

全国 2009 年 10 月自学考试基础英语试题

课程代码: 00088

一、词汇应用和语法结构 (本大题共 30 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 30 分)

(一) 词汇应用 (15 分)

选择最佳答案完成句子, 错选、多选或未选均无分。

1. Both import and export trades can produce _____ effects on the home market.

- A. beneficial B. below
C. benefit D. beyond

答案: A

2. This watch is very complicated indeed. Once taken _____, it can hardly be put together again.

- A. loose B. apart
C. improperly D. separately

答案: B

3. All life on the earth _____ on the sun.

- A. depends B. carries
C. keeps D. goes

答案: A

4. There are many _____ of selling manufactured goods to foreign buyers.

- A. systems B. ways
C. directions D. roads

答案: B

5. Those who are _____ in marketing activities are all considered marketing employees.

- A. included B. interested
C. involved D. informed

答案: C

6. Mary borrowed a large _____ of money from her grandfather when she started her business.

- A. deal B. number
C. quantity D. sum

答案: D

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7. How much does he _____ for this house?

- A. ask B. require
C. demand D. charge

答案: D

8. When people are free to compete, everyone _____.

- A. benefits B. profits
C. promotes D. develops

答案: A

9. China is striving to develop her _____.

- A. economic B. economical
C. economics D. economy

答案: D

10. Steel is _____ from iron which contains a certain amount of carbon.

- A. composed B. consisted
C. made D. produced

答案: C

11. A country sets up a free port to _____ foreign merchants to trade.

- A. force B. push
C. urge D. encourage

答案: D

12. We trust that our product is attractive enough in _____ of both quality and price.

- A. terms B. means
C. series D. ways

答案: A

13. They tried to _____ the damages after the car accident.

- A. assess B. decide
C. determine D. value

答案: A

14. Like every business, insurance companies try to _____ certain risks.

- A. clear B. remove
C. avoid D. lose

答案: C

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15. The _____ of trucks include flexibility, fast service, and dependability.

- A. profits B. advantages
C. benefits D. gains

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. The International Monetary Fund has done a lot _____ the exchange rate.

- A. stabilize B. to stabilize
C. stabilizing D. have stabilized

答案: B

17. It's still not decided _____ we are going for the holiday.

- A. where B. that
C. which D. who

答案: A

18. It seems oil _____ from this pipe for some time. We'll have to check it up.

- A. had leaked B. is leaking
C. leaked D. has been leaking

答案: D

19. You _____ all these calculations! We have a computer to do that sort of thing.

- A. needn't have done B. must not have done
C. shouldn't be doing D. can not have done

答案: A

20. Our boss proposed that work _____ in three days.

- A. starts B. start
C. will start D. to start

答案: B

21. The source of income _____ he could count stopped all of a sudden.

- A. for that B. for which
C. on that D. on which

答案: D

22. No sooner _____ the top of the hill than we all sat down to rest.

- A. we reached B. had we reached

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C. did we reach D. were we reaching

答案: B

23. Turn on the television or open a magazine and you _____ advertisements.

A. are often seeing B. will often see

C. often sees D. have often seen

答案: B

24. The foreign visitors said that they wouldn't mind _____ for the night.

A. having a hard bed B. have a hard bed

C. to have a hard bed D. they had a hard bed

答案: A

25. The goods will be shipped this afternoon _____ it rains.

A. until B. till

C. if D. unless

答案: D

26. We'd better not _____ through that field. There's a sign saying "Private Property".

A. walk B. to walk

C. walking D. walked

答案: A

27. We were awfully late and everyone turned their eyes to us, which was very _____.

A. embarrassing B. embarrassed

C. being embarrassing D. being embarrassed

答案: A

28. He is said _____ five trips to Beijing in the last ten years.

A. to make B. to have made

C. to have been making D. to be making

答案: B

29. He gave up _____ on medical advice.

A. drinking B. to drink

C. drink D. to be drinking

答案: A

30. I seized him _____ the arm.

A. to B. on

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C. with D. by

答案: D

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。

31. People liked these facial tissues immediately and begin asking for them when they went into

A B C D

different stores.

