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| <u>类)</u> | | | | | | | | |
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全国 2011 年 1 月高等教育自学考试

综合英语 (一) 试题

课程代码: 00794

请将答案填在答题纸相应位置上

I. 语法和词汇。从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。错选、多选或未选均无分。(本大题共 20 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 20 分)

| 1. He didn't even turn his head when I shouted at him. He a deaf man. | | | | | |
|---|----------------------|--|--|--|--|
| A. is | B. should be | | | | |
| C. must be | D. must have been | | | | |
| 2. They that shopping center when I | here last year. | | | | |
| A. were building, was | B. are building, was | | | | |
| C. build, was | D. have built, am | | | | |
| 3. Compared advanced countries, we still have a long way to go in this field. | | | | | |
| A. for | B. at | | | | |
| C. with | D. on | | | | |
| 4. I haven't got money left. | | | | | |
| A. every | B. each | | | | |
| C. many | D. much | | | | |
| 5. When he now and again, the man repeatedly called for his son. | | | | | |
| A. came with | B. came to | | | | |
| C. came up | D. came down | | | | |
| 6. I don't know it is true. | | | | | |
| A. what | B. whether | | | | |
| C. or | D. as | | | | |
| 7 11:30 yesterday they had already had lunch. | | | | | |
| A. On | B. At | | | | |
| | | | | | |

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| C. By | D. With |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 8. Mary doesn't like TV plays very much, she | only the news and sports programs. |
| A. watches | B. looks at |
| C. sees | D. notices |
| 9. It's wrong to set children their own | mother. |
| A. against | B. for |
| C. to | D. at |
| 10. It's unlikely he will became boss i | n two years. |
| A. what | B. that |
| C. which | D. when |
| 11. Since you need the book badly, you might as | s well a copy though it is expensive. |
| A. buy | B. to buy |
| C. buying | D. bought |
| 12. Don't tell Lao Lin about it,? | |
| A. will you | B. won't you |
| C. can you | D. can't you |
| 13. He claimed that mountain alone. | |
| A. climbing | B. to have climbed |
| C. to climb | D. climbed |
| 14. We'd better hurry it's getting dan | ·k. |
| A. and | B. but |
| C. unless | D. as |
| 15. There is something wrong with my compute | r. I'll have it |
| A. repaired | B. repair |
| C. repairing | D. repairs |
| 16 busy he is, he always finds some tin | ne to read every day. |
| A. No matter what | B. No matter how |
| C. No matter when | D. No matter where |
| 17. Look, | |
| A. there he goes | B. there goes he |
| C. he goes there | D. he there goes |
| 18. I don't mind by bus, but I hate star | nding in queues. |
| A. to travel | B. traveling |
| C. travel | D. having traveled |
| 19 my parents could understand me! | |
| A. Not only | B. As to |
| C. As if | D. If only |
| 20. The tourists went far that they got lo | ost. |
| A. too | B. such |
| C. very | D. so |

II. 阅读理解。认真阅读下列两篇短文,每篇短文后有 5 个问题,根据短文的内容从 $A \times B \times C \times D$ 四个选项中选 出一个最佳答案。错选、多选或未选均无分。(本大题共 10 小题, 每小题 2 分, 共 20 分)



Passage One

Charles Dickens's last novel and his only mystery, The Mystery of Edwin Drood, was left uncompleted when the novelist died, and its possible ending remains a mystery to this day.

Is there really a body hidden in the crypt of Cloisterham Cathedral near London? If so, is it the corpse of young engineering student Edwin Drood? Did John Jasper, Drood's opium-smoking uncle, murder his nephew? Of what significance is the late appearance in the story of Dick Datchery, a mysterious figure who is evidently in disguise?

Various suggestions have been made as to how Dickens intended to conclude his mystery, and in 1914 there was even a mock trial with John Jasper as the accused. Writer G. K. Chesterton was the judge, and playwright George Bernard Shaw was the foreman of a jury composed of famous authors and lawyers. The jurors brought in a verdict of guilty and Chesterton promptly fined them all for contempt of court!

