

江南大学 2022-2023 学年第一学期期末试卷

《高级英语》考试试卷

考试方式（闭卷）

考试时间：120 分钟

题号	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	总分
得分							
评卷人 签名							

Part I Cloze (10%)

Decide which of the choices below would correctly complete the passage if inserted in the corresponding blanks. Mark the correct choice for each blank on your answer sheet.

If you were to begin a new job tomorrow, you would bring with you some basic strengths and weaknesses. Success or (1)_____ in your work would depend, to (2)_____ great extent, (3)_____ your ability to use your strengths and weaknesses to the best advantage. (4)_____ the utmost importance is your attitude. A person (5)_____ begins a job convinced that he isn't going to like it or is (6)_____ that he is going to ail is exhibiting a weakness which can only hinder his success. On the other hand, a person who is secure (7)_____ his belief that he is probably as capable (8)_____ doing the work as anyone else and who is willing to make a cheerful attempt (9)_____ it possesses a certain strength of purpose. The chances are that he will do well. (10)_____ the prerequisite skills for a particular job is strength. Lacking those skills is obviously a weakness. A bookkeeper who can't add or a carpenter who can't cut a straight line with a saw (11)_____ hopeless cases.

This book has been designed to help you capitalize(12)_____ the strength and overcome the (13)_____ that you bring to the job of learning. But in groups to measure your development, you must first (14)_____ stock of where you stand now. (15)_____ we get further along in the book, we'll be (16)_____ in some detail with specific processes for developing and strengthening (17)_____ skills. However, (18)_____ begin with, you should pause (19)_____ examine your present strengths and weaknesses in three areas that are critical to your success or failure in school: your (20)_____, your reading and communication skills, and you study habits.

1. A. improvement

B. victory

C. failure

D. achievement
2. A. a

B. the

C. some

D. certain
3. A. in

B. on

C. of

D. to
4. A. out of

B. Of

C. To

D. Into
5. A. who

B. what

C. that

D. which
6. A. ensure

B. certain

C. sure

D. surely
7. A. onto

B. on

C. off

D. in
8. A. to

B. at

C. of

D. for
9. A. near

B. on

C. by

D. at
- 10.A. Have

B. Had

C. Having

D. Had been
11. A. being

B. been

C. are

D. is
- 12.A. except

B. but

C. for

D. on
- 13.A. idea

B. weakness

C. strength

D. advantage
- 14.A. make

B. take

C. do

D. give
- 15.A. as

B. till

C. over

D. out
- 16.A. deal

B. dealt

C. be dealt

D. dealing
- 17.A. learnt

B. learned

C. learning

D. learn
- 18.A. around

B. to

C. from

D. beside
- 19.A. to

B. onto

C. into

D. with
- 20.A. intelligence

B. work

C. attitude

D. weakness

Part II. Grammar and Vocabulary (30%)

There are thirty sentences in this section. Beneath each sentence there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Choose one word or phrase that correctly completes the sentence.

Mark your answer on your answer sheet.

21. _____ the new fund-raising plan is approved, we will soon have more money to build the gymnasium.
- A. While B. Given C. Unless D. Even if
22. If they hadn't spent all the money on the lottery, their life _____ so miserable at the moment.
- A. would not have been B. will not have been
- C. are not D. would not be
23. Now it is rather difficult for us to _____ of living without cars and telephones.
- A. perceive B. imagine C. envisage D. conceive
24. why are the contents of the next person's shopping trolley always more _____ than

