

中山大学《大学英语》2018-2019 学年第一 学期期末试卷 A 卷

年级：一 专业：英语 层次： 姓名： 学号：_____

I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Total

Final Test of Comprehensive English II

(Paper A)

I. Language Structures (1*20=20 points)

Directions: Choose the item that best completes each of the following sentences.

1. ____the dog! It is dangerous to run along a dog.
A. Head B. Mind
C. Look D. Remind
2. It was such a bad film that we left halfway____.
A. through B. off
C. thorough D. out
3. 2 weeks isn't bad. We ____ourselves lucky. Let's just enjoy it.
A. will count B. should regard
C. will regard D. should count
4. --____me to your sister, Jennet!
--Yes, I will.
A. Memorize B. To remember
C. Love D. Remember
5. You're ____my leg, aren't you?
A. kidding B. putting

C. pulling D. joking

6. In Beijing I speak *Putonghua*, ____ in Shanghai I speak the local dialect.

- A. whereas B. where
C. otherwise D. therefore

7. My interest in English grows with each passing day. ____ my difficulty in learning English.

- A. So is B. So does
C. Neither is D. Neither does

8. ____ my younger sister passes the college entrance exam two years later, she will be a proud college student like me.

*Which of the following items is **not** suitable for the blank?*

- A. If B. Unless C. Providing D. As long as

9. The residents, ____ had been damaged by the fire, were given help by the Red Cross.

- A. all of their homes B. all their homes
C. whose all homes D. all of whose homes

10. His wife is constantly finding _____ with him, which makes him very angry.

- A. errors B. shortcomings C. faults D. flaws

11. A tall man in a long overcoat, _____, hurried across from the opposite side of the street.

- A. with the collar turned up to his ears
B. with the collar turning up to his ears
C. the collar turning up to his ears
D. with the collar was turned up to his ears

12. _____ in Europe, he too might well have altered the course of world affairs.

- A. Had Shake born B. Had been born Shake
C. Had been Shake born D. Had Shake been born

13. _____ whether the driver is a good or bad person.
 A. Not until you are in the car you can tell
 B. Not until you are in the car can you tell
 C. It is not until you are in the car can you tell
 D. It is not until you are in the car you can tell
14. I prefer _____ in the suburbs _____ in the city.
 A. living...to living B. living...than living
 C. to living...to living D. to live...to live
15. The political climate today is quite different from _____ it was only one year ago.
 A. what B. that C. × D. which
16. Buying clothes and books _____ often an extremely time-consuming practice because clothes can rarely fit a person and books can interest different individuals.
 A. is B. was C. are D. were
17. Though Prof. Sue was _____ a fever, he managed to stand in the class when the bell rang.
 A. growing B. running
 C. tending D. suffering with
18. _____ the help of their group, we would not have succeeded in the investigation.
 A. Besides B. Regardless of
 C. But for D. Despite
19. I'd never have _____ a court of law if I hadn't been so desperate.
 A. sought for B. accounted for
 C. turned up D. resorted to
20. I was sleeping soundly _____ I was suddenly awakened by a loud noise.
 A. when B. while C. instantly D. the moment

II. Words & Expressions (1*25=25 points)

Directions: Choose the item that best completes each of the following sentences.

1. Beverly Hills is known for the _____ homes of film and television personalities and contains many fashionable shops
A. priceless B. luxurious
C. pleasurable D. precious
2. Though unsuccessful, steam-powered models of airplanes made by the English inventor Henson in 1847 were _____, as many later models generally followed his design.
A. encouraging B. instructive
C. promising D. victorious
3. A winter _____ technique in mammals is a slowing of the physiological processes, including reduction of body temperature.
A. continuation B. endurance
C. existence D. survival
4. In the middle of the trip, the coach (long-distance tourist bus) will stop _____ three or four hours for its passengers to get relaxed and take meals.
A. within B. every C. after D. between
5. From the mid 1980s, the Chinese government began to give top _____ to scientific and educational development.
A. preference B. primacy
C. privilege D. priority
6. The Huang He is traditionally referred to as “China Sorrow” because, throughout Chinese history, it has periodically _____ large areas by flooding.
A. depressed B. devastated
C. occupied D. overwhelmed
7. During times of economic _____ many people convert their wealth into precious stones, transportable and more easily sold.

