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2012 年 1 月高等教育自学考试全国统一命题考试

英语(二) 试卷

(课程代码 0359)

本试卷分为两部分, 满分 100 分, 考试时间 150 分钟。

第一部分为选择题, 1 页至 8 页, 共 8 页。应考者必须在“答题卡”上按要求填涂, 不能答在试卷上。

第二部分为非选择题, 9 页至 10 页, 共 2 页。应考者必须在“答题纸”上答题。

PART ONE (50 POINTS)

1. Vocabulary and Structure (10 points, 1 point each)

从下列各句四个选项中选出一个最佳答案, 并在答题卡上将相应的字母涂黑。

1. All theories _____ from practice and in turn serve practice.

- A. differ
- B. range
- C. recover
- D. originate

2. There is little _____ increasing your reading speed if you do not understand what you are reading.

- A. aim
- B. use
- C. value
- D. meaning

3. what you say now is not _____ with what you said yesterday.

- A. insistent
- B. prevalent
- C. consistent
- D. permanent

4. Putting prisoners in chains doesn't solve the _____ of crime, such as poverty or disaffection within society.
- A. causes
B. victims
C. purposes
D. increases
5. Binary stars, as their name suggests, are twin stars whose position in space _____ each other.
- A. affects
B. expects
C. perfects
D. inspects
6. All evidence relevant _____ the case should be gathered and analyzed.
- A. with
B. to
C. from
D. for
7. Come what _____ we'll go ahead with our plan.
- A. can
B. need
C. may
D. must
8. We should _____ primary importance to the development of economy.
- A. attach
B. convert
C. attribute
D. contribute
9. Examiners who are _____ to favorites are criticized by many people.
- A. indifferent
B. similar
C. equivalent
D. partial
10. Look for small ways to add activity to your day, like taking the stairs _____ the elevator or going on a short walk.
- A. in spite of
B. instead of
C. in terms of
D. in view of

II. Cloze Test (10 points, 1 point each)

下列短文中有十个空白，每个空白有四个选项。根据上下文要求选出最佳答案，并在答题卡上将相应的字母涂黑。

People produce food in many ways. Agriculture, or farming, developed j thousands of years ago. ___11___ about 100 years ago, most farmers in the United States Produced only enough food for their own ___12___ Today, modern equipment and farming methods have greatly ___13___ the American farmer's productivity.

In various parts of the world, people ___14___ many animals that supply meat and milk. Cattle, horses, goats, sheep, and pigs are important food animals. In the United States, the cow is the major source of milk products. Chickens ___15___

people with both meat and eggs.

Fishing is an important source of food, ___16___ in areas near the sea. Some countries, like Japan, consume much more fish than meat.

The wealthy areas of the world consume the most food, ___17___ include the United States, Canada, and Europe. Many countries are able to import food if it cannot be produced at home. ___18___ Great Britain imports about 75 percent of its meat, and grows less than half the food its people require.

___19___ people of the poor countries of the world usually eat only what they are able to produce themselves. In some parts of Asia, people live ___20___ rice alone.

11. A. In B. Until C. From D. for
12. A. needs B. reasons C. efforts D. interests
13. A. protected B. supported C. increased D. reflected
14. A. grow B. raise C. train D. store
15. A. prepare B. treat C. serve D. provide
16. A. certainly B. actually C. occasionally D. especially
17. A. these B. where C. which D. they
18. A. In addition B. For example C. Above all D. After all
19. A. However B. Therefore C. Moreover D. instead
20. A. with B. for C. on D. through

III. Reading Comprehension (30 points, 2 points each)

从下列每篇短文的问题后所给的四个选择项中选出一个最佳答案，并在答题卡上将相应的字母涂黑。

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

Lately it has become fashionable in America to question whether it is really worth it to go to college. According to a new survey released by the Pew Research Center, only 40 percent of Americans felt that colleges provided a good value for the cost. At the same time, 86 percent of college graduates still felt the investment was a good one for them.

There are a number of reasons for the widespread dissatisfaction with college. First, there are plenty of problems with higher education—poor quality and out-of-control costs are two of the biggest. Second, it is true that college is not for everyone. There are plenty of rewarding and important careers that do not require college. And due to the slow economy, there may in fact be more graduates than the current job market needs. Besides, anti-college sentiment is nothing new. Today, Microsoft's Bill Gates or Apple's Steve Jobs—both college dropouts—is often held up as evidence of why all that time sitting in class is better spent elsewhere.

