

全国 2015 年 4 月高等教育自学考试

综合英语(二)试题

课程代码:00795

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. GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

Complete each of the following 15 sentences with the most likely answer.  
Blacken the letter corresponding to your choice on the ANSWER SHEET.  
(1 point each, 15 points in all)

1. There are some children \_\_\_\_\_ behavior is generally unacceptable in this school.  
A. whom            B. whose            C. who            D. whoever
2. It is rather hot in the room. They \_\_\_\_\_ have turned off the air conditioner a few hours ago.  
A. could            B. ought            C. must            D. should
3. I wouldn't have gone there if I \_\_\_\_\_ that the exhibition was closed.  
A. know            B. have known            C. knew            D. had known
4. The applicants \_\_\_\_\_ are required to bring with them all the necessary papers.  
A. to interview            B. to have interviewed  
C. to be interviewed            D. to have been interviewed
5. \_\_\_\_\_ he heard he was going to be promoted to Chief Financial Officer.  
A. It was his boss whom            B. It was from his boss that  
C. It was his boss that            D. That was from his boss

6. Johnson, along with his friends, \_\_\_\_\_ the disabled in his neighborhood do the housework once a week.
- A. help    B. are helping  
C. helps    D. was helping
7. \_\_\_\_\_ should not become a big disadvantage in his work as an accountant.
- A. Not being tall                                        B. To be not tall  
C. Being not tall                                        D. Not to be tall
8. Since both proposals cost too much, the investors like \_\_\_\_\_ of them.
- A. all    B. neither  
C. both     D. either
9. Complete the form, copy it and send the \_\_\_\_\_ to your employer.
- A. original    B. old  
C. preferable    D. real
10. Any assistance you give the police will be greatly \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. measured    B. identified  
C. gratified     D. appreciated
11. The donors insist that the money should be used for the \_\_\_\_\_ of the poor.
- A. blessing    B. benefit  
C. profit    D. fortune
12. The parents told their kids to stay in their own room and they did \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. absolutely    B. accidentally  
C. accurately    D. accordingly
13. All cars made nowadays are \_\_\_\_\_ with safety belts and other gadgets to deal with every possible incident.
- A. built    B. packed  
C. equipped     D. prepared
14. "I'm sorry. I can't make it because of a \_\_\_\_\_ engagement, but thanks anyway for inviting me."
- A. previous    B. prevalent  
C. primary    D. principal
15. Because he no longer reads the journals, he is \_\_\_\_\_ of the latest developments in the field.
- A. innocent    B. suspicious  
C. deprived    D. ignorant

## II. CLOZE

Fill in each of the 15 blanks in the passage with the most likely answer. Blacken the letter corresponding to your choice on the ANSWER SHEET. (1 point each, 15 points in all)

Shoe is a covering for the foot. Shoes have a 16, and most shoes also have a heel. The upper part of most shoes extends no 17 than the ankle. Boots are footwear that reaches beyond the ankle. People wear shoes in order to 18 their feet from the environment, sharp objects, and uncomfortable surfaces.

Fashion often determines shoe styles. The desire to be 19 has led to unusual styles. Many European men of the 1300's wore shoes with an extremely long toe. Sometimes the long toe had to be fastened to the knee with a chain so that the 20 would not trip.

Most shoes are made of leather. Other shoe materials include canvas, velvet, and such 21 substances as plastics. Materials and styles 22 somewhat, depending on climate, custom, and other 23. For example, to keep their feet dry from the 24 ground, many farmers in the Netherlands wear heavy wooden shoes.

No one knows 25 people first began to wear shoes. The first foot coverings worn in cold regions were probably baglike wrappings made of animal fur. The first known footwear used in 26 surroundings consisted of sandals made of plant fibers or leather. The ancient Egyptians wore such sandals 27 3700 B.C., and the ancient Greeks and Romans also wore sandals. In China, people wore cloth shoes thousands of years ago.

Throughout 28, people have worn shoes not only for protection but also for decoration and to 29 social status. Shoe styles have gone 30 and out of fashion, just as they do today. For example, the fashion in women's shoes changed to rounded toes in the 1500's, low heels by the late 1500's, and high heels in the 1600's.