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- one's own?
A. dissuasive B. allusive C. alluring D. seductive
25. His _____ in German as well as English earned him the chance to work in the prestigious college.
A. deficiency B. sufficiency C. efficiency D. proficiency
26. People in that district _____ use oil lamps, for there is no gas or electricity.
A. can B. may C. must D. have to
27. You _____ John in the street this morning. He's been dead for ages.
A. mustn't see B. mustn't have seen
C. couldn't see D. couldn't have seen
28. There's always intense media coverage of airplane crashes and that can really play into people's fears and _____ their perceptions of how safe it is to fly.
A. misconceive B. change C. distort D. preoccupy
29. The soldier found himself _____ a hero when he returned to his village.
A. someone of B. someone C. something D. something of
30. Susan is a woman of _____ who has never abandoned her principles for the sake of winning a vote.
A. honesty B. reputation C. integrity D. notoriety
31. We had to _____ into the ground to find water.
A. dig deeply B. dig deep C. deeply dig D. deep dig
32. Yesterday morning, I went to _____ school, which stood in _____ sight of my house, to tell him about the terrible accident.
A. /, the B. the, / C. the, the D. /, /
33. The vice-president and production director of the company _____ the welcoming ceremony held by the Capital Hill this evening.
A. is to attend B. are to attend
C. were to attend D. have attended
34. We are studying hard with a view _____ serving the people.
A. of B. for C. to D. about
35. _____, he will apologize for his rudeness towards the professor at the conference.
A. One out of ten B. Ten to one
C. One out of a hundred D. One to ten
36. The rose bush wasn't _____ this year so Mrs. Lin doubts it she is going to have many flowers.
A. mowed B. pruned C. hacked D. carved
37. Do you know anything about the traffic accident _____ near our school yesterday?
A. happened B. happening
C. which happened D. which was happened

38. His heart was _____ so violently that he could hardly catch his breath.
A. Bouncing B. beating C. jumping D. punching
39. The population of this area is mainly _____ Hispanic-Americans and American Indians.
A. composed of B. comprised of
C. consisted of D. constituted of
40. He's a _____ businessman. He makes a profit at everything he tries.
A. bright B. intelligent C. skillful D. shrewd
41. That _____ me of the days I spent in the countryside.
A. Reminded B. remembered C. memorized D. recalled
42. He was so _____ to his studies that he hardly noticed me.
A. intent B. absorbed C. attentive D. concentrated
43. The campaign for a boycott of petrol stations comes just weeks after motorists in another region took to the streets to _____ their anger over rocketing fuel costs.
A. vent B. declare C. utter D. shout
44. Students with financial problems are troubled by high tuition _____.
A. money B. costs C. fees D. prices
45. This shirt is a bit too small. It does not _____ you.
A. fit B. suit C. match D. agree
46. It is useless trying to persuade him to adopt our suggestion; he is such a _____ man.
A. tough B. strict C. stubborn D. stern
47. After three full hours of laboring over the market report, he stood up, went outside and _____ his back.
A. extended B. strained C. pulled D. stretched
48. You have no one but yourself to _____ for the fault.
A. accuse B. blame C. charge D. criticize
49. During his stay in France, he picked _____ quite a bit of French.
A. on B. up C. at D. over
50. He's always ready to take _____ heavy responsibilities.
A. On B. to C. in D. after

Part III. Reading Comprehension (20%)

In this section there are several reading passages followed by twenty questions or unfinished statements, each with four suggested answers marked A, B, C, and D. Choose the one that you think is the best answer.

Mark your answer on your answer sheet.

Text A

George Washington was the first man not a king whose birthday was publicly celebrated

during his lifetime. Before the colonies declared their independence, celebrations honoring the birthdays of British rulers were customary. After the Declaration of Independence, the American people ignored royal birthdays and began instead to celebrate General Washington's birthday. This custom started in 1778 during the army's cold snowy winter at Valley Forge, when one of the military bands marched to Washington's headquarters and played for him.

When the war ended in 1783, Washington eagerly returned to Mount Vernon. But his peaceful retirement was interrupted when he was unanimously chosen first president of the United States. He took office in 1789 and was reelected in 1792. In 1796, he refused a third term and retired from political life. He died two years later and was buried at Mount Vernon, which one million tourists visit every year. Shortly after his death, Washington was praised in these famous words: "First in war, first in peace, and first in the heart of his countrymen."

