

● 全国高等教育自学考试规范教材

# 高等教育自学考试英语

2001—2008年部分试题及注释

GAODENG JIAOYU  
ZIXUE KAOSHI YINGYU

■ 主编 王 慧 孙新法



北京交通大学出版社  
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北京交通大学出版社

· 北京 ·

## 内 容 简 介

本教材无论是在权威性还是全面性上都较同类教材有很大的优势。尤其是在试题的容量方面,使学生能够在大量容量的练习、大量容量的实训中快速掌握所必需的知识点。希望本教材的推出能为广大考生提供最直接、最有效的帮助。

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## 前 言

随着我国高等教育自学考试制度的不断发展，高等教育英语自学考试作为其中的一个重要组成部分，在大学英语教学中越来越重要，所出现的问题也越来越多。如何让学生在一定的教学时间内，既能完成教学大纲规定的教学任务，积累英语知识，又能提高学生的应试能力，使其顺利通过自学考试，这日益引起教育界同仁的重视。鉴于此，西安外事学院外国语学院大学英语部部分教学一线、经验丰富的教师，编写了这本《高等教育自学考试英语2001—2008年部分试题及注释》，以解学生燃眉之急。

本书具有以下特点：①试题选材具有权威性。本书收集了2001—2008年历年考试的部分真题，共计20套。②考点分析讲解详细。本书以20套历年真题为模本，突出重点，针对考题中所涉及的语言点，逐一进行深入浅出的解析，既能突破英语知识难点，又能自然形成英语知识系统。对语法知识、阅读理解和英语译文进行了多角度分析，让学生在较短的时间内掌握英语应试的重点知识，帮助其顺利通过考试。③加强了做题方法的传授。本书兼顾知识积累和应试技巧，向学生传授了做各种题的方法，以帮助学生解决似是而非的问题，在看不懂全文的情况下也能找到问题的答案，让考生真正做到练有所获，起到触类旁通、举一反三的作用。

由于时间仓促和编者水平的局限，谬误疏漏之处在所难免，恳请广大读者批评指正。

编 者  
2009年1月

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# Test Papers

## 2001 年上半年自考英语试卷

### PART ONE

#### I. Vocabulary & 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，并在答题卡上将相应的字母涂黑。

1. Some people who are successful language learners find it difficult to \_\_\_\_\_ in other fields.  
A. succeed      B. result      C. achieve      D. score
2. It was \_\_\_\_\_ many centuries later that the ancient Greeks placed the science of map-making on a sound footing.  
A. not      B. until      C. not until      D. until not
3. Heart surgery causes the costs of general hospital care to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. raise      B. arise      C. rise      D. arouse
4. Keep in \_\_\_\_\_ that all people are different and some may progress faster than others.  
A. head      B. brain      C. heart      D. mind
5. He keeps on with physical training in winter \_\_\_\_\_ cold it is.  
A. whatever      B. no matter how      C. whether or not      D. although
6. We often hear old people wishing they \_\_\_\_\_ young again.  
A. are      B. were      C. had been      D. will be
7. Without air, there would be no atmosphere to protect us \_\_\_\_\_ the sun's deadly rays.  
A. from      B. under      C. to      D. in
8. The old movie reminded them \_\_\_\_\_ the wonderful time they had spent together.  
A. to      B. for      C. in      D. of
9. Up to now there have been many explanations \_\_\_\_\_ the cause of sleepwalking.  
A. in view of      B. in line with      C. apart from      D. as to
10. More and more Chinese people are \_\_\_\_\_ wildlife conservation and environmental protection.  
A. certain of      B. concerned about      C. capable of      D. crazy about

#### II. 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。根据上下文的要求选出最佳答案，并在答题卡上将相应字母涂黑。

Faces, like fingerprints are unique. Did you 11 wonder how it is possible for us to 12



people? Even a skilled writer probably could not describe all the 13 that make one face different from another. Yet a very young child—14 an animal, such as a cat—can learn to recognize faces. We all 15 this ability for granted.

We also tell people 16 by observing how they behave. When we talk about someone's personality, we mean the 17 in which he or she acts, speaks, thinks or feels that 18 that individual different from others.

Like the human face, human personality is very complex. But describing someone's personality 19 words is somewhat easier than 20 his face.

