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全国 2007 年 7 月高等教育自学考试

综合英语(二)试题

课程代码:00795

请将答案填在答题纸相应位置上

I. 语法、词汇。从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选择一个正确答案,并填入答题纸相应位置。(本大题共 20 小题,每小题 1 分,共 20 分)

Complete each of the following sentences with the most likely answer. (20 points)

1. It is essential that these application forms ____ back as early as possible.
A. must be sent B. are sent C. will be sent. D. be sent
2. We take our skin for granted until it is burned ____ repair.
A. beyond B. without C. for D. under
3. The story ____ me ____ an experience I had long ago.
A. remembers, to B. reminds, of C. brings, to D. suggests, of
4. Why didn't you show ____ at the meeting yesterday?
A. in B. out C. up D. round
5. This isn't my hat; I picked this one up ____.
A. in a mistake B. of my mistake C. by mistake D. with mistake
6. My father seemed to be in no ____ to look at my school report.
A. mood B. emotion C. attitude D. feeling
7. Though he wasn't well educated, his ____ sense guided him through life.
A. ordinary B. usual C. general D. common
8. We all cheered ____ at the news that the experiments had proved a complete success.
A. up B. down C. out D. in
9. How many times have I told you ____ when you eat!
A. not have to speak B. not to have spoken C. not to speak D. do not to speak
10. She considered the manager's order to check her bag a(n) ____.
A. blow B. nuisance C. insult D. bitterness
11. ____ in this case were not found.
A. The people involved B. The people who involved
C. The involved people D. The involved people who were

12. They ___ in going in spite of the rain.
A. insisted B. existed C. persisted D. consisted
13. The rich father ___ his son with plenty of pocket money.
A. obeyed B. indulged C. induced D. cheered
14. The young woman received the invitation, but she did not ___ it.
A. obtain B. accept C. agree D. give
15. You had better follow your parents' _____.
A. advise B. statement C. advice D. affect
16. I met her in the street _____.
A. the other day B. in these days C. some day D. of the day
17. Actors in a play have to know their parts _____.
A. in heart B. by heart C. in mind D. on mind
18. ___ under a microscope, a fresh snowflake has a delicate six-pointed shape.
A. Seen B. Sees C. Seeing D. To see
19. I am not familiar ___ that word. Would you like to tell me?
A. to B. about C. with D. as to
20. Richard doesn't think he could ever ___ what is called "free-style" poetry.
A. take on B. take over C. take to D. take after

II. 完形填空。从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选择一个正确答案,并填入答题纸相应位置。(本大题共 15 小题,每小题 1 分,共 15 分)

Fill in each blank in the passage with the most likely answer. (15 points)

In all but the poorest countries of the world, most of the people now ___ 21 ___ will live to be old. Only a hundred years ago, it was ___ 22 ___ for someone to live to 70 or 80 years of age. Growing older is not just something that happens ___ 23 ___ you at the end of your life. Aging is a life-long ___ 24 ___, and its effects are so gradual that very few people ever feel "old".

Most of us have a ___ 25 ___ image of what old people are like and how they behave. The words used are often ___ 26 ___ ---wrinkled, boring, frail, lonely, intolerant, always living in the past.

___ 27 ___ life is the ___ 28 ___ of human happiness, social progress and cultural improvement. But are all the old people in the world happy in their ___ 29 ___ years? Every country in the world ___ 30 ___ this question.

Generally speaking, old people in China may be the happiest in the world. ___ 31 ___ to the improvement in sanitation (卫生), ___ 32 ___ care and medicine, the average life expectancy in China rose from 35 years before liberation to 67.88 years in 1982.

The ___ 33 ___ family is our tradition, with most Chinese families having three generations under one roof. During the day, when sons and daughters are out working, the old people take care of

the grandchildren. More often than not this sense of belongings is ___34___ from the lives of old people elsewhere.

Respect for old people is one of China's fine traditions. As early as several centuries BC, a Chinese philosopher said, "Treat other old people as you treat your own father". This ideal has been carried on to become an integral part of today's socialist ethics. On buses, for instance, one can find seats ___35___ for the old, infirm, sick, and handicapped. Old people come first!