To the American people, Washington symbolizes dignity, statesmanship, and, above all, honesty. The famous cherry tree story, which was invented by Washington's first biographer, has become a lesson in morals for all American schoolchildren. The story goes like this: When George Washington was about six years old, his father gave him a hatchet (small axe), which the little boy loved to play with. One day, he tried the edge of his hatchet on his father's favorite young cherry tree and did enough damage to kill the tree. Next morning, his father noticed the damage and ran into the house shouting, "George, do you know who killed that beautiful little cherry tree...in the garden?" George's famous reply was, "I can't tell a lie, Pa, you know I can't tell a lie. I cut it with my hatchet." His father, pleased with the boy's courage and honesty, quickly forgave him.

Because of this story, traditional dessert on Washington's birthday are cherry pie or a log-shaped cake decorated with cherries. Washington's Birthday is a legal holiday throughout the U. S. A. It is celebrated on the third Monday in February. In some state, this date is called Presidents' Day and honors both Washington and Lincoln.

51. George Washington's birthday was first celebrated _____.

- A. before the War of Independence
- B. after he died
- C. after he became the President of the United States
- D. during the War of Independence

52. The famous cherry tree story _____.

- A. was widely known when George Washington was a child
- B. was not a true story
- C. shows that honesty can avoid punishment
- D. gradually loses its influence

53. From the passage we can infer that _____.

- A. Lincoln was born in February

B. the American people love Washington because he was honest

C. Washington was buried near the capital

D. cherry pie is a necessity for Washington's birthday

54. The main theme of the passage is _____.

A. George Washington's birthday

B. the famous cherry tree story

C. Washington's honesty

D. the great merits of George Washington

Text B

What exactly is a lie? Is it anything we say which we know is untrue? Or is it something more than that? For example, suppose a friend wants to borrow some money from you. You say "I wish I could help you but I'm short of money myself." In fact, you are not short of money but your friend is in the habit of not paying his debts and you don't want to hurt his feelings by reminding him of this. Is this really a lie?

Professor Jereald Jellison of the University of Southern California has made a scientific study of lying. According to him, women are better liars than men, particularly when telling a "white lie," such as when a woman at a party tells another woman that she likes her dress when she really thinks it looks awful. However, this is only one side of the story. Other researchers say that men are more likely to tell more serious lies, such as making a promise which they have no intention of fulfilling. This is the kind of lie politicians and businessmen are supposed to be particularly skilled at: the lie from which the liar hopes to profit or gain in some way.

Research has also been done into the way people's behaviour changes in a number of small, apparently unimportant ways when they lie. It has been found that if they are sitting down at the time, they tend to move about in their chairs more than usual. To the trained observer they are saying "I wish I were somewhere else now." They also tend to touch certain parts of the face more often, in particular the nose. One explanation of this may be that lying causes a slight increase in blood pressure. The tip of the nose is very sensitive to such changes and the increased pressure makes it itch.

Another gesture which gives liars away is what the writer Desmond Morris in his book *Manwatching* calls 'the mouth cover'. He says there are several typical forms of this, such as covering part of the mouth with the fingers, touching the upper-lip or putting a finger of the hand at one side or the mouth. Such a gesture can be interpreted as an unconscious attempt on the part of the liar to stop himself or herself from lying.

Of course, such gestures as rubbing the nose or covering the mouth, or moving about in a chair cannot be taken as proof that the speaker is lying. They simply tend to occur more frequently in this situation. It is not one gesture alone that gives the liar away but a whole number of things, and, in particular, the context in which the lie is told.

