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开设班次: (请点击相应班次查看班次介绍)							
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浙江省 2010 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%) Section A (20×0.5%=10%)

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

and D. Choose the ONE that best completes	s the sentence.
1. He had to sell his home to pay his legal fees	and was to parking cars for money. (
A. reduced	B. introduced
C. agreed	D. expected
2. Our vacation is and we still can't de	ecide where to go. (
A. going	B. approaching
C. flying	D. keeping
3. From the way he behaves towards of	others you can tell that he was well raised in his family. (
A. respectful	B. respected
C. respectable	D. respective
4. Though people all over the world have frie	ends and enjoying friendship, the of what a real friendship is may take
quite varied forms in different cultures. ()
A. exception	B. assumption
C. acceptation	D. conception
5. I have only had a acquaintance with	n this Mr. Johnson you are talking about, so I am in no place to make judgment



on his personality. (
A. intimate	B. hasty
C. legitimate	D. simple
6. A forgiving person will not pay so	omeone who has done him wrong either intentionally or accidentally.(
A. for	B. back
C. off	D. clear
7. She knew David was not good with words	s, and was rather touched by his <u>clumsy</u> attempt to comfort her. ()
A. stupid	B. childish
C. unskillful	D. useless
8. Modern educationists recommend the teach	ching methods that students in the learning process. (
A. absorb	B. participate
C. mix	D. involve
9. The very evening she couldn't wait to	show the ring to her close friends and tell them that she to Graham.
()	
A. was engaging	B. was engaged
C. engaged	D. would engage
10. Although Asian countries are generally	more in social customs than Western countries, there have been several
notable examples of women leaders in both	h China and India. ()
A. conservative	B. confidential
C. comprehensible	D. consistent
11. Black people had to use separate bath	rooms, train cars, churches, and restaurants: this act of was accepted
without much question in the past.(
A. segregation	B. separation
C. discrimination	D. differentiation
12. The revolutionist devoted his whole life	to the of freedom and happiness of his people. ()
A. perform	B. prophet
C. projection	D. pursuit
13. Just composing the sentences is not all	there is in an invitation, you also have to think about the: the color, the
picture, the size and style of the letters, etc	2. ()
A. format	B. formation
C. information	D. conformation
14. The manager gave her his that he	er complaint would be investigated. (
A. assurance	B. assumption
C. sanction	D. insurance



15. The course has four main	_: business law, finance, computing and management skills. ()
A. commissions	B. components
C. compositions	D. compromises
16. Greg has been a(n) chi	ld and missed most of the fun in childhood. (
A. ill	B. healthy
C. sickly	D. lively
17. By 3 o'clock the next mornin	g the roaring storm down and the sea resumed its generous and peaceful scene.
()	
A. died	B. lay
C. flatted	D. went
18. The hardest things to get in a	car accident, a ship, or an air crash, are the names of the saved, or the dead and
injured.(
A. wreck	B. wrist
C. wrap	D. wrench
19. A three-day tour isn't sufficien	t for a thorough appreciation of Angkor, but it will give you a of this magnificent
work of wonder. ()	
A. limp	B. slip
C. skip	D. glimpse
20. Due to different beliefs held by	y feminists, religion conservatives and other groups of people, abortion remains a
issue in North America. (
A. controversial	B. contradictory
C. compulsory	D. confidential
Section B (20×0.5%=10%)	
Directions: There are 20 sentence	es in this section. In each sentence there is a word or a phrase underlined. Below each
sentence there are four choices	marked A, B, C and D. Choose the answer that can replace the underlined part of
each sentence without changing t	the original meaning.
21. It hasn't rained in this area for	an extremely long time and all the plants in the field are <u>crying for</u> water. (
A. requesting	B. depending
C. in big supply of	D. in great need of
22. When asked what he was going	g to do about the fund problem, he gave a <u>vague</u> answer. (
A. implicit	B. explicit
C. efficient	D. infinite
23. The article gives its readers a re	eal <u>insight</u> into the causes of the present economic crisis.(
A. perception	B. conception



