

全国 2021 年 10 月高等教育自学考试

英语阅读(一) 试题

课程代码:00595

1. 请考生按规定用笔将所有试题的答案涂、写在答题纸上。
2. 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。

选择题部分

注意事项:

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. CAREFUL READING

Read the following passages carefully. Decide on the best answer and blacken the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET. (40 points, 2 points each)

Passage 1

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage.

When you think of Brooklyn as a hot travel destination, what comes to mind? Fancy hotels and comfortable restaurants? Some visitors may go to the Brooklyn Museum of Art or Prospect Park. But a bookstore?

It may seem unlikely, but this winter a humble bookstore named Books Are Magic is set to become one of Brooklyn's newest attractions. It is perfectly situated to become a destination for anyone looking to tap into the local literary mystique (神秘).

"I certainly know that's how I like to travel—by visiting bookstores," says novelist Emma Straub, who is running Books Are Magic with the help of her husband Michael Straub and investors, Eddie and Martine Joyce. "If you're in Nashville and you don't go to see Parnassus, you're a crazy person. Or if you're in Los Angeles and you don't go to Skylight and Book Soup. Seattle and Elliott Bay Bookstore."

On a recent visit to Portland, Oregon, Emma, who has two young sons, went to iconic bookstore Powell's Books every day of her trip. She bought books every single day she was there. While she hopes that Books Are Magic will similarly appear on tourists' itineraries (旅行路线), the store is more of a "hyper-local" enterprise. "It's entirely for our own sake," she

says. “We live in the neighborhood and when the local bookseller BookCourt closed at the end of 2016, we needed a bookstore to walk to—and we knew everyone else here did, too.”

The Books Are Magic team plans to stand up for local writers, too. “We want to celebrate the fact that we have a lot of homegrown talent,” says Emma, who says this extends to the lesser-known talents in the area as well as the big names.

“We are going to have a little sign up by the register that says, ‘Are you a local Brooklyn author? Please identify yourself so that we can make sure to carry your book.’ I know what Martin Amis looks like, and he lives nearby, so we’ll get his books,” she says. “But there are a lot of other people who I may not recognize. We don’t want a writer who lives around the corner to come in and feel sad because they’re not on the shelf.”

The Books Are Magic team is also taking a decidedly modern approach to the launch—covering their progress on social media and building a community of fans on their website.

1. Who is in charge of the daily operation of Books Are Magic?
 - A. Eddie Joyce.
 - B. Emma Straub.
 - C. Martine Joyce.
 - D. Martin Amis.
2. What can we infer about “Parnassus” in paragraph 3?
 - A. It’s a city.
 - B. It’s a museum.
 - C. It’s a bookstore.
 - D. It’s a crazy person.
3. Which of the following can be found in Seattle?
 - A. Skylight and Book Soup.
 - B. Elliott Bay Bookstore.
 - C. Powell’s Books.
 - D. Prospect Park.
4. The owner of Books Are Magic hopes the bookstore will _____.
 - A. make a large profit
 - B. cooperate with BookCourt
 - C. become a tourist attraction
 - D. get support from the local government

5. What is the Books Are Magic team going to do for local writers?
- A. Give them books for free.
 - B. Help publish their books.
 - C. Establish a writers' salon.
 - D. Make them known to the public.

Passage 2

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage.

Whether you are a vegetarian or a meat-eater, carry canvas or plastic, you are one of 7.5 billion people. The effect of your choices on the environment is small. And yet they have a big effect on how others see you, and how you see yourself. Psychologists found that making people worry about social status increased their interest in buying green versus nongreen items—but only if they were shopping in public. People in Washington State were willing to buy the green-signaling Prius over an equally efficient car that didn't broadcast its virtue.

Surveys of tens of thousands of British people suggest that green behaviors such as buying recycled products and taking public transit increased life satisfaction—but only in so far as they made people feel green. And feelings can be misleading: Most people who called themselves green never avoided flying.

