2021级本科生2021-2022学年第二学期 《基础英语Ⅱ/ABC》课程期末考试试卷

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**Part** **I** **Translation** **(20** **points)**

**Directions:** *Please* *translate* *the* *following* *paragraph* *into* *English.* *For* *this* *part,* *your* *answer* *should* *be* *written* ***on*** ***the*** ***Answer*** ***Sheet****.*

如今， 几乎人手一部手机。这项了不起的发明使人们无论在白天或是 夜晚的任何时间， 都可以与他人保持联络。然而， 手机也有其缺点。或许 最显而易见的就是人们在乘坐公共交通工具时， 对着手机大声讲话， 却完 全没意识到自己打扰到了其他乘客。实际上， 除了惹人厌外， 他们也承担 了不必要的风险， 因为他们总会谈及一些私人话题， 却不知道谈话会被谁 听到。此外， 还有一些手机的主人自以为他们选择的音乐很好听， 殊不知， 周围的人只希望他们能够把音量调低或者干脆关掉。

**Part** **II** **Reading** **Comprehension** **(40** **points,** **2** **points** **each)**

**Directions:** *There* *are* *four* *passages* *in* *this* *part.* *Each* *passage* *is* *followed* *by* *some* *questions* *or* *unfinished* *statements.* *You* *should* *decide* *on* *the* *best* *choice* *and* *mark* *the* *corresponding* *letter* ***on*** ***the*** ***Answer*** ***Sheet*** *with* *a* *single* *line* *through* *the* *center.*

**Passage** **1**

Worldwide, 40 million new passenger cars are built every year. A recent survey estimates that the number of cars will triple over the next 20 years. Most of this growth will take place in China. In comparison, the United States has been completely transformed by cars.

Cars did not become necessities for families in the United States until after World War II. Prior to that time, cars were seen mainly as toys for the rich. By the end of the war, however, people were tired of saving their money. They were ready to have some fun. Unlike Europe and Japan, whose industries had been wiped out by World War II, factories in the United States could quickly be changed from production of wartime items to mass production of such luxury items as cars.

As cars grew in popularity in the United States, there were also changes in

lifestyle. Farmers who were once isolated from society by rural life now took weekend trips into the city. Also, workers in the cities no longer needed to live in inner-city housing in order to keep their jobs at nearby factories. Those who made enough money moved out of the cities and into the suburbs. Now that each family had its own car, going to work from the suburbs became a common practice.

Cars not only changed the way people lived, but also changed the way they thought. Traditionally, because young people spent most of their time outside school in and around the home, the strongest role models for teenagers were their parents. However, once they had access to their own cars, teens began spending more time out with friends. Therefore, they became less likely to follow the behavior of their parents and more likely to follow their friends.

One thing producerS paid little attention to, however, waS Safety. It waSn’t until the mid- 1960s that consumers began to demand that all car companies include at least a few common safety features in new cars. These new standards eventually led to safety features such as seat belts, air bags, anti-lock brakes, and automatic door locks.

1. What is the main idea of the passage?

A. Cars were originally made to meet the military demand.

B. The US has the most advanced car industry.

C. AmericanS’ liveS have been totally changed by cars.

D. There is still a large demand for cars in the US.

2. According to the passage, the mass production of cars arose in the US after World War II because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. people wanted to enjoy their life

B. many car factories were set up

C. car exports were profitable

D. more workers moved into the suburbs

3. According to the passage, what was the greatest benefit of cars to American life?

A. They provided people with more freedom to travel.

B. They enabled people to make more money.

C. They led to the development of drive-in movies.

D. They allowed teenagers to spend more time with their parents.

4. The main point of Para. 4 is that cars \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. caused families to grow closer

B. changed the thoughts of teenagers

C. changed the lives of adults

D. made everyday life easy and fun

5. What contributed to the inclusion of safety features in new cars?

A. The consumers’ demand.

B. The regulations by the government.

C. The standards by the car industry.

D. The car accidents.

**Passage** **2**

Since the outbreak of the novel coronavirus, we are all fed up with the lazy couch lives and have begun to realize the importance of staying healthy no matter what your age. Leading a **sedentary** **lifestyle** is very easy but it can cause so much more harm than you can imagine to your health. And as we age it is more important for us to stay physically active as the older we get the more risk of developing lifetime health problems. Doing prolonged exercise than just sitting on your couch is all it takes to help boost your brain. And there are several studies that have come out in support of this that exercise actually helps in keeping your brain active and prevents it from aging.

