



全国 2021 年 10 月高等教育自学考试

英语(一) 试题

课程代码:00012

1. 请考生按规定用笔将所有试题的答案涂、写在答题纸上。
2. 答题前,考生务必将自己的考试课程名称、姓名、准考证号用黑色字迹的签字笔或钢笔填写在答题纸规定的位置上。

选择题部分

注意事项:

每小题选出答案后,用 2B 铅笔把答题纸上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动,用橡皮擦干净后,再选涂其他答案标号。不能答在试题卷上。

第一部分: 阅读判断(第 1~10 题, 每题 1 分, 共 10 分)

下面的短文后列出了 10 个句子, 请根据短文的内容对每个句子作出判断: 如果该句提供的是正确信息, 选择 A; 如果该句提供的是错误信息, 选择 B; 如果该句的信息文中没有提及, 选择 C。在答题纸相应位置上将答案选项涂黑。

A Good Deed Each Day

Every New Year's Day, millions of people make a resolution, but it usually falls by the wayside within a few months, weeks or even days. However, 26-year-old Luke Cameron is not one of them. The young man decided to do at least one good deed a day, for 366 days—and he has not missed yet.

Luke did his first good deed on January 1, 2020. He simply greeted a waitress when he visited a café. The next day he bought food and drinks for some homeless people. And he followed it up by giving coins to a woman, as she did not have enough to feed a parking meter.

Though most of his kind gestures have been welcomed, Luke says there have been a few awkward (尴尬的) situations. Once, as he was trying to give away a £20 bill to an old lady, her granddaughter expressed doubt about his purpose. Another time he bought a sausage roll for a homeless man, but this man happened to be a vegetarian (素食者).

Luke has carefully recorded his good deeds in an online diary. Most of them have been about helping people with small things—like taking out the garbage for an old neighbour or



helping a disabled lady pick out a dress for a party. However, the young man has also spent nearly £4,000 of his own money buying gifts for the children in need.

Luke's kind deeds won him a good reputation (名声). He was offered a job for which he can earn £35,000 a year. Now the young man plans to continue doing good deeds well after the first 366 are done, on December 31, 2020.

1. Many people fail to keep their new year's resolutions.
A. True B. False C. Not Given
2. Luke did not make a New Year resolution for 2020.
A. True B. False C. Not Given
3. Luke has been doing good things each day since the New Year's Day.
A. True B. False C. Not Given
4. Luke's first good deed was to buy food and drinks for the homeless.
A. True B. False C. Not Given
5. Luke was in charge of a car park.
A. True B. False C. Not Given
6. The old lady's granddaughter appreciated Luke's donation.
A. True B. False C. Not Given
7. Luke did not want people to know about his good deeds.
A. True B. False C. Not Given
8. Luke bought some gifts for the children in need with his own money.
A. True B. False C. Not Given
9. Luke believes that doing small favors is more valuable than money donation.
A. True B. False C. Not Given
10. Luke plans to continue helping others in the year 2021.
A. True B. False C. Not Given

第二部分：阅读选择（第 11~15 题，每题 2 分，共 10 分）



阅读下面短文，请从短文后所给各题的 4 个选项（A、B、C、D）中选出 1 个最佳选项，并在答题纸相应位置上将该项涂黑。

Classrooms Are Growing Greener

A “green classroom” used to refer to the color of paint on the wall. But today’s green classrooms are greener than that! New “green” classrooms help schools save money and provide clean environments where students learn better.

Many classrooms are going green by adding a group of solar panels (太阳能电池板) to their roofs to absorb the sun’s rays. The solar panels collect energy from the sun and use it to power lights and computers. They create at least as much electricity as the classrooms use. In addition, new lighting and air systems can be programmed to lower energy costs and water use.

Many new “green” classrooms are built using recycled materials. Some even use small pieces of material from blue jeans to cover walls and ceilings. This cuts heat and air conditioning bills, and it helps to soundproof (隔音) classrooms, too.

Green schools include many other new ideas. Some classrooms are painted with special smell-free paints that help improve indoor air. Some use no glues as they add chemical smells to the air. Others use three sheets of glass in windows and skylights to help keep classrooms warm in cold weather and let in a lot of natural daylight.

Experts say the benefits of building greener classrooms go beyond cost savings. Studies show that a healthful environment with good air quality can reduce colds and flu by more than 50 percent. That means fewer sick days for students and teachers. Studies have also shown that natural light and other green parts of the classroom improve students’ learning and test scores.

11. The new green classroom refers to one that _____.

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| A. uses more green paints | B. attracts more students to class |
| C. costs more money to build | D. provides a better environment |



12. Lower costs for energy and water use are achieved by _____.
A. building flat roofs
B. improving lighting and air systems
C. using the latest computers
D. covering the roofs with green plants
13. Old blue jeans are used in building some green classrooms to _____.
A. add color to the walls and ceilings
B. stimulate students' imagination
C. improve the soundproof effect
D. provide air conditioning
14. Indoor air quality can be improved by using _____.
A. paints without smells
B. natural daylight
C. three sheets of glass in windows
D. high-quality glues
15. What is the benefit of building greener classrooms?
A. Cost savings will be as high as 50 percent.
B. Schools can admit students with high scores.
C. Students and teachers will suffer fewer illnesses.
D. Students can do more after-class activities.

