**桂林电子科技大学2020-2021年上学期大学英语期末考试试卷A卷**

**Part I Listening Comprehension** (25 points, 1 point each)

# Section A

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the* ***Answer Sheet*** *with a single line through the centre.*

1. A) Only true friendship can last long.
   1. Letter writing is going out of style.
   2. She keeps in regular touch with her classmates.
   3. She has lost contact with most of her old friends.
2. A) A painter. B) A mechanic. C) A porter. D) A carpenter.
3. A) Look for a place near her office. B) Find a new job down the street.C) Make inquiries elsewhere. D) Rent the $600 apartment.
4. A) He prefers to wear jeans with a larger waist.
5. He has been extremely busy recently.
6. He has gained some weight lately.
7. He enjoyed going shopping with Jane yesterday.
8. A) The woman possesses a natural talent for art.
9. Women have a better artistic taste than men.
10. He isn’t good at abstract thinking.
11. He doesn’t like abstract paintings.
12. A) She couldn’t have left her notebook in the library.
13. She may have put her notebook amid the journals.
14. She should have made careful notes while doing reading.
15. She shouldn’t have read his notes without his knowing it.
16. A) She wants to get some sleep. B) She needs time to write a paper.C) She has a literature class to attend. D) She is troubled by her sleep problem.
17. A) He is confident he will get the job.
18. His chance of getting the job is slim.
19. It isn’t easy to find a qualified sales manager.
20. The interview didn’t go as well as he expected

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

1. A) She is an American citizen.
2. She is a Canadian who lives in America.
3. She is an Italian who works in America.
4. She is a Canadian who is travelling in America.
5. A) To the department store. B) To the police station.C) To the bank. D) To the immigration Office.
6. A) When she was looking around in the store.
7. When she was trying the dress on.
8. When she was paying.
9. When she was driving back home.

# Questions 12 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

1. A) Buy a tractor. B) Fix a house.C) See a piece of property. D) Sing a business contract.
2. A) It is only forty miles form where they live.
3. It is a small one with a two-bedroom house.
4. It was bought at a price lower than expected.
5. It has a large garden with fresh vegetables.
6. A) Growing potatoes will involve less labor.
7. Its soil may not be very suitable for corn.
8. It may not be big enough for raising corn.
9. Raising potatoes will be more profitable.
10. A) Finances. B) Equipment. C) Labor. D) Profits.

# Section B

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on the* ***Answer Sheet*** *with a single line through the center.*

# Passage One**Questions 16 to 18 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

1. A) They are ill. B) They suffer from serious illness.C) They want to be healthier. D) They don’t want to get cancer.
2. A) The foods we eat. B) The milk we drink.

C) Vitamin pills. D) The government.

1. A) It causes skin disease.
2. It causes some kinds of cancer.
3. It is bad for people’s joints of arms and legs.
4. It is bad for people’s blood.

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

1. A) France. B) England. C) America. D) Germany.
2. A) She had a lamp in her room.
3. She worked under the lamp.
4. She made rounds with a lamp to see the soldiers at night.
5. She gave small lamps to the wounded soldiers.21. A) 70. B) 80. C) 90. D) 100.

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

1. A) To introduce the chief of the city’s police force.
2. To comment on a talk by a distinguished guest.
3. To address the issue of community security.
4. To explain the functions of the city council.
5. A) He has distinguished himself in city management.
6. He is head of the International Police Force.
7. He completed his higher education abroad.
8. He holds a master’s degree in criminology.
9. A) To coordinate work among police departments.
10. To get police officers closer to the local people.
11. To help the residents in times of emergency.
12. To enable the police to take prompt action.
13. A) Popular. B) Discouraging. C) Effective. D) Controversial.

**Part II Vocabulary** (10 points, 0.5 point each)

**Directions:** *There are 20 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the* ***Answer Sheet*** *with a single line through the centre.*

