

全国 2017 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 is still quite a long way to go _____ researchers can find a solution to the problem.
A. before B. until C. so D. where
2. From the tears in his eyes we can tell that something sad _____.
A. might occur B. would have occurred
C. should occur D. must have occurred
3. Whenever I _____ these days, I always carry my umbrella just in case.
A. go out B. am going out
C. shall go out D. would go out
4. There _____ no fresh drinking water and no good farmland, it is no longer a suitable place to live in.
A. was B. being C. were D. be
5. Look at the terrible mess I am in. If only I _____ your advice.
A. should follow B. have followed
C. had followed D. would follow

6. He is such a conceited man that he never admits _____ a mistake.
 A. to have made B. having ever made
 C. make D. to make
7. It is because of her lack of experience _____ she does not know how to deal with the situation.
 A. which B. so
 C. so that D. that
8. _____ is generally accepted, a country's birth rate influences its economic growth.
 A. That B. It
 C. As D. What
9. Salaries should be raised to _____ the soaring prices of daily necessities.
 A. keep up with B. come up with
 C. catch on D. carry on
10. To our great _____, Daniel's illness did not turn out as serious as we had feared.
 A. regret B. anxiety
 C. surprise D. relief
11. The girl _____ no interest in learning how to play the piano despite her mother's insistence.
 A. represented B. revealed
 C. showed D. gave
12. Companies usually take your previous experience into _____ when they fix your salary.
 A. care B. account
 C. mind D. possession
13. She contradicted her boss, even though she knew it was _____ for her to keep her mouth shut.
 A. advisable B. advisory
 C. advised D. advising
14. The journalist claimed that the information came from a _____ source.
 A. sure B. confident
 C. believable D. reliable
15. He _____ whether it was possible for him to get a leave of absence from his work this afternoon.
 A. desired B. required
 C. inquired D. acquired

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)

Scientists have wondered if animals actually have language. It seems clear to anyone who has a dog or cat or who 16 observes animals that there is certainly communication going on. Recent research into different animals is shedding light 17 animal communication.

Many animals produce chemicals which send “smell-messages” to other animals of the same 18. A honeybee, for example, makes over thirty-six different chemicals to communicate 19 information as where to find good flowers. An ant that has found food will take a bit of it and, as it heads back to the anthill, leaves a chemical 20 so that other ants will know where to go for more food. Animals also communicate with 21 language. A dog expresses happiness by wagging its tail, 22 most people know. A honeybee uses a complex “dance” to give other bees the 23 direction to flowers. Like humans, many animals 24, but we are only beginning to understand the meaning of these sounds. A professor has spent over ten years studying prairie dogs 25. He carefully records their sounds and observes their 26 and all events that happen at the same time as the sounds. The professor claims that he has 27 about fifty “words,” with which prairie dogs alert each other when they 28 danger.

It is clear that animals certainly communicate in various ways. However, the question “Is it language?” is still 29. Some people think it is. The famous linguist Noam Chomsky, however, believed that what 30 communication from true language is syntax—that is, the use of grammar and word order, so he believed that only humans can have language.

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|----------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 16. A. closely | B. freely | C. happily | D. occasionally |
| 17. A. for | B. with | C. on | D. in |
| 18. A. type | B. origin | C. ancestor | D. species |
| 19. A. such | B. much | C. that | D. what |
| 20. A. route | B. trail | C. way | D. path |
| 21. A. verbal | B. sign | C. body | D. artificial |
| 22. A. while | B. although | C. since | D. as |

- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------|
| 23. A. vague | B. exact | C. random | D. important |
| 24. A. vocalize | B. visualize | C. socialize | D. colonize |
| 25. A. on the spot | B. on the road | C. in the distance | D. in the wild |
| 26. A. expressions | B. actions | C. feelings | D. gestures |
| 27. A. invented | B. suggested | C. introduced | D. identified |
| 28. A. spot | B. cause | C. avoid | D. ignore |
| 29. A. difficult | B. new | C. open | D. simple |
| 30. A. distinguishes | B. isolates | C. disconnects | D. frees |

