

《大学英语读写 III》课程试题 A

试题册

课程代码: 23112301×3	考试√	A 卷 ☒	B 卷 ☐	C 卷 ☐
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使用班级: 2020 级本科各班 (艺术学院, 设体, 工艺除外)

Part I Vocabulary and Structure (25%, 25x1')

Directions: For each of the following blanks, four choices are given. Choose the most appropriate one. Then you should mark the corresponding letter on the *Answer Sheet* with a single line through the center.

- Most cities in the country have introduced "Clean Air Zones" factories and _____ households are only allowed to burn smokeless fuel.
A. whereas B. whereby C. therefore D. while
- The doctors are at a loss because so far no medicine has been found to _____ the spread of the disease.
A. intrude B. inhabit C. inherit D. inhibit
- We see many special education directors trying to _____ the quality of their programs with much less money and much smaller staff.
A. maintain B. retain C. contain D. obtain
- Just as I started to think that I was never going to get well, the illness began to _____.
A. concede B. remain C. retire D. recede
- Whatever the decision is, I would like you to know that your department is my first choice and I _____ it a great honor if I could study in your department.
A. estimate B. appraise C. deem D. expect
- Negotiators say the bombers are trying to _____ the talks.
A. delete B. deviate C. derail D. defect
- Located in the heart of the city, the Dog's Home is open seven days a week, 365 days a year to receive _____ dogs.
A. spray B. strip C. stray D. trapped
- It is obvious that the future of the Internet is to _____ more and more areas of the world, and that e-commerce and e-entertainment are going to go for more and more markets.

- A. visualize B. stabilize C. globalize D. generalize
9. This is to prevent malicious use of the mail system by _____ users.
A. ambiguous B. enormous C. ambitious D. anonymous
10. It is not because things are difficult _____ we fail to dare; it is because we do not dare _____ things are difficult.
A. which, which B. that, which
C. which, that D. that, that
11. It is important that students _____ given opportunities to express their perspectives to cultivate their responsibility and independence.
A. are B. have been C. were D. be
12. The athlete has been _____ with long legs and a persistent temperament so he was very successful.
A. saturated B. mingled C. open D. endowed
13. The new president said that she would _____ herself to protecting the rights of the old and homeless, who are otherwise helpless and vulnerable.
A. prone B. dedicate C. degrade D. conform
14. There are _____ changes in environmental conditions from freezing cold to extremely hot, and from dry to very humid (潮湿的).
A. gigantic B. pervasive C. permeated D. diluted
15. It is _____ to expect that any society can resolve all of the social problems it faces, once and for all.
A. native B. momentary C. edible D. naive
16. All kinds of questions concerning the soaring housing price begin to _____ on cable television and the blogosphere (博客圈).
A. pop up B. pop in C. pop on D. pop off
17. Happiness _____ Mary as she proudly told her parents about her remarkable success in achieving her career goals.
A. diverted from B. radiated from
C. deviated from D. derived from
18. Some students attend classes every day but they reap _____ from them.
A. next to nothing B. nearly anything
C. almost everything D. almost something
19. _____, he still can't understand why the universe originated from a big bang.
A. As might he try B. Try as he had
C. Had he tried D. Try as he might
20. Sue knew that in all likelihood, she will _____ in a car.
A. end to live B. end with living
C. end up living D. end to living
21. Reporters were openly and aggressively questioning whether the party was

- _____ being taken over by extremists.
- A. on the verge of B. in the way of
C. in the sight of D. in the hope of
22. In an enlightened view a primary goal of education can be said to be a spiritual understanding and an emphasis on _____ rather than on materialism.
A. humanism B. commercialism C. realism D. tourism
23. Every time there is a major news event, _____ a natural disaster or a historic moment, we take it for granted that there will be pictures and videos.
A. it B. be C. was D. being
24. When my car crashed into the big tree, I could feel the blood draining from my face and I wondered whether I was about to _____.
A. throw out B. black down
C. give out D. black out
25. _____ his help, I would never have completed the project.
A. For it had not been B. Had it not been for
C. Had it not for D. It had not been for

Part II Reading Comprehension (40%)

Section A (30%, 15x2')

Directions: There are 3 passages in this section. 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 Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

I'm a confident writer. I've been doing this long enough that I know my strengths and my limitations. I've had enough feedback to understand that I'm an effective communicator – when I use the written word. I'm less confident as a speaker. I don't have time to pause to formulate (构想) my thoughts. I'm not able to edit. I'm afraid of being trapped in a corner without being able to talk my way out. Basically, I'm scared to speak.

