

综合英语（二）

（课程代码 00795）

注意事项：

1. 本试卷分为两部分，第一部分为选择题，第二部分为非选择题。
2. 应考者必须按试题顺序在答题卡（纸）指定位置上作答，答在试卷上无效。
3. 涂写部分必须使用2B铅笔，书写部分必须使用黑色字迹签字笔。

第一部分 选择题

一、语法与词汇：本大题共15小题，每小题1分，共15分。阅读下面的句子，从A、B、C和D四个选项中选出一个最佳选项，并在答题卡（纸）上按要求填涂。

1. The world's supplies of petroleum _____.
A. have gradually exhausted B. are being gradually exhausted
C. are gradually exhausting D. are gradually exhausted
2. He is determined to get _____ of the profit than he has been offered.
A. ten percent more B. ten more percent
C. more ten percent D. as much as ten percent
3. The pen I bought yesterday _____.
A. writes well B. is written well
C. can't be written D. can be writing
4. The temple was built on a hillside, _____ was a pleasant, winding valley.
A. by which B. under which
C. below which D. down which
5. The teapot is just like a Chinese duck out of _____ open mouth the tea is supposed to come.
A. whose B. which
C. that D. its

6. You are asking for too much, I'm afraid you have to get the work done with _____ money and _____ people.
A. less, fewer B. much, many
C. little, few D. more, more
7. There are two computers in the office, but _____ is working.
A. either of them B. neither of them
C. none of them D. neither of which
8. But for the storm we _____ earlier.
A. arrived B. had arrived
C. would have arrived D. should arrive
9. I didn't know your telephone number; otherwise I _____.
A. would have called B. would call
C. called D. should call
10. The young man _____ clever but dishonest.
A. thought to be B. was thought to be
C. was thought being D. was thought as
11. It's time he _____ what has happened.
A. is told B. was told
C. be told D. tells
12. The reason _____ he gives for his absence is _____ his mother didn't let him come.
A. why, because B. for which, because
C. that, because D. which, that
13. _____ common in China even in very remote areas.
A. Woman doctors are B. Woman doctor is
C. Women doctor is D. Women doctors are
14. It must be John. Who else would _____ he does?
A. work hard as B. be working as hard as
C. do harder work than D. work harder than
15. If he had been able to live 5 years longer, he _____ more in his field.
A. achieved B. would achieve
C. must have achieved D. would have achieved

二、完形填空：本大题共 15 小题，每小题 1 分，共 15 分。阅读下面短文，从每小题列出的备选项中选出一个最佳选项，并在答题卡（纸）上按要求填涂。

Communication is the (16) _____ to any social system, and organizations the world over are communicating more and more with such technological (17) _____ as voice-mail, electronic mail boxes, fax machines. A few years ago, my department office was one of the first to have a simple (18) _____ machine. Now the entire faculty is (19) _____ into e-mail, so a message arrives in the electronic mailbox of the (20) _____ person and waits for him to get it. The messages can be stored, responded to, passed (21) _____, printed, or deleted as (22) _____.

One of the effects of the new e-mail system is to create (23) _____ rapid responses. Letter, or memos that were sent in an envelope through the mail room (24) _____ two days to deliver, and the messages that were (25) _____ by machines or office workers were not always accurate. In (26) _____, it took three parties to respond to the telephone message. Now communication is direct, thus freeing up secretarial time and energy for other tasks.

Furthermore, the use of paper has diminished greatly, and no longer (27) _____ we hunt for a scrap of paper with someone's name and number. Just check your log, and you have automatic reply capacity along with the time and date the person sent you the message.

With the development of modems for home computers, many organizations are (28) _____ that their employees answer mail and work projects from remote locations. Thanks to the Internet and the World Wide Web, you can get and send messages just about any place where you can plug a computer into a telephone line.

This technology is not (29) _____ its shortcomings and can work only if the people with whom you wish to communicate are also plugged into the system. Nevertheless, nearly every organization and the people who work in them are seeing how (30) _____ communication is beginning to affect our organizational lives.

