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全国 2004 年 10 月高等教育自学考试

英语（二）试题

课程代码：00015

I. Vocabulary and Structure (10 point, 1 point for each item)

从下列各句四个选项中选出一个最佳答案，并在答题卡上将相应的字母涂黑。

1. It offers us a fuller sense of being intensely alive from to moment.

A. time B. moment C. period D. instant

2. It may be worth remembering that John Major didn't himself go to Oxford, most of his ministers did.

A. after B. since C. while D. if

3. The effects of rapid travel the body are far more disturbing than we realize.

A. on B. in C. for D. to

4. Her powers of persuasion were no avail.

A. for B. by C. with D. to

5. There is little likelihood that a panel of five wants to go through the of all shaking hands with you.

A. process B. prospect C. precedent D. presence

6. It is the right to change employers which employment from slavery.

A. distinguishes B. derives C. releases D. relieves

7. It is touching to see how a cat or dog itself to a family and wants to share in all its goings and comings.

A. sacrifices B. opposes C. exposes D. attaches

8. A healthy self-esteem is a resource for coping when difficulties .

A. rise B. raise C. arise D. arouse

9. The challenge is not one of expansion , the rapid growth in enrollment over the last 40 years has come to and end.

A. As a result B. By all means C. In contrast D. On the contrary

10. Management often works hard to set up a situation work is done in series.

A. that B. where C. which D. what

II. Cloze Test (10 points, 1 point for each item)

下列短文中有十个空格，每个空格有四个选项，根据上下文要求选出最佳答案，并在答题卡上将相应的字母涂黑。

Maybe you know that the letter “V” stands for Victory in western countries. But do you know the 11 of the sign?

During World War II, Europe was occupied by the Germans. A lot of people 12 to Britain. Among them was one Belgian (比利时人) 13 Victor Dalveli. He loved his country very much. And every day, he used shortwave radio to broadcast to the Belgian people, calling 14 them to resist the German occupiers. On the last day of 1940, he asked his countrymen to write the 15 “V” wherever they could to show their determination to win the final victory. In a few days, it appeared everywhere.

16 , it spread to the other occupied countries in Europe. Because it was simple and 17 it soon became very popular. When friends met, they stretched out 18 middle and index fingers to greet each other.

At that time, in certain restaurants, knives and forks were placed in such a way 19 form a “V” . And in some clock shops clocks were purposely stopped 20 11:05 to show the sign of “V” .

11. A. meaning B. shape C. history D. definition

12. A. had escaped B. escaped C. have escaped D. escape
13. A. naming B. being named C. named D. to name
14. A. up B. out C. on D. off
15. A. letter B. alphabet C. expression D. word
16. A. Latter B. Later C. Late D. Lately
17. A. meaningful B. energetic C. magnificent D. interesting
18. A. his B. their C. one's D. everybody's
19. A. in order to B. so as to C. so to D. as to
20. A. on B. in C. by D. at

III. Reading Comprehension (30 points, 2 points for each item)

从下列每篇短文的问题后所给的四个选择项中选出一个最佳答案，并在答题卡上将相应的字母涂黑。

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

In reading the world's great literature on human excellence and personal success, I've found that to launch ourselves into a life of true success we need to satisfy one basic condition: pursue our vision with stubborn (顽强的) consistency. The biggest difference between people who succeed and those who don't is not usually talent but persistence.

On my way to work one morning, I met Rudy Ruettiger, who is now a motivational speaker. He has grown up in Joliet, listening to stories about Notre Dame and dreaming of one day playing football there. Friends told him he wasn't a good enough student to be admitted. So he gave up his dream and went to work in a power plant.

Then a friend was killed in an accident at work. Shocked, Rudy suddenly realized that life is too short not to pursue your dreams.

In 1972, at the age of 23, he enrolled at Holy Cross Junior College in South Bend, Ind. He got good enough grades to transfer to Notre Dame, where he finally made the football team as a member of the "scout team", the players who help the team prepare for games.

Rudy was living his dream, almost. But he wasn't allowed to suit up for the games themselves. The next year, after Rudy requested it, the coach told Rudy he could put on his uniform for the season's final game. And there he sat, on the Notre Dame bench during the game. A student started shouting, "We want Rudy!" Soon others joined in. Finally, at the age of 27, with 27 seconds left to play, Rudy Ruettiger was sent onto the field—and made the final tackle (阻截). So his team won the game.

When I met Rudy 17 year later, it was in the parking lot outside Notre Dame stadium (体育场), where a camera crew was filming scenes for Rudy, a motion picture about his life. His story illustrates that there is no limit to where your dreams can take you.