- |                  |               |                 |                   |
|------------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 11. A. sometimes | B. ever       | C. always       | D. anytime        |
| 12. A. spot      | B. locate     | C. know         | D. recognize      |
| 13. A. features  | B. symptoms   | C. distinctions | D. functions      |
| 14. A. or even   | B. and also   | C. and then     | D. and too        |
| 15. A. have      | B. take       | C. use          | D. regard         |
| 16. A. about     | B. apart      | C. from         | D. with           |
| 17. A. attitudes | B. means      | C. ways         | D. patterns       |
| 18. A. has made  | B. are making | C. is made      | D. make           |
| 19. A. for       | B. to         | C. in           | D. beyond         |
| 20. A. describe  | B. describing | C. to describe  | D. description of |

### III. Reading Comprehension (30points, 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，并在答题纸上将相应的字母涂黑。

#### Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

Many visitors find the fast pace at which American people move very troubling. One's first impression is likely to be that everyone is in a rush. City people always appear to be hurrying to get where they are going and are very impatient if they are delayed even for a brief moment.

At first, this may seem unfriendly to you. But drivers will rush you; storekeepers will be in a hurry as they serve you; people will push past you as they walk along the street. You will miss smiles, brief conversations with people as you shop or dine away from home. Do not think that because Americans are in such a hurry they are unfriendly. Often, life is much slower outside the big cities, as is true in other countries as well.

Americans who live in cities such as New York, Chicago, or Los Angeles, often think that everyone is equally in a hurry to get things done; they expect others to "push back", just as city people do in Tokyo, Singapore or Paris, for example. But when they discover that you are a stranger, most Americans become quite kindly and will take great care to help you. Many of them first came to the city as strangers and they remember how frightening a new city can be. If you need help or want to





ask a question, choose a friendly looking person and say, "I am a stranger here. Can you help me?"

Most people will stop, smile at you, and help you find your way or answer your questions. But you must let them know that you need help. Otherwise they are likely to pass you by, not noticing that you are new to the city and in need of help. Occasionally, you may find someone too busy or perhaps too rushed to give you aid. If this happens, do not be discouraged; just ask someone else. Most Americans enjoy helping a stranger.

21. Many people who first visit the United States will find that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. America is a highly developed country  
B. American city people seem to be always in a rush  
C. the fast pace in American life often causes much trouble  
D. Americans are impatient and unfriendly people
22. When the author says "You will miss smiles", he means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. you will fail to notice that Americans are pleasant and happy  
B. you will be puzzled why Americans do not smile at you  
C. you will feel that Americans do not seem very friendly  
D. you will find that Americans don't have much sense of humor
23. In the author's opinion, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. it is true that life in New York is much faster than that in any other city  
B. people living outside big cities are lazy and miserable  
C. most American people enjoy living in the suburbs of big cities  
D. those who are busy are not necessarily unfriendly
24. The author mentions big cities such as Tokyo, Singapore and Paris \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to show that city people all over the world have a lot in common  
B. to let his readers be aware that they are some of the world's biggest cities  
C. to illustrate their difference from American cities  
D. because they are some of the cities that attract visitors most
25. If you say to an American that you are a stranger there, most probably he will \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. offer his help  
B. stop smiling at you  
C. help you find the way  
D. reply that he is pleased to meet you

## Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

Mark felt that it was time for him to take part in his community, so he went to the neighborhood meeting after work. The area's city councilwoman (女议员) was leading a discussion about how the quality of life was decreasing. The neighborhood faced many problems. Mark looked at the charts taped to the walls. There are charts for parking problems,



crime, and for problems in vacant buildings. People were supposed to suggest solutions to the councilwoman.

It was too much for Mark. "The problems are too big," he thought. He turned to the man next to him and said, "I think this is a waste of my time. Nothing I could do would make a difference here."

Mark thought some more on his way to the bus stop. "People should just take care of themselves," he decided. "That's enough to do. I can't take on all the problems of the world."

As he neared the bus stop, Mark saw a woman carrying a grocery bag and baby. She was trying to unlock her car, but she didn't have a free hand. As Mark got closer, her other child, a little boy, suddenly darted into the street. The woman tried to reach for him, but as she moved, her bag shifted and groceries started to fall out. Mark ran to take the boy's arm and led him back to his mother. Then he picked up the groceries while the woman smiled in relief. "Thanks!" she said. "You've got great timing!"

"Just being neighborly," Mark said. As he rode home, he glanced at the walls of the bus. On one of them was "Small acts of kindness add up." Mark smiled and thought, "Maybe that's a good place to start."

