

全国 2016 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,并在答题卡上按要求填涂。(本大题共 20 小题,每小题 1 分,共 20 分)

1. The conference \_\_\_\_\_ a full week by the time it ends.  
A. would have lasted                      B. had lasted  
C. will have lasted                         D. has lasted
2. She stormed off, slamming the door behind her, with no idea where to go or \_\_\_\_\_ to do.  
A. why                      B. how                      C. when                      D. what
3. A fierce quarrel \_\_\_\_\_ between the couple over the size of the investment.  
A. broke down     B. broke out                      C. broke up                      D. broke in
4. When the dustman greeted a woman warmly, she looked him \_\_\_\_\_, startled and confused.  
A. in his eye                      B. in the eye                      C. in his eyes                      D. in the eyes
5. The appointment of our new president will \_\_\_\_\_ from the very beginning of next semester.  
A. take effect                      B. take part                      C. take office                      D. take shape
6. As \_\_\_\_\_ in today's *Evening Post*, the Shanghai Export Commodities Fair is open on Sunday.  
A. announced                      B. being announced                      C. to be announced                      D. announcing

7. The loud noise would stop at regular \_\_\_\_\_ and then resume after a while.  
A. rates            B. intervals            C. levels            D. paces
8. The hurricane did a lot of damage to the coastal villages: several fishing boats were \_\_\_\_\_ and many houses collapsed.  
A. hurt            B. wounded            C. wrecked            D. injured
9. The prisoner looked around and was filled with despair when he found that it was \_\_\_\_\_ for him to escape.  
A. in question            B. out of question  
C. without question            D. out of the question
10. It is not easy to learn English well, but if you \_\_\_\_\_ you will succeed in the end.  
A. hang up            B. hang on            C. hang about            D. hang around
11. After the country won independence, great emphasis was laid on expanding education, \_\_\_\_\_ both boys and girls to go to school.  
A. being encouraged            B. having encouraged  
C. encouraging            D. to encourage
12. After the operation, the doctor suggested that the patient \_\_\_\_\_ a month off to have enough rest.  
A. take            B. took            C. was taking            D. would take
13. Great \_\_\_\_\_ Newton was, many of his ideas have been challenged today and are being modified by scientists of our time.  
A. as            B. while            C. although            D. like
14. The law requires equal treatment for all, regardless \_\_\_\_\_ race, religion, and sex.  
A. to            B. as            C. of            D. for
15. He is one of the greatest \_\_\_\_\_ composers.  
A. live            B. alive            C. livable            D. living
16. The English paragraph often begins with a statement of its central idea, \_\_\_\_\_ a topic sentence.  
A. that is            B. for another            C. namely            D. similarly
17. Experts generally agree that this diet has an important \_\_\_\_\_ on people's health.  
A. result            B. effect            C. outcome            D. role
18. I am here today not so much to argue with you about who is right \_\_\_\_\_ to apologize for my rudeness yesterday.  
A. except            B. than            C. or            D. as

19. It is generally accepted \_\_\_\_\_ the experiences of the child in his first years largely determine his character.  
A. that            B. what            C. which            D. whether
20. The boy is still too young and confused to know what he wants to do, \_\_\_\_\_ what is good for him.  
A. let out            B. leave alone            C. leave behind            D. let alone

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，并在答题纸上按要求填涂。（本大题共 10 小题，每小题 2 分，共 20 分）

### Passage 1

At ten years old, I borrowed a book from the library that had the word “mistress” in the title. Granted, the cover art featured a golden carriage resembling that of Cinderella’s. My mother did not notice this book amid my stack of 20 until I was at home reading it. The book was immediately taken away by my mother when she found it. Then she led me back to the library. I can still remember how embarrassed I was as my mother explained that I needed reading material that was different from that book.

The librarian on duty was a middle-aged lady, tall and beautiful. Smiling kindly, she walked from behind the counter and signaled me to follow her. Her walk was so graceful that she could easily have qualified for a part in ballet.

“Here you are,” she said. “It’s called *I Capture the Castle*, by Dodie Smith.”

I looked at her and stood motionless for a few seconds. Obviously, it was not the kind of book I was looking for.

“It’s very different,” she said, noticing my disappointment.

I accepted her recommendation. I took the book home, curled up on our window seat, and started reading: “I write this sitting in the kitchen sink. I can’t say that I am really comfortable, but that is the only part of the kitchen where there is any daylight left. And I have found that sitting in a place where you have never sat before can be inspiring—I wrote my very best poem while sitting on the hen-house.”

I was hooked. Absolutely hooked. I wanted to be a writer, too. I also loved to write in strange places.

I never told the librarian how much that book meant to me. How it spurred my writing dreams to the point that I took journals when walking through the woods and paused to take notes.

