

中山大学
《大学英语》考试卷
(2022-2023 学年第一学期)

考试形式：闭卷

班级：

考试时间：120 分钟

学院：

说明：本卷分值 100 分，考生应将全部答案都写在答题纸上，否则作无效处理。

- 1、请考生仔细检查试卷，如有错、漏、破烂现象请及时报告监考老师更换。
- 2、请将答案填写到答题卡指定位置，试卷答题无效。
- 3、请考生诚信考试，禁止考试舞弊行为。
- 4、考试时间：120 分钟。
- 5、考试形式：闭卷。

第 I 卷 （共 105 分）

I. Listening Comprehension

Section A

Directions: In Section A, you will hear ten short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. The conversations and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a conversation and the question about it, read the four possible answers on your paper, and decide which one is the best answer to the question you have heard.

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| 1. A. \$150. | B. \$4.50. | C. \$5.00. | D. \$13.50. |
| 2. A. At 10:00. | B. At 9:00. | C. At 9:15. | D. At 10:15. |
| 3. A. At a track meet. | B. In a school gym. | C. In a sports shop. | D. In a bookstore. |
| 4. A. Stand still. | B. Get some exercises. | C. Sit down. | D. Change his residence. |
| 5. A. Learn more about caring for cat. | B. Choose a good name for the kitten. | C. Give the cat away since he can't keep it. | D. Keep the kitten in his dorm room secretly. |
| 6. A. A bus driver. | B. An airline ticket agent. | C. A post office clerk. | D. A department store salesperson. |
| 7. A. Choose a new dentist. | B. Cure the pain himself. | C. Make an appointment with his dentist. | |

- D. Ask his dentist about the right way to brush.

8. A. They should definitely do it.
C. It's meaningless.
B. They should find means to do it.
D. She meant to do it earlier.

9. A. He seldom has trouble with translation.
B. He worked on a simpler passage.
C. Even he was late for examination.
D. He was the only person to have a problem.

10. A. It surprised her.
C. It has been misplaced.
B. She hasn't seen it.
D. She found it believable.

Section B

Directions: In Section B, you will hear two short passages, and you will be asked three questions on each of the passages. The passages will be read twice, but the questions will be spoken only once. When you hear a question, read the four possible answers on your paper and decide which one would be the best answer to the question you have heard.

Questions 11 through 13 are based on the following passage.

11. A. Chimpanzees can plan future attacks.
B. Chimpanzees can collect stones.
C. Chimpanzees can become angry.
D. Chimpanzees can behave like humans.

12. A. Switzerland. B. Lund. C. Sweden. D. China.

13. A. Because Santino is the first animal to make attacks in the zoo.
B. Because it is difficult for animals to anticipate a future action.
C. Because Santino is quite sure that he will be angry later.
D. Because the mental state of the animal is quite different from others.

Questions 14 through 16 are based on the following news.

14. A. 12,000. B. 135,000. C. 4,000. D. 14.

15. A. To earn tens of millions of dollars.
B. To urge people to go out for shopping.
C. To help travel agencies to plan more routes.
D. To boost consumption during the economic slowdown.

16. A. The troop withdrawal will reduce US combat power in Iraq.
B. Liu Xiang spent three months in the US recovering.
C. There are different opinions about the effect of coupons.
D. The tourism coupons (旅游券) can only be used as spots tickets.

Section C

Directions: In Section C, you will hear two longer conversations. The conversations will be read twice. After you hear each conversation, you are required to fill in the numbered blanks with the information you have heard. Write your answers on your answer sheet.

Blanks 17 through 20 are based on the following conversation.

How to get to Lancaster University?	
How often the trains go:	Every fifty minutes in the __17__.

Which platform: 18.
Where to get off: 19 Avenue. 5 stops from here
Price of the ticket: \$20.

Complete the form. Write **ONE WORD** for each answer.

Blanks 21 through 24 are based on the following conversation.

Name	Linda	Phil
Job type	A part-time job in the produce section <u>21</u> .	Garden work.
Job description	Wrapping fruit and vegetables, putting <u>22</u> , and working at the check-out counter.	<u>23</u> , watering, raking leaves and pulling weeds.
Drawbacks	Tired of carrying things around.	When it <u>24</u> or gets too hot or cold.

Complete the form. Write ***NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS*** for each answer.

II. Grammar and Vocabulary

Section A

Directions: Beneath each of the following sentences there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one answer that best completes the sentence.

25. Expose yourselves ____ an English radio broadcast, a tape recording, a film or a video to cultivate good habits of learning a foreign language.

