

全国 2016 年 10 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,并在答题纸上按要求填涂。(本大题共 20 小题,每小题 1 分,共 20 分)

1. My son showed great interest in the monkeys _____ we visited the zoo last summer.
A. who B. which C. when D. where
2. Crops failed that year _____ a severe drought in summer.
A. at the point of B. as a result of
C. on the part of D. at the cost of
3. It is important to predict the extent _____ which a price change affects supply and demand.
A. to B. for C. from D. with
4. Landing a job in such a big company was _____ his wildest dreams.
A. beside B. over C. above D. beyond
5. Modern technology has made our economy _____ efficient and competitive than the traditional one.
A. so much B. many more C. too much D. much more
6. The soldier was _____ of running away when the enemy troops launched an attack.
A. accused B. charged C. scolded D. punished

7. If there had not been the rain, we _____ at our destination on time yesterday.
A. would arrive B. will arrive
C. would have arrived D. shall have arrived
8. We must go to the gas station because our car is _____ fuel.
A. getting out of B. coming out of
C. going out of D. running out of
9. Dogs respond _____ sounds that are too high for humans to hear.
A. at B. for C. to D. with
10. She left London ten years ago, and I haven't seen her _____.
A. ever B. since C. never D. forever
11. I wish you would be more _____ to your parents, no matter how strict they are with you.
A. respectful B. respective C. respectable D. respected
12. We should take immediate action _____ wait to see what happens.
A. rather than B. none other than C. more than D. other than
13. I was feeling rather tired, so I didn't really _____ what the teacher was saying.
A. take off B. take up C. take over D. take in
14. Children deserve their parents' diligent and tireless _____ to defend their right to a safe and healthy childhood.
A. effects B. efforts C. services D. contributions
15. Taiwan is home to a rich _____ of rare wildlife, and is famous for its unique and colorful birds.
A. type B. kind C. variety D. category
16. The professor crossed out everything that was _____ to offend other students.
A. alike B. like C. likely D. liking
17. Most students need additional training to be able to _____ tests of this kind.
A. join in B. pass for C. look into D. cope with
18. There are so many things to see in Italy that _____ would be impossible to name them all.
A. it B. they C. one D. this
19. There were about 390 people on board the ferry, about 100 more than it was _____ to carry under license.
A. considered B. allowed C. proved D. agreed

20. It is _____ people have in common that determines the kind of friendship they will have.

- A. how B. what C. which D. where

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

Ian Guppy smiles broadly in his sunny backyard. “Point in any direction,” he says, “and you’ll find junk.” The 46-year-old engineer is midway through framing a ten-by-ten-foot greenhouse, made almost entirely of castoffs.

“How many shovels have you collected?” asks his wife, Elizabeth Peirce.

Guppy walks into his workshop, where there are different types of snow shovels, some so new their stickers are still on. And inside the house are more second-hand items, including a suitcase. The couple found most of these goods within four blocks of their home. For them, it’s not necessarily about saving money. “I could afford to buy a suitcase,” Peirce says. “But sometimes I see things and they’re crying out to be pulled from the trash. There’s just so much out there that’s too good to waste.”

In Halifax, roughly 64,000 tons of residential curbside (马路边) waste is collected annually. While citizens such as Peirce and Guppy are helping to reduce the amount of waste, the city government is also taking action. The city now holds biannual “Curbside Giveaway Weekends,” when residents put out items they no longer want. Similar events are held across Canada.

Another venue for exchanging junk is Freecycle.org, an international online network where members can connect with others in their communities and offer up used items they want to give away, or make requests for specific goods. Hayley Paquette, a 22-year-old student in Guelph, furnished her apartment almost completely through Freecycle and garage sales. Her motivation to make use of used goods is financial, but also practical.

People who are reusing others’ castoffs enjoy other benefits as well. “Because I don’t spend a whole lot of money on material possessions,” says Wayne Groszko, a renewable-energy researcher, “I actually gain the freedom of not having to work quite as much. And that’s pretty important to me.”

In 2008, Groszko found a freezer on the street with a sign on it saying that it worked. He got out his bicycle trailer and took the castoff home. Today, he uses

the freezer to store local fruit that he'll eat in the winter. "I don't see the point in buying lots of new stuff," Groszko says. "I don't believe it contributes to our overall happiness."