C. interpretation	D. deception
24. To everyone's surprise, the	main force of opposition has come from a group of property owners whom have been
assumed to be in line with the p	proposal. ()
A. resistance	B. insistence
C. consistence	D. assistance
25. We spoke in whispers in case	that we might wake the baby. (
A. in fear	B. of fear
C. for fear	D. with fear
26. Jack had been very excited ab	out going on the jungle trip, but at the last moment he <u>lost courage</u> to do it. (
A. lost his heart	B. lost his mind
C. lost his nerves	D. lost his attentions
27. Though never touched a brusl	n until in his mid thirties, Leon became a quite outstanding painter by the time he was forty
years old.()	
A. outrageous	B. assertive
C. distinguished	D. characteristic
28. Clothing means totally differ	rent things to men and women: a perfect fine dress could be out of fashion within a few
months but a suit could stay in	style forever. ()
A. out of time	B. out of days
C. out of date	D. out of taste
29. The whole argument comes of	lown to the question if it is fair to regulate the industries in developing countries the same
way as the more developed cou	entries when it comes to environmental issues. (
A. ends up with	B. means in essence
C. stands for	D. corresponds to
30. At the sound of music the cro	wd instantly <u>breaks down</u> into couples and started to dance. (
A. derives	B. divides
C. devises	D. derides
31. What freshmen have to under	stand is that the acceptance to one of the best universities is not an end but a start: now they
must do as best as they can wit	h their university education. (
A. think the best of	B. do the best of
C. get the best of	D. make the best of
32. Right now is not a good tim	e to ask the mayor for help in the project, as he has his mind fixed on the kindergarten
teachers' strike which has been	going on for two weeks. (
A. is disturbed by	B. is motivated by
C. is concerned with	D. is preoccupied with



33. Marie Curie's whole life was <u>devoted</u> to th	e discovery and research of radioactive elements. (
A. debated	B. dedicated
C. decided	D. delegated
34. No one should be allowed into that buildin	g until it is assured that it is <u>clear of</u> bombs. (
A. obvious in	B. aware of
C. in touch with	D. free from
35. The wisest thing to do is to cut off all his f	inancial supply right off. (
A. completely	B. definitely
C. accordingly	D. immediately
36. A better marketing strategy need to be m	ade and carried out if we want to produce more profit the next sales season.
()	
A. bring up	B. bring forth
C. bring about	D. bring to
37. The second half of the coming chapter is $\underline{i}\underline{i}$	n relation to the effect of currency control on national economy. (
A. with regard to	B. in relative to
C. of limit to	D. on level to
38. For ten years a group of American scien	tists have been on the track of a new kind of energy resource which has the
promise to solve the energy crisis facing the	country. (
A. looking for	B. inventing
C. improving	D. polishing
39. When you walk into an exam room w	ith only a few hours' preparation done the night before, failure is almost
unavoidable. ()	
A. indispensable	B. inevitable
C. unpredictable	D. incomprehensible
40. His theory sounds logical, but $\underline{\text{then}}$ how ca	n we know if it will work without testing it? (
A. at that moment	B. afterwards
C. on the other hand	D. as a result
Part II: Cloze (20×0.5%=10%)	
Directions: In the following passage there a	re 20 blanks. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D.
Choose the ONE that best fits into the passa	ege.
When women do become managers, do the	ney bring a different style and different skills to the
job? Are they better, or worse, managers th	an men? Are women more highly-motivated and
than male managers? Some resear	rch 42 the idea that women bring different attitudes and skills to



man	agement jobs, such as g	greater <u>43</u> and en	mphasis on affiliatio	n(亲和
性)	and attachment, and a	44 to bring en	notional factors to	bear in making workplace
4:	5 These differences	are <u>46</u> to carry a	dvantages for comp	anies, <u>47</u> they expand the range of techniques that
			can be used	to <u>48</u> the company manage its workforce <u>49</u> .
	A study commissione	ed by the internationa	l Women's Forum	50 a management style used by some women
man	agers (and also by som	e men) that51 f	rom the command a	nd control style52 used by male managers. Using
this	"interactive leadershi	p" approach, "wo	men <u>53</u> partic	ipation, share power and information,54 other people's
self-	worth, and get others	excited about their w	ork. All these5	reflect their belief that allowing
56	6 to contribute and to	o feel57 and im	portant is a win-win	
The	study's director59	that "interacti	ve leadership may	emerge into the management style of choice for many
<u>60</u>	"			
()41. A. committed	B. confronted	C. confined	D. commanded
()42. A. despises	B. supports	C. opposes	D. argues
()43. A. coherence	B. correlation	C. combination	D. cooperativeness
()44. A. sensitivity	B. willingness	C. virtue	D. loyalty
()45. A. decisions	B. detachments	C. descriptions	D. discriminations
()46. A. seen	B. revised	C. detected	D. disclosed
()47. A. because	B. whereas	C. nonetheless	D. therefore
()48. A. direct	B. enable	C. help	D. support
()49. A. effectively	B. evidently	C. precisely	D. aggressively
()50. A. constructed	B. identified	C. located	D. invented
()51. A. discerns	B. detaches	C. differs	D. deteriorates
()52. A. traditionally	B. conditionally	C. inherently	D. occasionally
()53. A. engage	B. dismiss	C. encourage	D. disapprove
()54. A. enlarge	B. ignore	C. degrade	D. enhance
()55. A. things	B. themes	C. researches	D. subjects
()56. A. men	B. women	C. managers	D. everyone
()57. A. tasteful	B. powerful	C. thoughtful	D. faithful
()58. A. circumstance	B. status	C. situation	D. position
()59. A. defied	B. predicted	C. diagnosed	D. proclaimed
()60. A. facilities	B. communities	C. organizations	D. communications