Self-congratulation, moreover, can lead to self-indulgence (自我放纵). When people shopped in a green online store, they felt like they'd done their good deed for the day and were more likely to cheat or steal in a subsequent task—an effect psychologists call “moral licensing.” Similarly, getting weekly feedback on water consumption reduced people's water use by 6 percent, but it increased their electricity use by 5.6 percent—as if they felt that being careful in one area entitled them to relax in another.

Trying to bribe people into green behavior may also backfire (适得其反), by crowding out motivations like civic duty. When Swiss people were asked whether they'd support a nuclear-waste facility in their community, thus putting the need for low-carbon power sources ahead of local safety concerns, half said yes; when several thousand dollars were offered to sweeten the deal, however, three out of four said no.

Not everyone wants to be seen as a tree-hugger (极端环保主义者), of course. While some people try to look green, others do the opposite—they adopt Earth-unfriendly behaviors so as to avoid appearing green. Men are more likely than women to hide their greenness—maybe because both sexes associate environmentalism with womanhood. In experiments, shoppers who used a canvas versus a plastic bag were rated as more feminine, and men avoided products that were marketed as green—unless their manhood was affirmed

first. Given all this, the researchers suggested, environmentalists might want to copy companies that have successfully marketed stereotypically feminine products to men.

6. Why did people in Washington State prefer to buy Prius?
 - A. It was a car of high quality.
 - B. It was sold at a reasonable price.
 - C. It was famous all over the world.
 - D. It was regarded as earth-friendly.
7. What does “moral licensing” mean?
 - A. Indulging oneself after a good deed.
 - B. Taking public transit when necessary.
 - C. Taking a short break after hard work.
 - D. Buying environmentally friendly goods.
8. The Swiss example shows that giving people money _____.
 - A. might not make them support a green behavior
 - B. could not attract their attention to an event
 - C. could speed up the making of a deal
 - D. might dismiss their safety concerns
9. In experiments, the men who used a canvas bag in shopping were seen as _____.
 - A. cautious
 - B. womanly
 - C. ridiculous
 - D. considerate
10. What is one condition under which a man would go green?
 - A. If he is well-educated.
 - B. If he is self-disciplined.
 - C. If his family stands with him.
 - D. If his image of manhood remains intact.

Passage 3

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage.

A joint bank account has, traditionally, been a sign of commitment. As newlyweds start their lives together, it is perhaps the clearest way for them to say to each other, “What’s mine is yours, and what’s yours is mine.”

But these days, some young couples doubt it. In my recent research on money organization in romantic relationships, I found that Millennial (千禧一代) married and cohabitating (同居) couples are more likely to hold separate accounts than previous generations are.

Some of this has to do with Millennial marriage trends. Compared to previous generations, Millennials get married later in life, and thus more of them live together before marriage. Cohabitating couples are far more likely than married couples to keep finances separate.

When today's young adults do decide to get married, many of them are further along in their careers, with a better sense of who they are and what they contribute to their workplace. They believe that one's bank account offers a clear reflection of a person's success, and it can be hard to lose control.

When I asked several married Millennial couples in a survey why they decided to keep their finances fully or partially separate, one reason came up more than any other: A joint bank account seemed to make each individual's financial contributions unclear at a time when women are earning more than they used to. "If we just had a joint account, it would bring an uneasy feeling—a sense of inequality," said a 26-year-old office worker. Another Millennial I talked to worried that, if he and his wife merged bank accounts, their relationship might begin to conform to outdated gender roles, with the man in charge of all the finances.

Some worry that keeping money separate isn't good for Millennials' relationships. According to a 2006 study, couples who merge their finances are more likely to stay together than couples who don't. But some other scholars on families doubted about using the results of the study when thinking about today's young newlyweds. Indeed, the 20- and 30-somethings I spoke with all felt strongly that separate bank accounts don't signal a lack of trust—if anything, they said, it's a sign that partners trust each other more. They clearly understand that, if either of them needs money, they'll help each other out. "It's about having trust that, if needed, I can cover her end, and she can cover my end too," said one Millennial.