We all are aware that we need to eat healthy and exercise in order to remain fit. But as we age we need to do much more than just this. Certain research from the University of Georgia says that physical activity can actually help protect our cognitive abilities. And for this, we don’t really have to do intense exercise. The research isn’t saying that if you get older, you need to start preparing for running a marathon. It says that the moving activity in your environment is enough for your brain’s health and this will help you be independent as you age.

A certain study published in a sports magazine talks about how they followed 15 adults and were tracking their physical activity as well as measuring their fitness. The participants of this study were made to perform this that were designed to measure their cognitive functioning. They were even made to wear a device that would measure the intensity of their physical activity, the number of steps they have taken, and the distance that they have covered. This research also talks about how they assess fitness through a six-minute test of walking. We have always been told to exercise for it is good for our body but we have never really been explained about its actual impact on the age of a brain.

6. According to the passage, how does the outbreak of the novel coronavirus

affect people’s daily life?

A. People become more lonely.

B. People are less physically active.

C. People have more mental problems.

D. People are fed up with work.

7. Which of the following is a typical “ **sedentary** **lifestyle**” (Line 3, Para. 1)?

A. Eating a balanced diet.

B. Working under great pressure.

C. Sitting all day watching TV.

D. Taking a lot of physical exercise.

8. What can we learn from the research of the University of Georgia?

A. Intense exercise helps maintain our mental activity.

B. Physical exercise does good to our brain functioning.

C. Staying active reduces our chances of having illnesses.

D. A healthy diet and exercise keep us physically fit.

9. Which of the following is **TRUE** about the study published in a sports

magazine?

A. It explains how exercise helps with our sleep.

B. Its purpose is to prove exercise is good for our body.

C. It meaSureS the participantS’ cognitive and phySical functioning.

D. It takeS 15 minuteS to meaSure the participantS’ phySical performance.

10. Which of the following might be the best title of the passage?

A. *Healthy* *Food* *Isn’t* *Enough*

B. *Exercise* *Improves* *Brain* *Fitness*

C. *Proper* *Diet* *Builds* *up* *Mental* *Health*

D. *A* *Fitness* *Routine* *Protects* *Physical* *Health*

**Passage** **3**

In the early 1900s, American scientists in the burgeoning (发展迅速的) field of animal psychology had a grand plan: Bring raccoons, a plentiful North American mammal known for its cleverness, into the lab for experiments on animal intelligence. They quickly gave up when the dexterous (敏捷的) animals with primate-like paws kept breaking out of their cages. The scientists essentially said, “We’re **throwing** **up** **our** **hands** and going back to rats and pigeons,” chuckles Sarah Benson-Amram, a behavioral ecologist at the UniverSity of BritiSh Columbia. That’S why, She SayS, “we’re now only Scratching the Surface of raccoon cognition.”

She and her colleagues have performed various experiments in which they present wild and captive raccoons with demanding tasks, such as learning to push multiple levers to receive a treat. In almost every instance, the animals have defied the team’S expectationS—often by coming up with a solution that the ScientiStS hadn’t even imagined.

Though raccoons are beloved online pop icons to many, others consider

the animalS nuiSanceS, eSpecially when they’re rummaging through the garbage.

Benson-Amram and colleagues recently launched a research project, in which they’ll place 30 GPS collarS on raccoonS and 10 collarS on coyoteS throughout Vancouver to study how the animals adapt to and use urban environments. The team will also deploy remote cameras throughout the city to

observe the creatures and how they interact with people. The final goal, she says, is to “hopefully lead to a greater co-existence between humans and wildlife.”

Beyond their intelligence, raccoons possess many qualities suited to city life, from their nocturnal (夜间活动的) nature, which helps them avoid run-ins with people, to their wide-ranging diet. For instance, they’ll eat pretty much anything, from fruit to insects to frogs to junk food.

Raccoons also have sensitive five-fingered paws for grasping and feeling things, such as slippery aquatic prey. Possibly for that reason, raccoons are especially numerous in temperate cities built around rivers, such as Toronto, Vancouver, and Chicago, MacDonald says. Those flexible paws also give them a unique edge in exploiting the human environment, whether it’s wiggling into the backseat of a car or climbing a skyscraper.

