

中国十大品牌教育集团 中国十佳网络教育机构



- 自考名师全程视频授课，图像、声音、文字同步传输，享受身临其境的教学效果；
- 权威专家在线答疑，提交到答疑板的问题在 24 小时内即可得到满意答复；
- 课件自报名之日起可反复观看，不限时间、地点、次数，直到当期考试结束后一周关闭
- 付费学员赠送 1G 超大容量电子信箱；及时、全面、权威的自考资讯全天 24 小时更新；
- 一次性付费满 300 元，即可享受九折优惠；累计实际交费金额 500 元或支付 80 元会员费，可成为银卡会员，购课享受八折优惠；累计实际交费金额 1000 元或支付 200 元会员费，可成为金卡会员，购课享受七折优惠（以上须在同一学员代码下）；

英语/高等数学预备班：英语从英文字母发音、国际音标、基本语法、常用词汇、阅读、写作等角度开展教学；数学针对有高中入学水平的数学基础的同学开设。通过知识点精讲、经典例题详解、在线模拟测验，有针对性而快速的提高考生数学水平。[立即报名！](#)

基础学习班：依据全新考试教材和大纲，由辅导老师对教材及考试中所涉及的知识进行全面、系统讲解，使考生从整体上把握该学科的体系，准确把握考试的重点、难点、考点所在，为顺利通过考试做好知识上、技巧上的准备。[立即报名！](#)

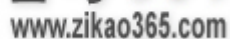
真题串讲班：教育部考试中心已经启动了自考的国家题库建设，熟练掌握自考历年真题成为顺利通过考试的保障之一。自考 365 网校与权威自考辅导专家合作，推出真题串讲班网上辅导课程。通过对课程的整体情况分析以及近 3 次考试的真题讲解，全面梳理考试中经常出现的知识点，并对重点难点问题配合典型例题扩展讲解。串讲班课程在考前一个月左右开通。[立即报名！](#)

习题班：自考 365 网校与北大燕园合作推出，每门课程均涵盖该课程全部考点、难点，在线测试系统按照考试难度要求自动组卷、全程在线测试、提交后自动判定成绩。我们相信经过反复练习定能使您迅速提升应试能力，使您考试梦想成真！[立即报名！](#)

自考实验班：针对高难科目开设，签协议，不及格返还学费。全国限量招生，报名咨询 010-82335555 [立即报名！](#)

天津 2008 年 10 月高等教育自学考试

英语（6 学分）试卷



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。

第一部分 选择题 (共 75 分)

一、词汇与结构 (每小题 1 分, 本大题共 30 分)

1. The words are repeated over and over again _____ the students hear them clearly.
- A. whether B. or
- C. but D. so that
2. Newton was one of the greatest scientists _____ ever lived.
- A. whom B. which
- C. what D. that
3. Last week we _____ to the restaurant in the new hotel.
- A. have gone B. went
- C. are going D. had gone
4. I _____ born in a small city not far from here.
- A. am B. was
- C. have been D. had been
5. They sat together, _____ carefully the blueprint of the building.
- A. and study B. to study
- C. studying D. and studying