Part Ⅲ: Reading Comprehension (20×2%=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 choice.

(1)

Computer people talk a lot about the need for other people to become "computer-literate", in other words, to learn to understand computers and what makes them tick. Not all experts agree, however, that is a good idea.

One pioneer, in particular, who disagrees, is David Tebbutt, the founder of Computertown UK. Although many people see this as a successful attempt to bring people closer to the computer, David does not see it that way. He says that Computertown UK was formed for just the opposite reason, to bring computers to the people and make them "people-literate".

David first got the idea when he visited one of America's best-known computer "guru" figure, Bob Albrecht, in the small university town of Palo Alto in Northern California. Albrecht had started a project called Computertown USA in the local library, and the local children used to call round every Wednesday to borrow some time on the computers there, instead of borrowing library books. Albrecht was always on hand to answer any questions and to help the children discover about computers in their own way.

Over here, in Britain, Computertowns have taken off in a big way, and there are now about 40 scattered over the country. David Tebbutt thinks they are most successful when tied to a computer club. He insists there is a vast and important difference between the two, although they complement each other. The clubs cater for the enthusiasts, with some computer knowledge already, who get together and eventually form an expert computer group. This frightens away non-experts, who are happier going to Computertowns where there are computers available for them to experiment on, with experts available to encourage them and answer any questions; they are not told what to do, they find out.

David Tebbutt finds it interesting to see the two different approaches working side by side. The computer experts have to learn not to tell people about computers, but have to be able to explain the answers to the questions that people really want to know. In some Computertowns there are question sessions, rather like radio phone-ins, where the experts listen to a lot of questions and then try to work out some structure to answer them. People are not having to learn computer jargons, but the experts are having to translate computer mysteries into easily understood terms; the computers are becoming "people-literate".

- 61. According to David Tebbutt, the purpose of Computertown UK is to .()
- A. train people to understand how computers work
- B. make more computers available to people
- C. enable more people to fix computers themselves
- D. help people find out more about computers
- 62. What does "people-literate" most probably mean?(
- A. Being able to understand computers.
- B. Knowing the answers to the questions people have about computers.



C. Being easy for people to understand and u	ise.		
D. Being ready to teach people about compu	iters.		
63. We learn from the passage that Compute	ertown USA was a()	
A. town	B. project		
C. library	D. school		
64. Which of the following statements is INCORRECT?()			
A. Computertowns in the UK have become popular.			
B. Computertowns and clubs cater for different people.			
C. Computertowns are more successful than clubs.			
D. It's better that computertowns and clubs	work together.		
65. Which of the following is NOT an advantage of computertowns?()			
A. Experts give lectures and talks on computers.			
B. Experts are on hand to answer people's questions.			

C. People are left to discover computers on their own.

D. There are computers around for people to practise on.

(2)

I had an experience some years ago which taught me something about the ways in which people make a bad situation worse by blaming themselves. One January, I had to officiate(主持) at two funerals on successive days for two elderly women in my community. Both had died "full of years," as the Bible would say; both yielded to the normal wearing out of the body after a long and full life. Their homes happened to be near each other, so I paid condolence (吊唁) calls on the two families on the same afternoon.

At the first home, the son of the deceased (己故的) woman said to me, "If only I had sent my mother to Florida and gotten her out of this cold and snow, she would be alive today. It's my fault that she died." At the second home, the son of the other deceased woman said, "If only I hadn't insisted on my mother's going to Florida, she would be alive today. That long airplane ride, the abrupt change of climate, was more than she could take. It's my fault that she's dead."

