

## 全国 2010 年 7 月自学考试综合英语 (二) 试题

课程代码: 00795

I. 语法、词汇。从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出一个正确答案, 并将所选答案的字母填在

答题纸相应的位置上。错选、多选或未选均无分。(本大题共 15 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 15 分)

Complete each of the following sentences with the most likely answer. (15 points)

1. She was invited to go to the ball but she did not even have A to go with her dress.  
A. a piece of jewelry B. piece of jewelry  
C. a jewelry D. one jewelry
2. I'd like to have A with you sometime this week about your approaching exams.  
A. a word B. some word  
C. some words D. one word
3. What D honest man he is!  
A. a B. /  
C. the D. an
4. Tomorrow it will be cloudy, with a few sunny A .  
A. intervals B. periods  
C. steps D. instance
5. The coach felt that he was responsible B his team's total failure in the championships.  
A. at B. for  
C. in D. on
6. B to the dinner party, he went to a movie to kill time.  
A. Not to be invited B. Not having been invited  
C. Having not been invited D. Not having invited
7. In many parts of the world the only B water supply lies below the ground.  
A. continuous B. permanent  
C. instant D. constant
8. He is determined to get A of the profit than he had been offered.  
A. ten percent more B. ten more percent  
C. more ten percent D. as many as ten percent
9. The temple was built on a hillside, C was a pleasant, winding valley.  
A. by which B. under which  
C. below which D. down which
10. I would have gone with you, but I B too tired.  
A. was B. had been  
C. must be D. must have been
11. Mark often attempts to escape D whenever he breaks traffic regulations.  
A. having been fined B. to have been fined  
C. to be fined D. being fined
12. We didn't know his telephone number; otherwise we A him.

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- A. would have telephoned B. must have telephoned  
 C. would telephone D. had telephoned
13. That was so serious a matter that I had no choice but D the police.  
 A. called in B. calling in  
 C. call in D. to call in
14. They took D measures to prevent poisonous gases from escaping.  
 A. fruitful B. beneficial  
 C. valid D. effective
15. Until then, his family D from him for six months.  
 A. didn't hear B. hasn't been hearing  
 C. hasn't heard D. hadn't heard

II. 完形填空。从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出一个正确答案, 并将所选答案的字母填在答题纸相应的位置上。错选、多选或未选均无分。(本大题共 15 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 15 分)

Fill in each blank in the passage with the most likely answer. (15 points)

Shopping habits in the United States have changed greatly in the last quarter of the 20th century. Early in the 1900s most American towns and cities had a Main Street. Main Street was always in the heart of a town. This street was 16 on both sides with many various businesses. Here, shoppers walked into stores to look at all sorts of merchandise: clothing, furniture, hardware, groceries. 17, some shops offered 18. These shops included drugstores, restaurants, shoe repair stores, and barber or hairdressing shops. 19 in the 1950s, a change began to 20. Too many automobiles had crowded into Main Street 21 too few parking places were 22 shoppers. Because the streets were crowded, merchants began to look with interest at the open spaces 23 the city limits. Open space is what their car driving customers needed. And open space is what they got when the first shopping center was built. Shopping centers, or rather malls, 24 as a collection of small new stores 25 crowded city centers. Attracted by hundreds of free parking space, customers were drawn away from 26 areas to outlying malls. And the growing 27 of shopping centers led 28 to the building of bigger and better stocked stores. 29 the late 1970s, many shopping malls had almost developed into small cities themselves. In addition to providing the convenience of one stop shopping, malls were transformed into landscaped parks, 30 benches, fountains, and outdoor entertainment.

