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浙江省 2009 年 7 月高等教育自学考试

高级英语试题

课程代码：10005

Part I Vocabulary (20%)

Directions A: There are 20 incomplete sentences in this section. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose one answer that best completes the sentence.

- The wind _____ the tree of all its leaves. ()
 A. striped B. stripped
 C. struck D. stretched
- She has been _____ in line to buy some stamps. ()
 A. waited B. waiting
 C. awaited D. awaiting
- He was unable to keep up the _____ on his car. ()

- A. loan
C. deposit
4. He gave a (n) _____ to the United Nations. ()
A. gift
C. note
5. This book tells you how to _____ getting ill while traveling. ()
A. escape
C. recover
6. He got through his work with _____ and efficiency. ()
A. speed
C. space
7. She insisted that he _____ the experiment all over again. ()
A. did
C. do
8. I invited him to the meeting, but he _____. ()
A. declined
C. removed
9. Our vacation is _____ and we still can't decide where to go. ()
A. going
C. flying
10. These flowers will not grow in a cold _____. ()
A. weather
C. day
11. He spoke with more eagerness _____ is appropriate on such occasions. ()
A. than that
C. than
12. He feels a deep _____ towards his parents for his miserable childhood. ()
A. indignation
C. indigenous
13. The badly wounded have _____ for medical attention over those only slightly hurt. ()
A. privilege
C. potential
14. They stayed up late trying to _____ out a way to solve the problem. ()
A. let
C. knock
15. After he won the first prize, he was full of _____ and believed that he was an expert on everything. ()
A. arrogance
C. conceit
16. That mountain track is not _____ in winter. You'd better go there in summer. ()
A. practicable
C. feasible
17. Our school bus always _____ more than fifty students, which, in fact, is not allowed. ()
A. is seating
B. has been seated
- B. money
D. payments
B. address
D. agreement
B. remove
D. avoid
B. spark
D. speech
B. had
D. leave
B. accepted
D. escaped
B. approaching
D. keeping
B. air
D. climate
B. than what
D. other than
B. indignity
D. indignant
B. priority
D. principle
B. give
D. figure
B. vanity
D. contempt
B. practical
D. possible

- C. is seated
18. Language is not _____ throughout the country but falls into dialects. ()
A. constant B. uniform
C. steady D. steadfast
19. At that time they did hope to create a new world they had dreamed of, _____ of all human sins. ()
A. cleanse (使清除) B. cleansed
C. had cleansed D. cleansing
20. She hopes to _____ her artistic talents in the job. ()
A. apply B. utilize
C. employ D. avail

Directions B: There are 20 sentences in this section. In each sentence there is a word or phrase underlined. Below each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one answer that can replace the underlined part of each sentence without changing its original meaning.

21. With time going by, the rocks decompose and then become sand to continue to exist. ()
A. decay B. molder
C. form D. disintegrate
22. Mary is so careful about her weight that she doesn't eat staple food at all. ()
A. sensible B. sensational
C. senseless D. sensitive
23. He is advised not to watch TV for more than 4 hours a day. Otherwise, it would be a strain on his eyes. ()
A. hurt B. tension
C. stress D. burden
24. Do not be deceived by what he has said this time. ()
A. taken in B. taken over
C. taken after D. taken on
25. They suggested that we should leave a separate room for smokers. ()
A. reserve B. conserve
C. maintain D. preserve
26. This attracted the attention of Richard Humphries who was then the most eminent boxer in England. ()
A. qualified B. humorous
C. infamous D. famous
27. He expressed criticism on the new style of writing which is now quite popular on the Internet in his latest paper. ()
A. blame B. denunciation
C. evaluation D. accusation
28. Every time when she tried to move her body, she let out a moan in pain. ()
A. wail (哀号) B. whimper (呜咽)
C. groan D. weep
29. As we all know, thick forests are the natural habitat for birds, animals and insects, and we must forbid cutting trees without any limitation. ()
A. home B. resort
C. residence D. refuge
30. Even though the government denied it but what the spokesman said is a clear indication that the government will sooner

