

2000年以来全国真题及全息解答

全国高等教育自学考试
英语(二)

历次真题全解

主编 曲 航

2007年10月考题及解析

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北京航空航天大学出版社

内 容 简 介

本书收录了2000年以来的全国高等教育自学考试英语(二)的历次试题,并提供全方位的详尽解析。适用于自考者。

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前 言

在多年教授自考英语过程中,我们为广大考生推荐过一系列优秀的辅导材料,涵盖了大纲词汇、语法和课文精讲等诸多环节(详见北航出版社出版的《大纲词汇一本通》、《考前语法突破》和《自学与自测》)。这些材料以其权威性、科学性、系统性和针对性,成为了广大考生参加英语(一)和英语(二)考试的得力助手,赢得了广泛的赞誉。

可是多年来,关于历年考题的讲解一直也没有一本系统性和针对性强的好书。历年考题是广大考生备考中的一个非常重要的复习资料:

1) **难度适中**。很多考生在备考阶段苦于找不到合适的习题来做,而其它英语考试的试题和市面上的一些模拟试题在试题难度和测试方向上又不符合我们英语(一)和英语(二)考试。在做过这些题目后,考生往往无法对自己的备考状况得出正确的判断。

2) **针对性强**。英语(一)和英语(二)考试是一个有指定教材的考试,这是它们与其它考试的一大不同。因此,它们有着自己独特的特点。从历年考题里,可以清楚地掌握考试的脉络,了解考试的特点,使考生在备考时做到有的放矢,少走弯路。

然而,每次到考前冲刺阶段,在讲解试卷时,由于受到授课时间的限制,老师总是不能在课堂上将历年考题中的所有题目都讲解到;而且,对于所讲题目,也总有学生苦于当场无法完整、透彻地理解老师的讲解,课后又没有书籍参考,造成了备考困难。

本书是作者多年授课的一个总结,解析中举一反三,将每道考题扩展、总结,指出考点。讲解包括:

- 1) **试题来源**:指出题目是否出自教材。若出自教材,则指出其在教材中的位置;
- 2) **参考译文**:便于广大考生对题目的理解;
- 3) **答案及解析**:给出答案,讲解答案的由来;
- 4) **试题拓展**:列出这道题目的其它考点,做到举一反三;

另外,对于汉译英及英译汉的题目,在讲解中,将题目中的重点、难点做出标记,便于考生抓住翻译的要点,掌握翻译的技巧。

介绍了本书的几大特点之后,我们还想对读者如何使用此书提一点建议:

首先,本书属于**考前冲刺阶段**使用。备考初期应学好指定教材,打好词汇和语法基础(此阶段建议大家使用北航出版社出版的《考前语法突破》、《大纲词汇一本通》和《自学与自测》)。

其次,建议大家在考试指定时间(150分钟)内做完每套试卷,使自己进入一个备考状态。同时注意自己在每个大题上所花费的时间,并进行适当地调整。

第三,针对题目的解析,总结自己的错误类型,分析错误的原因,避免同类错误的再次出现。

通过这种分阶段、分步骤的学习方法一路走来,大家定会把本书先读厚,然后再通过总结把厚书读薄。相信我们给大家准备的这一套北航出版社出版的备考教材会给广大考生很大帮助,也相信大家在做了明确、充分的准备之后,能够在英语学习上取得很大的进步,并顺利通过英语(一)和英语(二)考试。

最后祝广大考生学习进步,在考试中取得好成绩!

编 者

2007年7月

考生注意:

本卷答题一律○

无效,不计成绩。

准考证号

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姓名

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○

考试地点(考点校名称)

考场 号

绝密★启用前

2000 年上半年高等教育自学考试全国统一命题考试

英语(二)试卷

(公共课)

本试题分两部分,第一部分为选择题,1 页至 7 页,第二部分为非选择题,8 页至 10 页,共 10 页;选择题 50 分,满分 100 分。考试时间 150 分钟。全部题目用英文作答(英文翻译题除外),并将答案写在答题纸的相应位置上,否则不计分。

