

全国 2018 年 4 月自学考试综合英语(二)试题

课程代码：00795

请将答案填在答题纸相应的位置上

I. 语法、词汇。从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出一个正确答案，并填在答题纸相应的位置上。(本大题共 15 小题，每小题 1 分，共 15 分)

1. He _____ the idea that he couldn't do the job and was determined to show them that he was qualified for it.
- A. refused B. declined
- C. rejected D. opposed
2. The Evening News identified at least two village officials said to be actively _____ the illegal trade.
- A. related to B. linked with
- C. integrated into D. involved in
3. One reason for the present interest in both polar regions is that the world may soon be _____ fresh water.
- A. deprived of B. cut off
- C. short of D. empty of
4. Travelers flying across time zones often find themselves exhausted because human bodies can't make an immediate _____ to new time schedules.
- A. adjustment B. change
- C. difference D. modification
5. In today's society, people are _____ for different reasons, such as their achievement, their wealth, or even their appearance.
- A. celebrated B. congratulated
- C. prized D. encouraged
6. Higher education witnessed a _____ increase in the number of students going for graduate programs.
- A. growing B. stable
- C. constant D. steady



7. He claimed that the Spring Festival is the only time in a year that he could _____ from his busy schedule.
A. spare B. save
C. choose D. take
8. Alice _____ from golf and went on to become a successful broadcaster.
A. resigned B. retired
C. retreated D. regressed
9. In no country other than Britain, it has been said, _____ experience four seasons in the course of a single day.
A. one cannot B. one can
C. cannot one D. can one
10. Manufacturing is Canada's most important economic activity, _____ 17 percent of the workforce.
A. to engage B. engages
C. engaging D. engaged
11. Sheep are important tamed animals because they provide food and clothing; _____, they are used in making other products such as soap and glue.
A. moreover B. therefore
C. however D. otherwise
12. Her remarks left me wondering _____ she could have changed so suddenly.
A. when B. how
C. whether D. that
13. Caroline could do _____ but leave although she would have liked to stay and continue talking with him.
A. something B. anything
C. everything D. nothing
14. The businessman regretted having spent so much time traveling when he _____ with his family.
A. should have stayed B. had stayed
C. was to stay D. must stay
15. Music is the only language _____ you never say a mean or sarcastic thing.
A. for that B. in which
C. that D. which

II.完形填空。从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出一个正确答案，并填在答题纸相应的位置上。（本大题共 15 小题，每小题 1 分，共 15 分）

As the pace of life continues to increase, we are fast losing the art of relaxation. Once you are in the habit of rushing through life, being on the go from morning till night, it is hard to slow down. 16 being on the go is essential for a healthy mind and body.



Stress is a natural part of everyday life and there is no 17 to avoid it. In fact, it is not the bad thing as it is often 18 to be. A certain amount of stress is vital to provide motivation and give purpose to life. It is only 19 the stress gets out of 20 that it can lead to poor performance and ill health.

The amount of stress a person 21 withstand depends very much on the individual. Some people are not 22 stress, and such strong characters are obviously prime material for managerial responsibilities. Others 23 at the first sight of unusual difficulties. When 24 to stress, in whatever form, we react both chemically and physically. 25 we make choice between “flight or fight” and 26 more primitive days the choices might make the difference between life and death. The crises we meet today are 27 to be so extreme, but however little the stress, it involves the same response. It is when such a reaction lasts long, 28 continued exposure to stress, that health becomes 29. Such serious conditions as high blood pressure and heart diseases have 30 links with stress. Since we cannot remove stress from our lives, we need to find ways to deal with it.

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| 16.A. And | B. But |
| C. Or | D. Therefore |
| 17.A. plan | B. choice |
| C. way | D. idea |
| 18.A. supposed | B. found |
| C. meant | D. planned |
| 19.A. then | B. that |
| C. when | D. where |
| 20.A. order | B. mind |
| C. limitation | D. control |
| 21.A. should | B. will |
| C. can | D. must |
| 22.A. concerned about | B. interested in |
| C. happy with | D. afraid of |
| 23.A. lose heart | B. get excited |
| C. gain confidence | D. stay calm |
| 24.A. faced | B. brought |
| C. exposed | D. connected |
| 25.A. In reality | B. In nature |
| C. On the contrary | D. On one hand |
| 26.A. in | B. during |