21. The writer believes that the key to achieving success is.
- A. developing one's talent
 - B. seizing opportunities
 - C. having wide vision
 - D. sticking to one's goal
22. According to the passage, Rudy once gave up his dream of playing football for Notre Dame because .
- A. his friend was killed there
 - B. his foot was injured in an accident
 - C. he lacked confidence in himself
 - D. he failed in the entrance examination
23. Rudy quit his job in the power plant because .
- A. his friend encouraged him to
 - B. his outlook on life changed
 - C. he was disappointed in his future
 - D. he was shocked by his friend's death
24. Rudy was transferred to Notre Dame .
- A. as a good student
 - B. as a good player
 - C. with the help of a coach
 - D. with the help of a friend
25. A camera crew was making a movie about Rudy's life because .
- A. Rudy was the oldest player at Notre Dame
 - B. Rudy succeeded in realizing his dream
 - C. Rudy was the best speaker at Notre Dame
 - D. Rudy succeeded in developing his ability

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

NASA, the U.S. space agency, believes there's a good chance that we're not alone in the universe. Last fall, NASA began a new project called the High Resolution Microwave Survey (HRMS). Its aim: to find evidence of life in one of the billions of galaxies in the universe.

The search for intelligent life on other planets isn't new. It began almost 100 years ago. That's when scientists built a huge transmitter to send radio waves into space. Scientists thought smart beings on other planets might pick up the signals.

Scientists also have sent a message about humans and our solar system to a nearby constellation (星座). But because the constellation is 25,000 light years away, a return message wouldn't reach Earth for 50,000 years! So don't wait up for an answer.

So far, no extraterrestrial (地球外的) beings that we know of have returned our "calls." But according to Dr. Jill Tarter, an HRMS scientist, we haven't exactly had our ears wide open. "Now, however," says Dr. Tarter, "we've built the tools we need to listen well."

Last October, Dr. Tarter switched on the largest radio receiver in the world. It's an enormous metal bowl stretching 1,000 feet across a valley in Puerto Rico.

Meanwhile, another NASA scientist turned on a huge radio receiver in California's Mojave Desert. NASA hopes these big dishes—and others around the world—will pick up radio signals from new world.

Dr. Frank Drake has been searching for life in outer space for years. He explains the HRMS project this way: To listen to your radio, you move the tuner on the dial until the channels come in loud and clear: Now imagine radio receivers that scan our galaxy "listening" to 14 million channels every second. That's what NASA's radio receivers in Puerto Rico and California are doing.

But that's not all. Powerful computers hooked to the receivers examine every signal carefully. The computers try to match the signals to ones that scientists already recognize, such as human-made signals. If they can't, Drake and Tarter check on them. "It could prove there is radio technology elsewhere in the universe," says Dr. Tarter. "And that would mean we're not alone." 26、NASA scientists started a new project in order to _____.

- A、discover life in other galaxies
- B、send human beings into space
- C、find evidence of a new galaxy
- D、confirm the number of galaxies

27、According to Dr. Jill Tarter, the reason why we haven't received any return any return messages from outer space is that_____.

- A、our ears are not sharp enough to hear them
- B、our equipment hasn't been good enough
- C、it takes millions of yuars for them to reach us
- D、it takes quite a long time to send them

- 28、Dr. Jill Tarter compares the large receiver to _____.
- A、 the human ear
 - B、 the universe
 - C、 a metal bowl
 - D、 a huge dish
- 29、 According to Dr. Frank Drake ,NASA's radio receivers in Puerto Rico and California are _____.
- A、 trying to check on every channel carefully
 - B、 moving the tuner on the dial for clear channels
 - C、 scanning the universe for possible signals
 - D、 picking up radio signals from new world
- 30、 The best title of this passage is _____.
- A、 Signals from the Space
 - B、 The Invention of New Radio Receivers
 - C、 The Intelligent Life in Outer Space
 - D、 NASA Listens for Space Neighbors

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

Even a careful motorist(开汽车的人) may commit a motoring offence (违法).In this case, he will appear in a police court .This is a court ruled by a judge without a jury (陪审团).A judge has powers to pass sentence for relatively minor offences only ;serious charges are dealt with by a judge and a jury.

In certain cases, a motoring offender may choose to go before a judge and a jury , instead of appearing before just a judge .A court is also used for the conduct of preliminary investigations to determine whether or not a motoring offender shall appear for trial in a higher court.

When his case comes up in court , the motorist hears his name called by the clerk of the court, and comes forward to identify himself.The judge then calls for the policeman who charged the offender and asks him to give evidence.