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------|
| 21. A. alive | B. live | C. lively | D. living |
| 22. A. common | B. terrible | C. unusual | D. usual |
| 23. A. against | B. in | C. on | D. to |
| 24. A. action | B. activity | C. procedure | D. process |
| 25. A. intellectual | B. mental | C. psychological | D. spiritual |
| 26. A. bad | B. informal | C. negative | D. wrong |
| 27. A. Enlarging | B. Expanding | C. Improving | D. Prolonging |
| 28. A. determining | B. factor | C. index | D. show |
| 29. A. evening | B. finishing | C. lasting | D. old |
| 30. A. answers | B. conquers | C. challenges | D. faces |
| 31. A. Being | B. Contributing | C. Because | D. Thanks |
| 32. A. body | B. bodily | C. health | D. healthy |
| 33. A. enlarged | B. enriched | C. extended | D. expand |
| 34. A. absent | B. desired | C. empty | D. futile |
| 35. A. accepted | B. defined | C. remained | D. reserved |

Ⅲ. 句子释义。从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选择一个正确答案,并填入答题纸相应位置。(本大题共 10 小题,每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

Choose the closest paraphrased version of each of the following sentences. (10 points)

36. I looked at the men, and I thought my eyes were going.
- A. I looked at the men, then I looked at something else.
 - B. I'm afraid to look at the men, so I tried not to look at them any more.
 - C. When I looked at the men, I realized that my eyesight was declining.
 - D. Since I had to try very hard to see them clearly, I thought that my eyesight was declining.
37. It was an insult not only to the old woman but to all mothers.
- A. The faithless son not only insulted his mother but also all mothers
 - B. The faithless son not only disappointed his mother but also all mothers.
 - C. Not only the old woman but also all mothers felt offended and hurt by the son's faithless behavior.
 - D. Not only the old woman but also all mothers felt that the son was faithless.

38. There's abundant luxury in the room but a minimum of taste.
- A. There's too much luxury in the room, so the room appears tasteless.
 - B. The room is luxuriously furnished but it appears tasteless.
 - C. They spend too much money furnishing the room at the expense of losing a high taste.
 - D. Less expensive furnishing and decoration will make the room appear more tasteful.
39. When the steam engine came, handloom weaving naturally declined.
- A. The emergence of steam engine naturally stimulated the development of handloom weaving.
 - B. The emergence of steam engine naturally caused the improvement of handloom weaving.
 - C. The emergence of steam engine naturally caused the weakening of handloom weaving.
 - D. The emergence of steam engine naturally caused the reform of handloom weaving.
40. Many millions of dollars have since passed through my hands.
- A. Since I received that one dollar and twenty cents, I have dealt with many millions of dollars.
 - B. After I received that one dollar and twenty cents, I have earned many millions of dollars.
 - C. After I received that one dollar and twenty cents, many millions of dollars have fallen into my hands.
 - D. Because of my hard work, I have earned millions of dollars.
41. Courtesy is often nothing than a highly developed sense of fair play.
- A. Courtesy is not a highly developed sense of fair play.
 - B. Courtesy is more than a highly developed sense of fair play.
 - C. Courtesy is just a highly developed sense of fair play.
 - D. Courtesy is more important than fair play.
42. He hurried to work in a state of profound but carefully concealed excitement.
- A. He hurried to work with high spirit but he tried to hide his excitement.
 - B. He hurried to work with high spirit and excitement.
 - C. He hurried to work happily.
 - D. He hurried to work and felt excited.
43. Food was short; his vegetable garden became less a hobby than a necessity.
- A. There was not enough food; his vegetable garden became a necessity rather than a hobby.
 - B. There was not enough food; his vegetable garden became a hobby.
 - C. There was not enough food; his vegetable garden became more a hobby than a necessity.
 - D. There was not enough food; his vegetable garden became neither a necessity nor a hobby.
44. But it knocks Christmas into a cocked hat.
- A. But it disturbs Christmas.
 - B. But it defeats Christmas.
 - C. But it makes Christmas meaningless.
 - D. But we can't celebrate Christmas.

