

全国 2014 年 10 月高等教育自学考试

英语写作基础试题

课程代码:00597

请考生按规定用笔将所有试题的答案写在答题纸上。全部题目用英文作答。

注意事项:

1. 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。
2. 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。

I. 重写句子 (15 points, 1.5 points each)

Rewrite each of the following sentences according to the requirement on the answer sheet.

Example: The history of English words is the history of our civilization in many ways. (periodic sentence)

In many ways, the history of English words is the history of our civilization.

1. He didn't speak slowly and he didn't speak clearly, either. (simple sentence)
2. Because I did not know the way to the hotel, I asked a traffic police. (compound sentence)
3. Fire, insects, disease, and wind continue to damage our forests. As a result, we see further reduction of our forests every year. (complex sentence)
4. Just 30 years ago, two out of three American families consisted of a father, a mother, and their children. Today, less than one family out of five fits that description. (compound sentence)
5. I would act differently if I were in your position. (periodic sentence)
6. The firemen cut down trees so that they could prevent the fire from spreading. (simple sentence)

7. Tony was a hard-working student. He was energetic. And he was also imaginative. (parallel structure)
8. The people were standing on the bridge. They waved to the pilot. The pilot did not notice them. (compound-complex sentence)
9. The audience complained because the ushers (引座员) continued to seat people after the play had started. (periodic sentence)
10. My sister went to Tokyo for a holiday. She could not return home. She did not have enough money left for a plane ticket. (long sentence)

II. 修改病句 (15 points, 3 points each)

Correct the errors in the following sentences.

Example: After seeing an offensive mouthwash ad on television. I resolved never to buy that brand again.

After seeing an offensive mouthwash ad on television, I resolved never to buy that brand again.

11. Mary became a vegetarian. Because she didn't want to eat anything that had a mother.
12. Shortly after the Spring Festival, Xiao Lin returned to Shanghai preparing for a job interview.
13. The plainclothes men noticed a dark-haired beauty slip something into the spy's pocket. When nobody was looking.
14. Knowing Grandma had a weak heart, the bad news was broken to her gently by Dad.
15. His deepest wish is to see the hungry properly fed, the homeless adequately housed, and to treat the sick effectively.

III. 辨认主题句 (15 points, 5 points each)

16. Choose the best topic sentence from the four options below. Write the corresponding letter of your choice in the blank provided.

- A. Shopping at a catalogue store isn't as satisfying as going to a regular department store.
- B. The catalogue salesclerks don't seem to know much about the products they sell.
- C. How shopping at a catalogue store compares with shopping at a department store.
- D. We don't get to look at the goods before buying it.

Your choice: _____

17. Read the following paragraph and write the topic sentence on the answer sheet.

People disagree sharply about video games. Parents, doctors, and some media-effect researchers say the games are destructive. They accuse video games of distracting students from schoolwork, of being too violent, and of plunging the participant into an unreal world without actual person-to-person contacts. For example, Patricia Greenfield, a professor of psychology at the University of California, notes that when she asked a boy why he liked video games better than television, he answered, "On TV, if you want to make someone die, you can't." Defenders of the games counter that the games do have positive aspects. They note that the games help improve eye-hand-brain coordination, develop reasoning abilities, and improve perception of space. In addition, say the games' defenders, video games pave the way for players to develop positive attitudes toward computers and computer literacy skills.

18. Read the following paragraph and choose the best topic sentence from the four options that follow. Write the corresponding letter of your choice in the blank provided.

Many people begin their day by waiting for a bus or train. Then they may spend a few minutes waiting for an elevator to get to their offices. Moreover, the elevator may then stop at twenty floors, averaging a wait of twenty seconds each. After work, there's another wait for both an elevator and a bus

or train. Most of us also spend a great deal of time waiting in the dentist's office, in line for tickets or fast food, and on the road in barely moving traffic.

- A. Many people spend a lot of time just sitting or standing around.
- B. Many people do a lot of waiting during their workday.
- C. Waiting is a part of many people's lives.
- D. Waiting is necessary in people's lives.

Your choice: _____

IV. 重新组合段落 (5 points, 1 point each)

19. Rearrange the following sentences so that they read logically. Put the corresponding letters in a proper sequence in the boxes provided below. The positions of some sentences have been given.

- A. Crowne and Marlowe (1964) developed a test to measure the need for social approval.
- B. Evidently the low scorers had less need to be approved and could recognize a dull chore!
- C. High scorers even stated they had learned something from the experiment.
- D. Interestingly, the subjects who had high scores on the need-for-approval test claimed they enjoyed the task.
- E. Just as there are differences in the type and number of friends needed, there are also wide variations in the intensity and strength of the need to belong and be accepted by others.
- F. Sound like fun?
- G. They used subjects (试验对象) who have either extremely high or extremely low scores on their tests.
- H. Next, the high and low scorers were asked to do a chore.
- I. They were also far more enthusiastic about the scientific usefulness of the experiment than were the low scorers.
- J. They were told to put twelve spools (卷轴) in a box, lifting only one at a time.
- K. When the box was full, they had to empty it and place each spool back in the box.

E	A	①	②	J	③	F	④	⑤	C	B
----------	----------	---	---	----------	---	----------	---	---	----------	----------

V. 在答题纸上写出与段落内容无关的句子 (10 points, 5 points each)

20. Read the following paragraph and cross out the TWO irrelevant sentences.

An aerosol (气雾剂) product, then, is just a can that has an aerosol mixture inside. With most aerosol cans, the product inside—that is, the cream, or the paint, or whatever—is mixed with a gas. Most of the time the gas that is used is a fluorohydrocarbon (碳氢氟化合物). Almost any gas could be used, and the aerosol would still work. But fluorohydrocarbons are used because they are inert—or inactive. We feel being inactive is safer. That means they don't have any effect on the product inside the can. To take an example, if we mix whipping cream or cheese together with a simple gas—such as oxygen—then the oxygen will immediately start to act on the product, and little by little the oxygen will ruin the product. Cheese mixed with oxygen becomes bad within a few days. That would be dangerous if it is eaten. But, by mixing the product with a fluorohydrocarbon, the product will not change and can be stored for a long time.

VI. 写信 (40 points)

21. You are Li Yan. You were injured in a minor accident inside a supermarket.

Write a letter of complaint to the manager of the supermarket. In the letter,

① tell him who you are,

② give details about the accident, and

③ suggest how the supermarket could prevent similar accidents. (150-200 words)