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. If next you were asked to list people who are generally admired by society, *who somehow seem bigger than life*, you might come up with an entirely different list.
- A. ... who are more heroic in real life...
- B. ... who seem greater than they are...
- C. ... who look stronger than others...
- D. ... who seem heavier than others...
32. No matter how broad-minded or full of goodwill you may be, *a series of props have been knocked from under you, followed by a feeling of frustration and anxiety*.
- A. ... you will be overwhelmed by negative feelings.
- B. ... you will experience a series of mental and physical attacks.
- C. ... you will feel upset from losing familiar signs to guide yourself.
- D. ... you will feel depressed because you are cut off from the outside world.
33. I think *this makes a man out of a boy sooner than anything else*.
- A. ... this enables a man to remain young.
- B. ... this enables a boy to mature quickly.
- C. ... this is the way to make a boy stronger than a man.
- D. ... this is the way to make a man different from a boy.

34. They [DDT and other pesticides of its type] tend to be endlessly recycled in the food chains on which birds and animals and man himself are completely dependent.
- A. The food chains for living creatures depend on the recycling of those chemicals.
 - B. The cycle of those chemicals in the food chains for living creatures never stops.
 - C. There is always a great influence of those chemicals on the food chains.
 - D. No living creatures can live without those chemicals in their food.
35. It is difficult to resist the impression that bribery and other questionable payments are on the increase.
- A. We have no way out but to follow the strong trend of bribery and other unlawful payments.
 - B. We find it hard to live with the fact that bribery and other doubtful payments are on the rise.
 - C. We can hardly imagine that bribery and other illegal payments are becoming more and more common.
 - D. We have to admit that bribery and other dishonest payments are getting more and more widespread.
36. What impelled the boy to take so much trouble to spare the feelings of a stranger?
- A. Why did the boy trouble himself to save stranger?
 - B. Why did the boy try so hard to make friends with a stranger?
 - C. Why did the boy try his best to build up the confidence of a stranger?
 - D. Why did the boy make such great efforts in order not to embarrass a stranger?
37. His reaction indicates to me that I actually stand a chance of coming up with a workable design.
- A. I can tell from his expression that he thinks I might work out an effective design.
 - B. I can tell from his expression that he trusts me to develop a design by working hard.
 - C. His reaction shows that there is no possibility for me to make a good design.
 - D. His reaction shows that it is quite risky for me to work on the challenging design.

38. Marriage does not affect such friendships; wives do not have to be taken into account.
- A. Family relationship never affects such friendships.
 - B. It doesn't matter whether wives approve such friendships.
 - C. Marital status is not regarded as important in such friendships.
 - D. It is not necessary for men to explain such friendships to their wives.
39. Psychologically there are two dangers to be guarded against in old age.
- A. Psychologically old people are too weak to deal with the two dangerous problems.
 - B. Generally speaking, old people are most vulnerable to psychological problems.
 - C. Psychologically, there are two dangers old people should take care to avoid.
 - D. Old people should be protected from the dangers of psychological problems.
40. Thirty years ago, when I was a schoolboy, *the ancient conservatism of man was still the normal inheritance of every child.*
- A. ... every child grew up to believe the conditions of life were unchanging.
 - B. ... every child, like his ancestors, must learn about nature conservation.
 - C. ... a child was less conservative than an adult in terms of inheritance.
 - D. ... a child was taught to stick to deep-rooted family traditions.

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

The 2013 word of the year, according to the Oxford Dictionaries, was “selfie,” which Oxford defines as “a photograph that one has taken of oneself, typically one taken with a smartphone and uploaded to a social media website.” The first use of the term, according to Oxford, occurred when a young Australian got drunk at a friend’s birthday party and fell down the stairs. He hit lip first and his front teeth punched a hole in his bottom lip. His response was to take a photo of himself and post it online for his friends to see. “Sorry about the focus,” he

wrote, “It was a selfie.”

That was more than a decade ago. The word remained in relative obscurity until two years ago, when “selfie” began its climb to digital star. With smartphone in hand, we can now share with others how our narcissism (自恋) looks to us. This is not just the year of the selfie; this is the age of the selfie.