11. Which is a sign of commitment in traditional marriages?

- A. Buying a big house.
- B. Making sweet promises.
- C. Opening a joint bank account.
- D. Signing a premarital agreement.

12. What do we know about Millennial married couples?
 - A. Many of them care little about financial matters.
 - B. Many of them manage money like their parents.
 - C. Many of them give priority to their own needs.
 - D. Many of them live together prior to marriage.
13. What does having a bank account mean to a Millennial according to paragraph 4?
 - A. It reflects his success.
 - B. It tells his contribution to his family.
 - C. It shows how much money he spends.
 - D. It offers him a chance to control his life.
14. What do Millennials value in a marriage according to the survey?
 - A. Loyalty.
 - B. Respect.
 - C. Equality.
 - D. Contribution.
15. What does a separate bank account in a marriage mean to people aged 20 to 30?
 - A. Trust.
 - B. Efficiency.
 - C. Convenience.
 - D. Independence.

Passage 4

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage.

Everyone can run a half marathon or marathon.

I finished the Eau Claire Half Marathon about three hours prior to writing this, so there's a good chance I could still be feeling the effects of runner's high. But I should say the desire to run is the difference between a "runner" and a "non-runner."

After the race, I was talking to an onlooker who told me he didn't think just anyone could run a half or full marathon. He was convinced a person's ability to run is dictated by their body type; you're either born a marathoner or out of luck.

Based on my self-collected evidence, this is not true. While running the half marathon, I noticed the diversity of runners around me. There were tall people, short people; thin and wide people. A woman with gray hair who appeared to be several years older than me beat me. For a while, I ran next to a person in a wheelchair, who was part of a non-profit charity called myTEAM TRIUMPH.

Don't get me wrong: completing a half or full marathon is a challenge. But I firmly believe that when it comes to crossing the finish line, body type—or age or ability or gender—does not matter.

Something that stuck with me the entire 13.1 miles was what the starting line announcer told the crowd—finishing a half or full marathon is more than just a race, it is proof you can do anything you put your mind to.

In retrospect (回想起来) it sounds insincere, but it kept me going during mile eight through eleven of the race. I have a rising suspicion that long distance races aren't a test of physical fitness: They're a test of mental strength.

The same goes for training. Dedicating hours to running (sometimes, in the least-desirable conditions) is much more a battle of determination than a physical one. One of my friends who ran the half marathon consistently trained on a few hours of sleep, thanks to a terrible work schedule.

Running a long-distance race is as simple as making a decision and sticking with it.

In her book "Running Like a Girl," Alexandra Heminsley recorded everything from her humble beginning to her completion of several marathons and half marathons. "Whenever anyone asked me how I'd done it," she wrote, "the answer was simple: I decided to be able to."

16. What did the onlooker think is a crucial factor to a marathoner?

- A. Physical ability.
- B. Motive to keep fit.
- C. Desire to compete.
- D. Personal character.

17. What is the author's purpose in mentioning other runners?

- A. To inform people of the types of runners.
- B. To tell people that determination matters.
- C. To describe physical features of the runners.
- D. To show that people benefit from marathons.

18. What did the author think of the announcer's words?

- A. They were confusing.
- B. They were frustrating.
- C. They were challenging.
- D. They were encouraging.

19. What do we know about the author's friend?
- A. He took part in full marathons many times.
 - B. He suffered from sleeplessness for a long time.
 - C. He used to work under undesirable conditions.
 - D. He trained himself hard for running marathons.
20. The passage is mainly about _____.
- A. how to prepare yourself for a marathon
 - B. why people participate in marathons
 - C. what is decisive in completing a marathon
 - D. how a full marathon differs from a half one

II. SPEED READING

Skim or scan the following passages, and then decide on the best answer and blacken the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points, 1 point each)