16. A. built B. designed C. intended D. lined  
 17. A. Apart from B. However C. In addition D. As well  
 18. A. medical care B. food C. cosmetics D. services  
 19. A. Suddenly B. Abruptly C. Contrarily D. But  
 20. A. be taking place B. take place C. be taken place D. have taken place  
 21. A. while B. yet C. though D. and then  
 22. A. available for B. available to C. used by D. ready for  
 23. A. over B. from C. out of D. outside  
 24. A. started B. founded C. set up D. organized  
 25. A. out of B. away from C. next to D. near  
 26. A. inner B. central C. shopping D. downtown  
 27. A. distinction B. fame C. popularity D. liking  
 28. A. on B. in turn C. by turns D. further  
 29. A. By B. During C. In D. Towards  
 30. A. because of B. and C. with D. provided

III. 难句释义。从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出一个正确答案, 并将所选答案的字母填在答题纸相应的位置上。错选、多选或未选均无分。(本大题共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

**Choose the closest paraphrased version for each of the sentences or italicized parts. (10 points)**

31. I attended the funeral with them and sat through it with a lump of cold lead in my chest and a big resolution growing through me. 上-14-483

- A. Throughout the funeral, I was filled with sadness.
- B. The sad atmosphere of the funeral almost choked me.
- C. At the funeral I felt as cold as lead from beginning to end.
- D. All the time I sat at the funeral with a heart as heavy as lead.

答案: A

32. I don't think I'd have dared to approach you if you'd looked the least bit as I always imagined. 下-9-324

- A. If you had been more handsome I wouldn't have had the courage to come over and speak to you.
- B. If I had found you as handsome as I had always imagined, I wouldn't have spoken to you.
- C. It was only when I found you didn't look smart at all that I decided to speak to you.
- D. It was only when I found you less handsome that I was that I have the courage to speak to you.

答案: C

33. When Hughie came in he found Trevor putting the finishing touches to a wonderful life-size picture of a beggar-man. 上-7-234

- A. Trevor was adding some decorations
- B. Trevor was making some correction.
- C. Trevor had just checked a few details
- D. Trevor had almost finished the picture

答案: D

34. The beauty of our country —or at least all of its south of North Scotland—is as hard to define as it is easy to enjoy. 下-6-196

- A. The beauty of our country is easy to enjoy but difficult to describe.
- B. It is difficult both to state the beauty of our country and to really appreciate it.
- C. It is more difficult to really appreciate the beauty of our country than to give it a definition.
- D. To discover the beauty of our country requires much intelligence, but to define it is a different matter.

答案: A

35. That did not answer; the sherry was a little too dry. 上-7-230

- A. His efforts of selling sherry proved a failure; the sherry was not moist enough.
- B. Nobody answered his hawking; people did not buy his sherry because it was too dry.
- C. His trail of selling sherry did not provide a solution; he soon became tired of it again.
- D. He did not get money in this business; the sherry dried out and he had nothing to sell.

答案: C

36. Nothing was too good for that child(Laura). 下-5-161

- A. Laura deserved whatever her parents did for her.
- B. Laura was a spoiled child and she was hard to please.
- C. Laura never took her parents' love and care for granted.
- D. Laura was untouched no matter what her parents did for her.

答案: A

37. No one really expects a vacation trip to produce a close friend. 下-10-354
- A. Not everyone believes that people they meet during a holiday trip could become close friends.
  - B. Not everyone thinks close friendship can be developed among fellow travelers during a vacation trip.
  - C. People everywhere are so eager for friendship that they want to make close friends during a vacation trip.
  - D. **Though they may hope so. People don't think it is possible to form close friendship during a holiday trip.**

答案: D

38. *Child is a believing creature.* Cliff undoubtedly believed them. 上-14-482
- A. A child always wants adults to believe him.
  - B. **A child readily accepts what adults say.**
  - C. A child never rejects what adults tell him to do.
  - D. A child never thinks that adults can be right.

