**北京城市学院学位英语考试题库**

**2021级本科大学英语5卷**

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**Part I Listening Comprehension（共30分）**

**Section A: Short Conversations（每小题1分，共10分）**

**Directions:** *In this section, you are going to hear ten short conversations. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken TWO times. After each conversation, a question will be asked about what you’ve heard. Choose the correct answers to the questions you hear. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.*

1. A. He has proved to be a better reader than the woman.

B. He has difficulty in understanding the book.

C. He cannot get access to the assigned book.

D. He cannot finish his assignment before the deadline.

2. A. She will drive the man to the supermarket.

B. The man should buy a car of his own.

C. The man needn’t go shopping every week.

D. She can pick the man up at the grocery store.

3. A. Get more food and drinks.

B. Ask his friend to come over.

C. Tidy up the place.

D. Hold a party.

4. A. The talks can be held any day except this Friday.

B. He could change his schedule to meet John Smith.

C. The first-round talks should start as soon as possible.

D. The woman should contact John Smith first.

5. A. He has gone through a similar experience.

B. He understands the woman’s feelings.

C. The woman should have gone on the field trip

D. The teacher is just following the regulations.

6. A. She will meet the man halfway.

B. She will ask David to talk less.

C. She is sorry the man will not come.

D. She has to invite David to the party.

7. A. Few students understand Prof. Johnson’s lectures.

B. Few students meet Prof. Jonson’s requirements.

C. Many students find Prof. Johnson’s lectures boring.

D. Many students have dropped Prof. Johnson’s class.

8. A. Check their computer files.

B. Make some computations.

C. Study a computer program.

D. Assemble a computer.

9. A. He has left the army recently.

B. He quit teaching in June.

C. He opened a restaurant near the school.

D. He has taken over his brother’s business.

10. A. She seldom reads books from cover to cover.

B. She is interested in reading novels.

C. She read only part of the book.

D. She was eager to know what the book was about.

**Section B: Long Conversations（每小题1分，共10分）**

**Directions:** *In this section* y*ou’ll hear two long conversations. At the end of each conversation, five questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only ONCE. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A, B, C, and D, and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.*

**Conversation 1**

***Questions 11 to 15 are based on the conversation you just heard.***

11. A. She is interested in concert.

B. She is interested in exciting and energetic paintings.

C. She is very interested in graffiti.

D. She is quite interested in street art.

12. A. Graffiti originated in New York in the 1960s.

B. Graffiti is just like a label or signature of young people and their art work.

C. Graffiti on the streets are mostly painted by young people under government’s supervision.

D. It is hard to say whether graffiti is legal or illegal.

13. A. She is a famous street artist.

B. She creates paper cutouts of famous people.

C. She places all of her cutouts on walls in some areas of N.Y.

D. Some of her works have been collected by the Museum of Modern Art for free.

14. A. Mainly in N.Y.

B. Only in Sao Paulo, Tokyo, Paris and N.Y.

C. Every city in the world.

D. Mainly in big cities of the world.

15. A. Street artists paint on the street for different reasons.

B. It seems that Steve knows a lot about graffiti.

C. Sophia thinks the street artists a bit weird.

D. Steve and Sophia will not go to the concert.

**Conversation 2**

***Questions 16 to 20 are based on the conversation you just heard.***

16. A. Working on her assignments.

B. Reading the articles published in America.

C. Planning for the coming semester.

D. Preparing for studying abroad.

17. A. Choosing a college which best fits one’s needs.

B. Deciding on the type of the college that one prefers.

C. Considering the program offered by a school.

D. Making sure the school has various extracurricular activities.

18. A. A school which has stronger programs in the sciences.

B. A school which has stronger programs in liberal arts.

C. A school which can help her get more job chances.

D. A school which is accredited.

19. A. Because they might add to Lily’s educational experience.

B. Because they might make Lily’s resume look good.

C. Because they might bring Lily more job chances when she is still in school.

D. Because they might provide Lily with more information.

20. A. Lily will study in an U.S. school after graduation.

B. Lily is now a sophomore in the university.

C. Lily doesn’t need the professor’s help any more.

D. Lily will do exactly what the professor told her.

**Section C: Passages（每小题1分，共10分）**

**Directions:** *In this part, you’ll hear two passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only ONCE. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.*

