

广东外语外贸大学

国际学院入学考试

2023 年 样题

考试时间 100 分钟

Name	
Telephone	
Date of Test	
Score	

This written test includes 4 sections :

- 1) Listening
- 2) Grammar and Vocabulary
- 3) Reading
- 4) Writing

Write down your answers on the answer sheet. **DO NOT** use any mobile device, dictionary, or reference book during the test.

Listening (1*10=10 points)

You will hear a conversation between Eddie and Bridget about someone that Eddie is going to interview for a magazine. Complete the form. Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER for each answer. You will hear the recording TWICE.

你会听到一段 Eddie 和 Bridget 针对某个面试申请者的一段讨论。根据对话内容完成下表填空，每个空格不超过两个单词或数字，对话将播放两遍。

Magazine interview

Name: Tom 1) _____.

Occupation: 2) _____.

Has written: 3) _____.

Crossed Gobi desert in 4) _____.

Title of latest book: 'Has Anyone Seen 5) _____?'

Has won 'Travel Book of 6) _____' award.

Date of interview: Friday 7) _____.

Contact number: 8) _____ (call to arrange time)

Place of interview: 9) _____ Avenue, Summertown

See his 10) _____ for more information.

Grammar and Vocabulary (20*2= 40 points)

Part 1 Read the following passage and complete the blanks. Write your answers on the answer sheet. 阅读文章，找出最合适的选项填入空格。

While high school does not generally encourage students to explore new aspects of life, college sets the stage for that exploration. I myself went through this searching process and found something that has changed my 11)_____ at college for the better: I discovered ASL - American Sign Language (美式手语).

I never felt an urge to 12) _____ any sign language before. My entire family is hearing, and so are all my friends. The spoken languages were enough in all my interactions (交往). Little did I know that I would discover my 13) _____ for ASL.

The story began during my first week at college. I watched as the ASL Club perform their translation of a song. Both the hand movements and the very 14) _____ of communicating without speaking 15) _____ me. What I saw was completely unlike anything I had experienced in the past. This newness just left me 16) _____ more. After that, feeling the need to 17) _____ further, I decided to drop in on one of the ASL club's meetings. I only learned how to sign the alphabet that day. Yet instead of being discouraged by my 18) _____ progress, I was excited. I then made it a point to attend those meetings and learn all I could.

The following term, I 19) _____ an ASL class. The professor was deaf, and any talking was prohibited. I soon realized that the silence was not unpleasant. Instead, if there had been any talking, it would have 20) _____ us to learn less. Now, I appreciate the silence and the new way of communication it opens.

11. A. progress B. experience C. major D. opinion
12. A. choose B. read C. learn D. create
13. A. love B. concern C. goal D. request
14. A. idea B. amount C. dream D. reason
15. A. disturbed B. supported C. embarrassed D. attracted
16. A. showing B. acting C. saying D. wanting
17. A. exercise B. explore C. express D. explain
18. A. slow B. steady C. normal D. obvious
19. A. missed B. passed C. gave up D. registered for
20. A. required B. caused C. allowed D. expected

Part 2 Choose the most appropriate word to complete the following sentences. Write you answers on the answer sheet. 选择最合适的答案, 补充以下句子。

21. - It looks heavy. Can I give you a hand?

- _____.

- A. No, thanks B. Yes, my pleasure
C. No, never mind D. Yes, I do

22. Let's go to _____ cinema-that'll take your mind off the problem for _____ while.

- A. the; the B. the; a
C. a; the D. a; a

23. How much _____ she looked without her glasses!

- A. well B. good
C. best D. better

24. Could I speak to _____ is in charge of International Sales, please?

- A. who B. what
C. whoever D. Whatever

25. What do you mean, there are only ten tickets? There _____ be twelve!

- A. should B. would
C. will D. Shall

26. His sister left home in 1998, and _____ since.

- A. had not been heard of B. has not been heard of
C. had not heard of D. has not heard of

27. I tried phoning her office, but I couldn't _____.

- A. get along B. get on
C. get to D. get through

28. She brought with her three friends, none of _____ I had ever met before.

- A. them B. who
C. whom D. these

29. Edward, you play so well. But I _____ you played the piano.
A. didn't know B. hadn't known
C. don't know D. haven't known
30. The computer was used in teaching. As a result, not only _____, but students became more interested in the lessons.
A. saved was teachers' energy B. was teachers' energy saved
C. teachers' energy was saved D. was saved teachers' energy

Reading (20*2=40 points)

Questions 51-55 are based on the following passage.

Do we really know our best friends?

1. I like my close friends a lot, and yet, on an almost daily basis, they shocked me. I have a friend who thinks doing sports is a waste of time; I have another friend who never takes any arrangement to meet at a given time and place seriously.
2. It's generally held that friends are people with whom we choose to develop relationships because we find their personalities agreeable, or similar to our own, and yet experience regularly contradicts (形成矛盾) this. What is a friend, really? All that one can safely say is that a friend is someone one likes and wishes to see again.
3. The truth is that we don't know our friends. Numerous studies show that we tend to assume our friends agree with us more than they really do. The striking (令人惊讶的) part is that the problem doesn't appear to lessen as a friendship deepens. When the researchers Michael Gill and Bill Swann questioned students sharing rooms, they found that, as time passed, people became even more confident in the accuracy of their judgments (判断) about the other, and yet, in reality, the judgments grew no more accurate. Two people might become dear friends yet remain ignorant (无知) about vast areas of each other's inner lives.
4. This seems strange, until you consider, that many of the benefits that friendship provides don't necessarily depend on perfect familiarity; **they** come from something closer to reliability. Friendship may be less about being attracted to someone's personality than about finding someone

willing to keep you company or lend an ear. A friend provides the 'social-identity support' we desire. You needn't be a close match with someone, nor deeply familiar with their mind. And once a friendship has begun, you want to like it, if only to confirm (确认) that you made the right decision. We don't want to know everything about our friends. We don't base friendships on what we learn about people; we decide what to learn about people, and what to ignore, based on having decided to be friends.

