

全国 2021 年 4 月高等教育自学考试

英语阅读(一) 试题

课程代码:00595

1. 请考生按规定用笔将所有试题的答案涂、写在答题纸上。
2. 答题前,考生务必将自己的考试课程名称、姓名、准考证号用黑色字迹的签字笔或钢笔填写在答题纸规定的位置上。

选择题部分

注意事项:

每小题选出答案后,用 2B 铅笔把答题纸上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动,用橡皮擦干净后,再选涂其他答案标号。不能答在试题卷上。

I. CAREFUL READING

Read the following passages carefully. Decide on the best answer and blacken the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET. (40 points, 2 points each)

Passage 1

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage.

“My favorite pair of jeans has finally blown a hole in the knee! I’m so excited to throw them out, clear my plans for the day, and head to the mall to shop for a new pair of jeans!” Said no one ever.

Shopping for a pair of jeans was so simple when I was younger. I grabbed my size and went directly to the cash register. But somewhere along the line it got so much more complicated.

Last weekend I went to the Mall of America in search of a new pair of jeans. And that is when my rage reached new heights. I’ve had trouble finding the perfect pair of jeans in the past, but never quite like this. This was a denim (牛仔布) nightmare.

I went to nine different stores and probably tried on thousands of different pairs. Skinny jeans, flare jeans, boyfriend fit, low rise, bell-bottom, high waisted—even the dreaded slim fit—and still nothing was working.

And don’t even get me started on the sizing situation. I feel like every store I walk into I have a different jean size. There’s waist sizing, which is 24 through 32, and then there’s U.S. sizing, which is double zero through 14. And that doesn’t even include length. It’s a lot to take

in.

And it's not just the denim, it's everything that comes along with trying on denim. It's the squeezing of skin, the horrific dressing room lighting and the exhausting dance you have to do every time you're trying to get the jeans over your bottom.

In a determined attempt to save this horrible experience of shopping endless hours for denim, I made my way to the Smith's store. I usually wouldn't walk into Smith's because I don't like to spend more than \$50 on a pair of jeans, but I had reached my breaking point. After all, Smith's is one of good designers of blue jeans. And they've been making jeans for decades. So, I think they have a pretty good grip on what great denim involves.

Unfortunately, still nothing. My spirit was broken. Maybe the perfect pair of blue jeans just isn't in the cards for me. With that being said, I've come to the conclusion that I'm going to live in leggings (女式紧身裤) for the rest of my life.

1. What does the author imply in paragraph 1?
 - A. There were fewer shops selling jeans than before.
 - B. It was difficult to find time to wash jeans.
 - C. It was no easy to buy desirable jeans.
 - D. Jeans were not as popular as they had been.
2. What was the author's trouble when she went to buy jeans last weekend?
 - A. She forgot where her favorite store was.
 - B. She got confused with the sizing systems.
 - C. She failed to try on enough kinds of jeans.
 - D. She found little variety in the style of jeans.
3. Which word best describes the author's buying experience?
 - A. Boring.
 - B. Terrible.
 - C. Amusing.
 - D. Valuable.
4. Why does the author rarely go to Smith's?
 - A. Its dressing room lighting is dim.
 - B. It is far away from her home.
 - C. Few of the clothes there fit her.
 - D. Things there are too expensive for her.

5. What does the author conclude?
- A. She will no longer have jeans to wear.
 - B. Women will prefer leggings to jeans.
 - C. Blue jeans will no longer sell well.
 - D. She will change her taste in jeans.

Passage 2

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage.

It is not surprising that many women complain that their partners don't listen to them. But men make the same complaint about women, although less frequently. The accusation "You're not listening" often really means "You don't understand what I meant," or "I'm not getting the response I wanted." Being listened to means being understood and being valued.

In my earlier work I emphasized that women may get the impression that men aren't listening to them even when the men really are. This happens because men have different habitual ways of showing they're listening. As anthropologists (人类学家) Maltz and Borker explain, women are more inclined to ask questions. They also give more listening responses—little words like *mhm*, *uh-uh*, and *yeah*—scattered throughout someone else's talk. And they respond more positively and enthusiastically, for example by agreeing and laughing.

All this behavior is doing the work of listening. It also creates friendly talk by emphasizing connection and encouraging more talk. The corresponding strategies of men—giving fewer listener responses, making statements rather than asking questions, and challenging rather than agreeing—can be understood as moves in a contest by speakers rather than audience members.

