



Internet Only Guest Cards for Visitors

Visitors who don't live in Rochester can obtain a free Internet card for up to 3 hours of Internet access per day.

- Adults (18 years and older) should get the card at the Reference Desk on the second floor.
- Teens (aged 13 – 18) get the card at the Youth Services Desk on the first floor—for using TeenScope computers.
- Children (12 years and under) get the card at the Youth Services Desk on the first floor—for using Children's computers.

Updating Expired (过期的) Library Card's Privileges

Every three years your library card's privilege is set to expire so that we can check to make sure that we have your up-to-date contact (联系) information. You'll need to update the card to be able to use your card. If your contact information hasn't changed, you may update your card by phone or by stopping at the Public Services Desk on the first floor during your next library visit. If your contact information has changed, you'll need to renew your card with a photo ID at the Public Services Desk.

21. According to the text, the Rochester Public Library Card _____.

- A. is for free for the first three years
- B. can't be applied for without a photo ID
- C. is accessible in Minnesota's public libraries
- D. needn't be shown when holders check out materials

22. What can we learn about Internet Only Guest Cards?

- A. They are intended for visitors living outside Rochester.
- B. Their holders can use any of the computers in the library.
- C. They allow their holders to enjoy unlimited free Internet service.
- D. Anyone can get one at the Reference Desk or the Youth Services Desk.

23. What should a card holder do if his contact information has changed?

- A. Apply for a new card.
B. Inform the library immediately.
C. Call the library to have his card updated.
D. Show his photo ID when updating his card personally.

B

When their daughter Morey started kindergarten, the Belanger family were worried because their 6-year-old daughter is deaf. Rather than send her to a special school for deaf children, Morey's parents decided to give her a traditional school experience and send her to Dayton Consolidated School.

They worried if their daughter would be able to make friends. They also had concerns as to how her classmates would treat her and whether her teachers would be able to help her learn effectively. But then the school had a response they never expected—teaching all the students and staff sign language. That way, everyone could communicate with Morey on a personal level.

“I absolutely feel like it makes her feel welcomed,” said Morey’s mom. “I think all the kids feel excited that they know another language and it’s fun. It makes me happy to see her supported, loved and accepted. Morey is excited to go to school every day. She’s made really good friends.”

Not only did they learn sign language, but they also put up sign language posters in the halls and equipped a special hearing system. Additionally, they provided extra training so that teachers could become more familiar with the language. “Morey, without even knowing it, has taught us so much,” says headmaster Kimberly Sampietro. “She’s brought a culture to our building that we didn’t have before. Morey helps the whole class to learn the alphabet. The kids look up to her. They want her around, and they want to partner with her.”

Morey's hearing loss is a result of a condition that's so rare that it's never been named. However, thanks to the hard work and goodwill of her classmates and teachers, she can communicate with them on her terms.

24. What concerned the Belangers when Morey started kindergarten?

- A. That they would have to separate from her. B. That they could hardly afford her education.
C. Whether she could lead a normal school life. D. Whether she could receive special training.

25. Why did Dayton Consolidated School teach all their students and staff sign language?

- A. To equip them with one more practical skill.
- B. To develop closer student-teacher relationships.
- C. Out of concern for their teaching effectiveness.
- D. Out of concern for a student with special needs.

26. What does Morey's mom think of the kindergarten's response?

- A. Inspiring and considerate.
C. Useful but complex.
- B. Dull but worthwhile.
D. Shocking and contradictory.

27. What do Kimberly Sampietro's words in paragraph 4 imply?

- A. Morey is good at teaching others. B. Morey isn't the only one who benefits.
- C. Morey has become a symbol of the kindergarten. D. Morey hasn't brought any changes to the kindergarten.

C

It's common to see many different kinds of insects while we're spending time outside in summer. Some insects don't bother people and can even add beauty to the natural environment. Others can harm the environment or humans. Many are known to bite or sting. Some carry dangerous diseases. The population of insects seems to stay large. But scientists say this doesn't appear to be true for some flying insects that serve important purposes.

There is growing evidence that these insects are disappearing across the world. Many of these insects are very important to plant growth and development. They also serve as a necessary link in the food chain and can help break down life when animals die. Professor Doug Tallamy worries that if the helpful insects disappeared, Earth's important life forms would begin to go away too. This could cause a total breakdown of the ecosystem.

Professor Wilson calls insects “the little things that run the world”. He said, “Washington used to be alive with insects, especially butterflies, but now the flying insects are virtually gone.” This seemed to be confirmed during a drive he made last year from Boston to Vermont. He was surprised that he counted only one insect that had hit the car’s front window. Several other scientists have conducted similar tests by checking how many insects hit their cars while traveling. While researchers admit this method isn’t scientific, they say it can still help them understand the changing insect populations.

Scientists say there are likely many reasons for the drop in the number of flying insects. Most are related to the destruction of insect habitat.

There haven't been many studies done in America on the populations of insects covering large areas. However, some research done in many other countries suggests a downward turn.