A. in B. to C. on D. with

26. The 48-storyed high-rise ____ fire last night, but fortunately the fire was soon under control with the efforts of both the firemen and residents.

A. was caught B. was catching C. caught D. had caught

27. After climbing for almost four hours, they were all tired out, but ____ of them would stop to take a rest.

A. any B. some C. none D. no one

28. Experts suggest eating foods that are rich in vitamins and nutrients ____ nutrient-packed calories could help to maintain the muscles we have.

A. however B. though C. because D. otherwise

29. With ____ left, it doesn't seem likely that the young girl will be able to reach the airport ahead of schedule.

A. so short time B. such short a time
C. such a short time D. so a short time

30. Why don't you call directory enquiries and ask them? It ____ a new number, for it's not in the book.

A. can be B. must be
C. can have been D. must have been

31. Oh, Cindy, ____ careful, ____? Otherwise you'll break the cake into pieces.

A. do is...do you B. does do...won't he
C. do be...will you D. is... will he

32. Taiwanese pop star Jolin Tsai said she was happy to learn the challenging moves she filmed

for her new album Flower Butterfly, ____ soon.

Section B

Directions: Complete the following passage by using the words in the box. Each word can only be used once. Note that there is one word more than you need.

A. frequent B. seldom C. convey D. available E. admired
F. approval G. mistakes H. brightened I. gradually J. confused

Each of us fails from time to time. If we are wise, we accept these failures as a necessary part of the learning process. But all too often we 41 to our children either by words or by actions that failure is something to be ashamed of, that nothing but top performance meets our 42.

Donnie was my youngest student. His fear of failure kept him from classroom games that

other children played excitedly. He 43 answered questions—he might be wrong. I tried my best to build his self-confidence. But nothing changed until midterm, when Mary Anne, a student teacher, was assigned to our classroom. She was young and pretty, and she loved children. My pupils, Donnie included, 44 her. But even enthusiastic, loving Mary was 45 by this little boy who feared he might make a mistake.

Then one morning we were working math problems. I left the children with Mary. But when I returned, Donnie was in tears. He'd missed the third problem. Mary looked at me in despair. Suddenly her face 46. From the desk we shared, she got a canister(小筒) filled with pencils. She removed the pencils and placed them on his desk. "See these pencils, Donnie?" she said, "They belong to Mrs Lindstrom and me. See how the erasers are worn? That's because we make 47 too. But we erase the mistakes and try again." She kissed him and continued, "I'll leave one of these pencils on your desk so you'll remember that everybody makes mistakes, even teachers." Donnie looked up with love in his eyes and just a glimmer of a smile.

The pencil became Donnie's prized possession. That, together with Mary Anne's 48 encouragement and praise for even Donnie's small successes, 49 persuaded him that it's all right to make mistakes—as long as you erase them and try again.

III. Reading Comprehension

Section A

Directions: For each blank in the following passage there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Fill in each blank with the word or phrase that best fits the context.

On the morning of January 1 two European cities woke up as European Capital of Culture for 2009. The residents of Linz, the third largest city of Austria, and Vilnius, the capital of Lithuania(立陶宛), were given the 50 by the European Union. The title offers the two cities the chance to improve their fortunes by showing the rest of Europe how exciting they are 51.

The cities of Linz and Vilnius are 52 to compete hard to attract the most international attention. Both are old cities, but 53 Vilnius has better cared for its medieval (中世纪的) buildings, Linz's 54 scene is more lively than Vilnius's. Each city certainly 55 the title, but it is difficult to say if one is more culturally exciting than the other.

No Austrian city has changed as 56 as Linz has in recent years. It was once a nice, quiet commercial town, founded by the Romans, along the river Danube(多瑙河). It became famous for being the place where Adolf Hitler partly grew-up. Later it became an 57 city and today Linz is a modern place with a/an 58 arts and music scene. To 59 what is special about the city, Linz plans to tell the story of its city musical shows and events through 2009.

Vilnius, like Linz, has also 60 much in recent years. 61 a large medieval town, it is today a modern European city. 62 Vilnius's many changes, the city has preserved its historic center, which 63 one of the largest in Europe. The city is famous for its narrow medieval streets.

To mark winning the European Capital of Culture title, the Lithuanian city held an enormous 2009 New Year's Eve 64. It included a light show said to have been "visible from outer space", an achievement Linz had yet to beat.

