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**全国 2010 年 7 月高等教育自学考试
英语科技文选试题
课程代码: 00836**

PART A: VOCABULARY

I. Directions: Add the affix to each word according to the given Chinese, making changes when necessary. (10%)

- | | |
|----------------|----------|
| 1. interact | 互相作用的 |
| 2. lap | 与...部分重叠 |
| 3. note | 概念 |
| 4. atomic | 亚原子的 |
| 5. time | 永恒的 |
| 6. plant | 移植 |
| 7. contaminate | 污染(名词) |
| 8. super | 极好地 |
| 9. dechne | 赤纬 |
| 10. audible | 听不见的 |

II. Directions: Fill in the blanks, each using one of the given words or phrases below in its proper form. (12%)

border on turn out allow for plug in
all at once exposure to a shower of coincide with
line with in advance compatible with as near as

11. _____ the earphone into the socket marked with PHONES.
12. His behavior _____ being crazy.
13. My trip to New York _____ Thanksgiving, so I had a big turkey dinner there.
14. Her fur coat _____ silk.
15. The subject of the talk is announced a week _____, but the name of the speaker is not.
16. Those computer programs are _____ each other; they can run at the same time.
17. _____ one can guess, there will be great progress on economic cooperation between them.
18. The company needed to _____ larger spindles for larger machine tools.
19. It is a very faint radio hiss that comes from every direction, _____.
20. We must _____ losing our way in the dark.
21. The material will corrode after prolonged _____ acidic gases.
22. A0620-00 was discovered in 1975, when it emitted _____ light and X rays.

III. Directions: Fill in each blank with a suitable word given below. (8%)

to in like automotive remains principle novel causes

Hydrogen is the fuel of the future. Unfortunately, one problem 23: Hydrogen is a gas and cannot easily be pumped into a tank 24 gasoline. Storage 25 the form of solid hydrides, chemical compounds of hydrogen and a metal or semimetal, are good storage materials in 26, but have not been well suited 27 automotive applications. An American research team at the Ford Motor Company in Dearborn and the University of California, Los Angeles, has now developed a 28 hydride that could be a useful starting point for the development of future 29 hydrogen-storage materials. As Jun Yang and his team have reported, an "autocatalytic" reaction mechanism 30 the composite made of three different hydrides to rapidly release hydrogen at lower temperatures and without dangerous by-products.

PART B: TRANSLATION**IV. Directions: Translate the following sentences into English, each using one of the given words or phrases below. (10%)**

project oneself into puzzle over no wonder shift be doomed to

31. 你或许觉察到重点已经转移了。
32. 那道几何题让他苦苦思索了一个上午。

33. 设想你自己处于未来世界，描述一下半个世纪以后的生活。
34. 这个计划从一开始就注定要失败。
35. 难怪你找不到钥匙，它掉到电视机后边去了。

V. Directions: Translate the following paragraph into Chinese. (15%)

36. Our objective was to combine these approaches and to analyze the relationship between perceived air quality and psychosomatic symptoms in adults and respiratory and allergic illnesses among schoolchildren and to screen for possible behavioral changes related to air quality. To achieve this, typical rural communities (without industrial sources) in the alpine area of Tyrol with contrasting amounts of traffic exposure were sampled and compared with respect to the objectives. Traffic flow through these valleys (20% heavy trucks) has quadrupled since 1970 and concern was raised about a deterioration of living quality in these residential areas.

PART C: READING COMPREHENSION

VI. Directions: Read through the following passages. Choose the best answer and put the letter in the bracket. (20%)

(A)

Every year geohazards -- such as volcanoes, earthquakes, landslides and tsunamis -- claim thousands of lives, devastate homes and destroy livelihoods. In an effort to reduce their impact, more than 250 scientists from around the world gathered for a five-day workshop at ESA's Earth Observation Centre in Frascati, Italy, to adopt a declaration for an internationally coordinated program to help save lives and reduce human suffering worldwide.