Two weeks ago, I drove to meet my mother for a Christmas lunch in my hometown. In an old-fashioned teashop, I caught sight of a familiar figure—it was the very librarian who had changed my life! Sixteen years had passed, but—for a moment—time stood still. There were a few more wrinkles (皱纹) around her eyes, and she seemed to be in a fragile condition while sitting quietly at a table.

I rose to my feet and moved excitedly toward her, “You work at the library! You once showed me *I Capture the Castle*! I’m a writer now! That’s still my favorite book!”

The woman paused and smiled kindly, with a blank expression on her face. But then she tipped her head. I at once realized that it was her age or mental condition that had kept her from understanding me. After a while, she rose slowly and a nurse accompanied her towards the door.

As I watched her go, I wondered how many lives we change without realizing what we do is significant. For all that woman had really done was lend me a book. But it had captured my world.

21. The mother immediately took away the book the author first borrowed because she considered it \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. imperfect    B. impractical    C. inappropriate    D. intriguing
22. How does the author describe the librarian’s walk when they first met?
- A. She walked with elegance.    B. She walked with pride.  
C. She walked with calmness.    D. She walked with dignity.
23. After reading the book recommended by the librarian, the author \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. began to write journals in the kitchen sink  
B. felt encouraged to pursue her writing dreams  
C. started to take notes when she was in the library  
D. formed the habit of writing poems in the woods
24. What did the author do when she ran into the librarian 16 years later?
- A. The author reported to her the content of the book.  
B. The author thanked her for recommending the book.  
C. The author explained to her the reason for loving the book.  
D. The author expressed her apology for misunderstanding her.
25. What is the main idea of the passage?
- A. What one chooses at the start may affect his whole life.  
B. What one dislikes should not be recommended to others.  
C. What one does unconsciously may mean a lot to another.  
D. What one pursues in life may also be another’s career choice.

## Passage 2

Anyone with a passion for hanging labels on people or things should have little difficulty in recognizing that an appropriate tag for our time is the Unkempt Generation. I am not referring solely to college kids. The sloppiness (邈邈) virus has spread to all sectors of society. People go to all sorts of trouble and expense to look uncombed, unshaved, unpressed.

The symbol of the times is blue jeans—not just blue jeans in good condition but jeans that are torn, discolored or with holes. They don't get that way naturally. No one wants blue jeans that look brand new. Manufacturers recognize a big market when they see it, and they compete with one another to offer jeans that are made to look as though they've just been discarded by careless house painters after ten years of wear. The more faded and seemingly ancient the garment, the higher the cost. The disheveled is in fashion; neatness is out of date.

Nothing is wrong with comfortable clothing. It's just that the current fashion reflects an eagerness to follow the trend rather than a desire for ease. No generation has strained harder than ours to affect a casual, relaxed, cool look; none has succeeded more spectacularly in looking as though it had been stamped out by cookie cutters (饼干模具). We desperately keep ourselves from being conventional, but we put on a uniform to do it. An appearance of radical difference is the goal, to be pursued in oversize sweaters and muddy sports shoes.

Careless speech stems from the same root. Vocabulary, like blue jeans, is being drained of color and distinction. A complete sentence in everyday speech is becoming increasingly rare. People communicate in chopped-up phrases, relying on something like “you know” or “I mean” to cover up annoyingly unclear expressions. Neatness should be no less important in language than it is in dress. The English language is one of the greatest sources of wealth in the world. In the midst of accessible riches, we are still sadly poor in language.

26. What is the feature of “The Unkempt Generation”?

- A. They prefer to wear blue jeans.
- B. They never wear comfortable clothes.
- C. They tend to dress neatly but speak sloppily.
- D. They strive to appear casual in dress and speech.

27. What is the main point the author makes in the second paragraph?
- A. Blue jeans is no longer in fashion.
  - B. The taste of the young changes fashion trends.
  - C. Manufacturers do not produce brand new jeans today.
  - D. Jeans that look old and worn-out are much favored by the young.
28. Which of the following is true?
- A. Fancy dress can always attract people's attention.
  - B. People dress for comfort, not for youthful appearance.
  - C. Our sloppiness in dress resulted from our desire to be different.
  - D. Young people desperately try to look different from other people.
29. What can be inferred from the last paragraph?
- A. The speech of the younger generation has become more colorful.
  - B. The trend in casual wear has a big effect on how people speak.
  - C. The way one speaks has little to do with what one wears.
  - D. The increased wealth has enriched people's vocabulary.
30. What is the best title of this passage?
- A. The Decline of Neatness
  - B. The Necessity of Clean Clothes
  - C. The Symbol of a New Generation
  - D. The Importance of Informal English