Passage 5

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

There are about 150 Native American languages in Canada and the United States, and another 600-700 languages in Central and South America. We don't know exactly how many languages there are because not everyone agrees on the definition of language. If two languages are similar enough that speakers can usually understand each other, they are called dialects (方言) of the same language. For example, American English and British English are dialects. On the other hand, English and German are different languages, because even though they are related, an English speaker can't necessarily understand a German speaker. However, sometimes there are special cases. For example, Spanish and Italian speakers can often understand each other. And sometimes speakers of two dialects of English can hardly understand each other at all. So depending on how you count them, there are between 750-850 indigenous (土著的) languages spoken in North, Central, and South America. There are about half a million speakers of indigenous languages in Canada and the US, and as many as 25 million speakers in Central and South America.

Native American languages are endangered. If children stop learning their native language, the languages can die out just like endangered animals. Some Native American communities are bilingual (会说两种语言的), but in most places parents have stopped teaching children their native language. In the past, the US and Canadian governments used to take Indian children away from non-English-speaking homes, without their parents' permission, and put them into boarding schools. This was very painful for the children, so

many parents stopped using their native languages to try and protect their children. Although this bad policy was abandoned, many Native Americans have grown up without their language, and it is difficult to try to learn a new language as an adult. Some communities are trying to ask elders to teach the youngest generation the language before it is too late.

What can we do to help preserve Native American languages? If you are Indian, learn your language! More than anything else, this is in the hands of the kids. Young people can learn a language more quickly and easily than older people. Visit older relatives and record them talking. You can make a difference. If you are not Indian, you can still learn some words the same way you learn any other foreign language. You could even study languages when you grow up, and help Native American communities preserve their languages first-hand!

21. Why are we unable to tell exactly the number of languages?
 - A. The number of languages is constantly changing.
 - B. People disagree on the definition of language.
 - C. There are some languages undiscovered.
 - D. There are too many languages to count.
22. Which of the following can be classified as dialects of the same language?
 - A. Spanish and Italian.
 - B. English and German.
 - C. Spanish and German.
 - D. American English and British English.
23. How many speakers of indigenous languages are there in the US and Canada?
 - A. About half a million.
 - B. 25 million.
 - C. 750-850.
 - D. 600-700.
24. What has caused Native American languages to be endangered?
 - A. A past policy to force Native American children to learn English.
 - B. Their limited vocabulary for daily communication.
 - C. The pain and hardships in learning to speak them.
 - D. The low birth rate of Native American children.

25. What does the author suggest non-Indians do to save Native American languages?
- A. Visit older relatives and learn the languages from them.
 - B. Teach kids to listen to the languages and speak them.
 - C. Record the languages and keep them in a library.
 - D. Learn some Native American words.

Passage 6

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

I was bringing my manuscripts to the publishing house on a train to Chicago. All I carried with me was an old suitcase, and a blank lottery ticket I bought on a station before boarding the train—not that I believed in luck. It was a momentary (临时的) intention.

I looked at myself in the window glass, a middle-aged white man seeking for a new life and new opportunities. I was in deep thought when a stranger opened my compartment door. His appearance reminded me of gangster movies of the early 1940s.

“May I take a seat?” he asked.

“Yes, sure,” I answered.

“Going to Chicago?” he asked me.

“Yes, I’ve got relatives there,” I lied. I don’t know why I did that.

We sat silent for a bit. Apparently, he must have noticed the lottery ticket stub (票根) sticking out of my shirt pocket.

“You believe in luck?” he asked me while pointing his finger at the ticket.

“Not really. I don’t know why I bought this ticket,” I laughed.

“Well, luck is all about that: you can never know when you run into milk and honey, and when life gives you a kick in the ass,” he said.

Did I meet him somewhere? In a cafe? I liked his manner of speech. It reminded me of some characters in my novels: confident, ironic, and sensible. Sometimes I tried to speak in that manner myself.

“I would advise you to bet on numbers 6, 29, 11, 7, 81, 77, and 10,” he said.

“Why? Is it some kind of a system?” I asked him.

“No, I just have a feeling that they’ll win.”