1. He is late again today. I’ll that he will not be late tomorrow.
   1. refer to it B) look to him C) see to it D) turn to it
2. After failing the exams three times, Jack realized that he’d never in English.
   1. see to it B) attain it C) catch it D) make it
3. After so many years, he still the hope that his lost son would return one day.A) clang to B) clung to C) inclined to D) subjected to
4. He is very much to the cause of language teaching.
   1. communicated B) committed C) consistent D) committing
5. Autism is a series of disorders that can from mild to severe.
   1. absorb B) range C) encounter D) match
6. Rich as they were in forms, the speaker’s seemed unrelated to his speech.
   1. signs B) gestures C) symptoms D) symbol
7. The public has appealed to the government to find a to the problem of pollution.A) result B) response C) settlement D) solution
8. with the boy’s true love for her, the girl decided to entrust her life to him.
   1. Acquired B) Imposed C) Infected D) Diagnosed
9. The to ensure a bright future for myself pushed me to study harder.
   1. crisis B) thrust C) pressure D) approach
10. According to the instructions we received, we cannot accept photocopies, but need the .
    1. source B) resources C) origin D) original
11. Our from London to Paris is by way of Dover and Calais.
    1. route B) way C) road D) routine
12. Mary has a bad cold and a throat.
    1. sore B) painful C) tender D) sour
13. When crossing a busy street, we should be very of the speeding cars.
    1. ignorant B) cautious C) capable D) alert
14. Man is controlled by his as well as by his reason.
    1. instinct B) distinct C) institution D) impulse
15. Have on him, he is only a boy.
    1. care B) mercy C) pity D) attention
16. When you buy the spare parts for your car, try to get the ones from the authorized dealer.
    1. generous B) genuine C) genius D) gentle
17. The committee will suggest ways to historically important buildings in the downtown area.
    1. preserve B) reserve C) deserve D) observe
18. They have always regarded a man of and fairness as a reliable friend.
    1. robustness B) temperament C) integrity D) compactness
19. Over a third of the population was estimated to have no to the health service.
    1. access B) commitment C) opportunity D) reward
20. Good habits of living have proved to be of much to our health.
    1. barrier B) benefit C) immunity D) commitment

**Part III Reading in Depth** (30 points, 2 points each)

**Directions:** *Read the following 3 passages and choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on the* ***Answer Sheet*** *with a single line through the center.*

# Passage One**Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage:**

Harvest Festival is one of the oldest known festivals. In the UK it is traditionally held on or near the Sunday of the Harvest Moon. This moon is the full moon around the time of the Autumn Equinox in September. Unlike the USA and Canada, the UK does not have a national holiday for Harvest Festival.

The celebration of Harvest in Britain dates back to pre-Christian times when the success of the crop governed the lives of the people. Saxon farmers offered the first cut*sheaf*（ 捆 ）of corn to one of their gods of fertility, in order to safeguard a good harvestthe following year. The last sheaf was thought to contain the Spirit of the Corn, and its cutting was usually accompanied by the ritual sacrifice of an animal — often a hare caught hiding in the corn. Later, a model hare made from straw was used to represent the continuity of the Spirit. This practice eventually led to the making of plaited “corn dollies”, symbolizing the goddess of the grain. These were hung from the *rafters*（ 椽 ）in farmhouses until the next year. When the harvest was in, a celebratory supper was held to which the whole community was invited.

These traditions continued after Christianity arrived in Britain, sometimes in a slightly different form, and there were ceremonies and rituals at the beginning as well as the end of the harvest and church bells were rung on every day of the harvest. A corn dolly was made from the last sheaf of corn harvested — a figure made of plaited straw, which was held aloft and carried with great ceremony to the celebrations — and it often had a place of honor at the banquet table, and was kept until the following spring. The horse bringing the last cart load was decorated with garlands of flowers and colorful ribbons. A magnificent harvest feast was held at the farmer’s house and games played to celebrate the end of the harvest.

The tradition of celebrating Harvest Festival in churches began in 1843, when the Reverend Robert Hawker invited parishioners to a special thanksgiving service at his church at Morwenstow in Cornwall. This led to the custom of decorating churches with home-grown produce for the Harvest Festival service.

The traditional ways of celebrating the harvest still survive today in rural communities. Nowadays, children also take gifts of fruit and vegetables to church and present them during the harvest service whilst the harvest hymn “We plough the fields and scatter the good seed on the land, But it is fed and watered by God’s almighty hand” is sung. After the service, these gifts are distributed to the elderly and needy of the community.

Many schools also have a Harvest Festival assembly and the gifts of fruit and vegetables are distributed in the local community.