Because of their unique, panoramic view from space, Earth Observation (EO) satellites can regularly monitor high-risk regions -- namely over volcanoes, major landslides and seismic faults. Satellite imagery combined with in-situ measurements make it possible to produce hazard maps, disaster scenarios, forecasts and post-event assessments maps.

“This workshop is very beneficial because it attracts experts from approximately 40 countries in the field of geohazards and allows us to present results of EO applications from our respective countries,” Dr Vernon H. Singhroy, Senior Research Scientist at the Canada Centre for Remote Sensing, said.

“ESA is leading the way in satellite observations and applications for geohazards,” Singhroy continued. “As a community, we learn from the extensive applications of geohazard processes, such as InSAR monitoring, across Europe conducted through ESA programs.

Data from Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR) instruments like those flown aboard ESA's Envisat and ERS-2 satellites are the basis for a technique called SAR interferometry, or InSAR for short. InSAR involves combining two or more radar images of the same ground location in such a way that very precise measurements -- down to a scale of a few millimetres -- can be made of any ground motion taking place between image acquisitions.

Because very small movements can potentially be detected across tectonic plates grinding past one another or the slow “breathing” of active volcanoes, for example, InSAR has achieved spectacular results in various fields such as the monitoring of volcanoes, earthquakes, landslides and land subsidence.

“The integration of in-situ observations with satellite observations helps us to better understand and forecast specific geological phenomena like volcanoes and seismic sites,” said Jacques Varet, Director of Strategic Planning for Geoscience for a sustainable Earth (BRGM) and Vice President of EuroGeoSurveys. “In-situ observations have a local approach while space-based observations have a global approach. With these communities working together, we integrate our approach and enlarge our horizon.”

37. Which of the following would probably NOT be found in geohazards? ()

- A. A heavy fall of earth and rocks down the side of a mountain.
- B. A heavy rain.
- C. A long high sea wave.
- D. An ejection of lava.

38. Hazard maps can be produced with _____. ()

- A. the pictures taken by the satellite
- B. the measurements made by the satellite
- C. the pictures taken and the measurements made by the satellite
- D. the pictures taken by the satellite and the measurements made where the hazard occurred

39. The word “seismic” in line 2, para 2, is closest in meaning to _____. ()

- A. relating to earthquakes
- B. relating to land subsidence
- C. relating to tsunamis
- D. relating to landslides

40. What can be inferred about ESA from the passage? ()

- A. It is a space organization in Europe.
- B. It is a space organization in Italy.
- C. It is a geological organization in Europe.
- D. It is a geological organization in Italy.

41. With which of the following statements is the author most likely to agree?

()

- A. InSAR can predict volcanoes, earthquakes, landslides and land subsidence.
- B. InSAR can make precise measurements of any ground motion.
- C. In-situ observations and satellite observations jointly help to better understand and forecast specific geohazards.

D. ESA is leading the way in satellite observations and applications for geohazards.

(B)

Non-indigenous species of plants and animals arrive by way of two general types of pathways. First, species having origins outside the US may enter the country and become established either as free-living populations or under human cultivation--for example, in agriculture, horticulture, aquaculture, or as pets. Some cultivated species subsequently escape or are released and also become established as free-living populations. Second, species of either US or foreign origin and already within the US may spread to new locales. Pathways of both types include intentional as well as unintentional species transfers. Rates of species movement driven by human transformations of natural environments as well as by human mobility--through commerce, tourism, and travel---greatly exceed natural rates by comparison. While geographic distributions of species naturally expand or contract over historical time intervals, species' ranges rarely expand thousands of miles or across physical barriers such as oceans or mountains.

Habitat modification can create conditions favorable to the establishment of non-indigenous species. Soil disturbed in construction and agriculture is open for colonization by non-indigenous weeds, which in turn may provide habitats for the non-indigenous insects that evolved with them. Human-generated changes in fire frequency, grazing intensity, as well as soil stability and nutrient levels similarly facilitate the spread and establishment of non-indigenous plants. When human changes to natural environments span large geographical areas, they effectively create passages for species movement between previously isolated locales. The rapid spread of the Russian wheat aphid to fifteen states in just two years following its 1986 arrival has been attributed in part to the prevalence of alternative host plants that are available when wheat is not. Many of these are non-indigenous grasses recommended for planting on the forty million or more acres enrolled in the US Department of Agriculture Conservation Reserve Program.

