

哈尔滨工业大学 (深圳) 2024 学年秋季学期
2024 级大学英语 A 期末综合考试 试题 (回忆版)

考试时间 2025 年 1 月 3 日 星期五 10:00-12:00

片纸鉴心 诚信不败

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注意事项:

1. 作文部分写作要求不完全一致
2. 如有错漏请联系 2488117166@qq.com

Part I Listening Comprehension (35 points)**Section A [7×1'=7 points]**

Directions: *In this section, you will hear three news reports. At the end of each news report, you will hear two or three questions. Both the news report and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.*

Questions 1 and 2 will be based on the following news item.

- 1 [A] In a jewelry shop. [B] In the City Mall.
[C] Near a lorry. [D] In a parking lot.
- 2 [A] They left the lorry together.
[B] They left the lorry without hoods.
[C] They run back to the lorry separately.
[D] They run back to the lorry without hoods.

Questions 3 and 4 will be based on the following news item.

- 3 [A] The heart of London was flooded.
[B] An emergency exercise was conducted.
[C] 100 people in the suburbs were drowned.
[D] One of the bridges between north and south London collapsed.
- 4 [A] A flood wall was built. [B] Rescue teams were formed.
[C] An alarm system was set up. [D] 50 underground stations were made waterproof.

Questions 5 to 7 will be based on the following news item.

- 5 [A] Through the School of Design and Visual Arts.
[B] Through the School of Social Work.
[C] Through the School of Business.
[D] Through the Arts and Sciences program.
- 6 [A] About 20,000 dollars. [B] About 27,000 dollars.
[C] About 38,000 dollars. [D] About 50,000 dollars.
- 7 [A] Federal loans. [B] Private loans. [C] Scholarships. [D] A monthly payment plan.

Section B [8×1'=8 points]

Directions: *In this section, you will hear two long conversations. At the end of each conversation, you will hear four questions. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.*

Conversation One**Questions 8 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**

- 8 [A] Colleagues. [B] Instructor and student. [C] Neighbors. [D] Anchor and guest.
- 9 [A] Baby-sitting the children.
[B] Documenting the children.
[C] Complaining about the difficulty of living.
[D] Teaching teenagers.
- 10 [A] Sensitive groups. [B] Disadvantaged groups. [C] Rich groups. [D] Complicated groups.
- 11 [A] Kids are facing big issues in life. [B] Life is moving fast recently.
[C] Kids can not earn the living. [D] Kids are growing up quickly.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

- 12 [A] He has a lot of free time. [B] Many of his friends are actors.
[C] She knows he likes acting. [D] He's looking for an acting job.
- 13 [A] One night a week. [B] Every Wednesday for three hours.
[C] Every other Thursday. [D] Three times a week.
- 14 [A] He has to rearrange his evening schedule. [B] His schoolwork takes up most of his time.
[C] He hasn't been in a play for a long time. [D] He might not like the way the group works.
- 15 [A] See her on Wednesday. [B] Learn his part quickly.
[C] Enjoy the rehearsal. [D] Pick her up on Thursday.

Section C [10×1'=10 points]

Directions: *In this section, you will hear three short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.*

Passage One**Questions 16 to 18 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

- 16 [A] Summer vacation. [B] The housing office. [C] Resident advisers. [D] Check-out procedures.
- 17 [A] Register for summer school. [B] Repair holes in room walls.
[C] Remove personal property. [D] Call the housing office.
- 18 [A] Their summer addresses. [B] Any damage to their rooms.
[C] When they plan to leave. [D] Questions for the housing office.

Passage Two**Questions 19 to 21 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

- 19 [A] Your heart rate is lowered. [B] It becomes harder for you to relax.
[C] You become too tired to sleep. [D] Your sleeping rhythms are disrupted.
- 20 [A] Failure to rest during the day. [B] Lack of sleep on weekends.
[C] Vigorous exercise in the evening. [D] Eating cheese before going to bed.
- 21 [A] They might eventually cause you to lose sleep.
[B] They help produce a neurotransmitter in the brain.
[C] You must not drink milk if you take them.
[D] They make it unnecessary to take naps.