6. Before he came to New York, he had never heard a single English word.

B. to speak

D. spoken

7. Ships can carry _____ goods than any other means of transport.

B. much

D. better

8. It is not so _____ it appears to introduce equal pay for equal work.

B. easier than

D. easy as

9. Death and taxes are two things in life that every American can be sure _____.

B. for

D. with

10. A bird knows _____ instinct how to build a nest.

B. with

D. through

11. I know things are hard with you, but you _____ try to get over the difficulties.

B. may

D. ought

12. An Englishman who _____ not speak Italian was once traveling in Italy.

B. could

D. might

13. It doesn't seem likely _____ she will be here.

B. how

D. who

14. For thousands of years man dreamed _____ seemed impossible dreams about flying.
- A. what B. that
C. which D. why
15. Please write a report _____ the above subjects are to be covered.
- A. which B. in which
C. that D. in that
16. Money is anything _____ is generally accepted as payment in exchange for goods and services.
- A. that B. which
C. who D. whom
17. Small _____ it is, an atom can still be seen.
- A. that B. as
C. so D. where
18. Animals learn about things by their senses _____ we do.
- A. since B. because
C. as D. until
19. I didn't go to the party, but I do wish I _____ there.
- A. had been B. were
C. would be D. would have been
20. He _____ a happier life if he were living alone.
- A. would have lived B. lived
C. could live D. can live
21. His power of making _____ decisions surprised us all.
- A. diligent B. agent
C. internal D. intelligent

22. He is _____ in the race.
A. loading B. leading
C. led D. loaded
23. The information super _____ makes the world smaller and smaller.
A. highlight B. subway
C. height D. highway
24. With the help of his teacher, he showed _____ in his study.
A. proof B. improvement
C. prove D. implication
25. For _____, the door was chained as well as locked.
A. security B. secure
C. cure D. curious
26. The university was _____ more than one hundred years ago.
A. established B. stabled
C. estate D. stood
27. We gave the foreign visitors a very _____ greeting.
A. form B. forming
C. formal D. formed
28. The more _____ the idea is, the more difficult it is to be understood.
A. compiled B. communication
C. composed D. complex
29. The boy stopped swearing because of the monitor's _____ to report it to the teachers.
A. threat B. treat
C. afraid D. frightening

30. Never cheat your friends, because _____ is the best policy.

- A. honest B. honesty
C. nest D. next

二、为划线单词选择正确词意。(每小题 1 分, 本大题共 5 分)

31. The shop keeps a wide range of goods.

- A. 安排 B. 程度
C. 级别 D. 范围

32. We extended the meeting for 15 minutes.

- A. 内容 B. 取消
C. 延长 D. 推迟

33. They ran an advertisement in the local newspaper.

- A. 有名的 B. 全国的
C. 当地的 D. 优秀的

34. His silence implied that he had no interest in such a thing.

- A. 解释 B. 暗示
C. 应用 D. 提供

35. Only a few soldiers survived the battle.

- A. 幸存 B. 超越
C. 出现 D. 牺牲

三、完形填空题:(每小题 1 分, 本大题共 10 分)

I have never learned as much maths in my life as I did last year. It was because of Ms. Vacirca 36 I truly understood what I was learning. It might not seem 37 a big deal to some, but to me it is. I have never met a woman so caring and so determined to teach her 38. I never really wanted to work for good 39 in maths class. I never knew how to study maths and never understood some of the concepts. I can remember trying to slip out of the

classroom 40 Ms. Vacirca caught me and yelled across the 41,

"Lauren, are you coming to extra help during lunch?" It was a nightmare – she

would always 42 me with one foot out of the door, it never failed. Even then

I just thought of it as thing I had to do. It was funny to see how everyone would be

in her room during lunch and then again after school. She would 43 everyone

to come every day, just so we could do our homework in peace. Many of he

students thought of her as a bit of nag, but 44 they knew that she was right

and respected for it. Many of her tests were 45 at first, but as the year

progressed they became easier. I knew that it was because of her.

36. A. how B. what C. why D. that

37. A. as B. like C. as though D. as if

38. A. students B. children C. classmates D. family

39. A. grades B. salary C. life D. subjects

40. A. after B. until C. before D. unless

41. A. seat B. classroom C. yard D. kitchen

42. A. see B. help C. catch D. beat

43. A. forbid B. let C. encourage D. hope

44. A. inside B. outside C. almost D. hardly

45. A. different B. simple C. easy D. hard

四、阅读理解题：(每小题 2 分，本大题共 30 分)

Passage 1

There was a time when, if a lady got into a crowded bus or train, a gentleman would immediately stand up and offer his seat. But now, things are different.

