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浙江省 2007 年 7 月高等教育自学考试

高级英语试题

课程代码：10005

请将答案填在答题纸相应位置上

Part I. Vocabulary (20%)

Directions: There are 20 incomplete sentences in this section. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose one answer that best completes the sentence. Then write the answer on the ANSWER SHEET.

1. The blow knocked him unconscious and it was several minutes before he _____.
A. came off B. came in
C. came out D. came to
2. The light suddenly _____ and they were left in the dark.
A. went out B. went off
C. went over D. went by
3. When the building was completed, the boss _____ the laborers.
A. paid for B. paid off
C. paid to D. paid up
4. With the economy of the country going strong, the _____ mood is one of optimism.
A. presiding B. circulating
C. floating D. prevailing
5. The Americans _____ George Washington as the father of their country.

- A. look up to B. look back
C. look on D. look into
6. Impatient drivers who habitually _____ are bound to cause an accident sooner or later.
A. cut across B. cut off
C. cut in D. cut back
7. The police found that the house _____ and a quantity of jewelry stolen.
A. had been broken up B. had broken up
C. had been broken in D. had been broken into
8. The town was surrounded, but the citizens _____ until help at last came.
A. held up B. held on
C. held out for D. held out
9. I am afraid my grandfather's health will not be able to _____ this dramatic change of weather.
A. stand up for B. stand for
C. stand up to D. stand by
10. He had always been _____ the way Ruth looked, and had never once paid her a compliment.
A. oblivious to B. guilty of
C. wary of D. subject to
11. During the Long March the Red Army men often had to _____ tree bark and grass.
A. live by B. live with
C. live for D. live on
12. In former times, people suffering from an infectious disease were _____ until they were better, to save infecting the rest of the village.
A. put apart B. put down
C. put out D. put aside
13. The sound of seagulls _____ me _____ to my childhood holidays at the seaside.
A. carried . . . away B. carried . . . on
C. carried . . . back D. carried . . . off
14. He thought of the prospect of continuing hardship that might _____ him.
A. lie behind B. lie ahead of
C. lie over D. lie down under
15. Whatever their technical knowledge may be, adult students have a good deal of practical experience: they greatly resent being _____.
A. talked over B. talked round
C. talked into D. talked down to
16. Public interest in the shipwreck has been _____ by the great success of the film *Titanic*.
A. revived B. survived
C. revised D. revolted
17. When he rose to a position of responsibility he _____ a number of his former associates.
A. cast back B. cast off
C. cast over D. cast up
18. Always a clever diplomat, he _____ one potential enemy of his country against another, so he kept them divided.
A. played out B. played on
C. played off D. played about

19. I'm holding something that _____ a potato.
A. feels for B. feels up to
C. feels like D. feels towards
20. Jack and Ann _____ again. They have not been on speaking terms for at least two weeks.
A. fell out B. fell apart
C. fell away D. fell off

Part II. Cloze (10%)

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best fits into the passage and write it on the ANSWER SHEET.

The Earth has a force that 21 things toward itself. We call this force gravity. This is something we live 22 all the time, and we take it 23 granted and 24 ever think about it. But it is the most important factor in rocket operation and must be overcome if we are to get anywhere in space, or off the ground at all.

25 the throwing of a ball as an example. The 26 the ball is thrown, the faster and higher it will go. What is the secret? Its speed. If we 27 throw the ball hard enough it would go up and up forever and never come down. The speed 28 which it would have to be thrown to do this is 29 as escape speed. Of course, we cannot throw a ball hard enough because the speed

30 to escape completely 31 the Earth's gravity is seven miles per second, or over twenty-five thousand miles per hour.

Once escape speed has been 32 by a spacecraft, 33 further power is needed. A rocket aimed 34 the Moon, for 35, will "coast" (滑行) the rest of the way because the Earth's 36 cannot then pull it back, and there is no air resistance in space to slow it down. This "coasting" is known as "free fall." That does not mean the rocket is falling down 37 the Earth but that it is traveling 38 in space without the aid of power, 39 a bicycle coasting downhill.

Free fall is an important feature of space travel: it would be impossible to carry 40 fuel to provide powered flight all the time.

