

Jiangnan University 《College English》

2017 –2018 first semester Final Exam Paper (A)

I . Choose the best answer to fill in the blank. (20%)

1. Would you take this along to the office for me?

_____.

A. With pleasure.

B. That's right.

C. Never mind.

D. Don't mention it.

2. We don't keep winning games _____ we keep playing well.

A. because B. unless C. when D. while

3. Don't worry if you can't come to _____ party. --
- I'll save _____ cake for you.

A. the ; some B. a ; much C. the ; any D. a ; little

4. _____ is our belief that improvements in health care will lead to a stronger, more prosperous economy.

A. As B. That C. This D. It

5. When _____ different cultures, we often pay attention only to the differences without noticing the many similarities.

A. compared B. being compared C. comparing D. having compared

6. This machine _____. It hasn't worked for years.

A. didn't work B. wasn't working

C. doesn't work D. isn't working

7. The company had about 20 notebook computers but only one-third _____ used regularly. Now we have 60 working all day long.

A. is B. are C. was D. were

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8. We're trying to ring you back, Bryan, but we think we _____ your number incorrectly.

A. looked up B. took down C. worked out D. brought about

9. _____ by keeping down costs will Power Data hold its advantage over other companies.

A. Only B. Just C. Still D. Yet

10. Letterboxes are much more _____ in the UK than in the US, where most people have a mailbox instead.

A. common B. normal C. ordinary D. usual

11. I would like a job which pays more, but _____ I enjoy the work I'm doing at the moment.

A. in other words B. on the other hand
C. for one thing D. as a matter of fact

12. Progress so far has been very good. _____, we are sure that the project will be completed on time.

A. However B. Otherwise C. Therefore D. Besides

13. I was given three books on cooking, the first _____ I really enjoyed.

A. of that B. of which C. that D. which

14. If you can't decide which of the two books to borrow, why don't you take _____? I won't read them this week.

A. all B. any C. either D. both

15. We always keep _____ spare paper, in case we run out.

A. too much B. a number of C. plenty of D. a good many

16. My friend, who _____ on the International Olympic Committee all his life, is retiring next month.

- A. served B. is serving C. had served D. has served
17. --- If you like I can do some shopping for you.
 --- That's a very kind _____.
 A. offer B. service C. point D. suggestion
18. It remains ___ whether Jim'll be fit enough to play in the finals.
 A. seen B. to be seen C. seeing D. to see
19. --- Could I have a word with you, mum?
 --- Oh dear, if you _____.
 A. can B. must C. may D. should
20. --- What should I do first?
 --- The instructions _____ that you should mix flour with water carefully first.
 A. go B. tell C. write D. say

II .Complete the sentences with the proper forms of the words given in parentheses.(10%)

- In the modern Western world, rapidly changing styles cater to people's desire for (novel)_____.
- At present we're waiting for (confirm) _____ of the news that he is dead.
- To (sum) _____ up, we welcome his statement and appreciate his willingness to work with us.
- The number of people who are above (retire) _____ age has grown markedly in the past few years.
- Officers that were making a careful (inspect)_____ of the ship found fifty kilograms of the drug.
- Each center would provide (inform) _____ on technology and training.
- There is a (lack) _____ of people who want to start up new business.
- Mr. Mandela took a (shorten) _____ break before resuming his schedule.
- When visiting a foreign country, we must respect the country's (customary) _____.
- There are many ways to increase agricultural (produce) _____ in the poorest areas of the world.

III. Make sentences according to the models of sentence structure.(5*2)

Model 1: The importance of IT to the US economy has risen sharply over the past decade.

- importance, physical exercise, health, be recognized, by many people
-

-
2. importance, environmental protection, sustainable development, be understood, by the local government
-

Model 2: The reason this trip has fascinated historians for 30 years is that the document is a unique document in diplomatic history.

1. the reason, he died so quickly, he didn't listen to, doctor's advice
-
2. the reason, the engineer resigned, he had opinions, different from the general manager's, on network construction
-

Model 3: Without successful nerve regeneration, the transplant would be useless.

1. if he hadn't helped you, you couldn't have finished the project on time
-
2. if you hadn't got enough money, you couldn't have bought the car
-

Model 4: The technology is there but we have concerns whether we should use it.

1. The flood is under control; we are worried that it will come again.
-
2. He got the job. He is still worried that he might lose it someday.
-

Model 5: Anything you can say about God, you can also say about money.

