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全国 2013 年 7 月高等教育自学考试

综合英语（二）

课程代码：00795

绝密 ★ 考试结束前

全国 2013 年 7 月高等教育自学考试

综合英语(二)试题

课程代码:00795

请考生按规定用笔将所有试题的答案涂、写在答题纸上。

选择题部分

注意事项:

1. 答题前,考生务必将自己的考试课程名称、姓名、准考证号用黑色字迹的签字笔或钢笔填写在答题纸规定的位置上。

2. 每小题选出答案后,用 2B 铅笔把答题纸上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动,用橡皮擦干净后,再选涂其他答案标号。不能答在试题卷上。

I. 语法、词汇。从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出一个正确答案,并将“答题纸”的相应代码涂黑。错涂、多涂或未涂均无分。(本大题共 15 小题,每小题 1 分,共 15 分)

Complete each of the following sentences with the most likely answer. (15 points)

1. What _____ honest man he is!
A. a
B. /
C. the
D. an
2. I have recently read the article _____ my linguistics professor referred in his previous lecture.
A. for which
B. to which
C. in which
D. on which
3. The SOS was _____ by another ship which chanced to be not too far away from the ship wrecked.
A. picked out
B. picked at
C. picked off
D. picked up
4. If you _____ a few years earlier, you would be like me, working on a farm in Northeast instead of studying at a university in Beijing.
A. was born
B. were born
C. would be born
D. had been born
5. Of the three teachers who are teaching us this semester, Mrs. Wang is _____ .
A. more patient
B. very patient
C. patient
D. the most patient
6. Johnson returned to Canada _____ because he had lost the game.
A. discharged
B. dismissed
C. disposed
D. distressed

7. Hardly had I entered the room _____ it began to rain.
A. when B. and
C. after D. but
8. You _____ live for ten days without food; without water you _____ die in less than a week.
A. may, might B. would, should
C. might, would D. should, might
9. They _____ so tired if they _____ for a whole day.
A. wouldn't feel, didn't walk B. wouldn't feel, weren't walk
C. wouldn't be feeling, weren't walking D. wouldn't be feeling, hadn't been walking
10. A sense of panic _____ her, when she went in the open air.
A. came up B. came upon
C. came to D. came with
11. She was always under the _____ that she could marry a millionaire.
A. image B. illusion
C. allusion D. nightmare
12. Tell him if he _____ speak to me so rudely again, he'll be sorry.
A. need B. must
C. would D. should
13. The most desirable career on earth _____ my mind. "I want to become a cop."
A. sprang to B. jumped into
C. crowded into D. forced into
14. The old man _____ to his offspring.
A. clings B. depends
C. relies D. backs
15. Tell the boy never to play _____ fire again.
A. by B. besides
C. with D. near

II. 完形填空。从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出一个正确答案，并将“答题纸”的相应代码涂黑。错涂、多涂或未涂均无分。（本大题共 15 小题，每小题 1 分，共 15 分）

Fill in each blank in the passage with the most likely answer. (15 points)

When I entered Berkeley, I hoped to earn a scholarship. Having been a Straight-A student, I believed I could 16 tough subjects and really learn something. One such course was World Literature given by Professor Jayne. I was extremely interested in the ideas he 17 in class.

When I took the first exam, I was 18 to find a 77, C-plus, on my test paper, 19 English was my best subject. I went to Professor Jayne, who listened to my arguments but remained 20

I decided to try harder, although I didn't know what that 21 because school had always been easy for me. I read the books more carefully, but got another 77. Again, I 22 with Professor Jayne. Again, he listened patiently but wouldn't change his 23.

One more test before the final exam. One more 24 to improve my grade. So I redoubled my efforts and, for the first time learned the meaning of the word “thorough”. But my effort did no good and everything 25 as before.

The last hurdle(障碍) was the final. No matter what grade I got, it wouldn't cancel three C-pluses. I might as well kiss the 26 goodbye.

I stopped working hard. I felt I knew the course material as well as I ever would. The night before the final, I even 27 myself to a movie. The next day I decided for once I'd have 28 with a test.

A week later, I was surprised to find I got an A. I hurried into professor Jayne's office. He seemed to be expecting me. “If I gave you the grade as you 29, you wouldn't continue to work as hard.”

I stared at him realizing that his analysis and strategy(策略) were correct. I had worked my hard 30, as I had never done before.

I was speechless when my course grade arrived: A-plus. It was the only A-plus given. The next year I received my scholarship. I've always remembered Professor Jayne's lesson: you alone must set your own standard of excellence.