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|--------------------|----------------|------------|--------------|
| 16. A. sole        | B. bottom      | C. base    | D. core      |
| 17. A. shorter     | B. longer      | C. lower   | D. higher    |
| 18. A. prevent     | B. protect     | C. save    | D. separate  |
| 19. A. fashionable | B. comfortable | C. wealthy | D. healthy   |
| 20. A. leg         | B. foot        | C. wearer  | D. passer-by |

- |                   |                 |               |                |
|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 21. A. natural    | B. organic      | C. synthetic  | D. biological  |
| 22. A. stay       | B. vary         | C. vanish     | D. return      |
| 23. A. aspects    | B. elements     | C. factors    | D. points      |
| 24. A. damp       | B. slippery     | C. sandy      | D. hard        |
| 25. A. how        | B. where        | C. why        | D. when        |
| 26. A. warm       | B. dangerous    | C. safe       | D. severe      |
| 27. A. as soon as | B. as early as  | C. as long as | D. as far as   |
| 28. A. time       | B. the progress | C. history    | D. the process |
| 29. A. change     | B. indicate     | C. gain       | D. improve     |
| 30. A. up         | B. down         | C. on         | D. in          |

### III. PARAPHRASING

**Choose the closest paraphrased version after each of the following sentences or the italicized part. Blacken the letter corresponding to your choice on the ANSWER SHEET. (1 point each, 10 points in all)**

31. Assignments are thus felt to be given added weight by the passage of time.  
 A. As time goes by, the weight of the objects will increase gradually.  
 B. The heavier the objects are, the more time is needed to carry them.  
 C. With the arrival of a new age, the tasks will be given new meaning.  
 D. The more time is spent, the more important the tasks are considered.
32. I have got heaps of old clothes at home—*do you think he would care for any of them?*  
 A. ...do you think he would mind if I tear off these clothes?  
 B. ...do you think he would like to take care of these clothes?  
 C. ...do you think he would like to accept any of these clothes?  
 D. ...do you think he would mind if I put on any of these clothes?
33. I may not do anything else for you this year, but *not one of you is going to come out of here [the school] a nobody.*  
 A. ...every one of you will become a useful person when you graduate from our school.  
 B. ...every one of you will change a great deal when you graduate from our school.  
 C. ...none of you will leave the school with an unimportant person.  
 D. ...none of you will leave the school as a lonely person.

34. The book exploded into the public consciousness.
- A. The book took public opinion into consideration.
  - B. The book raised much resentment among the public.
  - C. The book, like a bomb, exploded on a public occasion.
  - D. The book raised the public awareness of the relevant issue.
35. *Intellectually*, we must admit, *he was not of much importance*.
- A. His mental abilities were about or below average.
  - B. His friends thought of him as a good-for-nothing.
  - C. He was not much respected among intellectuals.
  - D. He was not regarded as a well-informed person.
36. And yet, we are also separate individuals. *We must come to terms with our struggles alone*.
- A. We get nowhere relying on others to solve our problems.
  - B. We must accept and deal with difficult tasks by ourselves.
  - C. We ought to know that we are the masters of our own future.
  - D. We make our own decisions and won't allow others to interfere.
37. There was a crash that made all the most violent crashes of his past life seem like the sound of falling dust.
- A. Compared with this crash, all the other crashes in the past seemed so soft.
  - B. This crash was the least violent of all crashes he had ever experienced.
  - C. This crash made a violent noise that caused dust falling.
  - D. Even the falling dust made a violent crashing sound.
38. I began to dread Aunt Carrie's formerly most welcome visits.
- A. I got nervous about Aunt Carrie's visits, but I pretended to be happy.
  - B. I became uneasy when Aunt Carrie visited, but deep down I felt pleased.
  - C. I felt fearful of Aunt Carrie's coming to see us while the rest of the family enjoyed her visits.
  - D. I was afraid of Aunt Carrie's coming to see us while in the past I always looked forward to her visits.

39. The other thing to be avoided is *clinging to youth in the hope of finding strength in its vitality*.
- A. ...keeping a good relationship with your children hoping to get their support.
  - B. ...being emotionally dependent on your children hoping to find pleasure in life.
  - C. ...staying together with your children so as to keep family connections.
  - D. ...remaining close to your children in order to be taken good care of.
40. Fortunately, *as the new semester gets under way, my courses begin to interest me*.
- A. ...the new semester offers many interesting courses.
  - B. ...when the new semester starts, I become interested in my courses.
  - C. ...my interest in the courses grows stronger as the new semester begins.
  - D. ...at the beginning of the new semester, I choose some interesting courses.

#### IV. READING COMPREHENSION

**Read the two passages and choose the most likely answer to each of the questions. Blacken the letter corresponding to your choice on the ANSWER SHEET. (2 points each, 20 points in all)**

##### Passage 1

For 28 years I drove a New York City taxi. Now, if you were to ask me what I had for breakfast yesterday, I probably couldn't tell you. But the memory of one fare is so vivid. I'll remember it all my days.

It was a sunny spring morning. I was cruising down York Avenue looking for a customer. A well-dressed man reached the cab and jumped in. "LaGuardia Airport, please," he said.

