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全国 2009 年 1 月高等教育自学考试

英语（一）试卷

本试卷分为两部分,满分 100 分;考试时间 150 分钟。

第一部分为选择题。考生必须在“答题卡”上按要求填涂。

第二部分为非选择题。考生必须将答案写在答题纸上。未按规定答题者不得分。

PART ONE (50 POINTS)

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

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. I'd like to ____ a photo of you with my camera.
A. make B. take C. expose D. shot
2. Sorry to be late, but we were ____ for half an hour in the traffic.
A. put back B. broken down C. held up D. kept off
3. There are plans to ____ the corporation into a number of smaller independent companies.
A. shrink B. split C. spur D. spill
4. Young people are keener ____ high pay and promotion but less concerned with security and job satisfaction than older people.
A. on B. to C. for D. at
5. I'll leave him a note ____ he'll know where we are.
A. for which B. for that C. in order D. so that
6. If he ____ in landing a job, Tom will inform us immediately.
A. succeeds B. succeeded C. will succeed D. is succeeding
7. I was delighted ____ her performance in NYU last night.
A. of B. with C. from D. for

8. Don't go shopping during the ____ hour unless you have to.
A. busy B. dash C. rush D. hurry
9. He'll get ____ his disappointment and be cheerful again by tomorrow morning.
A. over B. away C. through D. out of
10. "How long did it take you to realize that he was dishonest?" "I ____ from the start."
A. looked him out B. looked him over
C. saw him out D. saw him through

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

下列短文中有十个空白，每个空白有四个选项。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。

For thousands of years, people thought of glass as something beautiful to look at. Glass was often used to decorate their houses. Only recently 11 to think of it as something to look through. Stores 12 their goods in large windows. Glass bottles and jars that contain food or drink allow us to see the contents. 13, it has many other advantages. For instance, glass 14 spectacles, microscopes, telescopes and many other useful and necessary objects. Spectacles, or glasses, are used by people who cannot see clearly or by people who want to protect their eyes 15 bright light. 16 make tiny things look larger so that we can examine them. Telescopes make objects that are far away appear much 17 to us.

18 in recent years plastics have replaced glass under conditions 19 it easily breaks, there are new uses 20 for glass that were never imagined in the past. Perhaps the greatest advantage of glass is that its constituent (组成的) parts are inexpensive and can be found all over the world.

11. A. they came B. had they come
C. they have come D. have they come
12. A. replace B. set up C. display D. put on
13. A. Therefore B. However C. Besides D. So
14. A. used to make B. is used to make
C. is used to making D. used to making
15. A. from B. in C. for D. to
16. A. Telescopes B. Spectacles C. Glasses D. Microscopes
17. A. more close B. more closer C. close D. closer

18. A. Because B. Despite C. Although D. However
19. A. where B. which C. when D. that
20. A. being developed B. be developing
C. be developed D. to be developed

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

从下列每篇短文的问题后所给的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。

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

Mary was watching a mystery movie on television. The end of the movie was near, and she was totally absorbed. Then her baby started crying. She shouted at him to shut up. In response, he cried louder. She got angry and shook him, but the baby cried even louder. In the meanwhile, the mystery's conclusion took place and she missed it. Angrily, she hit her son in the face. In this situation, someone was pursuing a goal—seeing the end of an exciting television show, but something happened to block the achievement of that goal. The person thus became frustrated, anger built up, and direct aggression occurred.

However, aggression is not always aimed at the person who causes the frustration. Consider a businessman who had a hard day at the office. He was about to close a deal with a customer when his boss awkwardly interfered, and he lost the sale. On the way home in his car, the frustrated businessman blew his horn angrily at a car ahead when it didn't pull immediately away from a traffic light. As he entered his home, his dog jumped up joyfully on him, only to receive a quick kick. He then shouted at his wife during supper. All these aggressive behaviors are examples of displaced aggression—aggression placed on the wrong person. Aggression against the person who causes the original frustration can often be harmful. In this case, attacking or swearing at the boss could cost the businessman his job. When the person who causes the frustration has power over the frustrated person, aggression may be shifted onto a person who has nothing at all to do with the original frustration.