Not only do women give more listening signals, according to Maltz and Borker, but the signals they give have different meanings for men and women. Women use "yeah" to mean "I'm with you, I follow," whereas men tend to say "yeah" only when they agree. The opportunity for misunderstanding is clear. When a man is confronted with a woman who has been saying "yeah," "yeah," "yeah," and then turns out not to agree, he may conclude that she has been insincere, or that she was agreeing without really listening. When a woman is confronted with a man who does not say "yeah"—or much of anything else—she may conclude that he hasn't been listening. The men's style is more literally focused on the message level of talk, while the women's is focused on the relationship level.

To a man who expects a listener to be quietly attentive, a woman giving a stream of feedback and support will seem to be talking too much for a listener. To a woman who expects a listener to be active and enthusiastic in showing interest, attention, and support, a

man who listens silently will seem not to be listening at all, but rather to have checked out of the conversation and gone mentally home.

6. What is the main message conveyed in paragraph 1?
 - A. Both men and women blame their partners for not listening to them.
 - B. Women are more effective than men in expressing themselves in talks.
 - C. Women listeners tend to give more responses than men listeners.
 - D. Both men and women attempt to control their conversations.
7. What do women listeners tend to do in a talk according to Maltz and Borker?
 - A. To ask tough questions.
 - B. To interrupt from time to time.
 - C. To respond in a quiet manner.
 - D. To give frequent feedback.
8. Which of the following is a strategy of men listeners?
 - A. Challenging the speaker.
 - B. Giving positive responses.
 - C. Asking personal questions.
 - D. Showing interest in the talk.
9. What does “yeah” mean to men in a talk?
 - A. Suspicion.
 - B. Compliment.
 - C. Confirmation.
 - D. Understanding.
10. Both men and women speakers expect their listeners to be _____.
 - A. quiet
 - B. attentive
 - C. talkative
 - D. aggressive

Passage 3

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage.

When my daughter Jane was in first grade, her teacher pressured me to put her on stimulants (兴奋剂). She explained that Jane daydreamed; she also became over-excited when she learned something new. “Inattention and excessive activity are classic symptoms of ADHD (多动症). They can be treated with Adderall or Ritalin,” her teacher explained. But I

knew this was absurd. Jane did not have ADHD. “That just sounds like any bright kid,” I responded. “If she’s ahead of her classmates, she’ll be bored sometimes.”

I was on to something. Some scientists believe that kids with IQs in the top 5 to 10 percent of the population are especially at risk for ADHD misdiagnosis. It is estimated that somewhere between one-third and one-half of intelligent kids diagnosed with ADHD are misdiagnosed. As I suspected, that is because smart kids such as Jane engage in the same behaviors as children with ADHD. For example, both bright kids and those with ADHD are over-excitable and inattentive. Both question authority.

Even so, her teacher’s suggestion merited further consideration. After all, intelligent children such as Jane can still have ADHD. I was not going to ignore Jane’s problem. But I am also a doctor. And I know stimulants carry risks.

For example, a “natural experiment” in Quebec revealed that kids using stimulants for ADHD may be more likely to drop out of school and underperform in math. Other evidence suggests that these drugs deteriorate some child-parent relationships. Additionally, a one-year study suggests that stimulant use can lead to chronic depression.

Meanwhile, stimulants are no cure. They simply reduce core ADHD symptoms while the child is on the drug. Consequently, drugs may hide conditions that are misleadingly presenting as ADHD, leaving them unnoticed.

Due to these concerns, I tried other approaches before drugs. I enrolled Jane in a more challenging school. There, she became first in her class. Later, she became high school valedictorian (致告别辞的毕业生代表).

What if I had accepted her teacher’s suggestion? Jane probably would have been fine. But she could have dropped out of school. Medication might have sucked her into a depression or hidden her real problems, leaving them unnoticed. Also, humanity might never have benefited from Jane’s considerable achievements.

Being watchful while medicating children is important for all parents, especially parents of intelligent children. Mounting evidence indicates that bright kids are at considerable risk for misdiagnosis. And medication may minimize their contributions, upon which society’s progress depends.

11. What are Adderall and Ritalin?
 - A. Jane's doctors.
 - B. Jane's teachers.
 - C. Drugs for ADHD.
 - D. Symptoms of ADHD.
12. What did the author think of the teacher's suggestion?
 - A. It was vague.
 - B. It was immoral.
 - C. It was complex.
 - D. It was unreasonable.
13. What did the "natural experiment" in Quebec tell people about?
 - A. The side effects of stimulant use.
 - B. The behaviors of ADHD children.
 - C. The cases of ADHD misdiagnosis.
 - D. The importance of child-parent relationships.
14. What did the author do to deal with her daughter's problem?
 - A. She brought her to a hospital.
 - B. She sent her to another school.
 - C. She put her under medication.
 - D. She started to study medicine.
15. What do we know about Jane?
 - A. She is a quiet girl.
 - B. She is very bright.
 - C. She is poor in math.
 - D. She suffers from ADHD.