- C. among
27. A. unusually
C. ordinarily
28. A. in
C. by
29. A. dangerous
C. unsafe
30. A. established
C. offered
- D. on
B. unlikely
D. normally
B. under
D. about
B. risky
D. endangered
B. blocked
D. destroyed

III. 难句释义。从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出一个正确答案，并填在答题纸相应的位置上。(本大题共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分)

31. *This view of time affects the importance we attach to patience.* In the American system of values, patience is not a high priority.
- A. We become more patient as time passes by.
B. We have no time to consider the importance of patience.
C. As we emphasize efficiency, we become more impatient.
D. As we highly value time, we don't think patience is a great virtue.
32. *Once you turn over a new leaf,* you can't expect to change completely right away.
- A. Once you have a new idea...
B. Once you think more carefully...
C. Once you take a new interest in plants...
D. Once you start to behave in a better way...
33. The home environment suddenly takes on a tremendous importance. *To the foreigner everything becomes irrationally glorified.*
- A. ...Things at home seem unreasonably good to the foreigner.
B. ...Foreigners tend to have a wrong impression on things around them.
C. ...One likes everything in a foreign country no matter how strange it looks.
D. ...Everything in a foreign country seems better than that in one's own country.
34. Yet another component of politeness is the capacity to treat all people alike, *regardless of all status or importance.*
- A. ...even though you barely know them.
B. ...not necessarily only in important situations.
C. ...taking into consideration their social differences.



- D. ...whether they are important people or just ordinary citizens.
35. What had been the finest house in the neighborhood came crashing down.
- A. The once finest house in the neighborhood collapsed.
- B. It finally became the finest house in the neighborhood.
- C. Destroying test proved it the finest house in the neighborhood.
- D. What had made the house the finest in the neighborhood was ignored.
36. I cannot even imagine a world where there is no reward for such effort.
- A. I believe nothing is more valuable than such hard work.
- B. I am definitely sure that such hard work will be repaid.
- C. It is beyond my imagination that one makes such effort for nothing.
- D. It is hard to expect that everyone will make such effort in this world.
37. If you offer him [the government official] a substantial bribe, you will find it much easier to get an import license for your goods. Now, the question is: *do you pay up or stand by your principles?*
- A. ...what is the bribery for, license or principle?
- B. ...which is worth the effort, bribery or principle?
- C. ...do you let go the license or give up your principles?
- D. ...should you give him the money or stick to your principles?
38. That ability [of John Bullyer's] to master the nine-times table had proved no momentary success.
- A. His ability in mathematics had required continual efforts.
- B. It had been proved that mathematics had no permanent influence.
- C. His ability in mathematics had brought about further achievements.
- D. It had been proved that mathematics had little to do with short-term memory.
39. She was one of the founders of Girton College, *and worked hard at opening the medical profession to women.*
- A. ...and did her best to make women interested in a medical career.
- B. ...and did her best to make women accepted in the medical profession.
- C. ...and made efforts to make medical care for women more professional.
- D. ...and made efforts to provide better medical care for professional women.
40. the human spirit, *which in all previous ages had regarded the conditions of life as essentially unchanging and beyond man's control, ...*
- A. ...which in the past had never failed to go beyond man's ability to change the conditions ...
- B. ...which in the past had considered life under unchanging conditions as impossible ...
- C. ...which for a long time had never given way to the unpredictable living conditions ...
- D. ...which for a long time had believed that the conditions of life could never be changed ...



IV. 阅读理解。阅读短文。根据短文的内容从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中。选出一个正确答案，并填在答题纸相应的位置上。(本大题共 10 小题，每小题 2 分，共 20 分)

Passage 1

It began as just another research project, in this case to examine the effects of various drugs on patients with a severe mood disorder. Using an advanced brain scanning technology—the clumsily named echo-planar magnetic resonance spectroscopic imaging (磁共振光谱成像) procedure, or EP-MRSI -researchers at Boston's McLean Hospital scanned the medicated and unmedicated brains of 30 people with bipolar disorder in order to detect possible new treatments for the more than 2 million American adults who suffer from the disease.

But something unexpected happened. A patient who had been so depressed and could barely speak became **ebullient** after the 45-minute brain scan. Then a second patient, who seemed incapable of even a smile, emerged actually telling jokes. Then another and another. Was this some coincidence? Aimee Parow, the technician who made these observations (she is now a medical student in New York) didn't think so. She mentioned the patients' striking mood shifts to her boss, and together they completely refocused the study: to see if the electromagnetic fields might actually have a positive effect on depressive mood.