21. Mary's experience with the movie and her baby is an example of _____.
A. an exciting TV program B. difficult children
C. dangerous frustration D. direct aggression

22. Aggression is more likely to be displaced if the person who causes the frustration is _____.
A. more powerful B. a business partner
C. less harmful D. a family member
23. The second paragraph mainly discusses _____.
A. growing frustration B. original frustration
C. displaced aggression D. direct aggression
24. All the following mentioned in the passage are objects of aggression EXCEPT _____.
A. the baby B. the wife C. the dog D. the customer
25. The author's main purpose in writing this passage is to _____.
A. entertain readers with aggressive behaviors
B. show how aggression affects relationships
C. inform readers about two types of aggression
D. warn readers against frustrating others' plans

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

As a boy, I wasn't much. I mean, I tried to be a boy and spent many childhood hours trying to imitate cowboys, Indian heroes and baseball players, and doing all sorts of things boys are supposed to do. When my fellow boys stole from a neighbor's pear tree, I was the only one who got sick from the stolen fruit. I also failed to set fire to our garage, an art which any five-year-old boy should be capable of. I was, however, the neighborhood winner at getting beaten up. "That Julius can take it, man," the boys used to say, almost in admiration, after I emerged from another battle, tears in my eyes but refusing to fall.

I tried to believe my parents when they told me I was a boy, but I could find no proof for such a statement. Each morning during the summer as I sat in a quiet corner with a book, my mother would push me out the back door and into the yard. But throughout the day I thought of the girls sitting in the shade of trees, playing with their dolls (洋娃娃). That was life! I thought. No constant pressure to prove oneself. No need to be ever competing. While I embarrassed myself on football and baseball fields, the girls stood on the sides laughing at me, because they didn't have to do anything except be girls. The rising of each sun brought me to the starting line of yet another day's Olympic games, with no hope of ever winning a medal.

As I grew up, the pressure to prove myself on the sports ground disappeared, but the situation got worse—because now I had to prove myself with girls. I just did not know how I was supposed to go about doing this, especially because, at the age of 14, I was shorter and thinner than almost everybody else. However, duty called, and off I went. Yet, looking back at my boyhood, I never had any luck with girls as a teenager.

26. As described in the passage, the author, as a boy, actually ____.
- A. stayed away from other boys
B. was greatly admired by other boys
C. failed in everything other boys did
D. learned how to act like other boys
27. When the author says that he is “the neighborhood winner at getting beaten up,” his tone is ____.
- A. serious B. humorous C. formal D. angry
28. As a boy, the author admired the girls because ____.
- A. he liked to be with girls B. he hated reading by himself
C. they needn't prove themselves D. they could play with their dolls
29. In the last paragraph, the author mainly aims to tell the reader that ____.
- A. he considered it a duty to his parents to date girls
B. he finally got rid of the pressure to prove himself
C. his situation improved when it was time to date girls
D. his shames in sports gave way to problems in dating
30. According to the passage, the author, as a boy, was ____.
- A. weak but brave B. strong but shy
C. manly and successful D. bold and aggressive

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

All ESL (English as a Second Language) writing teachers can find a valuable resource in pictures: drawings, photographs, slides, cartoons, magazine advertisements, graphs, tables, charts and maps. First of all, pictures provide a shared experience for students in class, a common base that leads to a variety of language activities. When students write about a personal topic like “My most frightening experience,” the material is not shared. Except for predicting the use of the past tense, there is little that the teacher can do to prepare a whole class to deal with the vocabulary and sentence

patterns that the writers will need. With a picture, however, all students, after close observation of the material, will immediately need the appropriate vocabulary, idioms and sentence structures to discuss what they see. Pictures are also valuable in that they provide for the use of a common vocabulary and common language forms. In addition, a picture can be the basis for not just one task but many, ranging from fairly mechanical controlled compositions, sentence-combining exercises, or sequencing of sentences to the writing of original dialogues, letters, reports or essays. Thus, a whole series of connected activities can be generated from the source of one picture. Finally, because everybody likes to look at pictures, their use in the classroom provides a stimulating focus for students' attention. Pictures bring the outside world into the classroom in a vividly concrete way. In short, a picture is a valuable resource as it provides a shared experience, a need for common language forms to use, a variety of tasks and a focus of interest for students.

