

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

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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.

Key:

| | | | | |
|--------------|------------|------------|----------|-------------|
| advancement | inherently | concealing | rude | troublesome |
| professional | dignity | dilemma | perceive | assess |

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

Key: CDADB

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

Key:

16. A 本题考查“自我的一代”“千禧年一代”的区别。由定位句可知，“自我的一代”与他们的千禧年一代的哥哥姐姐们相比，更愿意持续不断地与他人保持联系，也希望随时能让别人找得到他们。由此可推断，他们愿意通过高科技手段与他人随时保持联系。
17. B 本题考查罗森将新的一代命名为“自我的一代”的原因。该段前两句引述拉里罗森介绍“自我的一代”的话，点明了这代人的特点，即高科技是这代人的典型特征，它也是种心态，这种心态随“小我”而变化，即“个性化”也是鲜明特点，表现为每件事都为“我”而定制，或每件事都被赋予个性化特征。由此可见，这代人强调个性化的生活。
18. D 本题考查关于“自我的一代”的论述哪项是正确的。由该段可知，对这代人而言，便携是关键。他们离不开无线装备，那些东西可使他们发短信或聊天，可以时刻与他人保持联系。由此可见，这一代人离不开无线高科技产品。
19. C 本题考查科技对“自我的一代”的影响。由定位句可知，他们本来应该受到干扰，表现应该糟糕。但研究表明这些十来岁的孩子比我们通过年龄和大脑发育而做出的预测要有更强的抗干扰能力。由此可推断，科技并没有对他们的心智发展产生明显的负面影响。
20. A 由该段可知，由于这代孩子在年幼时便深浸于科技之中，那么教育制度也要随之进行显著改变。由此可推断，教育制度也应适应这代人。

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.

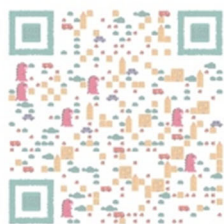
24. According to the passage, what does "a global epidemic" (Line 3, Para. 1) refer to?

- 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

Key:

21. C 本题考查对刊登在《营养期刊》杂志上的最新研究的理解。定位句提到“刊登在《营养期刊》杂志上的最新研究发现并非是首次强调核桃对糖尿病有预防功效的研究，之前早就有研究表明核桃有类似功效”，C)“强调核桃对糖尿病有预防功效”中的 **emphasize** 对应原文的 **highlight**。
22. C 本题考查 2 型糖尿病的诱导原因。定位句提到“体重超重、不锻炼身体、不良饮食习惯是糖尿病的主要风险因素。”由此可推知，锻炼身体、良好的饮食习惯可降低患糖尿病的风险。
23. C 本题考查哈佛公共卫生学院的科学家所追踪的护士的情况。由定位句可知“美国波士顿哈佛公共卫生学院的科学家们对 137, 893 名年龄从 35 岁到 77 岁的护士跟踪研究了十年，观察其中有多少人患 2 型糖尿病”。
24. B 本题考查有关 a global epidemic 的指代。由定位句“一项对美国近 14 万女性进行的研究表明，定期吃一小份坚果对于一种全球性的致命性流行病可以起到很强大的预防作用”可知，该段主题为吃核桃可减少患 2 型糖尿病的危险，由此可知这个致命性的全球流行病为 2 型糖尿病。
25. A 本题考查吃各种坚果的益处。定位句指出“路易斯安那州州立大学的一项课题表明吃坚果可以降低人们肥胖的风险，在这之后便展开了相关的研究。经研究证明，那些吃各种坚果如杏仁、开心果的人与那些不吃坚果的人相比，体重相对较低、身体质量指数较低、腰围相对较细”。



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