

江西财经大学《大学英语》2021-2022 学年第一学期期末考试

题号	一	二	三	四	五	总分
得分						
阅卷人						

Part I Listening Comprehension (25%)

Section A Short dialogues and monologues (8%)

1. A. To the restaurant.

B. To the subway station.

C. To the hotel.

D. To the railway station.
2. A. To get enough money for the course.

B. To set aside more time for the course.

C. To take a full-time course in computing.

D. To attend a part-time course in computing.
3. A. Because he’s very busy in the office.

B. Because he’s dining with a client.

C. Because he’s having a meeting.

D. Because he’s on a business trip.
4. A. A police officer.

B. A bank clerk.

C. A waiter.

D. A journalist.
5. A. She had a terrible headache.

B. She couldn’t see the questions clearly.

C. She couldn’t remember what she had reviewed.

D. She quit the exam in the middle of the exam.
6. ∴ What are the man and woman discussing?

A. Why a credit card is necessary, but only if you have the money.

B. Why a credit card is necessary for your financial stability.

C. Why a credit card is needed for day-to-day purchases.

D. Why a credit card is unnecessary for your financial future.
7. When was the Terracotta Army discovered?

A. This past year. B. Last year. C. In 1974. D. In 1947.
8. What is true about the Great Sage Kings?

- A. They were perfect kings that ruled China.
- B. They were not well known.
- C. They ruled the world.
- D. They were not intelligent men.

Section B Long Conversations ( 6%)

Conversation One Questions 9 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

9. Question: How is college different from high school?

A. So many options to pick from.

B. The classes are longer.

C. So many more students in each class.

D. The time tables were easy to understand.
10. Question: What are the man and woman trying to figure out?

A. How to sign up for their school.

B. How to plan their timetables for their school term.

C. How to research what school to go to.

D. How to fix an incorrect schedule.
11. Question: What did the man recommend?

A. Get organized by creating a list.

B. Get organized by creating maps.

C. Get organized by reading as much as they can.

D. Keep trying to create the perfect timetable.

Conversation Two Questions 12 to 14 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

12. Question: How is the man able to afford to regularly go on trips?

A. He makes a lot of money.

B. He pays for everything with his credit card.

C. He has a second job.

D. He plans ahead.
13. Question: What does the man recommend for taking further to achieve a financial goal?

A. Cut back on your spending.

B. Work harder.

C. Make more money.

D. Get a second job.
14. Question: What does the woman consider to be financial luxuries?

A. Taking taxis.

B. Buying coffee and eating out.

C. Going to the movies.

D. Going clothes shopping

Section C News reports ( 4%)

News Report One

15. Question: Why is this NOT a profitable time for young people?

A. Rising rents and living expenses.

B. Rising wages and unemployment rates.

C. Lack of affordable options.

D. Not focusing on managing their finances.
16. Question: Why are the chances of owning a home so small for youth?

A. Wages have not risen.

B. Housing prices have risen.

C. A lack of interest in buying houses.

D. Rising interest rate.

News Report Two

17. Question: According to Xie, what will China continue to fight for?

A. The need for education. B. Human rights. C. The shortage of food. D. Climate change.
18. Question: How does China plan to control its negative effect on the climate?

A. By using newer forms of energy.

B. By using cleaner forms of energy.

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- C. By using less energy. D. By using no energy.

**Section D Passages (7%)**

**Passage One** Questions 19 to 21 are based on the passage you have just heard.

19. **Question: According to the passage, what is had to find in our interconnected world?**

- A. Strong connections. B. The truth. C. Personal privacy. D. Any information.

20. **Question: What is NOT harmless about information?**

- A. How it can be used against you. B. How it spreads.  
C. How much of it there is. D. How hard it is to find.

21. **Question: What is social media perfect for?**

- A. Searching for information. B. Spreading gossip. C. Locating people. D. Fact checking.

**Passage Two** Questions 22 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

22. **Question: What is not an example of an extrinsic motivator?**

- A. Giving good players money. B. Having a positive attitude.  
C. Cutting poor players from a team. D. Giving good players a team trip.

23. **Question: How can a coach intrinsically motivate the players?**

- A. Making the game fun. B. Giving good players money.  
C. Punishing poor players. D. Forcing poor players to sit on the bench.

24. **Question: Why does it take skill for a coach to use internal motivators?**

- A. Because they need to have money to give to players.  
B. Because they have to cut people from their team.  
C. Because their players' performances are not good.  
D. Because the motivation has to come from inside the players.

25. **Question: Which is not an example of an internal motivation strategy?**

- A. Making the game fun. B. Putting a player on the bench for the game.  
C. Communicating openly with your team. D. Having a positive attitude.

