

机密★启用前

2021年4月高等教育自学考试全国统一考试

## 第二外语（英语）

（课程代码 00845）

注意事项：

1. 本试卷分为两部分，第一部分为选择题，第二部分为非选择题。
2. 应考者必须按试题顺序在答题卡（纸）指定位置上作答，答在试卷上无效。
3. 涂写部分、画图部分必须使用2B铅笔，书写部分必须使用黑色字迹签字笔。

### 第一部分 选择题

一、单项选择题：本大题共25小题，每小题1分，共25分。在每小题列出的备选项中只有一项是最符合题目要求的，请将其选出。

1. I am sorry to \_\_\_\_\_ you, but could you direct me to the station?  
A. embarrass                      B. bother  
C. notice                              D. halt
2. Their loud parties have recently caused a number of \_\_\_\_\_ from the other people in the building.  
A. complaints                      B. complain  
C. complaint                         D. complaining
3. She remained quite \_\_\_\_\_ of the illegal activities of her husband.  
A. unknown                         B. unprepared  
C. unaware                            D. unsatisfied
4. I hate shopping during the Christmas \_\_\_\_\_ when everyone is buying presents.  
A. heat                                 B. craze  
C. hurry                                D. rush
5. I'd like to thank everyone \_\_\_\_\_ for making the occasion run so smoothly.  
A. concerned                        B. concerning  
C. concern                            D. involving
6. There is a wide \_\_\_\_\_ of colors and patterns available.  
A. scope                                B. extent  
C. boundary                          D. range

7. We have no \_\_\_\_\_ as to where she went after she left home.  
A. choice                              B. clue  
C. decision                            D. understanding
8. This modest group size allows our teachers to respond \_\_\_\_\_ the needs of each student.  
A. for                                    B. at  
C. to                                      D. upon
9. The incident set \_\_\_\_\_ a chain of events which resulted in the outbreak of World War I.  
A. off                                    B. out  
C. for                                    D. to
10. Look at the man! He is \_\_\_\_\_ of a place in the team.  
A. worthy                              B. worthwhile  
C. worth                                D. worthwhile
11. With appropriate training, you will be well \_\_\_\_\_ to deal with most emergencies when they arise.  
A. capable                              B. equipped  
C. equal                                 D. proper
12. The waiter was furious at \_\_\_\_\_ such a small tip.  
A. giving                                B. given  
C. being given                         D. give
13. The president \_\_\_\_\_ his new responsibilities in January.  
A. presumed                         B. resumed  
C. preserved                          D. assumed
14. If you need more stationary, I've got a good \_\_\_\_\_ in a local printing firm.  
A. relation                              B. relationship  
C. contact                              D. touch
15. You can't judge a book \_\_\_\_\_ its cover.  
A. by                                      B. for  
C. on                                      D. at
16. It takes me some time to \_\_\_\_\_ my thoughts before I can start writing.  
A. pick out                              B. clear out  
C. sort out                              D. put out
17. The policeman \_\_\_\_\_ the traffic to move forward slowly.  
A. noticed                              B. signaled  
C. informed                            D. told
18. Police have been interviewing people in the area in the hope that it will \_\_\_\_\_ further information about the crime.  
A. yield                                 B. contact  
C. acquire                              D. include

19. I hope that this will \_\_\_\_\_ you to change your mind.  
A. make B. believe  
C. trust D. convince
20. In Britain packets of cigarettes come with a government health warning \_\_\_\_\_ to them.  
A. attached B. connected  
C. stuck D. pasted
21. The play has been well received by the \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. criticism B. critics  
C. critical D. criticize
22. He staggered, then \_\_\_\_\_ himself by grabbing the railing.  
A. stood B. raised  
C. steadied D. kept
23. It was terrible. One passenger was killed, and the other was \_\_\_\_\_ injured.  
A. completely B. hardly  
C. severely D. unusually
24. At that time they were poor, and they went \_\_\_\_\_ a difficult time.  
A. in for B. along with  
C. down D. through
25. \_\_\_\_\_ he realized it was too late to return home.  
A. Hardly it grew dark than B. It was not until dark that  
C. Scarcely it grew dark than D. No sooner it grew dark when

二、选择填空题：本大题共 15 小题，每小题 1 分，共 15 分。在每小题列出的备选项中只有一项是最符合题目要求的，请将其选出。

What do we know about our spending habits?