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,并在答题纸上将相应的字母涂黑。

1. Almost everything a manager does _____ decisions; indeed, some suggest that the management process is decision making.
A. imposes B. improvises C. involves D. indicates
2. Astronomers and scientists think that a black hole is a region of space _____ which matter has fallen and _____ which nothing can escape.
A. towards... towards B. into... from
C. out of... from D. through... through
3. American men don't cry because it is considered not _____ of men to do so.
A. characteristic B. tolerant C. symbolic D. independent
4. At the end of 1994 the British Government introduced new measures to help _____ domestic workers from abuse by their employers.
A. protect B. suspect C. expect D. inspect
5. Robots differ from automatic machines _____ after completion of one specific task, they can be reprogrammed by a computer to do another one.
A. so that B. in which C. given that D. in that
6. The specific use of leisure _____ from individual to individual.
A. ranges B. distinguishes C. varies D. covers
7. Coffee delays the body clock in the morning, and advances _____ at night.

- A. it B. them C. the coffee D. the body

8. Nations are _____ as “aged” when they have 7 per cent or more of their people aged 65 or above.

- A. limited B. classified C. originated D. processed

9. It is touching to see how a cat or dog—especially a dog—_____ itself to family and wants to share in all its goings and comings.

- A. attributes B. applies C. assigned D. attaches

10. You needn't _____ him about this since he could find out for himself.

- A. tell B. be telling C. have told D. have to tell

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,并在答题纸上将相应的字母涂黑。

Decisions about housing can influence the quality of your future life. Individual and family needs change 11 the time, and housing should be flexible enough to 12 these changing needs. The plan to buy a home may be 13 of the most important financial decisions a person 14 makes. The plan to buy a home is 15 to present and future income. Rental housing, while not requiring 16 large initial investment, still takes a large portion of a family's monthly budget.

Housing provides a setting 17 day-to-day living. Housing, furnishings, and equipment must be planned with present and future needs and interests taken into 18. Some people acquire furnishings and equipment before they move into their own home. Family size, health, and income are 19 the factors influencing housing choices. Housing shortages in many parts of the country seriously 20 the freedom of choice in securing shelter. Many families move, and housing may not be permanent.

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 11. A. by | B. on | C. over | D. at |
| 12. A. meet | B. reach | C. seek | D. catch |
| 13. A. such | B. that | C. one | D. each |
| 14. A. still | B. yet | C. even | D. ever |
| 15. A. saved | B. tied | C. spent | D. cost |
| 16. A. so a | B. a so | C. such a | D. a such |

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|-----------|------------|
| 17. A. to | B. for | C. with | D. from |
| 18. A. amount | B. account | C. access | D. average |
| 19. A. between | B. within | C. among | D. across |
| 20. A. avoid | B. encourage | C. limit | D. extend |

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,并在答题纸上将相应的字母涂黑。

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

Art, said Picasso, is a lie that makes us realize the truth. So is a map. We do not usually associate the precise work of the map maker with a fanciful object of art. Yet a map has many qualities that a painting or a poem has. It is truth realized in a symbolic way, holding meanings it does not express on the surface. And like work of art, it requires imaginative reading.

Thus, map and reality are not, and cannot be, identical. No aspect of map use is so obvious yet so often overlooked. Most map reading mistakes occur because the user forgets this vital fact and expects a one-to-one correspondence between map and reality.

A map, like a painting, is just one special version of reality. To understand a painting, you must have some idea of the medium which was used by the artist. You wouldn't expect a water color to look anything like an oil painting or a charcoal(木炭) drawing, even if the subject matter of all three were identical. In the same way, the techniques used to create maps will greatly influence the final representation. As a map reader, you should always be aware of the invisible hand of the map maker. Never use a map without asking yourself how it has been biased by the methods used to make it.

If the entire map making process operates at its full potential, communication takes place between the map maker and the user. The map maker translates reality into the clearest possible picture under the circumstances, and the map reader converts this picture back into an impression of the environment. For such communication to take place, the map reader as well as the map maker must know something about how maps are created.

