

2020 年 8 月高等教育自学考试全国统一命题考试

综合英语（一）

（课程代码 00794）

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. 涂写部分必须使用 2B 铅笔，书写部分必须使用黑色字迹签字笔。

PART ONE

I. 语法和词汇填空。阅读下面的句子，从 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中选出一个能填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡（纸）上按要求填涂。（本大题共 20 小题，每小题 1 分，共 20 分）

1. He was a very gentle and kind man and made friends _____ lots of people in the community here.
A. of B. with C. for D. on
2. You _____ find the manager is still there, if you go to the office now.
A. may B. have to C. must D. need
3. In many ways we understand _____ about the surfaces of Mars and Venus than about the seafloors.
A. most B. much C. many D. more
4. Outdoor adventures nowadays are _____ as fun and relaxation.
A. looked after B. looked to C. looked upon D. looked into
5. We generally think of loneliness as physical _____ from other people.
A. despair B. isolation C. loss D. depression

6. It is this virus _____ caused the outbreak of the flu in this region.
A. what B. that C. who D. how
7. Studies on aging in animals may ultimately help scientists understand _____ happens in humans.
A. what B. how C. why D. when
8. Employers usually decide within five minutes whether someone is _____ for the job.
A. successful B. useful C. suitable D. favorable
9. Studies have revealed that people in all cultures show similar facial expressions in response _____ specific emotions.
A. with B. of C. at D. to
10. It generally takes me more than half an hour _____ home.
A. drive B. drove C. driving D. to drive
11. To better explain our view, we will only follow one of the cases and examine it _____.
A. in turn B. in time C. in detail D. in fact
12. I know what I'll be doing for the next three weeks, but I _____ beyond that.
A. haven't thought B. don't think C. didn't think D. hadn't thought
13. They should be _____ not to harm the very thing they want to protect.
A. painful B. careful C. powerful D. faithful
14. Can we go _____ else to talk? It's very noisy here.
A. nowhere B. anywhere C. everywhere D. somewhere
15. Jackson found himself _____ around a tree and a giant man standing in front of him.
A. tying B. tied C. to tie D. having tied
16. With Johnson was a graceful lady _____ appearance told of much confidence.
A. whose B. who C. which D. whom

17. Young children in Britain typically _____ their birthday with a party.
A. present B. hold
C. celebrate D. give
18. Impressed by the massive sales indicated in the financial statement, the president and manager of the company _____ confident about what the company heads for.
A. is B. are
C. was D. were
19. For more than a century, a few scientists have occasionally daydreamed of _____ much of the Sahara desert green.
A. transmitting B. transporting
C. transplanting D. transforming
20. I would like to request that Mike _____ from school on account of his illness.
A. was excused B. is excused
C. be excused D. has been excused

II. 阅读理解。认真阅读下面两篇短文，根据短文内容从 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中选出一个最佳选项，并在答题卡（纸）上按要求填涂。（本大题共 10 小题，每小题 2 分，共 20 分）

Passage 1

How long could you survive without your phone? Psychologists have found that the answer is probably only a few minutes—at least among people aged 18 to 26.

In a study, people whose phones were taken away from them were more likely to show “stress behavior” than those who had their phones on them. Participants who were given another mobile showed fewer signs of stress too, even though it wasn’t their own phone.

The comfort from the mobile phone is a substitute for real human interaction, say the researchers. They even compare it to how babies can be comforted with a blanket when they are away from their parents. The study was conducted by scientists from Eotvos Lorand University in Hungary and is published in the journal *Computers in Human Behavior*.

Veronika Konok, one of the authors, says, “Objects can be the subject of attachment, like photos of important people, or toys. The mobile phone is special because it’s not only an important object, but also represents other social connections.”

The study was done with a group of 18 to 26-year-olds, who were filmed and whose heart rates were monitored. Half of the group had their phones taken away and put in a cupboard. Each of the 87 participants would sit in a room on their own and be asked to do sums and puzzles on a laptop.

In the three-and-a-half-minute break between activities, those without their phones were more likely to hover around the cupboard where their phone was, and within that time showed signs of stress such as a change in heart rate variability (易变). Those without phones were also likely to become uneasy, touch their faces or scratch—all signs of stress, according to the psychologists who ran the experiment.

Veronika adds that she thinks that young people feel a stronger connection with their phones. “For those who use mobile phones in childhood, I think they will be even more attached to phones,” says Veronika.

Their results might not be that surprising to hear—if you’ve run out of battery or lost your phone for just a few minutes, you’ll know it can get quite stressful. The fear of being apart from your phone has even got a name—it’s called nomophobia. It affects about four in five young people, according to some studies.