Today a gentleman will probably look out of the window, or if he feels a bit shy, hide behind his newspaper. Either way, the lady will have to stand until someone else gets off.

You can't entirely blame men for this change in manners, though. Gone are the days when women could be referred to as weakers without causing trouble. A whole generation of women has grown up demanding equality with men, not just equality in jobs or education, but in social life. Hold a door open for some women and you are likely to get an angry lecture on treating women as weakers unable to open doors for themselves. Take a girl out for a meal and she'll probably insist on paying her share of the bill. On second thoughts, that is perhaps not a bad idea.

It's no wonder then that men have given up some ways of politeness and consideration which they used to show towards women. On the other hand, the man's active politeness is perhaps slowly being replaced by true consideration for the needs and feelings of women, so that men can see women as equal human beings, rather than as weakers or something that can be used to please men.

Maybe it is worth women's while to stand in the bus or train.

46. Which of the following is true according to the passage?
- A. Gentlemen are considered impolite nowadays if they do not offer their seats to a standing woman.
 - B. A gentleman who doesn't give his seat to a standing woman should be blamed.
 - C. Today women do not enjoy the politeness shown actively to her by men but they considered it pleasant in the past.
 - D. In order to be equal with men, women have to stand in a bus or train.
47. A woman may get angry if a man holds a door open for her because ____.
- A. she doesn't like him to wait on her hand and foot
 - B. women enjoy opening the door themselves
 - C. she feels herself treated as a weaker
 - D. she thinks it impolite for a man to do so

48. If a man takes a girl out for a meal, she insists on paying her share of the bill.

That means _____.

- A. she wants to be equal with him
- B. she likes him, so she doesn't want to use his money
- C. it is impolite to have a free meal
- D. she has agreed to marry him

49. What do women really need today?

- A. Men's active politeness and consideration.
- B. Men's true consideration for the needs and feelings of women.
- C. Trying to win men's favor.
- D. Men's good manners such as offering their seats and opening the door, etc.

50. The writer most probably is _____.

- A. a man who thinks the changes are reasonable
- B. a woman who wants equality
- C. a man who doesn't agree with the changes today
- D. a woman who doesn't agree with the changes today

Passage2

To understand how Americans think about things, it is necessary to understand "the point". Americans mention it often, "Let's get right to the point," they will say, "My point is ...". What's the point of all this?

The "point" is the idea or piece of information that Americans suppose is, or should be, at the center of people's thinking, writings, and spoken comments. Speakers and writers are supposed to "make their points clear," meaning that they are supposed to say or write clearly the idea or piece of information they wish to express.

People from many other cultures have different ideas about the point. Africans traditionally tell stories that express the thoughts they have in mind, rather than stating "the point" clearly. Japanese traditionally speak indirectly, leaving the listener to figure out what the point is. Thus, while an American might say to a friend, "I don't think that coat goes very well with the rest of your outfit," a Japanese might say, "Maybe this other coat would look even better than the one you have on." Americans value a person who "gets right to the point." Japanese are likely to consider such a person insensitive if not rude.

The Chinese and Japanese languages are characterized by vagueness and ambiguity. The precision and directness Americans associate with "the point" cannot be achieved, at least not with any grace, in Chinese and Japanese. Speakers of those languages thus have to learn a new way of reasoning and expressing their ideas if they are going to communicate satisfactorily with Americans.