21. Map is a lie _____.
A. that has little truth in it
B. that few of us believe
C. that we use to express the truth
D. that cheats people in a tricky way
22. Map resembles art in that _____.
A. they are both absolute lies
B. they are both precise as well as fanciful
C. they must be read with imagination
D. they both express meanings in a superficial way
23. Most map reading mistakes occur because _____.
A. the map is not made according to reality
B. there are obvious differences between the map and reality
C. the user forgets the one-to-one correspondence between the map and reality
D. the user overlooks the gap between the map and reality
24. "the invisible hand of the map maker" (in Paragraph 3) refers to _____.
A. the techniques used to create maps
B. the subject matter of the map
C. the symbols used in the map
D. the final representation of the map
25. The last paragraph describes mainly _____.
A. how maps are created
B. what the communication between the map maker and the reader is
C. how the map maker translates reality into a picture
D. how the reader converts the picture back into reality

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

Music which is original is individual and personal. That is to say, it can be identified as belonging to a particular composer. It has particular qualities, or a style, which are not copied from another. If you can recognize the style of a composer, you will probably be able

英语(二)试卷 第4页(共10页)

装 订 线

to tell that a certain composition belongs to him or her even though you have never heard it before.

A basket-maker has the skill of weaving and interweaving his materials to create colorful patterns, and an expert carpenter (木匠) has the skill of joining together different shapes and sizes of wood to make a beautiful piece of furniture. These skills may be referred to as "workmanship" (技艺). Similarly, in music a composer organizes his melodies (旋律) and rhythms and combines sounds to create harmony. A composer may be capable of thinking up very good, original tunes, yet if tunes are poorly organized, that is, if the workmanship is poor, the final result will not be up to standard.

Good music expresses feelings in a way that is suitable to those feelings. These may be joy, sorrow, fear, love, anger, or whatever. Bad music, on the other hand, may confuse unrelated feelings; it may not express any important feeling at all, or it may exaggerate some feelings and make them vulgar, that is, cheap and ugly. Good music will stand the test of time. It will not go out of fashion but will continue to be enjoyed and respected long after it is first introduced. It will gain a kind of permanent status while bad music will disappear and be forgotten quickly. In pop music, where the general rule seems to be "the newer the better", the test of time is the hardest test of all to pass.

26. A piece of original music _____.
A. has a personal style
B. sounds very familiar to our ears
C. is one whose style you cannot recognize
D. can not be recognized as belonging to any composer
27. We can see good workmanship in _____.
A. different shapes and sizes of furniture
B. materials for creating colorful patterns
C. a piece of music with its melodies and rhythms organized in harmony
D. a piece of music with very good, original tunes mixed together
28. A piece of music can be said to be good if _____.
A. it helps to while away the hours
B. it combines different rhythms and sounds
C. it makes people forget their sorrows and worries quickly

- D. it expresses a certain feeling in a proper way
29. According to the last paragraph, “the test of time is the hardest of all to pass” suggests that _____.
A. the newer the music is, the harder it can pass the test of time
B. it is most difficult for music to gain a kind of permanent status
C. pop music will cease to be enjoyed soon after it is introduced
D. good music needn't pass the test of time
30. This passage is concerned with _____.
A. how to compose music
B. how to enjoy music
C. how to judge music
D. how to perform music

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

To be “historically minded” is to see things in relation and in perspective, and to judge tolerantly. We must remember how differently men have thought and acted in different times. We must always keep an open mind, ready to receive and weigh new evidence. If we grasp this idea, we will never think that a historian (历史学家) is someone who can remember dates. That childish idea is like calling a man a statesman (政治家) because he can remember the names of voters in his district. A waiter could remember more names and a telephone operator more numbers than the greatest historian.

The true historian is not content to take all his facts from other historians. Today he makes sure that his statements are based on sound “documents” or “sources” which go back to the time of the facts themselves.

But the historian needs always to be in his guard not to be misled by his sources. A document may not be a real one. Its author may be lying on purpose for some reason. He may be so greatly influenced by national, religious, party, or personal backgrounds as to be totally unfair to the other side. If honest, he may be misinformed as to the facts and mistaken in his inferences.

Anyone who reads the accounts published in the different countries concerning the

英语(二)试卷 第6页(共10页)

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causes and results of wars will realize that the historian needs caution and training in handling these sources. The trained historian asks first, "Did this writer mean to tell the truth?" and second, "Was he in a position or frame of mind to tell the truth even if he wants to?" Every statement must be patiently weighed and tested and combined with all other available information in order to get at the truth.

