

英语二 (3)

SHANDONG UNIVERSITY COLLEGE ENGLISH TEST FOR
NON-ENGLISH MAJORS OF CONTINUING EDUCATION

(本科第2册)

I. Vocabulary and Structure (15%)

There are 30 questions in this section. For each of the questions, there are 4 choices marked A, B, C, and D. Choose the ONE that best answers the question.

1. For days at a time the driver's life _____C_____sitting, eating and sleeping.

A. composes of

B. makes up of

C. consists of

D. is consisted of

2. He was so full of rich foods _____C_____the November breeze and the first light fall of snow felt cool and pleasant to his face.

A. which

B. as

C. that

D. what

3. I'll finish the job, _____B_____ long it takes.

A. no matter however

B. no matter how

C. no matter so

D. no matter rather

4. I _____B_____ to do it, but I'm afraid I forgot.

A. extended

B. intended

C. contended

D. pretended

5. The hospital is ___B___ to the poor on their own application.

A. open

B. free

C. available

D. notable

6. Does success in examinations really ___D___ anything when considering ability for a job?

A. meet

B. get

C. aim

D. mean

7. The driver was _____D___ for three days after the accident.

A. unaware

B. unthinking

C. unmoving

D. unconscious

8. The policeman struck ___A___ a conversation with John while they were waiting for the bus.

A. up

B. out

C. at

D. in

9. We usually see eye to eye on the things that really ___C___.

A. account

- B. decide
- C. matter
- D. measure

10. He left _____ D _____ sobbing at last, and dried his eyes with his handkerchief.

- A. out
- B. at
- C. beyond
- D. off

11. Please _____ C _____ that all the lights are switched off at night.

- A. assure
- B. be sure
- C. ensure
- D. get sure

12. I have had this _____ A _____ headache ever since I woke up this morning.

- A. consistent
- B. consist
- C. conscious
- D. consequent

13. It would be unwise to _____ B _____ too much importance to these opinion polls.

- A. stick
- B. attach
- C. apply
- D. mention

14. Tom lost his way, _____ D _____ delayed him considerably.

- A. that
- B. when

C. where

D. which

15. You _____ A _____ her in her office last Friday, she's been out of town for two weeks.

A. can't have seen

B. must have seen

C. might have seen

D. needn't have seen

16. The time has come _____ B _____ we can make extensive use of nuclear energy.

A. as

B. when

C. while

D. since

17. After I had graduated, I continued to _____ C _____ myself to research.

A. contribute

B. reduce

C. devote

D. conduct

18. A miner works underground, digging out _____ A _____ such as coal, copper, and diamonds.

A. mines

B. miners

C. minors

D. minerals

19. The border police _____ B _____ the traveler to unlock his luggage.

A. required

B. requested

- C. asked
- D. begged

20. A teacher cannot _____ C _____ it for granted that students always do their homework.

- A. make
- B. think
- C. take
- D. consider

21. You will need to seek _____ C _____ advice about your claim for compensation.

- A. progressional
- B. productional
- C. professional
- D. provisional

22. Beer has a very _____ C _____ smell; it's quite different from the smell of wine.

- A. different
- B. distinctive
- C. distinct
- D. differing

23. As a result of the accident, the child was _____ D _____ to the house for six weeks.

- A. confounded
- B. conditioned
- C. condemned
- D. confined

24. If they have _____ C _____ to the system, they can even complete the form electronically through the internet.

- A. right
- B. power

C. access

D. key

25. In practice, _____ C _____ to the universities is competitive.

A. entrance

B. to entering

C. to enter

D. entry

26. Even though pay was important, _____ A _____ brought the greatest satisfaction was knowing that someone had noticed how a job was being done.

A. what

B. who

C. which

D. that

27. The atmosphere is all the air _____ B _____ the earth.

A. surrounds

B. surrounding

C. to surround

D. is surrounding

28. She won't leave the TV set, _____ B _____ her husband is waiting for his supper.

A. as if

B. even if

C. so that

D. just as

29. John last saw Bill in high school and hasn't seen him _____ B _____.

A. never since

B. ever since

C. any more after

D. yet after

30. The class began with ten students, but several ____ C ____.

A. fell out

B. stopped out

C. dropped out

D. felt out

II. Cloze (10%)

There are 20 blanks in the following passages. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C, and D. Choose the ONE that best fits into the passages.

Sportsmanship is just as important in everything we do in life as it is in games and sports. Some rules for good sportsmanship are given below. If you follow all of these rules, then you are, no doubt, a good sport.

Show consideration 31 D others. Helen took turns with her older sister and mother in washing the dinner dishes. However, she always left the pots and pans for either her sister or mother to do. “I don’t like to wash pots and pans,” she’d say. Probably her sister and mother didn’t enjoy washing pots and pans 32 B . Helen was being a poor sport —she was thinking only of herself and not showing consideration for others.

When you have an unpleasant job to do, remember it is also unpleasant for others. Don’t pity

yourself or try to get someone else to do it for you. Go 33 D with your difficult, dull tasks, and help others when they are doing an unpleasant task. Also, follow the golden rule of doing for others as you would have them do for you, and then you can be sure that you are showing consideration. Follow the rule of

34C game. In playing a game, there are certain rules which all must follow in order that the game be played fairly. If one

doesn't follow these rules, he is not allowed to continue playing.

