

Starting up While Studying

In India, we rarely find students from affluent (富裕的) families working while still in college. I was in the <u>1</u> situation, too. A couple of years ago <u>2</u> I started my engineering course, I had always admired the habit <u>3</u> the West where teens, whichever class they belonged to, generated income by <u>4</u> themselves in part time jobs. So, I began to search for some part-time jobs in nearby areas, but I <u>5</u> found any.

I felt disappointed. But I found out that I had to do something different to <u>6</u> my desire to work part-time. At that time, starting up was trending at and around my campus. My college had its own entrepreneurship (创业) wing and was <u>7</u> incubation (孵化) to around 20 startups. Its director, with a vision to <u>8</u> students to start up, had started a few programs to <u>9</u> students with entrepreneurial skills. I felt really <u>10</u> to be a part of those programs and also discovered that a friend of mine shared common interests with me.

) 1. A. same	B. different	C. other	D. good
) 2. A. where	B. which	C. when	D. that
) 3. A. on	B. in	C. to	D. at
) 4. A. involving	B. applying	C. evolving	D. getting
) 5. A. always	B. nearly	C. hardly	D. often
) 6. A. promote	B. fulfill	C. improve	D. advance
) 7. A. providing	B. obtaining	C. applying	D. putting
) 8. A. solve	B. afford	C. empower	D. motivate
) 9. A. empower	B. enable	C. allow	D. endow
) 10. A. interesting	B. sad	C. nervous	D. lucky

() 1. He often ask	ted me the question	on
	A. Whether	B. how	C. w
() 2. Owing to the	Internet, Informat	tion search
	A.easy	B. harder	C. easi
() 3. You don't hav	ve to sacrifice env	ironmental
	A. stress	B. help	C. pron
() 4. Hardly	have time to	listen to m
	A. She has	B. does she	C. has
() 5. This kind of b	book is for childre	n
		B. whose	
() 6. If it	tomorrow, our	trip
	A. would snow	wwould	B. will
	C. snowedw	ould	D. snov
() 7. I have lost on	e of my gloves. I	
	A. must drop		B. mus
	C. must be dro	pping	D. mu
() 8. If I	you, I would acce	ept the offer
	A. am	B. are	C. we
$(\$) 9. Women are of	nly asking to be g	iven equal
	A. condition	B. way	C. stat
() 10. The order _	the prisc	oner be set
	A. which	B. that	C. wh

得分	评卷人	III. Translate the following
		each)

1. I felt really lucky to be a part of those progra common interests with me.

2. No longer would he and his co-workers be able to book their own flights.

3. SNS(社交网络服务) also succeeds in helping employees connect with one another on a personal level.

4. In the UK it is very normal to ask a few icebreaking questions at the beginning of a meeting.

得分 译卷人 II. Choose the best answer from the four choices (20 points, 2 points for each)

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the work was worth doing. which D. what hes have become and faster. D. difficult sier l protection to economic growth. D. increase mote nusic. D. she as she native language is Chinese. D. that heir be canceled. ll snow...will ows...will it somewhere. ist have dropped ust have been dropped er D. be ere with men. D. status ate free arrived too late. D. whenever hat

sentences into Chinese (15 points, 3 points for

1. I felt really lucky to be a part of those programs and also discovered that a friend of mine shared

5. All the big semiconductor chip(半导体芯片) makers wanted a piece of this hot company's business.

得分	评卷人	IV. Reading Comprehension (30 points, 2 points for each)

Passage 1

Telephone, television, radio, and telegraph all help people communicate with each other. Because of these devices, ideas and news of events spread quickly all over the world. For example, within seconds, people can know the results of an election in another country. An international football match comes into the homes of everyone with a television set. News of a disaster such as an earthquake or a flood can bring help from distant countries within hours, help is on the way. Because of modern technology like the satellites that travel around the world, information travels fast.

How has this speed of communication changed the world? To many people, the world has become smaller. Of course this does not mean that the world is actually physically smaller. It means that the world seems smaller. Two hundred years ago, communication between the continents took a long time. All news was carried on ships that took weeks or even months to cross the ocean. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, it took six weeks for news from Europe to reach America. This time difference influenced people's actions. For example, one battle, or fight, in the War of 1812 between England and the United States could have been avoided. A peace agreement had already been signed. Peace was made in England, but the news of peace took six weeks to reach America. During these six weeks, the large and serious Battle of New Orleans was fought. Many people lost their lives after a peace treaty had been signed. They would not have died if news had come in time. In the past, communication took much time than it does now.

There was a good reason why the world seemed so much larger than it does today.

