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姓名: _____ 准考证号: _____ 考场号: _____ 座位号: _____

天津市高等教育自学考试

英语 (6 学分) 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。

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. Go to see the doctor, _____ your cold may get worse.
A. but B. while
C. either D. or
2. She doesn't have to do it _____ she doesn't want to.
A. why B. how
C. if D. whether
3. I've _____ hard this morning and I'm really hungry.
A. is going to begin B. is just beginning
C. has already begun D. had already begun
4. My brother _____ on his best clothes and left for the party.
A. put B. puts
C. will put D. is putting
5. _____ all his homework, he went to bed.
A. Doing B. Being done
C. To do D. Having done
6. The best way _____ this principle is to see how it actually works in practice.
A. understood B. understanding
C. understand D. to understand
7. One of _____ mountain ranges of the world rises from the Atlantic.
A. the largest B. the most large
C. the larger D. the much largest

课程编号: 3195

英语 (6 学分)

第 1 页 (共 10 页)

8. Now that I am working for my living, I do not have _____ time as before to spend on my stamps.
A. much B. more
C. as much D. more than
9. People who can neither hear nor speak talk to each other _____ the help of their fingers.
A. by B. through
C. for D. with
10. Many qualities of the animal are said to have much to do _____ the food it eats.
A. with B. about
C. for D. by
11. You _____ to think more of others.
A. ought B. must
C. may D. should
12. He _____ the 9:20 train because he didn't leave home till 9:25.
A. can catch B. could catch
C. may not catch D. couldn't have caught
13. That is _____ we differ.
A. that B. where
C. what D. whether
14. Now you can see _____ you should consult the dictionary last, not first.
A. which B. what
C. why D. how
15. The four travelers _____ I shared the room were pleasant people.
A. who B. whom
C. from which D. with whom
16. With manners, the best rule is the one _____ works.
A. who B. that
C. it D. when

17. The difference between the two legs may be so small _____ no one is aware of it.
A. as B. if
C. that D. such
18. _____ accident, illness, and death are not pleasant subjects, each of us knows we face these possibilities.
A. As B. Because
C. When D. Although
19. I wish I _____ to the movie with you last night.
A. went B. could go
C. can have gone D. had gone
20. If you had spoken more clearly you _____.
A. understood B. would understand
C. would have understood D. would have been understood
21. We can _____ with people in most parts of the world by telephone.
A. community B. commute
C. communicate D. communism
22. I will go to the library to return the book that is _____ today.
A. dual B. duty
C. due D. doze
23. His _____ ideas surprised everyone.
A. usual B. usually
C. usage D. unusual
24. When his father came in, he opened a book at _____.
A. range B. random
C. rage D. arrange
25. Can you give a _____ of this term?
A. definition B. limitation
C. conversation D. definite
26. Your plan is excellent in _____, but would it succeed in practice?
A. theory B. thermal
C. formal D. maximum

27. She lost all her _____ in the fire.
A. possess B. process
C. possessions D. prove
28. The university spent a large _____ of money on TV receiving apparatus.
A. quality B. assume
C. qualify D. sum
29. Although only four horses _____ in the race, it was exciting.
A. chosen B. ended
C. competed D. surpassed
30. A _____ accident occurred last night and two workers lost their lives.
A. total B. failure
C. fatal D. fate

二、为划线单词选择正确词意。(每小题 1 分, 本大题共 5 分)

31. Many old people don't like to vary their habits.
A. 坚持 B. 改变
C. 使有效 D. 非常
32. Man cannot exist without water and food.
A. 出口 B. 打车
C. 灭绝 D. 生存
33. His future has not been determined, but he may study medicine.
A. 测试 B. 建议
C. 决定 D. 决心
34. Tell the children to stop bothering their father.
A. 兄弟 B. 模仿
C. 称赞 D. 打扰
35. I attempted to speak but was told to be quiet.
A. 试图 B. 吸引
C. 禁止 D. 允许

三、完形填空。(每空 1 分, 本大题共 10 分)

Leroy was born in 1905. He lost his hearing at seven. Nine years later, because of his father's death, Leroy left school and helped 36 his family. However, Leroy didn't need much money to swim in the waters around Galveston Island, so he spent most of his free time swimming and became an expert swimmer.