According to psychologists, the way we spend our money (26)\_\_\_\_\_our personality, beliefs and (27)\_\_\_\_\_.For many people, money is an important (28)\_\_\_\_\_of strength and influence.Some people spend money to (29)\_\_\_\_\_love. (30)\_\_\_\_\_waste huge amount of money because they have some (31)\_\_\_\_\_ problems. (32)\_\_\_\_\_are two kinds of (33)\_\_\_\_\_spenders----compulsive spenders and compulsive (34)\_\_\_\_\_hunters.The former are (35)\_\_\_\_\_who feel that they must spend money, but cannot explain why they do so.These people take (36)\_\_\_\_\_in spending in enormous amounts of money.The latter are those who often buy things not because they need them but because these things are (37)\_\_\_\_\_.

If anyone has problems with money, he can get help from psychologists.The therapy goes like this: the person is required to go into a store once a day, for three days (38)\_\_\_\_\_end, and each time he stays (39)\_\_\_\_\_than the day before, but he (40)\_\_\_\_\_buy anything.Soon he will learn that it is all right if he doesn't spend any money there.

26. A. reflects B. depends C. realizes D. affects

27. A. customs B. values C. appearances D. education  
28. A. status B. element C. factor D. symbol  
29. A. speak B. express C. tell D. say  
30. A. The others B. The other C. Others D. Some  
31. A. psychological B. economic C. love D. physical  
32. A. Those B. There C. These D. Some  
33. A. trouble B. question C. problem D. difficulty  
34. A. product B. bargain C. item D. goods  
35. A. these B. those C. that D. this  
36. A. time B. easy C. happiness D. pleasure  
37. A. cheap B. popular C. rare D. new  
38. A. in B. on C. at D. for  
39. A. shorter B. earlier C. longer D. later  
40. A. does B. will C. doesn't D. will not

三、阅读理解题：本大题共 20 小题，每小题 1 分，共 20 分。在每小题列出的备选项中只有一项是最符合题目要求的，请将其选出。

### Passage One

Let children learn to judge their own work. A child learning to talk does not learn by being corrected all the time: if corrected too much, he will stop talking. He notices a thousand times a day the differences between the language he uses and the language those around him use. Bit by bit, he makes the necessary changes to make his language like other people's. In the same way, children learning to do all the other things they learn to do without being taught---to walk, run climb, whistle, ride a bicycle---compare their own performances with those of more skilled people, and slowly make the needed changes. But in school we never give a child a chance to find out his mistakes for himself, let alone correct them. We do it all for him. We act as if we thought that he would never notice a mistake unless it was pointed out to him, or corrected unless he was made to. Soon he becomes dependent on the teacher. Let him do it himself. Let him work out, with the help of other children if he wants it, what this word says, what the answer to that problem is, whether or not this is a good way of saying or doing this or not.

If it is a matter of right answers, as it may be in mathematics or science, give him the answer book. Let him correct his own papers. Why should we teachers waste time on such a routine work? Our job should be to help the child when he tells us that he can't find a way to

get the right answer. Let's end all this nonsense of grades, exams, and marks. Let us throw them all out, let the children learn what all educated persons must some day learn and how to measure their own understanding, and how to know what they know or do not know. Let them get on with this job in the way that seems most sensible to them, with our help as school teachers if they asked for it. The idea that there is a body of knowledge to be learned at school and used for the rest of one's life is nonsense in the world as complicated and rapidly changing as ours. Anxious parents and teachers say, "But supposed they fail to learn something essential, something they will need to get on in the world?" Don't worry! If it is essential, they will go out into the world and learn it.

41. What does the author think is the best way for children to learn things?
  - A. By copying what other people do.
  - B. By making mistakes and having them corrected.
  - C. By listening to explanations from skilled people.
  - D. By asking a great many questions.
42. What does the author think teachers do which they should not do?
  - A. They give children correct answers.
  - B. They point out children's mistakes to them.
  - C. They allow children to mark their own work.
  - D. They encourage children to copy from one another.
43. The passage suggests that learning to speak and learning to ride a bicycle are \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. not really important skills
  - B. more important than other skills
  - C. basically different from learning adult skills
  - D. basically the same as learning other skills
44. Exams, grades and marks should be abolished because children's progress should be estimated only by \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. educated persons
  - B. the children themselves
  - C. teachers
  - D. parents
45. The author fears that children will grow up into adults who are \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. too independent of others
  - B. too critical of themselves
  - C. unable to think for themselves
  - D. unable to use basic skills

### Passage Two

In 1789 the US government passed a law which said that the land of the American Indians could never be taken from them without their agreement. One hundred years later, however, the Indians only had a very small part of the land that originally belonged to them. How did this great injustice occur?

After 1812 white settlers began to move west across North America. At first, the settlers and the Indians lived in peace. However, the number of settlers increased greatly every year, and slowly the Indians began to see the white settlers as a danger to their survival. To feed themselves, the settlers killed more and more wild animals. The Indians, who depended on these animals for food, had to struggle against starvation. The settlers also brought with them many diseases which were common in white society, but which were new for the Indians. Great numbers of Indians became sick and died. Between 1843 and 1854 the Indian population in one area of the country went down from 100,000 to 30,000.

