

2011 年 7 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

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写在答题纸相应位置上。(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)

1. D common in China even in very remote areas.
A. Woman doctors are B. Woman doctor is
C. Women doctor is D. Women doctors are
2. Let's discuss this matter A a cup of tea.
A. over B. with
C. at D. on
3. The pen I bought yesterday A.
A. writes well B. is written well
C. can't be written D. can be writing
4. At the beginning, this sort of thing was fresh and exciting, and then it fell into D and became habitual.
A. custom B. habit
C. method D. routine
5. I'm afraid this shirt is too tight for me. May I have a B one?
A. large B. larger
C. more large D. very large
6. In the early morning my mother was in the kitchen C breakfast for us.
A. prepared B. preparing
C. having prepared D. to have prepared
7. New Zealand C the death penalty in 1961.
A. erased B. released
C. abolished D. negated
8. — Would you and your brother like to play bridge tonight?
— I don't know how to play bridge and C.
A. my brother either B. my brother neither
C. neither does my brother D. neither my brother
9. Don't wave my hand B; you need it.
A. off B. away
C. down D. up
10. I'd rather he A me the truth.
A. told B. will tell

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C. had told D. tells

11. He was born D a teacher's family.

A. in B. off

C. at **D. of**

12. Distance can help us rediscover ourselves, C we are able to meet each other in a new way.

A. that B. so as to

C. so that D. in order that

13. He D gardening and planted a lot of beautiful rose trees in his retirement.

A. took over B. took out

C. took on **D. took to**

14. A few minutes after the plane had taken off, it developed engine trouble and A.

A. crashed B. dashed

C. stopped D. blushed

15. The conference B three days by the time it ends.

A. must have lasted

B. will have lasted

C. would last

D. has lasted

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写在答题纸相应位置上。(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)

Geography is the study of the relationship between people and the land. Geographers compare and contrast 16 places on the earth. But they also go beyond the individual places and consider the earth as a 17. The word geography comes from two Greek words, *ge*, the Greek word for "earth" and *graphein*, 18 means "to write." The English word geography means "to describe the earth." 19 geography books focus on a small area 20 a town or city. Others deal with a state, a region, a nation, or an 21 continent. Many geography books deal with the whole earth. Another way to divide the study of 22 is to distinguish between physical geography and cultural geography. The former focuses on the natural world; the 23 starts with human beings and 24 how human beings and their environment act 25 each other. But when geography is considered as a single subject, 26 branch can neglect the other. A geographer might be described as one who observes, records, and explains the 27 between places. If all places 28 alike, there would be little need for geographers. We know, however, that no two places are exactly the same. Geography, 29, is a point of view, a special way of 30 at places.

16. A. similar **B. various** C. distant D. famous

17. **A. whole** B. unit C. part D. total

18. A. what B. that **C. which** D. it

19. **A. Some** B. Many C. Most D. Few

20. A. outside B. except C. as **D. like**

21. A. extensive **B. entire** C. overall D. enormous

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22. A. world B. earth C. **geography** D. globe
23. A. second B. later C. next D. **latter**
24. A. learns B. **studies** C. realizes D. understands
25. A. **upon** B. for C. as D. to
26. A. **neither** B. either C. one D. each
27. A. exceptions B. sameness C. **differences** D. divisions
28. A. being B. are C. be D. **were**
29. A. still B. **then** C. nevertheless D. moreover
30. A. working B. **looking** C. arriving D. getting

111. 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写在答题纸相应位置上。(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. (10 points)

31. Some people say that ours is an age where true heroes and heroines are hard to come by.

上-2-53

- A. Some people say that true heroes and heroines have disappeared in our age.
B. **Some people say that true heroes and heroines are hard to find in our age.**
C. Some people say that true heroes and heroines all died in our age.
D. Some people say that we are hard to say whether there are true heroes and heroines or not in our age.

答案: B

32. We are slaves to nothing but the clock. 上-3-84

- A. We are not important at all, for even the clock can be our master.
B. We are the most important except the clock.
C. **We are only under the control of the clock.**
D. We work hard only to produce clocks.

答案: C

33. I looked at the men, and *I thought my eyes were going*. 上-4-110

- A. I thought my eyes were moving out of me.
B. I thought I would fall asleep in a minute.
C. I thought I was dying of thirst.

D. **I thought I was losing my sight.**

答案: D

34. *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 the ways for the better.**
C. You pick a fresh leaf from a tree. D. You start doing something new.