45. Besides, they do not have access to the knowledge.
- A. Besides, they don't have the key to the knowledge.
 - B. In addition, they can't obtain the knowledge.
 - C. Moreover, they can't have the key to the knowledge.
 - D. In addition, they don't need to know this information.

IV. 阅读理解。认真阅读下列两篇短文,每篇短文后有 5 个问题,根据短文的内容从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选择一个正确答案,并填入答题纸相应位置。(本大题共 10 小题,每小题 1.5 分,共 15 分)

Read the two passages and answer the questions. (15 points)

Passage 1

We spent a day in the country and picked a lot of flowers. Our car was full of flowers inside! On the way home we had to stop at traffic lights, and there my wife saw the bookshelf. It stood outside a furniture shop. "Buy it," she said at once. "We will carry it home on the roof rack (车顶架). I have always wanted one like that." What could I do? Ten minutes later I was twenty dollars poorer, and the bookshelf was tied on to the roof rack. It was tall and narrow, quite heavy too. As it was getting darker, I drove slowly. Other drivers seemed more polite than usual that evening. The police even stopped traffic to let us through. Carrying furniture was a good idea. After a time my wife said, "There's a long line of cars behind. Why don't they overtake (超车)?" Just at that time a police car did overtake. The two officers inside looked at us seriously when they went past. But then, with a kind smile they asked us to follow their car through the busy traffic. The police car stopped at our village church. One of the officers came to me. "Right, sir," he said, "Do you need any more help now?" I didn't quite understand. "Thanks, officer," I said, "You've been very kind. I live just down the road." He was looking at our things: first at the flowers, then at the bookshelf. "Well, well," he said and laughed. "It's a bookshelf you've got there! We thought it was something else." My wife began to laugh. Suddenly I understood why the police drove here. I smiled at the officer. "Yes, it is a bookshelf, but thanks again." I drove home as fast as I could.

46. From the story we know that _____
- A. the writer was poor and didn't buy the bookshelf for his wife.
 - B. the writer's wife didn't like the bookshelf at all.
 - C. the writer was always glad to buy something for his wife.
 - D. the writer was not glad to buy the bookshelf for his wife.
47. What made the writer think that carrying furniture was "a good idea"?
- A. He could drive slowly and it was safe.
 - B. Other drivers would let him go first.
 - C. His wife could use a new bookshelf.
 - D. He could save a lot of money and time.

48. Why were the police and other drivers so kind to the writer?
- A. Because they thought the writer liked studying very much and needed a bookshelf.
 - B. Because they didn't think it was polite to overtake a car with a bookshelf on it.
 - C. Because they thought somebody in the writer's family had died and he needed help.
 - D. Because they thought it was dangerous to carry a bookshelf on a car.
49. Why did the writer's wife begin to laugh?
- A. Because now she knew what mistake her husband had made.
 - B. Because now she understood why the police had driven to the church.
 - C. Because the officer was always looking at the flowers and the bookshelf.
 - D. Because the police had helped them a lot.
50. When did the officers begin to realize they had made a mistake?
- A. Before they arrived at the church.
 - B. Before they overtook the writer's car.
 - C. After one of them looked carefully at the flowers and the bookshelf.
 - D. After the writer's family left the church.

