

全国 2011 年 4 月自学考试综合英语(二)试题

课程代码: 00795

I. GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

Complete each of the following 15 sentences with the most likely answer. Write the letter corresponding to your choice on the answer sheet. (1 point each, 15 points in all)

- The idea of traveling through C space to other planets interests many people today.
A. a B. the
C. / D. one
- I'd get the book for you B I could remember who last borrowed it.
A. only if **B. if only**
C. except that D. in case that
- We had to get him to the hospital right away. Otherwise, it D too late.
A. is B. will be
C. was **D. would be**
- I think your sister should know C to spend her money on fancy goods.
A. other than B. rather than
C. better than D. more than
- If negotiations for the new trade agreement take C, serious food shortage will develop in several countries.
A. too much longer B. the longest
C. much too long D. the longer
- He was a man of ready advice. He B advise anyone on anything on the spur of the moment.
A. should **B. could**
C. must D. might
- I didn't go to his party last night, because C I changed my mind.
A. on a second thought B. on the second thought
C. on second thoughts D. on the second thoughts
- A we do, it must conform to the interests of the people.
A. Whatever B. Whichever
C. Whenever D. Wherever
- We must make young smokers realize the harm of cigarettes to their health and help them C smoking.
A. rid B. leave
C. quit D. cancel
- You can do what you like, but I do not want you to be D.
A. on the way B. along the way
C. by the way **D. in the way**
- It is hard to act according to the A which you don't believe in.
A. principles B. judgements

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- C. procedures D. attitudes
12. John was A leaking information to a foreign company.
A. suspected of B. suspicious of
 C. doubted about D. doubtful about
13. The D physicist has been challenged by his colleagues.
 A. respecting B. respectful
 C. respective **D. respected**
14. Newly woven baskets of this kind often C a strange smell.
 A. give away B. give over
C. give off D. give up
15. I'm rather confused; would you please C your proposal to me again?
 A. expose B. expand
C. explain D. explore

II. CLOZE

Fill in each of the 15 blanks in the passage with the most likely answer. Write the letter corresponding to your choice on the answer sheet. (1 point each, 15 points in all)

Most living things undergo two types of biological change during their lifetime. One is 16 , an increase in the size or efficiency of an organism. The other is aging, which involves a decrease in size or efficiency.

Signs of aging begin to 17 in most people between the age of 30 and 40. Heredity determines most of the ways a person changes while aging, but environment also 18 . Graying hair is probably the most common sign of aging. All the senses decline with age. For example, the eyes lose their ability to adapt 19 darkness, and they require brighter light for reading.

Movement becomes harder with age. By age 80, about half the muscle cells have been replaced by other kinds of tissue. In women 20 , bones lose calcium and become more likely to 21 . As a person ages, the body's ability to combat infection declines. This change occurs because the white blood cells of 22 is called the body's immune system lose their 23 function.

Many people believe that with advancing age, an individual loses the ability to learn, remember, and make decisions. But 24 disease or injury damages the brain, a healthy elderly person who 25 active probably suffers no serious decline in 26 ability.

No one completely understands the aging process. Some scientists 27 that human aging will ever be controlled. Others believe that aging can be 28 . Usually, normal human cells can be kept 29 in a laboratory for only a limited time. But 30 cells, such as various kinds of cancer cells, can live for a long time. If scientists can determine how such cells survive, they may gain an insight into the process of cell aging.

16. A. to grow **B. growth** C. to be born D. birth
17. A. take place B. get worse **C. appear** D. drop
18. **A. plays a role** B. leads a way C. makes a decision D. offers a chance
19. A. in B. with C. for **D. to**
20. **A. especially** B. specially C. exceptionally D. specifically
21. A. split B. hurt C. crack **D. break**

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22. A. which B. **what** C. that D. it
23. A. **protective** B. productive C. selective D. detective
24. A. till B. if C. besides D. **unless**
25. A. extends B. expands C. **remains** D. maintains
26. A. **mental** B. physical C. visual D. social
27. A. suspect B. fear C. **doubt** D. regret
28. A. suppressed B. mastered C. ignored D. **conquered**
29. A. lively B. **alive** C. living D. life
30. A. inhuman B. irregular C. **abnormal** D. unusual

III. PARAPHRASING

Choose the closest paraphrased version after each of the following sentences or the italicized part. Write the letter corresponding to your choice on the answer sheet. (1 point each, 10 points in all)

31. Sometimes I think how grateful I would be today if I had learned more back then about what really matters. 上-1-13
A. Sometimes I feel happy that I was taught what is important at school.
B. **Sometimes I feel sorry that I didn't learn what is important at school.**
C. At times I feel resentful that I was not taught anything useful at school.
D. At times I feel I should be thankful for those things I learned at school.