Helen Spiegelman, coordinator of Zero Waste Vancouver, thinks Groszko's sentiment will become more common as global resources gradually decline and the costs of oil and consumer goods soar. Then, says Spiegelman, our own goods—from out-of-fashion bags to used hockey skates—will become more valuable to us and to others.

21. What is Ian Guppy doing at the beginning of the passage?
 - A. He is sorting out junk.
 - B. He is designing a frame.
 - C. He is examining his castoffs.
 - D. He is building a greenhouse.
22. Why do Peirce and Guppy get a second-hand suitcase?
 - A. The suitcase serves a special purpose.
 - B. The suitcase looks new with a sticker on.
 - C. They think the suitcase is still of adequate worth.
 - D. They haven't got enough money for a new suitcase.
23. What does the Halifax city government encourage its citizens to do?
 - A. To exchange used goods.
 - B. To collect curbside waste.
 - C. To hold more garage sales.
 - D. To limit the number of castoffs.
24. What is one of the advantages of reusing castoffs in Wayne Groszko's opinion?
 - A. If you spend less, you can work less.
 - B. If you work more, you can spend more.
 - C. If you buy new stuff, you may feel happier.
 - D. If you have lots of possessions, you may have more worries.
25. What does the underlined word "it" in Para. 7 refer to?
 - A. Earning a lot of money.
 - B. Purchasing new commodities.
 - C. Discarding useless old stuff.
 - D. Collecting second-hand stuff.

Passage 2

In India, chai is more than just a cup of tea to start the day—the thick sweet drink is an integral part of the rhythm of life. Zach Marks and Resham Gellatly have been documenting the culture of Indian chai and the people who sell it—known as chai wallahs.

Tea is India's most popular drink—the country consumes 837,000 tons of it every year. The ritual of drinking chai goes beyond all boundaries, and roadsides

are dotted with chai wallahs who serve it boiled up with spices (香料), sugar and milk.

Santosh began selling tea at his shop 15 years ago. The neighboring area in Mumbai has changed dramatically. Many of the small businesses where Santosh once delivered chai have been replaced by large office buildings which he can't enter. But many people working in the new developments have become regular customers, preferring Santosh's chai made with thick milk and fresh ginger to the tea bags available in their offices.

A popular ingredient in north Indian chai, ginger is believed to have numerous health benefits and is thought to keep your body warm in winter. The spicy root has been used in hot, milk-based beverages in India for hundreds of years, so when the British made tea popular in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, adding ginger to the mix was a natural thing to do.

Shobhan Barwa's stand is in the heart of Alipore, a fashionable neighborhood in Calcutta. During the annual Hindu festival of Durga Puja, crowds of visitors gather here to see the elaborate pandals—temporary structures housing Hindu gods. He usually closes shop by 22:00, but for the week of Durga Puja, he stays open until 05:00 serving chai, eggs and French toast to visitors who need a caffeine kick to keep them going through the night.

On the final day of the festival, thousands join a procession (游行队伍) to the Hooghly River where giant statues of Hindu gods and goddesses are put in the water. Last year, though, celebration turned to tragedy—a young man drowned when a statue fell on him. People gathered at a nearby chai stand to mourn his death.

Several decades ago, chai was served in small clay pots, known as kulhar in Hindi or bhar in Bengali. While the bowls are still popular in Calcutta, plastic cups, tiny glasses and steel mugs have become the vessels of choice across most of India.

26. According to Para. 1, what have Zach Marks and Resham Gellatly been doing?
- A. They have been documenting the annual Hindu festival of Durga Puja.
 - B. They have been studying how the British made tea popular in India.
 - C. They have been describing the great changes in big cities of India.
 - D. They have been recording the Indian tea culture and tea sellers.
27. Which word is closest in meaning to the underlined word “developments” in Para. 3?
- A. changes
 - B. improvements
 - C. companies
 - D. buildings

28. According to the passage, what is commonly used in north Indian chai and thought to be good for health?
 A. Sugar. B. Milk. C. Ginger. D. Water.
29. What can be inferred from the passage about visitors during the annual Hindu festival of Durga Puja?
 A. They usually stay up late.
 B. They seldom join a procession.
 C. They regularly bathe in the water.
 D. They sometimes eat a lot of French fries.
30. How was tea served in many places of India decades ago?
 A. In steel mugs. B. In clay bowls.
 C. In tiny glasses. D. In plastic cups.