Passage Three**Questions 22 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

- 22 [A] Characteristics of sand. [B] How animals live in the desert.
[C] A snake's special way of moving. [D] Techniques of skiing.
- 23 [A] To climb hills. [B] To gain traction. [C] To fool its enemies. [D] To rest as it moves.
- 24 [A] Wavy lines. [B] Circular lines. [C] Perpendicular lines. [D] Parallel lines.
- 25 [A] Lower body temperatures. [B] Decreased energy consumption.
[C] Greater ability to conceal itself. [D] Wider range of vision.

Section D [1×10'=10 points]

Directions: You will hear two psychology students called Lisa and Greg discussing a project they have to do. First, you have some time to look at Questions 26 to 35. After you hear the discussion, choose the correct letter, A, B or C.

- 26** The students in Akira Miyake's study were all majoring in
[A] physics
[B] psychology or physics
[C] science, technology, engineering or mathematics
- 27** The aim of Miyake's study was to investigate?
[A] what kind of women choose to study physics.
[B] a way of improving women's performance in physics.?
[C] whether fewer women than men study physics at college.
- 28** The female physics students were wrong to believe that
[A] the teachers marked them in an unfair way.
[B] the male students expected them to do badly.
[C] their test results were lower than the male students'.
- 29** Miyake's team asked the students to write about
[A] what they enjoyed about studying physics.
[B] the successful experiences of other people.
[C] something that was important to them personally.
- 30** What was the aim of the writing exercise done by the subjects?
[A] to reduce stress
[B] to strengthen verbal ability
[C] to encourage logical thinking?
- 31** What surprised the researchers about the study?
[A] how few students managed to get A grades?
[B] the positive impact it had on physics results for women?
[C] the difference between male and female performance?
- 32** Greg and Lisa think Miyake's results could have been affected by?
[A] the length of the writing task.
[B] the number of students who took part.
[C] the information the students were given.
- 33** Greg and Lisa decide that in their own project, they will compare the effects of?
[A] two different writing tasks.?
[B] a writing task with an oral task.
[C] two different oral tasks.
- 34** The main finding of Smolinsky's research was that class teamwork activities
[A] were most effective when done by all-women groups.?
[B] had no effect on the performance of men or women.
[C] improved the results of men more than of women.?
- 35** What will Lisa and Greg do next?
[A] talk to a professor
[B] observe a science class?
[C] look at the science timetable

Part II Banked Cloze (10 points) [1×10'=10 points]

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

The main reason for developing a better vocabulary is to receive and send out thoughts better. Not just words— but ideas that words 36 _____. The reason with a good vocabulary is impressive. It's true. But he or she is also better able to get across and understand 37 _____ thoughts.

The power of words is so strong that it can even influence the way you see the world. Words not only 38 _____ your thoughts, in some cases they can also help form them. For example, a certain American tribe does not have 39 _____ words in its language for yellow and orange. As a result its members cannot 40 _____ between the two colors. Their language - or vocabulary - decides what they “ see.”

How many times have you been unable to tell your 41 _____ what's wrong with your car because you lack the vocabulary? How accurately can you describe a sunset if your vocabulary only includes light and dark?

However, simple words do not mean a simple mind. Many adults have 42 _____ thoughts. But those thoughts come out garbled (混乱不清的) and too simple because of a small vocabulary. They have no choices but to use the same words to express too many different kinds of thoughts. Result: poor communication. These adults with small vocabularies just cannot express the 43 _____ of meaning. They may have, however, as much depth and 44 _____ as their more well-spoken friends.

Your vocabulary is your power. It determines the shape and size of your world. It tells you who you can or cannot talk with. It says what books you can read and which ideas you can understand. It is your main 45 _____ to other people.

[A]mature	[B]implications	[C]mechanic	[D]indicate	[E]distinguish
[F]reflect	[G]subtle	[H]link	[I]represent	[J]individual
[K]insight	[L]separate	[M]shades	[N]connection	[O]complex

Part III Reading Comprehension(40 points)

Section A: [15×2'=30 points]

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 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.

Large companies need a way to reach the savings of the public at large. The same problem, on a smaller scale, faces practically every company, trying to develop new products and create new jobs. There can be little prospect of raising the sort of sums needed from friends and people we know, and while banks may agree to provide short-term finance, they are generally unwilling to provide money on a permanent basis for long-term projects. So companies turn to the public, inviting people to lend them money, or take a share in the business in exchange for a share in future profits. This they do by issuing stocks and shares in the business through the Stock Exchange. By doing so, they can put into circulation the savings of individual and institutions, both at home and overseas.

