全国 2009 年 1 月自考基础英语试题 课程代码: 00088

一、词汇应月	用和语法结构(本大题共30小题,每小题1分,共30分)
(一)词汇应	应用(15 分)
选择最佳答簿	案完成句子,错选、多选或未选均无分。
1.Each cour	atry has to import the articles and commodities it does not itself
A. produce	B. increase
C. design	D. sell
答案: A	
2.The impor	t and export trades are two of the same coin.
A. parties	B. sides
C. groups	D. sizes
答案:B	593
3.lt's	_ that almost 3 million tourists will visit Singapore each year in the near
future.	
A. supposed	IB. estimated
C. guessed	D. calculated
答案:B	
4.The boss I	nas always thought very of him.
A. highly	B. better
C. well	D. excellent
答案: A	
5.Internation	al trade would be a quick and effective way to the wounds of the
war.	
A. repair	B. remedy
C. treat	D. heal

答案: D
6.Marketing a great many jobs in the United States.
A. supports B. provides
C. searches D. gives
答案: B
7.High interest rates people from borrowing money.
A. discourage B. decrease
C. disturb D. disgust
答案: A
8. There are a few questions that have to answer.
A. economical
B. economics
C. economy
D. economists
答案: D
9.You must always be on your against violence.
A. guide
B. attention
C. protection
D. guard
答案: D
10.It is known that everyone from free competition.
A. profits
B. gets
C. benefits
D. gains
答案: C
11.Bikes produced in Guangzhou are very in many countries.

A. beloved
B. popular
C. favored
D. enjoyed
答案: B
12.By means of taxation, we for things that we need just as much as we need
somewhere to live and something to eat.
A. pay
B. own
C. get
D. buy
答案: A
13. What the manager is saying does not to me.
A. fit
B. suit
C. apply
D. adjust
答案: C
14. A steel mill a huge area, and is a frightening place to visit because of its
great fires and heat.
A. covers
B. contains
C. seizes
D. includes
答案: A
15. Companies their products to make people buy.
A. publize
B. advertise
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C. announce	
D. call	
答案: B	
(二)语法结构(15分)	
选择最佳答案完成句子,错选、多选或未选均无分。	
16.John regretted to the meeting last week.	
A. not going	
B. not to go	
C. not go	
D. not to be going	
答案: A	
17.We desire that the tour leader us immediately of any changes in plans.	
A. informs	
B. inform	
C. informed	
D. has informed	
答案: B	
18.No sooner the machine than it went smoothly.	
A. had the worker oiled	
B. the worker had oiled	
C. would the worker oil	
D. the worker oiled	
答案: A	
19. He when the bus came to a sudden stop.	
答案: A	

A. was almost hurt

B. almost was hurt himself

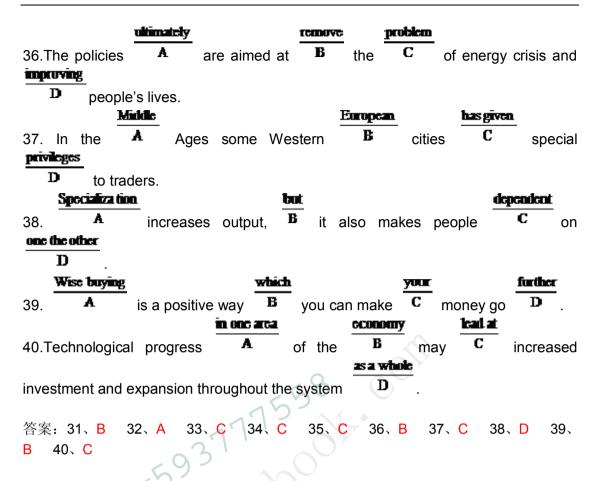
C. was almost to hurt himself

D. was almost hurting himself
20.All is a continuous supply of the basic necessities of life.
A. what is needed
B. the thing needed
C. for our needs
D. that is needed
答案: D
21.Not only from the crisis, but it develops to everyone's satisfaction.
A. the economy recovers
B. does the economy recover
C. the economy was recovering
D. recovers the economy
答案: B
22.Something very good.
A. smells
B. is smelling
C. was smelling
D. has smelled
答案: A
23.Only twenty percent of the work done yesterday.
A. has
B. was
C. have
D. were
答案: B
24.They can build the road with money and people if they take the
engineer's advice.
A. fewer/less