It would be easy to simply refuse the opportunities that come my way. When somebody asks me to speak in front of a group, I could say "no". When radio and television stations call for an interview, I could say "no". But for the past two years, I've been following my own policy to say "yes" to new opportunities, so long as they

don't violate my personal code of conduct.

My goal is to continually improve myself. One way to do that is to do the things that scare me, to take them on as challenges, and to learn from them – even if I fail. In mid-November, a local station asked me to appear on live television. “I realize it's short notice,” the producer wrote, “but we'd love to have you on the show if you're available tonight.”

It's one thing to say that you want to overcome your fears, but it's another thing to actually do it. I remembered my disastrous (糟糕的) interview with a Seattle radio station in early 2007. I thought about recent taped television interviews that I had hated. I was afraid of what might happen. But I also thought about the things that had gone right. I thought of how my speaking skills had improved over the past year. In addition, I have always been told to think big since nobody will believe in you until you believe in yourself.

So when the television producer asked if I wanted to appear on his show, I thought big. “Sure,” I said. “I'll do it.” I acted confident, but on the inside I was frightened. What I needed were techniques to boost my confidence and to overcome my fear. Remember those times when you feel that your ideas aren't good enough, or people are putting down on your ideas, or you're getting fired – these are the same ideas that you're going to be celebrated for 30 years later.

26. The author is less confident in speaking because ____.

- A. he had several unsuccessful public speaking experiences in the past
- B. he has not much time to prepare or to formulate his thoughts when speaking
- C. he hasn't been able to practice speaking in public long enough
- D. he does not want to answer unexpected questions from the audience

27. The author did not refuse the invitation to appear on live television because ____.

- A. he did not know how to refuse
- B. the producer was considerate
- C. it would build up his reputation
- D. he tried to improve himself

28. What does the author intend to tell us by describing how he accepts the invitation of the local television station?

- A. Success starts from failure and experience is helpful.
- B. Practice makes perfect and improvement can be achieved.
- C. Fear is real and courage is needed to overcome fear.
- D. He believes in himself so that others believe in him.

29. What does the phrase “put down” (Paragraph 6) probably mean in the passage?

- A. To look down upon.
- B. To criticize.

- C. To keep in mind.
 - D. To write down.
30. Which of the following best states the author's purpose of writing this passage?
- A. To explicate how confidence can be built by overcoming our own limitations.
 - B. To show that speaking is more challenging so that we need more practice.
 - C. To persuade us to seize every opportunity to practice our speaking skills.
 - D. To illustrate helpful techniques in speaking with his own experiences.

Passage Two

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

Lawyers and Professors and Cars and Clothing

Why do lawyers spend more on cars and clothing than university professors with the same income?

The more money people earn, the more they are likely to spend on most categories of consumption. Cars and clothing are no exceptions. The rich spend much more on each than the poor. But income is not the sole determinant of such expenditures. Thus, for example, lawyers typically spend more on both cars and clothing than university professors with similar taste and income. Why this difference?

As noted, there is a positive link between how much money people earn and how much they spend. There is also a positive link between people's level of talent and the salary they command in competitive labor markets. Together, these relationships imply a positive link between how talented people are and how much they spend on cars and clothing. So one can make a crude guess about how talented a person is by looking at the kind of clothing he wears or the kind of car he drives. This guess will be more accurate for people in some occupations than in others. Talented lawyers, for example, are much in demand and command high fees, whereas the most talented university professors often earn little more than their less talented colleagues. Differences in the amount spent on cars and clothing are thus more reliable signals of the underlying differences in talent among lawyers than university professors. A client looking for a skilled lawyer would have ample reason to be wary of engaging one who drove a rusting ten-year-old Ford Mondeo." By contrast, a student would have no reason to be skeptical about the ability of a chemistry professor who drove the same car.