When things don't turn out as we would like them to, it is very tempting to assume that had we done things differently, the story would have had a happier ending. Priests know that any time there is a death, the survivors will feel guilty. Because the course of action they took turned out badly, they believe that the opposite course-keeping Mother at home, postponing the operation — would have turned out better. After all, how could it have turned out any worse?

There seem to be two elements involved in our readiness to feel guilt. The first is our pressing need to believe that the world makes sense, that there is a cause for every effect and a reason for everything that happens. That leads us to find patterns and connections both where they really exist and where they exist only in our minds.

The second element is the notion that we are the cause of what happens, especially the bad things that happen. It seems to be a short step from believing that every event has a cause to believing that every disaster is our fault. The roots of this



feeling may lie in our childhood. Psychologists speak of the infantile myth of omnipotence (万能). A baby comes to think that the world exists to meet his needs, and that he makes everything happen in it. He wakes up in the morning and summons the rest of the world to its tasks. He cries, and someone comes to attend to him. When he is hungry, people feed him, and when he is wet, people change him. Very often, we do not completely outgrow that infantile notion that our wishes cause things to happen.

66. What is said about the two deceased elderly women?(
A. They lived out a natural life.
B. They died due to lack of care by family members.
C. They died of exhaustion after the long plane ride.
D. They weren't accustomed to the change in weather.
67. The author had to conduct the two women's funerals probably because(
A. he had great sympathy for the deceased B. he wanted to console the two families
C. he was priest of the local church D. he was an official from the community
68. People feel guilty for the deaths of their loved ones because(
A. they believe that they were responsible
B. they had neglected the natural course of events
C. they couldn't find a better way to express their grief
D. they didn't know things often turn out in the opposite direction
69. In the context of the passage, " the world makes sense" (Line 2, Para, 4) probably means that(
A. we have to be sensible in order to understand the world
B. everything in the world is predetermined
C. there's an explanation for everything in the world
D. the world can be interpreted in different ways
70. People have been made to believe since infancy that()
A. every story should have a happy ending
B. their wishes are the cause of everything that happens
C. life and death is an unsolved mystery
D. everybody is at their command
(3)

Londoners are great readers. They buy vast numbers of newspapers and magazines and even of books—especially paperbacks, which are still comparatively cheap in spite of ever-increasing rises in the costs of printing. They still continue to buy "proper" books, too, printed on good paper and bound between hard covers.

There are many streets in London containing shops which specialize in book-selling. Perhaps the best known of these is Charing Cross Road in the very heart of London. Here bookshops of all sorts and sizes are to be found, from the celebrated



one which boasts of being "the biggest bookshop in the world" to the tiny dusty little places which seem to have been left over from Dickens' time. Some of these shops stock, or will obtain, any kind of book, but many of them specialize in second-hand books, in art books, in foreign books, in books on philosophy, politics or any other of the numberless subjects about which books may be written. One shop in this area specializes solely in books about ballet!

Although it may be the most convenient place for Londoners to buy books, Charing Cross Road is not the cheapest. For the really cheap second-hand volume, the collectors must venture off the beaten track, to Farringdon Road, for example, in the East Central district of London. Here there is nothing so grandiose(壮观的) as bookshops. Instead, the booksellers come along each morning and tip out their sacks of books on to small barrows which line the gutters. And the collectors, some professional and some amateur, who have been waiting for them, plunge upon the dusty cascade. In places like this one can still, occasionally, pick up for a few pence an old volume that may be worth many pounds.

Both Charing Cross Road and Farringdon Road are well-known haunts of the book buyer. Yet all over London there are bookshops, in places not so well known, where the wares are equally varied and exciting. It is in the sympathetic atmosphere of such shops that the ardent book buyer feels most at home. In these shops, even the lifelong book-browser is frequently rewarded by the accidental discovery of previously unknown delights. One could, in fact, easily spend a lifetime exploring London's bookshops. There are many less pleasant ways of spending time!