5. Perhaps there's something moving about viewing friendship as an agreement to keep each other company, ignore each other's faults and not probe (刨根问底) too deeply in ways that might weaken the friendship. Perhaps a true friend is someone who doesn't ask many awkward questions.

Do the following statement agree with the information given in Passage 1

Write 判断以下说法是否正确

True *if the statement agrees with the information*
False *if the statement disagrees with the information*
Not Given *if there is no information on this*

填入“True”如果题目说法与文中信息一致；
填入“False”如果题目说法与文中信息不一致；
填入“Not Given”如果文中没有出现相应信息。

31. The author has made a lot of friends at university. (_____)
32. The longer two people have been friends, the more accurate their judgements of each other are. (_____)
33. We always want to know everything about our friends. (_____)
34. Friendship is often about finding someone to keep you company. (_____)
35. A true friend is someone who never asks strange questions. (____)

Choose the right answer for the following questions.

选择合适的答案回答问题

36. Why does the author tell the stories of his two friends in the first paragraph?
- A. To provide background information.
 - B. To introduce the topic of the passage.
 - C. To stress the importance of friendship.
 - D. To show the difference between friends.
37. The underlined word 'they' in Paragraph 4 refers to _____.
- A. friends
 - B. judgments
 - C. researchers
 - D. benefits
38. A friend is someone _____.
- A. who shares all the details in their lives.
 - B. who always agrees with us.
 - C. who is happy to spend time with us.
 - D. whose personality we like a lot.
39. It can be concluded from the passage that _____.
- A. close friends usually know each other in depth.
 - B. real friends are people you like but don't wish to see often.
 - C. we do not necessarily share personalities with close friends.
 - D. the longer we stay with friends, the more accurately we judge them.
40. Which statement about friends will the author probably accept?
- A. Stay friends but keep a distance.
 - B. It takes a long time to grow an old friend.
 - C. Real friends will tell you when your face is dirty.
 - D. True friends know all about you and still like you.

Passage 2 The Ballpoint Pen

The following passage contains five paragraphs A-E Choose one heading from the following list for each paragraph.

NB: Some of the headings may NOT be used.

文章共有六段落， 请为每个段落选择合适的小标题

List of heading

- | |
|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none">1) A worldwide business success2) Presence in Argentina3) Overcoming the problem of ink leak4) A successful department sale5) The key reason why the first designs failed |
|---|

41. Paragraph A _____
42. Paragraph B _____
43. Paragraph C _____
44. Paragraph D _____
45. Paragraph E _____

The ballpoint pen

Most of us have at least one, but how did this popular item evolve?

- A. One morning in 1945, a crowd of 5,000 people jammed the entrance of Gimbels Department Store in New York. The day before, Gimbels had placed a full-page advertisement in the New York Times for a wonderful new invention, the ballpoint pen. The advertisement described the pen as fantastic and miraculous. Although they were expensive, \$12.50 each, all 10,000 pens were sold on the first day.
- B. In fact, this new pen was not new at all. In 1888, John Loud, a leather manufacturer, invented a pen with a reservoir of ink and a rolling ball. However, his pen was never produced, and efforts by other people to produce a commercially successful one failed too. The main problem was with the ink. If it was too thin, the ink leaked out of the pen. If it was too thick, it didn't come out of the pen at all.
- C. Almost fifty years later, in 1935, a newspaper editor in Hungary thought he spent too much time filing his pens with ink. He decided to invent a better kind of pen. With the help of his brother, who was a chemist, he produced a ballpoint pen that didn't leak when the pen wasn't being used. The editor

was called Ladislas Biro, and it was his name that people would associate more than any other with the ballpoint pen.

- D. By chance, Biro met Augustine Justo, the Argentinian president. Justo was so impressed with Biro's invention that he invited him to set up a factory in Argentina. In 1943, the first Biro pens were produced. Unfortunately, they were not popular since the pen needed to be held in a vertical position for the ink to come out. Biro redesigned the pen with a better ball, and in 1944 the new product was on sale throughout Argentina.
- E. It was a North American, Milton Reynolds, who introduced the ballpoint pen to the USA. Copying Biro's design, he produced the version that sold so well at Gimbels. Another American, Patrick Frawley, improved the design and in 1950 began producing a pen called the Papermate. It was an immediate success, and within a few years, Papermates were selling in their millions around the world.

Complete the following sentences with words from the text. You should write NO MORE THAN TWO words in each blank. 从文章里选择合适的单词完成以下句子。每空不超过两个单词。

46. Department Store Gimbels released a _____ in a newspaper to promote the wonderful new invention: ballpoint pens.
47. John Loud, who is a _____ invented the first ballpoint pen.
48. A newspaper editor in Hungary invented a better version because he was tired of _____ his pens with ink.
49. The first Biro pens were not welcome in the market because they had to be held in a _____ position.
50. Milton produced the version that sold well in the market by _____ other's design.

Writing (1*30 points)

You should spend about 25 minutes on this task.

People now they often live in several different places in their lifetime. What are the advantages and disadvantages of this?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 150 words.