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 21. A. pulls | B. pushes |
| C. forces | D. sticks |
| 22. A. on | B. off |
| C. with | D. without |
| 23. A. as | B. for |
| C. to | D. by |
| 24. A. fairly | B. frequently |
| C. occasionally | D. hardly |
| 25. A. Make | B. Look |
| C. Take | D. Get |
| 26. A. hard | B. harder |
| C. hardest | D. better |
| 27. A. shall | B. will |
| C. can | D. could |
| 28. A. at | B. on |
| C. with | D. in |
| 29. A. called | B. referred |
| C. spoken | D. known |
| 30. A. require | B. to require |
| C. requiring | D. required |

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 31. A. from | B. away |
| C. beyond | D. beneath |
| 32. A. traveled | B. flew |
| C. reached | D. arrived |
| 33. A. no | B. not |
| C. none | D. nothing |
| 34. A. toward | B. at |
| C. for | D. into |
| 35. A. an example | B. an instance |
| C. instant | D. instance |
| 36. A. gravity | B. mass |
| C. resistance | D. speed |
| 37. A. through | B. onto |
| C. towards | D. above |
| 38. A. openly | B. freely |
| C. carelessly | D. quickly |
| 39. A. as | B. as if |
| C. like | D. unlike |
| 40. A. much | B. many |
| C. lots of | D. enough |

Part III. Reading Comprehension (40%)

Directions: There are four passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Read each passage carefully and decide on the best answer. Then write the answer on the ANSWER SHEET.

Passage One

Before the 1500's, the western plains of North America were dominated by farmers. One group, the Mandans, lived in the upper Missouri River country, primarily in present-day North Dakota. They had large villages of houses built close together. The tight arrangement enabled the Mandans to protect themselves more easily from the attacks of others who might seek to obtain some of food these highly capable farmers stored from one year to the next.

The women had primary responsibility for the fields. They had to exercise considerable skill to produce the desired results, for their northern location meant fleeting growing seasons. Winter often lingered; autumn could be ushered in by severe frost. For good measure, during the spring and summer, drought, heat, hail, grasshoppers, and other frustrations might await the wary grower.

Under such conditions, Mandan women had to grow maize capable of weathering adversity. They began as early as it appeared feasible to do so in the spring, clearing the land, using fire to clear stubble from the fields and then planting. From this point until the first green corn could be harvested, the crop required labor and vigilance.

Harvesting proceeded in two stages. In August the Mandans picked a smaller amount of crop before it had matured fully. This green corn was boiled, dried, and shelled, with some of the maize slated for immediate consumption and the rest stored in animal-skin bags. Later in the fall, the people picked the rest of the corn. They saved the best of the harvest for seeds or for trade, with the remainder eaten right away or stored for later use in underground reserves. With appropriate banking of the extra food, the Mandans protect themselves against the disaster of crop failure and accompanying hunger.

The women planted another staple, squash, about the first of June, and harvested it near the time of the green corn harvest. They picked it, dried it, and strung the slices before they stored them. Once again, they saved the seed from the best

of the year's crop. The Mandans also grew sunflowers and tobacco; the latter was the particular task of the old men.

41. The Mandans build their houses close together in order to _____.
A. guard their supplies of food B. protect themselves against the weather
C. allow more room for growing corn D. share farming implements
42. Why does the author believe that the Mandans were skilled farmers?
A. They developed effective fertilizers.
B. They developed new varieties of corn.
C. They could grow crops in most types of soil.
D. They could grow crops despite adverse weather.
43. Which of the following processes does the author imply was done by both men and women?
A. Clearing fields B. Planting corn.
C. Harvesting corn. D. Harvesting squash.
44. According to the passage, the Mandans preserve their food by _____.
A. smoking B. drying
C. freezing D. squash
45. Which of the following crops was cultivated primarily by men?
A. Corn. B. Squash.
C. Sunflower. D. Tobacco.

Passage Two

We've already pushed the world oceans close to—and in some cases, past—their natural limits, according to a recently released report on the state of our oceans by the World Watch Institute.

The increasing number of citizen groups, businesses and governments taking an active interest in slowing down the destruction and pollution of the ocean is encouraging, says senior researcher and author Anne Platt McGinn, citing a host of efforts already under way: 1. Unilever, which controls 20 percent of the whitefish market in Europe and US, has agreed to buy only fish caught and produced in an environmentally sustainable manner. 2. Volunteers in the Philippines, Thailand, India and Ecuador are replanting mangrove areas to repair earlier damage from shrimp farming. 3. In northern Sulawesi, citizens have cleared coral reefs of harmful invasive species. 4. The United States and Canada have each banned oil drilling on large portions of their continental shelves.