16. A. answer B. core C. key D. solution
 17. A. advances B. enhances C. gains D. proofs
 18. A. answer B. answered C. answering D. answering-use
 19. A. associated B. connected C. hooked D. linked
 20. A. asked B. desired C. hoped D. needed
 21. A. along B. away C. off D. out

22. A. desire B. desired C. desiring D. having desired
 23. A. more B. much C. quite D. rather
 24. A. cost B. occupied C. spent D. took
 25. A. dealt B. taken C. translated D. treated
 26. A. adding B. addition C. extra D. sum
 27. A. can B. do C. must D. should
 28. A. dreaming B. finding C. looking D. observing
 29. A. lack of B. short of C. with D. without
 30. A. electric B. electrical C. electronic D. electricity

三、同义转述：本大题共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分。选择与下列句子或斜体部分意义最接近的转述，并在答题卡（纸）上按要求填涂。

31. "Such beggars are not met with every day. Good heavens! *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.
32. By word of mouth during the holidays, by phrases in letters during term time, *I was kept up to date with John's cleverness and progress.*
 A. ... I was provided with the most recent news of John's success.
 B. ... I was supposed to show interest in what John was doing.
 C. ... I was expected to keep pace with John's achievements.
 D. ... I was discouraged by what was happening to John.
33. He stared at her a brief moment, seeing the fear in her face, *but also a loathing for all men involving in the making and dispatch of nuclear weapons.*
 A. ... but also worry about those who were threatened by the coming nuclear weapons.
 B. ... but also a look of strong hatred for those who produced and launched nuclear weapons.
 C. ... but also concern for those who were risking their own lives in nuclear weapon research.
 D. ... but also trust in those who were using nuclear weapons to fight against the intruding enemies.

34. I have got heaps of old clothes at home—*do you think he would care for any of them?*
- A. ... do you think he would mind if I tear off these clothes?
 B. ... do you think he would like to take care of these clothes?
 C. ... do you think he would like to accept any of these clothes?
 D. ... do you think he would mind if I put on any of these clothes?
35. 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...
36. Kaz Tanaka had wakened in a frightening new world—*a world whose dominant sound was a silence broken only by the cries of the dying.*
- A. ... a silent world where people could overwhelm the place only with dying cries.
 B. ... a soundless world in which no one dared to break the dead silence.
 C. ... a silent world where one could only permitted with the moans from the dying.
 D. ... a soundless world in which the threat of death controlled everything.
37. Many apparently naive inquiries like why grass is green, or why the Sun is round, or why we need 55,000 nuclear weapons in the world—are really deep questions. *The answers can be a gateway to real insights.*
- A. ... The answers are accurate and precise not only in numbers but also in the development of mankind.
 B. ... The answers can lead us to a brave new world with profound achievements in science and technology.
 C. ... The answers are the key to great human achievements.
 D. ... The answers can help us get a deep understanding of things.
38. One difficult but essential thing to remember is *to refuse to let other people's bad manners goad you into retaliating in kind.*
- A. ... to refuse bad manners in a direct way.
 B. ... to ignore other people's bad manners and refrain from taking similar actions.
 C. ... to refuse other's bad manners kindly.
 D. ... to ignore other people's bad manners and do not respond angrily.

39. *The old woman did not want to become a burden, and so bore her burden.*
- A. She took the duty to support herself, for she hated to bother and depend on others.
 B. Being tired of being a burden on others, the old woman started to take care of herself.
 C. Instead of becoming a burden on others, the old woman had to take care of others.
 D. Despite her will not to bother others, the old woman became their burden.
40. *We begin to move restlessly about if we feel time is slipping away without some return*—be this in terms of pleasure, work value, or rest.
- A. We feel uneasy when we realize our time is being wasted...
 B. We feel worried because time is passing and is gone forever..
 C. We do things slowly when we realize that they are less rewarding...
 D. We keep wasting time without realizing that lost time never returns...

四、阅读理解：本大题共 10 小题，每小题 2 分，共 20 分。阅读下面 2 篇短文，请从短文后所给各题的 4 个选项中选出最佳选项，并在答题卡（纸）上按要求填涂。

Passage 1

Picture this: You're at a movie theater food stand loading up on snacks. You have a choice of a small, medium or large soda. The small is \$3.50 and the large is \$5.50. It's a tough decision: The small size may not last you through the whole movie, but \$5.50 for some sugary drink seems ridiculous. But there's a third option, a medium soda for \$5.25. Medium may be the perfect amount of soda for you, but the large is only a quarter more. If you're like most people, you end up buying the large (and taking a bathroom break midshow).