32. Overcrowding in large cities, traffic jams and competition for jobs may be stress.

A B C D

33. The number printing below the vertical bars identifies the manufacturer and the anufacturer's

A B C D

item.

34. You must have noticed that the average person does not give their undivided attention to

A B C

someone he has just met.

D

35. But no matter what frightening it may be to visit a steel mill, we see steel in use all around us.

A B C D

36. When travel and exploration became widespread, but especially when ships were able to sail

A B C

far out on the Atlantic, the vision of a flat earth had to change.

D

37. The United States Congress passed the Foreign Trade Zones Act in 1934, permit foreign trade

A B C

zones in the United States.

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D

38. I hope you don't mind my ask you to arrange everything; I've got nobody else to turn to.

A B C D

39. If business will continue to boom, we will have to take on more staff.

A B C D

40. Like water transportation, pipelines are slow in term of overall delivery time.

A B C D

答案: 31、B 32、D 33、A 34、C 35、A 36、B 37、C 38、B 39、A 40、C

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。

Insurance is the sharing of risks. Nearly everyone is 41 to risk of some sort. The house owner, for example, knows that his property can be 42 by fire; the ship owner knows that his vessel may be lost at sea; the breadwinner knows that he may die at an early age and 43 his family poorer. On the other hand, not every house is damaged by fire, nor every 44 lost at sea. If these persons each put a small sum into a pool, there will be 45 to meet the needs of the few who do suffer loss. 46, the losses of the few are met from the contributions of the many. This is the basis of insurance. Those 47 pay the contribution are known as "insured" and those who administer the pool of contributions 48 "insurers".

Not all risks can be 49 by insurance. Broadly speaking, the ordinary risks of business and speculation cannot be covered. The risk that buyers will not buy goods 50 the prices offered is not of a kind that can be statistically 51.

The legal basis of all insurance is the "policy". This is a printed 52 of contract on paper of the best 53. It states that in return for the regular payment by 54 of a named sum of money, called the "premium" (保险费), which is usually paid every year, the insurer will pay a sum of money or compensation for loss, 55 the risk or event insured against actually happens.

41. A. faced B. exposed C. expanded D. opened

42. A. damaged B. spoiled C. upset D. disturbed

43. A. let B. have C. leave D. force
44. A. vessel B. plane C. train D. boat
45. A. few B. little C. many D. enough
46. A. In other words B. In another words C. In a word D. In other word
47. A. whom B. who C. which D. that
48. A. to B. as C. against D. by
49. A. covered B. paid C. made D. lent
50. A. by B. at C. with D. against
51. A. estimation B. be estimating C. estimate D. estimated
52. A. format B. form C. shape D. figure
53. A. nature B. trait C. quality D. character
54. A. an insured B. the insurer C. the insured D. insurer
55. A. even if B. if C. as if D. whether

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

Most people who work in London get a break of about an hour for lunch. As they mostly live too far from home to go back there for lunch, they are obliged to make other arrangements for their midday meal.

Many large firms have a canteen for their employees. In such canteens the food served is plain but adequate, and although there is some variety of choice, the number of dishes is usually small. The employees themselves fetch their dishes from a counter at which they are served. Some firms that do not run a canteen provide their staff with luncheon vouchers, which many restaurants will accept in place of money.

As there are so many people at work in London, there are numerous cafés and restaurants in every area that is not purely residential. A meal may cost anything from a modest sum to quite a few pounds, depending on the restaurant and the food chosen. Moreover, one can generally get a meal, or at least a snack, in a pub. A number of well known caterers run popular cafés in practically every district of London. In many of these cafés there is self service there are no waiters or waitresses. Instead the customers help themselves and pay at a cash desk before going to their tables. In recent

years there has also been a big increase in the number of “take away” food shops of all kinds.

Many employees do not bother to go out for lunch. They bring their own sandwiches, and perhaps an apple or a bun, with which they have a cup of tea, probably made in the office. This method has the advantages of being cheap and of saving time in getting to a restaurant and queuing up there.