1 6	S \				
A. new books of any kind	B. tiny dusty books				
C. second-hand books on various subjects	D. both A and C				
72. The book-browser ()	1. 'S &				
A. never gets tired of exploring London's boo	kshops				
B. has many other pleasant ways of spending	B. has many other pleasant ways of spending time				
C. always stays at home reading					
D. goes to bookshops to kill time every day					
73. According to the passage the best-known b	oookshops are()				
A. in the East Central district	B. throughout the city				
C. in the outskirt of the city	D. in the center of the city				
74. This passage tells us that(
A. Londoners have plenty of time to read bool	ks				
B. Londoners are rich enough to buy various books					
C. Londoners enjoy collecting and reading books					
D. Londoners prefer second-hand books.					
75. Where in London can a book collector most likely get a valuable book at a good price?(
A. Charing Cross Road	B. Farringdon Road				
C. Bookstores all over London	D. No place in London				

71. In the bookshops of Charing Cross Road you can get ...



(4)

Most English holidays have a religious origin. Easter is originally the day to commemorate(纪念) the Resurrection(复活) of Jesus Christ. But now for most people, Easter is a secular spring holiday, when everyone hopes to enjoy fine weather, when the days are lengthening fast, when trees are already in bud and leaf, and spring flowers appear, the most welcome of the year —— violets and primroses, daffodils and narcissi. For children, Easter means, more than anything else, Easter eggs or chocolate eggs!

Real, natural eggs do not belong of course to single season of the year. They are eaten all the year round (Duck eggs are a rarity in England, and the eggs of smaller birds are rarer still, a luxury for the very rich and privileged). Eggs are everyday food —— inexpensive, nutritious, and especially good for breakfast. Their association with spring, when hens begin to lay after the winter, is older than the manufacture of chocolate eggs. In some places, real eggs are used in an Easter game called "eggrolling." They are first hardboiled and then given to competitors to roll down a slope. The winner is the person whose egg gets to the bottom first. In some families, the breakfast eggs on Easter Sunday morning are boiled in several pans, each containing a different vegetable dye, so that when they are served the shells are no longer white or pale brown in color, but yellow or pink, blue or green. The dyes do not penetrate the shell of course.

Most British children would be very disappointed if these were the only eggs they had at Easter. Chocolate Easter eggs are displayed in confectioners'(糖果店) shops as soon as Christmas is over. The smallest and simplest are inexpensive enough for children to buy with pocket money. These are of two sorts. Very small ones, perhaps a little longer than an inch in length, are coated thinly with chocolate on the outside and filled with a sweet, soft paste, called fondant. They are wrapped in colored foil in a variety of patterns. Slightly larger eggs, a little bigger, as a rule, than a duck's egg, are hollow. There is nothing inside at all —— just a wrapped chocolate shell. You break the shell and eat the jagged, irregular pieces.

/6. Easter is originally the day to(
A. mark the beginning of the spring	B. remember the rebirth of Jesus Chris
C. sell chocolate eggs	D. be enjoyed only by British children
77. You cannot eat all the year round.)
A. real natural eggs	B. duck eggs
C. the eggs of smaller birds	D. Both A and C
78. How do the Easter eggs become colorful?()
A. The eggs are cooked with different vegetab	les.
B. The eggs are painted with different colors.	
C. The eggs are boiled with different dyes.	
D. The eggs are laid by different colored hens.	
79. Confectionery begins to sell Easter sweets	()
A. when Easter starts	B. as soon as Christmas is over
C. in spring	D. all the year round



- 80. What do the jagged pieces refer to?(
- A. They refer to the chocolate shells of large eggs.
- B. They refer to the duck eggs.
- C. They refer to the sweet, soft pastes.
- D. They refer to varieties of patterns.

Part IV: Translation (15%)

Section A (2×3%=6%)

Directions: Translate the two underlined sentences in the second passage into Chinese.

)

- 81. There seem to be two elements involved in our readiness to feel guilt. The first is our pressing need to believe that the world makes sense, that there is a cause for every effect and a reason for everything that happens
- 82. A baby comes to think that the world exists to meet his needs, and that he makes everything happen in it. He wakes up in the morning and summons the rest of the world to its tasks. He cries, and someone comes to attend to him.

Section B (3×3%=9%)

Directions: Translate the following three sentences into English.

- 83. 早年成功固然甜蜜,但晚年的成功往往更有滋味。
- 84. 科学家们非常重视诚实,主要是因为诚实对他们的事业至关重要
- 85. 每六个月, 市场调研组花一整天时间来评估其方针和策略

Part V Writing (15%)

86. Directions: Suppose a friend came to visit you and you took him to a good restaurant in the city, but you had a very bad experience there and was very disappointed and angry. So you decided to write a complaint letter to the manager of that restaurant. The letter should be about 150 words, and you should explain who you are, why you are unhappy with the service of the restaurant and what you expect the manager to do. Be sure to follow the traditional form of a letter.