28. What can be the best title for the text?

- A. What Important Purpose Do Flying Insects Serve?
- B. Scientists Say Many Good Insects Are Disappearing
- C. What Is to Blame for the Disappearance of Good Insects?
- D. Scientists Are Puzzled at the Disappearance of Certain Insects

29. Which of the following statements reflects Doug Tallamy's opinion?

- A. The ecosystem is so sensitive that it breaks down easily.
- B. Urgent measures have been taken to protect helpful insects.
- C. Attention should be paid to the decrease in insect populations.
- D. The disappearance of helpful insects could lead to disastrous results.

30. How does the author support Wilson’s viewpoint?
- A. By making a lot of scientific comparisons. B. By using data from some long-term studies.
- C. By mentioning Wilson’s personal experience. D. By conducting a systematic study in Washington.
31. What will the next paragraph following the text probably talk about?
- A. International studies on insect populations and their findings.
- B. Why American scientists haven’t done many studies on insects.
- C. Scientific methods used in studying the changing insect populations.
- D. How widespread the phenomenon of the decline in insect populations is.

D

If you could travel back in time five centuries, you’d experience a powerful kingdom in Central Mexico, a freshly painted “Mona Lisa” in Renaissance Europe and cooler temperatures. But what if we could look 500 years into the future and see the Earth of the 26th century? Would the world seem as different to us as the 21st century would have seemed to the people of the 16th century? For starters, what will the weather be like?

Depending on whom you ask, the 26th century will either be a little cold or hot. Some studies suggest that by the 2500s, Earth’s climate will have cooled back down to near Little Ice Age conditions. Other studies predict that ongoing climate change and fossil fuel use will make much of the planet too hot for human life.

Some experts date the beginning of human climate change back to the Industrial Revolution in the 1800s, while others to slash-and-burn agricultural practices in prehistoric times. Either way, tool-using humans modify their environment.

Futurist Michio Kaku predicts that in 100 years, humans will become a species that can use the entire amount of a planet’s energy. Using such power, the 26th-century humans will be masters of clean energy technologies such as solar power. Besides, they’ll control planetary energy in order to control global climate.

Technology has improved greatly since the 1500s, and this pace will likely continue in the following centuries. Stephen Hawking once said that by 2600 this growth would see 10 new theoretical physics papers published every 10 seconds. What other technologies will shape the world of the 26th century? Futurist Adrian Berry is in firm belief that the average human life span(寿命) will reach 140 years, and humans will farm the oceans, travel in starships and live on both the moon and Mars while robots will become explorers of the outer space.

32. How does the author mainly introduce the topic of the text?
- A. By listing examples. B. By making predictions.
- C. By making assumptions. D. By telling stories.
33. What are people’s predictions about the weather conditions in the 26th century like?
- A. Controversial. B. Arbitrary. C. Inaccurate. D. Unscientific.
34. The underlined word “modify” in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to “_____”.
- A. attend to B. adjust to C. ignore D. change
35. What does Adrian Berry believe humans can do five centuries later?
- A. Conduct farming activities on the moon. B. Build settlements far away from Earth.
- C. Explore the outer space personally. D. Live to be at least 140 years old.

第二节（共5小题;每小题2分,满分10分）

根据短文内容,从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项,并将答案写在题后的答题表中。选项中有两项为多余选项。

People usually underestimate(低估) the standards of living in a small town. Actually, people living in small towns are enjoying much more.

While living in big cities you have to take care of many things. Your workplace may be far away and you might have to face many problems because of the traffic. But traveling within the town isn’t a big task. 36 It isn’t possible if you are working in a big city.

37 If you ever get caught in a bad situation they would always lend you a hand. Most of the time you’re surrounded by people who know you. Small towns are like a big family. Most of the kids know every uncle in the society. Kids are always taught to respect their neighbors and love them. The people of small towns are very down to earth and ready to welcome the new people with all their heart.

Most of the people in big cities suffer from boredom in their free time. 38 However, the right company is always missing. Most of the people in small towns live in joint families. Even if you don’t go out, you can always have a great time having dinner with your family.

Big cities are always full of pollution. The pollution-free environment is the best part about small towns because of the smaller population and less traffic. 39

Most of the big cities are reported in the news because of various political disputes(争端). Being small in area and having a smaller population, small towns don’t have to face these many disputes. 40 They solve their problems quickly and together as a family.

- A. They are perfect for a healthy living.
- B. They might have many places to visit.
- C. Living in a small town is something very different.
- D. People in small towns are very helpful and friendly.
- E. Most people in small towns go back home for lunch.
- F. People there are usually supportive and understanding.
- G. They might go on a strike but whatever they do, they do it together.

第三部分 语言知识运用(共两节,满分45分)

第一节（共20小题;每小题1.5分,满分30分）

阅读下面短文,从短文后各题所给的A、B、C和D四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项,并将答案写在题后的答题表中。

Sometimes, even small acts of kindness can go a very long way.