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。

第三部分: 概括段落大意和补全句子 (第 16~25 题, 每题 1 分, 共 10 分)

阅读下面短文, 请完成短文后的 2 项测试任务: (1) 从第 16~20 题后所给的 6 个选项中为第①~⑤段每段选择 1 个正确的小标题; (2) 从第 21~25 题后所给的 6 个选项中选择 5 个正确选项, 分别完成每个句子。将答案选项前的字母填写在答题纸相应位置上。

The Inuit People

① People often call them Eskimos (爱斯基摩人), but they prefer to be called Inuit, which means “humans” in their own language. The Inuit people learn English or French at school, but they speak their own language at home. Children are also given lessons on their traditional activities at school in their own language.

② The most famous kind of house the Inuit make is a small hut called igloo. The hut is a temporary shelter. It is used during hunting trips in winter. Today, most Inuit live in modern houses with heating systems. They also have television sets, telephones and the Internet.

③ Traditionally, the Inuit eat food rich in protein (蛋白质) like raw meat. Raw meat contains more vitamins than cooked meat, and is easier to eat in the Inuit's cold environment where lighting up a wood fire for cooking is impossible. Nowadays, the Inuit shop at the supermarket, drink Coca Cola and use the refrigerator.



④ In summer, men fish and hunt from their small boat made of wood or sealskin. In winter, they use dog sleds (雪橇). They sit still for hours waiting for a seal to pop its head up from a hole dug out of the ice. Today, it is much easier to hunt with guns, but the Inuit still prefer to use traditional weapons like throwing sticks.

⑤ The main threat the Inuit face today is the destruction of their environment. Global warming caused mainly by developed nations has terrible consequences on the area where the Inuit live. Animals are especially threatened. Some species are even dying off.

Task 1

16. Paragraph ①:

17. Paragraph ②:

18. Paragraph ③:

19. Paragraph ④:

20. Paragraph ⑤:

- A. Eating habits of the Inuit
- B. Problems faced by the Inuit
- C. Hunting styles of the Inuit
- D. Housing conditions of the Inuit
- E. Animals living around the Inuit
- F. Languages spoken by the Inuit

Task 2

21. The Inuit's children learn their traditional customs in _____.

22. Now the Inuit live in modern houses _____.

23. The Inuit did not cook meat in the past _____.

24. Today the Inuit still like to hunt _____.

25. The damage to the Inuit's living environment results from _____.

- A. global warming
- B. with wooden tools
- C. their own language
- D. food rich in proteins
- E. with various electric equipment
- F. because of the difficulty to start a fire

第四部分：填句补文（第 26~30 题，每题 2 分，共 10 分）



下面的短文有 5 处空白，短文后有 6 个句子，其中 5 个取自短文，请根据短文内容将其分别放回原有位置，以恢复文章原貌，并将答案选项前的字母填写在答题纸相应位置上。

The Use of Power

Power is expressed in a number of ways in our communication with others. People with equal power tend to stand together or sit in a relaxed position while discussing something casually. When there are power differences, the person with less power has to stand. 26

People with more power tend to occupy more space. Key managers in an organization have more office space than do their subordinates (下级). The rich and powerful typically have bigger homes and yards than do the poor and less powerful. 27

The use of time reflects the amount of power people have. People with less power are often asked to wait to see those with more. 28 The employed must wait to see their boss.

People who have more power are much more confident and precise when they speak. Individuals with less power are more likely to hesitate when talking. 29 They might say, "I may not know anything about this and probably should not say anything, but I think the solution may be..."

Individuals with more power typically interrupt those with less power more often. Within an academic setting, instructors with a higher academic rank interrupt those with a lower one. 30 In conversations, men tend to show more power than women.

- A. For example, patients wait to see a doctor.
- B. At school, teachers interrupt students more often.
- C. Or if sitting, he is in a much less relaxed position.
- D. They use more phrases to modify their statements.
- E. In most homes, adults tend to have larger rooms than do children.
- F. In business organizations, the heads are usually on an upper floor.



第五部分：填词补文（第 31~40 题，每题 1.5 分，共 15 分）

下面的短文有 10 处空白，短文后列出 12 个词，其中 10 个取自短文，请根据短文内容将其分别放回原有位置，以恢复文章原貌，并将答案选项前的字母填写在答题纸相应位置上。

Vilma

The woman was coming down the street again. Vilma 31 her from the front porch (门廊) of her parents' house in San Antonio and 32 if she'd speak. She always said something in English that Vilma didn't understand because she spoke only Spanish.

The woman had a nice 33. She said that same thing again and waved. This time Vilma had heard the words 34 enough. She ran into the house and 35 them to her mother.

"She wants to know your name," her mother said. "You can tell her tomorrow."