1. From the first paragraph, we know that Harvest Festival is .
   1. the only oldest holiday B) a national holidayC) a traditional holiday D) a Saturday-celebrated holiday
2. Originally, the last sheaf accompanied by the ritual sacrifice of an animal was offered to .
   1. the god of fertility B) the Spirit of the CornC) the goddess of the grain D) the hares hidden in straws
3. When the harvest was in, who were invited to the celebratory supper?
   1. The whole community. B) Saxon farmers.C) Parishioners. D) School children.
4. The celebration of Harvest Festival in churches began in 1843 at .
   1. Saxon B) Canada C) Reverend D) Morwenstow
5. People celebrated the harvest in traditional ways today .
   1. in rural communities B) at Morwenstow in Cornwall
      1. on the farm land D) at the farmer’s house

# Passage Two**Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage:**

American society is not *nap* ( 午 睡 ) friendly. In fact, says David Dinges, a sleepspecialist at the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine, “There’s even a prohibition against admitting we need sleep”. Nobody wants to be caught napping or found asleep at work. To quote a proverb: “Some sleep five hours, nature requires seven, laziness nine and wickedness eleven.” Wrong. The way not to fall asleep at work is to take naps when you need them. “We have to totally change our attitude toward napping”, says Dr. William Dement of Stanford University, the godfather of sleep research. 

Last year a national commission led by Dement identified an “American sleep debt” which one member said was as important as the national debt. The commission was concerned about the dangers of sleepiness: people causing industrial accidents or falling asleep while driving. This may be why we have a new sleep policy in the White House.

According to recent reports, president Clinton is trying to take a half hour *snooze* ( 打 瞌睡) every afternoon. 

About 60 percent of American adults nap when given the opportunity. We seem to have “a mid-afternoon quiet phase” also called “a secondary sleep gate”. Sleeping 15 minutes to two hours in the early afternoon can reduce stress and make us refreshed. Clearly, we were born to nap. 

We Superstars of Snooze don’t nap to replace lost shut eye or to prepare for a night shift. Rather, we “snack” on sleep, whenever, wherever and at whatever time we feel like it. I myself have napped in buses, cars, planes and on boats; on floors and beds; and in libraries, offices and museums.

1. It is commonly accepted in American society that too much sleep is .
   1. unreasonable B) criminal C) harmful D) costly
2. The research done by the Dement commission shows that Americans .
   1. don’t like to take naps
   2. are terribly worried about their national debt
   3. sleep less than is good for them
   4. have caused many industrial and traffic accidents
3. The purpose of this article is to .
   1. warn us of the wickedness of napping
   2. explain the danger of sleepiness
   3. discuss the side effects of napping
   4. convince the reader of the necessity of napping
4. The “American sleep debt” (Line 1, Para. 2) is the result of .
   1. the traditional misconception the Americans have about sleep
   2. the new sleep policy of the Clinton Administration
   3. the rapid development of American industry
   4. the Americans’ worry about the danger of sleepiness
5. The second sentence of the last paragraph tells us that it is .
   1. preferable to have a sound sleep before a night shift
   2. good practice to eat something light before we go to bed
   3. essential to make up for lost sleep
   4. natural to take a nap whenever we feel the need for it

# Passage Three**Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage:**The fridge is considered a necessity. It has been so since the 1960s when packaged

food first appeared with the label: “store in the refrigerator.”

In my fridgeless fifties childhood, I was fed well and healthily. The milkman came daily, the grocer, the *butcher*( 肉 商 ), the baker, and the ice-cream man delivered two orthree times a week. The Sunday meat would last until Wednesday and *surplus* ( 剩 余 )bread and milk became all kinds of cakes. Nothing was wasted, and we were never troubled by rotten food. Thirty years on food deliveries have ceased, fresh vegetables are almost unobtainable in the country.

The invention of the fridge contributed comparatively little to the art of food preservation. A vast way of well-tried techniques already existed—natural cooling, drying, smoking, salting, sugaring, bottling... What refrigeration did promote wasmarketing—marketing hardware and electricity, marketing soft drinks, marketing deadbodies of animals around the globe in search of a good price. Consequently, most of the world’s fridges are to be found, not in the tropics where they might prove useful, but in the wealthy countries with mild temperatures where they are climatically almost unnecessary. Every winter, millions of fridges hum away continuously, and at vast expense, busily maintaining an artificially-cooled space inside an artificially heatedhouse—while outside, nature provides the desired temperature free of charge.

The fridge’s effect upon the environment has been evident, while its contribution to human happiness has been insignificant. If you don’t believe me, try it yourself, invest ina food cabinet and turn off your fridge next winter. You may miss the *hamburgers* ( 汉 堡包), but at least you’ll get rid of that terrible hum.