答案: B

32. In the way they all glared I could see how they'd come to hate my guts. 上-4-120

- A. **I could see from their angry look that they disliked me very much.**
B. I could see from their quick look that they were impatient with me.
C. I could see from their steady look that they were very curious about me.
D. I could see from their confused look that they were shocked at my words.

答案: A

33. Only the good things back home are remembered. *It usually takes a trip back home to bring one back to reality.* 上-6-197

- A. A trip back home can help one remember his / her heritage.
B. A trip back home can help one understand what life really is abroad.
C. A trip back home can make one realize that home is the best place.
D. **A trip back home can make one realize the difficulties and problems there.**

答案: D

34. You painters are a heartless lot. 上-8-262

- A. You painters are people with no mercy.
B. You painters are people with no emotions.
C. You painters are people unable to love anybody.
D. **You painters are people unable to understand others.**

答案: A

35. Seeing me having a good time in repose, *she was powerless to hide her disgust.* 下-11-391

- A. **...she was unable to keep calm.**
B. ... she was hopeless in self control.

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- C.... she couldn't help feeling powerless.
D....she couldn't suppress her disapproval.

答案: D

36. The small hours found Mr. Maydig and Mr. Fotheringay outside under the moon. 下-3-89
A. Towards morning, Mr. Maydig and Mr. Fotheringay walked outside to stay in the moonlight.
B. Before midnight, people found Mr. Maydig and Mr. Fotheringay looking at the moon outside.
C. After midnight, Mr. Maydig and Mr. Fotheringay were outdoors, with the moon above them.
D. Late at night, Mr. Maydig and Mr. Fotheringay went outside to appreciate the beautiful moonlight.

答案: C

37. *I never do anything whatever on the ground that it is good for health*, though in actual fact the things I like doing are mostly wholesome. 下-13-468
A. I never do anything which is not good for health,...
B. Whatever is good for health never comes to my mind,...
C. *I never do anything because it is said to be good for health*,...
D. Whatever I do is always decided by whether it is good for health,...

答案: C

38. There is a great deal to be said for the suburb. 下-6-204
A. The suburb is much talked about.
B. The suburb has a considerable advantage.
C. It is a great deal better to live in the suburb than in the city.
D. It is a great deal easier to talk about the suburb than to live there.

答案: B

39. Meeting after a long interval, *friends are like a couple who began to dance again when the orchestra strikes up after a pause*. 下-10-364
A....*their friendship will continue where it is left off*.
B....their friendship will turn into a romantic relationship.
C. ... friends behave in a way as if they were dancing partners.
D. ... friends become closer to each other as if they were a happy couple.

答案: A

40. I decided to give her a treat. 下-12-434
A. I decided to treat her kindly.
B. I decided to give her a day off.
C. I decided to offer her some medical care.
D. *I decided to buy her something she liked*.

答案: D

IV. READING COMPREHENSION

Read the two passages and choose the most likely answer to each of the questions. Write the letter corresponding to your choice on the answer sheet. (2 points each, 20 points in all)

Passage 1

A person may have an idea about himself that will prevent him from doing good work. He may believe that he is not capable of accomplishing something even though there is no reason for

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it. A child may think he is stupid because he does not understand how to make use of the most of his mental abilities, or he may accept another person's mistaken estimate of his ability. People advanced in years may be handicapped by the mistaken belief that they are incapable of learning anything new because of their age.

A person who believes that he is incapable will not make a real effort, because he feels that it would be *futile*. He won't go at a job (尽全力工作) with the confidence necessary for success, and he won't work hard, even though he may think he is doing so. He is, therefore, likely to fail, and the failure will strengthen his belief in his incompetence.

Alfred Adler, a famous psychiatrist (精神病医生), had an experience that illustrates this. When he was a small boy he got off to a poor start in arithmetic (算术). His teacher got the idea that he had no ability in arithmetic, and told his parents what she thought so that they would not expect too much of him. In this way, they, too, developed the idea, "Isn't it too bad that Alfred can't do arithmetic?" He accepted their mistaken estimate of his ability, felt that it was useless to try, and ended up very poor at arithmetic, just as was expected.