Roman Espinoza, a 46-year-old veteran from Watertown, 41 to do something special for his local community. He was 42 that there were plenty of poor and homeless people in his neighborhood. They often went 43. That’s why he constructed his own food pantry(食物储藏室) in his yard. People who were in need of food were always 44 to take something from the “blessing box”, as he liked to call it. It mostly held canned food. He found that not everyone who 45 food from the blessing box wanted it to be known, so they often 46 until it was dark to avoid 47.

Roman was inspired by a similar 48 at the local community college. There he saw a small pantry with a lot of 49 food inside that was meant for students who couldn’t afford a snack or a meal. He thought the 50 was amazing and determined to try that in his yard.

Even though the box started with food from Roman, there’s a whole community that 51 donates food and other necessities. Roman is 52 that other people are also donating for the poor, and he feels honored that he 53 others to do so.

54, people started donating things into Roman’s blessing box, but it didn’t 55 there. In fact, many people

had a strong 56 to have their own blessing boxes, so they asked Roman for 57. The local Home Depot store decided to 58 all of the wood needed to build new boxes. After just two months, over twenty of these boxes were 59 in Watertown.

It’s amazing how one man with an idea was the 60 of a huge difference for the poor in an entire city.

41. A. agreed

B. remembered

C. promised

D. decided
42. A. ashamed

B. aware

C. doubtful

D. desperate
43. A. crazy

B. wrong

C. hungry

D. uncontrollable
44. A. allowed

B. forced

C. requested

D. accompanied
45. A. borrowed

B. stole

C. exchanged

D. took
46. A. waited

B. hid

C. struggled

D. remained
47. A. prejudice

B. disappointment

C. embarrassment

D. discrimination
48. A. attempt

B. action

C. ceremony

D. promotion
49. A. free

B. tasty

C. cheap

D. healthy
50. A. choice

B. discovery

C. experience

D. concept
51. A. simply

B. regularly

C. specially

D. suddenly
52. A. responsible

B. determined

C. confident

D. grateful
53. A. inspired

B. invited

C. convinced

D. challenged
54. A. Fortunately

B. Unbelievably

C. Initially

D. Strangely
55. A. fail

B. stop

C. expand

D. pass
56. A. ability

B. curiosity

C. tendency

D. desire
57. A. acceptance

B. permission

C. help

D. forgiveness
58. A. sponsor

B. gather

C. occupy

D. acquire
59. A. tried out

B. put away

C. set up

D. brought in
60. A. result

B. start

C. story

D. symbol

题 号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
答 案																			
题 号	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
答 案																			
题 号	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
答 案																			
题 号	58	59	60																
答 案																			

第二节 （共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分）

阅读下面短文,在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Lying in the center of the ancient city of Cambridge, 50 miles north of London, the University of Cambridge is a public research institution 61 (serve) more than 18,000 students from all corners of the globe. It consists of a large number of buildings and 62 (be) divided into 31 autonomous colleges. Applications are made directly 63 the individual colleges. You can live and are often taught within your college, receiving small group teaching sessions.

64 (found) in 1209, the University of Cambridge’s more than 800-year history makes it the fourth 65 (old) university in the world. Cambridge students make up 20% of 66 town’s population. Cambridge is 67 (wide)

acknowledged as a vibrant (充满生气的) place for students. The university is home to over 100 libraries, 68 hold more than 15 million books in total. There are also nine world-famous museums and a botanical garden.

With its reputation for 69 (academy) excellence and traditional scholarly values, the University of Cambridge often ranks among the very top universities in the world. It’s educated lots of mathematicians, scientists, politicians, lawyers, philosophers, writers, actors and heads of states. Ninety-eight Nobel Prize winners and 15 British prime ministers also once 70 (study) in the university.

61. _____

62. _____

63. _____

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69. _____

70. _____

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 35 分)

第一节 短文改错(共 10 小题;每小题 1 分,满分10 分)

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文,请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有 10 处语言错误,每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(^),并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除:把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉。

修改:在错的词下划一横线,并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意:1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;

2. 只允许修改 10 处,多者(从第 11 处起)不计分。

Today our class paid a visit in a farm. Early in the morning, we met at the school gate and went there together by buses. The farm workers give us a warm welcome at the farm entrance, which moved us deeply. Then we were showing around.

How happily we were to see the crops and vegetables growing well. At noon we had a picnic lunch in the sunshine. After ten-minute break, we had great fun singing and dancing, as well as telling jokes and stories. Two of them even played with a game of chess.

Time went by quickly. After we knew it, it was already dark, because we had to leave.

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

假定你是李华,你的英国朋友 Felix 发邮件说他对中国古代发明家很感兴趣。请你回复一封邮件,向他介绍一位中国古代发明家,内容包括:

1. 简单介绍该发明家;
2. 他/她的发明产生的影响;
3. 欢迎 Felix 来中国游玩。

注意:1. 词数 100 左右;

2. 可适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。