The next day when the woman spoke, Vilma replied, "My name is Vilma Martini." She felt 36 to be speaking English at last. After the woman left, Vilma sat 37 on the porch, making 38 she pretended were English. She knew she would soon be going into first 39. Perhaps she would learn 40 English there.

A. repeated

E. proud

I. clearly

B. grade

F. watched

J. mistakes

C. nervous

G. real

K. happily

D. smile

H. sounds

L. wondered

第六部分：完形补文（第 41~50 题，每题 1.5 分，共 15 分）

下面的短文有 10 处空白，每处空白后的括号内有一个词，请根据短文内容将其正确的形式填入文中，以恢复文章原貌，并将答案写在答题纸相应的位置上。

How to Speak a Foreign Language Well

Languages are meant to be spoken (speak). So, in order to learn a foreign language 41 (effective), you should try to speak with native speakers. Thus your 42 (confident) will be greatly increased. However, the 43 (major) of learners do not live in the target language countries, and so they cannot benefit from practicing with native speakers.

On the other hand, you can make 44 (impress) progress by speaking to fellow learners. Don't be 45 (worry) because both of you are not native speakers. Practice ten 46 (minute) every day. After a few weeks, you will begin to notice a 47 (different). Speaking with others is the best way to ensure that you can really make yourself 48 (understand). It is also a good way of 49 (identify) the words and phrases that you will need in 50 (day) life.

第七部分：短文写作（第 51 题，30 分）

请根据所提供材料中的要求完成一篇 80 词左右的英文写作任务。将你的答案写在答题纸相应的位置上。

51.

假设你想应聘一家外国公司的销售经理（sales manager）职位，请你根据下述写作要点写一封自荐信。

- 你的个人情况简介
- 你的优势

请以 Li Ke 署名。

绝密★启用前



2021 年 10 月高等教育自学考试全国统一命题考试

英语（一）试题答案及评分参考

（课程代码 00012）

第一部分：阅读判断（第 1~10 题，每题 1 分，共 10 分）

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. A | 2. B | 3. A | 4. B | 5. C |
| 6. B | 7. B | 8. A | 9. C | 10. A |

第二部分：阅读选择（第 11~15 题，每题 2 分，共 10 分）

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 11. D | 12. B | 13. C | 14. A | 15. C |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|

第三部分：概括段落大意和补全句子（第 16~25 题，每题 1 分，共 10 分）

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 16. F | 17. D | 18. A | 19. C | 20. B |
| 21. C | 22. E | 23. F | 24. B | 25. A |

第四部分：填句补文（第 26~30 题，每题 2 分，共 10 分）

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 26. C | 27. E | 28. A | 29. D | 30. B |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|

第五部分：填词补文（第 31~40 题，每题 1.5 分，共 15 分）

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 31. F | 32. L | 33. D | 34. I | 35. A |
| 36. E | 37. K | 38. H | 39. B | 40. G |

第六部分：完形补文（第 41~50 题，每题 1.5 分，共 15 分）

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 41. effectively | 42. confidence | 43. majority | 44. impressive |
| 45. worried | 46. minutes | 47. difference | 48. understood |
| 49. identifying | 50. daily | | |

【评分参考】本部分无 0.5 和 1 分的计分。语法错误或拼写错误均不给分；英、美拼写均可接受；大小写错误不扣分。

第七部分：短文写作（第 51 题，30 分）

51. 范文（略）



1) 评分原则

本题总分为 30 分，按 5 个档次评分。

阅卷人应就总体印象给分，而不是按照语言错误的数量扣分。

评分时，先根据文章的内容要点、篇章结构和语言运用初步确定其所属的档次，然后依照该档次的具体要求酌情增减分数，最后给分。

应避免分数趋中现象，即不能只给中间档次的分数。该给高分时就应该给高分（包含满分），该给低分时就应给低分（包含 0 分）。

拼写和标点符号是语言准确性的一个方面。评分时，应视其对交际的影响程度予以考虑。英式、美式拼写及用法均可接受。

如书写较差难以辨认，以致影响交际，或字数明显少于要求，将分数降低一个档次。

2) 评分标准

第一档 25~30 分：圆满完成了试题规定的任务。

- 清楚地表达了全部内容要点。
- 运用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务要求。
- 语言运用较为准确、恰当。

第二档 19~24 分：完成了试题规定的任务。

- 清楚地表达了全部或关键内容要点。
- 运用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的基本要求。
- 语言运用基本正确，虽有小错，但不影响理解。

第三档 13~18 分：基本完成了试题规定的任务。

- 提及了关键内容要点（可能漏掉了个别内容）。
- 运用的语法结构和词汇满足任务的最低要求。
- 存在一些语言错误，但基本不影响理解。

第四档 7~12 分：完成了一部分试题规定的任务。

- 遗漏或未能清楚表达内容要点。
- 语法结构和词汇单调。
- 语言错误较多，部分错误影响理解。

第五档 1~6 分：未完成试题规定的任务。

- 明显遗漏内容要点。
- 语法结构和词汇极单调。
- 语言错误很多，严重影响理解。

0 分：所传达的信息或所用语言太少，无法评价；所写内容与题目要求完全无关。