56. People do not go home for lunch because _____.

- A. they are obliged to eat lunch at the canteen
- B. they have no lunch time and have to eat their own sandwiches in the office
- C. the lunch time is short and their office is far from home
- D. they don't like to go back home for lunch

答案: C

57. The sort of food one can get in a staff canteen is usually _____.

- A. simple and plentiful
- B. plentiful and there are various choices
- C. not charged
- D. of poor quality

答案: A

58. The phrase “every area that is not purely residential” probably means _____.

- A. a part of a town where no one lives
- B. a part of a town where people work rather than live
- C. the business area of a town
- D. a part of a town where there are a lot of restaurants

答案: B

59. In many popular cafés, customers have to _____.

- A. take away their food
- B. pay their lunch after they eat
- C. wait for the service of waiters
- D. help themselves to fetch the dishes

答案: B

60. Some people have a quick meal in the office because _____.

- A. they bring their own sandwiches

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- B. they like queuing in the office to make a cup of tea
- C. they want to save time and save money
- D. they want to eat with their colleagues

答案: C

Passage 2

We spend our leisure hours efficiently for higher production, live by the clock even when time does not matter, modernize our homes and speed the machinery of living in order that we can go to the most places and do the most things in the shortest period of time possible. We try to eat, sleep and talk efficiently.

Even on holidays and Sundays, the efficient man relaxes on timetable with one eye on the clock and the other on an appointment sheet.

To squeeze the most out of each shining hour we have shortened the opera, quickened the pace of movie and put culture in pocket sized package. We make the busy bee look like a lazy creature, the ant like a sluggard. We live sixty-mile-a-minute and the great Efficiency smiles.

We wish we could return to that pleasant day when we considered time a friend instead of an enemy, when we did things willingly and because we wanted to, rather than because our timetable called for it. But that of course would not be efficient; and we Americans must be efficient.

61. The phrase that best expresses the main idea of this passage is _____.

- A. "the modern pace"
- B. "our interest in shortened opera"
- C. "how to make the best use of leisure time"
- D. "planning our time scientifically"

答案: A

62. The passage tells us that _____.

- A. Americans are forced to be efficient against their will
- B. Americans should do what they are willing to do
- C. people ought not to work so hard for efficiency
- D. Americans are at a loss what to do

答案: C

63. According to the passage, which of the following is a necessity?

- A. Shortened opera performances.
- B. Quickened paces of movies.
- C. Speeded-up work efficiency.
- D. Working on holidays.

答案: C

64. The "pleasant day" to which the author refers was the period when we _____.

- A. did not feel guilty about wasting time
- B. were able to act on our own will
- C. seemed to have better weather
- D. did not have so many enemies

答案: B

65. The word "sluggard" in the third paragraph means _____.

- A. a slow-moving person
- B. a hard worker
- C. a human being
- D. an enemy

答案: A

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. indirect tax 上-9-91

答案: 间接税

67. the Great Lakes region 上-13-144

答案: 五大湖区

68. a regular port 下-3-28

答案: 普通港口

69. policy holder 下-9-100

答案: 投保人

70. technological progress 下-11-124

答案: 科技进步

(二) 将下列词语译成英文 (5 分)

71. 人际关系 上-11-115

答案: Interpersonal relations

72. 比较利益 下-5-51

答案: Comparative advantage

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73. 消费者需求 下-11-126

答案: Consumer demand

74. 激光束 上-7-38

答案: Laser beam

75. 交通方式

答案: Transportation modes

六、英汉句子互译 (本大题共 4 小题, 共 15 分)

(一) 将下列句子译成中文

76. Everyone knows that taxation is necessary in a modern state. 上-9-89 (3 分)

答案: 众所周知, 在现代国家税收是必要的。

77. The price of vegetable has been rising steadily this month, as the supply is insufficient to meet the demand.

下-13-161 (4 分)

答案: 因为供不应求, 本月蔬菜价格持续上涨

(二) 将下列句子译成英文

78. 在通货膨胀的日子里, 自杀的人比往常要多。上-5-43 (4 分)

答案: More people commit suicide in times of inflation.

79. 在快捷和舒适方面, 没什么交通方式可以和飞机相媲美。(4 分)

答案: Nothing can match airplane for speed and comfort.

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