On the downside, Safeguarding the Health of Oceans says that seven out of ten commercial fish species are fully or overexploited, and even worse, many of their spawning grounds have been cleared to make room for shrimp ponds, golf courses and beach resorts. Habitat degradation, resulting from development, agricultural run off, sewage pollution and destructive fishing practices has led to a tripling in the number of poisonous algal species identified by scientists, increasing fish kills, beach closures, and economic losses.

The impact on the economy is significant. People obtain an average of 16 percent of their animal protein from fish, and people in developing countries are extremely dependent on reef fisheries for both food and income. Tourism accounts for a large piece of coastline economies and medicines are being found in reef ecosystems every day. Even toothpaste and ice cream depend on the gel-forming properties of brown algae.

The problems facing the oceans are legion: the marine conservation community is fragmented, bans on destructive activities are routinely ignored, too many regulatory organizations have a development-first mindset and enforcement and oversight are ineffective, if not altogether lacking.

Oceans need to be protected locally, nationally and internationally, according to McGinn. Right now, the United Nations General Assembly spends just one day a year covering issues that affect more than half of the planet. The report suggests that a tax of one tenth of one percent on industrial and recreational ocean activities would generate \$500 million a

year, more than five times the annual budgets of the International Maritime Organization and the Fisheries Department of the U. N. Food and Agriculture Organization.

However, the most productive areas of the ocean are under national jurisdiction and 80 percent of oceanic pollution originates on land. This means that addressing global marine issues requires strong national and local policies.

Problems remain far from resolved.

46. The word “sustainable” in Paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. maintainable
- B. reasonable
- C. understandable
- D. respectable

47. What’s the probable relationship between mangrove growing and shrimp farming in the Philippines?

- A. The growth of mangroves kept shrimps from reproducing.
- B. Large areas of mangroves were damaged because of shrimp farming.
- C. Mangroves helped shrimps grow fast.
- D. Shrimp farming gave rise to rapid growth of mangroves.

48. Which of the following statements is not the result of destructive fishing practices?

- A. Seventy percent commercial fish species are over exploited.
- B. Many of fishes’ spawning grounds have been destroyed.
- C. Economic losses are on the increase.
- D. Each country has already taken measures to ban destructive activities.

49. What will happen if an organization takes a development—first attitude in environmental context?

- A. It will take strong measures to prevent oceans from being further polluted.
- B. It is going to exploit the oceanic resources first regardless of environmental protection.
- C. It will not ignore bans on destructive activities.
- D. It will not place development above other factors.

50. We can infer from the passage that _____.

- A. problems at the international level continue to be difficult to resolve
- B. all countries are going to impose taxes on fishers and tourists
- C. the UN General Assembly has made strong policies with regard to oceanic protection
- D. the problems facing the oceans have already aroused sufficient attention

Passage Three

Last Christmas season, Michelle Speetzen’s life was like yours: *Mall Hell*. Enduring hour-long traffic jams on the road from her suburban home to Willowbreek Mall, the 36-year-old mom would puff on her shopping list and get back in the car to fight traffic headed for other packed stores. The craziest moment came when she triumphantly got hold of a coveted *Sleep-N-Snore* — the key to her 5-year-old son’s happiness and barely escaped a mob of similarly desperate parents who’d picked up the scent of fake fur.

But this year, Speetzen has it wired. After young Dylan’s bedtime, she steals to the spare bedroom upstairs, her face illuminated by the glow of her computer. And mouseclick by mouseclick, her shopping list shrinks. Her crowning achievement came last Friday when she painfully realized that Dylan had his little heart set on this year’s must-have-but-impossible-to-get toy, the baffling, babbling Furby. After 20 minutes of Web-browsing she located one at America Online’s shopping site. It cost more than three times the \$30 list price. “Hey, I want it under the tree for my son,” she says. “It will be at my door in a few days, and I don’t have to fight anybody in a store.”

Michelle Speetzen represents the advance guard of an army that’s about to change not only the nature of holiday shopping, but the face of retailing itself. After years of failing to live up to exaggerated promises, e-commerce — online buying—is finally taking off. All over America, millions set out to procure presents over the Internet — and many of them

are succeeding. "This isn't going to be a white Christmas," says Amazon. com founder Jeff Bezos. "It's going to be a Web Christmas."