1. You can do anything he can go.
-
2. you are allowed, to visit any place, just during your stay here, as you are in your own country
-

III. Translation

1. 不管你做什么工作，你必须全力以赴。(whatever)
2. 他为得到那份工作所付出的努力都以失败告终。(end up)
3. 他试图让全家人都服从他的意志。(subject...to)
4. 他们的延误是由天气不好造成。(due to)
5. 一般来说，人们经常把政治和战争联系起来。(associate...with)

IV. Reading comprehension(40%)

Passage 1

Since we are social beings, the quality of our lives depends in large measure on our interpersonal relationships. One strength of the human condition is our tendency to give and receive support from one another under stressful circumstances. Social support consists of the exchange of resources among people based on their interpersonal ties. Those of us with strong support systems appear better able to cope with major life changes and daily hassles (困难). People with strong social ties live longer and have better health than those without such ties. Studies over a range of

illnesses, from depression to heart disease, reveal that the presence of social support helps people fend off (挡开) illness, and the absence of such support makes poor health more likely.

Social support cushions stress in a number of ways. First, friends, relatives, and co-workers may let us know that they *value* us. Our self-respect is strengthened when we feel accepted by others despite our faults and difficulties. Second, other people often provide us with informational support. They help us to define and understand our problems and find solutions to them. Third, we typically find social companionship supportive. Engaging in leisure-time activities with others helps us to meet our social needs while at the same time distracting (转移...注意力) us from our worries and troubles. Finally, other people may give us instrumental support — financial aid, material resources, and needed services — that reduces stress by helping us resolve and cope with our problems.

1. Interpersonal relationships are important because _____.
 - A) they are indispensable to people's social well-being
 - B) they awaken people's desire to exchange resources
 - C) they help people to cope with life in the information era
 - D) they can cure a range of illnesses such as heart disease, etc.
2. Research shows that people's physical and mental health _____.
 - A) relies on the social welfare systems which support them
 - B) has much to do with the amount of support they get from others
 - C) depends on their ability to deal with daily worries and troubles
 - D) is closely related to their strength for coping with major changes in their lives
3. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word "cushions" (Line 1, Para.2)?
 - A) Adds up to.
 - B) Does away with.
 - C) Lessens the effect of.
 - D) Lays the foundation for.
4. Helping a sick neighbor with some repair work is an example of _____.
 - A) instrumental support
 - B) informational support
 - C) social companionship
 - D) the strengthening of self-respect
5. Social companionship is beneficial in that _____.
 - A) it helps strengthen our ties with relatives
 - B) it enables us to eliminate our faults and mistakes
 - C) it makes our leisure-time activities more enjoyable
 - D) it draws our attention away from our worries and troubles

Passage 2

Dogs are social animals and without proper training, they will behave like wild animals. They will soil your house, destroy your belongings, bark excessively, fight other dogs and even bite you. Nearly all behavior problems are perfectly normal dog activities that occur at

the wrong time or place or are directed at the wrong thing. The key to preventing or treating behavior problems is learning to teach the dog to redirect its normal behavior to outlets that are acceptable in the domestic setting.

One of the best things you can do for your dog and yourself is to **obedience train** (驯服) it. Obedience training doesn't solve all behavior problems, but it is the foundation for solving just about any problem. Training pens up a line of communication between you and your dog. Effective communication is necessary to instruct your dog about what you want it to do.

Training is also an easy way to establish the social rank order. When your dog obeys a simple request of "come here, sit," it is showing obedience and respect for you. It is not necessary to establish yourself as top dog or leader of the pack(群)by using extreme measure. You can teach your dog its subordinate(从属的)role by teaching it to show submission to you. Most dogs love performing tricks for you to pleasantly accept that you are in charge.

Training should be fun and rewarding for you and your dog. It can enrich your relationship and make living together more enjoyable. A well-trained dog is more confident and can more safely be allowed a greater amount of freedom than an untrained animal.

6. Behavior problems of dogs are believe to _____.
A) be just part of their nature
B) worsen in modern society
C) occur when they go wild
D) present a threat to the community
7. The primary purpose of obedience training is to _____.
A) teach the dog to perform clever tricks
B) make the dog aware of its owner's authority
C) provide the dog with outlets for its wild behavior
D) enable the dog to regain its normal behavior
8. Effective communication between a dog and its owner is _____.
A) essential to solving the dog's behavior problems
B) the foundation for dogs to perform tasks
C) a good way to teach the dog new tricks
D)an extreme measure in obedience training
9. Why do pet dogs love performing tricks for their masters?
A) To avoid being punished.
B) To show their affection for their masters.
C) To win leadership of the dog pack.
D) To show their willingness to obey.
10. When a dog has received effective obedience training, its owner _____.
A) can give the dog more rewards
B) will enjoy a better family life
C) can give the dog more freedom
D) will have more confidence in himself

In the United States, 30 percent of the adult population has a "weight problem". To many people, the cause is obvious: they eat too much. But scientific evidence does little to support this idea. Going back to the America of the 1910s, we find that people were thinner than today, yet they ate more food. In those days people worked harder physically, walked more, used machines much less and didn't watch television.

