

广东海洋大学 2023——2024 学年第 2 学期

《大学英语读写 II》课程试题

试题册

课程代码:

23112301×2

☒考试

☒ A 卷

☐ B 卷

☐考查

☐ C 卷

☐ D 卷

☒闭卷

☐开卷

☐ E 卷

☐ F 卷

使用班级：2023 级本科各班（艺术学院、体育学院除外）

Part I Vocabulary and Structure (15%)

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 1 with a single line through the center.

1. The government has _____ a new law.

A. claimed

B. proclaimed

C. claim

D. proclaim
2. Irene had a very _____ voice.

A. distinctive

B. distinguished

C. distinct

D. distinguish
3. Not until recently have we realized that the increasing world population may lead to a potential gloomy_____ for humanity: starvation.

A. perspective

B. respect

C. property

D. prospect
4. The doctor, having no knowledge that I _____ this particular drug, prescribed the medicine.

A. was attracted to

B. was serious about

C. was allergic to

D. was obliged to
5. These people living in this area are still _____ their traditions which give their life meaning and help them in answering many questions.

A. clinging on

B. clinging to

C. clinging in

D. clinging at
6. Since the great scandals in banking, many people in the country have _____ the prospects of economic recovery within a few years.

A. be pessimistic about

B. be optimistic about

C. been pessimistic about

D. been optimistic about



7. The goal of the university is to make higher education available to everyone who is willing and capable _____ his financial conditions.
A. regardless of B. with respect to C. in terms of D. in accordance with
8. When the police caught up with him, Mr. Foster had to _____ that he'd broken the speed limit.
A. confess B. lodge C. display D. grant
9. When employees participated in the problem-solving process, they were much more willing to _____ solutions to the problems.
A. restore B. investigate C. motivate D. implement
10. A _____ person makes good decisions and judgments based on reason rather than emotion.
A. sensational B. sensitive C. sensation D. sensible
11. Great minds in general look at life in a _____ way to themselves.
A. peculiar B. characteristic C. particular D. unusual
12. The higher _____ you have, the greater effort you need to make.
A. inspirations B. perspirations C. aspirations D. inspection
13. Plato was a superb writer, and his works are part of the world's great literature. Most of his existing work is _____ dialogs and letters.
A. in favor of B. in succession C. in the company of D. in the form of
14. With all the exercises unfinished, he _____ to watch the football match yesterday evening even though he was so anxious and excited about it.
A. wouldn't go B. shouldn't have gone C. oughtn't D. mustn't go
15. To live with a family whose native language is English is the ideal way to further improve one's English and to gain insight _____ its culture.
A. into B. upon C. of D. at

Part II. Reading Comprehension (40%)

Section A (30%)

Directions: In this part, there are three passages followed by some questions or unfinished statements, each with four suggested answers. Choose the best answer for each question or unfinished statement. Then you should mark the corresponding letter on the **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the center.

Passage One

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage.

The United States is facing a housing crisis: Affordable housing is inadequate, while luxury homes *abound* (充裕), and homelessness remains a persistent problem. Despite this, popular culture and the housing industry market happiness as living with both more space



and more *amenities*(便利设施). Big houses are advertised as a reward for hard work and diligence, turning housing from a basic necessity into a luxury.

This is reflected in our homes. The average single-family home built in the United States before 1970 was less than 1,500 square feet in size. By 2016, the average size of a new, single-family home was 2,422 square feet. What's more, homes built in the 2000s were more likely than earlier models to have more of all types of spaces: bedrooms, bathrooms, living rooms, dining rooms, recreation rooms and garages. There are consequences of living big. As middle-class houses have grown larger, two things have happened. First, large houses take time to maintain, so cleaners and other low-wage service workers are required to keep these houses in order. Second, once-public spaces, where people from diverse backgrounds used to come together, have increasingly become privatized, leading to a reduction in the number of public facilities available to all, and a reduced quality of life for many. Take swimming pools. While in 1950, only 2,500 U.S. families owned pools, by 1999 this number was 4 million. At the same time, public municipal pools were often closed, leaving low-income people nowhere to swim.