26. It is known from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Mark played an active part in community activities
  - B. the city councilwoman was responsible for the falling of life quality
  - C. visual aids were used to display the seriousness of problems
  - D. many people were discouraged by the many problems facing them
27. In Mark's opinion, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. nobody was so able as to solve the problems
  - B. he was not in the position to solve such problems
  - C. many people were too selfish to think about others
  - D. he already had more than enough work to do
28. The word "darted" in paragraph 5 can be best replaced by \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. "walked"                      B. "marched"                      C. "wandered"                      D. "dashed"
29. What is the implication of the words on the bus wall?
- A. You should be kind to your neighbors and they will treat you the same way.
  - B. Everyone can play his own part to make things better.
  - C. All small acts will add up to kindness.
  - D. It's a small act to help a person in need.
30. The passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. how individuals can help make a difference
  - B. running a neighborhood meeting to solve its problems
  - C. citizens' reactions to the problems they face
  - D. solving problems through group action



### Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

In every society it is necessary to have a general system of laws to ensure justice. Laws are designed to make certain that people's rights are protected and that people respect each other's rights. Sometimes, however, laws are passed which are specific to a time or situation. For example, a town in Indiana once passed a law making it illegal to shoot open a can of food. Apparently, some gun-carrying citizens forgot their can openers and naturally enough, used their guns to do the job. This disturbed other citizens, and endangered their lives, so a law was passed to prevent it.

Specific laws sometimes remain in existence long after the problem has disappeared. The laws then seem strange. For example, the Indiana law was no longer necessary when citizens stopped carrying guns and using them as can openers. Since the law was no longer needed, what once made sense now seems like nonsense.

Sometimes laws designed to serve a good purpose were passed but somehow these became mixed up in their wording. As a result, the laws don't make sense. In one state there is a law which says that it is "illegal to move or to attempt to move a motor vehicle." Obviously, a massive traffic jam would occur if everyone suddenly obeyed that law. But no one does, of course, because the intention of the law was not to prevent owners from moving their own cars. It was to prevent people from moving (stealing) other people's cars.

It is often harder to repeal (废止) a law than to pass one, so many of these old laws remain in existence. Because they no longer fit the way people live or because the problem no longer exists, these laws are ignored. Everyone understands that and life goes on. Thus, laws that once made very good sense, now seem like nonsense.

31. According to the passage, laws are designed for the purpose of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. protecting people's rights
- B. making people respect each other
- C. preventing gun-carrying
- D. punishing criminals

32. The word "job" in paragraph 1 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. working
- B. shooting
- C. preventing gun-carrying
- D. disturbing others

33. The author used the Indiana law as an example to explain \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. how some laws are passed and changed
- B. how people in Indiana open cans
- C. why some laws may seem strange
- D. why people in Indiana no longer use their guns

34. What's the problem with the law concerning motor vehicles?

- A. It leads to traffic jams.



- B. It is not clearly written.  
C. It is not designed to serve a good purpose.  
D. It has been out of date.

35. We can conclude from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a law system is necessary for every society  
B. some laws that don't make sense may also get passed  
C. it is more difficult to change the old law than pass a new one  
D. some laws may seem strange as time passes

## PART TWO

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

将下列汉语单词译成英语并写在答卷纸上。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。

- |                    |                     |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 36. 普遍的 a. w _____ | 37. 贸易 n. t _____   |
| 38. 占领 v. o _____  | 39. 城市的 a. u _____  |
| 40. 平均 n. a _____  | 41. 数量 n. q _____   |
| 42. 装饰 v. d _____  | 43. 精确的 a. p _____  |
| 44. 预算 n. b _____  | 45. 题目 n. t _____   |
| 46. 刺激 v. s _____  | 47. 诚实的 a. h _____  |
| 48. 开关 n. s _____  | 49. 著名的 a. f _____  |
| 50. 独立的 a. i _____ | 51. 混合 v. m _____   |
| 52. 说服 v. p _____  | 53. 管子 n. p _____   |
| 54. 表扬 v. p _____  | 55. 第三 num. t _____ |

### V. Word Form (10 points, 1 point for each item)

将括号中的各词变为适当形式填入空白。答案写在答卷纸上。

56. Experiments have to be made under \_\_\_\_\_ (care) controlled conditions.  
57. Garage-sale items usually \_\_\_\_\_ (price) at a very small part of their original cost.  
58. The part of the moon \_\_\_\_\_ (face) away from the sun appears dark.  
59. He was the first to draw a map that \_\_\_\_\_ (base) on all available knowledge, rather than on guess or imagination.  
60. By the time we got to the airport, the plane \_\_\_\_\_ (take) off.  
61. A plant that grows more than three \_\_\_\_\_ (foot) is unusual in that area.  
62. In 1964, the Olympic Games in Tokyo became the first program \_\_\_\_\_ (transmit) via satellite.  
63. But for the traffic jam, we \_\_\_\_\_ (will, arrive) on time.  
64. The manager insisted on \_\_\_\_\_ (treat) as an ordinary employee.