Although their self-view may look good to people who post a lot of selfies, it turns out that their friends often aren’t amused. Recent research conducted by Heriot-Watt University in Edinburgh, Scotland, concluded that increased sharing of selfies leads to decreased feelings of connection and closeness. In other words, your friends will stay closer if you keep your selfies to yourself.

The problem with selfie culture isn’t only what we look at; it’s also how we love and how we live. In a culture defined by the selfie, nothing has lasting value but the self, which means everyone and everything can be disposed of whenever something better shows up. For example, online dating services make it easy to find a mate with the click of a mouse, why not keep looking and looking and looking? When the going gets tough in one relationship, why not get going and find someone better?

Our things become disposable as well. In the case of the phone, something better shows up about every six months. Obviously, an astonishing 99 percent of the stuff we buy winds up in a landfill or recycling plant within six months of purchase. It’s hard to believe, but six months after purchase, only one percent of everything we buy remains in use. It takes disposing of a lot of stuff to ensure that we each have “something better.”

Here’s the irony: Selfie culture doesn’t enhance the self but degrades it. When we turn the lens of life on ourselves, we create the illusion that we should focus only on what’s best for us. We continually focus and refocus, constantly revisit options and reevaluate decisions. In doing so, we deprive ourselves of being surrounded by people whom we deeply value because of their long presence and things we deeply value because of their long use.

Make no mistake. Sometimes we make bad decisions, and we need to get out and start over. If you’re in a job that’s ethically compromising or a relationship that’s emotionally or physically abusive, head for the door. But if your life has turned into a slideshow of short-term commitments and temporary relationships, then it’s time to refocus. Life isn’t a selfie. Rather, it’s a complex interweaving (交

织) of relationships that unite us to the world around us. And while those relationships must fully engage who we are as individuals, they must also fully engage to whom and to what we are related, which ultimately is everything.

41. What is a typical selfie according to the Oxford Dictionaries?
 - A. A self-image appreciated by oneself.
 - B. One's self-taken photo uploaded online.
 - C. A self-view transmitted with a digital device.
 - D. A photo taken without caring about the focus.
42. Which of the following can best explain the underlined word "obscurity" in Paragraph 2?
 - A. The state of being not well-known.
 - B. The state of being not well-defined.
 - C. The state of being ridiculous.
 - D. The state of being popular.
43. What is implied about the people who share selfies according to the research?
 - A. They become digital stars.
 - B. They create a good image among friends.
 - C. Their selfies cannot increase their connection with their friends.
 - D. Their selfies cannot increase their chances of online dating success.
44. Which of the following underlies selfie culture?
 - A. High productivity should be ensured.
 - B. The only thing that has lasting value is the self.
 - C. Sharing photos on media websites is the fashion.
 - D. Things without lasting value should be disposed of.
45. What is the author's purpose of writing this passage?
 - A. To describe a new age in which selfie is a fashion.
 - B. To offer suggestions on how to share selfies online.
 - C. To introduce selfie and encourage people to enjoy it.
 - D. To make people aware of the negative effect of selfie.

Passage 2

A "9 to 5" job has been the familiar shorthand for typical American office work for generations, but the phrase is fast becoming more common than the people who actually have one.

A CareerBuilder.com study asked 1,000 US employees in fields that typically have traditional work schedules, including IT and financial services, about their

work habits. Even in those industries, 63 percent of survey respondents said they thought a fixed “9 to 5” workday was an outdated concept. Additionally, about half said that they check or respond to work e-mails outside of the office, and nearly two in five said they continue working when they leave the office.

That doesn’t necessarily mean that employees feel pressure from their higher-ups to do so, says Rosemary Haefner, chief human resources officer of CareerBuilder, via e-mail. “Workers want more flexibility in their schedules, and there’s so much technology now that enables them to work remotely and check in.”

Additionally, she says, increased globalization among companies means workers often need to stay connected outside of traditional US office hours, and that more flexible schedules could be an effective recruiting tool for companies hoping to attract in-demand talent and retain their best performers.

Among all age groups, workers between ages 45 and 54 were the most likely to work outside regular office hours, and men were more prone to do so than women. Women, however, were more likely to say that work was the last thing they thought about before going to bed.

