**2019级 2021-2022学年第一学期学分认定考试**

**英语学科试题**

本试卷分Ⅰ卷和第Ⅱ两部分，共 10 页，满分为150分，考试时间120分钟。

**注意事项:**

1. 答卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名、座号、考号填写在答题卡和试卷指定位置上。
2. 第Ⅰ卷每小题选出答案后，用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑，如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其他答案标号。
3. 第Ⅱ卷必须用 0.5 毫米黑色签字笔作答，答案必须写在答题卡各题目指定区域内相应的位置；如需改动，先划掉原来的答案，然后再写上新的答案，不得使用涂改液，胶带纸、修正带和其他笔。

**第I卷 （共95分）**

**第一部分 听力（共两节，满分 30分）**

该部分分为第一、第二两节。注意：回答听力部分时，请先将答案标在试卷上。听力部分结束前，你将有两分钟的时间将你的答案转涂到客观题答题卡上。

第一节 ( 共 5 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 7.5 分 )

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后，你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. Where does the conversation take place?
2. At a tailor’s. B. At a restaurant. C. At a clothes shop.
3. Why does the woman apologize to the man?

A. She hasn’t brought the novel.

B. She was rude to the man.

C. She arrived late.

3. What is the woman going to do next?

A. Hold a meeting. B. See the manager. C. Do some translation.

4. How does the woman feel about her performance?

A. Satisfied. B. Disappointed. C. Worried.

5. What do we know about Mr. Butler?

A. He always speaks loudly.

B. He is very quiet.

C. He always looks sleepy.

第二节 ( 共 15 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 22.5 分 )

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前，你将有时间阅读各个小题，每小题 5 秒钟；听完后，各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料，回答第 6、7 题。

1. When should the woman get to her class?

A. At 3:00. B. At 3:15. C. At 5:00.

7. What will the woman do after lunch today?

A. Go to work. B. Go to class. C. Go to the library.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What do we know about the man?

A. He smokes a lot. B. He has a cold. C. He lost his job.

9. What will the man do tomorrow?

A. Visit the woman. B. See a doctor. C. Give up smoking.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。

1. How does the father feel on hearing about the performance?

A. Worried. B. Pleased. C. Surprised.

11. What career does the daughter want to start?

A. Acting. B. Teaching. C. Singing.

12. What does the father think of the daughter’s decision?

A. He is against it. B. He has no idea. C. He stands by her.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 17 题。

13. What is the woman’s problem?

A. Her MP4 broke down.

B. She has a pain in the neck.

C. She is short of money.

14. Where did the man get his iPad?

A. From a computer shop.

B. From an Internet shop.

C. From a second-hand market.

15. What does the man suggest the woman do with her MP4 player?

A. Throw it away. B. Repair it. C. Sell it.

16. What can we learn from the conversation?

A. The man likes reading.

B. The woman may buy an iPad.

C. The man has two iPads.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 18 至 20 题。

1. Which place will the travelers visit first?

A. Pigeon Point. B. A seaside cafe. C. An ice-cream factory.

18. What should the travelers bring?

A. Food. B. Medicine. C. Swimsuits.

19. Where can the tourists see tigers and monkeys?

A. In their hotel. B. In the nature park. C. On the beach.

20. What may bring extra costs?

A. Tips for the guide. B. The lunch. C. Souvenirs.

**第二部分 阅读理解（共两节，满分 50分）**

第一节（共 15 小题；每小题 2.5 分，满分 37.5 分）

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

**A**

**MONDAY**

Contestants use pop-culture clues to solve crossword puzzling in the game show “People Puzzier” hosted by “The King of Queens” Leah Remini.6.p.m. GSN; also Tue.-Fri.