More land was needed for the increasing number of white settlers. In Washington, the old respect for the rights of the Indians disappeared. The old promises to the Indians were broken; the government began to move groups of Indians from their original homelands to other poorer parts of the country. Some Indians reacted angrily and violently to this treatment. They began to attack white settlers, and the Indian war began. For thirty years, until the late 1880s, different groups of Indians fought against the injustices of the white man. They had a few famous successes, but the result of the struggle was never in doubt. There were too many white soldiers, and they were too powerful. Many Indians were killed; the survivors were moved from their homelands to different areas of the country. It was a terrible chapter in the history of a country that promised freedom and equality to everyone.

46. It can be inferred from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. in the US there were many laws that provided the rights to American Indians
  - B. the law which was passed in 1789 by the US government was not successfully carried out
  - C. in the 19th century no injustices were done against the Indians by the US government
  - D. the majority of white settlers were openly opposed to the law passed in 1789
47. According to the passage, which of the following is true?
  - A. The Indians believed that killing too many wild animals had disturbed the balance of nature.
  - B. The government began to have a better understanding of the Indians in the 1850s.
  - C. Between 1843 and 1854 about 70,000 Indians were killed in the battle.
  - D. The whites carried serious diseases into where the Indians lived.

48. It is implied in the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.
- the Indians had many great successes in the Indians war
  - the Indians had no doubt that they would win the war
  - after the war the Indians stayed where they were before
  - the Indians were too weak to win the struggle
49. What does the writer mean by "the old respect for the rights of the Indians disappeared"?
- The government had a new respect for the rights of the Indians.
  - The government of the US never had any respect for the rights of the Indians.
  - The white settlers began to ignore the law concerning the rights of Indians.
  - The government began to ignore the rights of the Indians.
50. The last sentence of the passage \_\_\_\_\_.
- serves as the author's comment on the historical event described above
  - gives the reader the impression that injustice is everywhere in the US
  - makes a conclusion that such events talked above will never happen again
  - brings about the topic that how the US government will deal with the problem

### Passage Three

Most of the people who appear most often and most gloriously in the history books are great conquerors and generals and soldiers, whereas the people who really helped civilization forward are often never mentioned at all. We do not know who first set a broken leg, or launched a seaworthy boat, or calculated the length of the year, or manured(施肥)a field; but we know all about the killers and destroyers. People think a great deal of them, so much so that on all the highest pillars in the great cities of the world you will find the figure of a conqueror or a general or a soldier. And I think most people believe that the greatest countries are those that have beaten in battle the greatest number of other countries and ruled over them as conquerors. It is just possible they are, but they are not the most civilized.

Animals fight; so do savages (野蛮人); hence to be good at fighting is to be good in the way in which an animal or a savage is good, but it is not to be civilized. Even being good at getting other people to fight for you and telling them how to do it most efficiently --- this, after all, is what conquerors and generals have done --- is not being civilized. People fight to settle quarrels. Fighting means killing, and civilized peoples ought to be able to find some way of settling their disputes other than by seeing which side can kill off the greater number of the other side, and then saying that that side which has killed most has won. And it not only has won, but, because it has won, has been in the right. For that is what going to war means; it means saying that might is right.

That is what the story of mankind has on the whole been like. Even our own age has fought the two greatest wars in history, in which millions of people were killed or disabled. And while today it is true that people do not fight and kill each other in the streets --- while, that is to say, we have got to the stage of keeping the rules and behaving properly to each other in daily life --- nations and countries have not learnt to do this yet, and still behave like savages.

51. In the opening sentence the author indicates that \_\_\_\_\_.
- most history books were written by conquerors, generals and soldiers
  - those who truly helped civilization forward is rarely mentioned in history books
  - history books focus more on conquerors than on those who helped civilization forward
  - conquerors, generals and soldiers should not be mentioned in history books
52. In the author's opinion, the countries that ruled over a large number of other countries are \_\_\_\_\_.
- certainly both the greatest and the most civilized
  - neither the most influential nor the most civilized
  - possibly the most civilized but not the most powerful
  - likely the greatest in some sense but not the most civilized
53. The meaning of "That is what going to war means; it means saying that might is right." (Last sentence of Paragraph 2) is that \_\_\_\_\_.
- those who fight believe that the winner is right and the loser wrong
  - only those who are powerful have the right to go to war
  - those who are right should fight against those who are wrong
  - in a war only those who are powerful will win
54. In the third paragraph, what the author wants to convey to us is that \_\_\_\_\_.
- World War I and World War II are different from previous wars
  - our age is not much better than those of the past
  - modern time is not so civilized compared with the past
  - we have fought fewer wars but suffered heavier casualties
55. This passage is most likely taken from an article entitled \_\_\_\_\_.
- War and World Peace
  - Creators of Civilization
  - Civilization and History
  - Who Should Be Remembered

### Passage Four

You might think a little global warming is good for farming. Longer, warmer growing

seasons and more carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) ---what plant wouldn't love that? The agricultural industry basically agrees on that. But global warming's effects on agriculture would actually be quite complicated---and mostly not for the better.