If you're wondering who would buy the medium soda, the answer is almost no one. In fact, there's a good chance the marketing department purposely priced the medium soda as a decoy (诱饵), making you more likely to buy the large soda rather than the small.

I have written about this peculiarity in human nature before with my friend Dan Ariely, who studied this phenomenon extensively after noticing pricing for subscriptions (订阅) to *The Economist*. The digital subscription was \$59, the print subscription was \$125, and the print plus digital subscription was also \$125. No one in their right mind would buy the print subscription when you could get digital as well for the same price, so why was it even an option? Ariely ran an experiment and found that when only the two "real" choices were offered, more people chose the less-expensive digital subscription. But the addition of **the bad option** made people much more likely to choose the more expensive print plus digital option.

Brain scientists call this effect "asymmetric dominance" and it means that people gravitate toward the choice nearest a clearly inferior option. Marketing professors call it the decoy effect, which is certainly easier to remember. Lucky for consumers, almost no one in

the business community understands it.

The decoy effect works because of the way our brains assign value when making choices. Value is almost never absolute; rather, we decide an object's value relative to our other choices. If more options are introduced, the value equation changes.

41. Why does the author ask us to imagine buying food in the movie theater?
- A. To illustrate people's peculiar shopping behavior.
 - B. To illustrate the increasing variety of snacks there.
 - C. To show how hard it can be to choose a drink there.
 - D. To show how popular snacks are among movie fans.
42. Why is the medium soda priced the way it is?
- A. To attract more customers to buy it.
 - B. To show the price matches the amount.
 - C. To ensure customers drink the right amount of soda.
 - D. To make customers believe they are getting a bargain.
43. What do we learn from Dan Ariely's experiment?
- A. Lower-priced goods attract more customers.
 - B. The Economist's promotional strategy works.
 - C. The Economist's print edition turns out to sell the best.
 - D. More readers choose the digital over the print edition.
44. For what purpose is "the bad option" (Line 8, Para. 3) added?
- A. To cater to the peculiar needs of some customers.
 - B. To help customers to make more rational choices.
 - C. To trap customers into buying the more pricey item.
 - D. To provide customers with a greater variety of goods.
45. How do we assess the value of a commodity, according to the passage?
- A. By considering its usefulness.
 - B. By comparing it with other choices.
 - C. By taking its quality into account.
 - D. By examining its value equation.

Passage 2

Scientists have created by accident an enzyme (酶) that breaks down plastic drinks bottles. The breakthrough could help solve the global plastic pollution crisis by enabling for the first time the full recycling of bottles.

The new research was spurred by the discovery in 2016 of the first bacterium that had naturally evolved to eat plastic at a waste dump in Japan. Scientists have now revealed the detailed structure of the crucial enzyme produced by the bug.

An international team then adjusted the enzyme to see how it had evolved, but tests showed they had accidentally made the molecule even better at breaking down the plastic used for drinks bottles. "What actually turned out was we improved the enzyme, which was a bit of a shock," said head researcher Prof. McGeehan, at the University of Portsmouth, UK.

Currently, the enzyme takes a few days to start breaking down the plastic, far faster than the centuries it takes in the oceans, but the researchers are optimistic this can be speeded up even further and become a viable large-scale process.

"What we are hoping to do is use this enzyme to turn this plastic back into its original components, so we can literally recycle it back to plastic," said McGeehan. "It means we won't need to dig up any more oil and, fundamentally, it should reduce the amount of plastic in the environment."

About 1 million plastic bottles are sold each minute around the globe and, with just 14% recycled, many end up in the oceans where they have polluted even the remotest parts, harming marine life and potentially people who eat sea food. "Plastic is incredibly resistant to degradation," said McGeehan. "It is one of these wonder materials that has been made a little bit too well."

Currently those bottles that are recycled can only be turned into opaque fibres for clothing or carpets, while the new enzyme indicates a way to recycle old clear plastic bottles back into new clear plastic bottle.

