

Jiangnan University 《College English》

2017 –2018 first semester Final Exam Paper (B)

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

1. The house belongs to my aunt but she _____ here any more.

A. hasn' t lived

B. didn' t live

C. hadn' t lived

D. doesn' t live

2. We _____ the last bus and didn' t have any money for taxi, so we

had to walk home.

A. reached

B. lost

C. missed

D. caught

3. See the flags on top of the building? That was _____ we did this morning.

A. when

B. which

C. where

D. what

4. There' s no light on—they _____ be at home.

A. can' t

B. mustn' t

C. needn' t

D. shouldn' t

5. —Excuse me, can you tell me where the nearest bank is, please?

— _____ Oh yes! It' s past the post office, next to a big market.

A. Mm, let me think.

B. Oh, I beg your pardon?

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C. You' re welcome.

D. What do you mean?

6. If I can help _____ , I don' t like working late into the night.

A. so B. that

C. it D. them

7. Mike didn' t play yesterday because _____ .

A. damaged B. hurt

C. hit D. struck

8. _____ he has limited technical knowledge, the old worker has a lot of experience.

A. Since B. Unless
C. As D. Although

9. The water _____ cool when I jumped into the pool for morning exercise.

A. was felt B. is felt
C. felt D. feels

10. —Hello, could I speak to Mr. Smith?

—Sorry, wrong number, There isn' t _____ Mr. Smith here.

A. 不填 B. a C. the D. one

11. Eliza remembers everything exactly as if it _____ yesterday.

A. was happening

B. happens

C. has happened

D. happened

12. _____ and happy, Tony stood up and accepted a prize.

A. Surprising

B. Surprised

C. Being surprised

D. To be surprising

13. Please remind me _____ he said he was going. I may be in time to

see him off.

A. where

B. when

C. how

D. what

14. —I wonder if I could possibly use your car for tonight?

— _____. I'm not using it anyhow.

A. Sure, go ahead

B. I don't know

C. Yes, indeed

D. I don't care

15. Mary, _____ here—everybody else, stay where you are.

A. come

B. comes

C. to come

D. coming

16. —Will you be able to finish your report today?

— _____.

A. I like it

B. I hope so

C. I'll do so

D. I'd love it

17. We forgot to bring our tickets, but please let us enter, _____?

- A. do you B. can we
C. will you D. shall we

18. Your story is perfect; I' ve never heard _____before.

- A. the better one
B. the best one
C. a better one
D. a good one

19. It was not until she got home_____Jennifer realized she had lost her keys.

- A. when B. that C. where D. before

20. We hope that as many people as-possible_____ join us for the picnic tomorrow.

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

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

1. During our visit to the USA, we had a (wonder)_____ time in the Disney world.
2. My father wants me to become a (profession)_____ doctor, but he felt disappointed in the end.
3. He _____ (overcome) his fear of height.
4. He _____(confine) to the house by illness.
5. Members must (production) _____ their cards before they enter the club.
6. The more (power) _____ the car is, the more difficult it is to handle it.
7. Among those (presence) _____ at the meeting are some foreign experts.
8. Long before I went there, Africa was alive in my (imagine)_____.
9. He might have seen the surprise on my _____. (facial)
10. The teacher's smile _____ (implication) that she had forgiven me.

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

Model 1: The career placement center referred the liberal –arts major to JOB _TRAK.

1. the committee, the two parties involved, the court of law

2. the teacher, the students, the reference librarian

Model 2: Because of the salary calculator, I knew what to ask for.

1. before so many strangers, she didn't know, say

2. as an experienced teacher, I know, deal with the problem

Model 3: Angela Buehner is responsible for hiring at 100 restaurants in four Midwestern states.

1. his father, recruit new employees for the company

2. she, inform the students, changes in the regulations

Model 4: He tried desperately to stop the ship from moving nearer to shore.

1. the policeman tried to, the crowds, get nearer to the fire, but he failed

2. you must try your best, the girl, tell them the secret

Model 5: The captain informed the French authorities of his problem.

1. they, the authorities, their willingness to join the army after graduation

2. The doctor, Tim, his failure to pass the physical examination

IV. Translation (20%)

Section A: Put the Chinese into English.

