

2011年1月高等教育自学考试全国统一命题考试

综合英语(二) 试题

课程代码: 00795

请将答案填在答题纸相应位置上

1. 语法、词汇。从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选择一个正确答案, 并填在答题纸相应的位置上。(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)

- China is A old country with _____ long history.
A. an, a B. an, the
C. the, a D. the, /
- We could not see the moon, for a cloud came B.
A. at between B. in between
C. for between D. on between
- We all think of you as the most suitable one to C the work.
A. take advantage of B. take care of
C. take charge of D. take in
- Some of the hotels in our district are too expensive for ordinary people to A for a night.
A. stay at B. stay up
C. stay of D. stay away
- It must be John. Who else would D he does?
A. work hard as B. be working as hard as
C. do harder work than D. work harder than
- His health has begun to A now that he is old.
A. decline B. decrease
C. declare D. defeat
- Leave at once B I' ll beat you.
A. and B. or
C. however D. but
- "Why didn' t you tell me this before?" "I B but I didn' t have the chance."
A. would B. would have
C. would rather D. could
- The line was busy. Someone C the telephone.
A. must be using B. must use
C. must have been using D. should have been using
- The boss urged his workers D.
A. away B. off
C. up D. on
- I know you will not let me C.
A. in B. up

本档资源由考试真题软件网 (down.examebook.com) 搜集整理二次制作!

C. down D. out

12. Occasionally she and her husband C ride into the country for a picnic.

A. could B. must

C. would D. should

13. If you buy two books, you' ll get another one D

A. thrown away B. thrown off

C. thrown up D. thrown in

14. As A health, I have nothing useful to say as I have little experience of illness.

A. regards B. regard

C. regardless D. regarding

15. The total effect of Edison' s career D the sum of all of his inventions.

A. excels B. succeeds

C. affects D. surpasses

II. 完形填空。从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选择一个正确答案, 并填在答题纸相应的位置上。(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)

Jenna, a popular girl from Westwood Middle School, had graduated first in her class and was ready for new 16 in high school. However, high school was different. In the first week, Jenna went to tryouts(选拔赛)for cheerleaders(拉拉队队员). She was competing against very talented girls, and she knew it would be 17 for her to be selected. Two hours later, the 18 read a list of the girls for a second tryout. Her heart 19 as the list ended without her name. Feeling 20, she walked home carrying her schoolbag full of homework.

Arriving home, she started with math. She had always been a good math student, but now she was 21. She moved on to English and history, and was relieved to find that she didn' t have any trouble with those subjects. Feeling better, she decided not to 22 math for the time being.

The next day Jenna went to see Mrs. Biden about being on the school 23. Mrs. Biden wasn' t as 24 as Jenna. "I' m sorry, but we have enough writers for the newspaper already. Come back next year and we' ll talk then." Jenna smiled 25 and left. "Why is high school so 26?" she sighed.

Later in 27 class, Jenna devoted herself to figuring out the problems that had given her so much 28. By the end of class, she understood how to get them right. As she gathered her books, Jenna decided she' d continue to try to fit in at her new school. She wasn' t sure if she' d succeed, but she knew she had to 29. High school was just as her mom had said: "You will feel like a small fish in a big pond 30 a big fish in a small pond. The challenge is to become the best fish you can be."

16. A. processes B. decision C. challenges D. exercises

17. A. difficult B. easy C. boring D. interesting

18. A. editor B. boss C. candidate D. judge

19. A. jumped B. sank C. stopped D. raced

20. A. strange B. happy C. awful D. lonely

21. A. struggling B. improving C. working D. complaining

本文档资源由考试真题软件网 (down.examebook.com) 搜集整理二次制作!

22. A. put up B. prepare for C. worry about D. give up
23. A. committee B. newspaper C. radio D. team
24. A. enthusiastic B. artistic C. sympathetic D. realistic
25. A. widely B. weakly C. excitedly D. brightly
26. A. similar B. ordinary C. different D. familiar
27. A. physics B. history C. English D. math
28. A. pleasure B. hope C. trouble D. sorrow
29. A. swim B. try C. ask D. escape
30. A. in return for B. in case of C. in terms of D. instead of

III. 难句释义。从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选择一个正确答案, 并填在答题纸相应的位置上。(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. (10points)

31. Our passion to understand the universe and our compassion for others jointly provide the chief hope for the human race. 上-1-24
A. People's enthusiasm about the universe and their profound sympathy for others are considered the two major hopes of the human race.
B. The hope for the human race lies mainly in our enthusiasm about the universe and our profound sympathy for others.
C. The hope of the human race refers to either people's enthusiasm about the universe or people's profound sympathy for others.
D. The hope for the human race lies mainly in either our enthusiasm about the universe or our profound sympathy for others.

答案: B

32. Once you turn over a new leaf, you can't expect to change completely right away. 上-5-145
A. You read a book from the first page.
B. You change your ways for the better.
C. You pick a fresh leaf from the tree.
D. You start doing something new.