When the saver needs his money back, he does not have to go to the company with whom he originally placed it. Instead, he sells his shares through a stockbroker to some other saver who is seeking to invest his money.

Many of the services needed both by industry and by each of us are provided by the Government or by local authorities. Without hospitals, roads, electricity, telephones, railways, this country could not function. All these

require continuous spending on new equipment and new development if they are to serve us properly, requiring more money than is raised through taxes alone. The Government, local authorities, and nationalized industries therefore frequently need to borrow money to finance major capital spending, and they too, come to the Stock Exchange.

There is hardly a man or woman in this country whose job or whose standard of living does not depend on the ability of his or her employers to raise money to finance new development. In one way or another, this new money must come from the savings of the country. The Stock Exchange exists to provide a channel through which these savings can reach those who need finance.

- 46** Almost all companies trying to develop new products and creating new jobs have to
- [A] persuade the banks to provide long-term finance
 - [B] rely on their own financial resources
 - [C] borrow large sums of money from friends and relatives
 - [D] depend on the population as a whole for finance
- 47** The money, which enables these companies to go ahead with their projects, is
- [A] raised by the selling of shares in the companies
 - [B] repaid to its original owners as soon as possible
 - [C] raised by putting into circulation of the savings of individual overseas
 - [D] invested in different companies on the Stock Exchange
- 48** The Stock Exchange makes it possible for the government, local authorities and nationalized industries
- [A] to make certain everybody saves money
 - [B] to borrow as much money as they wish
 - [C] to raise money to finance new developments
 - [D] to make certain everybody lends money to them
- 49** All the essential services on which we depend are
- [A] run by the Government or our local authorities
 - [B] in constant need of financial support
 - [C] unable to meet the needs of the populations
 - [D] financed wholly by rates and taxes
- 50** When the savers want their money back they
- [A] transfer their money to a more successful company
 - [B] have to borrow money from other people
 - [C] put their shares in the company back on the market
 - [D] go to the company to take it back

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

Of all the components of a good night's sleep, dreams seem to be least within our control. In dreams, a window opens into a world where logic is suspended and dead people speak. A century ago, Freud formulated his revolutionary theory that dreams were the disguised shadows of our unconscious desires and fears; by the late 1970s, neurologists had switched to thinking of them as just "mental noise"—the random byproducts of the neural repair work that goes on during sleep. Now researchers suspect that dreams are part of the mind's emotional thermostat, regulating moods while the brain is "off line." And one leading authority says that these intensely powerful mental events can be not only harnessed but actually brought under conscious control, to help us sleep and feel better. "It's your dream," says Rosalind Cartwright, chair of psychology at Chicago's Medical Center, "if you don't like it, change it."

He link between dreams and emotions shows up among the patients in Cartwright's clinic. Most people seem to have more bad dreams early in the night, progressing toward happier ones before awakening, suggesting that they are working through negative feelings generated during the day. Because our conscious mind is occupied with daily life we don't always think about the emotional significance of the day's events-until, it appears, we begin to dream.

And this process need not be left to the unconscious. Cartwright believes one can exercise conscious control over recurring bad dreams. As soon as you awaken, identify what is upsetting about the dream. Visualize how you would like it to end instead; the next time it occurs, try to wake up just enough to control its course. With much practice people can learn to, literally, do it in their sleep.

At the end of the day, there's probably little reason to pay attention to our dreams at all unless they keep us from sleeping or "we wake up in panic," Cartwright says. Terrorism, economic uncertainties and general feelings of insecurity have increased people's anxiety. Those suffering from persistent nightmares should seek help from a therapist. For the rest of us, the brain has its ways of working through bad feelings. Sleep-or rather dream-on it and you'll feel better in the morning.