As it turns out, they did. As reported last month in the *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 23 of the 30 people who were part of the study reported feeling significantly less depressed after the scan. The most dramatic improvements were among those who were taking no medication. The researchers are cautious: Says Bruce Cohen, McLean's president and psychiatrist in chief: "I want to emphasize that we are not saying this is the answer...but this is a completely different approach in trying to help the brain than anything that was done before."

It's a completely different approach because of the way the magnetism is applied to the brain. But it's an example of new research on an old idea that the brain is an electromagnetic organ and that brain disorders might result from disarray in magnetic function. The idea has huge appeal to psychiatrists and patients alike, since for many people the side effects of psychiatric drugs are almost as difficult to manage as the disease itself. And 30 percent of the nearly 18.8 million people who suffer from depression do not respond to any of the antidepressants available now. People with other severe mental disorders might benefit as well. And while no one fully understands exactly why or how the brain responds as it does to electrical currents and magnetic waves, new research is offering some possible explanations.

This area of psychiatric research and treatment has an unpleasant history to overcome. "Shock treatment," technically known as electroconvulsive therapy (电休克疗法) or ECT, has been around since the 1930s, but it carries with it an unpopular public image which comes mostly from horrible movies. And in fact, it was in the early days a brutal procedure. But research on the magnetic brain has led to improvements in such treatments, and their use is on the rise. In 1980, 30,000 people received ECT; in 2001, nearly 100,000. Although there are still side effects - headaches and memory problems primarily - the days of bitten tongues, and broken bones are largely



a thing of the past. And the response rate, especially for treatment of drug-resistant depression, is as high as 70 percent.

41. The project described in the first paragraph aimed at finding_____.

- A. who had bipolar disorder
- B. what improved people' s moods
- C. whether magnetic scanning was a treatment for depression
- D. how patients with a mood disorder responded to certain drugs

42. The word “ebullient” in paragraph 2 can be best replaced by _____.

- A. interested
- B. quiet
- C. excited
- D. sorrowful

43. The findings show that electromagnetic fields may_____.

- A. treat mental disorders
- B. cause mental disorders
- C. reduce the effectiveness of some drugs
- D. increase the effectiveness of some drugs

44. Which statement is true about “Shock treatment”?

- A. It' s now the most popular mental treatment.
- B. It' s becoming less cruel and more effective.
- C. It has close relation with the movie industry.
- D. It works only with drug-resistant depression.

45. The passage mainly _____.

- A. reports a discovery
- B. challenges a discovery
- C. explains the problem with a discovery
- D. describes the background of a discovery

Passage 2

During the years of the Depression (经济危机) in a small southeastern Idaho community, I used to stop by Brother Miller' s roadside stand for farm-fresh produce as the season made it available. Food and money were still extremely scarce and **bartering** was used, extensively.

One particular day Brother Miller was bagging some early potatoes for me. I noticed a small boy, delicate of bone and feature, ragged but clean, hungrily looking at a basket of freshly picked green peas. I paid for my potatoes but was also drawn to the display of fresh green peas. I couldn' t help overhearing the conversation



between Brother Miller and the ragged boy next to me.

“Hello Barry, how are you today?”

“Hello, Mr. Miller. Fine, thank ya. Just admiring them peas, sure look good.”

“They are good, Barry. How’ s your Ma?”

“Fine. Getting stronger all of the time.”

“Good. Anything I can help you with?”

“No, Sir. Just admiring them peas.”

“Would you like to take some home?”

“No, Sir. Got nothing to pay for ’em with.”

“Well, what have you to trade me for some of those peas?”

“All I’ ve got is my prize marble here.”

“Is that right? Let me see it.”

“Here ’tis. She’ s great!”

“I can see that. Hmmmm, only thing is this one is blue and I sort of go for red. Do you have a red one like this at home?”

“Not exactly ... but, almost.”

“Tell you what. Take this sack of peas home with you and next trip this way let me look at that red marble.”

“Sure will. Thanks, Mr. Miller.”

Mrs. Miller, who had been standing nearby, came over to help me. With a smile she said, “There are two other boys like him in our community, all three are in very poor circumstances. Jim just loves to bargain with them for peas, apples, tomatoes or whatever. When they come back with their red marbles, and they always do, he decides he doesn’ t like red after all and he sends them home with a bag of produce for a green marble or an orange one, perhaps.”