**Passage 1**

***Questions 21 to 25 are based on the passage you just heard.***

21. A. A black Buick crashed onto several other cars because the driver fell asleep.

B. A black Buick went out of control and crashed into a light pole.

C. A black Buick caused a serious accident because the driver was seriously drunk.

D. A black Buick was racing with other cars and caused a serious accident.

22. A. Experts suggest any drunk driving be viewed as a serious crime.

B. Experts believe drivers should know that drunk driving is illegal.

C. Experts believe drunk driving is a deliberate act against public security.

D. Experts regard an accident caused by drunk driving as merely an accident.

23. A. June 3, 2011.

B. May 1, 2011.

C. May 30, 2011.

D. June 1, 2007.

24. A. License suspension, fines, and lifetime imprisonment.

B. Lifetime license suspension, 5 years in prison, and fines.

C. Lifetime license suspension, fines of at least 2,000 yuan, and imprisonment.

D. License suspension, fines of at most 2,000 yuan, and imprisonment.

25. A. In addition to laws, we also need to figure out other means to effectively deal with drunk driving.

B. The new drunk driving law has frightened many drivers to give up drinking.

C. The law itself cannot prevent people from drinking.

D. People are not afraid of legal punishments so more people are found driving drunk.

**Passage 2**

***Questions 26 to 30 are based on the passage you just heard.***

26. A. She suffers from fatigue and poor memory.

B. Her academic results have declined sharply.

C. She feels depressed and always gets ill.

D. She actively takes part in many extra-curricular activities.

27. A. He began to complain of a stomach ache and fatigue upon being promoted.

B. He had trouble with concentration and sleeping.

C. He began suffering from stress, which threatened his health.

D. He suffered unstable emotions and was soon dismissed.

28. A. Sub-health is a disease which affects many people.

B. Sub-health refers to poor health with some disease or illness.

C. Sub-health is an abnormal condition only in physical health.

D. Sub-health is a borderline state between being healthy and diseased.

29. A. 5%.

B. 20%.

C. 75%.

D. 35%.

30. A. Sub-health is inevitably a serious problem for everyone.

B. People under great stress are more likely to suffer from sub-health.

C. Middle-aged women are certain to be affected by sub-health.

D. People over 35 have less chance of suffering from sub-health.

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**Part II Vocabulary（每小题1分，共15分）**

**Directions:** *Each of the following sentences is incomplete and followed by four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the ONE that best completes the sentence. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on the Answer Sheet.*

31. You cannot trust a college \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to judge a person’s ability and efficiency.

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| A. faculty | B. diploma | C. civilization | D. expression |

32. The little boy used to be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by others about being clumsy.

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| A. teased | B. revised | C. parted | D. quested |

33. The explorer told of his \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when traveling to the Himalayas in great detail and everyone listened with attentive interest.

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| A. complaint | B. resemblance | C. access | D. adventure |

34. It is quite obvious that we can’t destroy historical sites just to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ more modern buildings.

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| A. match up with | B. be up to | C. put up | D. get close to |

35. The system will also have to deal with the problems caused by the cars with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ functions.

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| A. passionate | B. autonomous | C. conventional | D. imminent |

36. He spent five years in Paris, with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ visits to Italy.

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| A. occasional | B. reluctant | C. brilliant | D. liable |

37. She thinks I’m trying to make things difficult for her, but that’s not my \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. soccer | B. intent | C. insurance | D. breath |

38. Your plan is excellent in theory, but would it succeed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

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| A. at risk | B. in depth | C. in fashion | D. in practice |

39. As an adult, he knows that all the characters and plots in the book are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, yet he still really likes them.

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| A. imaginary | B. accurate | C. dedicated | D. visualize |

40. The actor got used to performing without direction and often used some lines that were not in the original \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. diversion | B. prestige | C. script | D. creature |

41. The actress told the reporter that her craziness about acting was due \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to her mother.

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| A. in defeat | B. in a nutshell | C. in line | D. in part |

42. The United Nations is endeavoring to maintain international \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and security.

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| A. mystery | B. disorder | C. peace | D. glory |

43. The terrible accident that happened yesterday caused several injuries and one was left \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from the waist down.