Michael Avenatti, the attorney who once repped adult-film star Stormy Danniels in her legal battles against President Trump, is profiled on the season premiere of “American Greed.” 7 and 10 p.m. CNBC

You gotta be a football hero! The L.A.-set high-school drama “All American” kicks off a third season. Daniel Ezra stars. 8 p.m. The CW

What is your emergency? The procedural drama “9-1-1” and its Texas-set spinoff “9-1-1:Lone Star” return with new episodes. 8 and 9 p.m. Fox

**TUESDAY**

A Miami high-school teacher (John Leguizamo) instructs inner-city youth in the finer points of chess in the fact-based 2020 drama “Critical Thinking.” 8:50 p.m. Starz

President-elect Joe Biden’s journey from Scranton, Pa., to Delaware to Washington, D.C., is charted on a new “Front-line.”10 p.m. KOCE

**WEDNESDAY**

Broadcast networks and cable news outlets will offer live coverage from the U.S. Capitol in Washington, D.C., of the “Presidential Inauguration” of Joe Biden. 9 a.m. various channels

How do you do, fellow kids? The teen dramas “Riverdale” and “Nancy Drew” return. KJ Apa stars in the former, Kennedy McMann in the latter. 8 and 9 p.m. The CW

Winter is coming to “The Alps” in the concluding installment of this two-part episode of “Nature.” 8 p.m. KOCE

Aid workers assemble after a hurricane causes damage in the Bahamas in the finale of the docuseries “When Disaster Strikes.” 10:30 p. m. KOCE

1. Which program can you enjoy through the whole weekdays?

A. People Puzzier. B. All American.

C. Critical Thinking. D. Nature.

22. If you choose channel KOCE, in what order are the TV programs presented?

A. Front-line — Riverdale — Nature.

B. Front-line — Nature — When Disaster Strikes.

C. 9-1-1:Lone Star — Nature — When Disaster Strikes.

D. 9-1-1:Lone Star — When Disaster Strikes — Riverdale.

23. On Wednesday, if you want to get live coverage, which channel will be the best choice?

A. Many. B. The CW.

C. KOCE. D. HBD.

**B**

Medical errors (ME) are among the most important patient safety challenges facing hospitals and healthcare systems nowadays. Since the Institute of Medicine (IOM) report in 1999 “To Err is Human,” an increasing number of studies have shown how common and deleterious ME are, especially in hospital medicine. With this, healthcare leaders invested time and resources toward identifying and reducing ME.

A medical error is defined as “an incidence when there is an omission or a mistake in planning or execution that leads or could lead to unintended result.” While the majority of ME do not lead to an apparent adverse effect, a significant number of patients either suffer a permanent injury or death from ME every year in the United States and around the world as a result of those errors.

Medical errors are the third leading cause of death in the United States after heart disease and cancer. It is estimated that more than 200,000 patients die annually in the United States from ME. Furthermore, in addition to the harm inflicted on patients, medical errors are associated with an increased healthcare cost. In a 2008 report, it was estimated that medical errors cost the healthcare system in the United States more than 17 billion dollars annually.

The first step in combating ME and improving patient safety is to study the different types of medical errors to better understand why medical errors happen. The causes, types, and rates of ME can vary from one institution to the other and change over time, especially as we implement changes in our healthcare delivery. Therefore, it is important to capture, track and analyze all medical errors as possible at the institutional level.

As most of the nonmedication medical errors are hard to capture electronically and manual chart review is both unmanageable and time consuming, self-reporting is still the most reliable approach to capturing ME. Unfortunately, underreporting of ME is a commonly reported challenge even when healthcare institutions mandated reporting. While there is no agreement on what defines “underreporting of ME,” it commonly refers to the lack of reports on significant ME events.

1. What does the underlined word “deleterious” probably mean in the first paragraph？
2. Important. B. Useful C. Harmful. D. Adequate.

25. What is the worst effect of ME?

A. Annual patients deaths. B. Heart disease and cancer.

C. Increasing healthcare cost. D. Destruction of healthcare system.

26. What is the first step to fight against ME to improve the patient security?

A. To do research on the different types of ME.

B. To figure out the reason why ME happens.

C. To identify different institutions over time.

D. To analyze the changes in the health delivery.

27. Why is self-reporting still the most reliable way to capture ME?

A. Because less typical medication ME events recorded.

B. Because the patients are willing to offer the report of ME.

C. Because healthcare institution gives the authority to the patients.

D. Because there is difficulty in electronic capture as well as manual inefficiency.

**C**

For many of us, Tide is the most squeaky-clean of home helpers. This year, the 4,000 Americans selected this super-cleaner not only as the most trusted detergent brand but also as the single most trusted brand in the Home and Family products category.