- or later collect this kind of tax. ()
- A. symptom B. symbol
C. demonstration D. signal
31. What can destine (命中注定) him to such a terrible lot, when his soul is dead and his body is alive? ()
- A. foredoom B. foretell
C. forecast D. foretaste
32. Today's low inflation and steady growth in household income translates into more purchasing power. ()
- A. changes B. transfers
C. transplants D. transmits
33. The journalist refused to reveal the source of her information. ()
- A. report B. disclose
C. publish D. betray
34. Comparison and contrast are often used intentionally in advertisements. ()
- A. purposefully B. pertinently
C. incidentally D. overwhelmingly
35. These ancient buildings are part of our national legacy which, of course, should be protected. ()
- A. privacy B. heritage
C. legend D. property
36. My father always hopes that I could mingle with his friends' children but I prefer to stay alone. ()
- A. reject B. merge
C. complain D. combine
37. With the fast development and expansion of cities, the outlying suburbs of which become prosperous, too. ()
- A. exterior B. external
C. outer D. outside
38. I am sorry I have no time at present to probe into more detail or give you an account of the incident. ()
- A. bring into B. talk into
C. come into D. go into
39. This type of apparatus can produce more than 40,000 blood specimen a day. ()
- A. examples B. models
C. operations D. samples
40. Smith did the only sensible thing by asking the Indians for food and shelter in their village. ()
- A. sensitive B. sentimental
C. wise D. separate

Part II Cloze (10%)

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the ONE that best fits into the passage.

Interpersonal communication is your interaction with others. Talking to a friend on campus, chatting to a (n) 41 friend on campus, chatting on the phone with a classmate about a (n) 42 test, arguing the 43 of a movie with friends, discussing strategies for accomplishing tasks at work, 44 for a job, and planning the future 45 a loved one are all forms of interpersonal communication.

Effective interpersonal communication 46 our sensitivity to others and to the situation. One goal of effective interpersonal communication is to maintain relationships, and forming 47

messages that accurately convey our ideas and feelings 48 not offending the other person is key 49 our success.

Effective interpersonal communication 50 us. People who can clearly express their ideas, beliefs, and opinions become influential and 51 control over what happens to them and to others that they 52. When we accurately and precisely 53 our thoughts, others gain a better

54 for our position. Their understanding and appreciation make it more likely that they will respond in 55 that are consistent with our needs.

Effective interpersonal communication helps us manage the 56 we create. Presenting ourselves in such a way that others will 57 and trust us is important in both public and private

58 — whether we're communicating in a professional setting, 59 our interpersonal skills are vital to getting a job, holding a position, or rising in an organization, or in a private setting where we're trying to 60 and maintain relationships.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| () 41. A. familiar | B. informal | C. intimate | D. near |
| () 42. A. upcoming | B. final | C. mid-term | D. intermediate |
| () 43. A. advances | B. strength | C. population | D. fondness |
| () 44. A. interviewing | B. interfering | C. interacting | D. interpreting |
| () 45. A. for | B. with | C. over | D. to |
| () 46. A. describes | B. conveys | C. portrays | D. betrays |
| () 47. A. sound | B. directory | C. diction | D. verbal |
| () 48. A. if | B. when | C. while | D. as |
| () 49. A. to | B. of | C. for | D. in |
| () 50. A. empowers | B. reinforces | C. supports | D. sustains |
| () 51. A. exhaust | B. exert | C. affect | D. enact |
| () 52. A. care about | B. care for | C. care with | D. take to |
| () 53. A. interpret | B. explain | C. encode | D. decode |
| () 54. A. assessment | B. evaluation | C. appreciation | D. appraisal |
| () 55. A. approaches | B. methods | C. ways | D. ends |
| () 56. A. impressions | B. practices | C. things | D. experiences |
| () 57. A. respect | B. despise | C. mock | D. sneer |
| () 58. A. settings | B. locations | C. situations | D. circumstances |
| () 59. A. when | B. where | C. how | D. if |
| () 60. A. work | B. build | C. keep | D. retain |

Part III Reading Comprehension (40%)

Directions: There are four passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Read each passage carefully and decide on the best answer.