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| A. acquired | B. paralyzed | C. recovered | D. consented |

44. The law gives public schools \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from paying taxes.

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| A. immunity | B. division | C. doctrine | D. citizen |

45. Every participant is supposed to play the game \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the rules made by the

regulating committee of the contest.

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| A. in the interests of | B. in a word | C. in place | D. in accordance with |

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**Part III Cloze（每小题1分，共10分）**

**Directions:** *In this section, there is a passage with 10 blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in the box. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please choose the best answer and mark the corresponding letter for each item on the Answer Sheet.* ***Note that each word should be used only once.***

Will Masdar City ever become a real city? It’s difficult to imagine. The behavioral 46 and controlled design that keep Masdar green might also limit the qualities that 47 a living city — not to 48 potential residents who might not want to follow such 49 rules. Yet even if Masdar

City fails to become everything its planners dreamed, the planet will still have

50 value as a living lab for green ideas of future cities.

Some of Masdar’s 51 — like those 52 silly PRT cars — may not have a future. But other ideas — like the wind tower or those sunlight-deflecting windows — will have real 53 at a time when more than half the world’s population lives in cities. No one knows the answer to the energy and climate challenges the planet 54 , which is why experiments 55 — even the ones in the desert.

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| A.faces | B. matter | C. mark | D. technology | E. strict |
| F. slightly | G. value | H. regulations | I. enormous | J. mention |

**Part IV Reading Comprehension（共25分）**

**Section A: Timed Reading（每小题1分，共10分）**

**Directions:** *In this section, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions on the answer sheet.*

***Questions 56 to 65 are based on the following passage.***

Humans enjoy being entertained. We like watching funny, engrossing, exciting shows, movies, and plays. We love good tunes. And we enjoy watching a great comedian at work, the kind that makes your abs sore from laughter. But why? Well, it boils down to our need for sensation. Simply put, we need to laugh, cry, tense up from excitement, experience emotional highs and lows, and we enjoy the activation of our adrenal（肾上腺的） systems — whether it’s due to something happening to us in real life or to an imaginary character on a screen somewhere. Feeling sensations, emotions, excitement, then, is a precondition for being a healthy, happy human.

But look at the passive voice we use when we talk about entertainment nowadays. We are entertained, we like being entertained; but we do not entertain ourselves or do exciting, laughable things that also entertain us. We are largely passive participants in entertainment, what has come to signify the various medium through which we consume it — TV, Internet, video games. Entertainment is very much about things being done to and for us, while we lay back and take it all in.

The [numbers](http://www.csun.edu/science/health/docs/tv&health.html) are pretty staggering. In an average American household, the TV is on for 6 hours and 47 minutes each day. 66% of Americans regularly watch TV while eating dinner. The average American kid watches 1,500 hours of TV a year, and over half of 4-6 year olds polled preferred watching TV to “spending time with their father”. But the television has been around for decades, and it’s always been popular. In fact, research suggests that people watched almost as much TV back then as they do today. I watched plenty as a kid, but I still managed to get out into trouble, run around, play, and experience life in between episodes of *Bonanza* and *The Andy Griffith Show*, so what explains today? Well, these days 93% of teens and adults aged 12-29 also go online daily, with more than a third using it several times a day. When you factor in mobile and smart phone usage, every waking hour is consumed by electronic entertainment, the vast majority of it passive. For a people [caught up in media](http://www.marksdailyapple.com/mired-in-media/), there’s simply no time left for active entertainment.

What did people do before television? Before the Internet? How did people occupy their time when they weren’t working, going to school, or procuring food? In other words, how did people back then keep themselves entertained without the wealth of media options available to us now? Did leisure time consist of staring at walls, the ground, and the ceiling, or if you were lucky and weather permitted, shapes in the clouds?