One day, however, he became very angry at the teacher and other students because they laughed when he said he knew how to do a problem, which none of the other students had been able to work out.

Alfred succeeded in solving the problem. This gave him confidence. He rejected the idea that he couldn't do arithmetic and was determined to show others that he could. His anger and his newly found confidence stimulated him to be at arithmetic problems with a new vigor. He worked with interest, determination, and purpose. Before long he became extraordinarily good at arithmetic. He not only proved that he could do arithmetic, but he learned early in life from his own experience that if a person goes at a job with all his heart he may astonish himself as well as others with his ability.

This experience made him realize that many people have more ability than they think they have. Lack of success is as often the result of lack of knowledge of how to apply one's ability, lack of confidence, and lack of determination as it is the result of lack of ability.

41. The word "futile" in Paragraph 2 probably means B.

- A. unnecessary **B. useless**
C. unimportant D. aimless

42. Both Alfred's teacher and his parents thought Alfred D.

- A. had no confidence in himself B. was lazy in study
C. had no interest in arithmetic **D. was slow in arithmetic**

43. Why did Alfred become angry one day? D.

- A. Because he couldn't work out the arithmetic problem.
B. Because the teacher didn't show him the arithmetic problem.
C. Because he was challenged to solve a difficult arithmetic problem.
D. Because no one believed that he could solve the arithmetic problem.

44. According to the passage, a person is likely to fail if D.

- A. he doesn't work hard
B. he is too old to learn anything
C. he doesn't have enough knowledge

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D. he has accepted a mistaken belief of his ability

45. What does Alfred Adler's story tell us? D .

A. Our failures are often caused by our lack of ability.

B. Arithmetic is actually not as hard as it seems to be.

C. Some teachers expect too much from their students.

D. Our self-judgement may have a negative effect on our success.

Passage 2

When the French Institute in Haiti (海地) asked me to speak on a subject of my own choice, I picked heroism. It's a subject I know well. I've read many books about it.

I spoke of some well-known heroes. I suggested that I was something of a hero myself. Then I told how the hero, in the face of danger, discovers all the great, lasting values of life.

When I left the platform, a gentleman came to me. "Great lecture," he said. "I'm Doctor Bonbon. I've been asked to make your stay here as pleasant as possible. Would you like to go hunting sharks with me? You seem to enjoy facin danger."

I accepted gladly. I saw myself struggling with a huge fish on my rod ...

I was to speak again the next afternoon. So we agreed to start early in the morning.

"By the way," the doctor said as we set out, "you should try out your coucteau."

"My... what? "

"Your snorkel (潜水呼吸管) . You need to breathe. I'll show you how to work the underwater gun too. What's the matter? Something wrong?"

I had to sit down. I tried to tell myself it wasn't so. But there was no doubt about it. I wasn't to fish with a rod. I was to go right down into the water. I opened my mouth to protest ...

"You know," the doctor said, "I can't tell you how much we all enjoyed your lecture on courage."

I said nothing. There are times when you have to protect your means of earning a living. I was known as a good speaker. If I had to be eaten by sharks to keep my reputation, I was ready. I put on my mask.

"Now put on the lead belt. It will get you down there instantly," the doctor said. "They'll go down with you." He pointed to the four big men on board.

Bodyguards, I thought with relief.

"They're the beaters (轰赶猎物的人) ," the doctor said. "They'll go ahead and drive the sharks toward you. Then all you have to do is shoot." I didn't have the courage to object. They helped me over the side.

At the bottom the first thing I saw was a big fish. I screamed.

I can't quite remember what followed. All I know is that, contrary to what I had said in my lecture, in the face of danger the hero does not discover the great values of life. At last I opened my eyes again. The big fish was gone.

I tried to return to the surface. Then I saw a huge form above my head. I seized my gun. I closed my eyes and pressed the trigger.

The gun was torn from me.

In seconds I was at the surface. Luckily, the boat was near. I was on board in an instant.

"Where's your gun?" asked the doctor.

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I explained that I had hit a shark. The beast had torn the weapon from my hands.

The four big men were climbing back into the boat now. One of them had my gun. He spoke to the doctor in his native language.

