

综合英语(二)试题

课程代码:00795

请考生按规定用笔将所有试题的答案涂、写在答题纸上。

选择题部分

注意事项:

1. 答题前,考生务必将自己的考试课程名称、姓名、准考证号用黑色字迹的签字笔或钢笔填写在答题纸规定的位置上。

2. 每小题选出答案后,用 2B 铅笔把答题纸上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动,用橡皮擦干净后,再选涂其他答案标号。不能答在试题卷上。

I. GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

Complete each of the following 15 sentences with the most likely answer. Blacken the letter corresponding to your choice on the ANSWER SHEET. (1 point each, 15 points in all)

1. He wanted to produce plays for people like himself, who could never afford to see _____ on Broadway.
A. that B. those C. it D. one
2. Often we allow ourselves to be upset by small things we _____ despise and forget.
A. should B. will C. can D. must
3. The new stadium being built for the next Asian Games will be _____ the present one.
A. as three times as big B. three times as big as
C. as big as three times D. big as three times as
4. What a terrible day! I was late for class this morning. _____, I forgot to bring my homework.
A. In short B. In addition C. However D. Therefore
5. The old temple _____ roof was damaged in a storm is now under repair.
A. where B. which C. whose D. its

6. I suppose that when I come back in ten years' time, all these old houses will _____.
- A. be pulling down
B. have pulled down
C. have been pulled down
D. have been pulling down
7. If my car _____ more reliable, I would have driven to Lhasa instead of flying there last summer.
- A. had been
B. was
C. should be
D. would be
8. He must be helping the old man to water the flowers, _____?
- A. is he
B. isn't he
C. mustn't he
D. must he
9. I tried to call several times yesterday, but your line was always _____.
- A. connected
B. taken
C. used
D. engaged
10. The effects of the medicine _____ and the pain returned.
- A. wore off
B. wore out
C. turned away
D. turned down
11. I don't think it's my _____ that the TV blew up. I just turned it on.
- A. error
B. mistake
C. fault
D. guilt
12. The machine looked like a large, _____, old-fashioned typewriter.
- A. crazy
B. clumsy
C. risky
D. tricky
13. The shop assistant was dismissed as she was _____ of cheating customers.
- A. cursed
B. charged
C. scolded
D. accused
14. Automation has made it possible to _____ great changes in industry.
- A. bring out
B. bring down
C. bring about
D. bring up
15. Studies show that people are more _____ to suffer from back problems if they always sit before computer screens for long hours.
- A. likely
B. possible
C. sure
D. ready

II. CLOZE

Fill in each of the 15 blanks in the passage with the most likely answer. Blacken the letter corresponding to your choice on the ANSWER SHEET. (1 point each, 15 points in all)

People feel safer behind some kind of physical barrier. If a social situation is in any way threatening, there is an immediate urge to 16 such a barricade. For a tiny child faced with a stranger, the problem is 17 solved by hiding behind its mother's body and peeking out at the intruder to see what he or she will do next. If the mother's body is not 18, a chair or some other piece of solid furniture will 19. If the stranger insists on coming closer, then the peeking face must be hidden too. If the 20 intruder continues to approach despite these obvious signals of fear, then there is nothing for it 21 to scream or flee.

This pattern is 22 reduced as the child matures. In teenage girls it may still be detected in the giggling cover-up of the face when embarrassed. But 23 the time we are adult, the childhood hiding is expected to disappear altogether, as we 24 stride out to meet our guests, customers, or friends. Each social occasion involves us, once again, in slightly threatening encounters similar to the ones 25 made us hide as scared infants. In other words, the 26 is still there, but their expression is blocked. Our adult 27 demand control and suppression of any primitive urge to withdraw and hide ourselves away. The more formal the occasion, the more 28 the moment of encounter becomes. Watching people under these conditions, it is possible to 29 the many small ways in which they continue to "hide behind their mother's skirts." The actions are still there, but they are less 30. It is these that are the Barrier Signals of adult life.