31. A "historically minded" researcher _____.
A. always keeps an open mind to history
B. looks at one historical event without relating it to another
C. sees things from a single point of view
D. refuses to accept new evidence
32. In Paragraph 1 the author means to illustrate that _____.
A. different men think and act differently
B. the study of history is not merely a matter of remembering dates
C. a statesman can remember the names of voters in his district
D. a waiter can remember more names than the great historians
33. The true historian should base his statements on _____.
A. findings of other historians
B. documents created at the present time
C. his own inferences
D. sound historical materials
34. Which of the following is the topic of Paragraph 3?
A. Some historical documents may not be real.
B. Some authors may not be honest.
C. Historians should be careful about their sources.
D. Historians may be influenced by their own backgrounds.
35. It is emphasized in the last paragraph that _____.
A. wars are accounted for differently in different countries
B. the historian needs caution and training in dealing with his sources
C. some writers may not be telling the truth
D. some writers may not be in a position or frame of mind to tell the truth

座次号		总 分	
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绝密★启用前

2000 年上半年高等教育自学考试全国统一命题考试

英语(二)试卷

总 分		题 号	第二部分				
			IV	V	VI	VII	合计
核分人		题 分	10	10	15	15	50
复查人		得分					

第二部分 非选择题(共 50 分)

得分	评卷人	复查人

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题纸上。每个词的词类和第一字母已在答题纸上给出。首字母后的每条短线上只写一个字母。

- | | | |
|-----------|----|---------------|
| 36. 修理 | v. | r _ _ _ _ |
| 37. 科学 | n. | s _ _ _ _ |
| 38. 温度 | n. | t _ _ _ _ _ _ |
| 39. 政府 | n. | g _ _ _ _ _ _ |
| 40. 制服,军服 | n. | u _ _ _ _ |
| 41. 必要的 | a. | n _ _ _ _ _ |
| 42. 字典 | n. | d _ _ _ _ _ |
| 43. 旅行,行程 | n. | j _ _ _ _ |
| 44. 有价值的 | a. | v _ _ _ _ _ |
| 45. 丈夫 | n. | h _ _ _ _ |
| 46. 警告 | v. | w _ _ _ |
| 47. 呼吸 | v. | b _ _ _ _ |
| 48. 实验室 | n. | l _ _ _ _ _ |
| 49. 控制 | v. | c _ _ _ _ |
| 50. 量,数量 | n. | q _ _ _ _ _ |
| 51. 接受 | v. | a _ _ _ _ |

英语(一)试卷 第 8 页(共 10 页)

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- | | | |
|---------|----|-------------|
| 52. 秘书 | n. | s _ _ _ _ _ |
| 53. 金融的 | a. | f _ _ _ _ _ |
| 54. 化学 | n. | c _ _ _ _ _ |
| 55. 多数 | n. | m _ _ _ _ _ |

得分	评卷人	复查人

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

将括号中的各词变为适当的形式填入空白。答案写在答题纸上。

56. Much of the carbon in the earth _____ (come) from things that once lived.
57. China is not what she _____ (use) to be.
58. In the past two decades, research _____ (expand) our knowledge about sleep and dreams.
59. If you cannot understand, ask: "Would you mind _____ (rephrase) the question, please?"
60. Many preschool teachers do not like to have commercially made toy weapons _____ (bring) into the classroom.
61. Robots, already taking over human tasks in the automotive field, are beginning _____ (see) in other industries as well.
62. Let us consider the earth as a planet _____ (revolve) round sun.
63. Television ads _____ usually _____ (repeat) over and over again.
64. The more time you waste, the _____ (easy) it is to continue wasting time.
65. I would rather he _____ (buy) the house next year.

得分	评卷人	复查人

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

将下列各句译成英语并将答案写在答题纸上。

66. 那时在大学生中流行的正是民间音乐。
67. 三年前她曾在伦敦一家茶厂工作,工资很低。
68. 众所周知,即使同样的休闲活动,不同的人可能使用的方式也不相同。
69. 这与其说取决于候选人的个人特点不如说取决于外部因素。

70. 将来还会有脑力劳动和体力劳动的区别吗?