The most frustrating aspect of forecasting the tale's conclusion is that it is impossible to prove that any given solution is the one Dickens intended. Even a consultation with the novelist himself might not solve the riddle. A medium once claimed to have contacted Dickens's spirit and, upon asking him how he was occupying himself in the spirit world, received the disconcerting reply that he was still trying to solve the mystery of Edwin Drood!

| 21. The story of Edwin Drood was |
|--|
| A. written after Dickens's other novels |
| B. written sometime before 1914 |
| C. set near London |
| D. All of the above |
| 22. The mystery remains a mystery because |
| A. Cloisterham Cathedral doesn't exist |
| B. the suspect died before being tried |
| C. the trial was inconclusive |
| D. Dickens never finished the story |
| 23. The second paragraph of this article serves to |
| A. raise some unanswered questions about the novel |
| B. introduce some of the novel's central characters |
| C. suggest some supposed motives for the crime |
| D. Both A and B |
| 24. The article implies that we don't even know for sure that |
| A. Dickens wrote the novel |
| B. Jasperwas Drood's uncle |
| C. Drood was murdered |
| D. Chesterton was a writer |
| 25. None of the proposed solutions to the mystery is really satisfactory because |
| A. none of them explains Datchery's identity |
| B. the story is unlike Dickens' s other mysteries |
| C. no one knows what Dickens intended |
| D. Both B and C. |

Passage Two

When Christian Bemard, a South African doctor, performed the first human heart exchange in 1967, the result was a worldwide moral discussion on the rights and wrongs of exchanging parts of the body. Hearts were not the first human parts to be exchanged but, in this case, if someone gave his or her heart, he or she would obviously and necessarily die (or be



dead). Kidney exchanges, which were already quite common in 1967, often involved the transfer of a single kidney from a close living relative. The chances of survival of this person were slightly lowered because he or she now had only one kidney and if that kidney became diseased there would not be a healthy kidney in reserve. Nevertheless, he or she would not certainly die.

Since that time, surgical techniques and techniques to help prevent the patient's bodies from rejecting new parts have developed very quickly. Today, not only hearts and kidneys, but also other parts, which are even more delicate, are exchanged. These developments have led to a far higher proportion of successful operations and this, in turn, has led to a greater demand for exchanges.

As a result of the heavy demand for new body parts, a new problem has appeared. For example, in the United States there are many people who would survive if lungs were available for exchange. In fact, about 80 percent of them die before lungs suitable for exchanging are found. In these circumstances who would decide, if lungs were found which were equally needed by two people.

This problem is made worse by the fact that many patients, or their families, become desperate to find parts for their bodies. Some succeed in making their situation known through newspapers, or television. Sometimes, as a result, suitable parts are found. But what would happen if another patient needed the part more than the one who got it? Who would decide if the other patient should get the part? If such a problem developed, it would be very difficult to solve—and it would be a matter of life or death to the patients involved.

- 26. Why did Christian Bernard's operation in 1967 receive much attention?
- A. Because it is the first human heart exchange.
- B. Because he was a South African doctor.
- C. Because people began to discuss if it is humanly correct.
- D. Because many people did not agree to exchange parts of human body.
- 27. As to the exchange of human parts, which of the following statements is not true?
- A. One would be certainly to die if he/she contributed his/her heart.
- B. One would not be much affected although he/she had lost one part of his/her body.
- C. One's chances of survival would become smaller if he/she gave one of his/her kidneys.
- D. In 1967, the exchanged kidneys were usually taken from the patients' relatives.
- 28. The greater demands for human parts are resulted from the fact that ______.
- A. the techniques of human parts exchanging operation have greatly developed
- B. not only heart and kidneys, but also other parts can be exchanged
- C. the chances of success of such exchange operations are greater than before
- D. many people are rich enough to pay for exchanged parts
- 29. What is the most important idea in the third paragraph?
- A. Only a small proportion of patients are saved by human part exchanging operations.
- B. The problem that there aren't enough human parts for exchanging can never be solved.
- C. Most of the patients in the United States suffer from lung troubles.
- D. Most of the patients died because they couldn't exchange the needed parts.
- 30. If two patients need the same part, it will be very difficult to decide who should get it because ______
- A. both the patient and the doctor want to make the final decision
- B. one of the patients families has made much effort in finding the part
- C. both the patients and their families have become desperate
- D. it is such a critical decision which saves one life while killing another