10,000 plus years ago, people had nothing but their own imagination, their community, and the wild world around them. When they weren’t procuring food, shelter, or safety, Stone Age people could talk and play games with each other, explore the environment, tell and listen to stories, and practice hunting skills. I’m probably missing a few activities, but we know what they did not do. They did not lock the door, shut the blinds, fall down on the couch, and watch TV for half the day. They did not go to the movies. They did not surf the web late into the night. The closest thing to passive consumption of entertainment was listening to someone tell stories, but even that was a participatory act, since the listener was in the same room, probably knew the person telling it, and would respond and react in real time to their words. Oh, and there were no commercials. Basically, if folks wanted entertainment, he had to go out and do things to make it happen. There were no other options.

But it’s difficult to lay too much blame on society today. Most of us grew up in a world where entertainment and sensation came prepackaged and easily deliverable, and that’s hard to **get around**. After all, humans love the easy route. Ten thousand years ago, the only way to feel anything was to go out and actually experience it. Today, it’s easier to watch other people’s experiences on a screen, and it’s sometimes more effective, especially when they’re enhanced by sex, violence, explosions, audio, and special effects. I think we’re just too far removed from real experience, from having to engage with the world. To counteract that, we have to consciously decide to turn away from the easy route, to go out and do things differently.

So here’s my challenge for the day: be engaged with the world and those who populate it. Get off the computer and off the couch. Find/do/explore/feel the real thing. How you do so is up to you, but I have a few suggestions.

* Watch TV, sure, but watch it selectively. Set the shows you truly care about to tape and keep the TV off otherwise. And try to stick to shows that make you think. Don’t just have the TV on because you’re home.
* Use Facebook, but use it to facilitate real-world, face-to-face interaction. Make an event and invite people to it. Catch up with an old friend and meet up at a coffee shop.
* Read blogs, but participate in the comment section. Don’t just consume; produce, interact, discuss!
* Watch movies but watch them at the cinema, or watch a show at the theater. Afterward, talk about what you just watched over coffee or drinks.
* Play games but play a board game or poker with friends instead of playing video games. And if you’re going to play video games, try multiplayer games.
* Read [fiction](http://www.marksdailyapple.com/bibliotherapy/) but actively process the words and imagine the world the author creates when you are reading.

If you’re complaining that this is all too hard, that everyone else you know lives on Facebook and only text messages, change that. Invite them out. Think about how much you wish you could have more real experiences and realize that everyone else probably feels the same way. Like you, they’re just waiting for someone to take charge. Be that person who takes charge.

With all that said, I have to ask: how are you going to be engaged with the world? How do you plan on living an active, versus passive, life?

56. What is the main idea of the first two paragraphs?

A. People are being entertained instead of actively seeking entertainment.

B. People are actively seeking entertainment instead of being entertained.

C. People enjoy the activation of our adrenal systems.

D. People love entertainment.

57. Which adjective can best describe the entertainments mentioned by the author?

A. Stimulating.

B. Dull.

C. Active.

D. Passive.

58. Which is true according to Paragraph 3?

A. Over 50% of 4-6 year olds polled preferred watching TV to “spending time with their father”.

B. More than half of Americans regularly watch TV while eating dinner.

C. The average American kid watches TV a lot.

D. All the above.

59. Which is true about the issue “watching TV”?

A. People watched almost as much TV decades ago as they do today.

B. Watching TV made the author unable to experience his childhood.

C. It’s the only factor that makes people entertained passively.

D. It’s the only factor that leaves people with no time for active entertainment.

60. What is the closest thing to passive consumption of entertainment that Stone Age people did?

A. Talking and playing games with each other.

B. Exploring the environment.

C. Listening to someone tell stories.

D. Practicing hunting skills.

61. What does “get around” in Paragraph 6 mean?

A. Persuade.

B. Visit a lot of places.

C. Spread.

D. Avoid.

62. What must people do to counteract passive entertainments?

A. Remove themselves from real experience.

B. Remove themselves from having to engage with the world.

C. Go out and actually experience the world.

D. Find an easy route.

63. Which is NOT one of the suggestions given by the author?

A. Watch TV selectively.

B. Use Facebook to facilitate real-life communication.

C. Watch a movie without reflection.

D. Read [fiction](http://www.marksdailyapple.com/bibliotherapy/) with your own imagination.

64. What should you do instead of complaining?

A. Wait for others to invite you out.

B. Wait passively.

C. Text messages on Facebook.

D. Invite people out actively.

65. What is the author’s purpose in writing the passage?

A. To inform readers of the entertainment situation today and what people can do to change it.

B. To inform readers of the entertainment situation of the Stone Age people.

C. To inform readers that going online is bad.

D. To inform readers that watching TV is bad.

**Section B: Reading in Depth（第66-70题，每小题1分；第71-75题，每小题2分；共15分）**

**Directions:** *There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. In each of them, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the answer sheet.*

