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II. CLOZE

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

A teacher from a Western country recently visited an elementary school in Asia. In one class, she watched sixty children 16 they learned to draw a cat. The teacher first drew a big circle on the blackboard, and the children copied it 17 sheets of paper. The teacher drew a smaller circle over the first one and then put two triangles (三角形) at each side. The children drew 18 the same way. The lesson continued until there were sixty-one 19 cats in the classroom. Each student's cat looked exactly like 20 on the board.

The visitor watched the lesson and was 21. The teaching methods were very different from those in her country. A(n) 22 lesson for children there would produce a roomful of 23 pictures, each completely different from the others. What 24 this difference? An educational system is a mirror that 25 the culture of the society. In any country, a teacher teaches 26 art or history or language. He or she also teaches culture.

In countries such as the United States and Canada, there exist great national, religious, and cultural 27. People there highly 28 individualism. Teachers attach 29 to the qualities that make each student special. Students do not memorize information. 30, they work individually and find answers themselves. At an early age, they learn to form their own ideas and opinions.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 16. A. as | B. because | C. then | D. who |
| 17. A. in | B. from | C. on | D. at |
| 18. A. on | B. in | C. under | D. from |
| 19. A. same | B. alike | C. like | D. similar |
| 20. A. the ones | B. the one | C. this | D. these |
| 21. A. amused | B. entertained | C. disappointed | D. shocked |
| 22. A. history | B. singing | C. art | D. dancing |
| 23. A. special | B. simple | C. similar | D. varied |
| 24. A. caused | B. made | C. produced | D. aroused |
| 25. A. shows | B. reflects | C. radiates | D. echoes |
| 26. A. rather than | B. rather | C. more than | D. only |
| 27. A. varieties | B. similarities | C. gaps | D. differences |
| 28. A. regard | B. value | C. cherish | D. play |
| 29. A. importance | B. focus | C. judgment | D. emphasis |
| 30. A. But | B. However | C. Moreover | D. Instead |

III. PARAPHRASING

Choose the closest paraphrased version after each of the following sentences or the italicized part. And write the letter corresponding to your choice on the answer sheet. (1 point each, 10 points in all)

31. The citizens of any country *should have at least something to say about the direction in which we're going.*
- A. ... should not be silent on issues concerning the future of the world.
B. ... should not be only concerned about the future of their own country.
C. ... should have the right to decide where their country is heading for
D. ... should have the right to express their views on the future of our planet.
32. Most Americans live according to time segments laid out in engagement calendars.
- A. Most Americans carry a calendar with them wherever they go.
B. Most Americans have a calendar to write their engagements on.
C. Most Americans plan their time carefully and follow a strict schedule.
D. Most Americans only meet people who have made an appointment with them.
33. It [sleepiness] filled my brain like a cloud. I was going, going ...
- A. I was almost overcome by sleepiness and would doze off any moment.
B. I was trying hard to beat back sleepiness so that I could keep moving.
C. Due to sleepiness, I was not aware that I had lost my sense of direction.
D. Sleepiness clouded my mind and I was unable to see or hear clearly.
34. Her [Laura's] father was very fond of Hughie, but *would not hear of any engagement.*
- A. ... did not agree to marry his daughter to Hughie.
B. ... refused to listen to Hughie speaking about any engagement.
C. ... couldn't follow what Hughie was saying, for he was hard of hearing.
D. ... would turn a deaf ear when Hughie asked for his permission to marry his daughter.
35. The book [*Silent Spring*] exploded into the public consciousness.
- A. The book exploded like a bomb, sounding a warning to the public.
B. The book raised the environmental awareness of the people.
C. The book criticized the farmers for using pesticides.
D. The book drew public attention to the use of pesticides.
36. *He remained on all fours* leaning against the wind, intent to have everything right.
- A. He was one of the four people who were clutching each other's hands.
B. He was still lying on his stomach with his hands and legs stretched.
C. He was still holding on to the ground on his hands and knees.
D. He was trying to remain where he was in the wind.

37. “King Claudius weather,” said Laura, looking prettily shy as she made the literary allusion. “*It can smile and smile and still be a villain.*”
- A. We shouldn’t take the sunshine too seriously.
 - B. The snow is melting, but it is still winter.
 - C. The weather is like a smiling villain.
 - D. The weathermen are unreliable.
38. With us [in Britain] *the cities pretend they are not really there until we are well inside them.*
- A. ... there are no obvious city limits.
 - B. ... we find ourselves already in the city without knowing it.
 - C. ... cities and the countryside are harmoniously combined into one.
 - D. ... we pass through an area which is partly city and partly countryside before entering a city.
39. Few Americans *stay put for a lifetime.*
- A. Americans love moving houses.
 - B. Americans change jobs frequently.
 - C. Americans rarely live in the same place all their lives.
 - D. Few Americans dislike staying where they were born for long.
40. Having sized up the material the Lord had given her to mold, *she* [my mother] *didn’t overestimate what she could do with it.*
- A. ...finding the material too thin, she decided to do what she could with it.
 - B. ...knowing what I was, she didn’t expect me to achieve great success.
 - C. ...she was realistic about what I could become, for I lacked ambition.
 - D. ...she knew she couldn’t make anything valuable out of the material from God.