**Part II Words in use (5%)**

26. We can \_\_\_\_\_ with people in most parts of the world by telephone.

- A. involve B. stay C. communicate D. demand

27. He was ill for six weeks and \_\_\_\_\_ with his schoolwork.

A. dropped out B. cut off C. made progress D. fell behind

28. It is so difficult to \_\_\_\_\_ the bottom of the ocean because some parts are very deep.

- A. exploring B. export C. exploited D. explore

29. He was very \_\_\_\_\_ when he discovered that he didn't have enough money to pay for the red wine he had ordered.

- A. embarrassing B. embarrassed C. embarrassment D. embarrasses

30. She \_\_\_\_\_ her ambition of becoming a fashion designer after years of hard work.

- A. came true B. fulfilled C. fulfilling D. realize

31. Thanks to the \_\_\_\_\_ of air transport, everyone is free to go anywhere at any time.

- A. effect B. efficient C. effective D. efficiency

32. Hans is a warm-hearted person. When needed, he would show no \_\_\_\_\_ to help others.

- A. reluctance B. reluctant C. reluctantly D. hesitate

34. Jennifer couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ her tears when she saw the sick children at a new blood cancer center in Virginia.

- A. keep up with B. keep at C. keep back D. keep pace with

35. The developed countries should \_\_\_\_\_ in reducing greenhouse gas emission (排放) and provide support for the developing nations to follow.

- A. set up B. fire off C. take the lead D. add to

**Part III Reading Comprehension (40%)**

**Section A Banked Cloze (10%)**

**Directions:** You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in the word bank. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. You must write the corresponding letter but not the word on the answer sheet. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

"So, how about your interview?"

"The whole thing was bad from the beginning. I entered the room with 36 and gave the woman a strong handshake. She said I squeezed her too hard and 37 her. I had a real hard time 38 with her after that." "What do you mean?"

"It was pretty apparent that I failed to 39 her to hire me. I tried to make eye 40 with her, but she kept looking away, which made me think she was not 41 or interested in what I was saying."

"I know what you mean. It can be so stressful being 42 for a job. It is very 43 when you don't get any encouragement from the person who asks you questions. But, don't worry. You made a better 44 than what you think." "I don't think I impressed her at all. I was really bothered that she kept looking away, only 45 me once in a while. I had to get her attention by making big gestures and changing the tone of my voice. I don't think I have ever had such a terrible experience."

- A) relaxed B) impression C) extended D) focused E) hurt  
F) confidence G) enable H) exchange I) interrupting J) contact  
K) communicating L) depressing M) persuaded N) interviewed O) committing

**Section B Reading in Depth (30%)**

**Passage One**

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.

Not long ago, 20,000 middle- and high-school students were surveyed (调查). 92 percent of the teenagers admitted having lied to their parents in the previous year, and 73 percent of them call themselves as "serial liars", people continually lying. Despite these admissions, 91 percent of all those people said they were "satisfied with my own character". Think how often we hear the expressions "I'll call you" or "I'm sorry, but he stepped out". And then there are professions, such as lawyers and consultants (顾问), whose

members seem to specialize in shaping the truth to suit clients' (当事人) needs. Little white lies become widespread, and the reasons we give each other for telling lies are familiar. "What's wrong with that?"

How often do we praise people for how well they look, or express our appreciation for gifts, when we don't really mean it? Surely, these "nice lies" are harmless and well intended, a necessary social lubricant (润滑剂). But, we should remember the words of English novelist Sir Walter Scott, who wrote, "What a tangled (错综复杂的) web we weave (编), when first we practice to deceive." Even seemingly harmless lies can have unexpected consequences. Psychological obstacles disappear; the ability to make more distinction can become dull; the liar's awareness of his chances of being caught may become dull. By itself, that kind of lie is of no great consequence.

Still, the endless build-up of these lies does matter. Once they've become common enough, even the small untruths that are not meant to hurt will encourage a certain doubt and loss of trust. When trust is damaged, the community as a whole suffers; and when it is destroyed, societies collapse. Are all white lies to be avoided at all costs? The most understandable and forgivable lies are an exchange of the principle of trust for the principle of caring, like telling children about Santa Claus, or lying to someone to give him a surprise party. But a president of an institute says, "Still, we must ask ourselves if we are willing to give our friends and associates the authority to lie to us whenever they think it is for our own good."

46. Which of the following statements is NOT true about the survey?

- A . Most of the school students surveyed said they had lied.
- B . A larger percent of the students said they had lied constantly.
- C . Most of the students didn't feel sorry about their lying behavior.
- D . Those students who had never lied were happy about their character.

47. What does "And then there are professions, such as lawyers and consultants, whose members seem to specialize in shaping the truth to suit clients' needs" in Paragraph 1 mean?

