绝密 ★ 考试结束前

全国2019年4月高等教育自学考试

英语阅读(二)试题

课程代码:00596

请考生按规定用笔将所有试题的答案涂、写在答题纸上。

选择题部分

注意事项:

1. 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。

2. 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。

I. Reading Comprehension. (40 points, 2 points for each)

Directions: In this part of the test, there are four passages. Following each passage, there are five questions with four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer and then blacken the corresponding letter on your Answer Sheet.

Passage One

Many people believe that taking vitamin supplements is the best safeguard against the dangers of an incomplete diet, but this should be a last resort rather than a way out of a problem. Even if there is a genuine need for extra vitamins, then sooner or later the question arises "which ones do I need, how much of them, and how often?" There is really no simple answer to this question. The Food Standards Committee suggests in their recent report to the government that we do not need any extra vitamins. They say that they are "not necessary for a healthy individual eating a normal diet". Whilst few of us would challenge their authority on the subject of nutrition, it is, perhaps, pertinent to ask the question "how many of us are healthy, and what is a normal diet?" There is an element of doubt in many minds about these two aspects and though few people are familiar with the wording of the Food Standards Report they do wonder instinctively if they are eating the right things. The blame for faulty eating habits is often placed at the

door of the ubiquitous junk and convenience foods. As we have seen, some of these are not the criminals they are made out to be. White bread is only slightly less nutritious than brown bread and frozen vegetables can be almost as "fresh" as fresh food. There are very few foods which can really be described as pure rubbish. Many pre-packed foods contain too much sugar and we would all benefit by avoiding these, but most tinned, processed and dried foods contain useful amounts of fat, protein, carbohydrate, vitamins and minerals. The addition of a small amount of fruit or a side salad to convenience foods such as pizzas or hamburgers can turn a snack into a well-balanced meal.

"Junk" food is difficult to define. White sugar is probably the nearest contender for the title. It contains plenty of calories for energy but not much else, and is often described as an "empty calorie" food. Alcohol is also high in calories, but beer and wine contain some of the B vitamins and wine is a good source of iron, so even a teetotaler could not describe all alcohol as useless, nutritionally speaking. Calories measure the energy we derive from the food we eat, and sugar and alcohol are sometimes described as having a high energy density. There is a limit to the amount of energy we need each day (2,000~2,200 calories is the average for women and 2,500~3,000 for men) and if we eat too much sugar and alcohol there is no appetite left for the vitamin-rich foods we need—fish, meat, fruit and vegetables. Buying vitamins can be predicted by psychological as well as nutritional motives and it is prudent to investigate why we think we need them and what benefits we expect from them before we rush off to the health shop to make our purchases.

Questions 1-5 are based on Passage One.

1. According to the Food Standards Committee, ____.

A. many of us do not have a healthy diet

B. many of us need to think twice about our eating habits

C. people do not need extra vitamins if they have a normal diet

D. people must have extra vitamins as a safeguard against illnesses

2. Canned foods do not necessarily mean unhealthy because they may contain ____.

A. enough sugar

B. some extra supplements

C. fresh vegetables

D. some useful substances we need

3. We can learn from Paragraph 2 that ____.

A. healthy food usually contains no calories

B. we cannot simply define alcohol as "junk" food

C. alcohol surely contains extra vitamins

D. white sugar is not at all healthy

4. The word "teetotaler" in Paragraph 2 means ____.

A. a person who never drinks alcohol

B. a person who usually eats junk food

C. a person who never eats white sugar

D. a person who usually has a balanced diet

5. The passage tells us that ____.

A. we should not buy vitamins blindly

B. white sugar and meat should not be eaten together

C. alcohol is a good companion for foods like fish and meat

D. we need to measure calories contained in the food before we eat it

Passage Two

I've known the mother sitting in front of me at this parent-teacher conference for years, and we have been through a lot together. I have taught three of her children, and I like to think we've even become friends during our time together. She's a conscientious mother who obviously loves her children with all of her heart. I've always been honest with her about their strengths and weaknesses, and I think she trusts me to tell her the truth. But when she hits me with the concern that's been bothering her for a while, all I can do is nod, and stall for time.

"Marianna's grades are fine; I'm not worried about that, but she just doesn't seem to love learning anymore." She's absolutely right. I'd noticed the same thing about her daughter over the previous two or three years, and I have an answer, right there on the tip of my tongue, for what has gone wrong.