However, getting a college education is still a good idea. College graduates earn more, and are more likely to have a job in the first place. According to the statistics last year, the average weekly earnings for someone with some college but no degree were \$712, compared to \$1,038 for a college graduate. That is almost \$17,000 over the course of a year and there is an even bigger divide for those with less education. Meanwhile, the unemployment rate was 9.2 percent for those with only some college and more than 10 percent for those with just a middle school degree, but it was 5.4 percent for college graduates. The economic gaps between college completers and those with less education are getting larger.

Although most Americans surveyed by Pew feel doubtful about the value of a college degree, an overwhelming majority of parents Pew surveyed still expect their children to go to college. "It can be inferred that the increased doubt has not significantly influenced decision making," Pew's Taylor says. "Despite the concern about rising costs and other problems, college remains a universal desire in this country."

21. Recently many Americans question _____.

- A. the value of a college degree

- B. the ability of college graduates
C. the quality of college education
D. the high cost of higher education
22. The passage tells US that Bill Gates was_____.
- A. a self-taught college student
B. a hardworking undergraduate
C. a successful college dropout
D. a successful college graduate
23. The writer seems to agree that_____.
- A. there is no need to go to college
B. anti—college sentiment is a new thing
C. college cannot guarantee employment
D. college education remains a wise choice
24. The unemployment rate for college graduates last Year was_____.
- A. 5.4%
B. 7.1%
C. 9.2%
D. 10%
25. The Pew survey implies that_____.
- A. the cost of college education will decrease
B. most Americans still favor college education
C. the quality of college education will improve
D. increased doubt affects parents' decision making

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

A major sociological (社会学的) theory known as symbolic interactionism (符号互动论) offers some important clarification of how men and women are taught to fill different roles in society. The key concept in symbolic interactionism is that communication makes a big difference in behavior: people act on the basis of messages they receive from others, and how they understand those messages. This can be seen in a concept developed by sociologist Charles Horton Cooley known as the looking-glass self.

By the looking-glass self, Cooley meant the self-image that each of us develops according to the messages we receive from others; we think and behave according to our understanding of those messages. If, for example, a young girl is repeatedly told that she is pretty, she will come to believe that (1) she is in fact pretty, and (2) being pretty is an important thing in her life. Similarly, if she is told that she is not good (or not expected to be good) at certain things (such as math) she will come to believe that she is not good at such things and would better off working at things she can be successful at. The likely product is a young woman who devotes a great deal of attention to her appearance, regards being pretty as a key to success in life, and who is intimidated by anything involving numbers.

Since we know that young girls are given messages like these, and that young boys are given different messages, we can see a good part of how sex roles are taught. There is little or no evidence of differences in what young girls and young boys can do, but the older children become, the greater the differences in the areas in which boys and girls are likely to stand out.

26. Symbolic interactionism helps to explain_____.
- A. how to make a difference in people's social behavior

- B. how to make people understand different social roles
C. how men and women learn to communicate in society
D. how men and women learn to take different social roles
27. The “looking-glass self” concept offers a clue as to_____.
- A. whether one can improve one’s self-image
B. whether one is likely to succeed in an area
C. how one receives different social messages
D. how social messages shape one’s self-image
28. The example of the young girl shows that_____.
- A. women care more about appearance
B. women are inferior to men in numbers
C. people are liable to social expectations
D. people regard looks as a key to Success
29. The phrase “better off” (para.2) probably means_____.
- A. more comfortable
B. more dependable
C. more respectable
D. more reasonable
30. Boys and girls are likely to stand out in different areas_____.
- A. as they advance in age
B. as they grow in wisdom
C. as their interests diversify
D. as their capacities develop

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

Since the beginning of the Internet era, it has been widely accepted that when you join an online company, whatever data you put into it belongs to you.

That means you can sign up for one kind of email, import your contacts into that system, and if you later decide to switch to some other email service, you can export all your contacts from the first service into the new one. You can use Microsoft’s Hotmail, then move to Yahoo Mail, then to Google’s Gmail. Or you can have accounts on three services and keep all your contacts in each one.

