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浙江省 2002 年 7 月高等教育自学考试

英语(一)试题

课程代码: 00012

I. Vocabulary and Structure (10 points, 1 point for each)

从下列各句四个选项中选出一个最佳答案, 并写在答题纸相应的位置上。

- I love my home-town_____I spent my childhood.
A. where B. which
C. when D. that
- Once his curiosity_____, he uses certain methods and procedures to obtain new knowledge and great understanding.
A. has aroused B. has arisen
C. has been aroused D. has been arisen
- He_____a happier life if he were living alone.
A. lived B. can live
C. would have lived D. could live
- _____ the moon moves round the earth is well known to all of us.
A. What B. That
C. Which D. As
- He _____ the 9:20 train because he didn't leave home till 9:25.
A. may not catch B. can catch
C. couldn't have caught D. could catch
- If my project isn't_____of by the headmaster all my work will have been wasted.
A. disapproved B. approved
C. disapproval D. approval
- The fund was_____for setting up a telecommunication system.
A. intended B. interrupted
C. interacted D. inserted
- The children_____well at the table yesterday.
A. expressed B. conducted
C. showed D. behaved
- Your mind will_____your reading speed if you ask it to.
A. pay attention to B. be alert to
C. keep up with D. be aware of
- The reporter_____wanted to ask her a few questions, not to make her angry.
A. merely B. suddenly
C. firstly D. finally

II. Mistake Recognition (10 points, 1 point for each)

(下面的句子中每个句子都有四处划线并标以 A、B、C、D，其中有一处错误的。指出你认为错误之处，并把答案相应的字母写在答题纸相应的位置上。)

11. The Englishman who could not speak Italian shook his head each time when the waiter brought him something to drink.

12. The sudden change of weather resulted from the death of many young animals.

13. Please write a report that the above subjects are to be covered.

14. Good reading habits like these can help students and working adults like to be more successful.

15. The four major functions of money is as a medium of exchange, a standard of value, a standard of deferred payment, and a store of value.

16. In this way, the entire food chain might be affect by a change in the number of a single species.

17. It may be easier for you to worry about chest pains than to risk find out the truth, and then having to deal with yourself.

18. Thus forming an integrated image with all the information placing in a single mental picture can help us to preserve a memory.

19. A few years ago the belief became general which orange juice and milk should never be drunk at the same meal.

20. Where they did suggest we should go during the summer holidays this year?

III. Reading Comprehension (20 points, 2 points for each)

从下列每篇短文的问题后所给的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案，并写在答题纸相应的位置上。

Passage One

Questions 21 to 23 are based on the following passage.

We often think of the future. We often wonder what the world will be like in a hundred years' time. Think of space. Perhaps a permanent station on the moon will have been built. Perhaps people will be able to visit the moon as tourists.

Great progress will have been made in medicine, too. A cure for the common cold

will have been found. The common cold is not a terrible disease, but it makes many of us unhappy. Perhaps a cure will have been discovered for the most terrible of all diseases—cancer. At present, cancer causes more deaths than any other disease.

Now let's think about the environment. In a hundred years' time, pollution will have been controlled. We'll have to find other cleaner sources of power, because the world's mineral supplies will have been used up. All the world will have been developed—even Antarctica(南极洲). We'll have floating cities, and there will be cities under the sea.

Many people don't think about the future. When you mention it, they say, "I don't care. I'll be dead." But it is our duty to care because the world of a hundred years' time will be the world of our children's children and their children after them.

21. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage?

- A. A permanent station on the moon.
- B. Great progress in medicine.
- C. Cleaner sources of power.
- D. Floating cities near Antarctica.

22. From the passage, we can safely say that the author is .

- A. sad about the future
- B. happy about the future
- C. worried about the future
- D. in different to the future

23. Many people don't think about the future, because_____.

- A. they are dying
- B. they will live on the moon
- C. they think they will be dead then
- D. they don't have any children

Passage Two

Questions 24 to 26 are based on the following passage.

There are many legal rights to make sure that people will be treated fairly when they are suspected or accused of a crime. Sometimes these rights are called "due process of law". In using these rights, a person should have the help of a lawyer.

You are protected against unreasonable searches and seizures(逮捕). Generally, the police may not search you or your home, or take things you own, without a "warrant". A warrant is a paper that states, very exactly, the place to be searched and the things to be taken. Sometimes, however, the police will not need a warrant to search you or your stuff. If an officer sees you committing a crime, or if he has good cause to believe you have committed a serious crime, he may arrest you and search you and the area right around you without a warrant.

If you invite a policeman without a warrant to come into your home and he finds proof of crime, the evidence may be used against you in court. If you do not want an officer to search you or your home and he does not have a warrant, tell him that you do not give him the right to search. However, if the officer will not listen, do not try to stop him. It is dangerous to resist and it may be illegal to do so. Any evidence which a policeman gets during an unlawful search and seizure cannot be used against you.

24. According to this article, a "warrant" is a _____.

- A. name card
- B. name list

- C. personal report D. legal document
25. If an officer sees you committing a crime, _____.
A. he may not arrest you until he gets a warrant
B. he may arrest you without a warrant
C. he may not arrest you without a warrant
D. he must get a warrant before he arrests you
26. For an officer to search you without a warrant he must have _____.
A. your permission B. a judge's approval
C. court paper D. a partner with him

Passage Three

Questions 27 to 30 are based on the following passage.

There are two sides to the debate over animal rights. A large number of scientists are against the animal rights movement because they use animals in important scientific research. Many ordinary people believe that such research is necessary and beneficial. There are other people who wear fur coats and ivory(象牙), jewelry(珠宝) who are also against the movement. Many of these people believe that animals were put on the earth for use by humans and that we would be foolish not to use animals to increase our scientific knowledge and for food and clothing.