Then he left with a smile.

When I got off the train in Chicago, I filled the ticket exactly with the numbers dictated to me by the stranger. Then I did my business at the publishing house, received the payment for my last novel, and returned home.

In a week, I checked the lottery ticket. Numbers 6, 29, 11, 7, 81, 77, and 10 were a
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complete match. I won the lottery: \$150,000.

I never told anyone about the stranger in that train. In a month or so, I suddenly remembered where I met that guy: in one of my novels.

26. Why was the author going to Chicago?
 - A. To look for a new job.
 - B. To buy a new suitcase.
 - C. To visit one of his relatives.
 - D. To go to a publishing house.
27. Why did the author buy the lottery ticket?
 - A. It was very cheap.
 - B. He believed in luck.
 - C. He did it casually.
 - D. It was much fun.
28. What did the stranger remind the author of?
 - A. Movie stars.
 - B. A house he lived in.
 - C. Gangster movies.
 - D. A lottery salesman.
29. What kind of person did the stranger seem to be when talking with the author?
 - A. One of honesty.
 - B. One in desperation.
 - C. One with creativity.
 - D. One with confidence.
30. Where did the author meet the stranger before?
 - A. In a cafe.
 - B. In Chicago.
 - C. In one of his novels.
 - D. In the publishing house.

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。

III. DISCOURSE CLOZE

The following is taken from the textbook. Read the passage and fill in the numbered spaces (there are more suggested answers than necessary). Write the letter of the answer on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points, 1 point each)

On sunny days, students and other young people are often to be seen having a sandwich lunch on the portico of the Gallery overlooking Trafalgar Square. Admission to the Gallery is free, as is the case with other British national galleries and museums, (31) _____. Bequests of pictures have been made to the galleries, at times on a generous scale, by private individuals.

Just behind the National Gallery stands the National Portrait Gallery, (32) _____ since the reign of Richards II (1377–1399), and of historical celebrities such as Chaucer, Shakespeare, and Cromwell. (33) _____.

The National Gallery of British Art, better known as the Tate Gallery, was given to the nation by a rich sugar merchant, Sir Henry Tate, (34) _____. It overlooks the Thames, not far from the Houses of Parliament. English artists are naturally well represented here, and (35) _____, including some sculptures, by foreign artists. This, of all the London galleries, is the young people's gallery. It has been stated that (36) _____.

The Wallace Collection at Herford House was formed by Lord Herford and his half brothers, Sir Richard Wallace, (37) _____, which was given to the nation in 1897 by Richard's widow. There is here a very fine display of weapons and armour, of pottery, miniatures and sculptures. The first floor of the building contains an admirable assortment of Boucher's pictures, besides excellent examples of the work of Fragonard, (38) _____.

On a summer day, a visit to Kenwood House in Kenwood, on the northern side of Hampstead Heath, is well worth while, for here is a small collection of paintings, some by famous painters, that can be viewed in a relatively short time. Afterwards, (39) _____. One may sun oneself on the turf of the spacious lawns, or stroll by the lily-pond and then enter the little wood that half surrounds it. Kenwood House is maintained not by the government but (40) _____.

(From *London Art Gallery*)

- A. the Tate also has a range of modern works
- B. who inherited the collection
- C. one can go out into the charming grounds

- D. which are maintained by money voted by Parliament
- E. to mention only two artists
- F. its fountains and its hordes of pigeons
- G. three-quarters of its visitors are under twenty-five
- H. by the Greater London Council
- I. Many of the pictures are by well-known artists
- J. with the purchase of 38 pictures
- K. in which the visitors can see portraits of British monarchs
- L. who had a taste for the fine arts

IV. WORD FORMATION

Complete each of the following sentences with the proper form of the word in brackets. Write your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points, 1 point each)

- 41. (charm) We didn't trust him at first, but his _____ manner completely disarmed us.
- 42. (bore) They began to chat to relieve the _____ of the flight.
- 43. (bright) You sure know how to _____ your grandma's day.
- 44. (perform) I think Roger Rees gave a remarkable _____ yesterday.
- 45. (involve) When she was promoted, she missed the day-to-day _____ with customers.
- 46. (regular) He's receiving medication for _____ heartbeats.
- 47. (art) He is described as the greatest film _____ of the 20th century.
- 48. (product) He is a _____ writer, creating many great works in his life.
- 49. (symbol) These Olympic torches _____ peace and friendship among the nations of the world.
- 50. (button) It's too hot inside the room, so he has to _____ his coat to cool down.