That’s the way things were — until Facebook appeared. Facebook took a different approach. Until recently, everything you put into Facebook could not be exported anywhere. In effect, you didn’t own your data. Facebook did.

Of course this is rubbish. The reality is that Facebook wants to make it difficult, if not impossible, for you to leave.

Now that policy has sparked a fight between Google and Facebook. Google is angry because its users can, and often do, export their Gmail contact information into Facebook. But those people can’t bring Facebook information back into Gmail.

Earlier this month Google declared it would block exports of its data to Facebook. In a shameless move, Facebook broke through Google’s roadblock so its users could keep pulling data from Google.

Google said it was “disappointed” with Facebook’s behavior. It also created a warning screen to tell Gmail users that if they export their information to Facebook they won’t get it back.

Basically, Facebook's position with major IT companies is this: if you want access to all the information we've collected strike a deal with us. Microsoft and Yahoo have done that, and now, like magic, they can export Facebook contact information into their systems, while Google still can't.

Remember the early days of the Net, when everything was going to be open and free? That was great until people realized that their user data could be turned into gold. Now there are billions involved, and nobody is playing nice anymore.

31. Before Facebook appeared, people _____.
- A. had a limited number of accounts
B. enjoyed a completely free service
C. had limited access to their contacts
D. enjoyed full ownership of their data
32. It seems that Facebook's approach makes the writer rather _____.
- A. annoyed
B. assured
C. puzzled
D. pleased
33. Google is angry with Facebook due to the latter's refusal to _____.
- A. let its users use Gmail
B. offer technical support
C. share user information
D. protect user information
34. The passage indicates that Microsoft and Yahoo have _____.
- A. agreed to side with Google
B. accepted Facebook's terms
C. taken their own approaches
D. struck a deal with each other
35. According to the writer, the current state of the Net is _____.
- A. misleading
B. frustrating
C. promising
D. satisfying

2012 年 1 月高等教育自学考试全国统一命题考试
英语(二)试卷
(课程代码 0359)

PART TWO (50 POINTS)

IV. Word Spelling (10 points, 1 point for two words)

将下列汉语单词译成英语。每个单词的词类、首字母及字母数目均已给出。请将完整的单词写在答题纸上。

36. 性格, 品质 n. c _____
37. 容忍, 容许 vt. t _____
38. 几乎不 ad. h _____
39. 四月 n. A _____
40. 干旱, 旱灾 n. d _____

41. 可靠的 a. r _____
42. 碰撞 vi. c _____
43. 仪器; 乐器 n. i _____
44. 适度的 a. m _____
45. 浅的 a. s _____
46. 打哈欠 vi. y _____
47. 放射 n. r _____
48. 直接地 ad. s _____
49. 流利的 a. f _____
50. 排除, 排斥 vt. e _____
51. 百 num. h _____
52. 急迫的 a. u _____
53. 坦白地 ad. f _____
54. 清白的 a. i _____
55. 加强, 巩固 vt. s _____

V. Word Form (10 points, 1 point each)

将括号中的各词变为适当的形式填入空白。答案写在答题纸上。

56. Could you give me a quick _____ (explain) for how it works?
57. Thomas Jefferson was a leading _____ (create) of the U.S. Constitution.
58. Scholars offer three related but different opinions about different opinions about the _____ (mystery) origin and significance of these paintings.
59. She sat by the fire and felt the _____ (warm) spread through her body.
60. The project is only _____ (theory) workable.
61. Boys are very much in the _____ (minor) at the dance class.
62. We took a contrary view, but we have to implement and [force] the law passed by Congress.
63. In addition to intelligence, we should develop _____ (persist) in children.
64. He is _____ (habit) late for school; he is never on time.
65. It would be completely _____ (responsible) to use drugs on people that had not been tested on animals.

VI. Translation from Chinese into English (15 points, 3 points each)

将下列各句译成英语并将答案写在答题纸上。

66. 今年热得很不寻常。
67. 你一旦开始, 就必须继续下去。
68. 你需要更多的练习, 这是很明显的。
69. 要不是她的妈妈, 她是读不完大学的。
70. 最近的研究表明, 白日做梦是日常生活的一部分。

VII. Translation from English into Chinese (15 points)

将下列短文译成汉语并将答案写在答题纸上。

Time is dangerous. If you don't control it, it will control you. If you don't make it work for you, it will work against you. You must become the master of time, not the servant.