Passage 4

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage.

In Visible Moscow is a walking tour imagined. The technology is like any guided walking tour: a pair of headphones and a guide. The difference is that the guide is the fictional character named Sasha. We tourists follow her as she looks to fill her time in Moscow. As she chats to herself, the headphones relay Sasha's stream of consciousness—available in Russian, English, German and French—directly into the visitors' ears.

It is surprisingly effective. It's not hard to imagine that the actress with the red backpack playing Sasha is genuinely pondering which way to turn as we leave the GUM shopping

center. She even indulges in some self-reflection on occasion, like asking herself some challenging questions: “Do I like the way I look today?” When she asks herself, “Do I have a plan for the next five years?” a narrator cuts in, suggesting that we answer the question, too.

This is not the only interactive element to the tour. At one spot, we were arranged into a circle and asked to participate in group stretches to some classical music. Indeed we were subject to some puzzled looks from passers-by, but at this point we were all so immersed (沉浸) in the experience that none of us cared.

Sasha several times walks away down the street to various pieces of music, where she awkwardly avoids people in her way.

But these lighter moments do break up Sasha’s internal monologue (独白). The result is a good balance of fact and fiction, and I found some of the details fascinating. We see where Leo Tolstoy went shopping for watches in GUM. The story of how the 16th century Old English Court ended up in what is now Zaryadye Park was also truly interesting. Sound effects brought this information to life: church bells toll in our ears as we walk past the 14th century Church of All Saints, only to be cut off as Sasha recalls that the bell was removed for safety reasons because of its Pisa-like leaning bell-tower.

The walk is between four and five kilometers long, although the two-hour length ensures a leisurely pace and even allows a five-minute complementary finger-buffet (简餐) midway.

The experience as a whole was undeniably engaging and insightful. It is a genuinely fun and original way to explore the city.

16. In what way does In.Visible Moscow differ from other walking tours?
- A. The headphones are optional.
 - B. It is self-guided and interesting.
 - C. The guide speaks only Russian.
 - D. It has a fictional guide.
17. What does Sasha do during the tour?
- A. She sings songs.
 - B. She does shopping.
 - C. She talks to herself.
 - D. She answers questions.

communications between people of different nationalities. It is an artificial language, made by combining features of several European languages. An estimated two million people speak Esperanto today, and it is recognized as an auxiliary (辅助的) language by the United Nations.

Sindarin or Elvish is one of the fictional languages created by fantasy writer JRR Tolkien for some of the peoples who inhabited Middle Earth. Tolkien was a specialist in Old Norse literature as well as an enthusiastic linguist. He based the languages of Middle Earth on Celtic models and also on the medieval Icelandic of the Sagas (长篇故事).

Viewers of *Game of Thrones* will be familiar with Dothraki and Valyrian. These are based on a small number of words in the books of George R. R. Martin, on which the series is based. Both languages were developed by David Peterson from the Language Creation Society.

Computer languages are used to communicate with computers and for computers to communicate with each other. They include programming languages, as well as languages used for machine learning. Machine learning can be used to teach computers to use techniques like data mining and statistical (统计学的) pattern recognition for practical functions like speech recognition, web search and virtual assistants.

21. What can we learn about constructed languages?
- A. They are based entirely on new principles.
 - B. They evolve slowly like natural languages.
 - C. They are designed for different purposes.
 - D. They resemble one another in structure.
22. Which language is NOT an “a priori” language?
- A. Esperanto.
 - B. Sindarin.
 - C. Dothraki.
 - D. Valyrian.
23. What do we know about Esperanto?
- A. It was made up in the late 19th century.
 - B. It combines several Asian languages.
 - C. It boasts two million native speakers.
 - D. It was designed for the United Nations.
24. Who works with the Language Creation Society?
- A. JRR Tolkien.
 - B. Alan Taylor.
 - C. David Peterson.
 - D. George R. R. Martin.

25. What is the passage mainly about?
- A. Whether constructed languages can last long.
 - B. How effectively constructed languages work.
 - C. Why constructed languages emerge.
 - D. What constructed languages are.

Passage 6

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

In recent years two families of Saskatchewan have converted old round metal grain bins into unlikely accommodations, and opened their yards for visitors to stay.