At eighteen, his brother asked him to 37 the Surf Toboggan Club. He had to take a(n) 38 first before the club could 39 him. He had to swim three hours without stopping. He couldn't 40 rest by floating or swimming on his 41. Leroy took the test and passed it easily.

Leroy never won a scholarship. He never 42 training for sports competition. 43 he used his talents to save others' lives. 44 he died on July 2, 1974, members of the Texas State Senate stood for a moment of 45 in his honor.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 36. A. support | B. comfort | C. raise | D. keep |
| 37. A. organize | B. set up | C. join | D. put up |
| 38. A. interview | B. try | C. look | D. test |
| 39. A. train | B. understand | C. accept | D. recognize |
| 40. A. ever | B. even | C. just | D. yet |
| 41. A. back | B. face | C. feet | D. side |
| 42. A. went into | B. went on | C. gave up | D. insisted on |
| 43. A. Meanwhile | B. Certainly | C. Fortunately | D. Instead |
| 44. A. Because | B. When | C. While | D. Since |
| 45. A. peace | B. calmness | C. sadness | D. silence |

四、阅读理解。(每小题 2 分, 本大题共 30 分)

Passage 1

Life on land probably began about 430 million years ago, though it has existed in the water for perhaps as long as 3,000 million years. When we think of the first life on land, we probably think of strange animals coming out of the oceans, but, in fact, no animals could have been living if plants had not been on land first. Plants had to be on land before animals arrived. They supplied the first land animals with food necessary to live, since they — the plants are the only form of life that is able to get and store energy.

The first plants to exist out of the water were probably certain kinds of algae (海藻) which were followed by other plants that grew close to the ground near water and needed water in which to reproduce. Once the move to land had been made, however, evolution took place quickly. By the end of 100 million years, plants had developed their roots, and some developed tall tree-like forms, since height was very important in competing for sunlight. About 300 million years ago,



much of the world was covered with forests of huge trees. In most ways they were like modern trees. They had roots, leaves, wood, but mostly they had not developed seeds.

46. The main idea of the first paragraph is _____.
A. life on land probably began about 4,300 years ago
B. the first animal on land came from oceans
C. there wouldn't be animals without plants
D. plants are the only form of life that is able to get and store energy
47. Which of the following is true?
A. Algae have existed for more than 430 million years.
B. It is impossible that algae might be the earliest plant on land.
C. Plants get food from animals in the oceans.
D. Evolution began after animals appeared on land.
48. Plants with roots appeared about _____ million years ago.
A. 430
B. 300
C. 330
D. 100
49. According to the passage, the higher a tree grows, _____.
A. the stronger it becomes
B. the more sunlight it will get
C. the thinner it will be
D. the thicker it will be
50. The first trees were like modern trees in most ways EXCEPT that _____.
A. they do not have branches
B. they do not have flowers
C. they do not have seeds
D. they do not need sunlight

Passage 2

Up till about 100 years ago, newspapers in the United States attracted only the most serious readers. They used no illustration and the articles were about politics or business.

Two men changed that — Joseph Pulitzer bought the *New York World* and William Randolph Hearst of the *New York Journal*. Pulitzer bought the *New York World* in 1883. He changed it from a traditional newspaper into a very exciting one overnight. He added lots of illustrations (插图) and he told his reporters to write articles on every crime they could find. And they did. One of them even pretended she was mad and was sent to a hospital. She wrote many articles about the poor treatment of patients in those hospitals where mad men were kept.

In 1895, Hearst came to New York from California. He wanted the Journal to be more exciting than the World. He also wanted it to be cheaper, so he lowered the price to a penny. Hearst attracted attention because his newspaper headings were bigger than anyone else's. He often said, "Big print makes big news."

Pulitzer and Hearst did anything they could to sell newspaper. For example, Hearst sent Frederic Remington, the famous illustrator, to draw pictures of the Spanish-American War. When he got there, he told Hearst that no fighting was going on, Hearst answered, "you provide the pictures. I'll provide the war."

