

# 西南交通大学 2018—2019 学年第二学期期末考试试卷

课程代码 3273768 课程名称 英语II 考试时间 120 分钟

注: 本文档仅为期末考试阅读部分, 且题目、选项顺序与正式考试不同, 仅供复习参考。  
更多学习资料请访问 [www.swjtu.top](http://www.swjtu.top) 或关注微信公众号 “SWJTU 学习资料库” 获取。

## Part 1 Reading Comprehension

Directions: Fill in the blanks in the following passage(s) by selecting suitable words from the Word Bank. You may not use any of the words more than once.

Questions 1 to 10 are based on the following passage.

troublesome	assess	tiresome	estimate	rude
perceive	professional	dignity	competent	dilemma
concealing	promotion	disguising	advancement	inherently

It's funny. We're living in this bold new world of technology. Everything is supposed to be getting simpler. Unfortunately, I've been feeling exactly the opposite. With each new \_\_\_\_ that is supposed to save me time, I feel like I am getting further and further behind. From my viewpoint, life today just seems to be \_\_\_\_ more stressful than it used to be. At work, I have become so tense that I can hardly smile. I am having a hard time controlling my temper and \_\_\_\_ my anger. Some people think that I am being \_\_\_\_ and avoid talking to me. My boss came in the other day and said that my behavior was becoming \_\_\_\_ for him in keeping peace in the office. He recommended that I go for some \_\_\_\_ treatment. "I've always liked you, William," he said, "but you need to maintain your \_\_\_\_ here at work. Lately, you just don't seem to be yourself." I ended up going to see a specialist in on-the-job psychological behavior. I explained my \_\_\_\_ to him. He said that, in fact, the real problem is how I \_\_\_\_ my daily routine. He told me that I need to learn to \_\_\_\_ what I can and cannot get done. He discouraged me from giving emotional emphasis to things beyond my control. His advice seems to have really helped.

Directions: Read the following passages carefully and choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage or dialog.

After men landed on the moon in 1969, astronauts around the world had a problem – there were no other places they could go! Even today, the other planets are still too far away for astronauts to fly to. So, while rockets and robots can go to other planets, manned flights have to stay closer to home. Therefore, manned space programs have turned their attention to solving problems related to living and working in space.

Currently, NASA's (US National Aeronautics and Space Administration) manned space exploration program focuses on the space shuttle program. NASA now operates three space shuttles, Discovery, Atlantis, and Endeavor. Unfortunately, two of NASA's shuttles, Challenger and Columbia, were lost through accidents. Seven astronauts died in each accident. The program completed 135 missions when the program ended with the successful landing at the Kennedy Space Center on July 21, 2011. These missions have included putting satellites into orbit, photographing the earth, studying space, conducting experiments related to working in space, and connecting with various manned space station in orbit.

Throughout the short history of the exploration of space, several space stations have been put into orbit. The first manned space station was the Soviet station Salyut 1, put into orbit in 1971. Later, in 1986, the Soviet Union launched the Mir space station. Mir stayed in orbit until March 23, 2001. Over that time, 104 astronauts visited the station to stay for various lengths of time. The person who has spent the longest in space so far is Russian astronaut Valeri Polyakov. Working as the doctor aboard the station, he lived on Mir for 438 days without returning to earth. In total, Polyakov worked aboard Mir for 678 days before retiring.

Today, astronauts from around the world are working together to complete the International Space Station (ISS). The construction began in 1998, and the US Orbital Segment was completed in 2011. Operations are expected to continue until at least 2020. In the long run, it is hoped that the ISS will be a place where people can live and work all year round.