- A. distraction B. disturbance
C. tremor D. vibration
8. In writing, you should avoid using _____ expressions; clear and straightforward ones can help the readers understand your viewpoint more easily.
A. mystifying B. puzzling
C. uncertain D. vague
9. The government is trying to _____ drug trafficking.
A. wipe off B. wipe down
C. wipe out D. wipe away
10. Your work is _____, but I'm sure you could do better.
A. enough B. sufficient
C. adequate D. appropriate
11. Competitors in the long-distance runs must _____ their speed carefully in order to avoid tiredness coming too early.
A. keep B. maintain
C. quicken D. regulate
12. A literate population is a necessity for any nation wishing to _____ modern technological growth.
A. take advantage of B. take a chance of
C. take care of D. take into account
13. The sky is bright because small particles in the air _____ sunlight.
A. direct B. guide C. scatter D. transport
14. Industrialization without proper planning may bring about _____ effects to natural environment.
A. drastic B. enormous
C. uncontrollable D. undesirable
15. The immediate results of _____ by various business enterprises.
A. famine B. hunger C. malnutrition D. thirst

16. Upon their clients' request, banks can _____ funds from one account to another within the same bank.
A. transfer B. transform C. transfuse D. transport
17. The requirements and methods of modern warfare have made swords _____ as combat weapons.
A. dispensable B. obsolete
C. unnecessary D. useless
18. Plants draw minerals and other ____ from the soil.
A. food B. nutrients
C. nutrition D. materials
19. Each Egyptian ruler was ____ with the construction of a tomb for himself more impressive and longer lasting than that of his predecessors.
A. obsessed B. desirous
C. observed D. anxious
20. In 1698, the English engineer Thomas Savery built a steam engine that used two metal containers *alternately* filled a boiler.
Which of the following can replace the italicized word?
A. by turns B. every other
C. one by one D. sequentially
21. In contemporary society, dances often provide important occasions for young people to _____.
A. entertain B. blend
C. socialize D. talk
22. It is generally believed that coffee after being ground loses its _____ flavor within about a week unless it is specially packaged.
A. individual B. only C. unequaled D. unique
23. A consumer who has been cheated or who has bought a product or been offered a service that does not perform properly has a right to seek a refund, replacement of the product, or other _____.
A. remedy B. resolution C. settlement D. treatment

24. Taoism attempts to bring the individual into perfect harmony with nature through a(n) _____ union with the Tao.
A. inexplicable B. mystical C. puzzling D. strange
25. Humans dream to have _____ natural resources to ensure the continuous development of the civilized society.
A. illegible B. irresistible
C. inexhaustible D. impracticable

III. Cloze (1*10=10 points)

Directions: The passage has 10 blanks. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D on the right side of the paper. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage.

Painting, the execution (执行) of forms and shapes on a surface by means of pigment(颜料), has been continuously practiced by humans for some 20,000 years. Together with other activities 1)_____ music or dance, painting was one of the earliest ways in which man 2)_____ to express his own personality and his understanding of an existence beyond the material world.3)_____ music and dance, however, examples of early forms of painting have survived to the present day. The modern eye can derive artistic satisfaction 4)_____ the 15,000-year-old cave murals(壁画) of Lascaux—some examples testify to the considerable powers of draftsmanship(绘图术) of these early artists. And painting, like other arts, exhibits universal qualities that 5)_____ easy for viewers of all nations and civilizations to understand and appreciate.