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|--------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|
| 16. A. take | B. discuss | C. cover | D. get |
| 17. A. sought | B. presented | C. exchanged | D. obtained |
| 18. A. shocked | B. worried | C. scared | D. anxious |
| 19. A. but | B. so | C. for | D. or |
| 20. A. unchanged | B. unpleasant | C. unfriendly | D. unmoved |
| 21. A. reflected | B. meant | C. improved | D. affected |
| 22. A. quarreled | B. reasoned | C. bargained | D. chatted |
| 23. A. attitude | B. mind | C. plan | D. view |
| 24. A. choice | B. step | C. chance | D. measure |
| 25. A. stayed | B. went | C. worked | D. changed |
| 26. A. scholarship | B. course | C. degree | D. subject |
| 27. A. helped | B. favored | C. treated | D. relaxed |
| 28. A. fun | B. luck | C. problems | D. tricks |
| 29. A. valued | B. imagined | C. expected | D. welcomed |
| 30. A. out | B. over | C. on | D. off |

III. 难句释义。从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出一个正确答案，并将“答题纸”的相应代码涂黑。错涂、多涂或未涂均无分。（本大题共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

Choose the closest paraphrased version for each of the sentences or italicized parts. (10 points)

31. If such a work is hundreds or thousands of years old and is still admired, *there is probably something to it*.
- A. there must be something strange about it.
 - B. there must be something significant about it.
 - C. there must be something funny in it.
 - D. there must be something mysterious in it.
32. But overindulging children with material things does little to lessen parental guilt.
- A. But overindulging children with material things can really help parents to lessen parental guilt.
 - B. But overindulging children with material things can not release the parents from feeling guilty.
 - C. Parents really want to use material things to content their children and get rid of their guilt.
 - D. If they overindulge children with few material things, parents can not lessen their guilt at all.
33. It usually takes a trip home to bring one back to reality.
- A. Usually one has to pay a visit to his home country before he knows that his home country is not as perfect as he imagines.
 - B. Usually one has to take a trip away from home before he knows that his home country is not perfect as he imagines.
 - C. Usually one has to pay a visit to his home country before he knows that his home country is more comfortable to live in.
 - D. Usually one has to take a trip away from home before he knows his home country is really more comfortable to live in.
34. Unless one is wealthy there is no use in being a charming fellow.
- A. There is no use in being a charming and wealthy fellow.
 - B. It is enough if he is a wealthy and charming person.
 - C. There is no use in being a rich man if he hasn't charm.
 - D. There is no use in being a charming fellow if he has no money.
35. Does it pay to make sacrifices for children?
- A. Is it profitable to make sacrifices for children?
 - B. Is it right to make sacrifices for children?
 - C. Is it worthwhile to make sacrifices for children?
 - D. Is it favorable to make sacrifices for children?

36. Nowhere is thinking courtesy more important than in marriage.
- A. People think courtesy is not important in marriage.
 - B. People think courtesy is important in marriage.
 - C. People think courtesy is less important in marriage than anywhere else.
 - D. People think courtesy is more important in marriage than anywhere else.
37. That goes for the young ones.
- A. The young ones are not attracted by that
 - B. That applies to the young ones.
 - C. That doesn't apply to the young ones.
 - D. The young ones are attracted by that.
38. Nearly all Englishmen are at heart country gentlemen.
- A. Nearly all Englishmen consider themselves as country gentlemen.
 - B. Nearly all Englishmen are basically country gentlemen.
 - C. Nearly all Englishmen feel happy to be country gentlemen.
 - D. Nearly all Englishmen are kind to country gentlemen.
39. It left me open-minded about prayers.
- A. It caused me to believe in prayers.
 - B. It caused me to have doubt about prayers.
 - C. It made me reconsider my attitude towards prayers.
 - D. It made me realize that prayers were never answered.
40. Different friends fill different niches in each person's life.
- A. Each person's life is filled with different friends of different positions.
 - B. Different friends have different recesses in each person's life.
 - C. Different friends occupy different positions in each person's life.
 - D. Each person fills his life with different friends of different positions.

IV. 阅读理解。阅读短文，根据短文的内容从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出一个正确答案，并将“答题纸”的相应代码涂黑。错涂、多涂或未涂均无分。（本大题共 10 小题，每小题 2 分，共 20 分）

Read the two passages and answer the questions. (20 points)

Passage 1

Cancer is feared by everyone. And this fear is reaching epidemic(流行性) proportions. Not the disease itself — there is no such thing as a cancer epidemic. Except for lung cancer, mostly caused by cigarette smoking, the incidence rates are leveling off, and in the case of some kinds of cancer are decreasing. But the fear of cancer is catching, and the country stands at risk of an anxiety. The earth itself is coming to seem like a huge carcinogen(致癌物). The ordinary, more or less scientific statement that something between 80 and 90 percent of all cancers are due to things in the environment is taken to mean that none of us will be safe until the whole environment is “cleaned up.” This is not at all the meaning.

The 80-percent calculation is based on the unthinkable differences in the incidence of

cancer in various societies around the world — for example, the high proportion of liver cancer in Africa and the Far East, stomach cancer in Japan, breast cancer in Western Europe and North America, and the relatively low figures for breast cancer in Japan and parts of Africa and for liver cancer in America. These data indicate there may be special and specific environmental influences, largely based on personal life-style, that determine the incidence of various forms of cancer in different communities — but that is all the data suggest. The overall incidence of cancer, counting up all the cases, is probable roughly the same everywhere.