65. Please send us the goods at your \_\_\_\_\_ (early) convenience.

**VI. Translation from Chinese into English (15 points, 3 points for each item)**

将下列各句译成英语并将答案写在答卷纸上。

66. 正是闪电造成去年那场森林火灾。
67. 空气污染直接危害了人们的健康。
68. 这些专家们整个上午都在讨论这个问题。
69. 许多美国人抱怨政府在这些项目上花钱太多。
70. 好奇心和想像力常常被认为是成功的关键。

**VII. Translation from English into Chinese (15 points)**

将下列短文译成汉语并将答案写在答卷纸上。

Many Americans find silence uncomfortable. They will talk continually to fill any pause in a conversation, even if it lasts only for a moment. If you are silent for long periods of time, Americans will do their best to include you in the conversation. They may ask you if you are feeling well or if there is anything they can do to help you. However, if Americans disagree with what you are saying, they may remain quiet. This does not necessarily mean that they agree with you; often it only means that they consider it impolite to argue further.

# 2001 年下半年自考英语试卷

## PART ONE

### 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，并在答题卡上将相应的字母涂黑。

1. American people are not very happy on April 15, when the federal taxes are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. high                      B. near                      C. close                      D. due
2. Some language learners find \_\_\_\_\_ difficult to succeed in other fields of science.  
A. that                      B. so                      C. it                      D. them
3. Animals can live only on \_\_\_\_\_ plants have already turned from inorganic to vegetable matter.  
A. that                      B. which                      C. what                      D. how
4. A few years ago, the belief became general \_\_\_\_\_ orange juice and milk should never be drunk at the same meal.  
A. that                      B. so that                      C. and that                      D. now that
5. The real difference between plants and animals \_\_\_\_\_ in what they do, and not in what they seem to be.  
A. is laid                      B. is lain                      C. lays                      D. lies
6. We now know that about \_\_\_\_\_ all the kinds of seaweed are animals.  
A. one fourth                      B. one fourth of                      C. one four of                      D. the one fourth
7. Scientists could see many things that most people would \_\_\_\_\_ to see.  
A. feel                      B. fail                      C. fall                      D. fill
8. The children stay in the nuclear family \_\_\_\_\_ they grow up and marry.  
A. because                      B. once                      C. after                      D. until
9. Sometimes problems grow out of a \_\_\_\_\_ observation.  
A. charge                      B. change                      C. chance                      D. choice
10. Eager buyers bought all \_\_\_\_\_ 50 of the items in one weekend.  
A. but                      B. yet                      C. out                      D. beyond

### II. 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，并在答题卡上将相应的字母涂黑。

How will the present-day science develop in the near future, i. e. the next decade or so? To



11 with, we can expect 12 science to produce a vast increase in entirely new products of all 13. These will range from light-weight, high-strength materials for 14 in the many specialized branches of engineering, 15 drugs and chemicals with a greatly-increased selectivity 16 can be used in medicine and agriculture. However, in this 17 case in particular, it may be predicted 18 the wide spread application and combination of new and more complex products will give 19 to unexpected inter-reactions or side-effects. For this reason, greatly intensified programs of research will be required in 20 to discover and eliminate the harmful results of such combination.

- |                |           |              |             |
|----------------|-----------|--------------|-------------|
| 11. A. talk    | B. begin  | C. introduce | D. research |
| 12. A. applied | B. social | C. nuclear   | D. economic |
| 13. A. lines   | B. levels | C. kinds     | D. values   |
| 14. A. work    | B. help   | C. use       | D. shift    |
| 15. A. to      | B. for    | C. in        | D. with     |
| 16. A. it      | B. what   | C. whether   | D. which    |
| 17. A. late    | B. later  | C. latter    | D. last     |
| 18. A. why     | B. that   | C. which     | D. whether  |
| 19. A. way     | B. fall   | C. light     | D. rise     |
| 20. A. general | B. order  | C. question  | D. nature   |

### 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,并在答题卡上将相应的字母涂黑。

#### Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

One of the advantages of being self-employed is that the profit the business makes belongs to the owner. If the self-employed person is successful in business, he or she has the chance to earn a great deal of money and even become wealthy. The profit earned by a self-employed person is the reward for his or her effort, ability, and creativity. Thus, a second advantage of being self-employed is that a person's intelligence and abilities have a direct effect on his or her earnings.