Grain farmers April Anderson and her husband run Alive Sky Lodge, outside of Rosetown, Saskatchewan. The property's accommodations include Canada's original four-season luxury grain bin, April Anderson says—they've named it BINcredible and it is generally booked full May through August.

"We were trying to think of what we could build that would be typical prairie (北美草原) accommodation," said Anderson.

The interior of their fashionable grain bin features a vaulted (拱形的) ceiling with some of the bin's original metal finish along the wall. It also has a bed, kitchen, in-floor heat and fireplace. It's designed to help people feel comfortable and relaxed, Anderson says.

Anderson is passionate about giving visitors an authentic farm experience, which is why they are insured to ride along on their family's farm equipment. They are also strong believers in promoting rural Saskatchewan through agri-tourism, and Anderson says the bin has sparked conversations with curious guests, some of whom hail from Europe and the United States.

Julie Hilling and her husband are retired grain farmers near Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, who heard there was a lack of group camping in their area close to Buffalo Pound Provincial Park. This past June, they opened the Bin There Campground after transforming six leftover grain bins into two-floor cabins with skylights and an old seed-cleaning plant into a hall.

"I call this whole operation here 'Saskatchewan recycling,'" said Julie Hilling.

Some of their bins are from the '70s and '80s, and at first it was a challenge to do the carpentry work inside because of their round shape, she said.

Hilling is surprised by their popularity and by how many people are looking for somewhere different to stay.

Both she and Anderson agree that spending the night inside an old grain bin is a novelty for guests, but Anderson believes it means something more to locals.

"People want to reconnect with their roots," she said, adding many of their

Saskatchewan visitors are two or three generations removed from living on a farm, or haven't been back to one since they were kids.

“It's all of the great reminders of growing up for a lot of people: The dogs. The farmyard. Seeing the tractors drive through the yard.”

26. What have the two families recently done?
 - A. They have put their houses on sale.
 - B. They have expanded their farmyards.
 - C. They have bought several luxury grain bins.
 - D. They have turned grain bins into living places.
27. What do we know about BINcredible?
 - A. It is cheap.
 - B. It is popular.
 - C. It is out of fashion.
 - D. It is uncomfortable.
28. What was the hall of the Bin There Campground made from?
 - A. A seed-cleaning plant.
 - B. Six leftover grain bins.
 - C. A two-floor cabin building.
 - D. A farm house with skylights.
29. What did the first difficulty in building the Bin There Campground lie in?
 - A. The location of the bins.
 - B. The changeable weather.
 - C. The bin shape for carpentry.
 - D. The shortage of funds.
30. According to Anderson, why do local guests show interest in the grain bins?
 - A. They want to join a different community.
 - B. They want to relive their traditional life.
 - C. They want to contribute to agri-tourism.
 - D. They want to help with bin recycling.

非选择题部分

注意事项:

用黑色字迹的签字笔或钢笔将答案写在答题纸上,不能答在试题卷上。

III. DISCOURSE CLOZE

The following is taken from the textbook. Read the passage and fill in the numbered spaces (there are more suggested answers than necessary). Write the letter of the answer on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points, 1 point each)

Several years later, I heard that Jerry did something you are never supposed to do in a restaurant business: he left the back door open one morning and was held up at gunpoint by three armed robbers. (31) _____, his hand, shaking from nervousness, slipped off the combination. The robbers panicked and shot him.

Luckily, Jerry was found relatively quickly and rushed to the local trauma center. (32) _____, Jerry was released from the hospital with fragments of the bullets still in his body.

I saw Jerry about six months after the accident. (33) _____, he replied, "If I were any better, I'd be twins. Wanna see my scars?"

(34) _____, but did ask him what had gone through his mind as the robbery took place.

"The first thing that went through my mind was that I should have locked the back door," Jerry replied. "Then, as I lay on the floor, (35) _____: I could choose to live, or I could choose to die. I chose to live."

"Weren't you scared? Did you lose consciousness?" I asked.

Jerry continued, "The paramedics were great. (36) _____. But when they wheeled me into the emergency room and I saw the expressions on the faces of the doctors and nurses, (37) _____. In their eyes, I read, 'He's a dead man.' I knew I needed to take action."

"What did you do?" I asked.

"Well, there was a big, burly nurse shouting questions at me," said Jerry. "(38) _____. 'Yes,' I replied. The doctors and nurses stopped working as they waited for my reply. I took a deep breath and yelled, 'Bullets!' Over their laughter, I told them, 'I am choosing to live. (39) _____, not dead.'"