1. The statement “In my fridgeless fifties childhood, I was fed well and healthily.”(Line 1, Para. 2) suggests that .
   1. the author was well-fed and healthy even without a fridge in his fifties
   2. the author was not accustomed to use fridges even in his fifties
   3. there was no fridge in the author’s home in the 1950s
   4. the fridge was in its early stage of development in the 1950s
2. Why does the author say that nothing was wasted before the invention of fridges?
   1. People would not buy more food than was necessary.
   2. Food was delivered to people two or three times a week.
   3. Food was sold fresh and did not get rotten easily.
   4. People had effective ways to preserve their food.
3. Who benefited the least from fridges according to the author?
   1. Inventors. B) Consumers.C) Manufacturers. D) Travelling salesmen.
4. Which of the following phrases in the third paragraph indicates the fridge’s negative effect on the environment?
   1. “Hum away continuously”. B) “Climatically almost unnecessary”.
      1. “Artificially cooled space”. D) “With mild temperatures”.
5. What is the author’s overall attitude toward fridges?
   1. Neutral. B) Critical. C) Objective. D) Compromising.

**Part IV Cloze** (10 points, 0.5point each)

***Directions:*** *There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on the* ***Answer Sheet*** *with a single line through the centre.*

A language is a signaling system which operates with symbolic *vocal sounds* (语声) and which is used by a group of people for the purpose of communication.

Let’s look at this (61) in more detail because it is language, more than anything else, (62) distinguishes man from the rest of the (63) world.

Other animals, it is true, communicate with one another by (64) of cries: for example, many birds utter (65) calls at the approach of danger; monkeys utter (66) cries, such as expressions of anger, fear and pleasure. (67) these various means of communication differ in important ways (68) human language. For instance, animals’ cries do not (69) thoughts and feelings clearly. This means, basically, that they lack structure. They lack the kind of structure that (70) us to divide a human utterance into (71) .

We can change an utterance by (72) one word in it with (73) : a good illustration of this is a soldier who can say, e.g., “tanks approaching from the north”, (74) who can change one word and say “aircraft approaching from the north” or “tanks approaching from the west”; but a bird has a single alarm cry, (75) means “danger!”

This is why the number of (76) that an animal can make is very limited: the great *tit* ( 山 雀 ) is a case (77) point. It has about twenty different calls, (78) in

human language the number of possible utterances is (79) . It also explains why animal cries are very (80) in meaning.

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| 61. A) classification | B) definition | C) function | D) perception |
| 62. A) that | B) it | C) as | D) what |
| 63. A) native | B) human | C) physical | D) animal |
| 64. A) ways | B) means | C) methods | D) approaches |
| 65. A) mating | B) exciting | C) warning | D) boring |
| 66. A) identical | B) similar | C) different | D) unfamiliar |
| 67. A) But | B) Therefore | C) Afterwards | D) Furthermore |
| 68. A) about | B) with | C) from | D) in |
| 69. A) infer | B) explain | C) interpret | D) express |
| 70. A) encourages | B) enables | C) enforces | D) ensures |
| 71. A) speeches | B) sounds | C) words | D) voices |
| 72. A) replacing | B) spelling | C) pronouncing | D) saying |
| 73. A) ours | B) theirs | C) another | D) others |
| 74. A) so | B) and | C) but | D) or |
| 75. A) this | B) that | C) which | D) it |
| 76. A) signs | B) gestures | C) signals | D) marks |
| 77. A) in | B) at | C) of | D) for |
| 78. A) whereas | B) since | C) anyhow | D) somehow |
| 79. A) boundless | B) changeable | C) limitless | D) ceaseless |
| 80. A) ordinary | B) alike | C) common | D) general |

**Part V Translation** (10 points, 2 points each)

**Direction:** *Complete the sentences on the Answer Sheet by translating into English the Chinese given in brackets.*

1. This is an important meeting, （请务必不要迟到）.
2. He promised to help us to buy the house, （但有点勉强）.
3. We can reap a lot from the rewarding experience of （与以英语为母语的人交谈）.
4. （面对个人压力时）, you should stand firmly for your belief that you will reach your ultimate goal.
5. The media sometimes send mixed messages, （但大多数人相信亲眼所见胜于耳闻）.**Part VI Writing** (15 points)

**Direction:** *For this part you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic* **The Internet**. *You should write no less than 120 words and base your composition on the outline below:*

* 1. 有人认为网络可以让学习、工作更有效率
  2. 还有人认为网络让青少年沉迷，进而影响学习
  3. 你对于网络的看法