If the kind of car a lawyer drives is even a weak signal to potential clients about competence, lawyers will inevitably attempt to manipulate this signal by spending more on cars than they otherwise would have. Once the resulting expenditure arms race plays out, the most talented lawyers will still be driving the expensive cars, on average. But many will end up spending more than they might have wished. Lawyers,

in short, face greater pressure to spend on cars and clothing because it is more costly for them to send out misleading signals about how good they are. A lawyer who failed to match his colleagues' spending would appear less able than he really was, just as a dog that failed to bark in battle would appear misleadingly weak.

By contrast, none of the professional outcomes that professors care most about would become more likely if they spent more on clothing or cars. Professors want their articles published in leading journals and want their grant applications to be funded. But people who make those decisions typically have no idea how a professor dresses or what he drives.

31. The assumption that people who drive expensive cars and wear expensive clothing are talented is _____.
- A. only true for those working in certain professions
 - B. disproved by the numerous negative examples of the very rich
 - C. only valid in the case of educated people
 - D. supported by the link between their bank deposits and personal expenses
32. Students wouldn't be skeptical about the ability of a professor, were he to _____.
- A. wear fashionable clothing
 - B. dress untidily
 - C. receive an average salary
 - D. drive a run-down car
33. Differences in the amount spent on cars and clothing are unreliable indicators of talent when it comes to university professors, because _____.
- A. they have no professional reason to spend on cars and clothing
 - B. less talented university professors tend to drive the same kind of cars as the more talented ones
 - C. the differences in the salaries of talented professors and their less gifted associates are insignificant
 - D. their salaries on average are not as high as those of talented lawyers
34. In order to impress potential clients of their competence, many lawyers will _____.
- A. end up spending more on a car than they can afford
 - B. buy more expensive cars than they ordinarily would have
 - C. purchase an expensive car that matches their high fees
 - D. attempt by hook or by crook to win the expenditure arms race
35. The professional outcomes that professors care about, like having their papers published or grant applications funded, are decided by _____.
- A. other professors who are not particular about the kind of clothes their colleagues wear or the kind of cars they drive

- B. reviewers who are unknown and do not know how the professor in question dresses or what cars he drives
- C. people who know their level of talent and the salaries they command
- D. people who are not interested in the price of the professor's clothing or car

Passage Three

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

Garbage is a rising threat to the environment. In recent years, many cities have tried to build waste incinerators (焚化炉), aiming to burn the trash while producing electricity. The practice, while popular in Europe, isn't welcomed by the Asian public. Rising concerns about possible cancer-causing release led to protests against planned incinerators in many cities.

Last year, a local company decided to expand the capacity of its landfill gas power plant, aiming to tap into the increasing amounts of trash. Instead of relying on foreign technicians, this time it opted for a self-designed plant.

The plant catches the bubbling landfill gas and shoots it into highly sophisticated machinery to clean it. Then the processed gas is burned to generate electricity – enough to meet the daily demands of 8,000 families. Feeding electricity into the power grid (输电网) has never been more welcomed by the local utility. Due to recent droughts, hydro power plants – a major energy supplier here – could not respond to the growing demand, leaving the city with a severe electricity shortage. The city began limiting air-conditioner use in commercial sites like office buildings in order to save energy.

But the landfill company is determined not to give up any creature comforts. Engineers here hope to recycle energy waste from the power plant and use it for heating and cooling their own five-floor office building. In addition to that, they plan to heat up water with the recycled energy, aiming to provide free hot showers to the nearby district that is home to many of the company's workers. While such moves help extend local energy supplies, they can't help in another challenge. With mountains of new trash arriving weekly, the landfill is expected to reach its storage limit 12 years earlier than planned.

The company has been struggling for ways to handle more trash while occupying less space. Later this year, it will build an advanced facility in which trash will decay and produce methane in days, instead of lying underground for years to wait for the process to happen naturally.

36. What is the passage mainly talking about?

- A. A company is building solar plant.

