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## 全国 2011 年 1 月高等教育自学考试 英语（二）试题

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。考生必须在“答题卡”上按要求填涂。

第二部分为非选择题。考生必须在“答题纸”上答题。未按规定答题者不得分。

## PART ONE (50 POINTS)

### I. 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. We had a happy weekend at the seaside. And \_\_\_\_\_ the transport, we had no difficulty.  
A. owing to  
B. in case  
C. once more  
D. as for
2. Whether you stay or leave is a matter of total \_\_\_\_\_ to me.  
A. indifference  
B. enthusiasm  
C. passion  
D. harmony
3. It is said that a black hole can \_\_\_\_\_ everything around it, such as stars.  
A. work out  
B. settle down  
C. swallow up  
D. break into
4. It is well-known that the moon goes round the earth \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. in a way  
B. in a circle  
C. in due course  
D. in turn
5. He \_\_\_\_\_ the book and found it worth buying.  
A. folded  
B. extended  
C. skimmed  
D. skipped



6. The world market is \_\_\_\_\_ changing. We must anticipate the changes and make timely adjustments.
- A. stably                                      B. constantly  
C. scarcely                                  D. occasionally
7. The main \_\_\_\_\_ for discussion will be the proposed new supermarket.
- A. topic                                        B. idea  
C. title                                         D. object
8. We went to bed that night \_\_\_\_\_ of the storm to come.
- A. invisible                                  B. unclear  
C. senseless                                 D. ignorant
9. It's going to be hard to \_\_\_\_\_ his wife that they can't afford a new house.
- A. convince                                 B. contain  
C. conduct                                  D. confess
10. The task we'll carry out \_\_\_\_\_ great courage and wisdom.
- A. calls up                                    B. calls on  
C. calls about                                D. calls for

**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。

How does a woman go about buying clothes? In 11 every aspect she does so in the way opposite to a man. Her shopping is not often 12 need. She has never fully made up her mind 13 she wants, and she is only "having a look round." She is always 14 to persuasion; indeed she sets great store by what the saleswoman tells her, 15 by what companions tell her. She will 16 any number of things. Uppermost in her mind is the thought of finding something that everyone thinks suits her. Contrary to a lot of jokes, most women have an excellent 17 of value when they buy clothes. They are always on the lookout for the unexpected bargain. 18 a roomful of dresses, a 19 may easily spend an hour going from one rail to 20, to and from, often retracing her steps before selecting. It is a laborious process, but apparently an enjoyable one.

- |                  |              |                  |               |
|------------------|--------------|------------------|---------------|
| 11. A. most      | B. uppermost | C. foremost      | D. almost     |
| 12. A. based on  | B. held on   | C. kept on       | D. made for   |
| 13. A. that      | B. those     | C. what          | D. which      |
| 14. A. open      | B. dull      | C. close         | D. keen       |
| 15. A. ever      | B. even      | C. better        | D. aside      |
| 16. A. try on    | B. carry on  | C. figure out    | D. fall out   |
| 17. A. heart     | B. mind      | C. sense         | D. thought    |
| 18. A. Run into  | B. Let out   | C. Brought about | D. Faced with |
| 19. A. salesman  | B. companion | C. woman         | D. saleswoman |
| 20. A. the other | B. another   | C. others        | D. other      |

### 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.

About forty years ago, only five percent of American children who were three or four years old attended early education programs. Today, about two-thirds of the children of that age go to preschools, nursery schools or daycare centers with educational programs. Many education experts say this is a good situation. They say young children who have some kind of preschool education do much better when they attend school.

Young children in preschool programs learn colors and numbers. They identify common objects and letters of the alphabet to prepare them for reading. They sing and play games that use numbers and maps. They learn to cooperate with teachers and other children. Many preschool programs include activities to help young children learn about the world around them. For example, children visit places like zoos, museums and fire and police stations.

After preschool, most American children attend kindergarten in public schools. Most children start kindergarten at about age five. Many American kindergartens now require skills taught in early education programs. So children who have not attended a preschool program may not be ready for kindergarten.

Many families, however, lack enough money to send their children to private nursery schools or preschools. Such schools may cost several thousand dollars a year, as much as a public university.

To help poor families, the government operates an education program for



young children called Head Start. Studies have shown that many children from poor families do not do well in school. Studies also have shown that children in Head Start programs perform equally well or better than other children when they start school. But the government currently is providing Head Start with enough money to serve only about sixty percent of the children who need this program.

Educators have expressed concern that some early childhood education programs are not good enough. The United States has about eighty-thousand preschools, nursery schools and daycare centers. The National Association for the Education of Young Children studies these schools. The association says it has approved only about ten percent of the preschools in the country. Experts say American children need more and better preschool education.