The major 6)_____ examples of early painting anywhere in the world are found in Western Europe and the Soviet Union. But some 5,000 years ago, the areas in which important paintings were executed 7)_____ to the eastern Mediterranean Sea and neighboring regions. Therefore, Western shared a European cultural tradition—the Middle East and Mediterranean Basin and, later, the countries of the New World.

Western painting is in general distinguished by its concentration 8)_____ the representation of the human 9)_____, whether in the heroic context of antiquity(古代) or the religious context of the early

Christian and medieval world. The Renaissance (文艺复兴) 10)_____ this tradition through a close examination of the natural world and an investigation of balance, harmony, and perspective in the visible world, linking painting to the developing sciences of anatomy (解剖学) and optics. The first real break from figurative painting came with the growth of landscape painting in the 17th and 18th centuries. The landscape and figurative traditions developed together in the 19th century in an atmosphere that was increasingly concerned with "painterly" qualities of the interaction of light and color and the expressive qualities of paint handling. In the 20th century these interests contributed to the development of a third major tradition in Western painting, abstract painting, which sought to uncover and express the true nature of paint and painting through action and form.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. as to | 6. A. extinct |
| B. such as | B. extent |
| C. for example | C. extant |
| D. for instance | D. exterior |
| 2. A. seek | 7. A. had shifted |
| B. sought | B. being shifted |
| C. seek for | C. shifting |
| D. sought for | D. shifted |
| 3. A. Dislike | 8. A. to |
| B. Unlike | B. in |
| C. Like | C. on |
| D. Since | D. for |
| 4. A. from | 9. A. figure |
| B. to | B. shape |
| C. into | C. shadow |
| D. for | D. form |
| 5. A. make | 10. A. extracted |
| B. make it | B. extended |
| C. makes | C. exterior |
| D. makes it | D. extra |

IV. Note-writing (10 points)

Direction: Write a note of invitation with the following cues.

28 June, 2005// Marin // happy / inform / alumni get-together // meet / old friend / chat / old days // incidentally / you / know / Prof. Chen / arrive / yesterday // think / his presence / meeting /more memorable// he / be reached / 62001233 // I / prompt // count / days / see / all // Beyer

V. Chinese-English Translation (3*5=15 points)

1. 尽管今天早上看起来要下雨，但结果却是一个大晴天。（turn out）
2. 昨晚我刚要睡着，急促的敲门声把我吵醒了。（hardly... when...; wake...up）
3. 不管雨下得多大，昨天你也应该来火车站接我们的。（No matter...）
4. Albert 已经超负荷工作了，怪不得他病倒了。（no wonder）
5. 我延误了给他回信，这使他如此担忧，他竟乘了直达航班 (non-stop flight)来看我。（delay n.）

VI. Reading Comprehension (1*20=20 points)

Questions 1-5 are based on the following passage.

There are psychologists who believe that the Parent is a large collection of “recordings” that is stored in person’s brain. These recordings were made during the first years of the person’s life. They are quite complete, and they contain a record of everything the little person heard or saw. Almost all of *them* can be recalled under the proper conditions.

A very important part of these recordings is the set of rules and laws that was imposed by the young person’s parents. These rules and laws helped shape the young person’s beliefs about himself or herself and about the world. And, as the child had no way to judge them, the rules and laws were recorded in his brain as “truth”.

What do these rules and laws say? Well, that depends upon what the parent said and did. Some common ones might be: “Be kind.” “Be carefully.” “Don’t lie.” “Don’t steal.” “Mother loves you.” “Father is wise.” “Work is good.” Such rules help *socialize* and comfort a child.

However, some of the other rules might be upsetting, demeaning or misleading: “Do it this way.” “Don’t do it that way.” “You’re bad.” “You’re stupid.” “You’re mean.” “You’re ridiculous.” “Never give a *sucker* an even break.” Such statements and rules can damage a person.

Every person’s parent recording is different. Each of us had a *unique* childhood. One psychologist simply points out two things: (1) each has a parent recording in our brain, and (2) this recording sometimes “comes on” and tells us what to do. It’s a voice out of the past, telling us what to do in the present.

