河南农业大学《大学英语》 II 2021-2022 学年第二学期期末试卷 A 卷 (120 minutes)

Part I Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are several passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For 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 with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage:

Many people who work in London prefer to live outside it, and to go into their offices or schools every day by train, car or bus, even though this means they have to get up early in the morning and reach home late in the evening.

One advantage of living outside London is that houses are cheaper. Even a small flat in London without a garden costs quite a lot to rent. With the same money, one can get a little house in the country with a garden of one's own.

Then, in the country one can rest from the noise and hurry of the town. Even though one has to get up earlier and spend more time on trains or buses, one can sleep better at night and during weekends and on summer evenings, one can enjoy the fresh, clean air of the country. If one likes gardens, one can spend one's free time digging, planting, watering and doing the hundred and one other jobs, which are needed in a garden. Then, when the flowers and vegetables come up, one has the reward of one who has shared the secret of Nature.

Some people, however, take no interest in country things; for them, happiness lies in the town, with its cinemas and theatres, beautiful shops and busy streets, dance halls and restaurants. Such people would feel that their life was not worth living if they had to live it outside London. An occasional walk in one of the parks and a fortnight's visit to the sea every summer is all the country they want: the *rest* they are quite prepared to leave to those who are glad to get away from London every night.

- 1. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
 - A) People who like country things prefer to live outside the city.
 - B) People who work in London prefer to live in the country.
 - C) Because of certain disadvantages of living outside London, some people who work in London prefer to live inside London.
 - D) Because of certain advantages of living outside London, many people who work in London prefer to live outside London.

With the same money for buying a little house with a garden in the country, one can only			
in London.			
A) get a small flat with a garden	1- /		
B) have a small flat with a garden	(288)		

- B) have a small flat with a garden
- C) rent a small flat without a garden
- D) buy a small flat without a garden
- When the flowers and vegetables in the garden come up, those _____ have the reward of one who has shared the secret of Nature.
 - A) who live in the country
 - B) who have spent time working in the garden
 - C) who have a garden of their own
 - D) who have been digging, planting and watering
- 4. People who think happiness lies in the town would feel that if they had to live it outside London

- A) their life was meaningless
- B) their life was invaluable
- C) they didn't deserve a happy life
- D) they were not worthy of their happy life
- 5. "..the rest they are quite prepared to leave to those..." The italicized word refers to
 - A) the rest time
 - B) the rest people
 - C) the rest of the country
 - D) the rest of the parks and of the sea

Passage Two

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage:

The obvious disagreements between England and America began in 1763, more than a century and a half after the first permanent settlement had been founded at Jamestown, Virginia. The colonies had grown vastly in economic strength and cultural attainment and virtually all had long years of self-government behind them. Their combined population now exceeded 1,500,000 --- a sixfold (六倍的) increase since 1700.

To tighten its control over America, the British imposed heavy duties on American people. When the "Stamp Act" was issued, which provided that revenue stamps be affixed (粘贴) to all newspapers, broadsides, pamphlets, licenses, leases, or other legal documents, organized resistance started to appear.

On March 5, 1770, 18 months after the British sent troop to Boston, hatred between citizens and soldiery became stronger than ever before. What began as a harmless snowballing of the redcoats degenerated (恶化) into a mob attack. Someone gave the order to fire, three Bostonians lay dead in the snow.

At the suggestion of the Virginia Congress, colonial representatives were called on to meet in Philadelphia on September 5, 1774, "to consult upon the present unhappy state of the Colonies." Delegates (代表) to this meeting, known as the first Continental Congress, were chosen by provincial congresses or popular conventions. Every colony except Georgia sent at least one delegate, and the total number of 55 was large enough for diversity of opinion but small enough for genuine debate and effective action.

6.	The first permanent settlement in	North America was founded mo	st probably	in
	A \ 1510			

- A) 1510
- B) 1610
- C) 1613
- D) 1615
- 7. Before the Independence War, _____.
 - A) all the colonies were under control of the British
 - B) some colonies had gained self-independence
 - C) all the colonies had their own governments
 - D) some colonies hadn't their own governments
- 8. What was the population of the colonies in 1700?
 - A) About 220,000.
 - B) About 250,000.
 - C) About 350,000.
 - D) About 375,000.
- 9. What happened at the first Continental Congress?
 - A) There was a heated debate.



- B) A decision was made that all colonies should fight against the British.
- C) The colonies declared independence.
- D) The colonies declared war against Britain.
- 10. What will the next paragraph most probably talk about?
 - A) The Declaration of Independence.
 - B) Gorge Washington.
 - C) The American Civil War.
 - D) Thomas Jefferson.