1. News spreads fast because of	
A. modern transportation	B. new technology
C. the change of the world	D. a peace agreement
2. According to this passage,is	very important to people in a disaster area.
A. fast communication	B. modern technology
C. latest news	D. new ideas
3. Which of the following statements is t	rue?
A. The world now seems smaller beca	use of faster communication.
B. The world is actually smaller today	
C. The world is changing its size.	
D. The distance between England and	America has changed since the War of 1812.
4. Two hundred years ago, news between	the continents was carried
A. by telephone and telegraph	B. by land
C. by air	D. by sea
5. The New Orleans Battle could have be	een avoided if the peace agreement had been signed
A. by both sides	B. in time
C. in America	D. in England

Passage 2

In modern society there is a great deal of argument about competition. Some value it highly, believing that it is responsible for social progress and prosperity, others say that competition is bad; that it sets one person against another; that it leads to unfriendly relationship between people.

I have taught many children who held the belief that their self-worth relied on how well they performed at tennis and other skills. For them, playing well and winning are often life-and-death affairs. In their single-minded pursuit of success, the development of many other human qualities is sadly forgotten.

However, while some seem to be lost in the desire to succeed, others take an opposite attitude. In a culture which values only the winner and pays no attention to the ordinary players, they strongly blame competition. Among the most vocal are youngsters who have suffered under competitive pressures from their parents or society. Teaching these young people, I often observe in them a desire to fail. They seem to seek failure by not trying to win or achieve success. By not trying, they always have an excuse: "I may have lost, but it doesn't matter because I really didn't try." What is not usually admitted by themselves is the belief that if they had really tried and lost, that would mean a lot. Such a loss would be a measure of their worth. Clearly, this belief is the same as that of the true competitors who try to prove themselves. Both are based on the mistaken belief that one's self-respect relies on how well one performs in comparison with others. Both are afraid of not being valued. Only as this basic and often troublesome fear begins to dissolve can we discover a new meaning in competition.

	6. What does this passage mainly talk ab	What does this passage mainly talk about?			
A. Competition helps to set up self-respect.B. Opinions about competition are different among people.C. Competition is harmful to personal quality development.					
				D. Failures are necessary experiences	in competition
				7. Why do some people favor competition	Why do some people favor competition according to the passage?
	A. It pushes society forward.	B. It builds up a sense of duty.			
	C. It improves personal abilities.	D. It encourages individual eff			
8. The underlined phrase "the most vocal" in Paragraph 3 means					
	A. those who try their best to win				
	highly				
	C. those who are against competition	most strongly			
D. those who rely on others most for success					
	. What is the similar belief of the true competitors and those with a desire to fa				
	A. One's worth lies in his performance compared with others.				
	B. One's success in competition needs great efforts.				
	C. One's achievement is determined by his particular skills.				
	D. One's success is based on how hard he has tried.				
	0. Which point of view may the author agree to?				
	A. Every effort should be paid back.				
	B. Competition should be encouraged.				
	C. Winning should be a life-and-death	C. Winning should be a life-and-death matter.			
	D. Fear of failure should be removed	in competition.			

fforts.

fail ? _____



Passage 3

In the animal kingdom, weakness can bring about aggression in other animals. This sometimes happens with humans also. But I have found that my weakness brings out the kindness in people. I see it every day when people hold doors for me, pour cream into my coffee, or help me to put on my coat. And I have discovered that it makes them happy.

From my wheelchair experience, I see the best in people, but sometimes I feel sad because those who appear independent miss the kindness I see daily. They don't get to see this soft side of others. Often, we try every way possible to avoid showing our weakness, which includes a lot of pretending. But only when we stop pretending we're brave or strong do we allow people to show the kindness that's in them.

Last month, when I was driving home on a busy highway, I began to feel unwell and drove more slowly than usual. People behind me began to get impatient and angry, with some speeding up alongside me, horning (按喇叭) or even shouting at me. At that moment, I decided to do something I had never done in twenty four years of driving. I put on the car flashlights and drove on at a really low speed.

No more angry shouts and no more horns!

When I put on my flashlights, I was saying to the other drivers, "I have a problem here. I am weak and doing the best I can." And everyone understood. Several times, I saw drivers who wanted to pass. They couldn't get around me because of the stream of passing traffic. But instead of getting impatient and angry, they waited, knowing the driver in front of them was in some way weak.

Sometimes situations call for us to act strong and brave even when we don't feel that way. But those are few and far between. More often, it would be better if we don't pretend we feel strong when we feel weak or pretend that we're brave when we're scared.

11. The author has discovered that people will feel happy when _____.

A. they offer their help	B. they receive others' help
C. they feel others' kindness	D. they show their weakness
12. The author feels sad sometimes because	
A. he has a soft heart	B. he relies much on others
C. some people pretend to be kind	D. some people fail to see the kindness in others
13. What did the other drivers do when they saw	the flashlights?
A. They speeded up to pass.	B. They waited with patience.
C. They tried their best to help.	D. They put on their flashlights too.
14. In this passage, the author advises us to	
A. handle problems by ourselves	B. accept help from others
C. admit our weakness	D. show our bravery
15. Which of the following is the best title of thi	s passage?
A. A Wheelchair Experience.	B. Weakness and Kindness.
C. Weakness and Strength.	D. A Driving Experience.

评卷人 V. Answer briefly the following questions (15 points)

1. What do you know about the English Renaissance? (10 points)

2.What you know about the Industrial Revolution (5 points)

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