When Cincinnati-based manufacturer Protect & Gamble (P&G) set out to create Tide in the 1930s, it was referred to as Project X. The company first sold soap and candles, made from the animal fats. But as the 20th century took shape, kerosene replaced candles, and plant-based cleansers such as Ivory Soap replaced those made from animal fats. Protect & Gamble was seeing a huge chunk of business being washed down the drain. The hope was that the newfangled, entirely synthetic Project X would save it.

“This may ruin the soap business,” P&G’s chairman William Gamble said at one point. “But if anybody is going to ruin the soap business it had better be Protect & Gamble.”

At first, many of the formulas cleaned clothes but left them like sandpaper. It took Byerly and the Cincinnati chemists ten years to come up with a solution. They finally hit upon a mixture that creates molecules that grab hard not only to grease and dirt but also to water. It all just washes away, leaving clean fabric without any soapy remaining. And Tide was an instant success.

Sold first as powder, the product was a huge hit. P&G’s marketing department leaped into action, giving boxes with washing machines and flooding magazines and newspapers with ads showing happy and healthy housewives literally hugging the iconic orange box.

Then it would be turned into a liquid (1984) and later the fantastically profitable Tide Power Pods (2012). The company has developed an almost endless series of varieties: Tide with special scents, Tide with fabric softness, and, most recently, high-powered Tide for environmentally friendly cold-water washes.

And soon, perhaps, the newest variety might be Space Tide, the product of a new partnership between P&G and NASA. Tide is taking a test run to the International Space Station to see how well the detergent cleans and reacts in the low-water, no-gravity environment outside Earth’s atmosphere.

1. What can be learned from William Gamble’s words?
2. The company P&G must be the first one to ruin the soap business.
3. The company P&G scolds someone else for ruining the soap business.
4. The company P&G should be to blame for the ruin of the soap business.
5. The company P&G has confidence and power to reform the soap business.

29. How many series of Tide product variety have been produced since 2000?

A. Four. B. Five. C. Six. D. Seven.

30. What will be probably talked about in the following part of the text?

A. The introduction of the product Space Tide.

B. The advantages of the product Space Tide.

C. The space test report of the product Space Tide.

D. The clean ability of the product Space Tide.

31. Which of the following is the best title for the text?

A. The history of American laundry products.

B. The development of American favorite Tide.

C. The challenge and difficulty of laundry industry.

D. The rise and fall of the company Protect & Gamble.

**D**

The world is reliant on the climate models that forecast our warming future and guide climate action. But why are climate models so complicated? Paulo Ceppi, a lecturer in climate science at the Grantham Institute, explains more as follows.

There’s several layers of uncertainty in making climate predictions. The first one is just knowing how much greenhouse gases will be emitted.That’s why the IPCC considers a range of future emission scenarios. But then within each scenario, there’s an uncertainty that comes from physical processes taking place in the atmosphere and the oceans.

I work on climate sensitivity, which is this basic question: how much global warming can we expect for a given increase in CO2? And to answer that question, we find that a lot of the uncertainty comes from clouds. Even fairly subtle changes in the amount, or type, or other properties of the clouds can have a pretty large effect on the amount of warming.

We can expect clouds to change due to global warming, and in turn those changes could accelerate warming further. There are two main changes. One is that with global warming, we expect the amount of low clouds to decrease. Because clouds act a bit like an umbrella and reflect sunlight back to space. If we have fewer of those umbrellas, then the surface ends up warming more as it absorbs more sunlight. And then the other is that high clouds will rise to even higher altitudes. That will increase their greenhouse effect, because as well as reflecting sunlight, clouds also have a greenhouse effect of their own. It could be described as blanket. If clouds rise, this blanket effect actually increases.

These effects were already in the models, just with large uncertainty. So on average, it seems that models were actually getting it right. We’re not suddenly finding that they are going to be a lot worse, but it’s more that we’re able now to reduce the range of uncertainty in these predictions.

Paulo Ceppi explains that for the climate scientists, it’s a challenge sometimes to talk about these uncertainties. We want to be downright, but at the same time we don’t want to appear as if we don’t know what we’re talking about. That’s why I think it’s also important to talk about the known facts, for example, that increasing greenhouse gases does cause global warming: there is absolute consensus（共识）on that.