51. About a century ago, American newspapers carried news about _____.
A. all kinds of exciting news
B. crimes and mad people
C. the poor treatment of patients in hospital
D. serious matters only
52. Which of the following statements is true according to Paragraph 2?
A. Helped by a woman news reporter, Pulitzer bought the *New York Journal*.
B. With the help of his reporter Pulitzer bought the *New York Journal*.
C. A woman news reporter learnt a lot about the life of the mad patients in hospital.
D. A woman reporter became mad and was sent to a hospital.
53. Which of the following statements is NOT true of the Hearst?
A. He is the first who added illustrations in the newspapers.
B. He tried to defeat Pulitzer by lowering its price.
C. He made his newspaper with attractive headings.
D. He tried to make his newspaper more popular than Pulitzer.
54. From the last paragraph, we know that _____.
A. Hearst especially liked war pictures.
B. Remington was asked to describe the Spanish-American War with pictures.
C. Hearst didn't think the War would go on.
D. Some famous illustrators were hired to work for Hearst's newspaper.

55. This passage tells us that _____.

- A. Pulitzer and Hearst were the most famous reporters of the United States
- B. newspaper owners sometimes hired mad men as their news reporters
- C. the World and the Journal were the most serious newspapers at that time
- D. Pulitzer and Hearst used every possible means to win over each other

Passage 3

At no time in history has there been such a mass movement of people from countryside to city as is happening now. By the year 2030, it's estimated that more than two thirds of the world's population will be living in cities, twice as many as today. This means that the problems faced by cities today — overcrowding, poor housing, unemployment, poverty, and lack of food and water — will be twice as bad in the next century, unless we find solutions soon.

Another serious issue is how to provide good transport to their citizens. Many world's major cities are already struggling with out-of-date transport infrastructures (基础设施). How can they deal with the additional demands in the 21st century?

London is a good example. It was the world's first big city — the first with a population of a million people. Its enlargement was made possible by the invention of the steam engine, which powered the world's first underground railway. But its transport systems are now hopelessly out-of-date, and need urgent modernization. London's future success depends very much on transport.

Over a million people travel into central London every day from outside the city. They, and the people who live in London, want a public transport system that is frequent, safe and environmentally friendly. What they often get, however, falls for short of that ideal. Commuters complain about disorder, cost and pollution, while businesses worry about the problems their staff have in getting to work on time. Yet, the proportion of London households that own a car grew from just over 10 percent in the early 1950s to over 60 percent today.

As the city has become increasingly crowded and polluted, there has been a growing realization that action is needed.

56. It is believed that _____.
A. overpopulation causes the problems in cities
B. two-thirds of the world's population are living in cities today
C. it isn't difficult to solve the problems faced by cities today
D. with fewer people, we would be free from any problems
57. The pronoun "They" (Line 2, Para. 4) refers to _____.
A. the London citizens
B. those who commute to London from others places
C. managers who are anxious about their staff getting to work
D. passengers who make complaints
58. "Environmentally friendly" (Line 3, Para 4) is closest in meaning to _____.
A. cheap and convenient
B. fair to all passengers
C. like a friendly neighbor
D. pleasant and unpolluted
59. _____ of he households in London owned a car in the early 1950s.
A. Exactly 10%
B. A little more than 10%
C. Far less than 10%
D. Over 60%
60. The following paragraph would most probably deal with _____.
A. train and air travel
B. traffic jams in London
C. possible solutions to London's poor transportation
D. car ownership that continues to grow

天津市高等教育自学考试

英语 (6 学分) 试卷

第二部分 非选择题 (共 25 分)

五、用所给词的最佳形式填空。(每小题 1 分, 本大题共 5 分)

61. He is sad because he finds what he has done is _____ (meaning).
62. He is not very clever and his ability to improve his work is very _____ (limit).
63. There is a strange _____ (express) in his eyes that I cannot understand.
64. Two hundred more such houses _____ (build) next year.
65. They all objected to _____ (put) the meeting off.

六、将下面的段落翻译成中文。(本大题 10 分)

66. Social scientists now talk of two new family forms: the single parent family and the remarried family. Almost 20% of all American families are single parent families, and in 85% of these families the single parent is the mother. Most single parents find it very difficult to take care of a family alone, so they soon marry again and form remarried families. As social scientists study these two new family forms, they will be able to tell us more about the future of the nuclear family in the post-industrial age.

七、将下面的句子翻译成英文。(每小题 2 分, 本大题共 10 分)

67. 那里的气候将对那些病人有益。(benefit)
68. 我们应该学会分清是非。(distinguish... from...)
69. 请在阅览室里为我留个座位。(save)
70. 汤姆虽然挣钱不多, 但他喜欢他的工作。(earn)
71. 雨量影响农作物的生长。(affect)