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学习中心 (祖長表記) 扩大紹生なる 身種に含成本 引入化方向音 特加的技術会 全部高数目等学习中心紹介方案 技術課程 政府支援	・自有の地域・全面向射内自可能はデコウル所は支票。 ・2009年1月自有関連は大規則は関連支援制制 ・00年1月自有関連は大規則は大力分配目的は関発する。 ・自有の同様・"大力に負折後、指抗会企业を 自有が同様・十大品の自有展別・性的自有が成	・設生方案 ・学习業別 ・収責領権 ・助兵漢程 ・門は・設長 ・一 年 通 ・実証明・遊坊以不过近年費 ・免費 試 所 ・> 原校名助
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全国 2008 年 10 月高等教育自学考试 旅游英语选读试题 课程代码: 00837 请将答案填在答题纸相应的位置上

I. Multiple choice: (1×15=15)

Directions: Beneath each of the following sentences, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence.

that best completes the sente	nce.
1. The World Tourism Organization is located	ed in
A. Pairs, France	B. Geneva, Switzerland
C. Madrid, Spain	D. Venice, Italy
2. Since the 1990s, is the first to u	se computer management in China's tourism industry.
A. China International Travel Service	B. China National Travel Service
C. China Youth Travel Service	D. China Comfort Travel Service
3. "Souvenir-collecting" is now seen as a	to the ecological balance of a region.
A. trade	B. terror
C. thrill	D. threat
4. In the early, the first commen	rcial jet (the Comet) came into service as a result of the enormous growth of



aviation technology.	
A. 1940s	B. 1950s
C. 1960s	D. 1970s
5. The World Tourism Organization also pro	vides technical help to developing countries, primarily through
A. the United States	B. the United Nations
C. the World Health Organization	D. the World Trade Organization
6. Therefore China faces both and	in developing its tourism to a higher level.
A. opportunities, challenges	B. opportunities, chances
C. difficulties, challenges	D. difficulties, problems
7. One of the key characteristics of the new to	ourism is
A. easy to organize	B. rigid packaging
C. flexibility	D. cheap price
8. A general manager must not only assemble	e a team, but mold them into a coordinated, cooperating group of people capable
of working together for the common goal:	
A. showing a big profit	B. creating a satisfied guest
C. performing a direct service	D. providing a comfortable atmosphere
9. More tourism facilities need for	domestic travelers.
A. developing	B. developed
C. to be developed	D. being developing
10. In the early 1900s, the first in t	the United States was started by Ellsworth Startler,
father of the modern hotel industry.	
A. commercial hotel	B. moderate-priced hotel
C. motor hotel	D. chain operation
11 and activities have p	played significant roles in making people more aware
of what is available and the wide choice ex	xisting today.
A. Promotional, marketing	B. Promotional, publicity
C. Sales, publicity	D. Sales, marketing
12. Business travel is also influenced by busi	ness related attractions such as and
A. exhibitions, trade fairs	B. exhibitions, conferences
C. lectures, trade fairs	D. lectures, conferences
13. Travelers usually those whose	travels require the use of overnight accommodation and those whose trips last
less than one day.	
A. classify into	B. classifies into

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C. are classifying into	D. are classified into		
14. Tourists may spend their leisure time	in various sports, sunbathing, taking rides or		
simply the environment.			
A. engage, enjoy	B. to engage, to enjoy		
C. engaging, enjoying	D. engaged, enjoyed		
15. At its and this flow o	of comparatively wealthy tourists to a region has the		
effect of attracting petty criminals, as is evi	denced by increases in thefts or muggings.		
A. simple, direct	B. simpler, directer		
C. simplest, more direct	D. simplest, most direct		
I. Reading comprehension: (2×10=20)			

(1)

Directions: Read the following passages and make your proper choices.

Manners nowadays in metropolitan cities like London are practically nonexistent. It is nothing for a big, strong schoolboy to elbow an elderly woman aside in the dash for the last remaining seat on the tube or bus, much less stand up and offer his seat to her, as he ought. In fact,

it is saddening to note that if a man does offer his seat to an older woman, it is nearly always a continental man or one from the older generation.

This question of giving up seats in public transport is much argued about by young men who say that, since women have claimed equality, they no longer deserve to be treated with courtesy, and that those who go out to work should take their turn in the rat race like anyone else. Women have never claimed to be physically as strong as men. Even if it is not agreed, however, that young men should stand up for younger women, the fact remains that courtesy should be shown to the old, the sick and the burdened. Are we really so lost to all ideals of unselfishness that we can sit there indifferently reading the paper or a book, saying to ourselves "First come, first served," while a gray haired woman, a mother with a young child or a cripple stands? Yet this is all too often seen.

Conditions in travel are really very hard on everyone, we know, but hardship is surely no excuse. Sometimes one wonders what would have been the behavior of these stout young men in packed refugee train or a train on its way to a prisoner camp during the war. Would they have considered it only right and their proper due to keep the best places for themselves then?