1. Which of the following statement will the author agree with?
2. Clouds mainly lead to the uncertainty of global warming.
3. The higher altitude the clouds rise, the less greenhouse effect is.
4. The scientists have known the amount of the greenhouse gases emission.
5. The scientists are unable to reduce the range of certainty in the climate prediction.
6. What is the author’s purpose of writing paragraph 4?
7. To show the difficulty in figuring out the uncertainty.
8. To call on people to be aware of environment protection.
9. To teach people to learn more about the findings on clouds.
10. To introduce the interaction effect between clouds and climate.
11. What does the underlined word “they” in paragraph 5 refer to?

A. Models B. Predictions.

C. Effects D. Uncertainty

1. What’s Paulo Ceppti’s attitude to the uncertainties in making climate models?

A. Honest. B. Puzzled.

C. Indifferent. D. Doubtful.

第二节（共 5 小题；每小题 2.5 分，满分 12.5 分）

根据短文内容，从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Rene Compean was no stranger to Angeles National Forest. He’d hiked the park near his home numerous times. But after venturing along a new path last April, the 45-year-old mechanic was lost. 36 .

With no flashlight in hand, only a liter of water and a power bar in his backpack, and no signal on the phone with less than ten percent battery remaining, Compean was unprepared for the unexpected happenings. Compean climbed to a spot, some 7,000 feet above sea level, where he found at least one bar of signal. 37 . The shot showed his legs hanging over a steep waterfall of rocks.

Sixty miles away in Ventura County Ben Kuo was working at home when he read a tweet from the Los Angeles County Sheriff’s Department, showing a grainy image of a man’s legs, who had spent the previous night unsuccessfully looking for Compean. 38 .

Kuo worked in the tech industry, and he had an unusual hobby, “I have always loved looking for where photos are taken,” he said. At the sight of the picture, he instinctively pulled up a satellite map on his laptop and found the legs surrounded by an endless landscape of rocks and vegetation. After comparing it to the satellite map, Kuo realized something, “He’s got to be on the south side because there’s not really any green valleys on the north side.” 39 .

The final step was cross-referencing the original photo with 3-D images of the area from Google Earth. The location matched! 40 .

Days later, the two men met via Zoom, where they made a plan to meet in person. “Maybe we’ll go on a hike,” Compean joked. Getting serious, he told Kuo, “I owe you my life.”

1. He texted a friend, attaching a photo showing where he was.
2. He gave a phone call to his family for help, but nobody answered.
3. That finding tightened his search, leading him to a similar area in the image.
4. As the day faded into dusk, he roaming aimlessly, his concern turned to fear.
5. They released the photo to the public, hoping someone might know the location.
6. Soon, a search-and-rescue team helicopter was in the air, hovering above Compean.
7. He spent the night on high alert, keeping a big stick and some sharp stones beside him.

# 第三部分 语言运用（共两节，满分 30 分）

第一节 完形填空（共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 15 分）

阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项， 并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

A Wisconsin teacher has become a web star for his amusing take on a popular TV song.

Paul Miller, a teacher in America, 41 a video [on YouTube](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3Hm8OP_bw1E&lc=UgyKY1BKQixLnupe9zV4AaABAg" \t "https://www.yahoo.com/lifestyle/_blank) where he does his take on “I’ll Be There For You,” a song from *Friends*.

“No one told me school was gonna be this way,” Miller sings in a classroom, in 42 to the pandemic and the nationwide 43 of in-person teaching. “I got my lessons ready but students are absent. Though 44 , we can still have a great year. ’Cause I’ll be here for you when you’re learning at home.”

“ 45 our social distance, school will still be great.” Miller continues. Having 46 the reasons why online learning has its 47 , Miller jumps into the chorus, telling his students what they can 48 . “When back,” he sings. “You really start to shine. No matter what, I’m here for you.”

Miller’s video has received over 45,000 views and lots of 49 comments. One wrote: “Teachers are 50 on earth in human form.”

