

Jiangnan University 《College English》

2016 –2017 first semester Final Exam Paper (B)

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

1. —It' s a top secret.

—Yes, I see. I will keep the secret _____ you and me.

A. with B. around C. among D. between

2. Black holes _____ not be seen directly, so determining the number

of them is a tough task.

A. can B. should C. must D. need

3. Send my regards to your lovely wife when you _____ home.

A. wrote B. will write C. have written D. write

4. A typhoon swept across this area with heavy rains and winds _____ strong as 113 miles per hour.

A. too B. very C. so D. as

5. I made so many changes in my composition that only I could read

it. To _____ else, it was hard to make out.

A. none B. everyone C. someone D. anyone

6. A dozen ideas were considered _____ the chief architect decided

on the design of the building.

A. because B. before C. whether D. unless

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7. Eugene's never willing to alter any of his opinions. I
t's no use_____ with him.

- A. to argue B. arguing
C. argued D. having argued

8. When he turned professional at the age of 11, Mike _____
to become a world champion by his coach and parents.

- A. expected B. was expecting
- C. was expected D. would be expected

9. Energy drinks are not allowed _____ in Australia but are brought in from New Zealand.

- A. to make B. to be made
- C. to have been made D. to be making

10. Russ and Earl were auto mechanics _____ the same pay, but Earl had more ambition.

- A. to earn B. to have earned
C. earning D. earned

11. One advantage of playing the guitar is _____ it can give you a great deal of pleasure.

- A. how B. why C. that D. when

12. The mother felt herself _____ cold and her hands trembled as she read the letter from the battlefield.

- A. grow B. grown
C. to grow D. to have grown

13. In an hour, we can travel to places _____ would have taken our ancestors days to reach.

- A. where B. when C. which D. what

14. My parents were quarrelling about me I could not quite tell why
- A. since B. though C. if D. until
15. He spoke proudly of his part in the game, without mentioning _____ his teammates had done.
- A. what B. which C. why D. while
16. _____ automatically the e-mail will be received by all the club members.
- A. Mailed out B. Mailing out
- C. To be mailed out D. Having mailed out
17. You can see the stars on a clear night, but in the daytime they are _____.
- A. unavoidable B. invisible
- C. inaccessible D. unavailable
18. When Jane began to take swimming lessons, her main _____ was the fear of water.
- A. evidence B. crisis
- C. obstacle D. danger
19. Try not to start every sentence with "the". _____ the beginnings of your sentences.
- A. Vary B. Decorate C. Form D. Describe
20. I hope I will not be called on in class as I'm not yet _____ prepared.
- A. attentively B. readily
- C. actively D. adequately

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

1. They were cleaning up the ruins when the second bomb (explosion) _____ ten minutes later.
2. At that meeting, they worked out a plan in great (detailed) _____.
3. We tried our best to (coordinator) _____ the color with the design.
4. After I advertised to sell my house, I got eight (respond) _____.
5. It is surprising that such a small factory can (manufacturer) _____ machines of such high quality.
6. He didn't realize what a (responsible) _____ he had taken on.
7. Without your help, we (not settle) _____ this problem so quickly.
8. The shop assistant (receipt) _____ me very coldly while leaning on the counter.
9. I could speak their language and (identical) _____ with their problems because I had been there for many years.
10. This farmhouse is the _____ (property) of Mr. Jones.

III. Make sentences according to the models of sentence structure. (5.2%)

Model 1: Although great efforts were made to clean up the oil, both industries were virtually wiped out for at last a year.

1. although, doctors had tried their best, to save the seriously-wounded child, the operation failed at last.

2. people tried, every possible way, to prevent a major disaster

Model 2: Much to the annoyance of his wife, he took the fragments into the kitchen and washed the mud off them in the kitchen sink.

1. It surprised me very much that a driver with Alain's experience could have made those mistakes.

2. Henry was very disappointed to find that Mary was not present at the meeting.

Model 3: Many a report has expressed sorrow over short-tourism in Europe.

1. student, go there to play computer games after school now

2. letter, sent to different companies to collect information about the graduates of the college working there

Model 4: And there came a knock on the door.

1. there, came, the teacher, books in her arms

2. there, came, the CEO, angry and sullen

Model 5: The Internet is growing at a pace far beyond the expectations of its designers.

1. the doctors had not expected, that the disease could be spreading, at such a speed

2. the inventors of the computer, would have been amazed, at its widespread use, in different fields today

III. Translation(20%)

1. 他们在海上迷失了方向，任凭风和天气来摆布。(at the mercy of)
2. 我们是否去爬山将取决于天气。(depend upon)
3. 虽然还下着大雨，他们肯定会来参加这次会议。(be bound to)
4. 经过了几个不眠之夜，他想出了一个好主意。(come up with)
5. 我们实现不了这个目标。(beyond one's reach)

IV. Reading comprehension (40%)

Passage 1

Americans are proud of their variety and individuality, yet they love and respect few things more than a uniform, whether it is the uniform of an elevator operator or the uniform of a five-star general. Why are uniforms so popular in the United States?

