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全国 2010 年 1 月高等教育自学考试

基础英语试题

课程代码：00088

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。

1. The thief _____ the policeman and ran away.

A. broke off	B. broke up with
C. broke away from	D. broke out of

2. I'm afraid you have no _____ but to come along with us.

A. possibility	B. permission
C. choice	D. selection

3. Although the family trusted her, she _____ them down badly.

A. put	B. set
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- C. let
D. took
4. It's difficult for a small grocery store to _____ with a supermarket.
A. compete
B. argue
C. bargain
D. fight
5. The child was _____ for getting his shoes and socks wet.
A. suffered
B. accused
C. complained
D. scolded
6. I am sorry but what you said is of the _____ importance to me.
A. least
B. worst
C. last
D. lowest
7. The policeman _____ everything he had noticed to the inspector.
A. reported
B. said
C. informed
D. reviewed
8. It won't _____ a hero just to do one good deed.
A. make
B. be
C. build
D. become
9. _____, the medical team is made up of twelve doctors.
A. Wholly
B. Completely
C. Entirely
D. Altogether
10. I'd like to taste your cake in order to _____ it with mine.
A. review
B. differ
C. compare
D. oppose
11. I wish I had the _____ to know what was the right thing to do.
A. eyes
B. wisdom
C. information
D. encouragement
12. Please _____ the remarks to the subject we are talking about.
A. confine
B. conclude
C. confirm
D. confess
13. This is the _____ factory I worked in ten years ago.
A. same
B. alike
C. very
D. identical
14. She said she could not _____ all the information given in the broadcast.
A. accumulate
B. admire

- C. absorb
D. adhere
15. The garden has been _____. There are weeds growing everywhere.
A. cared
B. neglected
C. miscarried
D. noticed

(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. We had _____ wonderful lunch last Saturday.
A. /
B. the
C. one
D. a
17. When the girl caught sight of the _____, she gave a scream.
A. mouses field
B. field mouses
C. field mice
D. mice field
18. If I had arrived earlier, I _____ him.
A. would meet
B. had met
C. have met
D. would have met
19. Let's start now, _____ it will be too late.
A. before
B. or
C. for
D. till
20. _____ does he write to us.
A. Often
B. Sometimes
C. Seldom
D. Once
21. Many a man _____ life is meaningless without a purpose.
A. think
B. are thinking
C. is thinking
D. thinks
22. The road is not _____ for three trucks to pass side by side.
A. wide
B. so wide
C. wide enough
D. enough wide
23. That depends much _____ how we look at it.
A. with
B. by
C. at
D. on
24. The classroom is empty. I think they _____ to the library.
A. may go
B. must have gone
C. must go
D. should have gone

25. _____ the letter, I ran out of the room to the post office.
- A. Since I have finished writing B. No sooner than I had finished writing
C. As soon as I finished writing D. After I have finished
26. My family as well as I _____ glad to see you.
- A. was B. is
C. are D. am
27. _____ you go, you should bear the motherland in your mind.
- A. However B. Whatever
C. Wherever D. Where
28. The old woman has two sons, one _____ is a teacher.
- A. of who B. of whom
C. of which D. of them
29. You can take any seat _____ is free.
- A. in which B. that
C. where D. which
30. _____ I accept the gift or not is none of your business.
- A. Which B. What
C. Whether D. If

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. Just think of the cars what are traded daily simply because they are “out of fashion” .
A B C D
32. If a loaf of bread is made up soy flour, the loaf cannot be labeled as white bread.
A B C D
33. Generally, money from “invisible” trade exceeds the loss to “visible” trade.
A B C D
34. The poor people of ancient Egypt wore very coarse linen or animal skins, and most of
A B
them own only one garment apiece.
C D
35. Although the government tries to eliminate all misleading labels, the consumer must
A B
nevertheless be always on the guard.
C D
36. Without our principle means of air transportation, the airplane, we would have to slow
A B C

down our lives and commerce.
D

37. The most obvious purpose of advertise is to inform the consumer of available products
A B C
or services.
D

38. Great nations are never impoverished by private, though they sometimes were by
A B C D
public prodigality and misconduct.

39. What made it possible for such a large share of GNP to be invested in an essential
A B C D
free-market economy?

40. The excess reserves form the basic for the banker's lending activities.
A B C D

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。

Geography is the study of the 41 between people and the land. Geographers compare and contrast various places on the earth, but they consider the earth as a 42. The word “geography” 43 from two Greek words, ge, the Greek word for “earth” and graphein,

44 means “to write”. The English word “geography” means “to describe the earth”.

45 geography books focus on a small area 46 a town or a city. Others deal with a state, a region, a nation, or an 47 continent. Many geography books deal with the whole earth. Another 48 to divide the study of geography is to distinguish between physical geography and cultural geography. The former focuses on the natural world; the 49 starts with human beings and next how human beings and their environment act 50 each other. But when geography is considered as a single subject, 51 branch can neglect the other.

A geographer might be described 52 one who observes, records, and explains the differences between places. If places 53 alike, there would be little need for geographers.

We know, however, 54 no two places are exactly the same, Geography then, is a point of view, a special way of 55 at places.