11. Why can't astronauts travel to other planets now?
  - A. Because there are not enough space shuttles.
  - B. Because there have been too many rocket accidents.
  - C. Because the journey would take too long for human.
  - D. Because there are too many problems here on Earth.
12. What is the fact of NASA's manned space exploration program?
  - A. Discovery, Atlantis, and Endeavor were lost through accidents.
  - B. Challenger and Columbia are the current space shuttles.
  - C. Seven astronauts died in accidents.
  - D. NASA had completed 135 missions by July 21, 2011.
13. What is TRUE about Valeri Polyakov?
  - A. He has spent more time in space than anyone else.
  - B. He stayed aboard Mir for 678 days at one time.
  - C. He is still an astronaut though he is retired.
  - D. He often helped the doctor at the Mir space station.
14. What is TRUE about the International Space Station?
  - A. It is being built by the United States alone.
  - B. It will be launched into space in 2011.
  - C. It was completed in 1998.
  - D. It will eventually have people living and working there.
15. What is the best title for this passage?
  - A. Valeri Polyakov - An Amazing Astronaut
  - B. The Past and Future of Space Travel
  - C. Space Cities of the Future
  - D. Living and Working on the International Space Station

**Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage or dialog.**

They're still kids, and although there's a lot that the experts don't yet know about them, one thing they do agree on is that what kids use and expect from their world has changed rapidly. And it's all because of technology.

To the psychologists, sociologists, and generational and media experts who study them, their digital gear sets this new group apart, even from their tech-savvy (懂技术的) Millennial elders. They want to be constantly connected and available in a way even their older siblings don't quite get. These differences may

appear slight, but they signal an all-encompassing sensibility that some say marks the dawning of a new generation.

The contrast between Millennials and this younger group was so evident to psychologist Larry Rosen of California State University that he has declared the birth of a new generation in a new book, *rewired: Understanding the ingeneration and the Way They Learn*, out next month. Rosen says the tech-dominated life experience of those born since the early 1990s is so different from the Millennials he wrote about in his 2007 book, *Me, Myspace and I: Parenting the Net Generation*, that they warrant the distinction of a new generation, which he has dubbed the "ingeneration".

"The technology is the easiest way to see it, but it's also a mind-set, and the mind-set goes with the little 'i', which I'm talking to stand for 'individualized'," Rosen says. "Everything is defined and individualized to 'me'. My music choices are defined to 'me'. What I watch on TV any instant is defined to 'me'." He says the iGeneration includes today's teens and middle-school years, but it's too soon to tell about elementary-school ages and younger.

Rosen says the iGeneration believes anything is possible. "If they can think of it, somebody probably has or will invent it," he says. "They expect innovation."

They have high expectations that whatever they want or can use "will be able to be tailored to their own needs and wishes and desires."

Rosen says portability is key. They are inseparable from their wireless devices, which allow them to text as well as talk, so they can be constantly connected-even in class, where cellphones are supposedly banned.

Many researchers are trying to determine whether technology somehow causes the brains of young people to be wired differently. "They should be distracted and should perform more poorly than they do," Rosen says. "But findings show teens survive distractions much better than we would predict by their age and their brain development."

Because these kids are more immersed and at younger ages, Rosen says, the educational system has to change significantly.

"The growth curve on the use of technology with children is exponential(指数的), and we run the risk of being out of step with this generation as far as how they learn and how they think," Rosen says.

16. Compared with their Millennial elders, the iGeneration kids \_\_\_\_\_
- A. communicate with others by high-tech methods continually
  - B. prefer to live a virtual life than a real one
  - C. are equipped with more modern digital techniques
  - D. know more on technology than their elders
17. Why did Larry Rosen name the new generation as iGeneration?
- A. Because this generation is featured by the use of personal high-tech devices.
  - B. Because this generation stresses on an individualized style of life.
  - C. Because it is the author himself who has discovered the new generation.
  - D. Because it's a mind-set generation instead of an age-set one.
18. Which of the following is true about the iGeneration according to Rosen?
- A. This generation is crazy about inventing and creating new things.
  - B. Everything must be adapted to the peculiar need of the generation.
  - C. This generation catches up with the development of technology.
  - D. High-tech such as wireless devices goes with the generation.