The trend for bigger housing thus poses ethical questions. Should Americans accept a system in which the middle and upper classes enjoy a luxurious lifestyle, using the low-wage labor of others? Are we willing to accept a system in which an increase in amenities purchased by the affluent means a reduction in amenities for the poor?

I believe neither is acceptable. We must change the way we think: living well does not need to mean having more private spaces; instead, it could mean having more public spaces. A better goal than building bigger houses for some is to create more publicly accessible spaces and amenities for all.

16. What are big houses promoted to be in the United States?

- A. A luxury for the homeless.
- B. A reward for industriousness.
- C. An abundant source of comforts.
- D. An absolute necessity for happiness.

17. What is one of the consequences of living big?

- A. Many Americans' quality of life has become lower.
- B. People from diverse backgrounds no longer socialize.
- C. People no longer have access to public swimming pools.
- D. Many Americans' private life has been negatively affected.

18. What questions arise from living big?



- A. Questions related to moral principles.
 - B. Questions having to do with labor cost.
 - C. Questions about what lifestyle to promote.
 - D. Questions concerning housing development.
19. What kind of social system does the author think is unacceptable?
- A. One in which the wealthy exploit the low-wage laborers building their houses.
 - B. One in which the rich purchase amenities at an increasingly unjustifiable price.
 - C. One in which the upper classes deprive the lower classes of affordable housing.
 - D. One in which the affluent enjoy a more comfortable life at the expense of the poor.
20. What does the author advocate for people to live well?
- A. Finding ways to turn private spaces into public ones.
 - B. Building more houses affordable to those less affluent.
 - C. More public spaces created for everyone to enjoy.
 - D. All amenities made accessible to the rich and the poor alike.

Passage Two

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

What is intelligence, anyway?

What is intelligence, anyway? When I was in the army, I received the kind of *aptitude test* (能力倾向测验) that all soldiers took and, against a normal of 100, scored 160. No one at the base had ever seen a figure like that, and for two hours they made a big fuss over me. (It didn't mean anything. The next day I was still an ordinary soldier helping out in the kitchen - as my highest duty.)

All my life I've been registering scores like that, so that I have the happy feeling that I'm highly intelligent, and I expect other people to think so too. Actually, though, such scores simply mean that I am very good at answering the type of academic questions that are made up by people like me — people chiefly interested in theoretical or *hypothetical* (基于假设的) matters.

For instance, I had an auto repairman once, who, on these intelligence tests, could not possibly have scored more than 80, by my estimate. I always took it for granted that I was far more intelligent than he was. Yet, when anything went wrong with my car I hastened to him with it, watched him anxiously as he explored its insides, and listened to his statements as though they were divine *oracles* (神谕) —and he always fixed my car.

Well, then, suppose my auto repairman devised questions for an intelligence test. Or suppose a carpenter did, or a farmer, or, indeed, almost anyone but an academician. By



every one of those tests, I'd prove myself a *moron* (傻子), and I'd be a moron, too. In a world where I could not use my academic training and my speaking skills but had to do something intricate or hard, working with my hands, I would do poorly. My intelligence, then, is not absolute but dependent on the values of the society I live in and on the fact that a small subsection of that society has managed to establish itself as a judge of such matters.

Consider my auto repairman, again. He had a habit of telling me jokes whenever he saw me. One time he raised his head from under the automobile hood to say: "Professor, a deaf-and-dumb guy went into a hardware store to ask for some nails. He put two fingers together on the counter and made hammering motions with the other hand. The clerk brought him a hammer. He shook his head and pointed to the two fingers he was hammering. The clerk brought him nails. He picked out the sizes he wanted, and left. Well, doc, the next guy who came in was a blind man. He wanted scissors. How do you suppose he asked for them?"

Indulgently(宽容地), I lifted my right hand and made scissoring motions with my first two fingers. Whereupon my auto repairman laughed loudly and said, "Why, you stupid guy, he used his voice and asked for them." Then he said in a self-satisfied manner, "I've been trying that on all my customers today." "Did you catch many?" I asked. "Quite a few," he said, "but I knew for sure I'd catch you." "Why is that?" I asked. "Because you're so goddamned educated, doc, I knew you couldn't be very smart."

And I have an uneasy feeling that he was right.