- B. A company is turning trash to energy.
 - C. A company is trying to build waste incinerators.
 - D. A company is recycling energy waste from the power plant.
37. Why isn't building waste incinerators welcomed by the Asian public?
- A. It will release much heat to the environment.
 - B. It will affect the local power plants' production.
 - C. The public worries that the land nearby will be polluted.
 - D. The public worries about possible cancer-causing release from them.
38. What is the function of the landfill gas power plant?
- A. It can generate electricity from trash.
 - B. It can provide hot showers for 12 districts.
 - C. It can cool all office buildings in the city.
 - D. It can provide heat energy for 8,000 families.
39. What measures does the city take to save electricity?
- A. Lifts are banned in local commercial sites.
 - B. Every local family gets their power allowance.
 - C. Local commercial sites are limited to use air-conditioners.
 - D. The government offices are required to recycle energy waste.
40. What can we infer from the last paragraph?
- A. The company will handle more trash while taking less time and space.
 - B. The company will lay the trash on ground instead of underground.
 - C. The company will build advanced facilities to produce fertilizer from trash.
 - D. The company will use more facilities to shorten the period of trash decay.

Section B (10%, 10x1')

Directions: In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph **more than once**. Each paragraph is marked with a letter. Answer the questions by writing the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1**.

Who Will Suffer Most From Climate Change?

A) A few years ago Melinda and I visited with a group of rice farmers in Bihar, India, one of the most flood-prone regions of the country. All of them were extremely poor and depended on the rice they grew to feed and support their families. When the monsoon (雨季) rains arrived each year, the rivers would swell, threatening to flood their farms and ruin their crops. Still, they were willing to bet everything on the chance that their farm would be spared. It was a gamble they often lost. Their crops ruined, they would flee to the cities in search of odd jobs to feed their families. By

the next year, however, they would return — often poorer than when they left — ready to plant again.

B) Our visit was a powerful reminder that for the world's poorest farmers, life is a high-wire act — without safety nets. They don't have access to improved seeds, fertilizer, irrigation (灌溉) systems, and other beneficial technologies. And no crop insurance either to protect themselves against losses. Just one stroke of bad fortune — a drought, a flood, or an illness — is enough for them to tumble deeper into poverty and hunger.

C) Now, climate change is set to add a fresh layer of risk to their lives. Rising temperatures in the decades ahead will lead to major disruptions in agriculture, particularly in tropical zones. Crops won't grow because of too little rain or too much rain. Pests will thrive in the warmer climate and destroy crops.

D) Farmers in wealthier countries will experience changes too. But they have ways to manage these risks. They can plant drought-tolerant crops, use sophisticated soil analysis to make their land more productive, and protect themselves from losses with crop insurance.

E) The world's poorest farmers show up for work each day for the most part empty-handed. That's why of all the people who will suffer from climate change, they are likely to suffer the most. Poor farmers will feel the sting of these changes at the same time the world needs their help to feed a growing population. By 2050, global food demand is expected to increase by 60%. Declining harvests would strain the global food system, increasing hunger and eroding (腐蚀, 侵蚀) the tremendous progress the world has made against poverty over the last half century.

F) I'm optimistic that we can avoid the worst impacts of climate change and feed the world — if we act now. Although the severest impacts of climate change may be several decades away, we have precious little time to find solutions for the world's most vulnerable farmers. As I wrote in July, there's an urgent need for governments to invest in new clean-energy innovations that will dramatically reduce greenhouse emissions and halt rising temperatures.

G) At the same time, we need to recognize that it's already too late to stop all of the impacts of hotter temperatures. Even if the world discovered a cheap, clean energy source next week, it would take time for the world to kick its fossil fuel-powered habits and shift to a carbon-free future. Some impacts from climate change are

inevitable. That's why it's critical for the world to invest in efforts to help the poorest adapt.

H) Here's the good news. Many of the tools they'll need to adapt are quite basic — things that they need anyway to grow more food and earn more income: access to financing, better seeds, fertilizer, training and markets where they can sell what they grow.

I) Other tools are new and tailored to the demands of a changing climate. The Gates Foundation and its partners have worked together to develop new varieties of seeds that grow even during times of drought or flooding. The rice farmers I met in Bihar, for instance, are now growing a new variety of flood-tolerant rice — nicknamed “scuba” (水肺, 水中呼吸器) rice — that can survive two weeks underwater. If shifts in the weather pattern bring more flooding to their region, they are already prepared for it. Other rice varieties are being developed that can withstand drought, heat, cold, and soil problems like high salt contamination.