In an 51 with WMTV, Miller says he 52 starts every school year with a song. This year, however, he has to be more creative. The teacher says he’s been 53 by the positive responses he’s gotten. “Really the 54 we are getting this year is completely off the 55 ,” he adds. “I have gotten messages from Arizona to India. Apparently, *Friends* is a very popular show. ”

41. A. marks B. records C. praises D. shares

42. A. response B. relation C. devotion D. addition

43. A. preparation B. cancellation C. admiration D. promotion

44. A. private B. attractive C. virtual D. passive

45. A. For B. Despite C. Against D. Across

46. A. listed B. gained C. recognized D. realized

47. A. contributions B. effects C. tendencies D. benefits

48. A. expect B. develop C. treasure D. correspond

49. A. objective B. critical C. casual D. supportive

50. A. leaders B. spirits C. angels D. sponsors

51. A. interview B. conversation C. debate D. argument

52. A. especially B. normally C. particularly D. temporarily

53. A. influenced B. burdened C. overwhelmed D. defeated

54. A. strength B. preference C. responsibility D. attention

55. A. tracks B. books C. charts D. hooks

**第Ⅱ卷 (共 55 分)**

# 第三部分 英语知识运用

**第二节 语篇填空（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）**

阅读下面材料，在空白处填写适当的内容（1个单词）或括号内单词的正确形式。

It is with a very heavy heart that we are sharing the news of the passing of Dr. Alfonso (Rick) Radcliffe, who celebrated his 92nd birthday in October. He died 56 (peaceful) at his home on the evening of Friday. Rick is survived 57 his son and daughter-in-law.

Rick was born in St. Louis, 1928. He 58 (accept) in the Physics program at UCLA at 15 years old but delayed 59 (study) to serve in the army. When he was released one year later, Rick returned to UCLA, completing his BS, MS and Doctorate degree. 60 (arm) with a PhD in Control Systems, Rick went to work at Mattel Toys as a Test Engineer, 61 he creatively designed a musical doll. Rick was later hired to serve as Associate Professor of Electrical Engineering for the new minority engineering program at CSUN, becoming the 62 (one) black Dean of Engineering in the entire CSU system. Among his many ground breaking 63 (accomplish), Rick was responsible for hiring 64 women into CSUN’s engineering program than all of the other CSU schools combined. Rick worked at CSUN for 30 years including 10 years of post-retirement project work.

In keeping with his investigative mind set, Rick donated his body to UCLA for 65 (science) research.

1. **写作**

**第一节**（满分15分）

假定你是李华， 是学校英语社团的负责人。 正值社团成立三周年， 学校将举办系列活动， 打算邀请外教老师Eric参加。 请你给外教老师写一封邮件， 内容包括：

1. 写信目的；
2. 活动时间、地点和内容；
3. 你的期待。

注意：

1. 词数80左右（称呼和落款已给出，不计入总词数）；
2. 可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

Dear Eric,

*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*

Yours,

Li Hua

**第二节**（满分25分）

阅读下面材料， 根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段， 使之构成一篇完整的短文。

As 17-year-old Torriell Norwood drove through St. Peters-burg, Florida last February with her friends to pay a visit to the great park as scheduled. Norwood shared her first aid courses and her dream of becoming a doctor and other girls shared their precious experiences about the natural adventures with each other. The laughter and chatter from the four teenage girls inside her car quickly gave way to screams. As they approached an intersection, another car T-boned them, sending their black car sailing into the yard of a nearby home, coming to a stop only when it crashed into a tree. All of them were in panic instantly, totally at a loss!

As smoke waved from the car, a bystander shouted, “It’s about to blow up! Get out! ” The impact had caved in Norwood’s driver’s side door, jamming it shut. The bystander seized the front door handle of the car, summoned all his strength to pull it open but failed. Shaken, but otherwise OK, Norwood crawled out through the window. She had a cut on the right side of her face. Originally her lovely face became very pale. Along with two of her friends, who’d also managed to free themselves, she ran for her life.

But halfway down the street, she realized that her best friend, Azarria Simmons, was not with them. Norwood ran back to the wreck and found Simmons slumped in the back seat. “She was not moving,” Norwood shouted with her heart tightened. She threw open the back door and pulled her friend out, avoiding the broken glass as best she could. She dragged Simmons a few feet to safety and laid her on the ground. She checked her pulse. Nothing! She put her head against Simmons’s chest. No sign of life!

注意：

* 1. 续写词数应为 150 左右；
  2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

|  |
| --- |
| *If the accident had happened a few weeks earlier, she might not have known what to do.*  *After a while, the CPR worked and Simmons regained her consciousness.* |