答案: B

35. 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.

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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

36. Nowhere is thinking courtesy more important than in marriage. 下-1-22

A. People think courtesy is not important in marriage.

B. People think courtesy is important in marriage.

C. Thinking courtesy is less important in marriage than anywhere else.

D. Thinking courtesy is more important in marriage than anywhere else.

答案: D

37. He realized that he had given himself away. 下-2-60

A. He realized that he had revealed himself unintentionally.

B. He realized that he hadn't taken a chance unintentionally.

C. He realized that he hadn't revealed himself unintentionally.

D. He didn't realize that he had revealed himself unintentionally.

答案: A

38. That goes for the young ones. 下-5-165

A. That young ones like that.

B. That applies to the young ones.

C. That doesn't apply to the young ones.

D. The young ones are attracted by that.

答案: B

39. The beauty of our country — is as hard to define as it is easy to enjoy. 下-6-196

A. It is difficult to state clearly the beauty of our country, but it is easy to enjoy it.

B. To define the beauty of our country is .as hard as to enjoy it.

C. To define the beauty of our country is as easy as to enjoy it.

D. It isn't difficult to state clearly the beauty of our country.

答案: A

40. Love is freely given, not doled out on demand. 下-7-239

A. If you love somebody, please give money or food to more than one person.

B. Love is given of one's own free will, not provided for anyone who ask for it.

C. Love is free of charge, and it is given to those who ask for it.

D. Love is not easily given and it must. be bought with money.

答案: B

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写在答题纸相应位置上。(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

We find that bright children are rarely held back by mixed-ability, teaching. On the contrary, both their knowledge and experience are enriched. We feel that there are many disadvantages in streaming pupils. It does not take into account the fact that children develop at different rates. It can have a bad effect on both the bright and the not-so-bright child. After all, it can be quite discouraging to be at the bottom of the top grade!

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Besides, it is rather unreal to grade people just according to their intellectual ability. This is only one aspect of their total personality. We are concerned to develop the abilities of all our pupils to the full, not just their academic ability. We also value personal qualities and social skills, and we find that mixed-ability teaching contributes to all these aspects of learning.

In our classrooms, we work in various ways. The pupils often work in groups: this gives them the opportunity to learn to co-operate, to share, and to develop leadership skills. They also learn how to cope with personal problems as well as learning how to think, to make decisions, to analyze and evaluate, and to communicate effectively. The pupils learn from each other as well as from the teacher.

Sometimes the pupils work in pairs; sometimes they work on individual tasks and assignments, and they can do this at their own speed. They also have some formal class teaching when this is appropriate. We encourage our pupils to use the library, and we teach them the skills they need in order to do this efficiently. An advanced pupil can do advanced work: it does not matter what age the child is. We expect our pupils to do their best, not their least, and we give them every encouragement to attain this goal.

41. In the passage the author's attitude towards "mixed-ability teaching" is C.
- A. critical B. questioning
C. approving D. objective
42. By "held back" (Line 1) the author means "D".
- A. made to remain in the same classes
 B. forced to study in the lower classes
 C. drawn to their studies
D. prevented from advancing
43. The author argues that a teacher's chief concern should be the development of the student's B.
- A. personal qualities and social skills
B. total personality
 C. learning ability and communicative skills
 D. intellectual ability
44. Which of the following is NOT MENTIONED in the third paragraph? D
- A. Group work gives pupils the opportunity to learn to work together with other.
 B. Pupils also learn to develop their reasoning abilities.
 C. Group work provides pupils with the opportunity to learn to be capable organizers.
D. Pupils also learn how to participate in teaching activities.
45. The author's purpose in writing this passage is to A.
- A. argue for teaching bright and not-so-bright pupils in the same class**
 B. recommend pair work and group work for classroom activities
 C. offer advice on the proper use of the library
 D. emphasize the importance of appropriate formal classroom teaching,

Passage 2

Opportunities for rewarding work become fewer for both men and women as they grow older. After age 40, job hunting becomes even more difficult. Many workers stay at jobs they are too old

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for rather than face possible rejection. Our youth-oriented, throw-away culture sees little value in older people. In writer Lilian Heilman's words, they have "the wisdom that comes with age that we can't make use of."