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>ph</u> ysical | 32. <u>o</u> mb |
| 33. <u>ou</u> ble | 34. <u>sp</u> ecies |
| 35. <u>g</u> enuine | 36. <u>con</u> cern |
| 37. <u>neigh</u> bour | 38. <u>daugh</u> ter |
| 39. <u>bea</u> uty | 40. <u>benefi</u> cial |
| 41. <u>th</u> umb | 42. <u>i</u> ssue |
| 43. <u>ps</u> ychology | 44. <u>cho</u> ose |
| 45. <u>ear</u> nest | 46. <u>kn</u> owledge |
| 47. <u>kitch</u> en | 48. <u>exp</u> losion |
| 49. <u>y</u> ield | 50. <u>tech</u> nical |

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。

which	that	was	guidelines
to	response	things	two
baked	available	close	children

Public schools raise cash by selling their students everything from biscuits to soft drinks. This contributes 51 America's childhood overweight problem. The proportion of overweight 52 in the United States more than doubled between 1980 and 2004. For adolescents, that number has more than tripled.

In 53, Congress commissioned a study to examine the snacks sold outside the federally regulated school lunch program. The aim 54 to produce sensible recommendations on what schools should—and should not—offer. The Institute of Medicine responded with 55 sure to upset the average soda-drinking high-schooler.

The institute's experts created 56 tiers of snack foods that schools might sell instead of junk. The first contains 57 such as fruits, vegetables, non-fat yogurt and whole-grain chips. These should be 58 to all students any time during the school day. Less nutritious—but not unhealthful—snacks such as 59 potato chips and diet soft drinks are in the second category, 60 high school students only ought to be able to purchase after school. Sure, students can always bring junk food from home.

B. 根据课文的内容在每个空白处填入一个恰当的词。

In ten minutes I had seen all that could be seen in the fish, and started to look for the Professor—who had, however, left. Half an hour 61—an hour—another hour; the fish began to look disgusting. I turned it 62 and around; looked it in the face—ghastly; from 63, beneath, above, sideways—just as ghastly. I must not use a magnifying 64, nor instruments of any kind. Just my two hands, my two eyes, 65 the fish: it seemed a most limited 66 of study. With a feeling of desperation again I looked at that 67. I pushed my finger down its throat to feel 68 sharp the teeth were. I began to count the scales in the different rows, 69 I was convinced that was nonsense. At last a happy thought struck me—I would draw the fish; and now with surprise I 70 to discover new features in the creature. Just then the Professor returned.

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,” after talking and having dinner together with Special Agent X, the old man decided to _____.
72. In “Little Things Are Big,” the author makes a promise that if he is ever faced with a similar situation again, he is going to offer his help regardless of _____.
73. In “Happiness,” the author states that long-term happiness is based on _____.
74. According to “The Time Message,” the biggest problem of a first-year college student is _____.
75. In “Night Watch,” the Marine did not leave the old man though he found that _____.
76. In “The Outside Chance,” when the young man realized that the paper he bought was the next day’s paper, he began to concentrate on picking winners of the horse races and ignored the news of _____.
77. According to “How Dictionaries Are Made,” the dictionary should not be regarded as an authority, because _____.
78. John Ciardi, the author of “Another School Year—What For,” argues that the first course in any science is essentially _____.
79. In “The Story of an Hour,” the doctors believed that Louise died of _____.
80. In “Love of Life,” the wolf followed the man all along, but in the end _____.

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. 他是最不愿意与之交友的人。
82. 看到他那张滑稽的脸，我们都忍不住笑了起来。
83. 在那个年代的美国，白人和黑人结婚是根本不可能的。
84. 他们本不应该把责任推卸到别人身上。
85. 她在河边散步时，一个小孩突然跑过来撞倒了她。
86. 人之所以有别于其他动物，就在于其能够思维和讲话。
87. 毕业以来，他们在不同的城市工作，但是一直都保持着联系。
88. 看到房间里有那么多人在吸烟，她转身就走了。
89. 这学期我要充分利用外教的口语课来提高我的英语口语能力。
90. 总统声称，他的政府一直致力于维护世界和平。