21. In preschools, young children can learn about the world around them by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. visiting various places  
B. singing songs and playing games  
C. identifying common objects and letters  
D. cooperating with teachers and partners
22. The annual fee for preschool education is \_\_\_\_\_ that of a public university.  
A. higher than  
B. unequal to  
C. lower than  
D. equal to
23. Head Start aims to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. study the benefits of preschool education in America  
B. help children from poor families get ready for school  
C. provide funds to help poor families through hard time  
D. monitor how the government spends money on education
24. Money provided by the government for Head Start programs is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. more than enough  
B. quite inadequate  
C. just sufficient  
D. almost enough
25. According to the association, most American preschools \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. have got official approval  
B. enjoy good reputation  
C. are not well qualified  
D. have financial difficulties

### Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

One of the chief causes of fatigue (疲倦) is boredom. To illustrate this point, let's take the case of Alice, a corporate employee who lives on your street. Alice came home one night completely exhausted. She acted fatigued. She was fatigued.



She had a headache. She had a backache. She was so exhausted that she wanted to go to bed without waiting for dinner. Persuaded by her mother, she sat down at the table. The telephone rang. The boyfriend! An invitation to a dance! Her eyes sparkled. Her spirits soared. She rushed upstairs, put on her Alice-blue gown, dashed out and danced until three o'clock in the morning; and when she finally did get home, she was not the slightest bit exhausted. She was, in fact, so excited that she couldn't fall asleep.

Was Alice really and honestly tired eight hours earlier, when she looked and acted exhausted? Sure, she was. She was exhausted because she was bored with her work, perhaps bored with life. There are millions of Alices. You may be one of *them*.

It is a well-known fact that your emotional attitude usually has far more to do with producing fatigue than has physical exertion. A few years ago, Joseph E. Barmack, Ph.D., published in the *Archives of Psychology* a report of some of his experiments, showing how boredom produces fatigue. Dr. Barmack put a group of students through a series of tests in which, he knew, they could have little interest. The result? The students felt tired and sleepy, complained of headaches and eyestrain, felt irritable. In some cases, even their stomachs were upset. Was it all “imagination”? No. Metabolism (新陈代谢) tests were taken of these students. These tests showed that the blood pressure of the body and the consumption of oxygen actually decrease when people are bored, and that the whole metabolism picks up immediately as soon as they begin to feel interest and pleasure in their work!

26. When she came back from dancing, Alice felt \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. very hungry B. a bit sleepy  
C. much tired D. sleepless
27. The word “them” in Line 4, Para. 2 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. people exhausted from boredom  
B. women with the same name as Alice  
C. corporate employees enjoying dancing  
D. people crazy about interesting night life
28. The major reason for Alice’s exhaustion is that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. she lost her appetite for dinner  
B. she was tired of her work or her life  
C. she danced too long time with friends  
D. she had a bad headache and a backache

29. When a person begins to enjoy his work, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. his blood pressure goes down  
B. his metabolism improves rapidly  
C. his oxygen consumption decreases  
D. his stomach sometimes gets upset
30. Dr. Barmack explained the result of the tests on the basis of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. medical examinations                      B. personal observation  
C. logical reasoning                          D. common knowledge

### Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

There will be a major shift in the age distribution in the American workforce. As the baby boomers (born between 1946 and 1963) begin to hit retirement age, they will be replaced by the so-called "Generation Y" or "Millennial Generation," who number almost 80 million. And the qualified workers of this generation are soon going to be desperately needed, leaving businesses no choice but to figure out how to attract and keep them.

People often say that members of the "Millennial Generation" can't take care of themselves and are going to bring the world down with them. Some people might think Millennials are spoiled internet addicts (上瘾者) who feel a strong sense of entitlement and aren't willing to work hard for the great rewards they expect.

In reality Millennials are the first generation of "digital natives," that is, they have never known a world without digital technology. As a result Millennials experience the world in a completely different way than previous generations. They experience the world through technology, as older generations experience the world through their organic senses. This intimacy (亲密接触) with the digital world is one of the Millennials' greatest strengths. It also presents the greatest challenge to those companies that need highly qualified applicants. Managers need to determine ways to use their strengths and work with their weaknesses with business goals in mind.

The key to attracting and managing Millennials is to create an experience of the company that matches their technological experience of the world. It's about finding a balance between youthful enthusiasm, cooperative spirit, and the realities of the business world.

