed, stop after every chapter (if you are reading a novel) or every section or group of ten or twelve pages (if it is a text-book) and ask yourself a few questions about what you have been reading. If you find you have lost the thread of the story, or you cannot remember clearly the details of what was said, reread the section or chapter.

You can also try “lightning speed” exercise from time to time. Take four or five pages of the general interest book you happen to be reading and read them as fast as you possibly can. Do not bother about whether you understand or not. Now go back and read them at what you feel to be your “normal” w.p.m. rate, the rate at which you can comfortably understand. After a “lightning speed” reading through (probably 600 w.p.m.), you will usually find that your “normal” speed has increased—perhaps by as much as 50-100 w.p.m. This is the technique sportsmen use when they
usually run further in training than they will have to on the day of the big race.

36. According to the passage, a “pacing” device _____.
A. is used to time the student’s reading speed
B. is not used in most speed reading courses
C. is used as an aid to vocabulary learning
D. should be used whenever we read alone

37. In speed reading, looking at your watch every 5 or 10 minutes _____.
A. avoids the need for reading faster
B. is not the same as pacing
C. may seem unworkable at first
D. helps you to remember your page number

38. When you are reading a novel, you should check your understanding of the content after _____.
A. every chapter
B. every section
C. every four or five pages
D. every ten or twelve pages

39. The purpose of the “lightning speed” exercise is to _____.
A. increase your speed by scanning the text first
B. test your maximum reading speed
C. help you understand more of the content of the book
D. enable you to win reading races against your friends

40. The best title for this passage would be _____.
A. Hints for Successful Reading
B. Hints for Speed Reading
C. Effective Reading
D. Lightning Speed Exercises

三、写作（共 2 题）

41. 你是校报小记者，最近学校进行了一次问卷调查。以下是这次调查的情况：
   时间：上个月
   对象：本校的学生
   主题：请家教情况
   结果：
   （1）请家教率：大约 25%；
   （2）家教时间：大多在周末或假期；
   （3）学生的不同看法：A. 家教能提高学习成绩；B. 家教占用休息和娱乐时间。

参考词汇：家教 private tutoring；家庭教师：private tutor

写作要求：
（1）根据以上情况给校报写一篇报道，并包括如下内容：调查的时间、对象和主题；调查的结果；你对请家教的看法。
（2）用不超过 5 个句子表达以上全部内容
（3）篇幅为 120 词左右
42. Family values are principles that help to define us as human beings. These values are learned, usually passed down from generation to generation, but can also change over time, depending upon the circumstances in which families find themselves. They shape the way we behave; they help families stick together; and they give us our identity.

We always admire a person who treats the elderly with respect, or helps people in need, or is always honest with others. Such admirable behaviour is usually a direct result of the values that person was taught by his family.

These values or principles—respect, fairness and honesty among many others—also help hold the family together in times of trouble. When problems arise, the family is able to withstand them because they share the same idea about what is important. When family members feel pressure from the outside world, they know they can come into their family for a comforting connection.

Finally, family values make us who we are. When we talk about our personal character and what influences our decisions, we do so based on the values given to us by our family.

写作要求:
（1）以约 30 个词准确概括上述短文的要点；
（2）围绕“家庭价值观”这一话题，发表你的看法，词数约为 200 词。
（3）自拟标题，语言规范，内容丰富，语篇连贯。