The truth—for this parent and so many others—is this: Her child has sacrificed her natural curiosity and love of learning at the altar of achievement, and it's our fault. Marianna's parents, her teachers, society at large—we are all implicated in this crime against learning. From her first day of school, we pointed her toward that altar and trained her to measure her progress by means of points, scores, and awards. We taught Marianna that her potential is tied to her intellect,

and that her intellect is more important than her character. We taught her to come home proudly bearing As, championship trophies, and college acceptances, and we inadvertently taught her that we don't really care how she obtains them. We taught her to protect her academic and extracurricular perfection at all costs and that it's better to quit when things get challenging rather than risk marring that perfect record. Above all else, we taught her to fear failure. That fear is what has destroyed her love of learning.

Marianna is very smart and high-achieving, and her mother reminds her of that on a daily basis. However, Marianna does not get praised for the diligence and effort she puts into sticking with a hard math problem or a convoluted scientific inquiry. If that answer at the end of the page is wrong, or if she arrives at a dead end in her research, she has failed—no matter what she has learned from her struggle. And contrary to what she may believe, in these more difficult situations she is learning. She learns to be creative in her problem-solving. She learns diligence. She learns self-control and perseverance. But because she is scared to death of failing, she has started to take fewer intellectual risks.

Questions 6-10 are based on Passage Two.

6. Marianna's mother _____.

A. pays much attention to her daughter's academic achievements

B. is sensitive and is ready to protect her children at any time

C. has much confidence in her children

D. is honest and trustworthy

7. We can learn from Paragraph 2 that _____.

A. the teacher is really worried about Marianna's grades

B. the mother has been a friend of Marianna's teacher for 2 or 3 years

C. the mother has noticed her daughter's poor performance in her study

D. the teacher knows the reason why Marianna lost her love for learning

8. According to the author, _____.

A. the whole society are involved in the crime against learning

B. teachers should be blamed for students' loss of strengths

C. parents kill their children's interest in grades

D. children are not born to love learning

9. What can we learn from Paragraph 4?

A. Teachers usually stimulate their students to face new challenges.

B. Children will never learn anything if they fail in their scientific inquiry.

C. Marianna never wins praise for the effort she puts into problem-solving.

D. Parents usually encourage their kids to solve the problems independently.

10. Which of the following can be the best title of this passage?

A. Parents Play Important Roles in Academic Education

B. Academic Pressure May Lead to Failure in Learning

C. Academic Success Is the Ultimate Goal of Learning

D. Academic Perfection Means a Successful Future

Passage Three

At last, unemployment is easing. But the latest low rate—hovering below 6 percent—obscures a deeper, longer-term problem: "skills mismatches" in the labor force, which will only worsen in years to come. According to the most recent figures, 9.3 million Americans are unemployed, but 4.8 million jobs stand empty because employers can't find people to fill them. With new technology transforming work across a range of sectors, more and more businesses are struggling to find workers with the skills to man new machines and manage new processes.

One solution has enchanted employers, educators, and policymakers on both sides of the aisle: European-style apprenticeship.

I've just come back from Germany, where I visited some half dozen apprenticeship programs at brand-name companies like Daimler, Siemens, and Bosch, and the metaphor I came away with is a native tree—flourishing, productive, highly adapted to its local climate zone, but unlikely to take root or grow in a climate as different as the America's. This doesn't mean we shouldn't adapt the German model. But it's not going to be quick or easy.

The U.S. has its own tradition of apprenticeship going back many years. But like most kinds of vocational education, it fell out of fashion in recent decades—a victim of our obsession with college and concern to avoid anything that resembles tracking. Today in America, fewer than 5 percent of young people train as apprentices, the overwhelming majority in the construction trades. In Germany, the number is closer to 60 percent—in fields as diverse as advanced manufacturing, IT, banking, and hospitality. And in Europe, what's often called "dual training" is a highly respected career path.

"Dual training" captures the idea at the heart of every apprenticeship: Trainees split their days between classroom instruction at a vocational school and on-the-job time at a company. The theory they learn in class is reinforced by the practice at work. They also learn work habits and responsibility and, if all goes well, absorb the culture of the company. Trainees are paid for their time, including in class. The arrangement lasts for two to four years, depending on the sector. And both employer and employee generally hope it will lead to a permanent job—for employers, apprentices are a crucial talent pool.