21. The exceptionally high marks that the author got in the army aptitude test_____.
- A. were crucial to his promotion later
 - B. were proof that he had an extremely high IQ
 - C. led everybody to think that he was a genius
 - D. did not get him anywhere
22. The reason why the author considers himself to be intelligent is that he possesses _____.
- A. professional knowledge
 - B. book knowledge
 - C. factual knowledge
 - D. specialist knowledge
23. According to the text, intelligence is not something that is true or valid in all situations, but _____.
- A. is associated with verbal skills and the ability to engage in abstract thinking



- B. refers to a general capability to answer academic questions
- C. depends on whatever abilities that are valued by the society one lives in
- D. is associated with the ability to solve practical problems

24. In the eye of the auto repairman, people like the author are not "smart" because_____.

- A. they are too highly educated
- B. they don't understand jokes by manual workers
- C. they are too self-satisfied as they score high on aptitude tests
- D. they are unfamiliar with the sign language of deaf-and-dumb people

25. The text tells us that_____.

- A. a person's intelligence or mental ability can be measured by well-designed tests
- B. intelligence tests are important because they are used to make important decisions about people's lives
- C. different intelligence tests exist because intelligence can be measured by many different tasks
- D. manual workers have somewhat different conceptions of intelligence than professors

Passage Three

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

Go for the Gold

Diana Golden was 12 years old when she found out she had cancer. She was walking home one day after playing in the snow when her right leg simply gave out. Doctors diagnosed the problem as bone cancer. They recommended removing her leg above the knee.

When Diana heard the news, she asked the first question that came into her mind: "Will I still be able to ski?"

"When the doctors said yes," she later recalled, "I figured it wouldn't be too bad."

That attitude was characteristic of Diana's outlook on life. Losing a leg would cause most children to lose confidence and hope, but Diana refused to dwell on the negative. "Losing a leg?" she'd say. "It's nothing. A body part."

Most of all, Diana didn't want to let cancer stop her from doing what she loved. And what she loved was skiing. Diana had been on skis since the age of five. Her home in Lincoln, Massachusetts, was just a couple of hours from New Hampshire's Cannon Mountain. After the operation, Diana worked hard to get back to the mountain. "I always skied, and I intended to keep on skiing. There was never any question in my mind about



that," she declared. Seven months after losing her leg, Diana met her goal. She was back out on the slopes.

Skiing wasn't quite the same with just one leg, but Diana made the best of it. She learned to go faster on one leg than most people could go on two. In high school, Diana became a member of her school's ski racing team. And in 1979, when she was just 17, she became a member of the U.S. Disabled Ski Team.

After high school, Diana Golden went on to Dartmouth College. There she saw how top two-legged skiers trained. Determined not to be left behind, Diana began training with the Dartmouth team. When they ran around the track, she followed them on crutches. When they ran up and down the steps of the football stadium, she went up and down the steps too - by hopping. "I had to adapt," she later explained. "I was an athlete. I had one leg, which meant I had to do it differently."

In 1982, Diana entered her first international ski race. She went to the World Handicapped Championships in Norway, where she won the downhill competition. In 1986, Diana won the Beck Award, which is given to the best American racer in international skiing. The next year, she placed 10th in a race against some of the best nondisabled skiers in the country. And in 1988, she was named Ski Racing magazine's U.S. Female Skier of the Year.

26. When Diana lost her leg, she was _____.
A. very discouraged
B. quite unhappy
C. still optimistic
D. unaffected
27. In 1986, Diana won the Beck Award, which is given to the best American _____.
A. disabled skier
B. woman skier
C. racer in international skiing
D. Olympic skiing champion
28. The writer probably wrote this text to _____.
A. inform you about disabled skiers
B. inspire you with Diana's courage
C. describe the events in international ski competitions
D. tell about the disadvantages of being a disabled skier
29. Which sentence below correctly restates the following: "Determined not to be left



behind, Diana began training with the Dartmouth team"?

- A. Diana began training so she could make the Dartmouth team.
- B. Diana trained with the Dartmouth team so she wouldn't finish last in her races.
- C. Diana wanted to keep up so she trained with the Dartmouth team.
- D. Diana wanted to be as good as the Dartmouth team so she trained with the team.

