**华南师范大学成人高等教育试卷**

《大学英语》B卷

年级： 2020 层次： 专科 专业： 人力资源管理 班别： 校内班

姓名： 学号： 考试日期：

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**一、单选。（每题2分，共30分）**

1、The neighbors complained \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the police \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the dogs barking (吠).

A. to, of B. of, about

C. to, about D. of, of

2、I stood \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the door and looked \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but the windows were all dark.

A. at, up B. at, at

C. up, at D. up, up

3、Amy, don’t be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Let the others have a turn.

A. uneasy B. icy C. selfish D. lazy

4、We spent a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ afternoon, relaxing on the beach.

A. exhausting B. lazy

C. pale D. secret

5、Twenty people were killed when \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ struck the Mid-West.

A. storms B. weathers

C. the sun D. skies

6、She welcomed him and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ him of the last time they had met. A. recalled B. remembered C. suggested D. reminded

7、I’ve had a few jobs with long periods of unemployment (失业) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. A. between B. in between

C. in the middle D. amid

8、Walking across the field reminded me \_\_\_\_\_\_ the happy summers I had spent on the farm. A. about B. of

C. onto D. for

9、The couple are finally \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ since their son graduated from university and found a job. A. smart B. wrong

C. proud D. better off

10、His research has proved to be of little practical \_\_\_\_\_\_. A. satisfaction B. value

C. goal D. passion

11、He \_\_\_\_\_\_ agreed to offer his help.

A. reluctant B. reluctantly

C. is reluctant to D. was reluctant to

12、Remember not to \_\_\_\_\_\_ in a job interview.

A. fight against B. argue back

C. strike against D. talk back

13、The difficulty \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from the fact that there hasn’t been enough time to train new staff. A. arises B. folds

C. notices D. supposes

14、There are two more people coming. Can you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for them to sit down? A. push apart B. send away

C. go away D. make room

15、I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that they’ll do some sightseeing while they are here. A. notice B. suppose

C. take D. repeat

**二、阅读理解。（每题2.5分，共30分）**

**Passage one**

Climate change is not new. Two thousand years ago, Greenland was much warmer than today. and it was covered by lush (茂盛的) plants, giving the area its name. Then the climate became cooler, the plants were lost and the ice sheet extended over the land.

Although there have been temperature fluctuations ( 上下浮动) in the past, a definite upward trend is emerging. The rise in global temperatures has led scientists to believe that something is causing the climate to change. The most likely cause is an increase in the quantities of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. These gases trap heat in the atmosphere, and as they increase in concentration they cause global temperatures to increase. This increase is called global warming.

Years ago, the idea of global warming was mostly theoretical ? the evidence for it was still unclear. Many governments decided not to take any action until there was real evidence. In 2001, the United Nations published its latest report, which stated that the trend towards a warmer world had begun. According to the report, scientists had analyzed data going back hundreds of years on everything from air and water temperatures to the distribution (分布) of plants and animals. They found that this warming had an impact on more than 400 different processes, both physical and biological, on all continents. The scientists concluded that the significant increase in the temperature of the world was linked to human activity. Human activities have led to an increase in the quantities of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere.

16. The example of Greenland is given in the passage to show .

A. climate changes

B. the variety of plants

C. the global climate is getting colder

D. the global climate is getting warmer

17. The most possible cause of global warming is .

A. the ice sheet that has extended

B. the increase in lush plants

C. the increase in the quantities of greenhouse gases

D. a definite upward trend in the global population growth

18. What did the UN report say?

A. Global warming has existed only on theoretical level.

B. Human activities have been greatly influenced by global warming.

C. The data collected in recent years are the only source –

D. Global warming has influenced both physical

19. According to the scientists, should be mainly responsible for global warming.

A. human being

B. plants and animals

C. the ice on the earth

D. the atmosphere

**Passage two**

A public school teacher was assigned to visit children in a hospital. Her job was to tutor (辅导) them with their schoolwork so they wouldn't be too far behind when well enough to return to school.

One day, this teacher received a call requesting that she visit a particular child: " We're studying nouns and adverbs in class now. I'd be grateful if you could help him so he doesn't fall behind the others. "

It wasn't until the visiting teacher reached the boy's room that she realized it was located in the hospital's burn unit. The young boy, horribly burned, was in great pain. The teacher felt awkward, but she had gone too far to turn around and walk out. "I'm the special teacher, and your teacher sent me to help you with your nouns and adverbs. " She stumbled (说话结巴) through the grammar lesson, but felt guilty for asking the boy questions or trying to correct him. Afterward, she thought her tutoring was not successful.