55. One sometimes tells one's friend a "white lie" because one wants to _____.
 A. make a profit from the other person B. avoid offending the other person
 C. convince the other person D. have some fun
56. One research suggests that women _____.
 A. generally lie far more than men
 B. tend to tell more serious lies than men
 C. make more promises they can fulfill than men
 D. are better at telling serious lies than men
57. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
 A. politicians tend to tell intentional lies B. men are less skilled at telling lies
 C. businessmen seldom break their promises D. women tend to make false promises
58. People may rub their noses when they lie because _____.
 A. they suffer from high blood pressure at the time
 B. the nose is the most sensitive part of the human body
 C. the nose reveals the liar more easily than the other parts of the face
 D. they do so in order to stop themselves from telling more lies
59. It can be learned from the passage that _____.
 A. lies can easily be detected by careful observers
 B. lies are usually accompanied by strange gestures
 C. people are liable to tell a lie when they hear others lying
 D. a liar may give away his or her intention unconsciously

Text C

Britain has always been fortunate in having plentiful energy resources. At the end of the eighteenth century these were principally coal and, in places water power from swift-flowing streams and rivers. Coal-mining is one of the oldest and most basic of all industries. Deep mining began in Britain 300 years ago and has since been an integral part of the country's industrial life. In coal-producing areas, other industries that could be serviced by coal grew rapidly. Factories came into being because it was more economical to manufacture goods under one large roof, where power could be concentrated rather than in the small rooms and backyards of thousands of individual workers. Industrial complexes developed where natural resources, like coal and iron, were readily available and cheap labor flowed in as a result of declining living standards in rural areas.

At the time this rapid industrialization had many critics but for working people there was no real choice: working long hours in factories and coal-mines seemed to promise a chance of a better life than staying in country areas where jobs were scarce and poverty and hunger were common. In the early 1800s a group calling themselves Luddites smashed and destroyed new factory machinery in the Midlands and north. As craftsmen who traditionally worked at home,

the Luddites were protesting that factory machines had robbed them of their livelihood.

Industrialization, for all its negative social effects, did bring many economic advantages and made Britain an exceedingly rich and powerful nation. It increased the population of urban areas and expanded industrial output; it encouraged technical invention and promoted competition to improve the quality of goods and services offered; it also led to better communication systems. Yet the successes and achievements of industrialization were founded on the exploitation of working people who were to endure long working hours for low wages and to live in inadequate housing, crowded together.

60. The British manufacturing industry developed because of _____.
 A. rich energy resources B. water power
 C. the declining rural economy D. cheap labor
61. As far as industrialization was concerned, the working people thought that _____.
 A. it brought them a better life B. there was no alternative
 C. it brought them bad luck D. it was better to work at home
62. According to the author, industrialization _____.
 A. produced bad social effects B. brought prosperity to Britain
 C. made people poor D. achieved the hoped-for successes
63. The successes of industrialization resulted from _____.
 A. rich natural resources B. the exploitation of the working people
 C. Technical invention D. competition among capitalists

Text D

It's rare for a European to be honored in the way that rock art expert George Chaloupkas recently by an aboriginal(土著). "He fell in love with our country, our culture and especially our rock art," said Mick Alderson, the Aboriginal chairman of Kakadu National Park's board of management. "Perhaps, more importantly, he also fell in love with our people. This was based on respect for our people and their knowledge. In turn, George has our respect---more than any other European I know."

Alderson's praise was read out at a party to mark 65-year-old Chaloupka's retirement from the Northern Territory Museum and Art Gallery. Chaloupka was the dedicated amateur who discovered thousands of previously unidentified rock art sites across Arnhem Land. From them, he formulated the definite time sequence of those paintings, lending evidence to a much earlier Aboriginal occupation of Australia than previously imagined. He fought the over-exploitation of the mineral-rich region, resulting in the establishment of Kakadu National Park. His work recognized the art on the rock walls as the world's oldest existing record of human expression, created thousands of years before the first designs were painted on the torch-lit cave walls of Europe.

64. George has the respect from the aboriginals because_____.
- A. he has found the rock paintings for them
B. he is an amateur who has the achievement of a professional
C. he respects them and their culture
D. he falls in love with them
65. George's discoveries prove that_____.
- A. he is the first man to make such discoveries
B. they are the oldest artistic record ever found
C. they are much older than those found in Europe
D. the aboriginals occupied Australia for the first time
66. The establishment of the National Park was to_____.
- A. stop any mining in the region B. protect the rock art
C. honor the discovery of the rock art D. attract tourists from all over the world

Text E

I am one of the many city people who are always saying that given the choice we would prefer to live in the country away from the dirt and noise of a large city. I have managed to convince myself that if it weren't for my job I would immediately head out for the open spaces and go back to nature in some sleepy village buried in the country. But how realistic is the dream?