Passage One

People in the mass advertising business and other people who study American society have been very interested in the question: What does the American consumer like? Max Lerner, a well-known scholar who has studied American society, has said that American consumers are particularly fond of three things: comfort, cleanliness, and novelty.

Lerner believes that the American love of comfort perhaps goes back to the frontier experience. The pioneers had a rough life on the frontier and very few comforts. This experience may have created a strong desire in the pioneers and their children for goods that would make life more comfortable. Today, the Americans' love of comfort is seen in the way they

furnish their homes, the way they design their cars, and the way they like to travel.

Cleanliness is also highly valued by Americans. There is a strong emphasis on keeping all parts of the body clean. Perhaps the Puritan (清教徒) heritage has played some role in the desire for cleanliness. The Puritans, a strict Protestant church group who were among the first settlers of America, stressed the need to cleanse the body of dirt and of all evil tendencies. The saying "Cleanliness is next to Godliness" reflects the belief of most Americans that it is important to keep their bodies clean by taking a bath and wearing clean clothes every day. Indeed, many Americans are offended by anyone who does not follow their accepted standards of cleanliness.

In addition to cleanliness and comfort, Americans love novelty. They love to have things that are new and convenient. Perhaps the love of novelty comes from their pride in their inventiveness. Americans have always been interested in inventing new products and improving old ones. They like to see changes in cars, clothing, and products for the home. New models of cars are particularly appealing. Advertisements encourage people to get rid of old cars and try new ones, whether the old ones still work or not. The American economy seems to be based on consumption, not conservation.

61. The best title for the passage is _____. ()
- A. What American Consumers Like
B. The Stupidity of the American Consumers
C. American Consumers and Puritan Heritage
D. Frontier Experience and Puritan Heritage
62. According to the author, the American consumers are fond of the following except _____. ()
- A. comfort and cleanliness
B. novelty and convenience
C. clean clothes and fine houses
D. thrift and economy
63. The American love of comfort can be shown in the way they _____. ()
- A. love new models of car
B. eat in fast-food restaurants
C. design their cars and furnish their homes
D. wear clean clothes and take bath every day
64. Americans' love of cleanliness is believed to be associated with _____. ()
- A. their living standard
B. their lifestyle
C. their Puritan tradition
D. their advanced technology
65. In general, Americans are interested in the following EXCEPT _____. ()
- A. inventing new products
B. improving old products
C. buying things that are popular
D. buying things that are unknown before

Passage Two

There are two kinds of memory: short-term and long-term. Information in long-term memory can be recalled at a later time when it is needed. The information may be kept for days or weeks. In contrast, information in short-term memory is kept for only a few seconds, usually by repeating the information over and over. The following experiment shows how short-term memory has been studied.

Henning studied how students who are learning English as a second language remember vocabulary. The subjects in his experiment were 75 college students. They represented all levels of ability in English: beginning, intermediate, advanced, and native speaking students.

To begin with, the subjects listened to recording of a native speaker reading a paragraph in English. Following the recording, the subjects took a 17-question test to see which words they remembered. Each question had four choices. The subjects had to circle the word they had heard in the recording. Some of the questions had four choices that sound alike. For example, weather, whether, wither, and wetter are four words that sound alike. Some of the questions had four choices that

have the same meaning. Method, way, manner, and system would be four words with the same meaning. Finally, the subjects took a language proficiency test.

Henning found that students with a lower proficiency in English made more of their mistakes on words that have the same meaning. Henning's results suggest that beginning students hold the sound of words in their short-term memory, and advanced students hold the meaning of words in their short-term memory.