A number of factors perplex quantitative evaluation of the relative importance of various entry pathways. Time lags often occur between establishment of non-indigenous species and their detection, and tracing the pathway for a long-established species is difficult. Experts estimate that non-indigenous weeds are usually detected only after having been in the country for thirty years or having spread to at least ten thousand acres. In addition, federal port inspection, although a major source of information on non-indigenous species pathways, especially for agriculture pests, provides data only when such species enter via closely-examined routes. Finally, some comparisons between pathways defy quantitative analysis---for example, which is more "important": the entry path of one very harmful species or one by which many but less harmful species enter the country?

42. Which of the following about species movement is best supported by the passage? ()

- A. Human factors affect its rates more than its long-term amount.
- B. Natural expansions of species account for their slow contractions.
- C. Natural environments created by human facilitate species movement.

- D. Long-range species movement relies on the ranges of man' s mobility.
43. According to the passage, the US Department of Agriculture _____. ()
- A. is liable for the fast distribution of the Russian wheat pest
 - B. failed to isolate the Russian wheat aphid in limited locales
 - C. provides data about foreign species imported by regulated routes
 - D. is responsible for introducing harmful plants onto federal lands
44. All of the following affect the movement of species EXCEPT _____. ()
- A. earth fertility
 - B. import restrictions
 - C. natural obstacles
 - D. fire disasters
45. To determine the entry pathway for a non-native species is LEAST likely to depend on _____. ()
- A. whether the species is considered to be a pest
 - B. whether the species enters by a closely-checked route
 - C. the rate at which the species extends geographically
 - D. the magnitude of the average number of the species
46. Which of the following may best express the purpose of the last paragraph? ()
- A. To explain the difficulties in tracing the pathways for long-established species.
 - B. To describe the events leading to the detection of non-indigenous species.
 - C. To identify the problems in assessing the weight of entry tracks for foreign species
 - D. To discuss the role of time lags and geographic expansion in species detection.

VII. Directions: Read the following passage, and then fill in the table with the information based on the passage.
(10%)

Every once in a while the government here passes out an order banning shop keepers from providing plastic bags to customers for carrying their purchases, with little lasting effect. Plastic bags are very popular with both retailers as well as consumers because they are cheap, strong, lightweight, functional, as well as a hygienic means of carrying food as well as other goods. Even though they are one of the modern conveniences that we seem to be unable to do without, they are responsible for causing pollution, killing wildlife, and using up the precious resources of the earth.

Here are some of the harmful effects of plastic bags: Plastic bags litter the landscape. Once they are used, most plastic bags go into landfill, or rubbish tips. Each year more and more plastic bags are ending up littering the environment. Once they become litter, plastic bags find their way into our waterways, parks, beaches, and streets. And, if they are burned, they infuse the air with toxic fumes.

Plastic bags kill animals. About 100,000 animals such as dolphins, turtles, whales and penguins are killed every year due to plastic bags. Many animals ingest plastic bags, mistaking them for food, and therefore die. And worse, the ingested

plastic bag remains intact even after the death and decomposition of the animal. Thus, it lies around in the landscape where another victim may ingest it.

Plastic bags are non-biodegradable. And one of the worst environmental effects of plastic bags is that it is non-biodegradable. The decomposition of plastic bags takes about 1000 years.

Plastic Bags

Reasons for popularity	Harmful effects		
Cheap, strong, <u>47</u> , functional, as well as <u>48</u> .	<u>49</u> .	<u>50</u> .	<u>51</u> .

PART D: WRITING

VIII. Directions: Write a passage (150-200 words) in English on the following title. Develop the ideas according to the Chinese outline given below. (15%)

52. Western Fast Food and Traditional Chinese Food

- (1) 西式快餐方便，有时受人欢迎。
- (2) 你喜欢西式快餐还是传统的中餐，给出理由。