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|-------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 16. A. depend on | B. think of | C. refer to | D. set up |
| 17. A. rarely | B. usually | C. accidentally | D. deliberately |
| 18. A. reliable | B. comfortable | C. available | D. noticeable |
| 19. A. do | B. go | C. manage | D. succeed |
| 20. A. irrational | B. insincere | C. irresponsible | D. insensitive |
| 21. A. as | B. only | C. but | D. yet |
| 22. A. finally | B. gradually | C. suddenly | D. timely |

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 23. A. during | B. at | C. in | D. by |
| 24. A. gracefully | B. proudly | C. bravely | D. gently |
| 25. A. what | B. that | C. these | D. those |
| 26. A. courage | B. fear | C. sincerity | D. disappointment |
| 27. A. roles | B. identities | C. manners | D. expectations |
| 28. A. surprising | B. exciting | C. worrying | D. alarming |
| 29. A. detect | B. hate | C. like | D. overlook |
| 30. A. serious | B. formal | C. meaningful | D. obvious |

III. PARAPHRASING

Choose the closest paraphrased version after each of the following sentences or the italicized part. Blacken the letter corresponding to your choice on the ANSWER SHEET. (1 point each, 10 points in all)

31. *But Barrett was beyond all reasoning.* His mind had already cracked with thirst.
- A. It's useless to try to reason with Barrett.
 B. It's unnecessary to explain the reasons to Barrett.
 C. Among all possible reasons, Barrett considered none.
 D. Among all people, Barrett was the most unreasonable man.
32. "What an amazing model!"... "*What a picture Rembrandt would have made of him!*"
- A. Rembrandt drew a great picture of him.
 B. Rembrandt would love to draw a picture of him.
 C. It is a pity that Rembrandt didn't draw a picture of him.
 D. It is unlikely that Rembrandt would draw a picture of him.
33. Every piece of laundry was as clean as polished silver. Every piece was neatly ironed. *She was a real find.*
- A. She could notice any stain left on the clothes.
 B. Nobody was able to find such a good washwoman.
 C. We were lucky to have such a wonderful washwoman.
 D. She was extremely responsible for every detail in her work.

34. It is difficult to resist the impression that bribery and other questionable payments are on the increase.
- A. It is obvious that bribery is becoming more and more common.
 - B. It is unbearable to face the fact of widespread growth of bribery.
 - C. More and more people find it hard to resist the desire to practice bribery.
 - D. More and more people cannot get over the terrible feeling towards bribery.
35. There is abundant luxury in the room but a minimum of taste.
- A. The room with the beautiful antiques needs no further artistic decoration.
 - B. The room is comfortable enough in spite of the lack of artistic feeling.
 - C. Although the food in the room does not taste good, it looks tempting.
 - D. Although the room is richly furnished, it doesn't look elegant.
36. Nowhere is thinking courtesy more important than in marriage.
- A. Marriage is such a relationship which needs courtesy most.
 - B. Thinking courtesy is as important in marriage as anywhere else.
 - C. Thinking courtesy is of no importance anywhere except in marriage.
 - D. Marriage is the relationship in which courtesy does not matter so much.
37. People were only shapes in dense, gray fog of dust and ash.
- A. People became shapeless in thick clouds.
 - B. People could see nothing through dusty air.
 - C. You could see thick clouds in the form of people.
 - D. You could only see the outline of people in dusty air.
38. If I love you, *I can empathize with you and see the world through your eyes.*
- A. ...I can go through difficulties and crises with you.
 - B. ...I can share ideas and feelings with you.
 - C. ...I can show more sympathy for you.
 - D. ...I can have a high tolerance for you.
39. The difficulty when strangers from two countries meet is not a lack of appreciation of friendship, *but different expectations about what constitutes friendship and how it comes into being.*
- A. ...but different ideas on the basic elements of friendship and how it is formed.
 - B. ...but different ways to establish friendship and how it is maintained.
 - C. ...but different understandings of friendship and how it works.
 - D. ...but different principles of friendship and how it develops.

40. If you have wide and keen interests and activities in which you can still be effective, *you have no reason to think about the merely statistical fact of the number of the years you have already lived...*
- A. ...the exact length of your lifetime should be your only concern...
 - B. ...the value of the years you have lived would be self-evident...
 - C. ...you have every reason to forget about the pain in old age...
 - D. ...you don't have to worry about your old age...

IV. READING COMPREHENSION

Read the two passages and choose the most likely answer to each of the questions. Blacken the letter corresponding to your choice on the ANSWER SHEET. (2 points each, 20 points in all)

Passage 1

He entered my life 20 years ago, leaning against the door of Room 202, where I taught fifth grade. He wore shoes three sizes too large and pants ripped at the knees.

Daniel, as I'll call him, though that was not his real name, made this undistinguished entrance in the school of a quaint lakeside village known for its old money, white colonial homes and brass mailboxes. He told me his last school had been in a neighboring county. "We were picking fruit," he said matter-of-factly.