"It seems," the doctor said to me, "that you shot at the hull of the boat."

He was trying to suggest that I had mistaken the boat passing over my head for a shark. The very idea!

When I stepped to the platform that afternoon, Doctor Bonbon was sitting in the front row. But I didn't let his *mocking* stare disturb me. I was determined to rise once more to the level of my subject.

"Ladies and gentlemen," I began, "when the hero finds himself facing danger, the first thing he discovers ..."

46. When he was told that he was to go down into the water, the writer had to sit down probably because A.

- A. he could not control his shaking legs
- B. he wanted to have a better look at the water
- C. he wanted to get ready for the underwater adventure
- D. he could not help asking Doctor Bonbon some questions

47. What happened under the water? B.

- A. He shot at a shark. **B. He shot at the boat.**
- C. He was attacked by a shark. D. His gun was torn away by a shark.

48. In the sentence "But I didn't let his mocking stare disturb me." the word "mocking" could be replaced by B.

- A. amusing **B. sneering**
- C. concerning D. encouraging

49. The afternoon speech probably opened in this way, "When the hero finds himself facing danger, the first thing he discovers B."

- A. is his true self
- B. is the life value**
- C. is his wrong concept of heroism
- D. is the challenge from other people

50. The story was told in the tone of C.

- A. seriousness B. admiration
- C. humour** D. criticism

V. WORD DERIVATION

Complete each of the following sentences with a (compound) word derived from the one(s) given in brackets. Write your word on the answer sheet. (1 point each, 10 points in all)

51. The young speaker smiled to the audience humbly as he walked into the lecture hall. (humble)

52. When I replied that I did not have any aptitude for salesmanship, she turned her eyes away from me, greatly disappointed. (disappoint)

53. After they had worked a few miracles, their imagination increased, and their ambition enlarged. (large)

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54. My mother believed that I was blessed with a rare determination to make something of myself. (determine)
55. Alex was almost speechless with anger and despair when our team lost the game. (speech)
56. The local government gained effective control of the area after the UN peace-keeping forces left. (effect)
57. What caused the outbreak of the first world war? (break, out)
58. Some newspapers often fail to respect pop icons' right to privacy. (private)
59. The homeless child was once treated as a beggar by the owner of a restaurant in the town. (beg)
60. The airport control tower kept postponing the departure of our plane, which annoyed us greatly. (depart)

VI. SENTENCE TRANSLATION

Translate the following sentences into English and write your sentences on the answer sheet. (3 points each, 15 points in all)

61. 我的计算机肯定有问题了，今天我得请人把它修好。

答案: **There must be something wrong/Something must be wrong with my computer. I've got to/must have it fixed/ have it fixed/have someone fix it (for me) today.**

62. 现今，看来人们普遍希望消除贫困。

答案: **It seems, nowadays, a matter of universal desire/Now it seems that people of the world all desire that poverty should be abolished/done away with.**

63. 我猜想你们俩从没有见过面，是吧?

答案: **I don't think/suppose (that) you two have ever met, have you?**

64. 他们成功地将这个探险故事卖给了一家日报。

答案: **They succeeded in selling the story of exploration to a daily newspaper.**

65. 把中国建设成为强大的社会主义国家是历史赋予中国青年的使命。

答案: **It is given to/It is the task of the youth of China to build/turn their country into a powerful socialist country.**

VII. WRITING

Write a composition on the answer sheet in about 150 words, basing yourself on one of the texts you have learned. (15 points)

TOPIC: Retell the story "The Model Millionaire". Use the following questions as an outline. **上-7-237 & 上-8-269**

- Who was Hughie Erskine?
- What act of kindness did he perform one day?
- What did this result in?
- What is your comment? (one sentence)

答案: **Hughie Erskine was a charming young man who was in love with a nice girl named Laura Merton. Laura's father made it clear to Hughie that he would not marry his daughter to Hughie until he got te thousand pounds.**

One day, Hughie went to see his artist friend, Alan Trevor, in his studio. There he found his friend painting a beggar, who was a wizened old man in rags. Hughie felt so sorry for the poor model that he gave him the only pound he had.

The old model was actually a millionaire. When he heard all about Hughie and Laura and their problem, he made out a cheque for ten thousand pounds the very next day. The couple were happily married, and the "beggar" attended their wedding.

In the story the writer tries to say that a genuine millionaire is not one who has, but one who gives.

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