**Passage 1**

***Questions 66 to 70 are based on the following passage.***

CPR is an emergency procedure that is performed on people who are suffering from cardiac arrest. The purpose is to provide a flow of oxygenated blood to the [brain](http://www.wisegeek.com/how-does-the-brain-work.htm) until other procedures can be performed to restore the person’s heartbeat and breathing. The human brain can suffer permanent damage without oxygen for over five minutes, so CPR increases a person’s chances of recovery.

The main action taken in performing CPR is called chest compressions, which involves pressing down firmly and quickly on the center of the person’s chest. It should be done at a rate of about 100 per minute. When possible, CPR also involves making sure that the victim’s airway is clear of obstruction and supplying air to his or her lungs, either by mouth-to-mouth resuscitation or by using a special device that can blow air into the person’s mouth.

CPR is often used when no other assistance methods are available, so people are advised to begin the procedure as soon as possible — even before calling an emergency phone number. Then the helper should call the emergency number, and resume the procedure as soon as possible.

The helper should make sure that the victim is lying on his or her back and on a relatively firm surface, then kneel next to the victim’s upper body and place the heel of one hand on the breastbone in the middle of the victim’s chest. The other hand should be placed on top of the first hand. Compressions are done by quickly pressing downward about 2 inches (5.08 cm). The helper should keep his or her arms mostly straight and use his or her upper body weight to press downward, rather than using only the arms. Some people maintain a rate of about 100 compressions per minute by counting at a rate of almost two per minute, and others think of a peppy song and press downward with each beat.

When more than one person is available to help, or when the helper is well trained, rescue breaths can be provided. Before this, however, the victim’s airway should be checked to make sure that it is not blocked. His or her head is gently tilted backward and the chin is gently pulled forward to open the mouth and airway. If an object can be seen blocking the victim’s airway, great care should be taken to remove it and not to push it further down the victim’s throat.

During mouth-to-mouth resuscitation, the helper should make sure that the victim’s head is tilted slightly back, then pinches the victim’s nose shut, covers the victim’s mouth with his or hers and breathes out for one second. A tight seal between mouths will help keep air from escaping, forcing it into the victim’s airway. Two breaths should be provided after each set of 30 compressions.

A device such as a bag [valve](http://www.wisegeek.com/what-is-a-valve.htm) mask also can be used to provide rescue breaths. This is a plastic mask that covers the victim’s mouth and nose, a plastic bag that fills with air and a soft rubber bulb that can be squeezed to pump air into the victim’s mouth. It will help prevent the transmission of germs or diseases during mouth-to-mouth contact.

Although CPR is often the best option for helping someone who is in cardiac arrest, research has shown that less than 30% of people who received CPR survive because the helper does not use enough force for fear of breaking the victim’s ribs. But experts say that the benefits of getting the victim’s blood to circulate outweigh the potential injury.

66. Which of the following is NOT true about CPR?

A. CPR is one of the first aids.

B. CPR is usually performed on people who are suffering from chronic diseases.

C. CPR is performed to restore the person’s heartbeat and breathing.

D. CPR could increase a person’s chances of recovery from an emergency.

67. Which of the following is NOT what the helper should make sure of before rescue breaths can be provided?

A. The victim’s airway is not blocked.

B. The victim’s head is gently tilted backward.

C. The victim’s chin is gently pulled forward to open the mouth and airway.

D. More than one person is available.

68. What is the first procedure in performing mouth-to-mouth resuscitation?

A. Make sure the victim’s head is tilted backward.

B. Pinch the victim’s nose shut.

C. Cover the victim’s mouth with that of the helper’s.

D. Breathe out for one second.

69. What can be inferred from Paragraph 7?

A. A bag valve mask is better than mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

B. Plastic mask can be squeezed to pump air into the victim’s mouth.

C. Germs or diseases could be transmitted during mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

D. It is not hard to have a device such as a bag valve when emergency happens.

70. What is the writer’s purpose of writing the passage?

A. To reflect.

B. To inform.

C. To evaluate.

D. To persuade.

**Passage 2**

***Questions 71 to 75 are based on the following passage.***

As Artificial Intelligence (AI) becomes increasingly sophisticated, there are growing concerns that robots could become a threat. This danger can be avoided, according to computer science professor Stuart Russell, if we figure out how to turn human values into a programmable code.