Passage Three

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage:

William Perry "The Refrigerator" got his nickname while he was playing college football at Clemson University in South Carolina not just because of his size, but because as legend has it he could eat the entire contents of an icebox in one go. He came to the notice of the Chicago Bears in the spring of 1985 when their head coach Mike Ditka saw him at a testing ground in Arizona. He weighed over 25 stones (英石), but despite this enormous weight, Ditka was impressed. After all, in his first two games at Clemson in his senior year he was the best player in the field.

Ditka wanted him but the Bears' defensive coach Buddy Ryan was very much against this. "He's nothing but a fat kid, a wasted choice, a waste of money." But Ditka knew that if Perry could control his weight he would be a great help to the team.

Ditka was right and on 21 October 1985 against the Green Bay Packers Perry proved that "fat is beautiful." First he led Walter Payton in for a touchdown (触地得分; 达阵)--- then he scored himself, then with a strong block he led Payton through for another touchdown.

When the Chicago Bears played with the Dallas Cowboys at Wembley in August 1986, "The Icebox" caught the imagination of the British public too --- he became an overnight star, appearing on talk shows and featuring numerous newspaper articles.

11. Why was Perry called "The R	Refrigerator"?
A) Because he had a very big	
B) Because he was of a very	
C) Because he was very stron	
D) Because he liked ice crean	n very much.
12. Though Perry was fat, he	
A) played well in the field at	university
B) moved very fast in the fiel	d at university
C) never controlled his diet	
D) never take ill advantage of	f his large size
13. According to the passage, Per	rry was good at
A) attacking and defending	
B) attacking	
C) defending	
D) controlling weight	
14. "Touchdown" means "	" in American football.
A) score	
B) block	
C) attack	The WORK
D) defense	了投機為
15. It can be inferred from the pa	ssage that

A) Perry started a diet at the suggestion of Ditka

- B) Perry became fatter after he had joined the Chicago Bears
- C) Ryan was against the idea of recruiting Perry
- D) Perry became very popular in Britain

Passage Four

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage:

There are many famous museums throughout the world where people can enjoy art. Washington, D.C. has the National Gallery of Art (美术馆); Paris has the Louver; London, the British Museum. Florida International University (FIU) in Miami also shows art for people to see. And it does so without a building, or even a wall for its drawings and paintings.

FIU has opened what it says is the first computer art museum in the United States. You don't have to visit the University to see the art. You just need a computer linked to a telephone.

You can call the telephone number of a university computer and connect your own computer to it. All of the art is stored in the school computer. It is computer art, produced electronically by artists on their own computers. In only a few minutes, your computer can receive and copy all the pictures and drawings.

Robert Shostak is director of the new computer museum. He says he starts the museum because computer artists had no place to show their works.

A computer artist can only record his pictures electronically and send the records, or floppy discs, to others to see on their computers. He can also put his pictures on paper. But to print good pictures on paper, the computer artist needs an expensive laser printer.

Robert Shostak says the electronic museum is mostly for art or computer students at schools and universities. Many of the pictures in the museum are made by students. Mr Shostak said the FIU museum would make computer art funnier for computer artists because more people can see it. He says artists enjoy their work much more if they have *an audience*. And the great number of home computers in America could mean a huge audience for the electronic museum.

16. The main purpose of this passage is to give information about
A) museums throughout the world
B) an electronic art museum in Miami, U.S.
C) art exhibitions in Florida International University
D) latest development of computer art
17. To see the art in FIU museum, you need
A) floppy discs
B) a computer and a printer
C) pictures and drawings on paper
D) a computer connected to the museum by telephone line
18. are stored in this museum.
A) Paintings drawn by means of computer
B) Different styles of paintings
C) Old paintings
D) Drawings done by art students of FIU
19. The museum was started when .
A) Robert Shostak wanted to do something for computer scientists
B) Robert Shostak wanted to help computer artists
C) art students needed a place to show their works
D) computer scientists wanted to do something about art
20. The phrase "an audience" in the last paragraph refers to
A) art students
B) computer owners

- C) exhibits
- D) electronic museum

Part II Vocabulary and Structure (15 minutes)

Directions: There are a number of incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

