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## 全国 2005 年 1 月高等教育自学考试 英语阅读 (二) 试题 课程代码: 00596

### I .Match the words from Column A with the definitions from Column B.(15%)

A.

B.

- |                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| 1.fasten         | A. eat very quickly  |
| 2.vaguely        | B. not clearly felt  |
| 3.utterly        | C. fix firmly  |
| 4.gobble         | D. dark with clouds  |
| 5.strengthen     | E. completely  |
| 6.probe          | F. animal living by killing and eating other animals                       |
| 7.predator       | G. an apparatus sent into the sky to examine the conditions in outer space |
| 8.overcast       | H. make sth. strong or stronger  |
| 9.figure         | I. fixed regular pay   |
| 10.approximately | J. moreover or in addition   |
| 11.famine        | K. change one's place of living  |
| 12.assemble      | L. fit or put together   |
| 13.migrate       | M. serious lack of food  |
| 14.furthermore   | N. nearly, almost  |
| 15.salary        | O. symbol for a number   |

### II. All the following sentences are taken from the textbook. Study each sentence carefully and choose A,B,C or D that has the closest meaning to the underlined word or phrase.(15%)

- What breath-taking impertinence to advertise 1p OFF your soap or washing powder or dog food or whatever.  
A. very disgusting                      B. frightening  
C. excited                                  D. very unusual and astonishing
- The person thanked me and put me completely at ease.  
A. brought...trouble                      B. freed...from pain  
C. made...nervous                         D. made...comfortable
- Not only will these questions help you understand a person's needs, you also strengthen

- rapport by showing concern and listening.
- A. peaceful atmosphere                      B. friendly relationship  
C. recognition                                D. mutual understanding
4. Concentrated eye contact helps you listen more effectively, and customers intuitively respect people who look them in the eyes.
- A. consciously                                B. directly  
C. weakly                                        D. gradually
5. So exploration of the solar system is more or less underway.
- A. in progress                                B. in preparation  
C. moving away                                D. in the way
6. ...my wife had slipped me the housekeeping before going on holiday...
- A. escaped from                                B. got free from  
C. left    D. given secretly
7. Errors occur because men grow tired and can be distracted.
- A. be cheated  
B. get confused  
C. have their attention drawn away from what they are doing  
D. become anxious and restless
8. Regardless of their direction or form, computer developments and uses of the future will depend on the cleverness and skill of men.
- A. without respect for                      B. without what happens to  
C. without worrying about                      D. without being troubled by
9. Harry Paulinanas, 23, also from Sydney, said he was still stunned hours after the attack.
- A. surprised                                      B. shocked  
C. worried                                        D. unconscious
10. The windscreen and five of its windows had been shattered by the gunfire.
- A. broken                                        B. scattered  
C. shot    D. blown away
11. Inside, scores of Egyptian officials shouted orders and questions as they herded a crowd of frightened tourists into the restaurant.
- A. looked after                                B. fed  
C. drove    D. took
12. As they filed by, they passed a bottle of water still intact that lay in a pool of blood.
- A. untouched                                      B. complete  
C. broken    D. undamaged
13. Her frail legs were covered with shrapnel and glass wounds.
- A. injured                                        B. front  
C. broken    D. weak

14. Radical groups have in the past targeted foreign tourists in an effort to cripple the country's tourist industry.

- A. aimed at                                      B. directed towards  
C. shot at                                        D. made a goal of

15. The state of shootings had appeared to be easing recently.

- A. relaxing                                      B. weakening  
C. feeling at home                              D. becoming less tight

### III. Reading Comprehension(40%)

#### Reading Passage 1

The *range in frequencies* of musical sounds is approximately 20—20,000 cycles per second(Hz). Some people can hear higher frequencies than others. Longitudinal(纵向的) waves whose frequencies are higher than those within the audible range are called ultrasonic frequencies. Ultrasonic frequencies are used in sonar for such purposes as submarine detection and depth finding. Ultrasonic frequencies are also being tried for sterilizing food since these frequencies kill some bacteria. Sound waves of all frequencies in the audible range travel at the same speed in the same medium. In the audible range, the higher the frequency of the sound the higher is the *pitch*. The term *supersonic* refers to speed greater than sound. An airplane traveling at supersonic speed is moving at a speed *of* sound in air at that temperature. *Mach* 1 means a speed equal to that of sound; *Mach* 2 means a speed equal to twice that of sound, etc.