Older people, tired and irritable from a day's work, are not angels at all. Many a brisk argument or an insulting quarrel breaks out as the weary queues push and shove each other to get on buses and tubes. One cannot commend this, of course, but one does feel there is just a little more excuse.

If cities are to remain pleasant places to live in at all, however, it seems urgent, not only that communications in



transport should he improved, but also that communication between human beings should be kept smooth and polite. All over cities, it seems that people are too tired and too

rushed to be polite. Shop assistants won't bother to assist, taxi drivers shout at each other as they

dash dangerously round corners, bus conduct	ors pull the bell before their desperate passengers have had time to get on o			
the bus, and so on and so forth. It seems to us	that it is up to the			
young and strong to do their small part to stop	p such deterioration.			
16. According to the passage, we could expect	et good manners from			
A. Englishmen in London	B. a man from France			
C. men in big modern cities in England	D. men only in metropolitan cities			
17. What is the writer's opinion concerning c	ourteous manners toward women?			
A. Women have claimed equality and no longer need to be treated differently from men.				
B. It is considered old fashioned for young men to give up their seats for young women.				
C. Lady First should be universally practice	d.			
D. Special consideration should be shown to women.				
18. According to the writer, communication between human beings would be smoother if				
A. people were more considerate to each oth	ner			
B. life were easier and more comfortable				
C. women were treated with more courtesy				
D. public transport could be improved	1 5 6º			
19. The italicized word "deterioration" in the	last paragraph probably means "".			
A. worsening of the general situation	B. lowering of the moral standards			
C. declining of the courtesy to women	D. spreading of evil conduct			
20. It could be inferred that the best remedy f	or the hard travel conditions in city would be			
A. to attach significance to the moral educat	ion of young people			
B. to treat people, be they young or old, with	n courtesy and sympathy			
C. to demand everyone do his part not to be	impolite to each other			

(2)

From the health point of view we are living in a marvelous age. We are immunized from birth against many of the most dangerous diseases. A large number of once fatal illnesses can now be cured by modern drugs and surgery. It is almost certain that one day remedies will be found for the most stubborn remaining diseases. The expectation of life has increased enormously. But though the possibility of living a long and happy life is greater than ever before, every day we witness the incredible slaughter of men, women and children on the roads. Man versus the motor-car! It is a never-ending battle which

D. to improve the means of transportation and the public morality



man is losing. Thousands of people the world over are killed or horribly killed each year and we are quietly sitting back and letting it happen.

It has been rightly said that when a man is sitting behind a steering wheel, his car becomes the extension of his personality. There is no doubt that the motor-car often brings out a man's very

worst qualities. People who are normally quiet and pleasant may become unrecognizable when they are behind a steering-wheel. They swear. They are ill-mannered and aggressive, willful as two-year-olds and utterly selfish. All their hidden frustrations, disappointments and jealousies seem to be brought to the surface by the act of driving.

The surprising thing is that society smiles so benignly on the motorist and seems to condone

his behavior. Everything is done for his convenience. Cities are allowed to become almost uninhabitable because of heavy traffic; towns are made ugly by huge car parks; the countryside is desecrated by road networks; and the mass annual slaughter becomes nothing more than a statistic, to be conveniently forgotten.

It is high time that a world code were created to reduce this senseless waste of human life. With regard to driving, the laws of some countries are notoriously lax and even the strictest are not strict enough. A code which was universally accepted could only have a dramatically beneficial effect on the accident rate. Here are a few examples of some of the things that might be done. The driving test should be standardized and made far more difficult than it is; all the drivers should be made to take a test every three years or so; the age at which young people are allowed to drive any vehicle should be raised to at least 21; all vehicles should be put through stringent annual tests for safety. Even the smallest amount of alcohol in the blood can impair a person's driving ability. Present drinking and driving laws (where they exist) should be made much stricter. Maximum and minimum speed limits should be imposed on all roads. Governments should lay down safety specification for manufactures. All advertising stressing power and performance should be banned. These measures may sound inordinately harsh. But surely nothing should be considered as too severe if it results in reducing the annual toll of human life. After all, the world is for human beings, not motor-cars.

21. What is the main idea of this passage?	
A. Traffic accidents are mainly caused by m	otorists.
B. Thousands of people the world over are k	cilled each year.
C. The laws of some countries about driving	gare too lax.
D. Only stricter traffic laws can prevent acci	dents.
22. The italicized word "condone" (Para. 3) p	robably means "".
A. dislike	B. conduct
C. forgive	D. forbid
23. The sentence "his car becomes the extensi	ion of his personality" (Para. 2) probably means ""
A. driving can show his real self	
B. driving can show the other part of his per	sonality