Unemployment and economic need for work is higher among older women, especially minorities, than among younger white women. A national council reports these findings: older women hold a job longer with less absenteeism (缺勤), perform as well or better, are more reliable, and are more willing to learn than men or younger women. Yet many older women earn poor pay and face a future of poverty in their retirement years. When "sexism meets ageism, poverty is no longer on the doorstep—it moves in," according to Tish Sommers, director of a special study on older women for the National Organization for Women.

Yet a 1981 report on the White House Conference on Aging shows that as a group, older Americans are the "wealthiest, best fed, best housed, healthiest, most self-reliant older population in our history." This statement is small comfort to those living below the poverty line, but it does explode some of the old traditional beliefs and fears: Opportunities for moving in and up in a large company may shrink but many older people begin successful small businesses, volunteer in satisfying activities, and stay active for many years. They have few role models because in previous generations the life span was much shorter and expectations of life were fewer. They are ploughing new ground.

Employers are beginning to recognize that the mature person can bring a great deal of stability and responsibility to a position. One doesn't lose ability and experience on the eve of one's 65th or 70th birthday any more than one grows up instantly at age 21.

46. After the age of 40, B.

- A. most workers are tired of their present jobs
- B. many workers tend to stick to their present jobs**
- C. people find their jobs more rewarding than before
- D. people still wish to hunt for more suitable jobs

47. From Heilman's remark, we can see that B.

- A. full use has been made of the wisdom of older people
- B. the wisdom of older people is not valued by American society**
- C. older people are no less intelligent than young people
- D. the wisdom of older people is of great value to American society

48. Tish Sommers argues that A.

- A. older women find it hard to escape poverty**
- B. older women usually perform better in their jobs
- C. the major cause of the poverty of older women is sexism
- D. more people have come to believe in sexism and ageism

49. According to the third paragraph, it can be seen that older Americans C.

- A. have more job opportunities than young people
- B. live below the poverty line
- C. have new opportunities to remain active in society**
- D. no longer believe in the promise of a happy life upon retirement

50. It can be concluded from the passage that the writer B.

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- A. calls attention to the living conditions of older Americans
B. advocates that the value of older people should get increasing recognition
C. attempts to justify the youth-oriented, throw-away culture of the United States
D. argues people should not retire at the age of 65 or 70
- V. 词型转换。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 word derived from the one given in the bracket. (10 points)

51. He pulled off his cap and bowed gently, to my embarrassment and surprise. (embarrass)
52. The paint came off as the result of exposure to the rain. (expose)
53. He lives in Australia but has British nationality. (nation)
54. She is a very independent girl and always goes out alone. (dependent)
55. The little boy was horrified by what he saw. (horror)
56. His later novels were not interesting because of their poverty of imagination. (poor)
57. His ambition to become prime minister is likely to be realized. (ambitious)
58. The thought of losing the race was unbearable to him. (bear)
59. It is impossible to reach the airport in such a heavy traffic. (possibility)
60. How nice it is to breathe that clear mountain air! (breath)

- 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。如括号内有特定要求, 请按要求答题。(本大题共 5 小题, 每小题 3 分, 共 15 分。)

Translate the following sentences into English. (15 points)

61. 你称为老乞丐的那个人是欧洲的大富翁。
答案: That old beggar, as you call him, is one of the richest men in Europe.
62. 他到的时候, 我们正要出发。
答案: We were just to start when he arrived.
63. 他们现在正在做的是以领土换和平。
答案: What they are doing now is to exchange territory for peace.
64. 年老体弱的人容易患流感。
答案: The old and feeble are likely to get the flu.
65. 难民们急切的盼望能回到故土的那一天。
答案: The refugees longed for the return to their native country.

- 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. "In case after case the difficulty could have been overcome — or might never have arisen — if the people involved had just treated one another with common courtesy." 下-1-1

答案: In case after case the difficulty could have been overcome — or might never have arisen — if the people involved had just treated one another with common courtesy.

Courtesy, politeness, good manners — call it what you will, the supply never seems to equal the demand. "Good manners," said Ralph Waldo Emerson, "are the happy way of doing things." And the reverse is equally true. Bad manners can ruin a day — or wreck a friendship.

Nowhere is thinking courtesy more important than in marriage. In the intimacy of the home it is easy to displace disappointment or frustration or anger onto the nearest person, and that person is often a husband or wife.

Courtesy all comes down to how you regard people — not just people in general, but individuals. Life is full of minor irritations and trials and injustices. The only constant, daily, effective solution is politeness — which is the golden rule in action. I think that if I were allowed to add one small beatitude as a footnote to the other it might be: Blessed are the courteous.

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