41. Which of the following is closest in the meaning to the phrase “leveling off”?
- A. It became very popular B. It reached its lowest level in popularity
C. It stopped being popular D. It stopped increasing its popularity
42. According to the passage, the incidence of cancer is generally believed _____.
A. to be based on inactive life style
B. to be due to anxiety
C. to result from environmental influences
D. to be caused by heavy smoking
43. It can be inferred from the passage that the writer’s opinion about the relationship between cancer and environment is _____.
A. positive B. negative
C. neutral D. approving
44. According to the passage, the writer seems to feel that _____.
A. cancer risk is on the rise
B. the whole earth resembles a huge carcinogen
C. the risk of catching cancer is not so great as most people conceive
D. cancer can be cured sooner or later
45. Which of the following would be the best TITLE for the passage?
A. Cancer and Environment B. The Fear Caused by Cancers
C. Data on Cancer Incidence D. Cancer and its Investigation

Passage 2

Baekeland and Hartmann report that the “short sleepers” had been more or less average in their sleep needs until the men were in their teens. But at about age 15 or so, the men voluntarily began cutting down their nightly sleep time because of pressures from school, work, and other activities. These men tended to view their nightly periods of unconsciousness as bothersome interruptions in their daily routines.

In general, these “short sleepers” appeared ambitious, active, energetic, cheerful in their opinions, and very sure about their career choices. They often held several jobs at once, or worked full-or part-time while going to school. And many of them had a strong urge to appear “normal” or “acceptable” to their friends and associates.

When asked to recall their dreams, the “short sleepers” did poorly. More than this, they seemed to prefer not remembering. In similar fashion, their usual way of dealing with psychological problems was to deny that the problem existed, and then to keep busy in the hope that the trouble would go away.

The sleep patterns of the “short sleepers” were similar to, but less extreme than, sleep patterns shown by many mental patients categorized as manic(疯人).

The “long sleepers” were quite different indeed. Baekeland and Hartmann report that these young men had been lengthy sleeps since childhood. They seemed to enjoy their sleep, protected it, and were quite concerned when they were occasionally deprived of their desired 9 hours of nightly bed rest. They tended to recall their dreams much better than did the “short sleepers.”

Many of the “long sleepers” were shy, anxious, introverted (内向), inhibited (压抑), passive, mildly depressed, and unsure of themselves (particularly in social situations). Some openly state that sleep was an escape from their daily problems.

46. According to the report,_____.
- A. many short sleepers need less sleep by nature
 - B. many short sleepers are forced to reduce their nightly sleep time
 - C. long sleepers sleep a longer period of time during the day
 - D. many long sleepers preserve their sleeping habit formed during their childhood
47. Many “short sleepers” are likely to hold the view that _____.
- A. sleep is a withdrawal from the reality
 - B. sleep interferes with their daily routines
 - C. sleep is the least expensive item on their routine program
 - D. sleep is the best way to deal with psychological troubles
48. It is stated in the third paragraph that short sleepers _____.
- A. often ignore the consequences of psychological problems
 - B. often neglect the consequences of inadequate sleep
 - C. do not know how to relax properly
 - D. are more unlikely to run into mental problems
49. When sometimes they cannot enjoy adequate sleep, the long sleepers might become _____.
- A. worried
 - B. energetic
 - C. satisfied
 - D. ill
50. Which of the following is NOT included in the passage?
- A. If one sleeps inadequately, his memory is weakened
 - B. The sleep patterns of short sleepers are exactly the same as those shown by many mental patients
 - C. Long and short sleepers differ in their attitudes towards sleep
 - D. Short sleepers would be better off with more rest

非选择题部分

注意事项：

用黑色字迹的签字笔或钢笔将答案写在答题纸上，不能答在试题卷上。

V. 词形转换。将括号里提供的词转换成适当的词形，完成下列各句。（本大题共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

Complete each of the following sentences with a compound word derived from the one given in brackets. (10 points)

51. Once the sands have run out of a person's hourglass, they cannot be _____. (replace)
52. The mother was full of _____ for the driver who killed her son. (hate)
53. Like many of his fellow poets he lived in _____ throughout his life. (poor)
54. The cottage is tiny, but it's _____. (charm)
55. I'd _____ it if you could let me know in advance whether or not you will come. (appreciation)
56. They _____ with those in distress. (empathy)
57. It is _____ to have short hair nowadays. (fashion)
58. When accused of stealing, she blushed in _____. (humiliate)
59. It is _____ to eat them after meals. (harm)
60. Keeping fit is _____ to one's health. (benefit)

VI. 句子翻译。将下列句子译成英语。（本大题共 5 小题，每小题 3 分，共 15 分）

Translate the following sentences into English. (15 points)

61. 他真诚的自我批评使我们更加尊重他。
62. 你称为老乞丐的那个人是欧洲的大富翁。
63. 那项报告说相当一些中等学校的水准需要提高。
64. 黄河流入东海。
65. 科学家们已经找到了预测地震的一些方法。

VII. 作文。根据所学的一篇课文，写出 150 字左右的短文。（本大题共 1 小题，15 分。）

Write a short composition of about 150 words based on one of the texts you have learnt. (15 points)

66. "By definition, heroes and heroines are men and women distinguished by uncommon courage, achievements, and self-sacrifice made most often for the benefit of others—they are people against whom we measure others."