J) All of these efforts have the power to transform lives. It's quite common to see these farmers double or triple their harvests and their incomes when they have access to the advances farmers in the rich world take for granted. This new prosperity allows them to improve their diets, invest in their farms, and send their children to school. It also pulls their lives back from the razor's edge, giving them a sense of security even if they have a bad harvest.

K) Of course, there will also be threats from climate change that we can't foresee. To be prepared, the world needs to accelerate research into seeds and supports for smallholder (小佃农) farmers. One of the most exciting innovations to help farmers is satellite technology. In Africa, researchers are using satellite images to create detailed soil maps, which can inform farmers about what varieties will thrive on their land.

L) In this year's Annual Letter, Melinda and I made a bet that Africa will be able to feed itself in the next 15 years. Even with the risks of climate change, that's a bet I stand by. Yes, poor farmers have it tough. Their lives are puzzles with so many pieces to get right — from planting the right seeds and using the correct fertilizer to getting training and having a place to sell their harvest. If just one piece falls out of place, their lives can fall apart.

M) I know the world has what it takes to help put those pieces in place for both the

challenges they face today and the ones they'll face tomorrow. Most importantly, I know the farmers do too.

注意：此部分试题请在主观答题纸上作答。

41. The world should take efforts to help the poorest farmers adapt since climate change might cause some unavoidable impacts.
42. Though the farmers in richer countries will encounter the climate changes, they are able to deal with the possible difficulties.
43. The author is confident that if we take immediate action we can avoid the worst impacts of climate change and provide enough crops for the world.
44. New varieties of seeds have been developed that can withstand the impacts of a changing climate.
45. Satellite technology can help farmers in Africa to decide what varieties of seeds to plant on their land.
46. What the poor farmers need is the basic things that can help them have a better harvest and earn more money.
47. There is an increasing world population and food demand while the poor farmers are facing declining harvests which is harmful for the global food system.
48. Both the world and the farmers themselves will try their best to face the challenges of climate change.
49. The life of the world's poorest farmers is so vulnerable that just one stroke of bad fortune can make them poorer and hungrier.
50. Some farmers in Bihar are now growing a new type of rice which can live 14 days underwater even if there is a flood.

Part III Cloze (10%, 10x1')

Directions: In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please write the corresponding letter for each item on Answer Sheet 1. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

Besides the 51 hours spent in leisure, workers and laborers differ 52 the amount of personal satisfaction they 53 from their jobs. Workers who enjoy their jobs will be happier, 54 stressed, and generally more satisfied with their lives. They will also work with more 55 and precision because they have fostered a 56 of

personal pride in their jobs. On the other hand, laborers, whose sole 57 is earning their livelihood, feel that the time they spend on the daily grind is wasted and doesn't 58 to their happiness. Instead of valuing all 24 hours of their day as enjoyable and productive hours, they 59 only the time spent in leisure and play as meaningful. Unfortunately, laborers are all too commonplace, and only a small 60 of the population is in the lucky position of being workers.

A. incentive	B. derive	C. more	D. in	E. evolve
F. percentage	G. mere	H. contribute	I. from	J. gadget
K. attribute	L. diligence	M. less	N. gauge	O. sense

Part IV Translation (10%)

Directions: Translate the following paragraph from Chinese into English. Then you should write your answer on the Answer Sheet 1.

实现中华民族伟大复兴(rejuvenation)是近代以来中国人民最伟大的梦想,我们称之为“中国梦”,其基本内涵是实现富强,民族振兴,人民幸福。中国梦,是让每一个积极进取的中国人形成世世代代国家的信念:只要经过不懈的奋斗便能获得更好的生活。人们必须通过自己的勤奋、勇气、创意和决心迈向繁荣,而不是依赖于社会和他人的援助。每个中国人都是中国梦的参与者和创造者。中国梦是民族的梦,也是每个中国人的梦。

Part V Writing (15%)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the Topic My Views on Travelling. You should write at least 120 words and you're your composition on the outline (given in Chinese) below:

1. 如今,越来越多的人喜欢把旅游当作度假休闲的生活方式;
2. 很多人选择旅游的原因;
3. 我的看法。