51. According to the passage, Americans expect speakers and writers to _____.
A. be clear about their main ideas
B. give as much information as possible
C. express their personal views
D. be honest about their true feelings
52. Which of the following peoples will tell a story to express what they have in mind?
A. Americans. B. Africans.
C. Japanese. D. Chinese.
53. In the sentence "I don't think that coat goes very well with the rest of your outfit.", the word "outfit" most probably means _____.
A. office B. time
C. speech D. clothes

54. According to the passage, Japanese may consider it unacceptable to be _____.
A. indirect B. straightforward
C. poorly-dressed D. curious
55. In order to communicate with Americans satisfactorily, speakers of Chinese need to _____.
A. learn the language well
B. change their way of thinking
C. be careful about their choice of words
D. explain their reasons clearly

Passage 3

It is only when you see "eye to eye" with another person that a real basis for communication can be established. While some people can make us feel quite comfortable when they converse with us, others can make us feel ill-at-ease and some seem untrustworthy. This has to do primarily with the length of time that they look at us or hold our gaze (凝视) as they speak. When a person is being dishonest or holding back information, his eyes meet ours less than one-third of the time. When a person's gaze meets yours for more than two-thirds of the time it can mean one of two things: first, he or she finds you very interesting or appealing; secondly, he or she is hostile towards you and may be making a non-verbal challenge. It's not surprising, therefore, that the nervous, timid person who meets your gaze less than one-third of the time is rarely trusted. In negotiation, dark tinted glasses should be avoided at all times as they make others feel that you are staring at them.

Like most body language and gestures, the length of time that one person gazes at another is culturally determined. Southern Europeans have a high frequency of gaze that may be offensive to others and the Japanese gaze at the neck rather than at the face when conversing. Always be sure to consider cultural circumstances before jumping to conclusions.

Not only is the length of the gaze significant; just as important is the geographical area of the person's face and body at which you direct your gaze, as this also affects the result of a negotiation. These signals are sent and received non-verbally and are accurately understood by the receiver.

56. According to Para 1, what should we do in order to make our conversing partners comfortable?

- A. Look at them as short as possible.
- B. Look at them as long as possible.
- C. Wear dark tinted glasses in order to make others feel you are staring at them.
- D. Meet their eyes from time to time, but not always.

57. What does the word "appealing" (Line 8, Para 1) most probably mean?

- A. Funny.
- B. Pretty.
- C. Attractive.
- D. Stubborn.

58. What is NOT mentioned as culturally determined?

- A. The body language.
- B. The length of gaze.
- C. The area at which you direct your gaze.
- D. Wearing dark tinted glasses.



59. What can affect the result of a negotiation according to this passage?
- A. Whether one wears glasses or not.
 - B. Whether one uses a lot of body language.
 - C. Whether one looks at another when conversing.
 - D. Whether the signals are sent non-verbally.
60. What can we infer from this passage?
- A. In negotiation non-verbal communication can be very significant.
 - B. If we find our conversing partner interesting, we should gaze at him/her longer.
 - C. Whether a person meets your gaze is culturally determined.
 - D. The length of the gaze is culturally determined.

第二部分 非选择题 (共 25 分)

五、用所给单词的最佳形式填空: (每小题 1 分, 本大题共 5 分)

61. He made _____ (repeat) efforts to solve the problem.
62. What was your first _____ (impress) of Beijing?
63. The family goes _____ (shop) once a week.
64. It is an _____ (attract) idea, but I'm afraid it is not very realistic.
65. He _____ (make) a long distance phone call from 10 to 11 last night.

六、将下面的段落翻译成中文: (本大题 10 分)

66. Our language includes a large number of words which are relatively seldom used in ordinary conversation. Their meanings are known to every educated person, but there is little occasion to use them at home. Our first acquaintance with them comes not from our mother's lips or from the talk of our classmates, but from books that we read, lectures that we hear, or the more formal conversation of highly educated speakers who are discussing some particular topic in an elevated style. Such words are called "learned", and the difference between them and "popular" words is of great importance to a right understanding of language.

七、将下面的句子翻译成英文: (每小题 2 分, 本大题共 10 分)

67. 噪音妨碍了我的工作。(interfere)
68. 他的话深深地打动了我。(impress)
69. 她感到难以适应国外的生活。(adapt...to...)
70. 集邮是很普遍的业余爱好。(popular)
71. 英国人总抱怨天气不好。(complain about)