I suspected this friendly, untidy, smiling boy from a migrant family had no idea that he had been thrown into a den of fifth-grade lions who had never before seen torn pants. If he noticed sniggering, he didn't tell anyone and it seemed that he wasn't angry.

Twenty-five children eyed Daniel suspiciously until the kickball game that afternoon. Then he led off the first inning with a home run. With it came a bit of respect from the critics of Room 202.

Next was Charles' turn. Charles was the least athletic, most overweight child in the history of fifth grade. After his second strike, amid the rolled eyes and groans of the class, Daniel edged up and spoke quietly to Charles's depressing back. "Forget them, kid. You can do it."

Charles warmed, smiled, stood taller and promptly struck out anyway. But at

that precise moment, defying the social order of this jungle he had entered, Daniel had gently begun to change things—and us.

By autumn's end, we all had been attracted by him. He taught us all kinds of lessons. How to call a wild turkey. How to tell whether fruit is ripe before that first bite. How to treat others, even Charles. Especially Charles. He never did use our names, calling me “Miss” and the students “kid.”

The day before Christmas vacation, the students always brought gifts for the teacher. It was a ritual—opening each department-store box, surveying the expensive perfume or scarf or leather wallet, and thanking the child.

That afternoon, Daniel walked to my desk and bent close to my ear. “Our packing boxes came out last night,” he said without emotion. “We’re leaving tomorrow.”

As I grasped the news, my eyes filled with tears. He countered the awkward silence by telling me about the move. Then, as I regained my calmness, he pulled a gray rock from his pocket. Deliberately and with great style, he pushed it gently across my desk.

I sensed that this was something remarkable, but all my practice with perfume and silk had left me pitifully unprepared to respond. “It’s for you,” he said, fixing his eyes on mine. “I polished it up special.”

I’ve never forgotten that moment.

Years have passed since then. Each Christmas my daughter asks me to tell this story. It always begins after she has picked up the small polished rock that sits on my desk and nestles herself in my lap. The first words of the story never vary. “The last time I ever saw Daniel, he gave me this rock as a gift and told me about his boxes. That was a long time ago, even before you were born.”

“He’s a grownup now,” I finish. Together we wonder where he is and what he has become.

“Someone good I bet,” my daughter says. Then she adds, “Do the end of the story.”

I know what she wants to hear—the lesson of love and caring learned by a teacher from a boy with nothing—and everything—to give. A boy who lived out of boxes. I touch the rock, remembering.

“Hi kid,” I say softly. “This is Miss. I hope you no longer need the packing boxes. And Merry Christmas, wherever you are.”

41. What happened when Daniel first came to the new school?
 A. He got lost on the new campus.
 B. He received a warm welcome in Room 202.
 C. His classmates laughed at him for his clothes.
 D. The teacher suspected his family background.
42. What does the author refer to when she describes fifth-grade as a den of forest lions?
 A. The students' strong preference for athletic ability.
 B. Daniel's social position inferior to his classmates.
 C. The competitive pressure Daniel felt in study.
 D. The students' outward display of personality.
43. What made Daniel's gift so impressive to the teacher?
 A. It was a gift for Christmas.
 B. It was expensive and elegant.
 C. It was hand-made and unique.
 D. It was a gift from the best student.
44. Which of the following can best explain the word "countered" in Paragraph 10?
 A. Broke. B. Ignored.
 C. Rejected. D. Challenged.
45. Which of the following might be the best title for the story?
 A. A Teacher and Her Student
 B. A Special Gift for Christmas
 C. A Touching Story for My Daughter
 D. A Boy with Nothing and Everything

Passage 2

Cheating was, is and probably always will be a fact of life. Recently, technology has provided new ways to cheat, but advanced electronics can't be blamed for our increasing willingness to tolerate it.

Once upon a time, being an honorable person included the notion that your word was your bond, and integrity was a crucial element in establishing a good reputation. My teaching experience tells me, however, that lying and cheating are seen by a lot of kids today as a crucial part of any path to success. The only shame is in getting caught. And our school's not-uncommon policy is basically to forgive

a first offense and to enter it into the permanent record only if the student is caught again.

What's worse, many students aren't fully aware of what constitutes cheating. While teaching at a university a few years ago, I was surprised when a student I had accused of cheating by cutting and pasting text from a website denied having cheated. He indignantly argued that he would never cut and paste—he had retyped the entire thing.

