2022年10月高等教育自学考试

基础英语试题

课程代码:00088

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_	词汇应用和语法	去结构:本大题共 30 小题	每小题 1 分 共 30	分。
	-)词汇应用(15		,, 4,1 22 1 31 , 7, 20	73 0
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	分。 分。	NI,ANACUTNE	KS F (= K) HJ (H) = 1	いらか…。 角がくタか スパかろ
		get himself into such a	2	
1.		B. comparison	C. messy	D. maga
2	A. compare		0"	D. mess
۷.		online payment th		
2	A. eliminate	B. grant	C. possess	D. unfold
3.		populated though lif		
		B. absolutely	-	D. hopefully
4.	To our surprise,	the twins do not look		
	A. alike	B. unlike	C. likely	D. like
5. In 50 minutes, the train will			mall town.	
	A. stop	B. reach	C. arrive	D. due
6.	. The village was used as the for the famous movie.			
	A. highway	B. location	C. package	D. tourism
7.	The of the	he book is to provide com	orehensive guide to t	he university.
	A. drawback	B. transportation	C. route	D. purpose
8. The bank has extended over \$ 1.2 million in to the company.			ompany.	
	A. deposit	B. money	C. finance	D. loan

浙 00088# 基础英语试题 第 1 页(共 8 页)

9.	iney to view ti	nat tney snould take no	action at the moment	•
	A. likely	B. incline	C. put	D. report
10.	If his plan failed, he	could offer them mone	y in for his ov	vn freedom.
	A. shock	B. trade	C. exchange	D. account
11.	He is not taking the t	rain. At this i	s what he told me last	week.
	A. most	B. least	C. last	D. length
12.	The meeting is coming	g to an end. Would ar	nyone like to a	nything to what I've said?
	A. try	B. force	C. add	D. persuade
13.	The shirts you deliver	red do not the	sample we provided.	
	A. match	B. combine	C. work	D. communicate
14.	His handwriting is not	t bad, but it's hardly _	with yours.	
	A. comparable	B. beneficial	C. automatic	D. decent
15.	The factory turns out	a large of pape	er products.	
	A. quality	B. quantity	C. form	D. abundance
(=	.)语法结构(15 分)			
选技	¥最佳答案完成句子,请	青将其选出并将答题卡	(纸)的相应代码涂黑。	错涂、多涂或未涂均无分。
16.	The man have	e a walk along the rive	r after work when he v	vas young.
	A. used to	B. is used to	C. will	D. would be
17.	He left home quite ea	arly for the appointmen	t. He be late	for it.
	A. can	B. can't	C. will	D. needn't
18.	It is going to rain	an hour.		
	A. in	B. before	C. at	D. over
19.	It was so late	I had to stop reading.		
	A. that	B. because	C. for	D. which
20.	He would try	he failed another time		
	A. even if	B. however	C. thus	D. no matter how
21.	No fishing is allowed	a twenty mile	limit.	
	A. outside	B. inside	C. without	D. within
22.	The work is really			
	A. tire	B. tiring	C. tired	D. to tire
23.	I keep the window op	en it's really c	old.	

浙 00088# 基础英语试题 第 2 页(共 8 页)

24.	There were few applic	ants for the job	_ the wage was too lov	w.
	A. but	B. although	C. as	D. so
25.	The lack of food made	e hard for him	to survive.	
	A. them	B. that	C. it	D. this
26.	more time, he	e would succeed.		
	A. Giving	B. Given	C. Give	D. Gave
27.	He welcomes us to the	e house as if he	_ the owner.	
	A. is	B. be	C. were	D. being
28.	Nobody knows	the meeting will be h	neld.	
	A. where	B. in which	C. about	D. for
29.	He had to quit his job	his son's illne	ess.	
	A. because	B. because of	C. though	D. even though
30.	I got to know the coup	ole ten years ago. The	y married for	three years by that time.
	A. had been	B. have been	C. got	D. were
二、對	判断选择:本大题共1	0 小题,每小题1分,	共 10 分。	~\landsig
-	下面句子中有 A,B,C	C,D 四个划底线部分	,其中有一个是错误的	的,无需改正,将其选出并将
â	S题卡(纸)的相应代	码涂黑。错涂、多涂或	或未涂均无分。	
31. I have got the toothache and \overline{B} I need to \overline{C} go to a doctor.				
32. $\frac{A \text{ decision}}{A} \frac{\text{will}}{B} \text{ be } \frac{\text{make}}{C} \text{ after careful } \frac{\text{consideration}}{D}$.				
33.	Don't worry <u>at</u> your <u>gra</u> A	andma's illness. She w	rill be all right soon. C D	
34.	I wish I <u>hadn't seen</u> <u>t</u>	$\frac{\text{he movie}}{\text{B}}$. It $\frac{\text{was}}{\text{C}}$ a wa	ste of $\underline{\text{times}}$.	
35.	By contrast, in 1976,	more than 700,000 B	American workers $\frac{are}{C}$	involved $\underline{\underline{in}}$ the production of
	automobiles.			
36.	They care <u>not only</u> abo	out the quality of goods \overline{B}	s, $\frac{\text{but also}}{C}$ the cost of	$\frac{\text{make}}{D}$ them.
37.	You are $\frac{\text{more}}{A}$ likely $\frac{\text{to}}{B}$	make <u>mistakes</u> when C	you are not $\frac{\text{carefully}}{D}$.	
38.	My university is only	$\frac{\text{two miles}}{A} \frac{\text{from}}{B}$ the tra	in station, $\frac{\text{but}}{\text{C}}$ I alway	vs <u>ride a bike</u> there.
39.	$\frac{\text{Know}}{\text{A}}$ the reasons $\frac{\text{behi}}{\text{B}}$		siness makes <u>a better</u>	
40.		nt do next when hearin C	g the $\frac{\text{complaints}}{D}$.	
		浙 00088# 基础英语	试题 第 3 页(共 8 页	.)