People who have outstanding abilities or intelligence often find they can earn far more through self-employment than they can through working as an employee. A third advantage of being self-employed is that a person can control both the number of hours worked and the hours of work. While not all self-employed people are completely free to choose whatever hours they want to work, most of them have more control over this area than do the people for salaries or wages.

As with most things in life, being self-employed is not without problems. First, being one's own boss places the responsibility for success directly on that individual's shoulders. Abilities and intelligence will be put to the test. Everyone has some weaknesses and is less capable in some things



than in others. These weaknesses will affect how successful a self-employed person is. Second, though the self-employed can earn considerable profits with a successful business, losses can force them out of business and, in some instances, place them in debt. A third disadvantage concerns income security. Self-employed people have no guaranteed wage. Their earnings can vary greatly from year to year, depending on business conditions. Salaried people, on the other hand, can generally count on continued earnings from year to year. In addition, salaried people often enjoy fringe benefits that mean greater peace of mind. Fringe benefits are all of the benefits provided for employees in addition to wages and salaries. One of these benefits may be insurance paid for by the employer that continues the employee's salary in the event of sickness or accident. Many self-employed people do not have such protection, unless they put money aside themselves.

21. A self-employed person is one \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. who can make a big profit  
B. who is his or her own boss  
C. whose business has a better chance to success  
D. who employs no others but his or her relatives
22. One of the advantages self-employment offers is that self-employed people \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. may decide when and how long they work  
B. have outstanding abilities and intelligence  
C. may get more business support from the government  
D. are easy to earn money and ready to become wealthy
23. One problem of self-employment is that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. there is no guarantee of income security  
B. it is comparatively weak in management  
C. an employer's earnings have nothing to do with business conditions  
D. salaries may vary greatly from person to person
24. We may guess from the context that fringe benefits \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. are all the money provided for employees  
B. are benefits an employee receives apart from wages and salaries  
C. consist of those that are paid by insurance companies  
D. result from business activities the employer has organized
25. The author's attitude towards self-employment is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. positive    B. negative    C. indifferent    D. objective

## Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

Every living thing has what scientists call a biological clock that controls behavior. It tells plants when to form flowers and insects when to leave protective cocoon (茧) and fly away. And it tells animals and human beings when to awaken, sleep, and seek food. It controls our body temperatures,





the release of some hormones (激素) and even dreams.

Events outside the plant and animal affect its actions. Scientists recently found that a tiny animal called Siberian hamster changes the color of its fur because of the number of hours of daylight. In shorter days of winter its fur becomes white. The fur becomes gray-brown in longer hours of daylight in summer.

Inner signals control other biological clocks. German scientists found that some internal one seems to order birds to begin their migration flights two times each year. Birds prevented from flying become restless when it is time for the trip. But they become calm again when the time of the flight has ended.

A mix of outside and internal events controls some biological clocks; such things as heartbeat and the daily change from sleep to walking take place because of both external and internal signals.

Scientists are beginning to learn which parts of the brain contain the biological clocks. A researcher at Harvard University—Dr. Martin Moore Ede—said a small group of cells near the front of the brain seems to control the timing of some of our actions. Probably there are other cells to control other body activities. He is studying how they affect the way we do our work. Most of us have great difficulty if we must often change to different work hours. It can take many days for a human body to accept a major change in work hours. Industrial officials should have a better understanding of biological clocks and how they affect workers. He said such an understanding could reduce sickness and accidents at work, and would help increase production.

26. Which of the following can not be controlled by biological clocks?

A. Dreams.

B. When and what to eat.

C. Body temperature.

D. When the flowers should open.

27. The author mentions Siberian hamster to illustrate that \_\_\_\_\_.

A. every living thing has a biological clock

B. Siberian hamster is a highly adaptive species

C. biological clocks can change an animal's skin color

D. external factors can affect the behavior of an organism

28. From the passage we can infer that \_\_\_\_\_.

A. biological clocks are responsible for all the human behaviors

B. biological clocks are too mysterious to be explained

C. heartbeat and some daily activities affect biological clocks

D. studies on biological clocks can throw some light on human actions

29. Why should industrial officials have a better understanding of biological clocks?

A. Because some cells in the brain are very important.

B. Because it is very hard to change working time.

C. Because it may lead to improvement of work efficiency.

D. Because it takes a long time for a person to get used to the shift of work hours.