The first thing you notice about German apprenticeships: The employer and the employee still respect practical work. German firms don't view dual training as something for struggling students or at-risk youth. "This has nothing to do with corporate social responsibility," an HR manager at Deutsche Bank told the group I was with, organized by an offshoot of the Goethe Institute. "I do this because I need talent." So too at Bosch.

Questions 11-15 are based on Passage Three.

11. We can learn from Paragraph 1 that in the U.S. ____.

A. the unemployment rate is dropping

B. there are more and more people being laid off

C. the unemployed workers are leading an easy life

D. the problem of skills mismatches will be easily solved

12. The word "man" in Paragraph 1 means ____.

A. make　　B. service

C. operate　　D. maintain

13. According to the author, Germany's apprenticeship program ____.

A. can be very fruitful in the U.S.

B. may not be suitable in the U.S.

C. will not be welcomed in the U.S.

D. can easily adapt to the new environment in the U.S.

14. In the U.S., young people usually train as apprentices in ____.

A. banking industry　　B. hospitality industry

C. information technology　　D. construction trades

15. What do you know about "dual training"?

A. At the end of the program, the trainees will be offered a permanent job.

B. In this program, the trainees spend most of their time learning skills.

C. The program tries to strike a balance between theory and practice.

D. This program specifically emphasizes on-the-job training.

Passage Four

"In the beginning was Apple. All things were made by it; and without it was not anything made that was made." If technophiles were to write their own Testament, these might be the opening lines. Apple's ability to redefine the appeal of whole categories of computing has attracted the unerring faith of millions of followers. Apple has popularized existing technologies four times: with the Macintosh computer in 1984, the iPod in 2001, the iPhone in 2007 and the iPad in 2010. Recently the faithful have prayed that Apple will pull it off again with its smartwatch. Many firms already make wrist-based devices that measure sleep patterns and exercise, but so far the category has remained a niche plaything for geeks and athletes.

On March 9th the firm gathered its flock to share details about the Apple Watch, which will go on sale next month. Tim Cook, its boss, called it "the most advanced timepiece ever created". In addition to telling the time, it can respond to voice commands, measure its wearer's heart rate, act like a credit card at payment points and provide alerts for incoming calls and e-mails. It can display many of the apps that are popular on smartphones, such as those of social networks, without the hassle of having to pull out a phone.

The launch of the Apple Watch points to a broader story: high expectations that wearable technology will soon take off. Some 21m wearable devices were sold last year, according to IDC, a research firm; wrist-worn wearables, including watches, were the majority.

Wearables have so far lacked the elegant design and ease of use that helped smartphones ring in such success. Even the fashion models who were hired to demonstrate Google Glass struggled to make it look stylish. Most companies are focusing on the engineering challenges in front of them and paying too little attention to the "cultural engineering" that needs to happen for wearables to become accepted. Apple has hired fashion-conscious executives from luxury brands like Burberry and Yves Saint Laurent to make its watch attractive, but it is not yet obvious that it has cracked the cool code.

But the biggest challenge facing wearables is the absence to date of a "killer app". Watches do not yet provide much more than smartphones currently do, and some models offer far less. Moving beyond phones' capabilities will take time. It will also depend on getting developers to build apps that will make the most of wearables' possibilities.

Questions 16-20 are based on Passage Four.

16. The author listed the Macintosh, iPod, iPhone and iPad to _____.

A. tell us what kind of products Apple can produce

B. show us the achievements that Apple has made

C. explain the reason why Apple is so successful

D. define the business scope of Apple

17. The underlined part in Paragraph 1 means _____.

A. people who have religious faith

B. people who are dedicated to a religion

C. people who are loyal to a certain brand

D. people who accept the leadership of another

18. According to Paragraph 2, Apple Watch cannot be used to _____.

A. carry out voice commands

B. make payment as a credit card

C. inform the wearer of incoming calls

D. measure the wearer's blood pressure

19. What can we learn from Paragraph 4?

A. Most of the wearables are quite expensive.

B. Most wearable producers lack fashion-consciousness.

C. Most of the wearables do not have a fashionable look.

D. Most wearable producers pay too much attention to cultural engineering.

20. What is the current status of wearables?

A. They have dominated the market.

B. They have already had elegant designs.

C. They can provide more functions than smartphones.

D. They need further improvement to become accepted.

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。

II. Vocabulary. (15 points, 1 point for each)

Directions: Scan the following passage and find the words which have roughly the same meanings as those given below. The number in the brackets after each word definition refers to the number of paragraph in which the target word is. Write the word you choose on the Answer Sheet.