Among the arguments for uniforms, one of the first is that in the eyes of most people they look more professional than civilian (百姓的) clothes. People have become conditioned to expect superior quality from a man who wears a uniform. The television repairman who wears uniform tends to inspire more trust than one who appears in civilian clothes. Faith in the skill of a garage mechanic is increased by a uniform. What easier way is there for a nurse, a policeman, a barber, or a waiter to lose professional identity (身份) than to step out of uniform?

Uniforms also have many practical benefits. They save on other clothes. They save on laundry bills. They are tax-deductible (可减税的). They are often more comfortable and more durable than civilian clothes.

Primary among the arguments against uniforms is their lack of variety and the consequent loss of individuality experienced by people who must wear them. Though there are many types of uniforms, the wearer of any particular type is generally stuck with it, without change, until retirement. When people look alike, they tend to think, speak, and act similarly, on the job at least.

Uniforms also give rise to some practical problems. Though they are long-lasting, often their initial expense is greater than the cost of civilian clothes. Some uniforms are also expensive to maintain, requiring professional dry cleaning rather than the home laundering possible with many types of civilian clothes.

1. It is surprising that Americans who worship variety and individuality _____.
- A) still judge a man by his clothes
 - B) hold the uniform in such high regard
 - C) enjoy having a professional identity
 - D) will respect an elevator operator as much as a general in uniform

2. People are accustomed to think that a man in uniform _____.
A) suggests quality work
B) discards his social identity
C) appears to be more practical
D) looks superior to a person in civilian clothes
3. The chief function of a uniform is to _____.
A) provide practical benefits to the wearer
B) make the wearer catch the public eye
C) inspire the wearer's confidence in himself
D) provide the wearer with a professional identity
4. According to the passage, people wearing uniforms _____.
A) are usually helpful
B) have little or no individual freedom
C) tend to lose their individuality
D) enjoy greater popularity
5. The best title for this passage would be _____.
A) Uniforms and Society
B) The Importance of Wearing a Uniform
C) Practical Benefits of Wearing a Uniform
D) Advantages and Disadvantages of Uniforms

Passage 2

Priscilla Ouchida's "energy-efficient" house turned out to be a horrible dream. When she and her engineer husband married a few years ago, they built a \$100,000, three-bedroom home in California. Tightly sealed to prevent air leaks, the house was equipped with small double-paned (双层玻璃的) windows and several other energy-saving features. Problems began as soon as the couple moved in, however. Priscilla's eyes burned. Her throat was constantly dry. She suffered from headaches and could hardly sleep. It was as though she had suddenly developed a strange illness.

Experts finally traced the cause of her illness. The level of formaldehyde (甲醛) gas in her kitchen was twice the maximum allowed by federal standards for chemical workers. The source of the gas? Her new kitchen cabinets and wall-to-wall carpeting.

The Ouchidas are victims of indoor air pollution, which is not given sufficient attention partly because of the nation's drive to save energy. The problem itself isn't new. "The indoor environment was dirty long before energy conservation came along," says Moschandreas, a pollution scientist at Geomet Technologies in Maryland. "Energy conservation has tended to accentuate the situation in some cases."

The problem appears to be more troublesome in newly constructed homes rather than old ones. Back in the days when energy was cheap, home builders didn't worry much about unsealed cracks. Because of such leaks, the air in an average home was replaced by fresh outdoor air about once an hour. As a result, the pollutants generated in most households seldom build up to dangerous levels.

6. It can be learned from the passage that the Ouchidas' house _____.
A) is well worth the money spent on its construction
B) is almost faultless from the point of energy conservation
C) failed to meet energy conservation standards
D) was designed and constructed in a scientific way
7. What made the Ouchidas' new house a horrible dream?
A) Lack of fresh air.
B) Poor quality of building materials.
C) Gas leakage in the kitchen.
D) The newly painted walls
8. The word "accentuate" (Line 4, Para.3) most probably means "_____".
A) relieve
B) accelerate
C) worsen
D) improve
9. Why were cracks in old houses not a big concern?
A) Because indoor cleanliness was not emphasized.
B) Because energy used to be inexpensive.
C) Because environmental protection was given top priority.
D) Because they were technically unavoidable.
10. This passage is most probably taken from an article entitled "_____".
A) Energy Conservation
B) Houses Building Crisis
C) Air Pollution Indoors
D) Traps in Building Construction

Passage 3

Why does cream go bad faster than butter? Some researchers think they have the answer, and it comes down to the structure of the food, not its chemical composition—a finding that could help rid some processed foods of chemical preservatives.