IV. READING COMPREHENSION

Read the two passages and choose the most likely answer to each of the questions. And write the letter corresponding to your choice on the answer sheet (2 points each, 20 points in all)

Passage 1

When I was 11, I lived in a small town in Kentucky. Everyone there was judged according to his social position and material possessions. Our leading citizens considered themselves aristocrats (贵族) in the respectful Southern tradition. Despite my youth, I knew that being accepted depended on my being “somebody.”

My father was a doctor for horses and was one of the most successful horse clinic owners in the state. My friends—and, more important, their parents—knew that horse trainers and owners brought their animals from five neighboring states to be treated by

my father. And so I benefited socially by being “Dr. Watson’s son.”

My family lived on a two-acre piece of land in a new house that wasn’t part of a suburban development. My father had bought the land and built the house that my mother had always wanted. Since it was the first all-electric house in town, I gained added prestige. I was now “Dr. Watson’s son living in Dr. Watson’s new house.”

My sister and I were the first children in town to own ponies. My father built a shelter for them himself. He fenced an area for riding, and bought us all the equipment.

So, when I was 11, I was “Dr. Watson’s son living in Dr. Watson’s new house and owning his own pony.” I was sure that I was *somebody*, definitely superior to the average child in town.

For this reason, I was shocked to open the front door one day to find Billy and Charles, two neighbor children, standing on my front porch.

“Are you and Debbie going to ride your ponies today?” Billy asked me.

“No,” I said, as rudely as possible.

“Well, then, Charles and I are going to ride them this afternoon.”

I couldn’t believe them. “Oh, no, you’re not. Those are my ponies, and no one rides them unless I say so!”

Charles’ reply astounded me. “We already asked your father at the clinic, and he said we could ride your ponies whenever we wanted as long as you and Debbie weren’t riding them. He said we could, even if you said no.”

I vividly remember those words, because I swore then that I would hate my father forever for letting those “colored” boys ride my ponies.

Watching from the back window, I saw Billy and Charles catch *my* pony, use *my* equipment and ride through *my* horse area. The precedent (先例) was set. In the days and weeks that followed, Billy and Charles even brought along friends to share in the fun. Sometimes they rode all day.

It wasn’t long before my friends and their parents found out that Dr. Watson let “coloreds” ride his children’s ponies. The ironic comments from people in town were *eroding* my air of superiority.

But my father didn’t seem to care what the neighbors said. My mother ignored my complaints, and my sister was too young to understand. As for the ponies, they didn’t seem to care who rode them.

At first I told my friends that my father had hired Billy and Charles to exercise the ponies, but that explanation wore thin. Finally I, too, learned to ignore the rumors.

When I was 12, my sister invited a friend to our house to spend the night. My sister’s friend was Billy’s younger sister, Allyson. By that time it seemed the most natural thing in the world for Allyson to be in our house. I had forgotten the prejudices of my 11th year.

But the community's attitude hadn't changed. The comments about Dr. Watson's visitors became crueler, and even more vicious. Now Debbie and I were just "Dr. Watson's children who have colored kids over."

So we told our parents that it might be better if Allyson never came over again. We both liked her, but we disliked the abuse of our friends more.

Six months later, my mother gave up her dream house, and my father sold his interest in the horse clinic. Then we packed up and moved to California, leaving the ponies behind. I didn't really understand—then—why my parents told our new neighbors in Porterville that they had moved the family west for the children's sake.

41. When the writer was a child, his family was _____.
 - A. wealthy and arrogant
 - B. the wealthiest in town
 - C. well-known in five states
 - D. wealthy and respected
42. At first, the writer didn't like Billy and Charles to ride the ponies because _____.
 - A. he believed that the ponies were his possessions
 - B. Billy and Charles were colored kids
 - C. his father had ignored his complaints
 - D. the ponies were not strong enough for the two kids
43. Which of the following statements is true about the Watsons' response to their neighbors' comments?
 - A. At first the kids felt hurt and complained.
 - B. At first all the family except the writer ignored the comment.
 - C. All along the parents took the comments seriously.
 - D. All along the family paid no notice to the comments.
44. The ironic comments from people in town were *eroding* my air of superiority. The sentence probably means that I felt _____.
 - A. insulted by the comments
 - B. indignant at the comments
 - C. I gradually became less superior to the colored kids
 - D. I became more superior over the colored kids
45. Why did the family move to California?
 - A. They did not want to stay put in one place.
 - B. The parents did not want their kids to be racially prejudiced.
 - C. They were fed up with the rumors.
 - D. They no longer liked their dream house and the ponies.