50. A. honor B. title C. winner D. name

51. A. commonly B. capably C. culturally D. commercially

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 52. A. potential | B. likely | C. probable | D. possible |
| 53. A. while | B. since | C. though | D. if |
| 54. A. natural | B. arts | C. historic | D. agricultural |
| 55. A. describe | B. define | C. deserve | D. determine |
| 56. A. incredibly | B. differently | C. dramatically | D. impressively |
| 57. A. independent | B. inevitable | C. interesting | D. industrial |
| 58. A. lively | B. lovely | C. living | D. alive |
| 59. A. focus | B. highlight | C. represent | D. find |
| 60. A. suffered | B. enjoyed | C. seen | D. changed |
| 61. A. Presently | B. Primarily | C. Properly | D. Previously |
| 62. A. With | B. Beyond | C. Despite | D. Within |
| 63. A. keeps | B. remains | C. continues | D. lies |
| 64. A. celebration | B. decoration | C. demonstration | D. position |

Section B

Directions: Read the following four passages. Each passage is followed by several questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that fits best according to the information given in the passage you have just read.

(A)

The big screen is never short of films about World War II. When Nazi Germany is featured in these films, cruel Nazi officers and brutal concentration(集中营) camps most often represent it. But the new Hollywood movie *Valkyrie* tells a different story, “a chapter of German history which is little known abroad”, according to the German Cultural Minister Bernd Neumann.

Valkyrie is based on a true incident that took place in 1944. Colonel(陆军上校) Stauffenberg had been a loyal soldier for his entire military career. However, after losing an eye, a hand, and three fingers in an Allied bombing, **he reached breaking point**. The destruction that his country had brought to its European neighbors had become too terrible for the colonel to bear in silence. He hoped that someone would find a way to stop Adolf Hitler, one of the most evil tyrants(暴君) the world has ever known. Realizing that time was running out, he decided that he must take action himself and joined the German resistance. These men drew up Operation *Valkyrie*, a plot to assassinate(刺杀) Hitler and to overthrow his Nazi government from the inside. This plot is what the film is named after and focuses on.

The Hollywood star Tom Cruise plays the lead role. “This was a very challenging film to make. We carried a huge responsibility to correctly portray history,” Cruise said.

However, the production has drawn criticism for lacking depth and for simplifying the motives behind the plot.

65. The passage tells us that *Valkyrie* is _____.

- A. a story written by Bernd Neuman
- B. a chapter in a German history book
- C. a movie about Nazi concentration camps
- D. a movie about a plan to assassinate Hitler

66. What does the sentence “**he reached breaking point**” probably mean?

- A. He narrowly escaped being killed.
- B. He couldn’t reach out his arm for anything.

- C. He was rewarded for his brave attempts.
 - D. He decided to make a historic change in life.
67. Why did Tom Cruise say the film was challenging for him?
- A. Because he never acted in such kind of film before.
 - B. Because he knew little about this episode of history.
 - C. Because he felt it a heavy task to present the real history.
 - D. Because he was afraid that the film might draw criticism.
68. The following passage will probably talk about _____.
- A. the reason why the film is named after *Valkyrie*
 - B. the comments from the movie critics on *Valkyrie*
 - C. the praises from audience after watching *Valkyrie*
 - D. the importance of the role Cruise plays in *Valkyrie*

(B)

New Zealand Education

◆ Compulsory Education

Compulsory education starts at age 5 and ends at age 16. The day children turn 5, they are expected to start school. They can leave school as soon as they reach 16.

◆ Class Size

The maximum number of students in a class is 30 students.

◆ Classrooms

Students from year 0—8 stay in the same classroom for most subjects and move to other classrooms only for specific subjects. Even when they move from one classroom to another, they mostly stay together as a class. In year 9, students take some courses with their homeroom class and some optional classes with students from different classes. Starting from year 10, students no longer stay in the same classroom most of the time nor do they move around with their classes. They go to different classes based on their own choice and abilities.

◆ Term Dates

A school year starts in January and ends in December. There are four terms in a year. Each term is about 10 weeks.

◆ Class Schedule

School starts at around 8:30 and ends at 15:15. There are only five periods a day and a period is about an hour long. In the morning, around 10:30, there will be a 20—30 minute interval when students and staff have morning tea. Students usually have some snacks during this time, and staff gathers in the staff room to drink coffee and eat some snacks. There is a lunch period at around 12:40 for about an hour.

◆ Teachers

In New Zealand, teachers have to teach students of different year level at the same time. Most teachers teach students from at least three to four different year levels. In addition, quite a number of teachers teach more than one subject. This is mainly due to the fact that many courses are optional.