Cities can be frightening places. The majority of the population live in massive tower blocks, noisy, dirty and impersonal.

The sense of belonging to a community tends to disappear when you live fifteen floors up. All you can see from your window is sky, or other blocks of flats. Children become aggressive and nervous — cooped up at home all day, with nowhere to play; their mothers feel isolated from the rest of the world. Strangely enough, whereas in the past the in-habitants of one street all knew each other, nowadays people on the same floor in tower blocks don't even say hello to each other.

Country life, on the other hand, differs from this kind of isolated existence in that a sense of community generally binds the inhabitants of small villages together. People have the advantage of knowing that there is always someone to turn to when they need help. But country life has disadvantages too. While it is true that you may be among friends in a village, it is also true that you are cut off from the exciting and important events that take place in cities. There's little possibility of going to a new show or the latest movie. Shopping becomes a major problem, and for anything slightly out of the ordinary you have to go on an expedition to the nearest large town, the city-dweller who leaves for the country is often oppressed by a sense of unbearable stillness and quiet.

What, then, is the answer? The country has the advantage of peace and quiet, but suffers from the disadvantage of being cut off; the city breeds a feeling of isolation, and constant noise batters the sense. But one of its main advantages is that you are at the centre of things; and that life doesn't come to an end at half past nine at night. Some people have found (or rather bought) a compromise between the two: they have expressed their preference for the "quiet life" by leaving the suburbs and moving to villages within commuting distance of large cities. They generally have about as much sensitivity as the plastic flowers they leave behind— they are polluted with strange ideas about change and improvement which they force on to the unwilling original inhabitant of the villages.

What then of my dreams of leaning on a cottage gate and murmuring "morning" to the locals as they pass by, I'm keen on the idea, but you see there's my cat. Toby. I'm not at all sure that he would take to all that fresh air and exercise in the long grass. I mean, can you see him mixing with those hearty males down the farm? No. He would rather have the electric imitation— coal fire any evening.

67. We get the impression from the first paragraph that the author ____
- A. used to live in the country. B. used to work in the city.
C. works in the city. D. lives in the country.
68. In the author's opinion, the following may cause city people to be unhappy EXCEPT ____
- A. a strong sense of fear. B. lack of communication.
C. housing conditions. D. a sense of isolation.
69. The passage implies that it is easy to buy the following things in the country EXCEPT ____
- A. daily necessities. B. fresh fruits. C. designer clothes. D. fresh vegetables.
70. According to the passage, which of the following adjectives best describes those people who work in large cities and live in village?
- A. Original. B. Quite. C. Arrogant. D. Insensitive.

Part IV Translation (10%)

Translate the underlined part in **TEXT E** into Chinese.

Part V Paraphrase (10%)

- That absence, even more than wreckage, contains the heart of the matter. (From *A View of Mountains*, in Unit 4)
- ...never give in except to convictions of honor and good sense. (From *Never, Give In, Never, Never, Never*, in Unit 1)
- ...he couldn't stand not being a part of our school. (From *How I Found My Voice*, in Unit 10)
- Buddies hang tough together; friends hang onto each other. (From *The Tapestry of*

Friendship, in Unit 5)

5. In my day little French kids looked like nothing other than little French kids. (From *A French Fourth*, in Unit 6)

Part VI. Writing (20%)

Write on ANSWER SHEET a composition of about 200 words on the following topic:

My View on the English-learning Craze in China

You are to write in three parts.

In the first part, state clearly your viewpoint on English-learning craze in China..

In the second part, give one or two reasons to support your idea.

In the last part, bring what you have written to a natural conclusion or a summary.

Marks will be awarded for content, organization, grammar and appropriacy. Failure to follow the instructions may result in a loss of marks.

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