

全国 2015 年 4 月高等教育自学考试

综合英语(一)试题

课程代码:00794

请考生按规定用笔将所有试题的答案涂、写在答题纸上。

选择题部分

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. 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. 语法和词汇填空。阅读下面的句子,从 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中选出一个能填入空白处的最佳选项,并在答题纸上将该项的字母涂黑。(本大题共 20 小题,每小题 1 分,共 20 分)

1. I would gladly have attended her wedding if she \_\_\_\_\_ me.  
A. invited    B. had invited  
C. could have invited    D. would have invited
2. The new law makes \_\_\_\_\_ easier to get a passport.  
A. this                          B. that                          C. one                          D. it
3. The campus has a shop \_\_\_\_\_ students can buy stationery and other items.  
A. where                          B. which                          C. whose                          D. when
4. I'd rather have a room of my own, however small it is, than \_\_\_\_\_ a room with someone else.  
A. to share                          B. shared                          C. share                          D. sharing
5. Greek and Latin are languages from \_\_\_\_\_ many English words have been derived.  
A. whom                          B. what                          C. that                          D. which
6. After the robbery, the shop installed a sophisticated alarm system as an insurance \_\_\_\_\_ further losses.  
A. against                          B. towards                          C. from                          D. for

7. The farm is organized in \_\_\_\_\_ an effective way that it can be run by two adults.  
A. so                      B. too                      C. much                      D. such
8. \_\_\_\_\_ might be expected, the response to the question was very mixed.  
A. It                      B. As                      C. That                      D. What
9. It is important that anyone studying English as a foreign language \_\_\_\_\_ to read more before writing in it.  
A. would learn      B. learns                      C. learn                      D. learned
10. It's already 6 o'clock now. Don't you think it's about time we \_\_\_\_\_ home?  
A. will go                      B. went                      C. are going                      D. would go
11. Sport has the power to unite people in a way that little \_\_\_\_\_ can.  
A. else                      B. another                      C. other                      D. rest
12. By the end of last month, our company \_\_\_\_\_ successfully carried out its production plan for this year.  
A. has                      B. have                      C. had                      D. will have
13. We were struck by the extent \_\_\_\_\_ which teachers' decisions had served the interests of the school rather than those of the students.  
A. to                      B. in                      C. for                      D. with
14. Whenever I met her, \_\_\_\_\_ was fairly often, I was greatly impressed by her sweet smile.  
A. which                      B. what                      C. that                      D. who
15. The police took immediate \_\_\_\_\_ when they realized the situation was getting out of hand.  
A. behavior                      B. movement                      C. action                      D. progress
16. Most people are \_\_\_\_\_ of the need to protect the environment.  
A. sensitive                      B. aware                      C. attentive                      D. concerned
17. \_\_\_\_\_ to the building after 6 p.m. is limited to staff and full-time students only.  
A. Permission                      B. Emission                      C. Commission                      D. Admission
18. In Britain today women \_\_\_\_\_ 44% of the workforce, and nearly half the mothers with children are in paid work.  
A. build up                      B. hold up                      C. make up                      D. bring up

19. All the faculty members can participate in excursions to the lovely beaches around the island at regular \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. rhythms      B. breaks      C. lengths      D. intervals
20. It is not easy to play a musical instrument well, but if you \_\_\_\_\_, you will succeed in the end.
- A. hang up      B. hang on      C. hang about      D. hang over

II. 阅读理解。认真阅读下面两篇短文，根据短文内容从 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中选出一个最佳选项，并在答题纸上将该项的字母涂黑。（本大题共 10 小题，每小题 2 分，共 20 分）

### Passage 1

In low tones, the dean was explaining to a prospective law student the conduct expected of him. “We have fixed up a room in the basement for you to stay in between classes. You are not to wander about the campus. Books will be sent down to you from the law library. Bring sandwiches and eat lunch in your room. Always enter and leave the university by the back route I have marked on this map.” The dean felt no hostility toward this young man. But it was 1949, and this young man was a black.

George was frustrated at the pattern of life laid out for him. Yet encouraged by his father, George had chosen this and accepted the challenge.

On the first day of school, he went quickly to his basement room, put his sandwich on the table, and started upstairs for class. He found himself moving through wave upon wave of white faces that all mirrored the same emotion—shock, disbelief and anger. When the lecture began, he tried hard to focus on what the professor was saying, but the hate in that room made him unable to think.

Every morning when he came to his basement room, he found threatening notes under the door. The trips from the campus back to his rented room in town became a test of nerve. He took his problems to his father in long letters. His father answered, “Always remember that they act the way they do out of fear. They are afraid that your presence at the university will somehow hurt it, and thus their own education and chance in life. Be patient with them. Give them a chance to know you and to understand that you are no threat.”