21. What have psychologists found about mobile phones according to the first two paragraphs?
 - A. The absence of mobile phones leads to stress.
 - B. They relieve young people from pressure completely.
 - C. They cannot be expected to change young people's life.
 - D. Having mobile phones contributes to the health of young people.
22. Why does the author compare a mobile phone to a blanket?
 - A. Because both are domestically accessible items.
 - B. Because both can remind people of their childhood.
 - C. Because both can provide solutions to family problems.
 - D. Because both serve as a substitute for real human contacts.
23. What does Veronika Konok mean by saying "Objects can be the subject of attachment?"
 - A. Objects can become the topic of interest.
 - B. Certain objects can be the subject of study.
 - C. People tend to attach importance to objects.
 - D. People can have strong affection for objects.
24. What does "nomophobia" refer to in the last paragraph?
 - A. Fear of separation from phones.
 - B. Concerns over losing phones.
 - C. Stress about running out of battery.
 - D. Affection for instant internet access.
25. What is the best title for this passage?
 - A. Physical Comfort from Mobile Phones
 - B. Separation from Phones Causing Stress
 - C. Interaction Between Mobile Phones and People
 - D. Surprising Results from a Study on Mobile Phones

Passage 2

This is the first look at the new “tactile” (触觉的) Jane Austen £10 note, designed to help people who have very poor eyesight.

The “plastic” note, introduced to the public today by Bank of England Governor Mark Carney, features raised dots in the top left-hand corner and was developed with the help of sight-loss charity RNIB. It was being presented at Winchester Cathedral, where Austen is buried, on the 200th anniversary of the *Pride and Prejudice* author’s death.

The plastic £10 note—which is smaller than the current one—will not go into circulation for a number of weeks. It is larger than the new £5 and made from the same materials. It also contains a number of security devices, including a see-through window with the Queen’s portrait, a large feather at the side of the window which changes from purple to orange, and a hologram (全息图) which contains the word “Ten” and changes to “Pounds” when the note is tilted. There is also “micro-lettering” beneath the Queen’s portrait with tiny letters and numbers that are only visible under a microscope. Banknote equipment manufacturers have already started work on adapting machines to take the new £10, and new ATM parts are being ordered.

The decision to feature the author on the note was confirmed by Mr. Carney in 2013. He said, “Jane Austen certainly merits a place in the select group of historical figures to appear on our banknotes. Her novels have an enduring and universal appeal and she is recognized as one of the greatest writers in English literature. As Austen joins Adam Smith, Boulton, Watt, and Churchill, our notes will celebrate a diverse range of individuals who have contributed in a wide range of fields.”

Apart from the Queen, there are currently no women on English banknotes. This caused controversy when Sir Winston Churchill was announced as the featured figure on the new £5 note. A recent study found that only 52 women feature on the world’s banknotes, compared with 398 men.

Production of the new £10 note began last August and the Bank has already printed more than 275 million. A new plastic £20 note is to be released in 2020, but there are currently no plans for a plastic £50.

Collectors are expected to scramble to pick up low serial-numbered notes which could be worth hundreds when they are finally released, similar to what happened with the new £5.

26. What do we know about the new £10 note?

- A. It has been in circulation for weeks.
- B. It is smaller than the existing £10 note.
- C. It features Sir Winston Churchill.
- D. It is designed by Mark Carney.

27. What is one of the security devices in the new £10 note?

- A. Letters invisible to the naked eye.
- B. The tactile portrait of Jane Austen.
- C. Raised dots in the top left-hand corner.
- D. A portrait of the Queen in front of a window.

28. Why was Jane Austen chosen as the featured figure on the new £10 note?

- A. She is the most important English writer.
- B. She is one of the greatest English novelists.
- C. She is a controversial figure in English literature.
- D. She is a strong supporter of the feminist movement.

29. What does the underlined word “scramble” mean in the last paragraph?

- A. Rush to count the serial numbers.
- B. Strive to expand collections.
- C. Compete with each other.
- D. Try to get together.

30. What is the author’s purpose in writing the passage?

- A. To explain the selection of historical figures for banknotes.
- B. To present the latest security devices for banknotes.
- C. To discuss the sex inequality shown on banknotes.
- D. To introduce the new plastic £10 banknotes.