Several modern studies, moreover, have shown that fatter people do not eat more on the average than thinner people. In fact, some investigations, such as the 1979 study of 3,545 London office workers, report that, on balance, fat people eat less than slimmer people.

Studies show that slim people are more active than fat people. A study by a research group at Stanford University School of Medicine found the following interesting facts:

The more the men ran, the more body fat they lost.

The more they ran, the greater amount of food they ate.

Thus, those who ran the most ate the most, yet lost the greatest amount of body fat.

11. The physical problem that many adult Americans have is that _____.

- A. they are too slim B. they work too hard
C. they are too fat D. they lose too much body fat

12. According to the article, given 500 adult Americans, _____ people will have a "weight problem".

- A. 30 B. 50 C. 100 D. 150

13. Is there any scientific evidence to support that eating too much is the cause of a "weight problem"?

- A. Yes, there is plenty of evidence.
B. Of course, there is some evidence to show this is true.
C. There is hardly any scientific evidence to support this.
D. We don't know because the information is not given.

14. In comparison with the adult American population today, the Americans of the 1910s _____.

- A. ate more food and had more physical activities
B. ate less food but had more activities
C. ate less food and had less physical exercise
D. had more weight problems

15. Modern scientific researches have reported to us that _____.

- A. fat people eat less food and are less active
B. fat people eat more food than slim people and are more active
C. fat people eat more food than slim people but are less active
D. thin people run less, but have greater increase in food intake

Passage 4

If you want to teach your children how to say sorry, you must be good at saying

it yourself, especially to your own children. But how you say it can be quite tricky.

If you say to your children "I'm sorry I got angry with you, but ..." what follows that "but" can render the apology ineffective: "I had a bad day" or "your noise was giving me a headache" leaves the person who has been injured feeling that he should be apologizing for his bad behavior in expecting an apology.

Another method by which people appear to apologize without actually doing so is to say "I'm sorry you're upset"; this suggests that you are somehow at fault for allowing yourself to get upset by what the other person has done.

Then there is the general, all covering apology, which avoids the necessity of identifying a specific act that was particularly hurtful or insulting, and which the person who is apologizing should promise never to do again. Saying "I'm useless as a parent" does not commit a person to any specific improvement.

These pseudo-apologies are used by people who believe saying sorry shows weakness. Parents who wish to teach their children to apologize should see it as a sign of strength, and therefore not resort to these pseudo-apologies.

But even when presented with examples of genuine contrition, children still need help to become aware of the complexities of saying sorry. A three-year-old might need help in understanding that other children feel pain just as he does, and that hitting a playmate over the head with a heavy toy requires an apology. A six-year-old might need reminding that spoiling other children's expectations can require an apology. A 12-year-old might need to be shown that raiding the biscuit tin without asking permission is acceptable, but that borrowing a parent's clothes without permission is not.

16.If a mother adds "but" to an apology,_____.

- A) she doesn't feel that she should have apologized.
- B) she does not realize that the child has been hurt
- C) the child may find the apology easier to accept
- D) the child may feel that he owes her an apology

17.According to the author, saying "I'm sorry you're upset" most probably means"_____"

- A)You have good reason to get upset
- B)I'm aware you're upset ,but I'm not to blame
- C)I apologize for hurting your feelings
- D)I'm at fault for making you upset

18.It is not advisable to use the general, all-covering apology because_____.

- A)it gets one into the habit of making empty promises
- B)it may make the other person feel guilty
- C)it is vague and ineffective
- D)it is hurtful and insulting

19. We learn from the last paragraph that in teaching children to say sorry_____.

- A) the complexities involved should be ignored
- B) their ages should be taken into account
- C) parents need to set them a good example
- D) parents should be patient and tolerant

20. It can be inferred from the passage that apologizing properly is _____.

- A) a social issue calling for immediate attention
- B) not necessary among family members
- C) a sign of social progress
- D) not as simple as it seems

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