A more loosely-defined work schedule “can help employees build a better work/life balance,” Ms. Haefner says, but such flexibility comes with the risk that “the boundaries between work and personal lives can blur, which can cause stress.” Seventeen percent of those surveyed, she notes, said they had trouble enjoying leisure activities because they were too distracted thinking about work.

The findings line up with a lot of evidence supporting the notion that the typical workweek is vanishing. Full-time, salaried workers in the US log an average of 47 hours per week on the job, according to a 2014 Gallup poll. Among all workers (full and part time) the average workweek is about 34.5 hours according to the Labor Department, suggesting wide variation in what it means to work a regular day job.

In addition, having a fixed workweek at all is becoming a bit of a luxury. Nearly one in three workers in the US are now considered freelancers (自由职业者), many relying on a rotating series of jobs that offer little consistency in hours or level of income—not to mention benefits like retirement accounts, health insurance, and paid vacation days.

Providing stability for workers on both ends of the employment spectrum is a

burgeoning (快速发展的) priority for the Obama administration. The Labor Department released a series of guidelines for determining whether or not a worker can legally be considered a contractor, coming to the conclusion that too many firms are using the distinction improperly to avoid the costs that come with designating someone a full-time employee. The agency updated its rules regulating overtime pay for full-time salaried workers, raising the income threshold (起始点) under which employees can earn overtime.

46. Which of the following can be inferred from Paragraph 2?
- A. The majority of employees still enjoy the “9 to 5” working schedule.
 - B. The “9 to 5” work schedule is no longer a typical working pattern.
 - C. Many employees still follow a traditional working pattern.
 - D. Few companies still adopt the traditional work schedule.
47. Which of the following reflects employees’ feelings towards new work schedules according to Ms. Haefner?
- A. They don’t like to be bothered by extra work.
 - B. They don’t want to separate life from work.
 - C. They are indifferent to extra working load.
 - D. They welcome flexible working hours.
48. What makes it possible to have flexible schedules according to the passage?
- A. Technology.
 - B. Globalization.
 - C. Social demands.
 - D. Government policies.
49. According to Haefner, which of the following might be the disadvantage of flexible schedules?
- A. People may not concentrate on their work.
 - B. People cannot earn as much as they did before.
 - C. There are more technical requirements for employees.
 - D. There is no clear distinction between work and leisure.
50. Which of the following can best explain the sentence “... having a fixed workweek at all is becoming a bit of a luxury” in the paragraph next to the last?
- A. People cannot afford to have a fixed workweek.
 - B. It’s not worthwhile to have a fixed work schedule.
 - C. It’s difficult to get a job with a fixed work schedule.
 - D. People cannot make a good living by having a fixed job.

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. I love the way little kids dress themselves. They're completely _____ about how others perceive them. (free care)
52. If we act fast, we can once and for all prevent wild animals from suffering terrible _____. (cruel)
53. Helen became very emotional—almost _____ when pressed to talk about her miserable experience. (tear)
54. It is _____ whether we can finish this task in time. (question)
55. In _____, my father takes up painting and gardening for relaxation. (retire)
56. The government was convinced that the bombers wanted to _____ away foreign investors. (fright)
57. Mr. Brown was once regarded as the president's closest political _____. (advise)
58. The threat of global warming will _____ force some developed countries to slow down their energy consumption. (eventual)
59. She had given me a(n) _____ list. One name was missing from it. (complete)
60. One of my _____ sayings is "There is no smoke without fire." (favor)

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. 我们尝试了多种办法帮助他摆脱困境,但都不奏效。
62. 那个女孩在父母的鼓励下决定参加《中国好声音》(*The Voice of China*) 比赛。
63. 他在会上发言支持同事们提出的反走私措施。
64. 出乎我们意料的是,他不仅找到了一份高薪的工作,还找到了一个不错的女朋友。
65. 最近几年,经常有电梯事故的报道见诸报端,谁应该为这些事故负责呢?

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: From the text “Go-Go Americans,” what do you learn about Americans’ attitude towards time and how does this attitude influence their life? You can use this outline:

- Point out Americans’ attitude towards time;
- Give some examples to support this view;
- Make a brief comment on this view.