答案: B

39. The hero created himself; the celebrity is created by the media. 上-2-39
- A. **The hero was admired for what they had done for society; the celebrity burst onto the scene** by the work of the media.
  - B. The hero made it through their own efforts; the celebrity achieves fame because of his good relations with the media.
  - C. The hero of the past was active; today's celebrity is passive.
  - D. The hero publicized himself; the celebrity is publicized by the media

答案: A

40. In strict truth an invention is almost never the sole product of any one mind. 下-15-547
- A. It is true that no invention is so intelligent and competent that he can hit upon a good idea alone.
  - B. Precisely, no product can be perfected by the sole inventor; it takes more than one man to do the job.
  - C. **Strictly speaking, nearly all inventions are the result of the combined effort of many people.**
  - D. Truly, if inventors want to create something wonderful they must put their minds together

答案: C

IV. 阅读理解。阅读短文, 根据短文的内容从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出一个正确答案, 并将所选答案的字母填在答题纸相应的位置上。错选、多选或未选均无分。(本大题共 10 小题, 每小题 2 分, 共 20 分)

**Read the two passages and answer the questions. (20 points)**

#### Passage 1

Britain almost more than any other country in the world must seriously face the problem of building upwards, that is to say of accommodating a considerable proportion of its population in high blocks of flats. It is said that the Englishman objects to this type of existence, but if the case is such, he does in fact differ from the inhabitants of most countries of the world today. In the past our own blocks of flats have been associated with the lower-income groups and they have lacked the obvious provisions, such as central heating, constant hot water supply, electrically operated lifts from top to bottom, as well as such details, important notwithstanding(然而), as easy facilities for disposal of dust and rubbish and storage places for baby carriages on the ground floor, playgrounds for children on the top of the buildings, and drying grounds for washing. It is likely that the dispute regarding flats versus(对抗)individual houses will continue to rage on for a long time as far as Britain is concerned. And it is unfortunate that there should be hot feelings on both

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sides whenever this subject is raised. Those who oppose the building of flats base their case primarily on the assumption(设想)that everyone prefers an individual home and garden and on the high cost per unit of accommodation. The latter ignores the higher cost of providing full services to a scattered community and the cost in both money and time of the journeys to work for the suburban resident.

41. We can infer from the passage that B.
- A. English people, like most people in other countries, dislike living in flats
  - B. people in most countries of the world today are not opposed to living in flats**
  - C. people in Britain are forced to move into high blocks of flats
  - D. modern flats still fail to provide the necessary facilities for living
42. What is said about the blocks of flats built in the past in Britain?
- A. They were mostly inhabited by people who did not earn much.**
  - B. They were usually not large enough to accommodate big families.
  - C. They were sold to people before necessary facilities were installed.
  - D. They provided playground for children on the top of the buildings.

答案: A

43. The word "rage" means "B".
- A. be ignored
  - B. develop with great force**
  - C. encourage people greatly
  - D. be in fashion
44. Some people oppose the building of flats because C.
- A. the living expenses for each individual family are higher
  - B. it involves higher cost compared with the building of houses
  - C. they believe people like to live in houses with gardens**
  - D. the disposal of rubbish remains a problem for those living in flats
45. The author mentions that people who live in suburban houses D.
- A. do not have access to easy facilities because they live away from the city
  - B. have to pay a lot of money to employ people to do service work
  - C. take longer time to know each other because they are a scattered community
  - D. have to spend more money and time traveling to work every day**

### Passage 2

Many a young person tells me he wants to be a writer. I always encourage such people, but also explain that there's a big difference between "being a writer" and writing. In most cases these individuals are dreaming of wealth and fame, not the long hours alone at a typewriter. "You've got to want to write," I say to them, "not want to be a writer".

The reality is that writing is a lonely, private and poor paying affair. For every writer kissed by fortune there are thousands more whose longing is never rewarded. When I left a 20-year career in the U. S. Coast Guard to become a *freelance writer*(自由撰稿人), I had no prospects at all. What I did have was a friend who found me in my room in a New York apartment building. It didn't even matter that it was cold and had no bathroom. I immediately bought a used manual typewriter and felt like a genuine writer.

After a year or so, however, I still hadn't gotten a break and began to doubt myself. It was so hard to sell a story that barely made enough to eat. But I knew I wanted to write. I had dreamed about it for years. I wasn't going to be one of those people who die wondering. What if? I would keep putting my dream to the test even though it meant living with uncertainty and fear of failure. This is the Shadow land of hope, and anyone with a dream must learn to live there.