三、完型填空:本大题共15小题,每小题1分,共15分。

选择最佳答案完成句子,请将其选出并将答题卡(纸)的相应代码涂黑。错涂、多涂或未涂均无分。

In Venice, it is not uncommon to see tourists carry suitcases through waist-high water, or sit at tables in Piazza San Marco in their swimsuits. Pictures of Venice in the most dramatic flooding are really 41.

We are used to thinking of Venice as a city in <u>42</u>, a glorious relic (古迹) of human creativity that is about to <u>43</u> any day and suddenly the end looks closer. However, as climate change makes extreme weather more <u>44</u>, Venice looks less like a <u>45</u> of the sea and more like an old survivor that can teach the rest of the world how to live with water.

People barely notice how <u>46</u> the art treasures of Venice are kept on the upper floors of palaces and museums, even on a dry summer day. It is also <u>47</u> to worry about all the art in churches because no other city has such a sharp <u>48</u> of protecting itself from water.

In their art, the people of Venice are as happy on water as on __49__. Vittore Carpaccio's painting *Hunting on the Lagoon* shows young Venetians standing easily __50__ in low-sided boats to shoot arrows at water birds. In a Gentile Bellini's painting, priest swim in the canal searching for a lost relic. Titian portrays a woman bathing in open water in his painting. Hunting and fishing, swimming and bathing, Venetians always know how to __51__ water.

The palaces built in Venice are also good examples of the prevention of <u>52</u>. Each has its living spaces on upper floors, often with a courtyard on the ground floor that <u>53</u> water instantly.

The danger of Venice is real and this treasury of civilization does need protecting. But it is not all bad news. Or __54__, as the news gets worse for the entire planet, Venice has some lessons to teach about how to __55__ the sea.

- 41. A. alarming

 B. wonderful

 C. positive

 D. reasonable
- 42. A. luxury B. desperation C. fun D. danger
 43. A. flow B. shift C. sink D. blow
- 44. A. basic B. frequent C. predictable D. demanding
- 44. A. basic B. frequent C. predictable D. demanding
- 45. A. victor B. victim C. contributor D. loser
- 46. A. willingly B. plentifully C. smartly D. loyally
- 47. A. needless B. necessary C. tasteless D. similar
- 48. A. brain B. endurance C. contrast D. awareness

D. soil

D. balanced

- 49. A. sea B. continent C. land

 50. A recovered B. bored C. preserved
- 50. A. reserved B. bored C. preserved 浙 00088# 基础英语试题 第 4 页(共 8 页)

51. A. enjoy	B. highlight	C. protect	D. survive
52. A. flood	B. fire	C. risk	D. resource
53. A. contains	B. drains	C. stores	D. rejects
54. A. contrarily	B. consequently	C. moreover	D. rather
55. A. care for	B. hold up	C. live with	D. sail on
四、阅读理解:本大题共	10 小题,每小题 2 分	·,共 20 分。	
本部分有两篇短文,	每篇短文后有五个问	l题,每个问题有四个	、选项,请选择一个最佳答案,
将其选出并将答题十	卡(纸)的相应代码涂	黑。错涂、多涂或未溢	涂均无分。
	Pa	assage 1	
People have been tal	king about health for a	a long time because pe	eople know the importance of it.
People's understanding of	of health also become	es deeper with the p	progress in scientific research.
Recently the term "healt	h" has come to have	a wider meaning than	it used to. It no longer means
just the absence of illnes	s. Today, health mea	ans the well-being of	your body, your mind and your
relationship with other po	eople. This new conc	ept of health is close	ly related to another term——
quality of life. Quality of	life is the degree of o	overall satisfaction tha	t a person gets from life.
Why has the emphasi	sis of health shifted fr	om the absence of dis	sease to a broader focus on the
quality of a person's life? One reason for this has to do with the length and conditions of life that			
people can now expect. Medical advances have made it possible for people today to live longer,			
healthier lives. Imagine for a moment that you were born in the year 1900. You could have expected			
on average to live until a	bout the age of 47.	In contrast, if you we	ere born in the year 1999, you
could expect to live to th	e age of 75.		
56leads to people's deeper understanding of health.			
A. Common knowled	lge	B. Progress in scient	entific research
C. Better conditions	of living	D. Quality of life	
57. According to the pas	sage, to people of tod	ay, health means	·
A. absence of illness	S	B. a long life	
C. good conditions of	of living	D. overall satisfact	tion with life
58. The emphasis of hea	lth has shifted nowada	ys because	
A. people enjoy better conditions of living and they can live longer			
B. people pay more attention to their physical health, not their mental health			
C. people have realized the importance of mental well-being			
D. people are inspired by medical advances			
浙 00088# 基础英语试题 第 5 页(共 8 页)			