In the laboratories where astronauts are trained for their journeys, they are subjected to conditions that resemble those of flight. It takes time for them to prepare for the great changes that occur in space. When the spaceship leaves the earth at tremendous speed, the astronauts feel as if they are being crushed against the spaceship floor. Later, when they leave the zone of the earth's gravitation, they are unable to stay in one place. Simple actions, such as eating and drinking, become very difficult to perform. You may get an inkling of what the astronauts have to deal with if you try to drink a glass of water while standing on your head or while just lying down.

The beginnings of man's conquest of space took place in 1958, seven years before Leonov's trip. The first successful launching of "Sputnik" demonstrated that it was indeed possible to send objects far enough out of range of earth's gravity so that they would not fall back to earth. Rather, such objects could be forced to revolve about the earth, just as the moon does. However, while the moon is so far from earth that it takes it a month to revolve around the earth, man-made satellites, which are closer to earth, can make a complete revolution in a few hours.

It was three years after the first satellite launching that a spaceship containing a man made a successful flight. The flight lasted less than two hours, but it pointed the way to future developments.

Other planets are so far away that spaceships must attain tremendous speeds to reach them in a reasonable time. If spaceships were launched from space or from the moon, the absence of weight would permit the ships to be launched with great speed at reduced pressures. A relatively small explosion would be enough to send a ship off at a very fast rate. And, since there is no atmosphere in space as there is on earth, the spaceship would meet with no resistance.

21. look like (Para. 1)
22. very great in amount or level (Para. 1)
23. pressed very hard (Para. 1)
24. the force of attraction between all masses in the universe (Para. 1)
25. a slight idea about something (Para. 1)
26. the act of getting control of (Para. 2)
27. sending a spacecraft into the sky (Para. 2)
28. the maximum area within which something varies (Para. 2)
29. move round a central point (Para. 2)
30. artificial rather than natural (Para. 2)
31. having something inside (Para. 3)
32. showed the direction (Para. 3)
33. reach a particular level (Para. 4)
34. the lack of something (Para. 4)
35. comparatively (Para. 4)

III. Summarization. (20 points, 2 points for each)

Directions: In this section of the test, there are ten paragraphs. Each of the paragraphs is followed by an incomplete phrase or sentence which summarizes the main idea of the paragraph. Spell out the missing letters of the word on your Answer Sheet.

Paragraph One

When you lose an hour of sleep, it decreases your well-being, productivity, health, and ability to think the following day. One of the most influential studies of human performance found that top performers slept 8 hours and 36 minutes per day. You are simply a different person when you operate on insufficient sleep.

36. Insufficient sleep may lead to p____ performance.

Paragraph Two

Type D personalities usually have a low self-esteem and a great fear of disapproval. Negative emotions such as worrying, stress, depression and anger visit type D personalities more often. A small event that is usually overlooked by others can bother a type D a lot and even ruin his mood.

37. A c____ type and its features.

Paragraph Three

Industry needs automobiles for farming as well as transportation. Everyday, automobiles drive people to and from work. On weekends automobiles take families for joyful outings. And during holiday seasons, automobiles fill the highways everywhere, even in remote areas. It could be said that the wheels of automobiles move society forward.

38. The w____ use of automobiles.

Paragraph Four

Recent research suggests that tea-producing areas in some places, notably East Africa, could decline by as much as 55 percent by 2050 as temperatures change. Tea pickers are also feeling the impacts of climate change. During harvest season, increased air temperatures are creating an increased risk of heatstroke for field workers.

39. The effect of r____ temperatures on tea production.

Paragraph Five

Economists long ago point out why it is bad for a single firm to dominate a market. They believe that monopolists can set prices almost as they please. Worse, if a company has no fear of competition, it needn't worry too much about keeping customers happy and creating new and better products.