## 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. <u>d</u> readful                   | 32. <u>m</u> onument                     |
| 33. le <u>a</u> ves                    | 34. <u>f</u> urniture                    |
| 35. <u>ch</u> ef                       | 36. <u>c</u> ount                        |
| 37. r <u>e</u> quest                   | 38. l <u>o</u> bb <u>y</u>               |
| 39. <u>b</u> lood <u>y</u>             | 40. <u>n</u> oise                        |
| 41. <u>a</u> ss <u>i</u> gn <u>e</u> d | 42. <u>h</u> yst <u>e</u> ri <u>c</u> al |
| 43. <u>s</u> ch <u>o</u> lar           | 44. <u>a</u> m <u>a</u> z <u>e</u> d     |
| 45. <u>f</u> rag <u>m</u> ent          | 46. <u>l</u> o <u>o</u> se               |
| 47. <u>p</u> le <u>a</u> ds            | 48. <u>o</u> pp <u>o</u> ne <u>n</u> t   |
| 49. <u>b</u> ath <u>e</u>              | 50. <u>f</u> ail <u>u</u> re             |

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。

work	served	by	which
leaving	long	deal	that
for	church	decided	going

World War II was in full swing when I attended high school in 1944. A special program allowed students to leave school in April—two months early—if they were willing to join the army. This sounded like a good 51, so two friends and I joined the Marine Corps.

I'd been 52 with my high school sweetheart, Alice, for four years 53 then. We knew we would marry after the war ended, so we 54 to tie the knot in May 1944 before I left 55 duty instead. We had a small ceremony in the minister's lounge, 56 was witnessed by Alice's cousin and one of my friends. Being high school kids, we didn't have the money for a big 57 wedding, but I've always regretted that my bride didn't get the chance to walk in the church.

Not 58 after we were married, the Marines called me up for active duty.

After I 59 about two years in the Pacific, the war ended. I returned home in June 1946 and found 60. Alice and I bought a house in Cincinnati and raised our family of three children together.

B. 根据课文的内容在每个空白处填入一个恰当的词。

I remember most vividly the frightening pace of the lectures. No one could take notes as fast 61 “Old Kolb” talked. I usually missed more than half of each lecture. Without complete 62, it was impossible to study. I was lucky to have gotten even the 38 in one 63. I knew that my only chance for survival 64 to get fuller notes.

That night after the exam grades 65 out, I thought over my disgraceful grade. Suddenly I hit upon an 66: Why not leave every other line on my note paper 67? Then I could recall the lecture afterward and fill 68 the missing parts.

The next day I tried this plan and it 69! What luck! At first it was difficult to recall the lecture, 70 as days passed, it became sort of a game. Often in my room I would imitate the professor and try to give the lecture as best as I could without looking at my notes.

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. In “A Fiddle and the Law,” Pappy Richards finally decided to turn his son in to the police because he liked the way Agent X talked and fiddled and he thought Agent X was \_\_\_\_\_.

72. In “The Joker,” people were surprised to find at the funeral that although Henry Ground seemed to be a good-for-nothing, he had actually made a lot of money by \_\_\_\_\_.

73. According to the author of “Another School Year—What For?” a university differs from a technical training school in that \_\_\_\_\_.

74. In “Thank You, Ma’am,” instead of sending the boy to the police, Mrs. Jones took him home and \_\_\_\_\_.

75. In “Love of Life,” when the man hurt his foot and called his friend, his friend \_\_\_\_\_.

76. In “Happiness,” the author clearly states that happiness is not an end, but a \_\_\_\_\_.



77. In "Night Watch," what the young Marine does in the hospital proves that there are people who \_\_\_\_\_.
78. In "Remembering Tracy Bill," David recovered from his disease because \_\_\_\_\_.
79. In "The Story of an Hour," Louise felt great sorrow on hearing of her husband's sudden death, but soon the feeling of joy came upon her because \_\_\_\_\_.
80. According to the author of "The Time Message," time is dangerous because it will control you if \_\_\_\_\_.

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. 一接到儿子的电话，夫妇俩的担心立刻化为安心。
82. 那位老人整个晚上都在翻看老照片，回忆着自己过去当兵的岁月。
83. 这部小说很受欢迎，一家电影制片厂根据它拍了一部电影。
84. 她去接了个电话，回到厨房时发现所有的碗碟都已经洗干净了。
85. 研究表明，每周都写日记的人更加健康乐观。
86. 她总想占别人的便宜，谁都不喜欢她。
87. 我正要出家门，一位老朋友来看我了。
88. 他要是没有及时停车就撞到前面的那辆自行车了。
89. 众所周知，医院里是不允许抽烟的。
90. 她确信那个看似在街上闲逛的年轻人是跟踪嫌疑人的侦探。