Musical sounds have three basic *characteristics*: pitch, loudness, and quality or timbre. As was indicated above, *pitch* is determined largely by the frequency of the wave reaching the ear. The higher the frequency the higher is the pitch. *Loudness* depends on the amplitude of the wave reaching the ear. For a given frequency, the greater the amplitude of the wave the louder the sound. To discuss quality of sound we need to clarify the concept of overtones. Sounds are produced by vibrating objects; if these objects are given a gentle push, they usually vibrate at one definite frequency producing a pure tone. This is the way a tuning fork is usually used. When objects vibrate freely after a force is momentarily applied, they are said to produce their *natural frequency*. Some objects, like strings and air columns, can vibrate naturally at more than one frequency at a time. The lowest frequency which an object can produce when vibrating freely is known as the object's *fundamental frequency*; other frequencies that the object can produce are known as its *overtones*. The *quality* of a sound depends on the number and relative amplitude of the overtones present in the wave reaching the ear.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. define the nature and quality of musical sounds  
B. analyze what gives a work of art its musical quality  
C. explain the applications of ultrasonic frequencies  
D. explore the influence of wave length on musical appreciation

- 2.The style and content of this passage indicate that it is most likely an excerpt from \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. an informal article written for a popular magazine  
B. a scholarly monograph on aesthetics  
C. a college textbook on music theory  
D. a critique of music education at school
- 3.According to the author, the timbre of a musical sound is dependent on \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. amplitude                                      B. frequency  
C. overtones                                      D. speed
- 4.According to the passage, ultrasonic frequencies are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. inaudible                                      B. excessively fast  
C. characterized by a great amplitude                      D. death rays
- 5.Which of the following individuals would be most likely to use terms like Mach 5 or Mach 9?  
A. a helicopter pilot                                      B. a musician  
C. an astronaut                                      D. a submarine navigator

### Reading Passage 2

Writing being largely a self-taught occupation, texts on how to get about it—though great in number —seldom are of much use.

You try and fail. Then try again, and perhaps fail not quite so grievously. Until at last, if you have some aptitude for it, the failures become less frequent, or at any rate less noticeable.

It is this ability to conceal one's defects that passes, finally, for accomplishment.

Along the way there are the discouragements of unkind criticism, outright rejection, nagging insecurity and intermittent inability to meet debts.

It is uncommon, therefore, to come across a book containing advice of much practical value for anyone toying with the dangerous idea of embarking on a writing life.

An acquaintance recently loaned me such a book, however—one I wish I'd had the luck to read years ago, and which I would commend to any young person bent on making a career of words. It is the slender autobiography of the English novelist Anthony Trollope, first published in 1883, the year after his death.

Needing some means to support himself, Trollope at the age of 19 signed on as a junior clerk in the British postal service. He was at his desk at 5 : 30 each morning to write for three hours. And he remained in the mail service 33 years, long after reputation and prosperity had come to him.

Now, what of his advice?

1.For safety's sake, arm yourself with some other skills, some other line of work to fall back on. That way, failure at writing, though the disappointment may be keen, will not mean utter ruin.

2.Do not depend overly much on inspiration. Writing is a craft, which Trollope compared to the craft of shoemaking. The shoemaker who has just turned out one pair of his shoes sets to work

D. a publisher

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who had not. Aggressive, destructive, sadistic impulses every child has and, on the whole, their symbolic verbal discharge seems to be rather a safety valve than an incitement to overt action. As to fears, there are, I think, well-authenticated cases of children being dangerously terrified by some fairy story. Often, however, this arises from the child having heard the story once. Familiarity with the story by repetition turns the pain of fear into the pleasure of the fear faced and mastered.

There are also people who object to fairy stories on the grounds that they are not objectively true, that giants, witches, twoheaded dragons, magic carpets, etc., do not exist; and that, instead of indulging his fantasies in fairy tales, the child should be taught how to adapt to reality by studying history and mechanics. I find such people, I must confess, so unsympathetic and peculiar that I do not know how to argue with them. If their cases were sound, the world should be full of madmen attempting to fly from New York to Philadelphia on a broomstick or covering a telephone with kisses in the belief that it was their enchanted girlfriend.

No fairy story ever claimed to be a description of the external world and no sane child has ever believed that it was.

11. The author considers that a fairy story is more effective when it is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. repeated without variation                      B. treated with reverence  
C. adapted by the parent                          D. set in the present
12. Some people dislike fairy stories because they feel that they \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. tempt people to be cruel to children  
B. show the primitive cruelty in children  
C. lend themselves to undesirable experiments with children  
D. increase a tendency to sadism in children
13. Fairy stories are a means by which children's impulses may be \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. beneficially channeled                          B. given a destructive tendency  
C. held back until maturity                        D. effectively suppressed
14. The advantage claimed for repeating fairy stories to young children is that it \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. makes them come to terms with their fears  
B. develops their power of memory  
C. convinces them there is nothing to be afraid of  
D. encourages them not to have ridiculous beliefs
15. The author's mention of broomsticks and telephones is meant to suggest that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. fairy stories are still being made up  
B. there is confusion about different kinds of truth  
C. people try to modernise old fairy stories  
D. there is more concern for children's fears nowadays

#### Reading Passage 4

By far the most common difficulty in study is simple failure to get down to regular

concentrated work. This difficulty is much greater for those who do not work to a plan and have no regular routine of study. Many students muddle along, doing a bit of this subject or that, as the mood takes them, or letting their set work pile up until the last possible moment.