"You are always up against the fact that oil is cheap, so plastic is cheap," said McGeehan. "It is so easy for manufacturers to generate more of that stuff, rather than even try to recycle, but I believe there is a public interest here: perception is changing so much that companies are starting to look at how they can properly recycle these bottles."

Prof. Adisa Azapagic, at the University of Manchester in the UK, agreed the enzyme could be useful but added: "A full life-cycle assessment would be needed to ensure that the technology does not solve one environmental problem—waste—at the expense of others, including additional greenhouse gas emissions."

46. What do we learn from the passage about an enzyme scientists have created?
- A. It was identified during a lab experiment accident.
 - B. It may make full recycling of plastic bottles a reality.
 - C. It was a breakthrough made with persistent efforts.
 - D. It may initiate a radical reform in plastic industry.

47. What does the passage say about the bug that produces the important enzyme?
- It has a natural ability to consume plastics.
 - It is a bacterium that reproduces at a high rate.
 - It is essential to the recycling of plastic bottles.
 - It has a chemical structure unknown to scientists.
48. By adjusting the enzyme produced by the bug, the scientists _____.
- made it more effective by chance
 - discovered an extraordinary chemical
 - altered its basic molecular composition
 - found its evolutionary process sped up
49. What does Prof. McGeehan say about the recycling of plastic bottles?
- Manufacturers are implementing it on an increasingly larger scale.
 - It generates huge business opportunities for plastic manufacturers.
 - It has aroused persistent interest among the general public.
 - Manufacturers are beginning to explore ways of doing it.
50. What is Prof. Adisa Azapagic's advice concerning the application of the enzyme?
- Developing technologies to address greenhouse gas emissions.
 - Considering the extra cost involved in producing the enzyme.
 - Assessing its possible negative impact on the environment.
 - Studying the full life cycle of the enzyme as the first step.

第二部分 非选择题

五、词形变换：本大题共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分。根据句意，用括号中所给单词的适当形式填空。把答案写在答题卡（纸）相应位置上。

51. A little girl _____ around in the Pennsylvania woods near her home feels close to the birds and plants and animals. (tramp)
52. Celebrities do not appear on such a program because of an actual desire—or ability—to talk, but simply to gain _____, and prove, merely by showing up, that they are “somebody.” (recognize)
53. I had _____ got myself into this jam. What a fool! (deliberate)
54. I would have to ring doorbells, address adults with charming self-confidence, and break down _____ with a sales talk pointing out that on one, no matter how poor, could afford to be without the Saturday Evening Post in the home. (resist)

55. It started on a _____ cold February morning. (bite)
56. It was only at the end of the century, with the _____ of the electric light bulb, the telephone, the phonograph, and the like, that the ordinary man began to feel that science could actually benefit him. (perfect)
57. Remembering other and larger countries, we see at once that one of its charms is that it is immensely _____ within a small range. (vary)
58. She glanced at Laura, a slim, dark-haired girl of fourteen, _____ beside her, and felt warm with that most comfortable of parental emotions, gratitude to one's own child. (sit)
59. The only people a painter should know are people who are beautiful, people who are an _____ pleasure to look at, and restful to talk to. (art)
60. We move from town to city to suburb, from high school to college in a different state, from a job in one region to a better job elsewhere, from the home where we raise our children to the home where we plan to live in _____. (retire)

六、句子翻译：本大题共 5 小题，每小题 3 分，共 15 分。把下列句子翻译成英文，并将答案写在答题卡（纸）相应位置上。

61. 通常参考书是不能拿出阅览室的，不过我们对你可以放宽规定，仅此一次。
62. 那位著名的科学家从巴黎远道来到上海看望他最敬爱的老师。
63. 那老人在门前的一张舒适的椅子上安顿下来，开始在那儿晒太阳、打盹。
64. 我们选聘人员担任重要职务时，考虑三个条件：受教育程度、经验和业绩。
65. 科学家们预言大约 10 亿年以后太阳就会冷得不能维持地球上的生命。

七、写作：本大题共 1 小题，每小题 15 分，共 15 分。根据所学课文，写一篇 150 字左右的作文，并将答案写在答题卡（纸）相应位置上。

66. What do you think is the most important element in love? What do they entail?