Study hard and play hard is an old proverb, but it still makes sense. You have plenty of time for classes, study and play if you use your time properly. It is not how much time you allocate for study that counts but how much you learn when you do study.

The more time you waste, the easier it is to continue wasting time. Soon, doing nothing becomes a habit you can't break. It becomes a drug. When this happens, you lose your feeling of accomplishment.

2012 年 1 月高等教育自学考试全国统一命题考试
英语（二）试题答案及评分参考
（课程代码：0359）

I. Vocabulary and Structure（本大题共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

1. D 2. B 3. C 4. A 5. A
6. B 7. C 8. A 9. D 10. B

II. Cloze Test（本大题共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

11. B 12. A 13. C 14. B 15. D
16. D 17. C 18. B 19. A 20. C

III. Reading Comprehension（本大题共 15 小题，每小题 2 分，共 30 分）

21. A 22. C 23. D 24. A 25. B 26. D 27. D 28. C
29. A 30. A 31. D 32. A 33. C 34. B 35. B

IV. Word Spelling（本大题共 20 小题，每两小题 1 分，共 10 分）

36. Character 37. Tolerate 38. hardly 39. April
40. drought 41. reliable 42. collide 43. instrument
44. moderate 45. shallow 46. yawn 47. radiation
48. straight 49. fluent 50. exclude 51. Hundred
52. urgent 53. frankly 54. innocent 55. strengthen

【评分参考】多写、少写或错写一个字母均为错。

V. Word Form（本大题共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

56. Explanation 57. creator 58. mysterious 59. warmth
60. theoretically 61. minority 62. enforce 63. persistence
64. habitually 65. irresponsible

【评分参考】语法错误或拼写错误均不给分。

VI. Translation from Chinese into English（本大题共 5 小题，每小题 3 分，共 15 分）

66. It is unusually hot this year.
67. Once you begin, you must continue.
68. It is obvious that you need more practice.
69. But for her mother, she would never have finished college.
70. Recent research indicates that daydreaming is part of daily life.

【评分参考】

- (1) 主要语法错误(如动词时态、语态、虚拟语气、主谓一致、否定、疑问以及其他句型错误)或影响基本句意的重要用词错误扣 1 分。
- (2) 非基本语法错误(如介词、代词、冠词、大写、标点等错误)以及不影响基本句意的用词错误每两处扣 1 分。
- (3) 拼写错误每两处扣 1 分。拼写错误本大题总扣分不超过 3 分。
- (4) 如所用句型与答案不一致,只要语言和意义正确,均应给分。

VII. Translation from English into Chinese (本题 15 分)

时间具有危险性。你不控制它,它就会控制你。你不使它为你所用,它就会与你作对。你必须成为时间的主人,而不是仆人。

刻苦学习、尽兴玩耍虽是老话,但道理依旧。时间安排合理的话,你就会有足够的时间上课、学习、玩耍。重要的不是你在学习上花费了多少时间,而是学习时你到底学到了多少。

时间浪费得越多,就越容易继续浪费时间。很快,无所事事就成了改不掉的习惯,就会上瘾。如果这样,你就会失去成就感。

【评分参考】

短文英译汉的评分标准按译文质量分为 15—13 分、12—10 分、9—7 分、6~4 分和 3—1 分五个档次。各档次标准如下:

- (1) 15—13 分。全文翻译正确或基本正确,汉语表达通顺。
- (2) 12—10 分。全文主要内容翻译正确或基本正确,汉语表达通顺,但有少数语句翻译错误。
- (3) 9—7 分。全文不少于一半的内容基本正确,汉语表达尚通顺,有一些语句翻译错误。
- (4) 6—4 分。少部分内容翻译基本正确,有较多的语句翻译错误。
- (5) 3—1 分。仅译对个别句子。
- (6) 全文译错或译出零星单词或全文未译,不给分。
- (7) 缺译的语句按完全译错处理。

根据以上评分档次描述,评分可在相应的档次内上下浮动。