答案: B

33. You no longer need to make mental conversions of the country's money. 上-6-202
A. You needn't change the country's money to your country's money in mind because you have adjusted to live in that country.
B. You needn't change the country's money to your country's money in mind because you no longer return it.
C. You needn't change the country's money to your country's money in mind because you can't calculate it.
D. You needn't change the country's money to your country's money in mind because you have tried to do that.

答案: A

本档资源由考试真题软件网 (down.examebook.com) 搜集整理二次制作!

34. Romance is the privilege of the rich, not the profession of the unemployed. 上-7-228
- A. A rich person who doesn't have a job can still have the right to fall in love.
- B. Only rich people have the right to fall in love, while those who are poor and out of work don't have that right.**
- C. Rich as a person is, if he loses his job, he doesn't have the right to fall in love.
- D. Poor as a person is, if he is not out of work, he still has the right to fall in love.
- 答案: B
35. She felt well enough to be up and about. 下-4-122
- A. She felt that she could stand up and walk around the house.
- B. She felt she has recovered from illness.**
- C. She felt well enough to do anything.
- D. She felt well enough to go everywhere.
- 答案: B
36. Courtesy is often nothing than a highly developed sense of fair play. 下-1-15
- A. Courtesy is not a highly developed sense of fair play.
- B. Courtesy is more than a highly developed sense of fair play.
- C. Courtesy is just a highly developed sense of fair play.**
- D. Courtesy is more important than fair play.
- 答案: C
37. They wouldn't let you down in a crisis. 下-5-161
- A. They wouldn't leave you alone in times of difficulty.
- B. They wouldn't disappoint you in times of difficulty.**
- C. They wouldn't stay with you to cope with difficulty.
- D. They would do whatever they could to help you.
- 答案: B
38. The beauty of our country is as hard to define as it is easy to enjoy. 下-6-196
- A. The beauty of our country is easy to appreciate but difficult to describe.**
- B. The beauty of our country is impossible to understand and depict.
- C. The word beauty is hard to define.
- D. The beauty of our country is noticeable, so it's easy to describe it.
- 答案: A
39. Since I attained a little fame I have on occasion been addressed by strangers. 下-9-324
- A. Since I became a little famous, some strangers have occasionally visited me.
- B. Because I obtained a little fame, some strangers have occasionally visited me.
- C. Since I became somewhat famous, some strangers have occasionally asked me about my address.
- D. Since I became somewhat famous, some strangers would come up to talk to me from time to time.**
- 答案: D
40. ...you can take up just where you left off. 下-10-364
- A. ...you can continue just at where you stopped.**
- B. ...you can begin just what you have left.

本文档资源由考试真题软件网 (down.examebook.com) 搜集整理二次制作!

- C. ...you can take just what you have left.
D. ...you can go on just which you left.

答案: A

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, 选择一个正确答案, 并填在答题纸相应的位置上。(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

Now let us look at how we read. When we read a printed text, our eyes move across a page in short, jerky movement. We recognize words usually when our eyes are still when they fixate. Each time they fixate, we see a group of words. This is known as the recognition span or the visual span. The length of time of which the eyes stop—the duration of the fixation—varies considerably from person to person. It also varies within any one person according to his purpose in reading and his familiarity with the text. Furthermore, it can be affected by such factors as lighting and tiredness.

Unfortunately, in the past, many reading improvement courses have concentrated too much on how our eyes move across the printed page. As a result of this misleading emphasis on the purely visual aspects of reading, numerous exercises have been devised to train the eyes to see more words at one fixation. For instance, in some exercises, words are flashed on to a screen for, say, a tenth or a twentieth of a second. One of the exercises has required students to fix their eyes on some central point, taking in the words on either side. Such word patterns are often constructed in the shape of rather steep pyramids so the reader takes in more and more words at each successive fixation. All these exercises are very clever, but it's one thing to improve a person's ability to see words and quite another thing to improve his ability to read a text efficiently. Reading requires the ability to understand the relationship between words. Consequently, for these reasons, many experts have now begun to question the usefulness of eye training, especially since any approach which trains a person to read isolated words and phrases would seem unlikely to help him in reading a continuous text.

41. The time of the recognition span can be affected by the following facts except C.
A. one's familiarity with the text B. one's purpose in reading
C. the length of a group of words D. lighting and tiredness
42. The author may believe that reading C.
A. requires a reader to take in more words at each fixation
B. requires a reader to see words more quickly
C. demands an deeply-participating mind
D. demands more mind than eyes
43. What does the author mean by saying "but it's one thing to improve a person's ability to see words and quite another thing to improve his ability to read a text efficiently" in the second paragraph? C.
A. The ability to see words is not needed when an efficient reading is conducted.
B. The reading exercises mentioned can't help to improve both the ability to see and to comprehend words.