21. Her one			
A) fault	B) error	C) delight	D) imperfection
22. It was propose	ed that the matter	discussed at the next mee	eting.
A) was	B) will be	C) would	D) be
	strator signed on to lead laulted in 70 applications.	Memorial Hospital on Tueso	lay after an
A) extensive	B) expansive	C) intensive	D) expensive
24. The court con	siders a financial	to be an appropriate way	of punishing him.
A) payment	B) obligation	C) option	D) penalty
25. Between all of hospital.	f us at work, we're hoping	g to \$100 towards	the new wing of the
A) assign	B) contribute	C) furnish	D) provide
26. More and mor	e listeners are expected to	o the phone-in pro	ogramme on the radio.
A) look into	B) hold up	C) be involved in	D) break off
27. The aircraft ha	ad reached its cruising	of about 39,000 feet	
A) attitude	B) aptitude	C) altitude	D) latitude
28. You should ha	ive focused your attention	your study.	
A) with	B) for	C) on	D) to
29. It was merely	chance that he	discovered the mistake.	
A) in	B) on	C) from	D) by
30. You are	an pessimist, aren'	t you?	
A) a little of	B) a bit of	C) a lot of	D) enough
31. Having been s	given the warning, I could	ln't help but it ov	er for the second time.
A) to think	B) think	C) thinking	D) thought
32. He pursued hi	s of collecting	stamps for so many years.	
A) habit	B) custom		D) activity
33. The hall was o	overcrowded by the	of so many people.	
	B) absence	The state of the s	D) appearance
34. Why are child	ren so easilv h	y what their friends do, thin	k, or say?
the state of the s	B) respected		
35. A few years a	go the belief became gene	eral orange juice a	and milk should never b

	drunk at the same time			
	A) what	B) when	C) that	D) whether
36.	You'll probably find th	nat your partner has to n	nove the wood surprising	gly close to the focus
	object before you can	color or shape	e.	
	A) make for	B) make of	C) make way	D) make out
37.	There is only a	possibility of succe	ess if you use this method	d to do the experiment.
	A) few	B) little	C) handful	D) slim
38.	He was warned by his	brothers to keep clear	the street gang.	
	A) with	B) of	C) away	D) off
39.	The queen was very pa	articular about her food,	and was always finding	with the
	A) mistake	B) error	C) fault	D) wrong
40.	If you want to	on service, you have	to demonstrate to me that	at you're prepared to
	customize things for m	ne.		
	A) monitor	B) rule	C) govern	D) dominate
41.	Many Americans preferences of living.	er the suburbs	the city, with tranquil s	urroundings and lower
	A) than	B) rather	C) to	D) in
42.	He seems to have abso	lutely no respect for oth	ner people's	he's already
		cars belonging to othe	7 84 4	20 1/20
	A) privilege	B) windshield	C) hardware	D) property
	n) pinnege	D) William Cia	c) maramare	D) property
43.	I don't want to change	iobs now: I am	with what I'm doing	now.
	A) content	B) contents	C) satisfactory	
44.		ıy a kite, you can make	your own using direction	ns in books at
	your local library.		1 8 3	
	A) vivid	B) available	C) visible	D) sensible
45	"You can't leave so so	on!" she		
73.	A) exclaimed	B) conveyed	C) proposed	D) urged
Pa	rt III Cloze (15 n	ninutes)		
Dir	rections: There are a ni	umber of blanks in the fo	ollowing passage. For ed	ach blank there are four
		(- 1948) 1948 [- 1948] - 1948 [- 1948] - 1948 [- 1948] - 1948 [- 1948] - 1948 [- 1948] - 1948 [- 1948]	하스 1014 등 스테워 () [1140] 프랑스 [115] 이 경기 (1150] 보고 (1150] 보고 (1150] (1150] [1150] [1150]	ts into the passage. Then
	이 사람들이 살아가 있다면 보는데 하다면 하는데 하다 하나 하는데 하는데 보다 가게 되었다.		et with a single line throu	[18] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1
	Lat's say you're a ma	magar of a division tora	eted (以为目标) for	r lavoffa Vau'va saan
tha		[] [[[] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	네면 TO 가지 그리네는 100kg Wind IV :	
	1734 Y = 77 E Y (1747 Y) B = 1 C 1 C	TEN - CHARLES CHARLES TO SELECT CONTROL TO HER HELD HELD TO HELD TO SELECT THE SELECT TO SELECT THE SELECT TO SELECT THE	sked to keep the informa	
		n de la celebration de la company de la	asks you whether he sho	uid de putting a down
<u>4</u>	$7\square$ on his first home.		- ' 40	IC J. 4-11
				mare. If you do tell, you
			ny. Word may $\boxed{50}$,	
				窜) to the exit door. The
pro	blem $\underline{\Box 52}$ if your	s is a public company in	mplementing (实施,执行	方) layoffs because of a
per	nding (即将发生的) me	rger (企业的合并) or a	equisition that has yet to	be $\underline{\Box 53\Box}$. If the

