

2021 年 4 月份自考《英语(一)》试卷及答案

第一部分 选择题 (共 50 分)

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, 填在该题后的括号内。

1. or not you re conscious of it, you re constantly valuing items in dollars. 【 】
A. As B. Whether C. However D. If
2. Other people stop at each new word and look it in the dictionary. 【 】
A. up B. down C. back D. over
3. Many of the younger buyers say they are turned off by the poor of modern goods. 【 】
A. security B. quantity C. safety D. quality
4. In one type of laboratory test all the variables one are controlled. 【 】
A. by B. and C. but D. or
5. when you go through the mental exercises to come up with a tentative definition should you open the dictionary to see if you re right. 【 】
A. Simply B. Precisely C. Only D. Particularly
6. The satellite also demonstrated how it could provide help to people living in isolated areas where is difficult. 【 】
A. transportation B. instruction C. application D. compensation
7. Their mother is busy ready for work. 【 】
A. got B. gets C. to get D. getting
8. It was long supposed that the main difference between animals and plants was that the former could move about while the could not. 【 】
A. other B. latter C. another D. later
9. The moon merely the light of the sun, like a huge mirror hung in the sky. 【 】
A. reflects B. demonstrates C. transmits D. launches
10. Some people who are very intelligent and successful in their fields find difficult to succeed in language learning. 【 】



A. which B. how C. that D. it

II. Cloze Test (10 points, 1 point for each) 下列短文中有十个空格,

每个空格有四个选项。根据上下文要求选出最佳答案, 填在括号内。

What happens when you get into an argument? Do you 11 your temper and storm out of the room, or do you give 12 ? If you have been on your feet all day cleaning the house 13 your husband gets home from work and immediately 14 his dinner, do you scream 15 him, or do you go off and cry in the kitchen?

If you believe in the art of compromise (妥协), you' ll find a solution that 16 everybody. In this way, no one loses 17 and everyone keeps his high opinion 18 everyone else. So, if you want both to be respected 19 to be happy, always keep in mind that it is 20 to negotiate a skilful compromise than to be an unpopular winner or a bad-tempered loser.

11. A. miss B. lose C. hold D. keep 【 】

12. A. up B. off C. in D. out 【 】

13. A. since B. for C. and D. if 【 】

14. A. demands B. demanding C. to demand D. demanded 【 】

15. A. in B. on C. for D. at 【 】

16. A. satisfy B. satisfies C. satisfying D. satisfied 【 】 17. A. foot
B. face C. heart D. hand 【 】

18. A. of B. in C. for D. out 【 】

19. A. or B. but C. and D. yet 【 】

20. A. happier B. kinder C. easier D. better 【 】

III. Reading Comprehension (30 points, 2 points for each) 从下列每篇短文的问题后所给的四个选择项中选出一个最佳答案, 填在该题后的括号内。

Passage One Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage. People in cities all over the world shop in supermarkets. Who decides what you buy in the supermarkets? Do you decide?

Does the supermarket decide?



When you enter the supermarket, you see shelves full of food. You walk in the aisles (过道) between the shelves. You

push a shopping cart and put your food in it.

You probably hear slow music as you walk along the aisles;

if you hear fast music, you walk quickly. The super-market plays

slow music. You walk slowly and have more time to buy things. Maybe you go the meat department first. There is some meat

on sale, and you want to find it. The manager of the supermarket

knows where customers enter the meat department. The cheaper

meat is at the end of the meat department, away from where the

customers enter. You have to walk by all the expensive meat

before you find the cheaper meat. Maybe you will buy some of the expensive meat instead of the meat on sale.

The dairy (乳制品) department sells milk and milk products

such as butter and cheese. Many customers like milk that has

only a little butterfat in it. One store has three different

containers of low fat milk. One says "1percent (1%) " fat on the

container. The second says "99percent (99%) fat free". The third

says "Low Fat" in big letters and "1%" in small letters. As you

can see, all the milk has the same amount of fat. The milk is

all the same. The amount of milk in each container is also the

same. However in this store the three containers of milk don't

cost the same. Maybe the customer will buy the milk that costs the most.

21. This passage mainly discusses . 【 】



A. why people in cities shop in supermarkets B. what influences people's shopping in supermarkets
C. what people usually buy in supermarkets D. how music is related to people's shopping in

supermarkets

22. The supermarket plays slow music so that . 【 】

A. it may attract more customers B. it may seem more like a home
C. customers will feel more comfortable D. customers will possibly buy more

23. The manager knows. 【 】

A. which customers like low fat milk B. which customers like slow music

C. where customers enter the meat department D. where customers enter the dairy department
24. The cheaper meat is put at the end of the meat department

because . 【 】

A. the supermarket wants to sell more of the expensive meat B. customers can be easily reminded before they leave
C. the supermarket intends to sell it at its original price D. customers can be easily enabled to make a comparison
25. The author implies that customers tend to believe that . 【 】

A. the more expensive the milk, the better its quality B. the bigger the container, the better the milk in it
C. the less fat the milk contains, the cheaper it costs D. the more words there are on the container, the less fat the

milk in it contains

Passage Two Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

All of us rely on what we see. We say to ourselves, "I know, I was there; I saw it happen" and that seems to settle the matter. Or does it? Can we really trust the evidence of our eyes? Take competitive sports. Fans who



see the same game will not agree with each other and will disagree with the referee (裁判). "He was out of bounds when he caught the pass," says one fan. Says another, "You are crazy. I saw it with my own eyes. He was five feet in bounds. You must be blind." The referee rules that the receiver did step out of bounds. But thousands of fans are still not convinced—because they were there!

It's the same story in the courtroom. Trial procedure depends on witnesses giving sworn testimony (证词). But just how

reliable is the testimony of a person who reports what he has seen? In a recent study, ten thousand witnesses were asked to

describe the man they saw commit a crime. The study reveals that, on the average, the witnesses overestimated the man's height by five inches, his age by eight years, and gave the wrong hair color in 83 percent of the cases. These witnesses didn't play tricks on them!

What can we do to keep error to a minimum? First of all, don't let your emotions interfere with your vision. Don't see something because you want to see it. Secondly, try to stay relaxed. If you are tense, you are likely to see red when the color is blue. And finally, it helps to make notes of what you see. Don't rely on your memory alone. Take pictures, make

recordings, and use any other aid to reduce distortion (歪曲).

26. The main idea of this passage is that . 【 】 A. all of us rely on what we see B. we can't completely trust what we see C. sworn eyewitnesses are unreliable D. fans usually disagree with the referee

27. The passage suggests that fans at sport events . 【 】 A. show no respect for the truth B. lie about what they see C. are controlled by emotion D. have no faith in the referee

28. Statistical studies show that . 【 】 A. courtroom testimony only confuses the judge B. courtroom testimony is often unreliable C. eyewitnesses are remarkably accurate D. eyewitnesses tend to conceal what they see



29. The word "them" (Paragraph 3) refers to . 【 】
A. the judges and the trial procedure
B. the witnesses and their testimony
C. 83 percent of the cases

D. the height, age and hair color of the criminal

30. In order to keep error to a minimum, we are advised to . 【 】
A. separate our emotions from what we see
B. improve our memory of what we see
C. get a better look at what we are interested in
D. concentrate on what makes us relaxed

感谢您的阅读, 祝您生活愉快。