B. a little/few
C. little/a few
D. less/fewer
答案: D
25.They prefer silk products cotton ones.
A. than
B. to
C. for
D. rather than
答案: B
26.Bob speaks to me he were my brother.
A. even if
B. although
C. if
D. as if
答案: D
27 fine days we could see from the windows the West Hills in the distance.
A. In
B.Under
C. With
D. On
答案: D
28. The company would not consider the pay for its employees.
A. rising
B. to rise
C. raising
D. to raise
答案: C

29.In business, success not only depends on what one says but also on how
A. one says it
B. to be saying
C. is it said
D. does one say so
答案: A
30 nothing more to discuss, the secretary-general got to his feet, said
goodbye and left the room.
A. There is
B. Being
C. There being
D. As there being
答案: C
二、改错 (本大题共 10 小题,每小题 1 分,共 10 分)
下面句子中有 A,B,C,D 四个划底线部分,其中有一个是错误的,选出错误部分的字母,
无需改正错误。
Economists understood of related
31. A try to \mathbf{B} how all the parts \mathbf{C} the long story are \mathbf{D} .
32. Today, A costing 65 cents, a box of 200 B tissues C around
one third of that price, and these facial tissues D both softer and stronger.
don't chemicals much
33. If we $f A$ use up these $f B$, or if we produce too $f C$ of them, they
may actually D us.
34. Of course, it is the people $\frac{\text{who}}{A}$ buy these $\frac{\text{imported}}{B}$ things $\frac{\text{which}}{C}$ really have
to pay the D in the form of higher prices.
35. The $\frac{\overline{A}}{A}$ important metal $\frac{\overline{B}}{B}$ tools and weapons \overline{C} bronze, \overline{D} of

copper and tin.



三、完形填空(本大题共 15 小题,每小题 1 分,共 15 分) 选择最佳答案完成句子,错选、多选或未选均无分。

By late middle ages many workers are looking 41 to retirement, and millions of those 42 have retired are only too glad to exchange the routines of work 43 the satisfaction that a more leisured life may 44. Many other workers are reluctant to give up their 45. The desire to continue working often stems from harsh economic reality, for 46 usually brings a sharp drop in income. 47 workers fear the loss of social identity that can result from 48 a job. They may be left with "nothing to do", and may find that they are 49 a life with significant meaning and fulfillment. Those old people who 50 like to continue working are often victims of 51 is perhaps the most striking example of age discrimination (歧视): the practice of mandatory (强制的) retirement, under which people are forced to give up their jobs immediately when they 52 a certain age. Until recently the precise age for mandatory retirement

from job to job. The usual mandatory retirement age in the U.S.A., however, was sixty five. The objection to mandatory retirement is that there is no 54 to suggest that most people over the age of sixty five or seventy are incapable of working; at the turn of the century, in fact, 70 percent of men over sixty five were still 55 in the labor force.

- 41. A. forward B. back C. at D. backward
- 42. A. that B. who C. which D. whom
- 43. A. in B. for C. to D. with
- 44. A. take B. gain C. bring D. send
- 45. A. jobs B. works C. position D. tasks
- 46. A. unemploymentB. retirement C. lonelinessD. retreat
- 47. A. any B. some C. no D. somebody
- 48. A. not to have B. not have C. having not D. not having
- 49. A. assured of B. reminded of C. robbed of D. convinced of
- 50. A. could B. should C. would D. might
- 51. A. what B. that C. which D. when
- 52. A. arrive B. get C. reachD. come
- 53. A. varied B. ranged C. shifted D. turned
- 54. A. event B. incident C. evidence D. indication
- 55. A. active B. ignored C. inactive D. useless

四、阅读理解(本大题共10小题,每小题2分,共20分)

本部分有两篇短文,每篇短文后有五个问题,每个问题有四个选项,选择最佳答案完成句子。错选、多选或未选均无分。

Passage 1

The advantages and disadvantages of a large population have long been a subject of discussion among economists. It has been argued that the supply of good land is limited. To feed a large population, inferior land must be cultivated and the good land worked intensively. Thus, each person produces less and this means a lower average

income than could be obtained with a smaller population. Other economists have argued that a large population gives more scope for specialization and justifies the development of facilities such as ports, roads and railways, which are not likely to be built unless there is a big demand.

One of the difficulties in carrying out a worldwide birth control program lies in the fact that official attitudes to population growth vary from country to country depending on the level of industrial development and the availability of food raw materials. In the developing country where a vastly expanded population is pressing hard upon the limits of food, space and natural resources, it will be the first concern of government to place a limit on the birthrate, whatever the consequences may be. In a highly industrialized society, the problem may be more complex. A decreasing birthrate may lead to unemployment because it results in a declining market for manufactured goods. When the pressure of population on housing declines, prices also decline and the building industry is weakened. Faced with considerations such as these, the government of a developed country may well prefer to see a slowly increasing population, rather than one which is stable or in decline.