69. This passage is most probably taken from _____.

- A. an educational booklet
- B. a school website

- C. a traveling guide
 - D. an academic report
70. When you are in your 10th school year, you may ____.
- A. stay with your classmates in the same classroom for all the subjects
 - B. choose and take some optional courses with your homeroom class
 - C. have both required and optional classes with the same classmates
 - D. choose different classes based on your own choice and abilities
71. Which of the following is **TRUE** according to the passage?
- A. You are obliged to leave school when you are 16 in New Zealand.
 - B. The total of school time per year is about 40 weeks in New Zealand.
 - C. Students have a 20—30 minute interval between each period in New Zealand.
 - D. Most teachers in New Zealand teach one subject for at least three to four years.

(C)

Winter is a great time to experiment with new sports. The key is to find one that matches your interests and natural abilities. If you like to walk, keep walking — on snowshoes. If you want to try an endurance sport, go for cross-country skiing. Besides, snowboarding is just great fun.

Not satisfied with these? Try downhill skiing, then. Downhill skiing is not as hard as it used to be — shorter, lightweight, curved skis make any beginner feel like an Olympic winner. These newer skis — along with another type of equipment called skiboards, which are even shorter than skis — help you control your speed and body movements.

Consider testing the latest high-tech skis or snowboards ? Check with your local sports shops or the rental places at the ski mountains about sample programs.

You could also try sledding. Use a wood-framed sled with steel runners or a plastic sled to head down a snowy hill. If you prefer ice to snow, think hockey or figure skating.

Runners can also train during the winter in spite of wet or slippery roads. One of the easiest sports around, snowshoeing can be excellent cold-weather cross-training for runners and cyclists — or anyone wanting to take a wintry walk in the woods. Snowshoes are smaller, lighter, and better than ever. If you want to try them out, you may be able to rent a pair for a day at many of the larger outdoor or sporting goods stores.

Whatever sport you choose, don't rely on a friend for instruction. ***You wouldn't let an inexperienced doctor perform a brain operation on you, but why let one teach you to ski or skate?*** That's what instructors are for — to help newcomers start out right. Instructors can give you advice about equipment, techniques, safety, and dealing with injuries if they do happen to you.

Above all, if you want to progress, invest your time in learning the basic skills thoroughly. Everything else you do as a skier, boarder, or skater will be built on these first skills.

72. How many different types of sports are mentioned in the first two paragraphs?

- A. Six.
- B. Five.
- C. Four.
- D. Three.

73. What can we learn from the passage?

- A. Runners and cyclists cannot train because of the wet or slippery roads in winter.
- B. Downhill skiing used to be more difficult to learn because of the old-fashioned skis.
- C. People can rent snowshoes for a day at their local sports shops or the rental places.

- D. In general, first skills are more important in skiing than in snowboarding or skating.
74. What does the sentence "**You wouldn't let an inexperienced doctor perform a brain operation on you, but why let one teach you to ski or skate?**" imply?
- A. Don't let an inexperienced doctor perform an operation on you when injured.
 - B. You may have a brain operation if you ski or skate with a newcomer.
 - C. Instructors can give better advice on skiing and skating than your friends do.
 - D. It's dangerous to have an inexpert person teach you to ski or skate.
75. Who are the most likely readers of the passage?
- A. High school students.
 - B. Physical educators.
 - C. Winter sports lovers.
 - D. Professional athletes.

(D)

As I was thinking about language learning the other day, the image of baking bread came into my mind. I compared some of the exercises and drills that we put ourselves through in order to learn a language to the various ingredients(原料) that go into baking a loaf of fresh bread.

Real language learning takes place in human relationships. No one sits down and eats a cup of flour, even if he is hungry and in a hurry. You don't become bilingual(双语的) by learning lists of vocabulary. You don't become a speaker of a language by memorizing verb conjugations (动词的变化) and agreement rules. You become bilingual by entering a community that uses that other language as its primary means of communication.

I am not suggesting that we can make bread without ingredients. Flour is necessary, as are yeast (酵母), salt, water and other ingredients. Vocabulary is part of any language and will have to be learned. Grammatical rules exist in every language and cannot be ignored. But merely combining the appropriate ingredients in the recommended proportions does not result in bread. At best, you only end up with a ball of dough(面团).