V. GAP FILLING

The following is taken from the textbook. Fill in the numbered gaps with the correct forms of the words in the box (there are more words than necessary). Write your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points, 1 point each)

lonely	cross	so	striking	shake	newly
signal	than	way	train	means	example

When we think of communication, we normally think of using words—talking face to face, writing messages and so on. But in fact, we communicate far more in other (51) _____. Our eyes and facial expressions usually tell the truth even when our words do not.

Then there are gestures, often unconscious: raising the eyebrows, rubbing the nose, shrugging the shoulders, tapping the fingers, nodding and (52) _____ the head. There is also the even more subtle “body language” of posture. Are you sitting—or standing—with arms or legs (53) _____? Is that person standing with hands in pockets, held in front of the body or hidden behind? Even the way we dress and colours we wear communicate things to others.

So, do animals communicate? Not in words, although a parrot might be (54) _____ to repeat words and phrases which it doesn't understand. But, as we have learned, there is more to communication than words.

Take dogs for (55) _____. They bare their teeth to warn, wag their tails to welcome and stand firm, with hair erect to challenge. These (56) _____ are surely canine equivalent of the human body language of facial expression, gesture and posture.

Colour can be an important (57) _____ of communication for animals. Many birds and fish change colours, for example, to attract partners during the mating season. And mating itself is commonly preceded by a special dance in which both partners participate.

Here again, there are (58) _____ similarities to youngsters who dress up to meet partners at discotheques, where the music is often too loud for verbal communication. Communication there takes place through appearance and movements.

The most elaborate dances in the animal kingdom are those which bees use to communicate. With body movements alone they can tell other bees the direction and distance of a (59) _____ discovered food source.

All these examples may suggest instinctive rather than intelligent communication. But human body language is largely instinctive, too. And, in many ways, body language says far more (60) _____ intelligent, verbal communication ever can.

(From *Nonverbal Communication*)

VI. SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

The following questions are based on Passage 4 in this test paper. Read the passage carefully again and answer the questions briefly by referring back to Passage 4. Write your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points, 5 points each)

61. When did the author write this passage and what did she still feel while writing the passage?
62. What is Alexandra Heminsley's "Running Like a Girl" about?

VII. TRANSLATION

The following excerpt is taken from the textbook. Read it carefully and translate into Chinese each of the numbered and underlined parts. Write your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points, 2 points each)

A good way of ridding yourself of certain kinds of dogmatism is to become aware of opinions held in social circles different from your own. (63) When I was young, I lived much outside my own country—in France, Germany, Italy, and the United States. I found this very profitable in diminishing the intensity of insular prejudice. (64) If you cannot travel, seek out people with whom you disagree, and read a newspaper belonging to a party that is not yours. If the people and the newspaper seem mad, perverse, and wicked, remind yourself that you seem so to them. In this opinion both parties may be right, but they cannot both be wrong. This reflection should generate a certain caution.

(65) For those who have enough psychological imagination, it is a good plan to imagine an argument with a person having a different bias. This has one advantage, and only one, as compared with actual conversation with opponents; (66) this one advantage is that the method is not subject to the same limitations of time or space. Mahatma Gandhi deplores railways and steamboats and machinery; he would like to undo the whole of the industrial revolution. (67) You may never have an opportunity of actually meeting any one who holds this opinion, because in Western countries most people take the advantage of modern technique for granted.

(From *How to Avoid the Foolish Opinions*)