- 59. We can infer from the passage A. nowadays the emphasis of health has a broader focus because of improvements in the quality
 - of food
 - B. the overall quality of people's lives improved greatly in the 20th century
 - C. those who never fall ill are the truly healthy people
 - D. those who were born before 1900 could not have lived until now
- 60. This passage is mainly about .
 - A. different understandings of the term "health"
 - B. improving the quality of life
 - C. the importance of quality living
 - D. people's expectations of a long and healthy life

Passage 2

Daniel Anderson, a famous psychologist, believes it's important to distinguish television's influences on children from those of the family. We tend to blame TV, he says, for problems it doesn't really cause, overlooking our own roles in shaping children's minds.

One traditional belief about television is that it reduces a child's ability to think and to understand the world. While watching TV, children do not merely absorb words and images. Instead, they learn both explicit and hidden meanings from what they see. Actually, children learn early the psychology of characters in TV shows. Furthermore, as many teachers agree, children understand far more when parents watch TV with them, explaining new words and ideas. Yet, most parents use an educational program as a chance to park their kids in front of the set and do something in another room.

Another argument against television is that it replaces reading as a form of entertainment. But according to Anderson, the amount of time spent watching television is not related to reading ability. TV doesn't take the place of reading for most children; it takes the place of similar sorts of recreation, such as listening to the radio and playing sports. Things like parents' educational background have a stronger influence on a child's reading. "A child's reading ability is best predicted by how much a parent reads." Anderson says.

Traditional wisdom also has it that heavy television-watching lowers IQ scores and affects school performance. But here, too, Anderson notes that no studies have proved it. In fact, research suggests that it's the other way around. "If you're smart young, you'll watch less TV when you're older," Anderson says. Yet, people of lower IQ tend to be lifelong television viewers.

浙 00088# 基础英语试题 第 6 页(共 8 页)

For years researchers have attempted to show	v that television is dangerous to children. However,		
by showing that television promotes none of the dangerous effects as conventionally believed,			
Anderson suggests that television cannot be condemned without considering other influences.			
61. By watching TV, children learn			
A. images through words			
B. more than explicit meanings	B. more than explicit meanings		
C. more about images than words	C. more about images than words		
D. little about people's psychology			
62. An educational program is best watched by a child			
A. on his own	B. with other kids		
C. with his parents	D. with his teachers		
63. Which of the following is most related to children's reading ability?			
A. Radio-listening.	B. Television-watching.		
C. Parents' reading list.	D. Parents' educational background.		

64. Anderson believed that _____.

A. the more a child watches TV, the smarter he is

B. the younger a child is, the more he watches TV

C. the smarter a child is, the less likely he gets addicted to TV

D. the less a child watches TV, the better he performs at school

65. What is the main purpose of the passage?

A. To advise on the educational use of TV.

B. To describe TV's harmful effects on children.

C. To explain traditional views on TV influences.

D. To present Anderson's unconventional ideas.

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。

五、单词或短语的英汉互译:本大题共10小题,每小题1分,共10分。

(一)将下列词语译成中文(5分)

- 66. in most instances
- 67. capital equipment

浙 00088# 基础英语试题 第 7 页(共 8 页)

- 68. industrial production
- 69. economies of scale
- 70. standardized containers

(二)将下列词语译成英文(5分)

- 71. 国际贸易
- 72. 金融中心
- 73. 无形贸易
- 74. 易手
- 75. 广告媒介

六、英汉句子互译:本大题共4小题,共15分。

- (一)将下列句子译成中文(8分)
- 76. It is necessary to adjust the oil prices. The adjustment will be made according to market conditions. (4 分)
- 77. So long as he works hard, I don't mind when he finishes the experiment. (4 分)

(二)将下列句子译成英文 (7分)

- 78. 许多疾病是由缺少锻炼而致。(3分)
- 79. 你在那个国家无论走到哪里,都会发现大量的物质资源。(4分)