40. The c____ of monopoly.

Paragraph Six

Driving for more than two hours a day negatively affects IQ levels, scientists have warned. In what might come as unwelcome news for middle-aged commuters, a recent study found that long periods behind the wheel could speed up the effects of age on the brain because the mind is less active on long car journeys.

41. Driving for a long t____ may dull your mind.

Paragraph Seven

Spinach may cause Alzheimer's disease in at-risk people, research suggests. The salad leaf's iron-rich content may damage the brain similar to how the compound causes metal to rust, according to the researchers. People with high levels of iron, which has previously been associated with Alzheimer's, are more likely to experience rapid cognitive decline, a study found.

42. Iron-rich v____ may lead to Alzheimer's disease.

Paragraph Eight

Studies have shown that people forced to share workspaces reported feeling marginalized, experienced more distractions, negative relationships and uncooperative behavior, not to mention feeling like their supervisors were being less supportive. Studies also find that open plan offices can have some negative psychological effects, reducing employee satisfaction, focus, and their feelings of having privacy at work.

43. Open office e____ and its negative effects.

Paragraph Nine

Some air pollutants can cause cancer, problems with having children and other very serious illnesses as well as environmental damage. Air pollutants have killed people swiftly when large quantities were released; the 1984 release of methyl isocyanate at a pesticide-manufacturing plant in Bhopal, India, killed approximately 4,000 people and injured more than 200,000.

44. Air pollutants can be f____.

Paragraph Ten

Bats emit a very high frequency sound and listen for the echo that bounces off objects. The difference in time between emitting the sound and hearing the echo allows the bat to build up a mental "picture" of its environment. Homing pigeons can fly back to their home lofts by using the Earth's magnetic field to navigate.

45. The animals with s____ powers.

IV. Translation. (25 points, 4 points each for 46-50, 5 points for 51)

Directions: In the following passage, there are six groups of underlined sentences. Read the passage carefully and translate these sentences into Chinese. Write the Chinese version on your Answer Sheet.

Since their first appearance on earth, men have gathered information and have attempted to pass useful ideas to other men. 46. The carving of word-pictures on the walls of ancient caves as well as hieroglyphics on stone tablets represent some of men's earliest efforts to convey information. Scenes of hunting, maps of battles, and the stories of heroes were put down for all to see.

But as civilizations grew more complex, better methods of communication were needed. The written word, carrier pigeons, the telegraph, and many other devices carried ideas faster and faster from man to man. 47. In recent years one type of machine, the electronic computer, has become increasingly important in the lives of all the people in the industrialized nations of the world. Computers are now widely used aids for communication, calculation, and other activities. Their effect becomes more important every day.

Man has always been interested in extending the range of his senses and the power of his mind. Through the years, he has invented many instruments to help him see better and understand more. 48. The telescope, for example, was invented to allow him to look at faraway objects. To see the very small things in the world, the microscope was developed. Radio, telephone, and telegraph are means by which man has extended the range of his senses of hearing and speech.

While developing his power of thought, man first began to identify and count objects. He began to ask the questions "What is it?" and "How many?". It was a long time ago that this numbering and comparing of things began.

49. New ways of helping with counting and recording information evolved. Marks of different kinds were taken to represent certain quantities, and other marks were taken to represent relationships between quantities.

New devices to aid in the manipulation of numbers were developed.

Electronic computers are among the fastest and most useful instruments for sorting and comparing in use today. 50. Computers provide the means for greater speed and accuracy in working with ideas than had previously been possible. With the development of these new tools, it is as if man has suddenly become a millionaire of the mind.

Although man has been growing mentally richer ever since he started to think, the electronic computer allows and will continue to allow him to perform tremendous "mental" tasks in a relatively short time. Great scientists of the past produced ideas which were the basis for great advances, but their ideas sometimes had to wait for years before they were understood sufficiently well to be of practical use. With the computer, the ideas of today's scientists can be studied, tested, distributed, and used more rapidly than ever before.

51. Old lines and methods of communication do not work easily or efficiently with as much information as we have now. The repeated actions of preparing, sorting, filling, distributing, and keeping track of records and publications can be as troublesome as calculating. Errors occur because men grow tired and can be distracted.

The basic job of computers is the processing of information. For this reason computers can be defined as devices which accept information, perform mathematical or logical operations with the information, and then supply the results of these operations as new information.