Few students work to a set timetable. They say that if they did construct a timetable for themselves they would not keep to it, or would have to alter it constantly, since they can never predict from one day to the next what their activities will be.

No doubt some temperaments take much more kindly to a regular routine than others. There are many who shy away from the selfregimentation of a weekly timetable, and dislike being tied down to a definite programme of work. Many able students claim that they work in cycles. When they become interested in a topic they work on it intensively for three or four days at a time. On other days they avoid work completely. It has to be confessed that we do not fully understand the complexities of the motivation to work. Most people over 25 years of age have become conditioned to a work routine, and the majority of really productive workers set aside regular hours for the more important aspects of their work. The 'toughminded' school of workers is usually very contemptuous of the idea that good work can only be done spontaneously, under the influence of inspiration.

Those who believe that they need only work and study as the fit takes them have a mistaken belief either in their own talent or in the value of 'freedom'. Freedom from restraint and discipline leads to unhappiness rather than to 'selfexpression' or 'personality development'. Our society insists on regular habits, timekeeping and punctuality, and whether we like it or not, if we mean to make our way in society we have to comply with its demands.

16. The most widespread problem in applying oneself to study is that of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the failure to keep to a routine of methodical and intensive work
- B. changing from one subject to another
- C. unwillingness to follow a systematic plan
- D. applying oneself to a subject only when one feels inclined

17. According to the selection, there are many students who \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. do not like being commanded to study according to a weekly timetable
- B. are too timid to accustom themselves to a weekly timetable
- C. refuse to exert themselves the whole week as if under military discipline
- D. shrink from the selfdiscipline required for working to a weekly plan

18. Those workers with strict views on work \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. are very critical of the belief that good work can be a natural product of instinct
- B. reject the idea that good work is second nature to man
- C. do not regard as serious the opinion that good work can be done at any time regardless of inspiration
- D. are deeply scornful of the idea that good work can only be done when free from external influence and prompted by internal stimulus

19. In Paragraph 4 “as the fit takes them” means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. when they have the energy                      B. when they are in the mood  
C. when they find conditions suitable              D. when they feel fit
20. A suitable title for the passage might be \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Attitudes to Study                                  B. Study Plans  
C. The Difficulties of Studying                      D. Study and Selfdiscipline

#### IV. Questions: (10%)

**All the questions are based on Reading Passage 5. Answer the questions with the fewest words possible.**

#### Reading Passage 5

Research that went into developing the highly specialized technology for space travel has resulted in many unexpected practical applications back on earth. Out of the engineering that produced rocket motors, liquid propellants, space suits, and other necessities of space flight came by-products that no one had anticipated. Equipment and procedures designed for astronauts and space flights have been successfully adapted for use in medicine, industry, and the home. These valuable products of space research, called spin-offs, have improved the quality of life on earth in many ways.

Some of the best-known examples of spin-offs from space research are found in hospitals and doctors' offices. One such example is the sight switch, which was originally developed to allow astronauts to control their spacecraft without using their hands. The sight switch is now used by handicapped people to operate devices using eye movements. Another spin-off is the voice command device, which was designed to enable astronauts to steer their spacecraft by voice command. This device is now being used to help deaf people learn to speak.

Doctors have also benefited from the technology required to make miniature electronic instruments small enough and durable enough for trips into space. From this technology have come hearing aids the size of an aspirin and television cameras small enough to be attached to a surgeon's head to give medical students a close-up view of an operation.

Biotelemetry, which was developed to monitor the physical signs of astronauts by checking their temperature, brain-wave activity, breathing rate, and heartbeat, offers doctors a new means of monitoring hospital patients. Biosensors attached to the body send data by wire or radio. This information is displayed on terminals for doctors to analyze.

Aerospace scientists in England developed a special bed for astronauts that is now used for burn patients. It enables them to float on a cushion of air. The burns can heal more quickly because they do not rub against the bed.

1. What does the technical term “spin-offs” refer to?
2. According to the author, the development of the highly specialized technology has not only made space travel possible but also \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Using word-part and contextual clues, we may infer that “biotelemetry” means the monitoring

and measuring of a living organism's \_\_\_\_\_ by the use of telemetry techniques.

4.What is the author primarily concerned with in this passage?

5.What would be the most logical topic for the author to address in succeeding paragraphs?

**V.Translate the following short passage into Chinese.(20%)**

On an evening in the latter part of May, a middle-aged man was walking homeward from Shaston to the village of Marlott, in the adjoining Vale of Blakemore or Blackmoor. The pair of legs that carried him were shaky, and there was a leaning to the left in his walking manner. He occasionally gave a smart nod, as if to make sure some opinion, though he was not thinking of anything in particular. An empty egg-basket was hung upon his arm, the top of his hat was wrinkled, a patch being quite worn away at its brim where his thumb came in taking it off. Presently he was met by an elderly parson riding on a gray mare, who, as he rode, hummed a wandering tune.