66. The purpose of Henning's experiment is to study _____. ()
A. how the students remember English vocabulary by short-term memory
B. how the students learn English vocabulary
C. how to improve the students' English vocabulary
D. how to take a language proficiency test
67. The word "subject" in the passage most probably means _____. ()
A. the college course the students take B. the topic of the listening material
C. something being considered D. the students experimented on
68. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the passage? ()
A. Information in short-term memory is different from that in long-term memory.
B. Long-term memory can be achieved only by training.
C. It is easier to test short-term memory than long-term memory.
D. Henning gave a test on vocabulary to his students.
69. From Henning's results we can see that _____. ()
A. beginners have difficulty distinguishing the pronunciation of words
B. advanced students remember words by their meaning
C. it is difficult to remember words that sound alike
D. it is difficult to remember words that have the same meaning
70. The passage is primarily about _____. ()
A. memory B. two kinds of memory
C. short-term memory D. an experiment on students

Passage Three

Study confirms that moderate drinking reduces stroke (中风) risk. Similar to the way a drink or two a day protects against heart attacks, moderate alcohol consumption wards off strokes, a new study found.

The study also found that the type of alcohol consumed—beer, wine or liquor—was unimportant. Any of them, or a combination was protective, researchers reported in today's Journal of the American Medical Association. "No study has shown benefit in recommending alcohol to those who do not drink", cautioned the authors, led by Dr. Ralph L. Sacco of Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York. But the new data support the guidelines of the National Stroke Association, which say moderate drinkers may protect themselves from strokes by continuing to consume alcohol, the authors said.

The protective effect of moderate drinking against heart attacks is well established, but the data had been conflicting about alcohol and strokes, the authors said. The new study helps settle the question and is the first to find blacks and Hispanics (西班牙人和葡萄牙人) benefit as well as whites, according to the authors. Further research is needed among other groups, such as Asian, who past study suggested may get no stroke protection from alcohol or may even be put at greater risk.

Among the groups where the protective effect exists, its mechanism appears to differ from the protective effect against heart attacks, which occurs through boosts in levels of so-called "good" cholesterol (胆固醇), the authors said. They speculated alcohol might protect against stroke by acting on some other blood trait, such as the tendency of blood platelets

(血小板) to clump (结块), which is key in forming the blood clots (血块) that can cause strokes.

The researchers studied 677 New York residents who lived in the northern part of Manhattan and had strokes between July 1, 1993 and June, 1997. After taking into account differences in other factors that could affect stroke risk, such as high blood pressure, the researchers estimated that subjects who consumed up to two alcoholic drinks daily were only half as likely to have suffered clot-type strokes as nondrinkers. Clot-type strokes account for 80% of all strokes, a leading cause of the US deaths and disability. Stroke risk increased with heavier drinking. At seven drinks per day, risk was almost triple that of moderate drinkers.

An expert spokesman for the American Heart Association, who was not involved in the study, said it was well-done and important information. But it shouldn't be interpreted to mean, "I can have two drinks and therefore not worry about my high blood pressure or worry about my cholesterol," said Dr. Edgar J. Kenton, an associate professor of clinical neurology (神经学) at Thomas Jefferson University Medical College in Philadelphia. Instead, he said, the study provides good reason to do further research and to add alcohol to the list of modifiable (可更改的) risk factors for stroke.

71. According to Dr. Sacco, _____. ()

- A. different wines work differently on drinkers at stroke risk
- B. nondrinkers should also consume a moderate amount of alcohol
- C. drinkers should keep to one kind of alcohol to ward off strokes
- D. moderate alcohol consumption protects against strokes

72. The new study conducted by Dr. Sacco and his colleagues is unique in that ()

- A. it refutes early studies on the protective effect of moderate drinking against heart attacks
- B. it confirms early studies of moderate drinking against heart attacks
- C. it helps to resolve the disputes over the effect of moderate drinking against strokes
- D. it finds that moderate drinking can benefit people of different races equally well

73. Which of the following statements is TRUE about the effect of drinking against strokes? ()

- A. Moderate drinking protects against heart attacks and strokes in different ways.
- B. Even heavy drinkers suffer less chance of a stroke than nondrinkers.
- C. Alcohol works only on patients who suffer clot-type strokes.
- D. White people are more likely to benefit from moderate drinking than nonwhites.

74. From the fourth paragraph we learn that _____. ()

- A. heart attacks are more likely caused by alcohol than stroke.
- B. moderate drinking discourages blood platelets from clotting.
- C. boosting the levels of good cholesterol can lead to heart attacks.
- D. moderate drinking protects people by making the blood cell clump.