Passage 2

One evening Mr. Green was driving in his car along a lonely country road. He had been to London where he had drawn £50 from the bank, and he was now returning home with the money which he had put in his pocket book. At the loneliest part of the road a man in shabby, badly fitting clothes stopped him and asked for a lift. Mr. Green told him to get into the car and continued on his way. As he talked to the man he learned that he had been in prison for robbery and had broken out of prison two days ago. Mr. Green was very worried at the thought of the £50 that he had put in his pocket book. Suddenly he saw a police-car and had a bright idea. He had just reached a small town where the speed limit was 30 miles an hour. He pressed down the accelerator and drove the car as fast as it would go. He looked back and saw that the police-car had seen him and had begun to chase him. After a mile or so the police-car overtook him and ordered him to stop. A policeman got out and came to Mr. Green's car. Mr. Green had hoped that he could tell the policeman about the escaped robber, but the man had taken a gun out of his pocket and had put it to Mr. Green's back. The policeman took out his notebook and pencil and said he wanted Mr. Green's name and address. Mr. Green asked to be taken to the police station but the policeman said, "No, I want your name and address now. You will have to appear at the police court later." So, Mr. Green gave the policeman his name and address. The policeman wrote it down, put his notebook and pencil back in his pocket and gave Mr. Green a talk about dangerous driving. Then Mr. Green started up his car again and drove on. He had given up all hope of his £50, but just as he reached the outskirts of London, the passenger said he wanted to get out here. Mr. Green stopped the car, the man got out and said, "Thanks for the lift. You've been good to me. This is the least I can do in return." And he handed Mr. Green the policeman's notebook. While the policeman was talking to Mr. Green, the thief had stolen the notebook.

51. What was Mr. Green worried about when he learned the man was an escaped robber?
- A. The £50 in his pocket book.
 - B. His life.
 - C. His car.
 - D. His pocket book.
52. Which of the following is true?
- A. Mr. Green wanted to be taken to the police station right away but the policeman refused him.
 - B. The policeman asked Mr. Green to come to the police station right away.
 - C. The policeman told Mr. Green that he would have to pay a fine.
 - D. Mr. Green would not give his name and address but promised to appear at the police court later.
53. What did the robber give Mr. Green when he got out of the car?
- A. The pistol he had put to the back of Mr. Green.
 - B. Some money.
 - C. Some money and the stolen notebook.
 - D. The policeman's notebook.
54. Why did the robber steal the policeman's notebook?
- A. He wanted to show he could do something other people could not do.
 - B. He thought he should do something to save Mr. Green from trouble.
 - C. He had no other purpose but playing a trick on the policeman.
 - D. He meant to use the notebook to pay for the life.
55. Which one is the best title for this article?
- A. An escaped prisoner
 - B. Mr. Green's adventure
 - C. The surprising present
 - D. The policeman
- V. 词形转换。将括号里提供的词转换成适当的词形填入答题纸上相应的位置。(本大题共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)
- Complete each of the following sentences with a (compound) word derived from the one(s) given in brackets. (10 points)
56. He pulled off his cap and bowed gently, to my _____ and surprise. (embarrass)
57. The sarcastic remark is _____ of his attitude. (type)
58. I hope I shall get a teaching _____ at the new school. (appoint)
59. All her friends were _____ of her good fortune. (envy)
60. It will be a great _____ to know that he has reached home safely. (satisfy)
61. You must choose the career you find most _____ in terms of pay, working conditions and job satisfaction. (attract)

62. Picasso's _____ ability was apparent in his early youth. (art)
63. He was very _____ at cards; so far he has lost ten thousand yuan. (luck)
64. Like many of his fellow poets he lived in _____ throughout his life. (poor)
65. The _____ schoolgirl's mind was full of handsome heroes, jewels, balls and fine clothes.
(romance)

VI. 句子翻译。将下列句子译成英语，译文写在答题纸上相应的位置。如括号内有特定要求，请按要求答题。（本大题共 5 小题，每小题 3 分，共 15 分）

Translate the following sentences into English. (15 points)

66. 经常性的体育运动绝不是浪费时间；它使学生身强力壮，更好地适应学习。
67. 只要你坚持写下去，你最终一定会成功的。
68. 高考来临之际，考生家长们都在尽力减轻孩子的精神负担。
69. 你所缺少的不是书本知识，而是实践。
70. 还是个 MBA 学生的时候， 他就在打工，学习如何经营一家公司。

VII. 作文。根据所学的一篇课文，写出 150 字左右的短文。（本大题共 1 小题，15 分）

Write a short composition of about 150 words based on one of the texts you have learned.
(15 points)

71. Topic: "Romance is the privilege of the rich, not the profession of the unemployed."
The text you should base your composition on is "The Model Millionaire".