As always, I wondered about my passenger. Was this guy a talker, a mummy, a newspaper reader? After a few moments, he started a conversation. "How do you like driving a cab?" "I make a living and meet interesting people sometimes. But if I could get a job making \$100 a week more, I'd take it—just like you would." His reply intrigued me. "I would not change jobs if it meant I had to take a cut of a hundred a week." I'd never heard anyone say such a thing. "What do you do?" "I'm in the neurology department at New York Hospital."

I've always been curious about people, and I've tried to learn what I could from them. Many times during long rides, I'd developed a rapport with my passengers—and quite often I'd received very good advice from accountants, lawyers, and plumbers. Maybe it was that this fellow clearly loved his work; maybe it was just the pleasant mood of a spring morning. But I decided to ask for his help. “Could I ask a big favor of you?” He didn't answer. “I have a son, 15, a good kid. He's doing well in school. He wants a job. But a 15-year-old can't get hired unless his old man knows someone who owns a business, and I don't.” I paused. “Is there any possibility that you might get him some kind of a summer job—even if he doesn't get paid?” He still wasn't talking, and I was starting to feel foolish. Finally, at the airport, he said, “Well, the medical students have a summer research project. Maybe he could fit in. Have him send me his school record.” He scribbled something and paid me. It was the last time I ever saw him.

That evening, sitting with my family, I pulled the scrap from my pocket. “Robbie,” I announced proudly, “this could be a summer job for you.” He read it out loud: “Fred Plum, N.Y. Hosp.”

“Is this a joke?” said Robbie.

After I nagged, cajoled, yelled, and finally threatened to cut off his allowance, Robbie sent off his grades the next morning. But gradually the incident was forgotten.

Two weeks later, when I arrived home from work, my son was beaming. He handed me a letter addressed to him. Robbie got the job. The white lab coat he wore made him feel a lot more important than he really was as he followed Dr. Plum around the hospital, doing minor tasks for him. The following summer, Robbie worked at the hospital again. He was given more responsibility. As high school graduation neared, Dr. Plum was kind enough to write letters of recommendation for college. Much to our delight, Robbie was accepted at Brown University. Robbie worked at the hospital for a third summer and gradually developed a love of the medical profession. He applied to medical school, and Dr. Plum again wrote letters. Robbie was admitted to New York Medical College.

Some might call it fate, and I guess it was. But it shows you that big opportunities can come out of ordinary encounters—even something as ordinary as a taxi ride.

41. What was the narrator's habit as a taxi driver?
- A. To guess what kind of persons his customers were.
  - B. To make friends with those customers he liked.
  - C. To complain about his job to his customers.
  - D. To ask for help from his customers.
42. What was the narrator's impression of the doctor after some talking?
- A. He was not very dependable.
  - B. He was happy with his job.
  - C. He was not very sociable.
  - D. He was kind and helpful.
43. Which of the following is closest in meaning to "cajoled" in Paragraph 7?
- A. Promised.
  - B. Protested.
  - C. Persuaded.
  - D. Predicted.
44. What role did the doctor play in Robbie's life?
- A. He encouraged Robbie to apply to medical school.
  - B. He gave Robbie advice about choosing universities.
  - C. He wrote recommendation letters for Robbie to find jobs.
  - D. He offered Robbie opportunities that helped shape his future.
45. Which of the following might be the best title for the passage?
- A. Wait for Opportunities
  - B. An Opportunity from a Doctor
  - C. Unexpected Opportunities in Life
  - D. Ask for Help at Every Opportunity

## Passage 2

In most of Asia, marriage is widespread and illegitimacy (未婚生育) almost unknown. In contrast, half of marriages in some Western countries end in divorce, and half of all children are born outside marriage.

Yet marriage is changing fast in Asia. What's happening there is a flight from marriage. More and more Asians choose to remain unmarried because they are unwilling to get hitched. In fact, a lot of them are not marrying at all. So far, the trend has not affected Asia's two giants, China and India. But it is likely to, as the economic factors that have driven it elsewhere in Asia sweep through those two countries as well.

Women are retreating from marriage as they go into the workplace. That's partly because, for a woman, being both employed and married is tough in Asia.



Women there are the primary caregivers for husbands, children and, often, for ageing parents; and even when in full-time employment, they are expected to continue to play this role. This is true elsewhere in the world, but the burden that Asian women carry is particularly heavy. Japanese women, who typically work 40 hours a week in the office, then do, on average, another 30 hours of housework. Their husbands, on average, do three hours. Not surprisingly, Asian women have an unusually pessimistic view of marriage.

At the same time as employment makes marriage tougher for women, it offers them an alternative. More women are financially independent, so more of them can pursue a single life that may appeal more than the drudgery of a traditional marriage. More education has also contributed to the decline of marriage, because Asian women with the most education have always been the most reluctant to wed.