The business world is experiencing a continued breakdown of the authoritarian management style that in some ways still remains as a legacy (遗留做



法) from the early 20th century. Managers are going to have to be patient and flexible to a large extent because one thing is for sure, nothing makes Millennials unhappier than doing tasks with traditional methods that can be done better and more efficiently with the right technology or more sophisticated methods.

They need to be given the opportunity to use the technologies they are familiar with to cooperate with each other and do business. The best candidates are going to be attracted to companies that are willing to give employees what they need and want.

31. American businesses will be in great need of qualified workers of the “Millennial Generation” because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the baby boomers in the workforce are close to retirement  
B. this generation accounts for the biggest part of the workforce  
C. businesses want to change the age distribution in the workforce  
D. businesses prefer young workforce to speed up their development
32. People have formed a \_\_\_\_\_ impression of the Millennial Generation.  
A. true  
B. vague  
C. favorable  
D. negative
33. Compared with previous generations, Millennials \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. use more of their organic senses  
B. show a poor sense of entitlement  
C. rely more on information technology  
D. challenge the goals of the businesses
34. To attract and manage Millennials, a business manager should \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. require them to do their tasks with traditional methods  
B. force them to work with modern scientific technologies  
C. balance their passion, teamwork spirit and business realities  
D. combine sophisticated methods with flexible working approaches
35. The main idea of the passage could be best summarized as \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. business managers should take up the challenges from Millennials  
B. business managers should be flexible about their management style  
C. managers maintain a relatively objective attitude toward Millennials  
D. Millennials can use their technological advantage to attract companies



## 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. 事件; 事故 <i>n.</i> a_____   | 37. 分界线, 边界 <i>n.</i> b_____    |
| 38. 捕获; 占领 <i>v.</i> c_____   | 39. 美味的; 使人愉悦的 <i>a.</i> d_____ |
| 40. 必要的; 本质的 <i>a.</i> e_____ | 41. 公式; 程式 <i>n.</i> f_____     |
| 42. 致意, 欢迎 <i>v.</i> g_____   | 43. 阻止; 妨碍 <i>v.</i> h_____     |
| 44. 增加, 增长 <i>v.</i> i_____   | 45. 同盟, 协会 <i>n.</i> l_____     |
| 46. 较小的; 少数的 <i>a.</i> m_____ | 47. 自然的; 天然的 <i>a.</i> n_____   |
| 48. 反抗; 对立 <i>n.</i> o_____   | 49. 察觉; 认识到 <i>v.</i> p_____    |
| 50. 懊悔, 遗憾 <i>v.</i> r_____   | 51. 表面, 外表 <i>n.</i> s_____     |
| 52. 温度计 <i>n.</i> t_____      | 53. 向上, 往上 <i>ad.</i> u_____    |
| 54. 受害者, 牺牲品 <i>n.</i> v_____ | 55. 侍者, 服务员 <i>n.</i> w_____    |

### 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. The study of black holes is just beginning. Speculations about them are \_\_\_\_\_ (end).
57. Christmas is \_\_\_\_\_ (tradition) a holiday for a family to get together.
58. The client must \_\_\_\_\_ (sure) that accurate records are kept.

59. Since no better plan had been put forward, we had to adopt a basically \_\_\_\_\_ (work) one.
60. There are millions of solar systems in space, and ours is \_\_\_\_\_ (probable) one of the smallest.
61. The accused admitted that he had sold the \_\_\_\_\_ (steal) goods.
62. The store will be moved to somewhere in my \_\_\_\_\_ (neighbor) next month.
63. Upon their \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive), they immediately set about drawing up a plan.
64. The good news is that our host is said to be kind and \_\_\_\_\_ (help).
65. The young girl moved to Paris last spring, but she missed her parents too much to enjoy the \_\_\_\_\_ (excite) life there.

#### 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. 很明显你需要更多的英语口语练习。
67. 那个项目的完成时间比我们预想的早得多。
68. 她坚持这项工作由一个有经验的工人来做。
69. 北京奥运会开幕式展示了丰富多彩的中国文化。
70. 你说的与我们在实验中所发现的大相径庭。

#### 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。

Every profession or trade, every art, and every science has its technical vocabulary. Different occupations, however, differ widely in the character of their special vocabularies. In the trades and handicrafts, and other vocations (行业), like farming and fishery, that have occupied great numbers of men from remote time, the technical vocabulary is very old. It consists largely of native words, or of borrowed words that have worked themselves into the very quality of our language. Hence, though highly technical in many particulars, these vocabularies are more familiar in sound, and more generally understood, than most other technical terms. The special dialects of law, medicine, and philosophy have also become pretty familiar to cultivated persons and have greatly enriched the popular vocabulary.