Despite his hard work, George barely passed the first semester exams. His

trouble was that in class all his nerve endings were alert to the hate that surrounded him. So in the second semester, using a kind of note-taking he had learned in the army, George recorded every word his professors said. Then at night he tried to forget the day's unpleasantness and studied the lectures until he could almost recite them. By the end of the year George went into the examinations exhausted, both physically and emotionally.

On the afternoon when the marks were due, he went to his basement room. There was a knock on his door and he called, "Come in!" He could hardly believe what he saw. Into the room came four of his classmates, smiling at him. One said, "The marks were just posted and you made the highest A. We thought you'd want to know." Then, embarrassed, they backed out of the room.

21. Why did the dean arrange a basement room for George?
- A. He believed George deserved no equal treatment.
  - B. He meant to provide George with a place to live in.
  - C. He intended to deprive George of his freedom at the university.
  - D. He wanted to prevent conflicts between George and the white students.
22. Why were some white students hostile to George according to George's father?
- A. They were scared that their interests would be hurt.
  - B. They were jealous of his special talent in law.
  - C. They thought that he was dangerous.
  - D. They had no confidence in him.
23. Why did George barely pass the first semester exams?
- A. He made little effort in his work.
  - B. He had few books to read in the basement.
  - C. He was distracted by the atmosphere of hate.
  - D. He had trouble taking notes of the professors' lectures.
24. The word "due" in Paragraph 6 is closest in meaning to "\_\_\_\_\_".
- A. recorded      B. released      C. delayed      D. evaluated
25. What did George's classmates come to his basement room for?
- A. To express their goodwill.
  - B. To extend their sympathies.
  - C. To mock at his achievement.
  - D. To know more about his way of life.

## Passage 2

Asked on what occasions she drank champagne, Lily Bollinger used to say that she drank it when she was happy and when she was sad; in company and alone. “Otherwise I never touch it—unless I’m thirsty.” Most of us have a similar attitude to food. We eat when we’re happy, and sad. Solitude (孤独) and company are both occasions for food. Otherwise, we never touch the stuff—except when we are hungry.

The role of our moods in shaping eating patterns has long been studied by psychologists (心理学家). But until very recently almost all researches focused on bad moods. The term “emotional eating” referred to the way that negative feelings could make people eat much more. Experiments have shown that, if you produce anxiety by giving people an impossible puzzle to solve or forcing them to watch a horror film, they eat more afterwards. There are two theories about why a bad mood has this effect. The first is that many of us—particularly the overweight—cannot distinguish hunger from unpleasant emotions. The second is that we use food—especially sugar—as a drug to calm ourselves down.

It’s only recently that psychology has recognized that happy moods can make us eat more too. A study was published by Catharine Evers and her colleagues from Utrecht University in the Netherlands on “good-mood food”. It showed that a group of 70 students consumed significantly more snack foods after being put in a good mood by watching a heartwarming film about a baby panda sneezing (打喷嚏). After the film—which lasted just two and a half minutes—the students consumed 100 more calories than a control group who’d been shown a boring film about birds in the desert. The whole economy of cinema snacks is founded on the premise (前提) that emotions on the screen can make us eat plenty of popcorn. It stands to reason that we eat more when we are happy. We are conditioned from childhood to use excess calories to celebrate, whether it’s a birthday cake or the feast of Christmas. Besides, food tastes better when you are feeling cheerful. The psychologist Michael Macht has done several experiments showing that chocolate tastes more delicious and “stimulating” in a state of joy than in a state of sadness.

26. What is the main idea of Paragraph 1?
- A. Food affects one's moods.
  - B. Moods affect one's appetite.
  - C. Attitudes affect one's appetite.
  - D. Occasions affect one's choice of food.
27. What does the term "emotional eating" refer to traditionally?
- A. People tend to eat more when they feel bad.
  - B. People tend to eat more when they feel happy.
  - C. People tend to eat more when they are in hunger.
  - D. People tend to eat more when they are with friends.
28. What effect can sweet food probably produce according to one of the theories?
- A. To increase one's appetite.
  - B. To cure one's illness.
  - C. To become strong.
  - D. To feel relaxed.
29. The phrase "stands to reason" in Paragraph 3 means "\_\_\_\_\_".
- A. points out
  - B. figures out
  - C. makes sense
  - D. makes believe
30. What does Michael Macht's study show?
- A. Sweet food does harm to health.
  - B. Food tastes better when one is cheerful.
  - C. Chocolate tastes better when one feels sad.
  - D. Taste of food has nothing to do with moods.