Passage 2

Pottery is the name given to all kinds of pots and other tools made from clay and other minerals when they have been hardened by heat in the potter's *kiln*.

Pottery is one of the oldest crafts, which began to be practiced as soon as man learned to control fire, and long before the melting of metals. Pottery enabled man from very early times to make vessels for storing and cooking food, for carrying water, etc. Early vessels were shaped by hand and probably hardened in a big fire.

A great advance in pottery followed the invention of the potter's wheel and the kiln. It is not known where the potter's wheel was first used, but it is believed that by 3500 B.C. potters in Central Asia were using some kind of wheel. Its use spread west and east to Egypt, China, and then to Ancient Greece and Rome.

At first the wheel was nothing more than a small disc, turned round by hand. Later it was improved and could be turned round by the potter with his feet. Such a wheel was probably in use in Egypt by about 200 B.C. It was certainly still in use in Europe at the beginning of the nineteenth century. Modern potters' wheels are power driven.

There are three principal ways pottery articles are made. They may be shaped by hand, or the wet clay may be thrown on the potter's wheel and shaped against the spin with the fingers or some tools. Or, the wet clay may be put in a pre-shaped 'form.'

After the pots have been shaped, they are slowly baked in the kiln. This produces chemical changes in the clay which have a hardening effect. The time taken for firing pottery varies with the size of the kiln and the type of clay. It can take from 24 hours to 2 weeks.

Clay is leaking by nature. If a pottery article is to hold water, it must be 'glazed.' Glaze consists of the raw materials of glass, ground together and mixed with water. The glaze is sprayed on to the pot which is then heated in the kiln again until it is covered with a very thin layer of glass. This seals the tiny holes in the clay and gives us the various table and oven dishes we know so well today.

46. The passage is probably written for _____.
- A. technicians
 - B. general readers
 - C. history students
 - D. art students
47. The word "kiln" in paragraph 1 means _____.
- A. a large oven
 - B. home
 - C. open fire
 - D. factory

48. According to the passage, when was the potter's wheel first used?
- A. It was first used by Egyptians in about 200 B. C.
 - B. It was first used in Europe in early nineteenth century.
 - C. It was first used in Central Asia in about 3500 B.C.
 - D. It was unknown as to when the potter's wheel was first used.
49. The last step in making pottery is _____.
- A. colouring
 - B. shaping
 - C. shipping
 - D. glazing
50. According to the passage, pottery is glazed to make it _____.
- A. durable
 - B. beautiful
 - C. shining
 - D. waterproof

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. The students expressed their doubts as to the _____ of the experiment. (necessary)
52. Plans to build a huge chemical complex in the areas along the river have met strong _____ from the local people. (oppose)
53. A _____ novel may do more than mirror history; it may even influence future events. (history)
54. His wide experience has _____ him to make a success of his job as a sports editor. (able)
55. His bananas were taken over at the customs because he was trying to bring them into the country _____. (legally)
56. It has been estimated that about five thousand people in Britain walk the whole _____ of the Pennine Way every year. (long)
57. The world is getting warmer. The climate change could have _____ effects on our Earth. (disaster)
58. Problems like this even arose in a _____ hotel. (run, well)
59. For security's sake, there should be _____ around a swimming pool. (life, save)
60. Jack is in the _____ developing photographs. (dark, room)

VI. SENTENCE TRANSLATION

Turn the following sentences into English and write your sentences on the answer sheet. (3 points each, 15 points in all)

61. 既然我们都是地球村 (global village) 的一员, 大家都成了邻居。
62. 我们惊讶地发现衣衫褴褛的老头儿其实是一个百万富翁。
63. 计算机解决数以千计问题的时间比人只解决一个问题的时间还要少。
64. 一些父母往往因不能常和孩子在一起而感到内疚。
65. 他的长寿秘诀是以乐观的态度面对可能出现的问题。

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: How did Cliff Evans' death affect Jean E. Mizer, one of his teachers and the writer of "Cipher in the Snow"?

The following points should be covered.

- What she was asked to do after Cliff Evans' death
- What she found about Cliff Evans
- What resolution she made