Jerry lived thanks to the skill of his doctors, but also because of his amazing attitude. I learned from him that (40) _____.

Attitude, after all, is everything.

(From *Attitude Is Everything*)

- A. When I asked him how he was
- B. Jerry was the kind of guy you love to hate
- C. You choose how you react to situations
- D. While trying to open the safe
- E. I got really scared
- F. She asked if I was allergic to anything
- G. every day we have the choice to live fully
- H. Operate on me as if I am alive
- I. I declined to see his wounds
- J. After 18 hours of surgery and weeks of intensive care
- K. I remembered that I had two choices
- L. They kept telling me I was going to be fine

IV. WORD FORMATION

Complete each of the following sentences with the proper form of the word in brackets. Write your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points, 1 point each)

- 41. (conserve) At a _____ estimate, the trip will cost about 1,800 dollars.
- 42. (similar) One argument stresses the functional _____ between rulemaking and legislation.
- 43. (philosophy) Richard Sennett, a New York University _____, has written about the meaning of life.
- 44. (personal) The health service has been criticized for being too _____.
- 45. (absent) In the _____ of any evidence, the police had to let Mike go.
- 46. (comfort) Within a few days she had become seriously ill, suffering great pain and _____.
- 47. (arrive) I was flicking through a newspaper while awaiting the _____ of orange juice and coffee.
- 48. (length) There is a plan to _____ the three-year course to four years.
- 49. (offend) Her comments were deeply _____ to a large number of local residents.
- 50. (sense) The classroom teacher must be _____ to a child's needs.

V. GAP FILLING

The following is taken from the textbook. Fill in the numbered gaps with the correct forms of the words in the box (there are more words than necessary). Write your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points, 1 point each)

| | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|-------|----------|-------|
| match | problem | touch | ideal | reason | pay |
| compare | voice | undergo | think | addition | alike |

The first girl arrived a week later. Milton's face turned red when he saw her. He spoke as though it were hard to do so. They were together a great deal and he (51) _____ no attention to me. One time he said, "Let me take you to dinner."

The next day he said to me, "It was no good, somehow. There was something missing. She is a beautiful woman, but I did not feel any (52) _____ of true love. Try the next one."

It was the same with all eight. They were much (53) _____. They smiled a great deal and had pleasant (54) _____, but Milton always found it wasn't right. He said, "I can't understand it, Joe. You and I have picked out the eight women who, in all the world, look the best to me. They are (55) _____. Why don't they please me?"

I said, "Do you please them?"

His eyebrows moved and he pushed one fist hard against his hand. "That's it, Joe. It's a two-way street. If I am not their ideal, they can't act in such a way as to be my ideal. I must be their true love, too, but how do I do that?" He seemed to be (56) _____ all that day.

The next morning he came to me and said, "I'm going to leave it to you, Joe. All up to you. You have my data bank, and I am going to tell you everything I know about myself. You fill up my data bank in every possible detail but keep all (57) _____ to yourself."

"What will I do with the data bank, then, Milton?"

"Then you will (58) _____ it to the 235 women. No, 227. Leave out the eight you've seen. Arrange to have each (59) _____ a psychiatric examination. Fill up their data banks and (60) _____ them with mine. Find correlations."

(From *True Love*)

VI. SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

The following questions are based on Passage 4 in this test paper. Read the passage carefully again and answer the questions briefly by referring back to Passage 4. Write your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points, 5 points each)

61. What were the two interactive instances during the author's walking tour?
62. What were the details of the tour that the author found fascinating?

VII. TRANSLATION

The following excerpt is taken from the textbook. Read it carefully and translate into Chinese each of the numbered and underlined parts. Write your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points, 2 points each)

(63) The fortunate people in the world—the only really fortunate people in the world, in my mind,—are those whose work is also their pleasure. The class is not a large one, not nearly so large as it is often represented to be; (64) and authors are perhaps one of the most important elements in its composition. They enjoy in this respect at least a real harmony of life. (65) To my mind, to be able to make your work your pleasure is the one class distinction in the world worth striving for; and I do not wonder that others are inclined to envy those happy human beings who find their livelihood in the gay effusions of their fancy, to whom every hour of labour is an hour of enjoyment to whom repose—however necessary—is a tiresome interlude, and even a holiday is almost deprivation. (66) Whether a man writes well or ill, has much to say or little, if he cares about writing at all, he will appreciate the pleasures of composition. (67) To sit at one's table on a sunny morning, with four clear hours of uninterrupted security, plenty of nice white paper, and a Squeezer pen—that is true happiness.

(From *The Joys of Writing*)