C. driving can brin	g out his character		
D. his car embodie	s his temper		
24. Which of the fol	lowing is NOT mention	ed as a way against traffi	c accidents?
A. To test drivers a	at more regular intervals.		
B. To make driving	g tests more difficult to p	ass.	
C. To modify maxi	imum and minimum spe	ed limits.	
D. To draw up safe	ety specifications for man	nufactures.	
25. The author's atti	tude towards the present	traffic laws is	<u>.</u>
A. ironical		B. critical	
C. appealing		D. pessimistic	
III. Cloze: (1×15=1	5)		
Directions: Cho	ose the one from the gi	ven A, B, C and D to co	omplete the passage properly.
The nation's di	reams for the 2010 Worl	d Expo have come true	as Shanghai won the bid in the fourth round of voting at
the Bureau of Intern	ational Exhibition's 132	nd general assembly.	
Shanghai beat	four <u>26</u> cities and we	on 54 votes <u>27</u> of 88	member countries in the 28 round. At 3:15 p.m. local
time, the Grimaldi F	Forum 29 a sea of red	five-star flags as people	shouted "Shanghai, China."
The other four	30 countries lost out	in the order of Poland, M	Mexico, Russia, and South Korea <u>31</u> lost by 20 votes
to China.			(a).
In the presenta	tion by the Chinese del	egation yesterday morni	ng, Vice-Premier Li Lanqing said: "32 behalf of the
Chinese Governmen	nt, I solemnly 33 tha	t we will honor each an	d every 34 we have made to deliver an exciting and
unforgettable event.	"		
Li said Shar	nghai <u>35</u> China's de	sire to integrate with th	ne international community, its 36 economy, sound
infrastructure, clean	environment and social	<u>37</u> .	
"The BIE <u>38</u>	_ for understanding, exc	hange, co-operation and	friendship. These qualities can be fully realized by <u>39</u>
the World Expo in C	China, a nation <u>40</u> be	lieves in harmony and m	utual benefit," Li said.
26. A. other	B. each	C. another	D. every
27. A. above	B. over	C. out	D. on
28. A. last	B. ultimate	C. first	D. final
29. A. recovered	B. represented	C. ornamented	D. resembled
30. A. competed		B. competing	
C. having compe	eted	D. being competed	
31. A. which	B. who	C. what	D. when

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32. A. In	B. On	C. At	D. With
33. A. remain	B. reclaim	C. reaffirm	D. rejoin
34. A. comment	B. commitment	C. commission	D. committee
35. A. embraces	B. embodies	C. embeds	D. embarks
36. A. strong	B. active	C. healthy	D. robust
37. A. stability	B. activity	C. ecomony	D. development
38. A. speaks	B. takes	C. makes	D. stands
39. A. having	B. making	C. holding	D. opening
40. A. that	B. what	C. whose	D. it

IV. Phrasal verbs: (1×10=10)

Directions: Fill in the blanks with the proper phrasal verbs given below. Make some

changes if necessary.

changes if necessar.	<i>y</i> •
be adjacent to	go for
be vital to	indulge in
cater for	rest on
derive from	take advantage of
give way to	take on

	give way to	take on	
41	. The education of young people	_ the future of our country.	
42	. Fishing, bathing, and dancing can	there.	
43	. We should not people's good	nature.	
44	. I'll an MBA if I were you.		
45	. His achievement his hard wor	k.	
46	. The garden a swimming pool.		
47	. Her hope of scholarship her m	nark of intensive reading.	
48	. As winter spring, the days beg	gin to lengthen.	
49	. Dying local art and crafts tour	rist demand.	
50	. Now her hair a healthy shine.		

V. Phrase translation: $(1\times20=20)$

Part One

Directions: Translate the following into English.

51. 硬通货 52. 特许经营权



53. 远洋定期客轮

55. 半食宿

57. 重新安置

59. 购买力

54. 保险范围

56. 旅游淡季

58. 过境手续

60. 空架滑车

Part Two

Directions: Translate the following into Chinese.

61. load factor 62. transportation mode

63. caravan routes 64. managing director

65. destination economy 66. instant culture

67. an area of scenic beauty 68. terra cotta warriors and horses

69. make end meet 70. diversity of landscapes

VI. Passage translation: $(10\times2=20)$

Directions: Translate the following passages into Chinese.

71. However, in theory, bringing together people of different countries and backgrounds does have political and educational significance as well as the economic and social aspects. The degree achieved depends on the host countries and the ability to converse in the relevant languages.

Through travel, people are finding friends in every corner of the earth: finding common bonds with the rest of humanity and spreading messages of hope for a peaceful world.

Tourism, properly designed and developed, has the potential to help bridge the psychological and cultural distances that separate people of diverse races, colors, religions and stages of social and economic development.

72. In the past decades, international hotel companies concentrated on building luxury and upscale hotels and resorts around the world to serve tourists from the developed Western countries. Since the early 1990s, international hotel companies have noticed that growth at the high end of the hotel segment slowed down worldwide, but demand for two-star and three-star midscale hotels has been on the rise in many countries with emerging economies. For instance, the rush to build luxury hotels in Bangkok, Thailand, in the 1980s and early 1990s has pushed the hotel market to a glut. The average room rate of a five-star hotel in Bangkok in 1993 was only \$79 per night. However, there has been a shortage of two-star and three-star hotels in Bangkok to accommodate the increased number of tourists from South Korea, and China.