PART TWO

III. 用国际音标标出下列单词中划线字母或字母组合的读音, 并将答案写在答题卡(纸)的相应位置。(本大题共 20 小题, 每小题 0.5 分, 共 10 分)

注意: 使用新式或老式音标均可。

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 31. hopeless | 32. grand |
| 33. statement | 34. royal |
| 35. drive | 36. classify |
| 37. lottery | 38. wash |
| 39. frank | 40. demonstrate |
| 41. confidence | 42. assignment |
| 43. giant | 44. cartoon |
| 45. chorus | 46. treasure |
| 47. wolf | 48. upset |
| 49. identical | 50. eager |

IV. 完形填空。将答案写在答题卡(纸)的相应位置。(本大题共 20 小题, 每小题 0.5 分, 共 10 分)

A. 从下列单词中选择适当的词填空, 每个词只能用一次。

as	other	true	likely
networks	include	help	by
last	who	member	friend

In traditional societies, everyone in the community is related to everyone else, either as biological relatives or in-laws. In post-industrial societies, this is no longer 51—we live among strangers, some of whom become friends. As a result, our social circles really consist of two separate 52—family and friends—with roughly half drawn from each group.

Because the pull of kinship (亲属关系) is so strong, we give priority to family, choosing to 53 them in our networks above unrelated individuals. Indeed, people 54 come from large extended families actually have fewer friends. One reason we favor kin is that they are much more 55 to come to our aid when we need 56 than unrelated individuals, even if these are very good friends.

Family and friend relationships differ in 57 important ways, too. One is that friendships may not 58 very long if untended. Failure to see a 59 for six months or so leaves us less emotionally attached. Family relationships, 60 contrast, are incredibly resilient (能复原的) to neglect. As a result, the family half of our network remains constant

throughout most of our lives whereas the friendship component undergoes considerable change over time.

B. 根据课文的内容在每个空白处填入一个恰当的词。

In ten minutes I had seen all that could be seen in the fish, and started to 61 for the Professor—who had, however, left. Half an hour passed—an hour—62 hour; the fish began to look disgusting. I turned it over and around; looked 63 in the face—ghastly; from behind, beneath, 64, sideways—just as ghastly. I must not use a magnifying glass, nor instruments of any kind. Just my two hands, my two eyes, and the fish: it 65 a most limited field of study. With a feeling of 66 again I looked at that fish. I pushed my finger down its throat to feel how 67 the teeth were. I began to count the scales in the different rows, until I was 68 that was nonsense. At last a happy thought struck me—I would 69 the fish; and now with surprise I began to discover new features 70 the creature. Just then the Professor returned.

V. 根据所学课文内容完成句子, 并将答案写在答题卡(纸)的相应位置。(本大题共 10 小题, 每小题 2 分, 共 20 分)

71. In “The Great Idea of Mr. Budd,” Mr. Budd helped the police get the murderer by _____.
72. In “Remembering Tracy Bill,” Cory and Bill Marsh decided to do what their son wished: _____.
73. In “Hobbyist,” the druggist didn’t give Sangstrom the undetectable poison at once; instead, he asked him to _____.
74. In “In the Laboratory,” the student thinks that it was the best lesson he ever had because _____.
75. In “The Joker,” people could not help liking Henry Ground for his unusual ability _____.
76. The author of “The Trashman” wants people to know that trashmen also deserve _____.
77. In “Hans Christian Andersen’s Own Fairy Tale,” Hans Andersen was given some money for food and clothes, but instead, he _____.
78. In “The Mystery of the Silver Box,” Mr. Grayson sent his salesmen to a new industrial area to demonstrate _____.
79. According to Dr. Heinrich Applebaum in “Unreality of TV,” the greatest danger of TV is that it presents _____.
80. In “The Story of an Hour,” Richards gently brought to Louise Mallard the news that her husband had died because _____.

VI. 汉译英。将下列句子译成英语，并将答案写在答题卡（纸）的相应位置。（本大题共 10 小题，每小题 2 分，共 20 分）

81. 玛丽尽量好好表现，为的是得到妈妈的奖励。
82. 我很想停下来聊天，但我时间很紧迫。
83. 让我高兴的是，他主动提出借我一些钱帮我解决困难。
84. 如果搁置分歧，寻找共同点，双方都能获益。
85. 论文没有得到专家的认可，他很难过。
86. 母亲建议他放弃这次机会，因为他根本不是那些竞争者的对手。
87. 尽管当地政府承诺建一座水塔，人们仍持怀疑态度。
88. 这所大学正打算向学生尽可能多地开放一些阅览室。
89. 一流的企业应该具有最先进的技术并能提供最好的服务。
90. 他面临着十分棘手的选择：是自己当老板还是给别人打工？