- 51** By saying that "dreams are part of the mind's emotional thermostat," (Lines 5, Para. 1) the researchers mean that _____.
- [A] we can think logically in the dreams too
 - [B] dreams can be brought under conscious control
 - [C] dreams represent our unconscious desires and fears
 - [D] dreams can help us keep our mood comparatively stable
- 52** What did Cartwright find in her clinic?
- [A] Most bad dreams were followed by happier ones.
 - [B] Divorced couples usually have more bad dreams.
 - [C] One's dreaming process is related to his emotion.
 - [D] People having negative feelings dream more often.
- 53** Cartwright believed with much practice, we can learn to _____.
- [A] control what dreams to dream
 - [B] sleep well without any dreams
 - [C] wake up in time to stop the bad dreams
 - [D] identify what is upsetting about the dreams
- 54** The author points out that a person who has constant bad dreams should _____
- [A] learn to control his dreams
 - [B] consult a doctor
 - [C] sleep and dream on it
 - [D] get rid of anxiety first
- 55** The author most probably thinks that controlling dreams is _____.
- [A] a good practice
 - [B] a new discovery
 - [C] helpful for everyone
 - [D] not essential for everyone

Passage Three**Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage.**

The Earth comprises three principal layers: the dense, iron-rich core, the mantle made of silicate (硅酸盐) that are semi-molten at depth, and the thin, solid-surface crust. There are two kinds of crust, a lower and denser oceanic crust and an upper lighter continental crust found over only about 40 percent of the Earth's surface. The rocks of the crust are of very different ages. Some continental rocks are over 3,000 million years old, while those of the ocean floor are less than 200 million years old. The crusts and the top, solid part of the mantle, totaling about 70 to 100 kilometers in thickness, at present appear to consist of about 15 rigid plates, 7 of which are very large. These plates move over the semi-molten lower mantle to produce all of the major topographical (地形学的) features of the Earth. Active zones where intense deformation occur are confined to the narrow, interconnecting boundaries of contact of the plates.

There are three main types of zones of contact: spreading contacts where plates move apart, converging contacts where plates move towards each other, and transform contacts where plates slide past each other. New oceanic crust is formed along one or more margins of each plate by material issuing from deeper layers of the Earth's crust, for example, by volcanic eruptions of lava (火山熔岩) at mid-ocean ridges. If at such a spreading contact the two plates support continents, a rift (裂缝) is formed that will gradually widen and become flooded by the sea. The Atlantic Ocean formed like this as the American and Afro-European plates moved in opposite directions. When two plates carrying continents collide, the continental blocks, too light to be drawn down, continue to float and therefore buckle (起褶皱) to form a mountain chain along the length of the margin of the plates.

- 56** The Earth's crust_____.
- [A] can be classified into two types
[B] is formed along the margins of the plates
[C] consists of semi-molten rocks
[D] is about 70 to 100 kilometers thick
- 57** The 15 plates of the Earth are formed from ____.
- [A] the oceanic crusts and continental crusts
[B] the crusts and the mantle
[C] the crusts and the top and solid part of the mantle
[D] the continental crusts and the solid part of the mantle
- 58** Seriously-deformed zones appear _____
- [A] whenever the crusts move over mantle
[B] when the plates move towards each other
[C] in the narrow boundaries where two plates meet
[D] to be the major topographical feature of the Earth
- 59** According to the second paragraph, the formation of the Atlantic Ocean is the example of_____.
- [A] spreading contacts
[B] the influence of volcanic eruptions
[C] converging contacts
[D] transform contacts
- 60** This passage is probably_____.
- [A] a newspaper advertisement
[B] a chapter of a novel
[C] an excerpt from a textbook
[D] a scientific report of new findings

Section B [10×1'=10 points]

Directions: In this section, you are going to read a passage with **TWO** types of questions. Read the passage and answer the questions. Write your answer on Answer Sheet.