30. Which of the following is the best summary of the text?

- A. After Diana lost a leg to cancer, she learned to ski on one leg.
- B. After losing a leg to cancer, Diana trained hard and won an Olympic gold medal.
- C. After Diana lost a leg to cancer, she was still competent in many sports events.
- D. After losing a leg to cancer, Diana worked hard to become a champion skier and a respected athlete.

Section B (10%)

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. Please write the corresponding letter for *each* item on **Answer Sheet 2**.

How Climate Change Will Affect What You Eat

A) Earlier this year, scientists warned that one in six animal species could go *extinct*(灭绝的) due to climate change. Could the same thing happen to our crops and other foodstuffs too?

B) It's clear that farmers in many parts of the world are going to find things harder in the coming decades. Last week, BBC Future explored one scientist's efforts to help crops cope with the increased probability of droughts. By using the genes from *resurrection*(复活) plants, Jill Farrant of the University of Cape Town is exploring whether she can design crops to survive for much longer periods without water.

C) But if we can't find ways to protect other foods, will they survive climate change? Fortunately, there is some good news on this front. Despite alarmist headlines about "foods that are going extinct," there is no evidence that major food types like beans, chocolate, wine, corn or wheat will cease to exist.



D) But that doesn't mean it's all good news for future food. We will probably have to change where we grow certain crops, as some regions get too hot. The disadvantage, obviously, is that local farmers will suffer under this situation. And some people may struggle to get the same access to certain foods. “Even if overall food production may be unaffected, food security can still be impacted,” says Margaret Walsh, a scientist at the US Department of Agriculture's Climate Change Program Office. In other words, even if a certain food is still grown on some corner of the Earth, it doesn't mean that everyone will continue to have the same degree of access as today.

E) Overall, the yields of many foods, from staples to life-enhancing extras such as coffee and chocolate, will likely be impacted by climate change too. How those decreases will be felt will depend on the degree of warming and the crop in question, but in general, “anything over about 30 °C is very bad for crops,” says Wolfram Schlenker, an associate professor of international and public affairs at Columbia University. For example, statistical studies that he and a colleague built of corn and *soybean* (大豆) production in the US show a steep decline after crossing the 30°C temperature *threshold* (临界点).

F) In the US—the world's largest producer of corn and soybeans—farms can move north to some degree, Schlenker says. But eventually, yields will likely suffer because the soil north of Iowa declines in quality --a legacy of *glacial* (冰川的) expansion. Other studies, including studies of wheat in India and corn in Africa, also found that there is a threshold above which yields sharply decline: crops can adapt and move, but only to a point. “What's common to all studies is the finding that extreme heat is damaging to crop growth, although exact cutoffs vary by crop,” Schlenker says. “If predictions for the end of the century are true, though, I think a lot of agricultural areas in the US will see significant hits.”

G) Under current conditions, about 4% of the world's croplands experience drought in any given year, but by the end of the century those conditions are forecasted to jump to about 18% per year. Some studies indicate that horticulture crops—generally, everything besides staples—may be impacted most severely, largely because they tend to be confined to a smaller geographic area. Researcher Andrew Jarvis and his colleagues found that 80% of coffee-growing zones in Central America and Brazil could become unsuitable by 2050, for example, while climate change will likely have “great impacts” on *cocoa* (可可粉) production in West Africa. “High quality chocolate will be less available in the future, and



if you want it, you'll have to pay a lot more for it," Jarvis says.

H) This means that, for those who can afford it, some foods will simply cost them more in the future. But for poorer people, those same price jumps will likely cause certain foods to go extinct from their diets. "The more you reduce, the shorter the supply, and the higher the price will jump," Schlenker says.

I) Another potential climate change-induced problem is our dependence on commodity crops—wheat, soybeans, corn and rice—which currently provide humanity with 75% of its calories, either directly or indirectly through the animals we raise on those crops. Jarvis and his colleagues also found that, over the past five decades, the world has seen an increasing standardization of diets; the foods we eat globally today are 36% more similar than they were in 1961. While this can be good news for the world's poorest people who now consume more calories, protein and fat than in the past, homogeneity(同一性) and over—dependence on a handful of staples leaves us vulnerable to threats such as drought, disease and pests—all of which are predicted to worsen in many parts of the world as a result of climate change.