The main debate is over the use of animals in scientific research. Animals are used to help scientists understand diseases and to develop medicine and treatments to cure diseases. Smallpox(天花) and polio(小儿麻痹症) are two diseases that are almost gone from the earth because of medicines developed through animal research.

But people in the animal rights movement argue that animals are not just being used, they're being hurt. They describe how animals are often kept alone and frightened in dirty cages, how animals are given electric shocks or tied down, and how animals are injured to see the effects of the injury. Many in the movement believe that the research can continue, but the treatment of animals should improve. Others want the research on animals to stop.

27. What is the main idea of the passage?
A. Hunting animals is wrong.
B. Many people don't like animal research.
C. There are two different opinions about animal rights.
D. Why people don't like scientists.
28. The debate is over _____.
A. how we should take care of animals
B. the treatment of animals in scientific research
C. how much pain an animal should have
D. why people don't like scientists
29. The two diseases that have been cured through animal research are _____.
A. colds and flu B. AIDS and smallpox
C. polio and flu D. smallpox and polio
30. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the third paragraph?
A. Animals are not given enough food.
B. Animals are injured.

- C. Animals are kept in dirty cages.
D. Animals are given electric shocks.

IV. Cloze Test (10 points, 1 point for 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，并写在答题纸相应的位置上。

In order to learn a foreign language thoroughly, four things are 31. Firstly, we must be able to understand the language when we hear it 32. Secondly, we must be able to speak it ourselves correctly, with confidence and 33 hesitation. Thirdly, we must be able to read the language. And fourthly, we must be able to write it. We must be able to 34 sentences that are grammatically correct. We must know 35 to arrange sentences in paragraphs, so as to write a good letter and composition.

There is no easy way to 36 in language learning. A good memory is a good 37, but it is not enough simply to memorize rules in a grammar book. It is not much use 38 by heart long lists of words and 39 meanings. We must learn words not by themselves, but in sentences. We must learn by using the language. Practice is very important. We must practice speaking and writing the language 40 we can.

31. A. unnecessary B. necessary C. necessity D. necessarily
32. A. speak B. speaking C. spoken D. spoke
33. A. without B. with C. within D. during
34. A. compete B. compose C. complain D. compare
35. A. what B. when C. why D. how
36. A. success B. succeeding C. succeed D. successful
37. A. means B. help C. way D. method
38. A. learning B. learn C. learned D. has learned
39. A. its B. their C. it D. they
40. A. whatever B. whoever C. however D. whenever

V. Word Spelling (10 points, 1 point for two words)

将下列汉语单词译成英语并写在答题纸上。作为提示，每个词的词类和第一个字母以及用短线表示的其余字母数已给出。

41. 说明，演示；示威游行 v.
42. 上下文，语境 n.
43. 刺激，激励 vt.
44. 争吵，争论 v.
45. 无知的，愚昧的；不知道的 A.
46. 额外的，外加的；特别地 A. /aD.
47. 财产，资产，所有物 n.
48. 不情愿的，不愿意的 A.
49. 联合，结合，交往；协会 n.
50. 魔术，魔法 n.
51. 压力，压强 n.
52. 同一的，完全相同的 A.
53. 最少量，最低度；最小的，最低的 n. /A.

54. 威胁, 扬言要; 预示 vt.
55. 敌对的; 不友善的, 敌意的 A.
56. 样品, 标本; 从...抽样 A.
57. 戏剧性的; 引人注目的 A.
58. 灾难, 大祸 n.
59. 出现, 涌现 vi.
60. 批评, 评论 n.

VI. Word Form(10 points, 1 point for each)

将括号中的各词变为适当形式并写在答题纸相应的位置上。

61. In the traditional family. the children_____ (take care of) by the mother.
62. Scientifically_____ (mind) people believe in a "cause-and-effect relationship".
63. He seems_____ (make) little progress so far, and the doctor is very concerned about him.
64. Summer is the_____ (hot) part of the year, and at the same time we are the busiest in the town.
65. I'm sure he_____ (leave) Tokyo by this time tomorrow.
66. They begin to have difficulty_____ (sleep) properly and start to suffer from radical mood changes.
67. It is suggested that the meeting_____ (hold) at some other time.
68. She advised me_____ (learn) from the experienced workers.
69. The only solution to the problem seems to be for the richer countries of the world to help the countries where the rainforests (locate).
70. No one likes a crybaby, and we disapprove of crying even in children, _____ (discourage) it in them as early as possible.

VII. Translation from Chinese into English(15 points, 3 points for each)

将下列各句译成英语并写在答题纸相应的位置上。

71. 汤姆把钟拆开了, 却不知道如何组装起来。
72. 他们成功的原因在于他们能从错误中学到东西。
73. 为什么月亮看上去比除太阳以外的其他任何星星都要大得多?
74. 很久以来, 人们认为动植物的主要区别就是前者能四处走动而后者则不能。
75. 现在中国的核心家庭往往由父亲、母亲和一个孩子组成。

VIII. Translation from English into Chinese(15 points)

将下列短文译成汉语并写在答题纸相应的位置上。

As money and emphasis on research and development have increased, one consequence is that research has taken on some of the aspects of big business.

Increased support for research and development has frequently clouded the difference between basic and applied research, and between these two activities and the engineering developments that grow from them. In the process of rapid expansion of industrial and military technology, the critical importance of gaining fundamental new knowledge from research had tended to be obscured(掩盖) by the pressures of national security and the promotion of industrial growth, personal health, and national welfare. It is therefore not surprising that there is confusion over the differences between basic and applied research and uncertainty about the special part played by basic research in gaining fundamental new knowledge.