31. According to the author, pictures include all the following EXCEPT ____.
- A. tables and charts B. graphs and maps
C. newspaper advertisements D. drawings and photographs
32. As far as writing is concerned, the author would probably agree to the statement that ____.
- A. a picture is better than a personal topic
B. a picture can be the basis for just one task
C. a personal topic is better than a picture
D. a personal topic provides shared experience
33. ESL teachers can attract students' attention in class by using pictures because ____.
- A. pictures are better resources
B. pictures show connected activities
C. students are under better control
D. students like to look at pictures
34. Judging from the passage, the primary use of pictures by an ESL teacher is to ____.
- A. draw students' attention
B. train students in writing
C. vary classroom activities
D. enlarge students' vocabulary
35. The author mainly discusses the use of pictures in class from ____.
- A. 2 aspects B. 3 aspects C. 4 aspects D. 5 aspects

PART TWO (50 POINTS)

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

将下列汉语单词译成英语。每个单词的词类、首字母及字母数目均已给出。请将完整的单词写在答题纸上。

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------|---|-------|
| 36. 财产, 特性 | n. | p | _____ |
| 37. 自夸, 吹嘘 | v. | b | _____ |
| 38. 慷慨的, 大方的 | a. | g | _____ |
| 39. 装饰品, 点缀 | n. | o | _____ |
| 40. 最大(的), 最高(的) | n. a. | m | _____ |
| 41. 词典, 字典 | n. | d | _____ |
| 42. 敌对的, 不友善的 | a. | h | _____ |
| 43. 自动的, 无意识的 | a. | a | _____ |
| 44. 相应地 | ad. | a | _____ |
| 45. 美味的 | a. | d | _____ |
| 46. 使命, 任务 | n. | m | _____ |
| 47. 必要性, 必需品 | n. | n | _____ |
| 48. 十月 | n. | O | _____ |
| 49. 机会, 时机 | n. | o | _____ |
| 50. 进口 | v. n. | i | _____ |
| 51. 参与, 参加 | v. | p | _____ |
| 52. 出现, 涌现 | v. | e | _____ |
| 53. 令人满意的 | a. | s | _____ |
| 54. 时间表, 日程安排表 | n. | s | _____ |
| 55. 原谅, 宽恕 | v. | f | _____ |

V. Word Form (10 points, 1 point each)

将括号中的各词变为适当的形式填入空白。答案写在答题纸上。

56. There is something wrong with my TV set. I must have it ____ (check).
57. How long are you thinking of ____ (stay) in this country?
58. It was ____ (care) of him to have left the door unlocked.
59. The variety of wild life on the island is very ____ (impress).
60. The manager suggested that we should ____ (broad) the scope of our discussion.
61. The author is asked to ____ (simple) her novel for overseas readers.
62. Do you know the correct ____ (pronounce) of this French word?
63. Teachers in this special program should have the ____ (free) to choose what they teach.
64. Advertising techniques are becoming ____ (increase) sophisticated.
65. The UN is seeking a ____ (politics) solution rather than a military one.

VI. Translation from Chinese into English (15 points, 3 points each)

将下列各句译成英语并将答案写在答题纸上。

66. 姐妹俩没有睡觉, 反而激烈地争论起来。
67. 在这件事情上, 老年人比年轻人更加宽容。
68. 不管发生什么, 我们都会完成这个试验。
69. 人们普遍认为公共汽车司机应对乘客的安全负责。
70. 这个问题要是由我来处理, 我会用另外一种方法。

VII. Translation from English into Chinese (15 points)

将下列短文译成汉语并将答案写在答题纸上。

Most things cannot be enjoyed without friends—but reading can. While sitting alone in our house we can travel around the entire world, and we can understand the reason for thousands of things. Living in this age, we can talk with those who lived thousands of years ago. Although we may be unworthy, we can become the friends of wise men. Only books can give us these pleasures. Those who cannot enjoy them are poor men; those who enjoy them most obtain the most happiness from them.