employee you tell gets wind of this news and $\boxed{54}$ on the information or $\boxed{55}$ others who do, you might find yourself in a legal imbroglio (人际等的纠缠不清的误会, 纠葛) because of violated securities regulations. It's important to keep in $\square 56\square$ that you are $\square 57\square$ to find a perfect fix for everyone. But you can manage the situation $\square 58\square$ potential damage is $\square 59\square$ without having to break confidentiality or lie. The solution may be as simple as telling the employee that he should wait a couple of weeks and come back to talk to you then. If his following up question is whether a $\square 60 \square$ is on the horizon, then it's fair enough to tell him you can't say one way or $\square 61 \square$. The employee still may buy the house. And he may be ___62_ with you. But doing the ethical (伦理 的) thing is often difficult precisely for this $\Box 63\Box$: $\Box 64\Box$ than being able to please everyone, you're trying to find a solution that's fairest to all involved, $\Box 65\Box$ yourself. 46. A) having been cut B) cut C) being cut D) to be cut 47. A) installment C) investment D) loan B) payment 48. A) economic B) commercial C) financial D) economical 49. A) break B) violate C) lose D) disobey 50. A) expand C) extend D) stretch B) spread D) end 51. A) wind B) come C) round 52. A) intensifies B) deepens C) accumulates D) threatens 53. A) announced B) pronounced C) released D) disclosed D) insists 54. A) works B) acts C) takes C) hints D) passes 55. A) relays B) conveys B) brain C) mind D) memory 56. A) heart 57. A) improbable B) unlikely C) possible D) likely B) in case C) as long as D) now that 58. A) so that B) eliminated C) relieved D) minimized 59. A) lessened 60. A) dismissal C) closedown D) layoff B) merger C) the other D) others 61. A) other B) another B) frustrated C) disappointed D) annoyed 62. A) furious B) cause C) concern 63. A) purpose D) reason 64. A) more B) less C) rather D) other B) containing C) including D) embracing 65. A) included

Part IV Short Answer Questions (15 minutes)

Directions: In this part there is a short passage with some questions or incomplete statements. Read the passage carefully. Then answer the questions or complete the statements in the fewest possible words.

Recently, in the hope of earning both money and social experience, I became a door-to-door salesman. I once read a saying: "If somebody wants something of yours, you will be treated as warmly as spring, but if they don't, you may be treated as coldly as winter." You may consider this an exaggeration (夸张), but if you are a salesman, it is clearly correct.

You would never have found it to be so true if you hadn't been a salesman. You needn't stand doubtful looks and unfriendly comments; you needn't listen to something completely wrong and nod to say that it was quite right; you needn't always keep patience and a smile; you needn't repeat the same sentences over and over again; you needn't talk to somebody you dislike...

I did this work for a month; then I decided to give it up. Apart from the above reasons, I found I was paying too much attention to the job and thus *sacrificing* my study time. The latest test result proved that my grades were getting lower. Even worse, I hadn't enough time to join my classmates in college activities. Sometimes I felt lonely and unhappy because of both my study and my part-time job. Now I don't think it is worth doing such a thing even though I was earning money at great cost.

Newspapers and magazines often publish stories about good students who do part-time work and keep high scores in class. But according to my experience, part-time work can have some strong bad effects on study.

Most students don't see the relationship between studies and work in a correct way. In my opinion, if it isn't a must for financial reasons, students should be cautious (谨慎的) about taking up a part-time job. In western countries even the children of very rich families take part in hard jobs during the summer vacation.

- 66. What caused the writer to give up his part-time job?
- 67. What does the italicized word "sacrificing" in Para.3 mean?
- 68. What did the writer think of part-time jobs?



- 69. What is important to be considered if students take up part-time jobs?
- 70. What was the writer's opinion of the stories in newspaper and magazines?

Part V Translation (20 minutes)

Directions: Translate the following sentences into English (with the given words or phrases).

- 71. 要是你想通过考试, 你就得集中精力提高听的技能。 (concentrate on)
- 72. 人人都说这是彼得的过错,但我认为情况并非如此。(be the case)
- 73. 要是他不在办公室,就一定在别的什么地方。我刚才还看见过他。
- 74. 空调设备可使我们免受酷热之苦。(protect...from)
- 75. 由于天气不好,修路停了下来。工人们都为此感到焦虑。(hold up)

Name:	School /Major:	
Student No.:	Score:	

大学英语一级补考

Answer Sheet

Part I Reading Comprehension (40%)

1.	2	3	4	5
6.	7	8.	9.	10.
11.	12.	13.	14.	15
16.	17.	18.	19.	20.

Part II Vocabulary and Structure (25%)

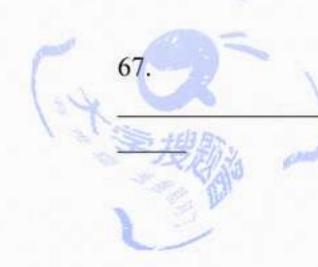
21	22	23.	24	25
26.	27	28.	29.	30
31.	32.	33.	34.	35.
36.	37.	38.	39.	40.
41.	42.	43.	44.	45.

Part III Cloze (10%)

46	47	48	49	50
51.	52	53	54	55
56.	57.	58.	59.	60.
61.	62.	63.	64.	65.

Part IV Short Answer Questions (10%)

66.



68.		
69.		
	- Talm	
70.	((1872-)	

Part V Translation (15%)

71.

72.

73.



75.