This may give us problems. First, the information or rules in our parent may be incorrect or out of date. Second, our parent sometimes can influence us without our being aware of it. When that happens, we may do things or make decisions without fully considering more correct or up-to-date information.

As you work toward choosing your occupation, you may be sure that your parent will get into the act. You really can’t prevent this –in fact, you might not want to. The point is that you should be aware of this parent that is influencing you. Try to take advantage of its good advice, but also try to avoid being hurt by the bad.

1. In sentence “Almost all of *them* can be recalled under the proper conditions” in the first paragraph, “them” refers to ____.
A. psychologists B. recordings C. years D. children
2. According to the author of this passage, much of a young child’s judgment of what is right and what is wrong comes from _____.
A. the society B. neighbors
C. playmates D. parents
3. People have different parent recordings because their _____ is different.
A. IQ B. interpretation of the world

C. childhood

D. motivation to learn

4. The word “socialize” in the third paragraph means ____.
- A. to cause to fit into a society
 - B. to spend time in a friendly way
 - C. to bring into public ownership
 - D. to make himself famous in the society
5. “As you work toward choosing your occupation, you may be sure that *your parent will get into the act.*” The italicized part is close in meaning to all the following EXCEPT ____.
- A. the parent in you will act as a job seeker for you
 - B. the parent in you will influence your decision
 - C. the parent in you will get the job for you
 - D. the parent in you will act as a career adviser
6. “*Sucker*” in the fourth paragraph refers to the people who are ____.
- A. rich
 - B. foolish
 - C. stubborn
 - D. smart
7. A parent recording may sometimes be the source of one’s ____.
- A. poor memory for a proper way of conduct
 - B. undesirable behavior
 - C. ignorance of new rules and laws
 - D. reluctance to make correct decision
8. “Unique” in the fifth paragraph has close meaning with ____.
- A. same
 - B. only
 - C. indifferent
 - D. different
9. The purpose of this passage is to tell us ____.
- A. how to solve psychological problems
 - B. how to choose occupation
 - C. to be aware of your influence on parent
 - D. to use good advice from parent to the full, and to avoid its damage
10. Another possible title for this essay could be ____.
- A. The Parental Role in the Psychological Growth of a Child
 - B. The Advantage of Parent Recording in Children

- C. A Journey into the Young Mind
- D. A Psychological Exploration of Personality

Questions 11-15 are based on the following passage.

The old belief that the universe never changes is quite wrong. Even before the invention of the telescope, astronomers noticed that bright stars suddenly appear in the sky and then later disappear. These stars were called “novae” because they were thought to be new. In fact we now know that they are really old stars which are slowly dying.

Novae are old stars which are slowly dying. *As they do so*, they let out huge clouds of material, sometimes as large as the earth, and these explode into space at a speed of about 8,000,000 kilometers per hour. When this happens, the hotter parts of the star become visible, and this is why novae are so bright. Although the explosions are huge on a human scale, they only consume a small part of the dying star’s energy. The death is a slow one and the star may continue to explode for thousands of years. Indeed, there are even some stars which explode once every two weeks.

There are other old stars which do not die slowly, but are completely destroyed by one great explosion. These are known as “supernovae”. The explosion of a supernova is equivalent to about a million, million, million, million hydrogen bombs going off at the same time. Just before the explosion the star’s density becomes very great and it spins (旋转) at a very high speed. A matchbox of materials taken from the star at the time would weigh about 1,000 tons, and the star would be turning at about 16,000,000 kilometers per hour. The explosion itself occurs suddenly, in the interval of a minute, but the supernova continues to shine long after the event. One supernova which Chinese astronomers observed in 1054 can still be seen by us today. It has been shining for at least nine hundred years.

