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全国 2009 年 1 月高等教育自学考试

基础英语试题

课程代码：00088

请将答案填在答题纸相应的位置上

一、词汇应用和语法结构（本大题共 30 小题，每小题 1 分，共 30 分）

（一）词汇应用（15 分）

选择最佳答案完成句子，错选、多选或未选均无分。

- Each country has to import the articles and commodities it does not itself _____.
A. produce
B. increase
C. design
D. sell
- The import and export trades are two _____ of the same coin.
A. parties
B. sides
C. groups
D. sizes
- It's _____ that almost 3 million tourists will visit Singapore each year in the near future.
A. supposed
B. estimated
C. guessed
D. calculated
- The boss has always thought very _____ of him.

- A. highly B. better
C. well D. excellent
5. International trade would be a quick and effective way to _____ the wounds of the war.
A. repair B. remedy
C. treat D. heal
6. Marketing _____ a great many jobs in the United States.
A. supports B. provides
C. searches D. gives
7. High interest rates _____ people from borrowing money.
A. discourage B. decrease
C. disturb D. disgust
8. There are a few questions that _____ have to answer.
A. economical B. economics
C. economy D. economists
9. You must always be on your _____ against violence.
A. guide B. attention
C. protection D. guard
10. It is known that everyone _____ from free competition.
A. profits B. gets
C. benefits D. gains
11. Bikes produced in Guangzhou are very _____ in many countries.
A. beloved B. popular
C. favored D. enjoyed
12. By means of taxation, we _____ for things that we need just as much as we need somewhere to live and something to eat.
A. pay B. own
C. get D. buy
13. What the manager is saying does not _____ to me.
A. fit B. suit
C. apply D. adjust
14. A steel mill _____ a huge area, and is a frightening place to visit because of its great fires and heat.
A. covers B. contains
C. seizes D. includes
15. Companies _____ their products to make people buy.
A. publize B. advertise
C. announce D. call

(二) 语法结构 (15 分)

选择最佳答案完成句子, 错选、多选或未选均无分。

16. John regretted _____ to the meeting last week.
A. not going B. not to go
C. not go D. not to be going
17. We desire that the tour leader _____ us immediately of any changes in plans.

- A. informs B. inform
C. informed D. has informed
- 18.No sooner _____ the machine than it went smoothly.
A. had the worker oiled B. the worker had oiled
C. would the worker oil D. the worker oiled
19. He _____ when the bus came to a sudden stop.
A. was almost hurt B. almost was hurt himself
C. was almost to hurt himself D. was almost hurting himself
- 20.All _____ is a continuous supply of the basic necessities of life.
A. what is needed B. the thing needed
C. for our needs D. that is needed
- 21.Not only _____ from the crisis, but it develops to everyone's satisfaction.
A. the economy recovers B. does the economy recover
C. the economy was recovering D. recovers the economy
- 22.Something _____ very good.
A. smells B. is smelling
C. was smelling D. has smelled
- 23.Only twenty percent of the work _____ done yesterday.
A. has B. was
C. have D. were
- 24.They can build the road with _____ money and _____ people if they take the engineer's advice.
A. fewer/less B. a little/few
C. little/a few D. less/fewer
- 25.They prefer silk products _____ cotton ones.
A. than B. to
C. for D. rather than
- 26.Bob speaks to me _____ he were my brother.
A. even if B. although
C. if D. as if
27. _____ fine days we could see from the windows the West Hills in the distance.
A. In B. Under
C. With D. On
- 28.The company would not consider _____ the pay for its employees.
A. rising B. to rise
C. raising D. to raise
- 29.In business, success not only depends on what one says but also on how _____.
A. one says it B. to be saying
C. is it said D. does one say so
30. _____ nothing more to discuss, the secretary-general got to his feet, said goodbye and left the room.
A. There is B. Being
C. There being D. As there being

二、改错 (本大题共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

下面句子中有 A,B,C,D 四个划底线部分, 其中有一个是错误的, 选出错误部分的字母, 无需改正错误。

31. Economists try to understood how all the parts of the long story are related.
32. Today, instead costing 65 cents, a box of 200 facial tissues costs around one third of that price, and these facial tissues are both softer and stronger.
33. If we don't use up these chemicals, or if we produce too much of them, they may actually harm us.
34. Of course, it is the people who buy these imported things which really have to pay the duties in the form of higher prices.
35. The first important metal for tools and weapons are bronze, a mixture of copper and tin.
36. The policies ultimately are aimed at remove the problem of energy crisis and improving people's lives.
37. In the Middle Ages some Western European cities has given special privileges to traders.
38. Specialization increases output, but it also makes people dependent on one the other.
39. Wise buying is a positive way which you can make your money go further.
40. Technological progress in one area of the economy may lead at increased investment and expansion throughout the system as a whole.

三、完形填空 (本大题共 15 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 15 分)

选择最佳答案完成句子, 错选、多选或未选均无分。

By late middle ages many workers are looking 41 to retirement, and millions of those 42 have retired are only too glad to exchange the routines of work 43 the satisfaction that a more leisured life may 44. Many other workers are reluctant to give up their 45. The desire to continue working often stems from harsh economic reality, for 46 usually brings a sharp drop in income. 47 workers fear the loss of social identity that can result from 48 a job. They may be left with "nothing to do", and may find that they are 49 a life with significant meaning and fulfillment. Those old people who 50 like to continue working are often victims of 51 is perhaps the most striking example of age discrimination (歧视): the practice of mandatory (强制的) retirement, under which people are forced to give up their jobs immediately when they 52 a certain age. Until recently the precise age for mandatory retirement 53 from job to job. The usual mandatory retirement age in the U.S.A., however, was sixty five. The objection to mandatory retirement is that there is no 54 to suggest that most people over the age of sixty five or seventy are incapable of working; at the turn of the century, in fact, 70 percent of men over sixty five were still 55 in the labor force.