A few weeks ago, a student took my final exam in the morning and gave the answers to someone who was taking it that afternoon. The second student didn't notice that the question on his test was slightly different, and the answer was now wrong. When confronted, he professed not to understand that he had cheated. He thought that getting a test answer from another student in advance was no different than studying with a partner. A few days later, when his mother came in to find out why her son had failed, she too said she couldn't understand the difference.

As for the proposed penalties in a survey of students, they thought that giving an F on an assignment was OK, giving an F on the report card was acceptable but harsh and that putting the names of the cheaters on a public "wall of shame" would be going too far.

That implies that students put a value on their public reputation, so a wall of shame might be an effective threat. But one of my colleagues compared it to cutting off the hands of a thief as a deterrent to further crime. Another went so far as to say that it would be the same as taking the offending students outside and having the class throw things at them. Instead of focusing on the penalty for cheating, she said, we should be addressing the pressures that make students feel they need to cheat to succeed.

She has a point. It's easy to hear every day about people borrowing money they had no way of paying back, and banks falsifying forms to enable the borrowing, and Wall Street brokers knowingly selling worthless housing securities based on those loans. And no one was punished for that.

Students, parents, teachers and administrators complain that there is too much cheating going on in our schools, but they tend to point at each other when asked who should be responsible for fixing the problem. That's not how change will happen—but something has to change.

46. According to the passage, which of the virtues was commonly practiced in the past?
A. Honesty. B. Tolerance. C. Diligence. D. Frankness.
47. What makes the problem of cheating even worse according to the author?
A. Parents are not willing to acknowledge the problem.
B. School policies allow students to avoid being caught.
C. Advanced technology enables students to cut and paste easily.
D. Students do not fully understand what can be classified as cheating.
48. How do students feel about the penalty that they get an F on the report card?
A. It's fair and reasonable. B. It's severe but acceptable.
C. It's cruel and improbable. D. It's righteous but unbearable.
49. Which of the following can best explain the word "deterrent" in Paragraph 6?
A. Challenge. B. Discouragement.
C. Resistance. D. Punishment.
50. According to the author, how should we solve the problem of cheating?
A. We need severer punishment on cheaters.
B. We need clearer definition and identification of cheating.
C. We should clarify who is to shoulder responsibilities for cheating.
D. We should concentrate more on reduction of pressures leading to cheating.

非选择题部分

注意事项：

用黑色字迹的签字笔或钢笔将答案写在答题纸上，不能答在试题卷上。

V. WORD DERIVATION

Complete each of the following sentences with a (compound) word derived from the one(s) given in brackets. Write your word on the ANSWER SHEET. (1 point each, 10 points in all)

51. One important duty of any government is to protect the interests of _____.
(payer, tax)
52. This question has already been analyzed in _____ and does not require any further discussion. (deep)
53. A heavy storm moved _____ over the island, demolishing buildings and flooding streets. (direct)
54. Drug manufacturing is the most _____ business in some countries. (profit)
55. A narrow-minded person is _____ to consider new ideas or other people's opinions. (willing)
56. The boss claimed that his company needed more feedback from _____ in order to improve its products. (consume)
57. To him, friendship is nothing but a promise of _____ and unselfishness. (loyal)
58. His visit is intended to _____ ties between the two countries. (strength)
59. With great tolerance towards various religions, people in this country have never been involved in any _____ wars. (religion)
60. Continuous exposure to sound above 80 decibels could be _____. (harm)

VI. SENTENCE TRANSLATION

Translate the following sentences into English and write your sentences on the ANSWER SHEET. (3 points each, 15 points in all)

61. 我在美国的旅游经历告诉我拥有朋友的重要性。
62. 政府、个人的经验以及专家的建议是信息的三个主要来源。
63. 大多数人在面试中处于被动地位，只不过是努力做到有问必答。

64. 人们最普遍忽视的一种建立信任的办法是对不在场的人要忠诚。
65. 就在下课铃声快要响起时，大部分学生已经合上了书本，交头接耳，并准备冲出教室。

VII. WRITING

Write a composition on the ANSWER SHEET in about 150 words, basing yourself on one of the texts you have learned. (15 points)

TOPIC: In the story “Forty Years On”, the narrator’s aunt is constantly telling him of another boy’s “achievements” to spur him on. Suppose you were the narrator, what is your view on this strategy?