The flight from marriage in Asia is thus the result of the greater freedom that women enjoy these days, which is to be celebrated. But it is also creating social problems. Compared with the West, Asian countries have invested less in pensions and other forms of social protection, on the assumption that the family will look after ageing or ill relatives. That can no longer be taken for granted. The decline of marriage is also contributing to the collapse in the birth rate. That is beginning to cause huge demographic problems, as populations age with startling speed. And there are other less obvious issues. Less marriage might mean more crime.

Can marriage be revived in Asia? Maybe, if expectations of those roles of both sexes change, but shifting traditional attitudes is hard. Governments cannot legislate away popular prejudices. They can, though, encourage change. Relaxing divorce laws might, paradoxically, boost marriage. Women who now steer clear of marriage might be more willing to tie the knot if they know it can be untied—not just because they can get out of the marriage if it doesn't work, but also because their freedom to leave might keep their husbands on their toes. Family law should give divorced women a more generous share of the couple's assets. Governments should also legislate to get employers to offer both maternal and paternal leave, and provide or subsidize child care. If taking on such expenses helped promote family life, it might reduce the burden on the state of looking after the old.

Asian governments have long taken the view that the superiority of their family life was one of their big advantages over the West. That confidence is no longer warranted. They need to wake up to the huge social changes happening in their countries and think about how to cope with the consequences.

46. What is the writer's prediction about marriage in China and India?
- A. The two countries will be affected by the non-marriage trend.
  - B. The roles of both sexes in the two countries will change.
  - C. The divorce rate in the two countries will go up.
  - D. Marriage will be boosted in the two countries.
47. What contributes to the decline of marriage in Asian countries?
- A. The fear that women might lose their jobs.
  - B. The fear that kids might lack parental care.
  - C. The fear that marriage might end in divorce.
  - D. The fear that marriage might keep women overburdened.
48. What can be learned about Asian women compared with Western women?
- A. They are less worried about burdens brought about by marriage.
  - B. They are more confident about their role in marriage.
  - C. They hold more practical ideas about marriage.
  - D. They feel less positive about marriage.
49. Which of the following is closest in meaning to "drudgery" in Paragraph 4?
- A. An annoying idea.
  - B. Boring work.
  - C. Legal protection.
  - D. A happy life.
50. What can governments do to deal with the decline of marriage in Asian countries?
- A. Make laws to fight against prejudices.
  - B. Emphasize the superiority of family life.
  - C. Protect women's rights and relieve their pressure.
  - D. Reduce the divorce rate and stabilize the birth rate.

## 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。

### V. WORD DERIVATION

**Complete each of the following sentences with a (compound) word derived from the one(s) given in brackets. Write your word on the ANSWER SHEET. (1 point each, 10 points in all)**

51. Sometimes the heart sees what is \_\_\_\_\_ to the eye. (visible)
52. A really bad cold pulls you down and leaves you feeling very \_\_\_\_\_. (misery)
53. I believe that fresh air is \_\_\_\_\_ to your health. (benefit)
54. With a wave of his hand, the \_\_\_\_\_ made the rabbit vanish. (magic)
55. A well-ordered life is like climbing a tower; the view \_\_\_\_\_ up is better than the view from the base. (way, half)
56. Outwardly she looked confident, but in \_\_\_\_\_ she felt extremely nervous. (real)
57. The teacher has made a few \_\_\_\_\_ to the seating plan of the class. (adjust)
58. Tom thinks that he has been so \_\_\_\_\_ that no chances have fallen on him. (lucky)
59. \_\_\_\_\_ is the language which the deaf can hear and the blind can see. (kind)
60. We can \_\_\_\_\_ forgive a child who is afraid of the dark; the real tragedy of life is when men are afraid of the light. (easy)

### VI. SENTENCE TRANSLATION

**Translate the following sentences into English and write your sentences on the ANSWER SHEET. (3 points each, 15 points in all)**

61. 我们必须根据新的形势及其需要来制定工作计划。
62. 他是一个可信赖的人, 一个你有麻烦时可求助的人。
63. 许多大学毕业生只想找高收入的工作, 这使得就业变得更难。
64. 我理所当然地认为她会被外派到国外学习。
65. 他责怪他的父母对他缺乏信心, 这是没有道理的。

## **VII. WRITING**

**Write a composition on the ANSWER SHEET in about 150 words, basing yourself on one of the texts you have learned. (15 points)**

**TOPIC: What is your understanding of “culture shock”? Use the outline given below.**

- **Define culture shock.**
- **Explain the causes and symptoms.**
- **Give your advice.**