J) There are ways we could soften the coming blow to the global food supply, however. Like Farrant's work with resurrection crops, a number of companies, organizations and researchers are aiming to create drought-and temperature-resistant crops through genetic engineering and conventional breeding. For now, the jury is still out as to how successful those endeavors will be. "The people at Monsanto who I've talked to are much more optimistic that they'll be able to engineer heat-tolerant crops," Schlenker says. "On the other hand, scientists at the USDA who I've spoken with are much more cautious."

K) Until genetic engineering comes to fruition, other strategies might also help in some places, including applying more fertilizer, implementing better irrigation, using machinery that gets crops out of the field faster or installing storage facilities to delay spoilage. "Many places could benefit a great deal just by using technologies that already exist," Walsh says. "General farm management can go a long way toward easing changes."

L) Finally, diversifying our diet away from heat-sensitive wheat, corn, rice and other crops could also help. "We've seen profound changes in the last decades in what we eat largely as a result of international trade, and I think that trend toward more diversification will continue," Jarvis says. "Depending on a greater number of plant species creates a more



vigorous and less risky food system—and one that provides a broader range of nutritional requirements.”

31. One consequence of climate change is that some people may not have adequate access to certain foods.
32. People around the world are eating foods more similar than what they used to eat.
33. A recent news report talked about scientific efforts to help crops survive droughts through genetic engineering.
34. It is predicted that climate change will affect the availability and price of quality chocolate
35. People wonder if certain crops and foodstuffs could disappear like some animal species due to climate change.
36. Although farms in the US can move a bit northward, crop yields may decrease.
37. One possible solution to the food security problem is diversification of diet.
38. It remains unsettled whether the global food supply problem can be solved by creating heat-tolerant crops through genetic engineering.
39. Poor people may have to give up eating certain foods because of their high prices.
40. A number of existing farming technologies could be used to reduce the negative effect of climate change on food production.

Part III Banked Cloze (10%)

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 2**. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

When women work for women, a different dynamic often takes 41)____. Susan, a cashier in a Toronto auction house, says that she has explored friendships with some of her female bosses and feels she can 42)____ on them more. While women may feel more at ease with a female boss, men often have to make 43)____ to the new working styles. Brian, a marine biologist, says, "It 44)____ me a couple of years before I felt comfortable enough to relax around a female manager. In fact, my relations with her were much more businesslike."

To some 45)____, the male-female differences 46)____ down to conflicting styles. One female vice-president discussed the time she burst into 47)____ during a meeting. "Men think that tears are a nuclear 48)____ in a conventional war. They take exception to a



woman crying, inferring that she's feeling unhappy or violated." The men failed to understand that what prompted her tears was not hurt but genuine rage. "When we cry, it's because we have all this 49)___ rage that has no appropriate release," she says. "Women cry; men get relief by going on 'with the offense or by 50)___ their feelings to appear composed."

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

A. extent	B. umbrella	C. concessions	D. forgo	E. weapon
F. kinship	G. come	H. prior	I. veiling	J. over
K. rely	L. valid	M. tears	N. took	O. saddle

Part IV Translation: (15%)

Directions: Translate the following paragraph into English.

国民幸福指数（National Happiness Index, NHI）是衡量人们幸福感的一种指数，也是衡量一个国家或地区经济发展、居民生活与幸福水平的指标工具。随着中国经济的高速增长，中国政府越来越重视人民群众生活质量和幸福指数的提升。政府注重改善民生，努力改善人民群众的经济状况，满足人民群众日益增长的物质文化需求。当前，中国政府提倡释放改革红利，让人民群众得到更多实惠。所有这些都将有效促进我国国民幸福指数不断提升。

Part V Writing (20%)

Direction: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay entitled *College Students' Job Hunting*. You should write at least 120 words following the outline given below. Write your essay on Answer Sheet 2.

- 1. 近几年出现了大学生就业难的现象
- 2. 导致大学生就业难的原因
- 3. 如何提高大学生的就业竞争力