III. 标音。用国际音标标出下列单词中划线字母或字母组合的读音。(本大题共 20 小题, 每小题 0.5 分, 共 10 分)(注



| 意: 位 | 吏用新式 | 或老式音标均可) | | | | | | |
|---|--------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|------------------|------------------------|--------------------|--|
| 31. l <u>i</u> ke | | | 32. <u>ou</u> t | | | | | |
| 33. <u>o</u> ffer | | | 34. <u>dr</u> ive | | | | | |
| 35. <u>ch</u> uc | kle | kle 36. gr <u>ow</u> | | | | | | |
| 37. n <u>oi</u> se | e | | 38. <u>wh</u> ere | | | | | |
| 39. ta <u>n</u> k | | | 40. c <u>a</u> r | | | | | |
| 41. p <u>ai</u> r | | | 42. sk <u>ir</u> t | | | | | |
| 43. t <u>ea</u> | | | 44. pl <u>ay</u> | | | | | |
| 45. <u>th</u> roı | ugh | | 46. <u>th</u> ere | | | | | |
| 47. touch | he <u>d</u> | | 48. <u>p</u> light | | | | | |
| 49. ru <u>sh</u> | | | 50. <u>v</u> es | | | | | |
| Ⅳ. 完那 | 肜填空。 | (本大题共 20 小题, | 每小题 0.5 分,共 | (10分) | | | | |
| A.从下列 | 列单词中 | 选择恰当的词填空, | 每个词只能用一次 | . • | | | | |
| | It | dreamed | if | complain | except | sunshine | | |
| | Soo | oner tell | fast | before | Than | down | | |
| My old f | friend, H | arrison, had lived in th | e Mediterranean for | many years5 | l he return | ed to England. He ha | ad often <u>52</u> | |
| of retirin | ng in Eng | gland and had planned | to settle <u>53</u> in | n the country. He | had no <u>54</u> | returned 55 | he bought a | |
| fine hou | se and w | vent to live there. Alm | ost immediately he | began to 56 | about the we | eather, for even thou | gh it was still | |
| summer, | it rained | d continually and it wa | s often bitterly cold | . After so many y | rears of | ,Harrison got a sh | ock. He acted | |
| as <u>58</u> | he ha | d never lived in Engla | nd before. In the end | l, <u>59</u> was mo | re than he cou | ıld bear. He had hard | ly had time to | |
| settle do | wn wher | n he sold the house and | l left the country. Th | e dream he had h | ad for so mar | y years ended there. | Harrison had | |
| thought | of everyt | hing | | | | | | |
| 60 | the wea | ather. | | | | | | |
| B. 根据 | 课文的 | 内容在每个空白处填 | 入一个恰当的词。 | | | | | |
| It is impo | ortant tha | at you re-plan your tim | e on a weekly <u>61</u> | so that you ca | n make certai | n | | |
| 62 when necessary. For 63 , before mid-term or 64 exams, you will want to give more time to reviewing. | | | | | | | to reviewing. | |
| A good plan must be a little flexible so that special projects can be done well. Some solid work each day is65_ than | | | | | | | · | |
| many study hours one day and 66 the next. 67 you work out your schedule, try to include at 68 two study | | | | | | | | |
| hours ea | ach day. | This will not only l | keep the study habi | it alive <u>69</u> | also keep yo | u <u>70</u> to date of | on your class | |
| assignme | | | | | | | | |
| | | 文内容完成下列句子 | | | | | | |
| | | ne Message", we'd | • | | - | | | |
| | • | tch", the young Marine | | · | all th | nrough the night. | | |
| _ | _ | t X was assigned to ge | | | | | | |
| 74. Acces | | the author of "Happin | ess", it'st | hat happiness will | l naturally fol | low when people bed | come rich and | |
| 75. In Henry Dround's funeral, every one had to in order to get Henry's money. | | | | | | | | |
| 76. Whe | n Song S | Strom asked the drugg | ist to give him the p | oison, the druggi | st told him th | at he had given him | the poison in | |
| 77. Acco | ording to | the doctors, Louise Ma | allard in "The Story | of An Hour" died | of heart disea | se of that kil | ls. | |
| 78. The writer of "The Trashman" says at the end of the article the society should respect both its economists and | | | | | | | | |
| 79. In "The Great Idea of Mr. Budd", after Mr. Budd helped the police to catch the murderer, many ladies came to his shop | | | | | | | | |
| | _· | | - | | | | - | |



80. The Emotional Bank Account is like a financial bank account in one way: ______, or you can make "withdrawals".

- VI. 句子翻译。将下列句子译成英语,译文写在答题纸上相应的位置。(本大题共 10 小题,每小题 2 分,共 20 分)
- 81.坐公共汽车去那儿至少要花二个小时。
- 82.你能把这句子译成(改变成)英语吗?
- 83.以前他常走路去上班。
- 84. 苏州以美丽的园林而闻名于世。
- 85.就这项服务他向我要了20元。
- 86.你应该对你刚才的所作所为感到惭愧。
- 87.女孩子们都想有好的身材是可以理解的。
- 88.你打算怎么处置这些书?
- 89.这事故导致150人丧生。
- 90.别人说话时,请不要插嘴。