I left the stand, smiling to myself, impressed with this man. A short time later I moved to Utah, but I never forgot the story of this man, the boys and their bartering.

Several years went by, each more rapid than the previous one. Just recently I had occasion to visit some old friends in that Idaho community and while I was there I learned that Brother Miller had died.

They were having his viewing (追思会) that evening and knowing my friends wanted to go, I agreed to accompany them. Upon our arrival at the mortuary (殡仪馆) we fell into line to meet the relatives of the deceased and to offer whatever words of comfort we could. Ahead of us in line were three young men. One was in an army uniform and the other two wore nice haircuts, dark suits and white shirts ... very professional looking.

They approached Mrs. Miller, standing there smiling and calm. Each of the young men hugged her, kissed



her on the cheek, spoke briefly with her and moved on to the coffin. Her misty light blue eyes followed them as, one by one, each young man stopped briefly and placed his own warm hand over the cold pale hand in the coffin. Each left the mortuary, awkwardly, wiping his eyes.

Our turn came to meet Mrs. Miller. I told her who I was and mentioned the story she had told me about the marbles. Eyes glistening, she took my hand and led me to the coffin. "Those three young men, that just left, were the boys I told you about. They just told me how they were grateful for the things Jim "traded" them. Now, at last, when Jim could not change his mind about color or size ... they came to pay their debt. We' ve never had a great deal of the wealth of this world," she confided, "but, right now, Jim would consider himself the richest man in Idaho."

With loving gentleness she lifted the lifeless fingers of her deceased husband. Resting underneath were three, magnificently shiny, red marbles.

46. In Paragraph 1, "bartering" probably means _____.

- A. trading goods for other goods
- B. making a bargain step by step
- C. replacing things with other things
- D. having a discussion person to person

47. From the conversation between Brother Miller and the small boy, we can learn that _____.

- A. the boy had good skills at bargaining
- B. the boy was a great collector of marbles
- C. Brother Miller had a very peculiar interest in marbles
- D. Brother Miller knew the conditions of the boy' s family

48. Brother Miller impressed the narrator most as a man who was very _____.

- A. humorous
- B. considerate
- C. patient
- D. childish

49. Looking back on the bargains Brother Miller had with them, the three young men knew very well that he changed his mind about marbles all the time so that _____.

- A. they could learn how to be successful in business
- B. they could keep on with their hobby of collection
- C. he could offer them something free without hurting their self-esteem
- D. he could keep the boys coming to visit his stand and to buy something

50. In this story, "the three red marbles" in Brother Miller' s hand are actually a symbol of _____.

- A. honesty
- B. responsibility
- C. devotion
- D. appreciation



V. 词形转换。将括号里提供的词转换成适当的词形填入答题纸上相应的位置。(本大题共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

51. It must have taken years before he put on all that _____ fat. (disgust)
52. The famous _____ from the hero's last speech "I regret that I have but one life to lose for my country." will live forever in his people's hearts. (quote)
53. If you _____ the used things, such as bottles or sheets of paper, you process them so that they can be used again. (cycle)
54. Do you think a person's clothes are a reflection of his _____? (personal)
55. There is a lot of evidence that television influences _____ in a manner of lifestyle, and popularity of fashion. (behave)
56. There's increased environmental _____ and recognition that a bicycle is a healthy, fun way to get around. (aware)
57. _____ is not a goal; it is a feeling that accompanies important ongoing activity. (enjoy)
58. Naive children are likely to be _____ by people's appearance. (lead)
59. Our favourite restaurant was full, so we had to go _____ (where; else)
60. People are impressed by the fact that he can _____ faces he has seen for only once. (memory)

VI. 句子翻译。将下列句子译成英语, 译文写在答题纸上相应的位置。(本大题共 5 小题, 每小题 3 分, 共 15 分)

61. 出生人口的数量并没有像死亡人数那样下降。
62. 就质量而言, 这是你现有资金能买到的最好的车了。
63. 即使在平常聊天时很健谈的人, 在第一次公开演讲时也会感到害怕。
64. 无论是恶劣的天气还是飞涨的物价都没有影响这家餐馆的生意。
65. 兴高采烈的宾客挤满了他的客厅, 为他的健康干杯。

VII. 作文。根据所学的一篇课文, 写出 150 字左右的短文。(本大题 15 分)

Topic: From "Go-Go Americans", what do you learn about American's attitude towards time when they do business? How would you react to that if you were doing business with them?