Cream and butter contain pretty much the same substances, so why cream should sour much faster has been a mystery. Both are emulsions—tiny globules (小球体) of one liquid evenly distributed throughout another. The difference lies in what's in the globules and what's in the surrounding liquid, says Brocklehurst, who led the investigation.

In cream, fatty globules drift about in a sea of water. In butter, globules of a watery solution are locked away in a sea of fat. The bacteria which make the food go bad prefer to live in the watery regions of the mixture. "This means that in cream, the bacteria are free to grow throughout the mixture," he says.

When the situation is reversed, the bacteria are locked away in compartments (隔仓室) buried deep in the sea of fat. Trapped in this way, individual colonies cannot spread and rapidly run out of nutrients (养料). They also slowly poison themselves with their waste products. "In butter, you get a self-limiting system which stops the bacteria growing," says Brocklehurst.

The researchers are already working with food companies keen to see if their

products can be made resistant to bacterial attack through alterations to the food's structure. Brocklehurst believes it will be possible to make the emulsions used in salad cream, for instance, more like that in butter. The key will be to do this while keeping the salad cream liquid and not turning it into a solid lump.

11. The significance of Brocklehurst's research is that _____.
A) it suggested a way to keep some foods fresh without preservatives
B) it discovered tiny globules in both cream and butter
C) it revealed the secret of how bacteria multiply in cream and butter
D) it found that cream and butter share the same chemical composition
12. According to the researchers, cream sours fast than butter because bacteria _____.
A) are more evenly distributed in cream
B) multiply more easily in cream than in butter
C) live on less fat in cream than in butter
D) produce less waste in cream than in butter
13. According to Brocklehurst, we can keep cream fresh by _____.
A) removing its fat
B) killing the bacteria
C) reducing its water content
D) altering its structure
14. The word "colonies" (Line 2, Para. 4) refers to _____.
A) tiny globules
B) watery regions
C) bacteria communities
D) little compartments
15. Commercial application of the research finding will be possible if salad cream can be made resistant to bacterial attack _____.
A) by varying its chemical composition
B) by turning it into a solid lump
C) while keeping its structure unchanged
D) while retaining its liquid form

Passage 4

People living on parts of the south coast of England face a serious problem. In 1993, the owners of a large hotel and of several houses discovered, to their horror, that their gardens had disappeared overnight. The sea had eaten into the soft limestone cliffs on which they had been built. While experts were studying the problem, the hotel and several houses disappeared altogether, sliding down the cliff and into the sea.

Erosion (侵蚀) of the white cliffs along the south coast of England has always been a problem but it has become more serious in recent years. Dozens of homes have had to be abandoned as the sea has crept farther and farther inland. Experts have studied the areas

most affected and have drawn up a map for local people, forecasting the year in which their homes will be swallowed up by the hungry sea.

Angry owners have called on the Government to erect sea defenses to protect their homes. Government surveyors have pointed out that in most cases, this is impossible. New sea walls would cost hundreds of millions of pounds and would merely make the waves and currents go further along the coast, shifting the problem from one area to another. The danger is likely to continue, they say, until the waves reach an inland area of hard rock which will not be eaten as limestone is. Meanwhile, if you want to buy a cheap house with an uncertain future, apply to a house agent in one of the threatened areas on the south coast of England. You can get a house for a knockdown price but it may turn out to be a knockdown home.

16. What is the cause of the problem that people living on parts of the south coast of England face?

- A) The disappearance of hotels, houses and gardens.
- B) The experts' lack of knowledge.
- C) The rising of the sea level.
- D) The washing-away of limestone cliffs.

17. The erosion of the white cliffs in the south of England _____.

- A) will soon become a problem for people living in central England
- B) has now become a threat to the local residents
- C) is quickly changing the map of England
- D) can be stopped if proper measures are taken

18. The experts' study on the problem of erosion can _____.

- A) lead to its eventual solution
- B) provide an effective way to slow it down
- C) help to prevent it from worsening
- D) warn people whose homes are in danger

19. It is not feasible to build sea defenses to protect against erosion because _____.

- A) it is too costly and will endanger neighbouring areas
- B) the government is too slow in taking action
- C) they will be easily knocked down by waves and currents
- D) house agents along the coast do not support the idea

20. According to the author, when buying a house along the south coast of England, people should _____.

- A) be aware of the potential danger involved
- B) guard against being cheated by the house agent
- C) take the quality of the house into consideration
- D) examine the house carefully before making a decision