He is expected to give an account of what happened when the offence was committed and to mention any special circumstances.For example the offence may have been partly due to the foolishness of another motorist.It would be unwise for the motoring offender to exaggerate this.It will not help his case to try to blame someone else for his own mistake. If you are guilty ,it is of course wise to admit it and say you're sorry for committing the offence and taking up the court's time .Judges are not heartless and a motorist may be lucky enough to hear one say : “ You've got good reasons ,but you have broken the law and I'll have to impose a fine .Pay five pounds.Next case.”

Some short-tempered people forget that both policemen and judges have a public duty to perform, and aren't rude to them. This does not pay! A judge will not let off an offender merely because he is respectful, but a polite law-breaker may certainly hope that the judge will extend him what tolerance the law permits.

31、 Even a careful motorist may be asked to go to a police court for_____.

- A、 an injury
- B、 a motoring offence
- C、 refusing to pay a fine
- D、 being rude to the policeman

32、 The underlined word “ one ” (paragraph 5) refers to _____.

- A、 a jury member
- B、 a police officer
- C、 a motorist
- D、 a judge

33、 A motoring offender is usually charged by _____.

- A、 a judge
- B、 a jury
- C、 a policeman
- D、 another motorist

34、 It is foolish for a motoring offender to_____.

- A、 overstate another motorist's mistake
- B、 mention someone else's foolishness
- C、 argue that he is not guilty
- D、 choose to go before a jury

35、 If a man knows that he is guilty, he should _____.

- A、 be polite to the policeman and the judge
- B、 try his best to appear before just a judge
- C、 save the court's time and pay the fine
- D、 admit the wrong and say sorry to the court

第二部分 非选择题（共 50 分）

IV .Word Spelling(10 points,1point for two items)

36. 乐意地, 容易地 ad. r _____
37. 日常工作, 常规 n. r _____
38. 多数, 大半 n. m _____
39. 永恒的, 不断的 a. c _____
40. 偏袒的, 部分的 a. p _____
41. 漆工, 画家 n. p _____
42. 跳跃, 飞跃 v. l _____
43. 易管理的 a. m _____
44. 缩短, 减少 vi. S _____
45. 软毛, 毛皮 n. f _____
46. 意图, 打算 n. I _____
47. 情形, 身份 n. s _____
48. 软管, 地铁 n. t _____
49. 口头的, 口的 a. o _____
50. 牺牲品, 受害者 n. v _____
51. 鉴赏, 感谢 vt. a _____
52. 目标, 球门 n. g _____
53. 装置, 方法 n. d _____
54. 分配, 委派 vt. a _____
55. 娱乐, 消遣 n. a _____

V .Word Form

56. Should doctors be allowed _____ (take) the lives of others?
57. Two of _____ (big) earthquakes that were ever recorded took place in China and Alaska.
58. Electronic amplifiers also made possible a fantastic in volume ,the music _____ (become) as loud and penetrating as the human ear could stand.
59. Every decision has constraints _____ (base) on policies, procedures , laws, precedents , and the like.
60. The more seriously this is sought , _____ (likely) positive attitudes towards leisure as well academic work will be encouraged.

61. Attempts to break up this old system _____ (make) in every presidential election in the past one hundred years.

62. These nine planets , together with the sun , make up what _____ (call) our solar system.

63. Nations are classified as “aged ” when they have 7% or more of their people aged 65 or above , and by about 1970 every one of the advanced countries _____ (become) like this.

64. ----- (watch) over by guards with guns, the convicts raised their legs in unison and made their way to the edge of the highway.

65. Either of these factors could account for some individuals ----- (be) able to do well using inefficient methods.

VI 将下列各句译成英语

66. 我不知道他是否能够提供有力的证据。

67. 他说的与事实完全相反。

68. 如果他被迫去做他不乐意做的事，他不可能高兴。

69. 处理这项事务的政府部门没有做统计。

70. 短缺并未严重到你报道的那种程度。

VII 将下列短文译成汉语

When someone has deeply hurt you, it can be extremely difficult to let go of your anger. But forgiveness is possible --- and it can be surprisingly helpful to your physical and mental health. Indeed, research has shown that people who forgive report more energy, better appetite and better sleep patterns.

So when someone has hurt you, calm yourself. Talk a couple of deep breaths and think of something that gives you pleasure: a beautiful scene in nature, someone you love. Don't wait for an apology (道歉) 。 Keep in mind that forgiveness does not necessarily mean accepting the action of the person who upset you. Try to see thing from the other person's perspective. You may realize that he or she was acting out of ignorance, fear—even love. You may want to write a letter to yourself from that person's point of view.