There are rules for doing many things in life in addition to playing games. There are rules for doing your school work, crossing the street, participating in fire drills, driving a car, 35 B wild flowers in certain places, putting out campfires, and many other things. These rules are made not only for your own good, but also for the good of others. It is just as important that you follow these rules in daily activities as it is for the football player to follow the rules in a football game.

Work with the team. Ted gave up an opportunity to win the silver cup for himself because he didn't want to take the chance of having his team lose the game. He was more interested in the happiness of all Kenmore students than in his personal happiness 36B winning the cup.

Even though you are not always playing a game, you are nearly always working or playing with a kind of team. Your class in school is a team. A committee which is asked to do a certain thing in the classroom is a team. The group of friends with whom you spend much time 37 A of school is a team. Your family is a team.

It is just as important for you to help each of these teams to accomplish whatever it sets out to do as it was for Ted to do what he did to help his basketball team win the game. Usually, each group has a certain goal or goals it is attempting to 38 D . It is your job to support the "team" in every way you can to help it reach its goals.

Be a good loser. One of the important rules of good sportsmanship is to D 39 disappointment, defeat, or bad luck with a smile. Then start trying harder than ever to do what it is that you want to do successfully next time.

A good loser 40

B complains, makes excuses, sulks, or hits back with words when he fails at something. Doing any of these things can bring no good to anyone. They may be harmful to the loser in the future. The thing to do is to clear your mind of the old disappointment and give all of your thought and energy to new goals ahead.

31. A. from B. of C. with D. for

32. A. either B. neither C. also D. too

33. A. advance B. toward C. ahead D. forward

34. A. / B. such C. a D. the

35. A. pricking B. picking C. gripping D. ripping

36. A. in B. of C. at D. to

37. A. inside B. inward C. outside D. outward

38. A. perceive B. deceive C. receive D. achieve

39. A. take B. receive C. hold D. grasp

40. A. not B. never C. too D. either

According to some scientists, high-risk sports 41_A__ be particularly valuable for certain types of people. 42_A__ activities help them to learn that 43B__ frightened doesn't mean that they have to lose control. The recent fashion for jumping from bridges fastened to a length of

elastic rope, known as "bungee jumping", has now been 44_D__ by over one million people worldwide, and interest 45B__ it is continuing to grow.

Before the special elastic rope tightens around 46_C__, jumpers reach speeds of nearly 160 kilometers per hour. First-timers are usually 47_B__ frightened to open their mouths, and when they are finally 48_A__ safely to the ground, they walk around with broad smiles on their faces, saying repeatedly 49_A__

it was. However, for some people, it is only the embarrassment of refusing to jump at the last minute 50B____ finally persuades them to conquer their fear of heights and push themselves off into space.

41. A. will B. shall C. can D. has to

42. A. Such B. Same C. So D. Like

43. A. to be B. being C. are D. be

44. A. experimented B. exercised C. managed D. tried

45. A. for B. in C. of D. about

46. A. him B. himself C. them D. themselves

47. A. so B. too C. rather D. over

48. A. fallen B. thrown C. crashed D. lowered

49. A. how B. what C. so D. too

50. A. when B. at which C. which D. that

III. Reading Comprehension (40%)

Section A: There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some true-false questions. Decide whether each of them is true (T) or false (F).

Passage 1

The air surrounding us is important to everyone. Without air, we could not exist. Everyone understands that. But air is necessary in many other ways---ways that are not always so obvious or widely known.

For example, if we did not have air, there would be no sound. Sound travels through air. Where there is no air, there is no sound. Without air, there would be no fire. There would be no automobiles, since motors need air in order to operate.

Without air, there would be no wind or clouds. There would be no weather, as we know it. The night time would be very cold and the days very hot. We would be forced to seek shelter from

sun's deadly rays.

The atmosphere is all the air surrounding the earth. Atmospheric pressure is the weight of all that air against the surface of the earth. If we did not have atmospheric pressure, we could not have automobile tires. The tires would swell or burst if they did not have the pressure of the atmosphere against their surfaces.

Large and powerful, the atmosphere consists of an ocean of gases hundreds of miles high. It presses down on our bodies with a force of more than fourteen pounds per square inch. The narrow column of air which rests upon our shoulders weighs almost 2,000 pounds. But our bodies are built in such a way that its weight does not crush us.

In this huge ocean of air there is more energy than in all the coal, oil, and gas we have on earth.

Electrical energy is collected in the atmosphere as water is collected and stored in a dam. The existence of electricity in the air has been known for centuries. Men have gazed in wonder at the bright patterns of lightning in storm clouds. But a thorough study of electricity in the atmosphere was not possible until the development of radio and radar.

One scientist, Dr. Sydney Chapman, has tried to explain the electric field which surrounds the earth. He believes that the great storms on the sun create large amounts of electric energy. This energy is contained in a very light gas called hydrogen. The earth pulls the gas toward it, and a ring is formed around the earth several thousand feet above its surface. The great space ring is a powerful current of electrical energy. Sometimes the ring comes down and curves into the lower atmosphere, causing

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