11. In Para. 1, the expression “**throwing** **up** **our** **hands**” is closest in meaning to

nfidence B. feeling discouraged

C. making up our mind D. making us vomit

12. Raccoons surprised Sarah and her colleagues in the experiments because

lot ofjunk food

B. they performed very difficult tasks

C. they came up with very creative solutions

D. they learned to push multiple levers quickly

13. What is the image of raccoons in the virtual world?

A. They are annoying.

B. They are troubleshooters.

C. They are very dirty.

D. They are cute and lovable.

14. What is the ultimate purpose of the research project launched by Sarah and

her colleagues?

A. To trace the animals in the urban environment.

B. To study the living habits of raccoons and coyotes.

C. To make wild animals and people coexist better.

D. To observe interactions between wildlife and people.

15. All the following make raccoons adaptable to urban life **EXCEPT**

A\_ image B. their dietary habits

C. their sensitive paws D. their intelligence

**Passage** **4**

Once college freshmen start their first year on campus, a lot of academic

and social activities may take the place of those volunteer hours. There may be some benefits to community service that you haven’t yet considered when drawing up those schedules. You’ll not only be making your communities better, but you may be doing yourself a favor as well.

If you’re able to fit the time in, even if it’s alongside a part-time, paying campus job, it could be worth your while to pursue a volunteer position. Employers like seeing that you volunteer your time, and are able to manage your time well enough. Volunteerism also suggests that you’re a team player, a quality many employers will look for in potential hires. Volunteer experience may also boost your financial aid package. There are a great deal of scholarships and grants that list community service as a prerequisite, so if you dedicate some time each week to volunteer work, you could be giving your financial aid profile a boost as well.

Volunteer positions are a great way to meet people. Interested in education? Try volunteer tutoring. The program coordinators may point you to job opportunities you may not have heard about otherwise. Those contacts you make in these kinds of positions will be invaluable, and could be a good source for you long after you find a job. Aside from a professional network, volunteerism can also help you build your social network. You’ll not only be able to find like-minded people who share your interests, but people from different walks of life as you, as well.

Volunteering can also help you build on your existing skill sets. If you’re relatively shy and want to become more outgoing, find a position that will build up your communication skills. If you’re not sure about a particular field of study or have interests in several potential majors, try volunteer positions related to those areas. Even if you do something completely different with your life, you’ll now be able to enhance experience in a variety of different fields. If you’re not a good organizer or always procrastinate, try a volunteer job that involves some responsibility. You’ll be surprised how you’ll improve in those

areas.

16. According to the passage, what keeps freshmen from volunteering?

A. A quite tight schedule.

B. The lack of determination.

C. Their reluctance to give back to the society.

D. Their ignorance of the benefits of volunteerism.

17. According to the passage, why could volunteer work give one an advantage

in job application?

A. Because it shows his great potential.

B. Because it suggests that he can manage his time well.

C. Because it fosters his leadership.

D. Because it boosts his financial aid profile.

18. According to the passage, the people you meet during volunteering may

 after your graduation

B. tutor you in job application

C. invest in your own company

D. introduce you to job openings

19. Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned as a benefit of volunteering?

A. Guaranteeing a part-time job.

B. Impressing employers.

C. Helping to build a network.

D. Enhancing skill sets.

20. What,s the main idea of the passage?

A. Community service makes our communities better.

B. Freshmen should meet more people.

C. Volunteering is quite beneficial.

D. A volunteer job helps freshmen combat procrastination.

**Part** **m** **Grammar** **and** **Vocabulary** **(10** **points,** **1** **point** **each)**

**Directions:** *There* *are* *10* *incomplete* *sentences* *in* *this* *part.* *For* *each* *sentence* *there* *are* *four* *choices* *marked* *A.,* *B.,* *C.* *and* *D.* *Choose* *the* *one* *that* *best* *completes* *the* *sentence.* *Then* *mark* *the* *corresponding* *letter* ***on*** ***the*** ***Answer*** ***Sheet*** *with* *a* *single* *line* *through* *the* *center.*

21. Jack demands that Victor the mission.

\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. take off B. takes off C. call off D. calls off

22. \_\_\_\_\_\_ conflict among city-states caused the eventual decline of Greek

civilization.

A. Conclusive B. Continual C. Content D. Contrary

23. \_\_\_\_\_\_ his return from Japan, Prof. Li went directly to his laboratory and

started working with his colleagues.

A. Upon B. At C. Within D. Over

24. \_\_\_\_\_\_ it or not, his discovery has created a stir in scientific circles .

A. Believe B. To believe C. Believing D. Believed

25. \_\_\_\_\_\_ of the burden of ice, the balloon climbed up and drifted to the South.