41. A. forward B. back C. at D. backward
42. A. that B. who C. which D. whom
43. A. in B. for C. to D. with
44. A. take B. gain C. bring D. send

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 45. A. jobs | B. works | C. position | D. tasks |
| 46. A. unemployment | B. retirement | C. loneliness | D. retreat |
| 47. A. any | B. some | C. no | D. somebody |
| 48. A. not to have | B. not have | C. having not | D. not having |
| 49. A. assured of | B. reminded of | C. robbed of | D. convinced of |
| 50. A. could | B. should | C. would | D. might |
| 51. A. what | B. that | C. which | D. when |
| 52. A. arrive | B. get | C. reach | D. come |
| 53. A. varied | B. ranged | C. shifted | D. turned |
| 54. A. event | B. incident | C. evidence | D. indication |
| 55. A. active | B. ignored | C. inactive | D. useless |

四、阅读理解（本大题共 10 小题，每小题 2 分，共 20 分）

本部分有两篇短文，每篇短文后有五个问题，每个问题有四个选项，选择最佳答案完成句子。错选、多选或未选均无分。

Passage 1

The advantages and disadvantages of a large population have long been a subject of discussion among economists. It has been argued that the supply of good land is limited. To feed a large population, inferior land must be cultivated and the good land worked intensively. Thus, each person produces less and this means a lower average income than could be obtained with a smaller population. Other economists have argued that a large population gives more scope for specialization and justifies the development of facilities such as ports, roads and railways, which are not likely to be built unless there is a big demand.

One of the difficulties in carrying out a worldwide birth control program lies in the fact that official attitudes to population growth vary from country to country depending on the level of industrial development and the availability of food raw materials. In the developing country where a vastly expanded population is pressing hard upon the limits of food, space and natural resources, it will be the first concern of government to place a limit on the birthrate, whatever the consequences may be. In a highly industrialized society, the problem may be more complex. A decreasing birthrate may lead to unemployment because it results in a declining market for manufactured goods. When the pressure of population on housing declines, prices also decline and the building industry is weakened. Faced with considerations such as these, the government of a developed country may well prefer to see a slowly increasing population, rather than one which is stable or in decline.

56. A small population may mean _____.
- A. higher productivity, but a lower average income
B. lower productivity, but a higher average income
C. lower productivity and a lower average income
D. higher productivity and a higher average income
57. A large population will provide a chance for developing _____.
- A. scope
B. transport system
C. species
D. national economy
58. In a developed country, people will perhaps go out of work if _____.
- A. the birthrate goes up
B. the birthrate goes down
C. the birthrate remains stable
D. there is a great demand for manufactured goods

59. According to the passage, slowly rising birthrate perhaps is good for _____.
- A. a developing nation
B. a developed nation
C. every nation with a big population
D. every nation with a small population
60. It is no easy job to carry out a general plan for birth control throughout the world because _____.
- A. there are too many underdeveloped countries in the world
B. underdeveloped countries have low level of industrial development
C. different governments have different views of the question
D. even the developed countries may have more complex problems

Passage 2

A major new development in systems of work in Britain is taking place. Flexible working hours, or “Flexitime”, are catching on fast, and this trend is continuing. In 1973, over 500 organizations adopted the idea, and by 1974, this number had risen to over 200, 000.

Flexible working hours were invented in Germany in the late 1960’s, but reached Britain only in 1972. The system allows workers to start and finish work whenever they want, with only two requirements. These are, firstly, that all workers must be present for certain “key” times in day, and secondly, that all workers must work an agreed total number of hours per week.

The system has proved an almost total success wherever it has been tried. A survey of 700 workers on flexible hours showed three main advantages: a better balance between working and private life, avoidance of the need to travel during rush hours and the ability to be able to finish a certain task before leaving.

From the employer’s point of view, the system tends to increase productivity, reduce labor turnover and give the workers a greater sense of duty.

61. Flexible working hours were firstly invented by the _____.
- A. British
B. Americans
C. Germans
D. Japanese
62. According to “Flexitime” system, workers must _____.
- A. work an agreed total number of hours per week
B. work all the weekdays
C. go to work at weekends
D. go to work in the early morning
63. “Key” time is a period when _____.
- A. visitors come to the plants
B. all workers must be at work
C. employers go round in the workshops
D. rush hours are over
64. No matter where it is used, “Flexitime” system has proved _____.
- A. entirely effective
B. a complete failure
C. to be disliked by the employers
D. too difficult to carry out
65. One of the main advantages of “Flexitime” for workers is that they _____.
- A. can get more free time

- B. can avoid busy traffic
- C. can get higher pay
- D. can avoid working hard

五、单词或短语的英汉互译 (本大题共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

(一) 将下列词语译成中文 (5 分)

- 66. economic policies
- 67. mass-production methods
- 68. the Bureau of International Commerce
- 69. specialization
- 70. shopping center

(二) 将下列词语译成英文 (5 分)

- 71. 所得税
- 72. 保险费
- 73. 标准化集装箱
- 74. 需求曲线
- 75. 购买力

六、英汉句子互译 (本大题共 4 小题, 每小题 3-4 分, 共 15 分)

(一) 将下列句子译成中文

- 76. In some countries, the tax on the richest people goes as high as 90 or 95 percent.(4 分)
- 77. Their export commodities are becoming less competitive in price.(4 分)

(二) 将下列句子译成英文

- 78. 人生成功与否主要取决于我们如何与人交往。(4 分)
- 79. 在炼铁时, 需用大量的煤作为燃料。(3 分)