自考备考三件宝:
自考笔记、
真题及答案、
录音课件!

- C. The reading exercises mentioned can't help to improve an efficient reading.
 D. The reading exercises mentioned has done a great job to improve one's ability to see words.
44. Which of the following is NOT true? D.
- A. The visual span is a word or a group of words we see each time.
 B. Many experts began to question the efficiency of eye training.
 C. The emphasis on the purely visual aspects is misleading.
D. The eye training will help readers in reading a continuous text.
45. The tone of the author in writing this article is A.
- A. critical B. neutral
 C. pessimistic D. optimistic

Passage 2

Upon reaching an appropriate age (usually between 18 and 21 years), children are encouraged, but not forced, to "leave the nest" and begin an independent life. After children leave home they often find social relationship and financial support outside the family. Parents do not arrange marriages for their children, nor do children usually ask permission of their parents to get married. Romantic love is most often the basis for marriage in the United States; young adults meet their future spouses (配偶) through other friends, at jobs, and in organizations and religious institutions. Although children choose their own spouses, they still hope their parents will approve of their choices.

In many families, parents feel that children should make major life decisions by themselves. A parent may try to influence a child to follow a particular profession but the child is free to choose another career. Sometimes children do precisely the opposite of what their parents wish in order to assert their independence. A son may deliberately decide not to go into his father's business because of a fear that he will lose his autonomy in his father's workplace. This independence from parents is not an indication that parents and children do not love each other. Strong love between parents and children is universal and this is no exception in the American family. Coexisting with such love in the American family are cultural values of self-reliance and independence.

46. The writer discusses the marriage of young adults in order to show which of the following?
 A. They enjoy the freedom of choosing their spouses. C.
 B. They want to win the permission of their parents.
C. They have a strong desire to become independent.
 D. They want to challenge the authority of their parents.
47. Most young adults in the U.S. get married for the sake of A.
 A. love B. financial concern
 C. their parents D. family background
48. Based on the passage, it can be assumed that C.
 A. American young adults are likely to follow the suit of their parents
 B. most American people never make major decisions for their children
C. American young adults possess cultural values of independence
 D. once a young person steps into his twenties, he will leave his home permanently

49. A son is unwilling to work in his father' s business mainly because B .

- A. he wishes to make full use of what he has learnt in school
B. he wants to prove his independence
C. he wishes to do the opposite of what his parents approve of
D. he wants to show his love for his parents

50. The subject matter of this selection is A .

- A. family values B. marriage arrangements
C. the pursuit of a career D. decision making

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 given in brackets. (10 points)

51. Don' t be afraid. My requirements are few and reasonable. (require)
52. All her friends were envious of her good fortune. (envy)
53. They have been through a lot together in their fifty years of marriage . (marry)
54. We apologize for the late departure of this flight. (apology)
55. For reasons of security all luggage must be searched. (secure)
56. Don' t worry. The doctor will come to see you momentarily . (moment)
57. There is a heated discussion about the topic. (discuss)
58. The director offered a sensible approach to the problem. (sense)
59. The boy has an inclination to ice-cream in hot weather. (incline)
60. We are making a few alternation to the car. (alter)

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. 口渴已经使他失去了理智。

答案: His mind had already cracked with thirst.

62. 我们的任务是反映客观世界, 而不是美化世界。

答案: Our business is to show the word as we see it, not to make it better.

63. 这片沙漠绵延数百英里。

答案: The desert stretches for hundreds of miles.

64. 她失去了知觉。

答案: She had sunk into unconsciousness.

65. 哥伦布(Columbus)于 1492 年发现了美洲。

答案: Columbus discovered American in 1492.

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, 15 分。)

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

(15 points)

66. "Love means I care about the welfare of the person I love." 下-7-221

自考备考三件宝:
自考笔记、
真题及答案、
录音课件!

答案: Love means that I know the person I love. Love means having respect for the dignity of the person I love. Love means that I care about the welfare of the person I love. Love means having a responsibility toward the person I love. Love means growth for both myself and the person I love. Love means making a commitment to the person I love. Love means trusting the person I love. Love can tolerate imperfection. Love is freeing. Love is expansive. Love means having a -want for the person I love without having a need for that person in order to be complete. Love means identifying with the person I love. Love is selfish Love involves seeing the potential within the person we love.

Mature love is union under the condition of preserving one's integrity , one's individuality.

考试课件网: <http://www.examebook.cn/>

——我们专业提供自考易考题库课件集、自考免费电子书、自考历年真题及标准答案!

考试真题软件网: <http://down.examebook.com/>

——我们专业提供自考历年真题及答案整理版、自考考前模拟试题!

考试学习软件商城: <http://www.examebook.com/>

——为您提供各种考试学习软件课件更为便利的购买通道!

自考备考三件宝:
自考笔记、
真题及答案、
录音课件!