11. Novae were originally thought to be _____.
A. stars that disappear suddenly B. stars that explode
C. new stars D. dying stars

12. Supernovae are different from novae because _____.
A. they are dying stars
B. they can be seen from the earth
C. they die gradually
D. they explode suddenly
13. "As they do so" in the 2nd paragraph means _____.
A. as they let out clouds of material
B. as they are slowly dying
C. as they explode
D. as they are old stars
14. The death of a nova is slow because _____.
A. the explosions affect only part of the star
B. the explosions happen once every two weeks
C. the explosions are quite small
D. the star may continue to explode for thousands of years
15. A matchbox of material taken from a supernova would weigh 1,000 tons. It is because _____.
A. the star spins at a very high speed
B. the density of the star is very great
C. the star explodes suddenly
D. the star is very old

Questions 16-20 are based on the following passage.

BOXING. The rules which now govern professional boxing were issued by the British Boxing Board of Control in 1929. For championships the ring is from 14 to 20 feet square and the gloves weigh 6 ounces. Fifteen rounds of 3 minutes' duration are fought, with a minute interval between each. The bout is won by a blow to the chin, heart, or solar plexus which knocks out the opponent for not less than 10 seconds—or a boxer may win on "points", which are scored for the number of blows or style of fighting. The winner of each round is given 5 points, the loser whatever proportion to this total he was earned. Points are scored for clean hits with the closed glove of either hand, and for skilful defensive work. Where two men

are otherwise equal, the attacker benefits. Each boxer has a second whose duty it is to look after him between rounds, cooling him with a towel, sponging his face, and giving him advice—it is an old boxing saying that a good second is half the battle.

True **(T)** or False **(F)**?

16. A whole boxing match lasts 3 minutes.
17. Between every two rounds the boxers can rest for one minute.
18. The bout is won if the boxer hit his opponent on the chin, heart, or solar plexus.
19. Points are scored only for the number of blows.
20. “A good second is half the battle” means “a good beginning is half the battle.”

ANSWER SHEET FOR PAPER (A)

I. Language Structures (1*20=20 points)

1 - 5: ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

6 -10: ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

11-15: ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

16-20: ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

II. Words & Expressions (1*25=25 points)

1 - 5: ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

6 -10: ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

11-15: ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

16-20: ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

21-25: ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

III. Cloze (1*10=10 points)

1-5: ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

6-10: ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

IV. Note-writing (10 points)

V. Chinese-English Translation (3*5=15 points)

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

VI. Reading Comprehension (1*20=20 points)

1 - 5: ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

6 -10: ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

11-15: ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

16-20: ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

KEY TO PAPER (A)

I. Language Structures (1*20=20 points)

1-10: B A D D C A B B D C

11-20: A D B A A A B C D A

II. Words & Expressions (1*25=25 points)

1-10: B C D B D B B D C C

11-20: D A C D A A B B A A

21-25: C D A B C

III. Cloze (1*10=10 points)

1-10: B B B A B C D C A B

IV. Note-writing (10 points)

28 June, 2005

Dear Marin

I'm happy to **be informed of** our alumni get-together. Surely I will meet many old friends and we'll be able to **chat over** old days long gone by. **Incidentally**, do you know that Prof. Chen arrived in our city yesterday? I think his presence will make our meeting more memorable. He can be reached **by** (phone number) 62001233.

Yes. **I'll be prompt**. I'm **counting** the days **to see** you all.

Beyer

V. Chinese-English Translation (3*5=15 points)

1. Though it looked like rain this morning, it has turned out to be a fine day.
2. Last night, I had hardly fallen asleep when hasty knocks woke me up.
Or: Hardly had I fallen asleep last night when hasty knocks woke me up.
3. No matter how heavy it rained yesterday, you should have come to meet us at the railway station.
4. Albert had been overworking for years. No wonder he was taken ill.
5. My delay in answering his letter worried him so much that he made a non-stop flight to come to see me.

VI. Reading Comprehension (1*20=20 points)

1-10: B D C A C B B D D A

11-20: C D B A B F T F F F