41. A. relationship B. relative

C. relating D. relate

42. A. unit B. whole

C. part D. total

43. A. falls B. removes

C. comes D. results

44. A. what
C. that
45. A. Little
C. Most
46. A. outside
C. like
47. A. extensive
C. overall
48. A. way
C. habit
49. A. second
C. next
50. A. upon
C. as
51. A. either
C. one
52. A. for
C. by
53. A. being
C. were
54. A. although
C. since
55. A. working
C. arriving
- B. which
D. it
- B. Some
D. Few
- B. except
D. as
- B. enormous
D. entire
- B. means
D. technique
- B. latter
D. later
- B. for
D. to
- B. neither
D. each
- B. to
D. as
- B. are
D. be
- B. whether
D. that
- B. getting
D. looking

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

A Nobel Prize is considered by most people one of the highest international honors a person can receive. As you know, the prizes were started by a Swede called Alfred Nobel. Alfred Nobel was born in Stockholm, the capital of Sweden, and lived from 1833 to 1896.

Alfred Nobel was a chemist and inventor. He made two important inventions, so he became very rich. Although he was

rich, Nobel was not a happy man. He never married or had children. Also, he was a sick man a large part of his life. Nobel died at the age of sixty-three. When he died, he left a fund of \$ 9,000,000. The money was to be used in giving prizes to those who made outstanding achievements in physics, chemistry, medicine, literature, and the promotion of the world peace.

The first Nobel's Prizes were given on December 10, 1901, five years after Nobel's death. Many famous people all over the world have been given Nobel Prizes for their achievements. Albert Einstein was one of them.

Each prize has three parts. The first part is a gold medal. Second, a winner of a Nobel Prize is given a diploma saying that he has been given the prize. The third part of the prize is a large amount of money - about \$ 40,000.

Often a prize is given to just one person, but not always. Sometimes a prize is shared. It might be given to two or more people who have worked together. It is also sometimes true that a prize is not given at all if there is no outstanding achievement. In 1972, for example, not a Nobel Peace Prize was given. It is the Nobel Foundation in Stockholm that decides whether to give the prize or not.

56. Alfred Nobel, the originator of the Nobel Prize, was _____.

- A. born in Stockholm in 1896
- B. born in the capital of Switzerland in 1833
- C. a famous Swiss chemist and inventor
- D. a famous Sweden with two important inventions

57. When Nobel was alive, he _____.

- A. succeeded in his physical research and invention
- B. didn't live a happy life because of his poor health
- C. was very rich and had a warm family
- D. devoted himself to all kinds of scientific researches

58. The Nobel Prizes were first given _____.

- A. in the fifth year after Nobel's death
- B. to many famous people from all over the world
- C. to Albert Einstein in December 1901
- D. to all those who had achievements

59. Each Nobel Prize contains _____.

- A. a gold medal
- B. a diploma
- C. about \$ 40,000
- D. all the above

60. Which of the following statements is not true?

- A. Nobel Prize is usually regarded as the highest honor in the world.
- B. The winner of a Nobel Prize is always an excellent person who has achieved remarkable success in physics, chemistry, literature or the promotion of the world peace.

- C. A prize is always given to one or two outstanding persons.
D. Whether the prize is to be given or not is decided by the Nobel Foundation in Stockholm.

Passage 2

Computers are very versatile. They can do many things such as teaching, playing games, or helping with a business, so choosing a computer is not an easy, simple job. But if you follow these steps, you will find it easier.

First and foremost, decide on the main reasons why you want a computer. Is this computer very useful for you? Is it the most important reason to play games or to help with your business or to help with your schoolwork?

Second, look carefully at the programs the computer can use. Some people also write their own programs. If you want to write your own, it is important to look at the computer language. Is it easy to learn?

Third, decide the smallest, or the least needs you have for your computer. What are the characteristics you would like to have? For example, do you want a typewriter keyboard? Is a color display important to you? Your use of the computer will help you decide which characteristics are necessary, which are nice, and which are unnecessary.

Fourth, when you have limited your choices to a few computers, look at the secondary uses and programs. For example, if your main reason for buying a home computer is to play games, you may take computer A instead of computer B because computer A can also be used as a word processor.

Fifth, think of the price. There are prices to think about. The first price is the price you must pay to take the computer home. The second is the price of additional programs and possible additions that you might want to buy at a later date.

Be sure to try out the computer before you buy it. Sales people at computer shops are happy to help you choose the computer that will best fit your needs and cost you least.

61. Which of the following statements is not true according to the passage? _____.
- A. Choosing a computer is not an easy, simple job.
B. Sales people at computer shops are not willing to help you choose the computer you need.
C. Before you go to the computer shops, you should first decide on the main reasons why you want a computer.
D. You should try out the computer before you buy it.
62. The sentence "The Computers are very versatile." means _____.
- A. computers are very expensive
B. computers can do many things
C. computers are very good to play with
D. computers are very cheap
63. You should take _____ steps before you buy a computer.
- A. five
B. three
C. four
D. seven
64. Which step is the most important for you to buy a good computer?

A. The first step.

B. The last step.

C. The fifth step.

D. The second step.

65. This passage tells us _____.

A. about computers

B. how to choose a computer

C. what computers are good to use

D. which computers are expensive

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. medical device

67. invisible exports

68. rational, thought-out decisions

69. a price-and-market mechanism

70. cost effectiveness

（二）将下列词语译成英文（5 分）

71. 丝绸贸易

72. 出于情感的购买

73. 经济增长

74. 目标观众

75. 市场经济

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. If you ever visit a major city in another country, you will probably have no trouble getting around. (4 分)

77. Britain needs to export to pay for all the food she imports. (4 分)

（二）将下列句子译成英文

78. 标签不应该使人产生误解。(4 分)

79. 除这笔定货外，请再报给我们 50 吨钢铁。(3 分)