- A . These professions encourage their members to tell lies.
- B . The members working in these professions tell nothing but lies.
- C . Lawyers and consultants change the truth to benefit their clients.
- D . Lawyers and consultants tell the truth because their clients need the truth.

48. What is the meaning of the quotation from Sir Walter Scott "What a tangled web we weave, when first we practice to deceive"?

- A. Telling lies is the first step for a person to form a deceiving personality.
- B. After we lie the first time, we need to tell more lies to cover up the first one.
- C. If you tell lies, people around you will tell lies, too, so a web will be formed.
- D. Once you start to tell lies, your character will gradually become complicated.

49. What does the author say about white lies?

- A. Not all white lies should be avoided.
- B. Nice little lies won't hurt our trust in each other.
- C. We should give our friends the authority to tell us little white lies.
- D. We should tell white lies only when giving a friend a surprise party.

50. Which of the following best describes the author's attitude toward "nice lies" mentioned in the passage?

- A . Surprised. B . Relieved. C . Concerned. D . Accustomed.

**Passage Two**

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

As many as one in four US workers may be often angry on the job, and angry employees also are more likely to get bored, have low energy and feel trapped in their posts, according to a survey. Employees are most likely to be angered by a boss, or by a fellow employee in the workplace not being productive, or by tight deadlines or by heavy workloads, said Donald Gibson, a professor at the Yale University School of Management.

On the one hand, an unstable economic environment has produced productivity and growth; on the other, it has produced change and uncertainty, which has influenced the workplace negatively. According to Professor Gibson's survey, while a majority of employees are responding to these conditions with reports of workplace satisfaction, there remain a substantial portion who are dissatisfied, even angry at work. Obviously, anger is linked to workplace aggression, which appears to be increasing: We are weekly confronted with stories of workers taking aggressive, even violent action particularly against their bosses.

The survey found that 25 percent of those contacted said they were at least somewhat angry at work on a continuing basis. Angry employees tend to have less energy and interest in the job, and tend also to be bored. And angry employees tend to feel trapped in the job. The study did not discuss what percentage of angry workers are likely to use violence. It did find that they feel less loyal (忠诚的) to the employer. There have been a number of workplace shootings in the United States over the years, which is really worrisome.

51. According to Professor Gibson, employees may get angry if \_\_\_\_\_.

- A . the boss is less loyal to them
- B . the boss is violent towards them
- C . other employees take aggressive actions
- D . other employees haven't done much work

52. What does the word "unstable" in Paragraph 2 probably mean?

- A . incredible
- B . insecure
- C . indispensable
- D . invisible

53. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a cause for anger?

- A . Employees get very bored.
- B . There is great working pressure.
- C . There is change and uncertainty.
- D . Employees get stuck in their work.

54. What can be inferred from the passage?

- A . Angry workers are more likely to lose their jobs than others.
- B . The relation between employees and employers is the primary reason for anger.
- C . Economic environment might be the root cause for anger at work.
- D . A considerable number of angry workers develop their dissatisfaction into anger.

55. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?

- A . Causes for Angry Workers.
- B . Frequent Anger in US Workplace.
- C . Increasing Violence of Angry Workers.
- D . Conflicts between Employers and Employees.

**Passage Three**

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage.

Manners evolved differently in different cultures. In earlier times there was a tendency for manners to

In the 20th and 21st centuries, manners have gradually become more relaxed and informal. The hosting of dinners and other social gatherings are no longer the exclusive privilege of the wealthy elite (精英), and private clubs are being gradually replaced by more open meeting places. So the manners of the salon (沙龙) are gradually combining with the manners of the pub. Clothing is a good indication of the changes in manners, as can be seen in the following examples.

A comparable development for females is the wearing of jeans. Many females now wear jeans on a daily basis, either at home or at work. Some see this as a symbolic declaration that they are now modern women, not girls or ladies. Some girls, like boys, wear baseball caps both indoors and outdoors.

56. What does the passage mainly talk about?

57. In the 20th and 21st centuries, \_\_\_\_\_.

58. According to the passage, “the manners of the salon” in paragraph 2 most likely refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

59. According to the passage, nowadays wearing a hat indoors can actually be viewed as \_\_\_\_\_.

60. According to the author, today wearing hats indoors, and wearing jeans at work mainly indicate that \_\_\_\_\_.

- ## Section A

61. On a typical modern-day campus, where every building and most outdoor common areas offer wireless Internet access, one student takes her laptop everywhere.

63. You will learn to get by on very little sleep, meet fascinating people, and pursue new passions.

**Direction :** *Translate the Chinese in the following sentences into English.*

65. When Jack \_\_\_\_\_ (被授予一等奖一万美元奖金), he said he didn't know there was a prize.

## Part V Writing (15%)

## Why should we attend to addiction to the Internet?