A. To be free B. To free C. Freeing D. Freed

26. \_\_\_\_\_\_ the advances of science, the discomforts of old age will no doubt always be with us.

A. As for B. Despite C. Except D. Besides

27. A completely new situation will \_\_\_\_\_\_ when the examination system comes into existence.

A. rise B. arise C. raise D. arouse

28. A friendship may be , casual, situational or deep and lasting.

A. identical B. original C. superficial D. dense

29. A good teacher must know how to \_\_\_\_\_\_ his ideas.

A. convey B. conceal C. consult D. confront

30. According to the weather forecast, which is usually , it will snow this afternoon.

A. accurate B. profitable C. exact D. prospective

**Part** **IV** **Cloze** **(30** **points,** **1.5** **points** **each)**

**Directions*:*** *There* *are* *20* *blanks* *in* *thefollowing* *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* *center.*

**Social** **Phobia?** **Find** **Out** **How** **to** **Be** **Transformed** **into** **a** **Social** **Butterfly**

Most people would probably describe themselves as being social. It,S a natural reaction and human need to seek out the \_\_\_31\_\_\_ of others. However, such interaction between individuals does not come \_\_\_32\_\_\_ to everyone. For some, social settings can invoke trepidation (惊恐), making \_\_\_33\_\_\_ difficult to communicate. Imagine being so uncomfortable ；avoidance of relationships and isolation become the source of finding tranquility (安静).

These feelings have come to be known as social anxiety disorder. According to a survey \_\_\_34\_\_\_ by the National Institute of Mental Health, 5.3 million Americans are \_\_\_35\_\_\_ by social anxiety each year. Britain, Australia, Brazil and South Korea since 1999 have reported an increase of those \_\_\_36\_\_\_ from social phobia, indicating that is a \_\_\_37\_\_\_ problem.

What are some \_\_\_38\_\_\_ that help pinpoint whether or not a person is afflicted by social anxiety disorder? \_\_\_39\_\_\_, sufferers experience the feeling that others are scrutinizing (审视) and judging them. They become overly self-conscious, believing they could deliberately humiliate or \_\_\_40\_\_\_ themselves by their own actions. Some symptoms that can be seen from a \_\_\_41\_\_\_ standpoint would be blushing, trembling, nausea and sweating. Individuals may also stammer in \_\_\_42\_\_\_, which can occur when strong emotions cause a person to speak with involuntary hesitations and repetition.

A social phobic may also attempt to self-medicate, which means he or she may \_\_\_43\_\_\_ alcohol or other drugs to help lessen fears or discomfort \_\_\_44\_\_\_ social activities. A study finding showed one-fifth of those being

treated for social anxiety disorder were also alcohol \_\_\_45\_\_\_.

What can be done to help those suffering from social anxiety? Usually, people tend to \_\_\_46\_\_\_ away from treatment until after they have developed substance abuse disorders and even clinical depression. \_\_\_47\_\_\_, early diagnosis and treatment are definitely solutions in bringing about a \_\_\_48\_\_\_ in thinking patterns, overcoming of fears, and the avoidance of unpleasant complications. If you or someone that you know is affected by social anxiety disorder, do not lose \_\_\_49\_\_\_. Be assured there is help and do seek out the care and analysis that will transform you \_\_\_50\_\_\_ a social butterfly.

31. A. approval

32. A. frequently

33. A. it

34. A. supposed

35. A. affected

36. A. escaping

37. A. genetic

38. A. methods

39. A. Internally

40. A. occupy

41. A. psychic

42. A. reaction

43. A. turn to

44. A. with

45. A. tolerant

46. A. shy

47. A. Rather

48. A. focus

49. A. touch

50. A. into

B. company

B. particularly

B. this

B. ordered

B. supported

B. suffering

B. complex

B. principles

B. Unfortunately

B. embarrass

B. mental

B. reflection

B. stick to

B. during

B. reliable

B. put

B. While

B. form

B. control

B. as

C. judgement

C. possibly

C. what

C. conducted

C. harnessed

C. excusing

C. basic

C. signs

C. Intimately

C. indulge

C. sensible

C. speech

C. do with

C. for

C. ignorant

C. leap

C. Therefore

C. change

C. mind

C. through

D. advice

D. effortlessly

D. that

D. committed

D. infected

D. recovering

D. global

D. channels

D. Undoubtedly

D. deny

D. physical

D. action

D. go with

D. to

D. dependent

D. work

D. However

D. signal

D. hope

D. with