### 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. 用国际音标标出下列单词中划线字母或字母组合的读音, 并将答案写在答题纸的相应位置。(本大题共 20 小题, 每小题 0.5 分, 共 10 分)

注意: 使用新式或老式音标均可

31. knife

32. quite

- |                    |                   |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 33. <u>typical</u> | 34. <u>boat</u>   |
| 35. <u>thus</u>    | 36. <u>greet</u>  |
| 37. <u>shelf</u>   | 38. <u>white</u>  |
| 39. <u>youth</u>   | 40. <u>reply</u>  |
| 41. <u>defect</u>  | 42. <u>abuse</u>  |
| 43. <u>behave</u>  | 44. <u>point</u>  |
| 45. <u>nature</u>  | 46. <u>fair</u>   |
| 47. <u>watch</u>   | 48. <u>united</u> |
| 49. <u>major</u>   | 50. <u>choose</u> |

IV. 完形填空。将答案写在答题纸的相应位置。(本大题共 20 小题, 每小题 0.5 分, 共 10 分)

A. 从下列单词中选择适当的词填空, 每个词只能用一次。

win	middle	social	proved
get	put	what	that
only	easy	story	told

Many successful shopping sites on the Internet are small—the ones that only offer one thing. They're quick, 51 to use, don't ask for too much personal information (something 52 stops people from shopping on the Internet), and don't go wrong in the 53 of a shopping session. I think I now understand 54 it's all about. As my recent mall experience 55 to me, people in the real world are a lot more willing to 56 up with a lot of troubles in order to enjoy a fulfilling experience. Such kind of experience not 57 has shopping at its core, but also includes 58 and entertainment aspects. Online, it's a different 59. In the end, sites that are going to 60 are the ones that concentrate on the basics of customer focus. Those that try to fight the malls are likely to lose.

B. 根据课文的内容在每个空白处填入一个恰当的词。

Many people think that when they become rich and successful, happiness will naturally follow. Let me tell you that certainly nothing is further 61 the truth. The world is full of very rich people who are 62 miserable as hell. We

have all read stories about movie stars 63 suicide or dying from drugs. Quite clearly, money is not the answer to all problems.

Wealth achieved through dishonest means does not bring happiness. Lottery winnings do not bring happiness. Wealth 64 by parents does not bring happiness. In fact, money 65 is almost worthless. If you have both self-esteem and money, however, you are well on the 66 to happiness. What is missing in both self-esteem and money is 67 work and a real contribution towards the happiness of others. The secret to happiness 68 in the contribution towards the happiness of others. You can fool others but you can 69 fool yourself. If you obtain wealth through luck or dishonest means, you will know you did not earn it. If you have 70 advantage of or hurt others to earn your wealth, you will not be happy. You will not like yourself. You will not feel you are capable.

V. 根据所学课文内容完成句子，并将答案写在答题纸的相应位置。(本大题共 10 小题，每小题 2 分，共 20 分)

71. The author of “The Day I Was Fat” tells us how she managed to change her attitude, her lifestyle and her self-image after the kid from the pool \_\_\_\_\_.
72. In “Detective on the Trail”, Bob Sugg’s favorite part of the newspaper was \_\_\_\_\_.
73. The druggist in “Hobbyist” has a strange hobby of \_\_\_\_\_.
74. In “The Mystery of the Silver Box”, what worries Mr. Grayson and costs him millions of dollars is \_\_\_\_\_ at his office.
75. In “Unreality of TV”, Dr. Heinrich Applebaum completed a study about how television gives children \_\_\_\_\_.
76. In “Remembering Tracy Bill”, Tracy Bill’s parents agreed to \_\_\_\_\_ to honor his wishes.
77. “Hans Christian Andersen’s Own Fairy Tale” conveys a message that one will surely succeed in the field of his own as long as he \_\_\_\_\_.
78. In “This Life”, Sidney Poitier realized that if he didn’t learn how to read well, he would \_\_\_\_\_.
79. In “Little Things Are Big”, the man didn’t lend a helping hand to the white woman because he was not sure \_\_\_\_\_.
80. The author of “Another School Year—What For” believes books are mankind’s \_\_\_\_\_.



VI. 汉译英。将下列句子译成英语，并将答案写在答题纸的相应位置。(本大题共 10 小题，每小题 2 分，共 20 分)

81. 令我们感到宽慰的是，那个溺水的男孩获救后几分钟就苏醒了。
82. 昨天要不是他及时赶到，我们就不可能完成工作。
83. 他发现自己很难把注意力集中在一件事上超过十分钟。
84. 她一听到这个好消息，就迫不及待地要告诉我。
85. 鲸鱼被认为是地球上生存的最庞大的生物之一。
86. 他建议我读这本书，因为里面充满了幽默。
87. 难道今年你不想去别的地方度假吗？
88. 尽管他受伤很严重，还是坚持要自己走。
89. 众所周知，友谊不是建立在金钱之上的。
90. 我们不信任他，因为他不守信用。