得分	评卷人	复查人

Ⅶ. Translation from English into Chinese (15 points)

将下列短文译成汉语并将答案写在答题纸上。

Although students of all subjects are judged by their performance in course work and examinations, they may be given little or no advice on study, revision or examination techniques.

Those who know that they are working hard, yet feel that they are not doing as well as they could either in course work or examinations, are likely to benefit most from straightforward advice—because they know that they need help. However, students who are satisfied with their progress can also be helped to do even better work, just as talented athletes(运动员) can improve their performance when well coached.

It would obviously be best, therefore, in their first few weeks at college, if all students were to consider how to use their study and leisure time. Learning to work effectively (to think, understand, select, organize, and explain or remember) would help them not only at college but also in any career.

考生注意:

准考证号

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姓名

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本卷答题一律○

无效,不计成绩。

考试地点(考点校名称)_____

_____考场_____号

绝密★启用前

2000年下半年高等教育自学考试全国统一命题考试

英语(二)试卷

(公共课)

本试题分两部分,第一部分为选择题,1页至7页,第二部分为非选择题,8页至10页,共10页;选择题50分,满分100分。考试时间150分钟。全部题目用英文作答(英文翻译题除外),并将答案写在答题纸的相应位置上,否则不计分。

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,并在答题纸上将相应的字母涂黑。

1. She was more _____ than frightened.
A. surprising B. interested C. hated D. surprised
2. The attention of the public was continually _____ to new possibilities in scientific fields and the discovery of new knowledge.
A. applied B. drawn C. referred D. thrown
3. Few, _____ any, live their lives without some degree of unhappiness and suffering.
A. like B. except C. if D. when
4. Many women are too concerned _____ staying thin and they believe that vitamins are some kind of magic cure to replace food.
A. of B. by C. with D. on
5. In education, there should be a good balance among the branches of knowledge that contribute _____ effective thinking and wise judgment.
A. at B. in C. for D. to
6. _____ the numbers in employment, the hotel industry was the second largest industry in this country last year.
A. In line with B. In terms of C. In accordance with D. In proportion to
7. Air travel is so quick nowadays that we can leave London after breakfast and arrive in New York _____ eight hours.
A. in B. for C. after D. until
8. It is also true that the effect of a drug is much _____ upon youngsters than adults.

- A. bigger B. fewer C. greater D. little

9. Because the reading _____ in most college courses are very heavy, students should plan to read every day.

- A. assignments B. schedules C. activities D. programs

10. For long-time efficiency and happiness it is best to observe the _____ of health and sound working conditions.

- A. principles B. ideas C. elements D. factors

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,并在答题纸上将相应的字母涂黑。

Although American informality (不拘礼节) is well known, many new visitors think that it indicates a "lack of respect". This is especially true in the business world. Americans often use first names 11 meeting a stranger and do not always shake hands. They often just smile and say "Hi" or "Hello," 12 than using a more formal hand shake. It is good to remember that to an American such an informal greeting really means the 13 thing as a more formal hand shake someplace else. 14, Americans do not usually give a special "farewell" or hand shake to each person when they leave a party or business meeting. They will often just wave good-bye to the whole group or perhaps say, "Well, so long everybody, I'll see you tomorrow." They then will leave. 15 hand shakes.

Americans seem 16 totally hurried and hard working or totally informal and at ease. Often you will see men working at office desks 17 their suit coats and ties. They may lean far back in their chairs and even put their feet up on the desk 18 they talk on the telephone. This is not meant to be rude.

A visitor to the United States should therefore understand that being in a great 19 does not indicate unfriendliness and being informal and at ease does not show a lack of respect. Americans have a great range of customs and habits that at first may seem puzzling to a visitor. In 20 you will learn these new ways.

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|------------------|------------|--------------|---------------|
| 11. A. upon | B. for | C. as | D. at |
| 12. A. more | B. better | C. rather | D. other |
| 13. A. such | B. some | C. same | D. whole |
| 14. A. Similarly | B. However | C. Therefore | D. Especially |
| 15. A. Some | B. Then | C. So | D. No |
| 16. A. both | B. all | C. either | D. neither |