75. What is said in the last paragraph by Dr. Kenton indicates that _____. ()

- A. he is in serious doubt about the validity of the study.
- B. drinking alone can not protect against strokes.
- C. people should add alcohol to their daily diet.
- D. the study has not built a link between drinking and high blood pressure.

Passage Four

Communications technologies are far from equal when it comes to conveying the truth. The first study to compare honesty across a range of communications media has found that people are twice as likely to tell lies in phone conversations as they are in emails. The fact that emails are automatically recorded - and can come back to haunt (困扰) you - appears to be the key to the finding.

Jeff Hancock of Cornell University in Ithaca, New York, asked 30 students to keep a communications diary for a week.

In it they noted the number of conversations or email exchanges they had lasting more than 10 minutes, and confessed to how many lies they told. Hancock then worked out the number of lies per conversation for each medium. He found that lies made up 14 per cent of emails, 21 per cent of instant messages, 27 per cent of face-to-face interactions and an astonishing 37 per cent of phone calls.

His results, to be presented at the conference on human-computer interaction in Vienna, Austria, in April, have surprised psychologists. Some expected emailers to be the biggest liars, reasoning that because deception (欺骗) makes people uncomfortable, the detachment (非直接接触) of emailing would make it easier to lie. Others expected people to lie more in face-to-face exchanges because we are most practiced at that form of communication.

But Hancock says it is also crucial whether a conversation is being recorded and could be reread, and whether it occurs in real time. People appear to be afraid to lie when they know the communication could later be used to hold them to account, he says. This is why fewer lies appear in email than on the phone.

People are also more likely to lie in real time — in an instant message or phone call, say — than if they have time to think of a response, says Hancock. He found many lies are spontaneous (脱口而出的) responses to an unexpected demand, such as: “Do you like my dress?”

Hancock hopes his research will help companies work out the best ways for their employees to communicate. For instance, the phone might be the best medium for sales where employees are encouraged to stretch the truth. But given his results, work assessment, where honesty is a priority, might be best done using email.

76. Hancock's study focuses on _____. ()

- A. the consequences of lying in various communications media
- B. the success of communications technologies in conveying ideas
- C. people's preferences in selecting communications technologies
- D. people's honesty levels across a range of communications media

77. Hancock's research finding surprised those who believed that _____. ()

- A. people are less likely to lie in instant messages
- B. people are unlikely to lie in face-to-face interactions
- C. people are most likely to lie in email communication
- D. people are twice as likely to lie in phone conversations

78. According to the passage, why are people more likely to tell the truth through certain media of communication? ()

- A. They are afraid of leaving behind traces of their lies.
- B. They believe that honesty is the best policy.
- C. They tend to be relaxed when using those media.
- D. They are most practiced at those forms of communication.

79. According to Hancock, the telephone is a preferable medium for promoting sales because _____. ()

- A. salesmen can talk directly to their customers
- B. salesmen may feel less restrained to exaggerate
- C. salesmen can impress customers as being trustworthy
- D. salesmen may pass on instant messages effectively

80. It can be inferred from the passage that _____. ()

- A. honesty should be encouraged in interpersonal communications
- B. more employers will use emails to communicate with their employees
- C. suitable media should be chosen for different communication purposes
- D. email is now the dominant medium of communication within a company

Part IV Translation (15%)**Directions A: Translate the following into Chinese.**

81. Before the campaign for election of the President can begin, each political party has to choose its candidate for the Presidency.
82. It remains to be seen if the American automobile industry will ever again regain its former glory.

Directions B: Translate the following into English

83. 中国加入世界贸易组织，给农业发展带来的不仅仅是挑战，而且也是机遇。
84. 汉语是中国各民族共同使用的语言，联合国正式语言和工作语言之一。
85. 科学的发展已进入信息时代、核能时代、太空时代和生命科学时代。

Part V Writing (15%)

86.Directions: Write a composition on the topic: Overseas Study at an Early Age. You should write at least 150 words following the outline given below:

- (1) 目前很多父母在子女高中毕业前就送他们出国学习
- (2) 形成这种趋势的原因
- (3) 我对此的看法