It's true that some crops will prosper on a warmer planet, but the key word there is "some". According to a government report, higher CO<sub>2</sub> levels and longer growing seasons will increase yields for fruit growers in the Great Lakes region. But many major American crops already use CO<sub>2</sub> so efficiently that more of it probably won't make much difference to them.

What will make a difference are all the other things we'll have more of as temperatures rise---namely droughts (干旱), bugs and big storms. More droughts mean lower crop yields. Melting snow in the Western U.S. will increase water availability in spring but decrease it in summer, forcing farmers to change cropping practices. As insects that eat crops adapt their migration patterns to our warmer climate, farmers will have to either use more insecticide or plant hardier crops.

Farmers on both coasts are already starting to reap some of what the nation's fossil-fuel addiction has sown. Crops in those regions require a certain number of colder days, or "winter chill" before they break dormancy (冬眠) and begin flowering. Too few cold days breaks the plants' flowering schedule which in turn affects pollination (授粉) and hurts yield.

So, given how much is at stake for them, how are farm states working to shape climate legislation? In response to agricultural demands, the Waxman-Markey bill frees the agricultural industry from CO<sub>2</sub> emission limits and gives up control over what activities guarantee carbon offset credit to the Agricultural Department.

Some farmers---and some farm state congressional leaders---have argued that because plants convert CO<sub>2</sub> into oxygen, agricultural lands store more CO<sub>2</sub> than they emit. This is only theoretically true. What we can say with certainty is that, like most big industries, farming is fossil-fuel intensive--large quantities of CO<sub>2</sub> are emitted from farm equipment such as irrigation pumps and tractors.

56. Under the influence of global warming, the yields of American crops will \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. be greatly enhanced
  - B. be certainly reduced
  - C. still remain stable
  - D. be hard to predict
57. "hardier crops" (Line 5, Para. 3) are most probably crops that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. need less water in summer
  - B. are more resistant to bugs
  - C. are strong enough to stand even big storms
  - D. keep growing regardless of global warming

58. What is the result of "the nation's fossil-fuel addiction" on both coasts?
- A. Plants yield decreases due to shortened winter chill.
  - B. Plants yield without dormancy and flowering.
  - C. Crops require longer winter chill than before.
  - D. The yields are no longer influenced by the climate.
59. According to the Waxman-Markey bill, the farming industry \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. should increase its consumption of CO<sub>2</sub>
  - B. should control its CO<sub>2</sub> emission within limits
  - C. is moving towards a CO<sub>2</sub>-free industry
  - D. is allowed to emit as much CO<sub>2</sub> as it produces
60. The author is most likely to agree that the farming industry \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. consumes more CO<sub>2</sub> than it emits
  - B. emits more CO<sub>2</sub> than it consumes
  - C. produces many fossil fuels
  - D. consumes many fossil fuels

## 第二部分 非选择题

四、翻译题 I：本大题共 5 小题，每小题 3 分，共 15 分。将下列句子翻译成中文。

61. In many cases regulations alone will not work.  
62. I can use a computer but when it comes to computer repairing I know nothing about it.  
63. The cough medicine tastes nice but it doesn't do me much good.  
64. You should spend a reasonable amount of time relaxing and exercising.  
65. We estimated that it would take a week to finish the work.

五、翻译题 II：本大题共 5 小题，每小题 3 分，共 15 分。将下列句子翻译成英文。

66. 他走得慢，是因为腿有毛病。  
67. 我们尽力使那位紧张的老人相信乘飞机是安全的。  
68. 我们的产品以质量、可靠性、尤其是品种的多样化来和其他厂家竞争。  
69. 她不接电话时我只好站在她窗外叫她。  
70. 那位科学家的实验产生了一种新药。

六、英文写作题：本大题共 1 小题，每小题 10 分，共 10 分。

71. Write a composition entitled Traveling. You should write about 150 words according to the outline given below in Chinese.
- (1) 旅游已成为一种重要的休闲方式;
  - (2) 旅游受到欢迎的原因;
  - (3) 旅游的好处。