True, even in this breakthrough year, the estimated \$2.3 billion Americans will spend on Web gifts is only a fraction of the total holiday sales. But it's well over double last year's total, and many people expect a threefold increase in Christmas sales. You can view this year-end boom as the culmination of a lucrative trend. According to Jupiter Communications, almost 17 million people will buy something from a Web site this year, up from 10 million last year and 5 million in 1996. Within a decade, the Jupiter people believe, the mouseclickers will eclipse catalog buyers.

51. Mall Hell (Line 1, Paragraph 1) means _____.

- A. the painful experience of people doing holiday shopping
- B. the chaotic condition of shopping malls
- C. the long traffic jams from suburbs to downtown shopping centers
- D. the desperation of parents who bought faulty goods

52. Sleep-N-Snore (Line 5, Paragraph 1) is most probably a _____.

- A. computer game
- B. toy animal
- C. small boy's key
- D. famous brand

53. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.

- A. e-sales had fallen short of expectation until this year
- B. electronic commerce grew faster than predicted
- C. the volume of e-sales had been exaggerated
- D. it's cheaper to buy over the Internet than at the mall

54. Which of the following statements is true?

- A. Most people now prefer to shop over the Internet.
- B. The number of e-mail shoppers is likely to surpass that of conventional shoppers in ten years' time.
- C. With the emergence of electronic commerce, the holiday sales have increased significantly.
- D. Some popular toys are impossible to procure except from a Web site.

55. This passage is mainly about _____.

- A. the difficulty in getting holiday presents
- B. electronic shopping
- C. Christmas sales
- D. the growth of computer networks

Passage Four

One of the more discernible trends in the financial-service industry in recent times has been the adoption of programs designed to encourage more personalized relationships between an institution's employees and its clients, particularly those clients who are major depositors. The expression most commonly used to describe this type of program is "relationship banking". A good definition is provided in the 1985 book *Marketing Financial Services*:

In relationship banking the emphasis is on establishing a long-term, multiple-service relationship; on satisfying the totality of the client's financial service needs; on minimizing the need or desire of clients to splinter their financial business among various institutions.

Implicit within any definition of relationship banking is recognition that the financial-service requirements of one individual or relatively homogeneous group will likely be substantially different from those of another individual or group. A successful relationship banking program is, therefore, dependent in a large part on the development of a series of financial—service "packages", each designed to meet the needs of identifiably homogeneous groups.

Another dimension of relationship banking is the development of highly personalized relationships between employee

and client. In most financial institutions today the client is serviced by any employee who happens to be free at the time, regardless of the nature of the transaction. Personalized relationships are therefore difficult to establish. In a full relationship banking program, however, the client knows there is one individual within the institution who has intimate knowledge of the client's requirements and preferences regarding complex transactions. Over time, the client develops a high level of confidence in this employee. In short, a personalized relationship evolves between client and employee.

56. With what subject is the passage mainly concerned?

- A. The decline of the financial-service industry.
- B. Variety within financial services.
- C. A way of making banking more personal.
- D. Increasing everyday banking transactions.

57. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about relationship banking programs?

- A. They have recently been discontinued.
- B. They are already being used.
- C. They will shortly be used.
- D. They will be used in the distant future.

58. What is the meaning of the word "institutions" in the first paragraph?

- A. Banks.
- B. Schools.
- C. Hospitals.
- D. Police stations.

59. According to the definition of relationship banking quoted in the passage, one of the main aims of this type of banking is to encourage clients to _____.

- A. consult with each other concerning their finances
- B. keep all their business with a single bank
- C. recognize their own banking
- D. keep their financial requirement to a minimum

60. According to the passage, what is a necessary first step in instituting relationship banking?

- A. Resigning bank buildings.
- B. Hiring congenial staff who makes clients welcome.
- C. Recognizing the needs of groups and individuals.
- D. Teaching bank employees to be more confident.

Part IV. Translation (15%)

Directions: Translate the following into English.

- 61. 这个故事的主题是，一个人的命运与整个国家的命运紧密相连。
- 62. 这么多人愿意为社区的利益做义务工作真令人惊奇。
- 63. 西雅图名列美国最适合居住的城市之一。
- 64. 政府和反对派之间在退休金问题上有可能出现冲突。
- 65. 据报道，在消防队赶到之前火已经熄灭。

Part V. Writing (15%)

Directions: Suppose you are a student newly graduated from a law school. Write a letter of about 150 words to a lawyer's office to apply for a post.