AUSTRALIA'S SPORTING SUCCESS

- A They play hard, they play often, and they play to win. Australian sports teams win more than their fair share of titles, demolishing rivals with seeming ease. How do they do it? A big part of the secret is an extensive and expensive network of sporting academies underpinned by science and medicine. At the Australian Institute of Sport (AIS), hundreds of youngsters and pros live and train under the eyes of coaches. Another body, the Australian Sports Commission (ASC), finances programmes of excellence in a total of 96 sports for thousands of sportsmen and women. Both provide intensive coaching, training facilities and nutritional advice.
- B Inside the academies, science takes centre stage. The AIS employs more than 100 sports scientists and doctors, and collaborates with scores of others in universities and research centres. AIS scientists work across a number of sports, applying skills learned in one - such as building muscle strength in golfers - to others, such as swimming and squash. They are backed up by technicians who design instruments to collect data from athletes. They all focus on one aim: winning. 'We can't waste our time looking at ethereal scientific questions that don't help the coach work with an athlete and improve performance,' says Peter Fricker, chief of science at AIS.
- C A lot of their work comes down to measurement - everything from the exact angle of a swimmer's dive to the second-by-second power output of a cyclist. This data is used to wring improvements out of athletes. The focus is on individuals, tweaking performances to squeeze an extra hundredth of a second here, an extra millimetre there. No gain is too slight to bother with. It's the tiny, gradual improvements that add up to world-beating results. To demonstrate how the system works, Bruce Mason at AIS shows off the prototype of a 3D analysis tool for studying swimmers. A wire-frame model of a champion swimmer slices through the water, her arms moving in slow motion. Looking side-on, Mason measures the distance between strokes. From above, he analyses how her spine swivels. When fully developed, this system will enable him to build a biomechanical profile for coaches to use to help budding swimmers. Mason's contribution to sport also includes the development of the SWAN (SWimming ANalysis) system now used in Australian national competitions. It collects images from digital cameras running at 50 frames a second and breaks down each part of a swimmer's performance into factors that can be analysed individually - stroke length, stroke frequency, average duration of each stroke, velocity, start, lap and finish times, and so on. At the end of each race, SWAN spits out data on each swimmer
- D 'Take a look,' says Mason, pulling out a sheet of data. He points out the data on the swimmers in second and third place, which shows that the one who finished third actually swam faster. So why did he finish 35 hundredths of a second down? 'His turn times were 44 hundredths of a second behind the other guy,' says Mason. 'If he can improve on his turns, he can do much better' This is the kind of accuracy that AIS scientists' research is bringing to a range of sports.
- With the Cooperative Research Centre for Micro Technology in Melbourne, they are developing unobtrusive sensors that will be embedded in an athlete's clothes or running shoes to monitor heart rate, sweating, heat production or any other factor that might have an impact on an athlete's ability to run. There's more to it than simply measuring performance. Fricker gives the example of athletes who may be down with coughs and colds 11 or 12 times a year. After years of experimentation, AIS and the University of Newcastle in New South Wales developed a test that measures how much of the immune-system protein immunoglobulin A is

present in athletes' saliva. If IgA levels suddenly fall below a certain level, training is eased or dropped altogether. Soon, IgA levels start rising again, and the danger passes. Since the tests were introduced, AIS athletes in all sports have been remarkably successful at staying healthy.

- E Using data is a complex business. Well before a championship, sports scientists and coaches start to prepare the athlete by developing a 'competition model', based on what they expect will be the winning times. 'You design the model to make that time,' says Mason. 'A start of this much, each free-swimming period has to be this fast, with a certain stroke frequency and stroke length, with turns done in these times.' All the training is then geared towards making the athlete hit those targets, both overall and for each segment of the race. Techniques like these have transformed Australia into arguably the world's most successful sporting nation.
- F Of course, there's nothing to stop other countries copying-and many have tried. Some years ago, the AIS unveiled coolant-lined jackets for endurance athletes. At the Atlanta Olympic Games in 1996, these sliced as much as two per cent off cyclists' and rowers' times. Now everyone uses them. The same has happened to the 'altitude tent', developed by AIS to replicate the effect of altitude training at sea level. But Australia's success story is about more than easily copied technological fixes, and up to now no nation has replicated its all-encompassing system.

Questions 61 - 67

Which paragraph contains the following information?

Write the correct letter, A-F, in boxes 61- on your Answer Sheet. You may use any letter more than once.

- 61** a reference to the exchange of expertise between different sports
62 an explanation of how visual imaging is employed in investigations
63 a reason for narrowing the scope of research activity
64 how some AIS ideas have been reproduced
65 how obstacles to optimum achievement can be investigated
66 an overview of the funded support of athletes
67 how performance requirements are calculated before an event

Questions 68 - 70

Classify the following techniques according to whether the writer states they

- A are currently exclusively used by Australians
 B will be used in the future by Australians
 C are currently used by both Australians and their rivals

Write the correct letter, A, B or C, in boxes 68-70 on your answer sheet.

- 68** cameras
69 sensors
70 protein tests

Part IV Writing (15 points)

Directions: Write about the following topic

Some people think that visitors to other countries should follow local customs and behavior, while others think that the host country should welcome cultural difference.

Discuss both views, and give your own opinion. Write at least **180** words. Write the essay on your Answer Sheet.