19. Rosen's findings suggest that technology \_\_\_\_\_
- A. has an obvious effect on the function of iGeneration's brain development
  - B. has greatly affected the iGeneration's behaviors and academic performance
  - C. has no significantly negative effect on iGeneration's mental and intellectual development
  - D. has caused distraction problems on iGeneration which affect their daily performance
20. According to the passage, education has to \_\_\_\_\_
- A. adapt its system to the need of the new generation
  - B. use more technologies to cater for the iGeneration
  - C. risk its system to certain extent for the iGeneration
  - D. be conducted online for iGeneration's individualized need

**Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage or dialog.**

A study of nearly 140,000 women in the US showed that regular helpings of a small portion of nuts can have a powerful protective effect against a disease that is threatening to become a global epidemic. Women who consumed a 28-gram packet of walnuts at least twice a week were 24 per cent less likely to develop type 2 diabetes than those who rarely or never ate them. Eating walnuts just two or three times a week can reduce the risk of type 2 diabetes by almost a quarter.

The latest findings, published in the Journal of Nutrition, are not the first to highlight the anti-diabetic effects of walnuts, with earlier research showing similar benefits. However, this is thought to be one of the largest studies to find regularly snarling on them can help prevent the condition. Although the latest research was carried out on female nurses, it's likely that the same benefits apply to men.

According to the charity Diabetes UK, at the current rate of increase, the numbers affected by type 2 diabetes in the UK will rise from around 2.5 million currently to four million by 2025 and five million by 2030. Left untreated, it can raise the risk of heart attacks, blindness and amputation (截肢). Being overweight, physically inactive and having a poor diet are major risk factors for the disease.

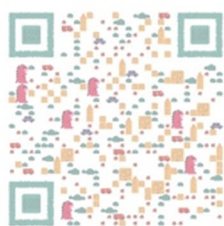
Scientists at the Harvard School of Public Health in Boston, US, tracked 137,893 nurses aged from 35 to 77 over a ten-year period to see how many developed type 2 diabetes. Their dietary habits were closely monitored, including details on how often they ate nuts, particularly walnuts. After allowing for body fat and weight, the researchers found eating walnuts one to three times a month reduced the risk by four per cent, once a week by 13 per cent and at least twice a week by 24 per cent.

In a report on the findings the researchers said: "These results suggest higher walnut consumption is associated with a significantly lower risk of type 2 diabetes in women: "Walnuts are rich in healthy fatty acids(脂肪酸) which have been shown to reduce inflammation(炎症) in the body and protect against heart disease, cancer and arthritis(关节炎). Last year, experts at the University of California Los Angeles also found young men in their twenties and thirties who ate walnuts every day increased their sperm count and boosted their fertility.

The research comes just after a Louisiana State University study which showed that eating nuts can reduce people's risk of obesity. The study found that those who consumed varieties such as almonds and pistachios(开心果) demonstrated a lower body weight, body mass index (BMI) and waist circumference compared to non-consumers. They were also at lower risk of developing heart disease, type 2 diabetes and metabolic syndrome.

21. According to the passage, the research published in the Journal of Nutrition
- A. was carried out on male nurses.

- B. is considered as the largest study of walnuts' anti-diabetic effects.  
C. emphasizes walnuts' anti-diabetic effects.  
D. is the first study of walnuts' anti-diabetic effects.
22. Which of the following can be inferred from Paragraph 3?  
A. The number of diabetes patients in the UK will double by 2025.  
B. Type 2 diabetes is mainly triggered by childhood overweight.  
C. Diet and exercise may reduce the risk of type 2 diabetes.  
D. Type 2 diabetes will cause a significant increase of weight.
23. Which of the following is TRUE about the 137,893 nurses tracked by scientists at the Harvard?  
A. Most of them are female.  
B. Their eating habits were closely inspected for over ten years.  
C. Their age is ranging from 35 to 77 years old.  
D. They have about the same body fat and weight.
24. According to the passage, what does "a global epidemic" ( Line 3, Para. 1 ) refer to?  
A. A disease.  
B. Type 2 diabetes.  
C. Cancer.  
D. Obesity.
25. It has been proved that eating nuts can  
A. lower people's body weight, BMI and waist circumference  
B. reduce inflammation in the body  
C. lower people's risk of heart disease, cancer and arthritis  
D. increase young men's sperm count and boost their fertility



SWJTU 学习资料库

[www.SWJTU.top](http://www.SWJTU.top)