1. 不管你做什么工作，你必须全力以赴。（whatever）
2. 我们想知道本周谁负责卫生。（be responsible for）
3. 此刻，他站起来，离开了会议室。（at this point）
4. 不管他如何努力，他为得到那份工作所付出的努力均以失败告终。（end up）
5. 因为我不知道如何处理这件事，我打算去咨询律师。（consult）

V. Reading comprehension. (40%)

Passage 1

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage:

What will man be like in the future - in 5000 or even 50000 years from now? We can only make a guess, of course, but we can be sure that he will be different from what he is today. For

man is slowly changing all the time.

Let us take an obvious example. Man, even five hundred years ago, was shorter than he is today. Now, on average, men are about three inches taller. Five hundred years is a relatively short period of time, so we may assume that man will continue to grow taller.

Again, in the modern world we use our brains a great deal. Even so, we still make use of only about 20% of the brain's capacity. As time goes on, however, we shall have to use our brains more and more, and eventually we shall need larger ones. This is likely to bring about a physical change to the head, in particular the forehead, will grow larger.

Nowadays our eyes are in constant use. In fact, we use them so much that very often they become weaker and we have to wear glasses. But over very long period of time it is likely that man's eyes will grow stronger.

On the other hand, we tend to make less use of our arms and legs. These, as a result, are likely to grow weaker. At the same time, however, our fingers will grow more sensitive because they are used a great deal in modern life.

But what about hair? It will probably disappear from the body altogether in course of time because it does not serve a useful purpose any longer. In the future, then, both sexes are likely to be bald.

Perhaps all this gives the impression that future man will not be a very attractive creature to look at. This may well be true. All the same, in spite of all these changes, future man will still have a lot in common with us. He will still be a human being, with thoughts and emotions similar to our own.

1. The passage tells us about _____.

- [A] how man's life will be in the future
- [B] how future man will look like
- [C] the fact that man's organs will function differently in the future
- [D] the fact that man is growing uglier as time passes

2. There is evidence that man is changing _____.

- [A] man has been growing taller over the past 500 years
- [B] man has got stronger eyes than he ever had
- [C] man's hair is getting thinner and thinner
- [D] man's limbs are getting weaker because he tends to make less use of them

3. Man's forehead will grow larger because _____.

- [A] he will use of only about 20% of the brain's capacity
- [B] the other 80% of his brain will grow in due time
- [C] he had rather narrow forehead a few hundred years ago
- [D] he will have to use his brain more and more as time goes on

4. Future man will probably _____.

- [A] have smaller eyes
- [B] see better
- [C] have larger eyes

[D]gave to wear better glasses

5. The reason for believing that future man will be different is that he_____.

[A]is always

[B]hopes for a change

[C]never stops changing

[D]will live a different life

Passage 2

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage:

People all over the world today are beginning to hear and learn more and more about the problem of pollution. Pollution is caused either by man's release of completely new and often artificial (人造) substances into the environment, or by releasing greatly increased amounts of a natural substance (物质), such as oil from oil tankers into the sea.

Whatever its underlying reasons, there is no doubt that much of the pollution caused could be controlled if only companies, individuals and governments would make more efforts. In the home there is an obvious need to control litter and waste. Food comes wrapped up there or four times in packages that all have to be disposed of; drinks are increasingly sold in bottles or tins which cannot be reused. This not only causes a litter problem, but also is a great waste of resources, in terms of glass, metal and paper. Advertising has helped this process by persuading many of us not only to buy things we neither want nor need, but also to throw away much of what we do buy. Pollution and waste combine to be a problem everyone can help to solve by cutting out unnecessary buying, excess use and careless disposal (处理) of the products we use in our daily lives.

6. The main cause of pollution is_____.

[A]the release of artificial or natural substances into the environment

[B]the production of new industrial goods

[C]increased amounts of a natural substance

[D]our ever-increasing population

7. Much of the pollution could be controlled if only_____.

[A]people would pay more attention to the problem

[B]governments would take effective measures

[C]all sides concerned would make more efforts

[D]farmers would use less artificial fertilizers

8. Food packages, bottles and tins for drinks can cause_____.

[A]air and water pollution

[B]both a litter problem and a waste of resources

[C]to pay for the service

[D]to produce the receipt

9. Which of the following can not help solving the problem of pollution?

- [A]Cutting out unnecessary buying
- [B]Eating less
- [C]Reduce excess use
- [D]Carefully dispose our daily products.

10. What does the underlined word "litter" mean in paragraph 2 ?

- [A]not many
- [B]serious problem
- [C]bits of waste things
- [D]industrial pollution

Passage 3

Questions 11-15 are based on the following passage:

Thousands of years ago, in the middle of an ocean, miles from the nearest island, an undersea volcano broke out. The hot liquid piled higher and higher and spread wider and wider. In this way, an island rose up in the sea.