46. The passage is meant to A.
- A. warn young people of the hardships that a successful writer has to experience**
  - B. advise young people to give up their idea of becoming a professional writer

- C. show young people it's unrealistic for a writer to pursue wealth and fame  
D. encourage young people to pursue a writing career
47. What can be concluded from the passage?  
A. Genuine writers often find their work interesting and rewarding.  
B. A writer's success depends on luck rather than on effort.  
C. Famous writers usually live in poverty and isolation.  
D. The chances for a writer to become successful are small.

答案: D

48. Why did the author begin to doubt himself after the first year of his writing career?  
A. He wasn't able to produce a single book.  
B. He hadn't seen a change for better life.  
C. He wasn't able to have a rest for a whole year.  
D. He found his dream would never come true.

答案: D

49. "...people who die wondering. What if?" refers to "those D".  
A. who think too much of the dark side of life  
B. who regret giving up their career halfway  
C. who think a lot without making a decision  
D. who are full of imagination even upon death
50. "Shadow land" in the last sentence refers to C.  
A. the wonder land one often dreams about  
B. the bright future that one is looking forward to  
C. the state of uncertainty before one's final goal is reached  
D. a world that exists only in one's imagination

- V. 词形转换。将括号里提供的词转换成适当的词形填入答题纸上相应的位置。(本大题共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

Complete each of the following sentences with a(compound)word derived from the one(s) given in brackets. (10 points)

51. If we don't start out now, we must risk missing the train. (miss)  
52. It took her a couple of hours to memorize the new words in the text. (memory)  
53. A new anti-cancer drug has been developed recently. (cancer)  
54. Gandhi was famous for his nonviolence and negotiation policy. (violent)  
55. He was very helpful to his wife in all ways. (help)  
56. His sudden illness kept him in Beijing for three months. (ill)  
57. modesty helps one to go forward. (modest)  
58. The professor gave a very informative lecture on the market economy yesterday. (inform)  
59. Never indulge in drinking as it's harmful to your health. (drink)  
60. It's only a(n) informal meeting, and you don't have to be in full dress. (formal)

- VI. 句子翻译。将下列句子译成英语, 译文写在答题纸上相应的位置。(本大题共 5 小题, 每小题 3 分, 共 15 分)

Translate the following sentences into English. (15 points)

61. 我只不过是想关心别人, 也希望受到他人的关心, 我的要求并不过分。  
答案: All I want to do is just to show my care for others, and I hope to be treated in the same way by others. I am not asking too much.
62. 在中国一般的城市家庭由三个成员组成——父亲、母亲和孩子。  
答案: The typical Chinese urban household consists of three members — father, mother and child.
63. 母亲从不屈服于在我成长过程中遇到的困难。



答案: Mother has never given in to the difficulties encountered in the course of my growing up.

64. 那次不寻常的经历使鲍勃变成一个耐心、宽容的人。

答案: That unusual experience has turned Bob into a patient and tolerant person.

65. “置于儿童不能拿到之处。”

答案: “Keep it out of the reach of children.”

VII. 作文。根据所学的一篇课文, 写出 150 字左右的短文。(本大题共 1 小题, 共 15 分)

Write a short composition of about 150 words based on one of the texts you have learnt.

(15 points)

66. “Every student should regularly experience the ‘Aha!’— when something you never understood, or something you never knew was a mystery, becomes clear. ” 上-1-1

答案: Human beings enjoy learning. That’s one of the few things that we do better than the other species on our planet. Every student should regularly experience the “Aha!” — when something you never understood, or something you never knew was a mystery, becomes clear. So here’s my list:

- (1) While you learn a little bit about many subjects, pick a difficult thing and learn it well.
- (2) Don’t be afraid of ask “stupid” questions which may be really deep questions.
- (3) Listen carefully. Try to understand what you can learn from your listening.
- (4) Everybody makes mistakes. Be open to correction, and learn to correct your own mistakes.
- (5) Know how your planet works.
- (6) You can’t know your planet unless you know something about science and technology.
- (7) Don’t spend your life watching TV. It wastes our precious time.
- (8) Gain some exposure to the great works of literature, art and music.
- (9) Humans are capable of great mutual compassion, love, and tenderness.

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