In order to get bread, you have to apply heat to the dough. And in language learning, that heat comes from the community. Anyone who has learned a second language has experienced that heat. It creeps up your neck when you ask the babysitter, "Have you already been eaten?" when you meant to say, "Have you already eaten?" When you try to say something quite innocent and the whole room bursts into laughter, you are experiencing the heat that turns raw dough into good bread.

Remember the old saying, "If you can't stand the heat, get out of the kitchen"? This is where language learning often breaks down because we find the heat uncomfortable and we stop the baking process. In other words, we can't stand the heat, so we get out of the kitchen.

However, the language learner who stays in the kitchen—in the heat—until the combined ingredients are thoroughly transformed will enjoy the richness of a quality loaf of bread. He is glad that he did not "get out of the kitchen" at the critical moment when the oven seemed too hot. The dedicated language learner knows that becoming bilingual cannot be achieved without the heat!

76. The passage is mainly about _____.
A. how we can make baking bread with various ingredients
B. how to become bilingual by communicating with others
C. what an important role "heat" plays in learning a language
D. what a high quality of bread you may achieve in the kitchen

77. You can become a speaker of a language by _____.
A. bearing millions of words and expressions in your mind
B. using the language to communicate with those around you
C. knowing verb conjugations and grammatical rules
D. saying something innocent to be laughed at by others
78. What's the purpose of illustration of the example—you ask the babysitter, "Have you already been eaten?" when you meant to say, "Have you already eaten?"?
A. To verify that you are sure to make some mistakes when you enter a community.
B. To show that you should combine the ingredients in the recommended proportions.
C. To prove that you may experience "heat" from the community in language learning.
D. To indicate that being bilingual calls for your courage, confidence and perseverance.
79. According to the passage, which of the following is **NOT** the necessity of baking bread and learning language?
A. Excellent Skills.
B. Various ingredients.
C. Appropriate proportions.
D. Uncomfortable heat.

Section C

Directions: Read the following text and choose the most suitable heading from A-F for each paragraph. There is one extra heading which you do not need.

- A. The secret of the writer's success
- B. A writer with enduring popularity
- C. Well-received creation to encourage Brits
- D. The insight into human nature
- E. Writing styles in different stages
- F. The stories appropriate for school students

80. [] Charles Dickens is often thought of as one of England's greatest writers. Yet for many his language is old-fashioned and his story plots often improbable. Why, Dickens, out of so many other great English writers, has made the list? How then to explain Dickens's enduring popularity?

81. [] One reason undoubtedly is the British government's insistence that every child studies a Dickens novel at school. Alongside William Shakespeare, Charles Dickens is a compulsory(必读的) writer on every English literature school reading list. His stories, though often over-long by today's standard, are superbly written moral tales. They are filled with colorful characters.

82. [] But what makes his books stand out from other English writers is his insight into human nature. Dickens, like Shakespeare, tells us truths about human behavior that are as true to citizens of the 21st century as they were to his readers in the 19th century. Readers have returned to Dickens's books again and again over the years to see what he has to say about readers' own time.

83.

The BBC adapted one of his less well-known novels, *Little Dorrit*, into a popular television drama that introduced many Brits to the novel for the first time. A dark story about greed and money, it was the perfect story to illustrate the bad times. No surprise then that it was Dickens Britons turned to, during the economic crisis last year, to make sense of a world rapidly falling apart.

84.

Readers of the 19th and early 20th century usually prized Dickens's earlier novels for their humor and pathos. While recognizing the virtues of these books, critics today tend to rank more highly the later works because of their formal coherence and acute perception of the human condition. For as long as Dickens's novels have something to say to modern audiences, it seems likely that he will remain one of Britain's best loved writers.

第 II 卷

I. Translation

Directions: Translate the following sentences into English, using the words given in the brackets.

1. 很可惜我不会烹饪。 (It)
2. 我宁愿考不及格，也不愿意考试作弊。 (would rather)
3. 所有游客都禁不住对如此美景惊叹不已。 (marvel)
4. 杰克受到老师表扬这件事使他的父母很高兴。 (动名词)
5. 学校运动会的闭幕式是否如期举行取决于天气。 (depend)
6. 我们从不怀疑现在学的东西越多，将来就能工作得越好。 (the more..., the more...)

II. Guided Writing

Directions: Write an English composition in over 120 words according to the instructions given below in Chinese.

奥运会后，一些奥运冠军纷纷进入各大名校学习，有人觉得他们为国家做出了巨大的贡献，理应被破格录取（admitted to universities as exceptions）；而也有人觉得这对于其他高学子不公平。你是否支持奥运冠军被大学破格录取？为什么？