As time went on, hot sun and cool rains made the rock split and break to pieces, Sea waves dashed against the rock. In this way, soil and sand came into being.to grow taller.

Nothing lived on the naked soil. And then the wind and birds brought plant seeds, spiders and other little creatures there. Only plants could grow first. Only they, in sunlight, could produce food from the minerals of the soil, water and air. While many animals landed on the island, they could find no food. A spider spun its web in vain, because there were no insects for its web to catch. Insects couldn't stay until there were plants for them to eat. So plants had to be the pioneer life on this new island.

11. The passage centers on _____.

- [A]how an undersea volcano broke out
- [B]how an island rose up in the sea
- [C]how soil was formed on a new island
- [D]how life began on a volcano- produced island

12. According to the passage, the island got its first soil from _____.

- [A]sea waves
- [B]its own rock
- [C]the sand brought by the wind
- [D]cool rains

13 .The word "naked" (in para. 3) could be replaced by which of the following?

- [A]hidden
- [B]new
- [C]mysterious
- [D]bare

14 . The order of coming into being on the island is _____.

- [A]soil, plants and animals
- [B]soil, little creatures and plants
- [C]soil, birds and plants

[D]soil, human beings and animals

15 .According to the passage, which of the following is TRUE ?

[A]Spiders were the first life that could live on the island.

[B]The island is far away from any piece of land.

[C]Insects could not live on the island without plants

[D] Plants were brought to the island by human beings

Passage 4

Just five one-hundredths of an inch thick, light golden in color and with a perfect "saddle curl," the Lay's potato chip seems an unlikely weapon for global domination. But its maker Frito-Lay thinks otherwise." Potato chips are a snack food for the world," said Salman Amin, the company's head of global marketing. Amin believes there is no corner of the world that can resist the charms of a Frito-Lay potato chip.

Frito-Lay is the biggest snack maker in America owned by Pepsi Co.and accounts for over half of the parent company's \$3 billion annual profits. But the U.S. snack food market is largely saturated, and to grow the company has to look overseas.

Its strategy rests on two beliefs: first a global product offers economies of scale with which local brands cannot compete. And second, consumers in the 21st century are drawn to "global" as a concept. "Global" does not mean products that are consciously identified as American, but ones that consumers especially young people see as part of a modern, innovative(创新的)world in which people are linked across cultures by shared beliefs and tastes. Potato chips are an American invention, but most Chinese, for instance, do not know that Frito-Lay is an American company. Instead, Risky, the company's research and development head, would hope they associate the brand with the new world of global communications and business.

With brand perception a crucial factor, Risky ordered a redesign of the Frito-Lay logo(标识).The logo, along with the company's long-held marketing image of the "irresistibility" of its chips would help facilitate the company's global expansion.

The executives acknowledge that they try to swing national eating habits to a food created in America, but they deny that amounts to economic imperialism. Rather, they see Frito-Lay as spreading the benefits of free enterprise across the world. "We're making products in those countries, we're adapting them to the tastes of those countries, building businesses and employing people and changing lives," said Steve Reinemund, Pepsi Co's chief executive.

16. It is the belief of Frito-Lay's head of global marketing that_____.
- A) Potato chips can hardly be used as a weapon to dominate the world market
 - B) Their company must find new ways to promote domestic sales.
 - C) The light golden color enhances the charm of their company's potato chips
 - D) People the world over enjoy eating their company's potato chips
17. What do we learn about Frito-Lay from Paragraph 2?
- A) Its products use to be popular among overseas consumers.
 - B) Its expansion has caused fierce competition in the snack market.
 - C) It gives half of its annual profits to its parent company.
 - D) It needs to turn to the word market for development.
18. One of the assumptions on which Frito-Lay bases its development strategy is that_____.
- A) consumers worldwide today are attracted by global brands
 - B) local brands cannot compete successfully with American brands
 - C) products suiting Chinese consumers' needs bring more profits
 - D) products identified as American will have promising market value
19. Why did Risky have the Frito-Lay logo redesigned?
- A) To suit changing tastes of young consumers.
 - B) To promote the company's strategy of globalization.
 - C) To change the company's long-held marketing image.
 - D) To compete with other American chip producers.
20. Frito-Lay's executives claim that the promoting of American food in the international market_____.
- A) won't affect the eating habits of the local people
 - B) will lead to economic imperialism
 - C) will be in the interest of the local people
 - D) won't spoil the taste of their chips