56. A small population may mean _____

A.higher productivity, but a lower average income

B.lower productivity, but a higher average income

C.lower productivity and a lower average income

D.higher productivity and a higher average income

答案: D

57. A large population will provide a chance for developing

A. scope

B. transport system

C. species

D. national economy

答案:B

58.In a developed country, people will perhaps go out of work if
A.the birthrate goes up
B.the birthrate goes down
C.the birthrate remains stable
答案: B
D.there is a great demand for manufactured goods
59. According to the passage, slowly rising birthrate perhaps is good for
A.a developing nation
B.a developed nation
C.every nation with a big population
D.every nation with a small population
答案: B
60. It is no easy job to carry out a general plan for birth control throughout the world

- A. there are too many underdeveloped countries in the world
- B. underdeveloped countries have low level of industrial development
- C. different governments have different views of the question
- D. even the developed countries may have more complex problems

答案: C

because

Passage 2

A major new development in systems of work in Britain is taking place. Flexible working hours, or "Flextime", are catching on fast, and this trend is continuing. In 1973, over 500 organizations adopted the idea, and by 1974, this number had risen to over 200, 000.

Flexible working hours were invented in Germany in the late 1960's, but reached Britain only in 1972. The system allows workers to start and finish work whenever they want, with only two requirements. These are, firstly, that all workers must be present

for certain "key" times in day, and secondly, that all workers must work an agreed total number of hours per week.

The system has proved an almost total success wherever it has been tried. A survey of 700 workers on flexible hours showed three main advantages: a better balance between working and private life, avoidance of the need to travel during rush hours and the ability to be able to finish a certain task before leaving.

From the employer's point of view, the system tends to increase productivity, reduce labor turnover and give the workers a greater sense of duty.

labor turnover and give the workers a greater sense of duty.
61. Flexible working hours were firstly invented by the
A. British
B. Americans
C. Germans
D. Japanese
答案: C
62.According to "Flextime" system, workers must
A.work an agreed total number of hours per week
B.work all the weekdays
C.go to work at weekends

答案: A

63. "Key" time is a period when _____.

D.go to work in the early morning

A. visitors come to the plants

- B. all workers must be at work
- C. employers go round in the workshops
- D. rush hours are over

答案: B

64. No matter where it is used, "Flextime" system has proved _____.

A. entirely effective

- B. a complete failure
- C. to be disliked by the employers
- D. too difficult to carry out

答案: A

- 65. One of the main advantages of "Flextime" for workers is that they _____
- A. can get more free time
- B. can avoid busy traffic
- C. can get higher pay
- D. can avoid working hard

答案: B

- 五、单词或短语的英汉互译(本大题共10小题,每小题1分,共10分)
- (一) 将下列词语译成中文 (5分)
- 66. economic policies \preceq \preceq -3-22

答案: 经济政策

67. mass-production methods 上-3-23

答案: 批量生产法

68. the Bureau of International Commerce T-3-29

答案: (美)国际商务局

69. specialization

答案:专业化

70. shopping center

答案: 购物中心

- (二)将下列词语译成英文 (5分)
- 71. 所得税 上-3-24

答案: Income tax

72. 保险费 下-9-100

答案: Premium

73. 标准化集装箱 下-7-74

答案: Standardized containers

74. 需求曲线 下-13-157

答案: Demand curve

75. 购买力 下-11-128

答案: Purchasing power

六、英汉句子互译 (本大题共 4 小题,每小题 3 4 分,共 15 分)

(一) 将下列句子译成中文

76. In some countries, the tax on the richest people goes as high as 90 or 95 percent.

上-9-89 (4分)

答案: 在一些国家, 最富人群的税率高达 90%-95%。

77. Their export commodities are becoming less competitive in price. $\overline{\Gamma}$ -13-161 (4 分)

答案:他们的出口产品在价格上日益失去竞争力

(二)将下列句子译成英文

78. 人生成功与否主要取决于我们如何与人交往。 上-11-114 (4分)

答案: Success in life depends mainly on how we get along with other people.

79. 在炼铁时,需用大量的煤作为燃料。上-13-142 (3 分)

答案: A tremendous amount of coal is used for fuel in refining iron.

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