The next morning when she returned, a nurse asked her, "What did you do to that boy" Before she could finish her apology, the nurse interrupted her, "We've been worried about him, but ever since you were here yesterday his whole attitude has changed. It's as though he has decided to live. "

The little boy himself later explained that he had completely given up hope and felt he was going to die until he saw that special teacher. With joyful tears in his eyes, he said: "They wouldn't send a special teacher to work on nouns and adverbs with a dying boy, would they?"

20. The teacher was assigned to .

A. give children grammar lessons at school

B. receive telephone calls at a helping center

C. help children in hospital with their schoolwork

D. give children lessons at a public school

21 . why was the boy in the hospital?

A. Because he was terribly burned.

B. Because he was sent to help sick children.

C. Because his home was near the hospital.

D. Because he went to help a special teacher.

22 . What did the teacher think of her help with the boy's schoolwork?

A. She thought it was successful.

B. She felt guilty for tutoring the boy.

C. She considered her help very valuable.

D. She believed her tutoring changed the boy’s life.

23. What made the boy change his attitude toward life?

A. The hope he gained.

B. The medical treatment.

C. The patience of the teacher.

D. The grammar lessons at school.

**Passage three**

Some years ago, the theory was popular that after the age of about 40, the average researcher began losing his creativity. The chance of his making a major discovery was believed to drop off sharply. Hence, there really wasn't much point in encouraging a man of 45 or 50 to do research.

In recent years, however, this theory has fallen into wide disrepute. Companies find that many researchers continue to be highly productive throughout their careers. There is every reason to allow these men to continue their pioneering work.

Many men can be of greatest service to a company by staying round in the laboratory. A single outstanding discovery may have a far greater impact on the company's profit picture five years hence than the activities of even the most capable administrator. It is simply, good sense and good economics -- to allow qualified researchers to continue their work. Granting these men maximum freedom to explore their scientific ideas is also evidently good sense.

Companies are also convinced that the traditional standards in establishing salaries are not completely valid. In former years, the amount of a man's salary was determined primarily by the size of his annual budget. On this basis, the researcher -- however brilliant -- who had perhaps one assistant and never spent much money made an extremely poor showing. Companies now realize that the two very important criteria that must also be considered are a man's actual contributions to the company and his creative potential.

In today's era of scientific manpower shortage, companies have more reason than ever to encourage scientists to do the work for which they are most qualified. They also have greater reason than ever to provide within the laboratory the environment in which the creative processes of research can be carried out most effectively.

24. Some years ago, a company would employ a researcher \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. who was creative B. who was under the age of 45 or 50

C. who began to be creative after the ago 45 or 50 D. both A and B

25. According to the author, a productive researcher \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. is more valuable than the most capable administrator

B. is as good as the most capable administrator

C. should be paid more as he becomes older

D. will become less creative when he gets older

26. A company now pays a researcher according to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. his creative potential B. his contributions to the company

C. how many inventions he made D. both A and B

27. Formerly, the size of a researcher's salary was mainly determined by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. how creative he was B. how much he spent annually

C. how long he stayed in the company. D. how many assistants he had

**三、对话。（每题3分，共15分）**

A. what about the future

B. what do you think of it

C. when did you start working

D. where have you been

E. Have you met many famous people

F. Have you applied for a new job

G. I decided to work for

H. what are you doing

Jim: Hello everyone. Today I am speaking to Ann Taylor. Ann is a TV reporter. Ann, 28 as a reporter?

Ann: Five years ago.

Jim: And before that you were an actress, I believe.

Ann: Yes, that’s right. I worked as an actress for three years, but I wasn’t very good at it so

I 29 television news service.

Jim: 30 in your job?

Ann: Well, I have spoken to actors, scientists, politicians, and football stars.

Jim: And 31 at the moment?

Ann: At the moment I am talking to you! No, actually I’m on holiday.

Jim: And 32 ?

Ann: In the summer I’ll go to South America, or maybe to India. Next year, I’ll be in the United States for the Presidential elections.

Jim: That’s fantastic!

**四、翻译，包括汉译英和英译汉。（每题5分，共25分）**

1、为了跟上时事，他每天都阅读报纸或者看电视。（keep up with）

2、他从底层做起，后来经过努力而取得成功。（at the bottom; work one’s way up to）

3、Hearing my congratulations on her success, she was very happy.

4、He said he would come to see you if he had no class tomorrow.

5、We are late now. The film will have already started by the time we get to the cinema.