Russell argues that as robots take on more complicated tasks, it’s necessary to translate our morals into AI language.

For example, if a robot does chores around the house, you wouldn’t want it to put the pet cat in the oven to make dinner for the hungry children. “You would want that robot preloaded with a good set of values,” said Russell.

Some robots are already programmed with basic human values. For example, mobile robots have been programmed to keep a comfortable distance from humans. Obviously there are cultural differences, but if you were talking to another person and they came up close in your personal space, you wouldn’t think that’s the kind of thing a properly brought-up person would do.

It will be possible to create more sophisticated moral machines, if only we can find a way to set out human values as clear rules.

Robots could also learn values from drawing patterns from large sets of data on human behavior. They are dangerous only if programmers are careless.

The biggest concern with robots going against human values is that human beings fail to do sufficient testing and they’ve produced a system that will break some kind of taboo（禁忌）.

One simple check would be to program a robot to check the correct course of action with a human when presented with an unusual situation.

If the robot is unsure whether an animal is suitable for the microwave, it has the opportunity to stop, send out beeps（嘟嘟声）, and ask for directions from a human. If we humans aren’t quite sure about a decision, we go and ask somebody else.

The most difficult step in programming values will be deciding exactly what we believe is moral, and how to create a set of ethical rules. But if we come up with an answer, robots could be good for humanity.

71. What does the author say about the threat of robots?

A. It may constitute a challenge to computer programmers.

B. It accompanies all machinery involving high technology.

C. It can be avoided if human values are translated into their language.

D. It has become an inevitable peril as technology gets more sophisticated.

72. What would we think of a person who invades our personal space according to the author?

A. They are aggressive.

B. They are outgoing.

C. They are ignorant.

D. They are ill-bred.

73. How do robots learn human values?

A. By interacting with humans in everyday life situations.

B. By following the daily routines of civilized human beings.

C. By picking up patterns from massive data on human behavior.

D. By imitating the behavior of properly brought-up human beings.

74. What will a well-programmed robot do when facing an unusual situation?

A. Keep a distance from possible dangers.

B. Stop to seek advice from a human being.

C. Trigger its built-in alarm system at once.

D. Do sufficient testing before taking action,

75. What is most difficult to do when we turn human values into a programmable code?

A. Determine what is moral and ethical.

B. Design some large-scale experiments.

C. Set rules for man-machine interaction.

D. Develop a more sophisticated program.

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**Part V Translation（每小题1分，共10分）**

**Directions:** *Translate the Chinese in the brackets into English to complete the following sentences*.

76. The neighbor reported to the police that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_（看到张先生家厨房有烟冒出来）.

77. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_（除了约瑟夫没人） is willing to make friends with this naughty boy.

78. On the soccer field, a striker is preparing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_（将球射入球门）.

79. He was warned by his friends not to pull the injured passenger out after the accident, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_（但是他没有理会）.

80. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_（如果没有接受你的劝告）, I would have made a severe

mistake.

81. He didn’t realize that money is not everything \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_（直到生了重病）.

82. Last summer, it was extremely hot, and the temperature of most cities in this area \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_（高达摄氏40度）.

83. Engineers spent much time and energy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_（开发出完美的解决方案，以降低成本）.

84. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_（她藐视一切困难）and succeeded in crossing the English Channel eventually．

85. The doctor looked deep into her eyes, as if to say, “Take it easy. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_（我们会尽一切努力）save your life.”

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**Part VI Writing（共10分）**

**Directions*:*** *For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic:* ***The Hero in My Heart****. You should write at least 150 words according to the outline given below.*

Outline:

1、我心目中的英雄是谁？

2、为什么他/她能成为我心目中的英雄？

3、我可以从他/她身上学到……