

2018 年 10 月高等教育自学考试全国统一命题考试

英语(一) 试卷

(课程代码 00012)

本试卷共 8 页, 满分 100 分, 考试时间 150 分钟。

考生答题注意事项:

1. 本卷所有试题必须在答题卡上作答。答在试卷上无效, 试卷空白处和背面均可作草稿纸。
2. 第一、二部分在“选择题答题区”作答。必须对应试卷上的题号使用 2B 铅笔将“答题卡”的相应代码涂黑。
3. 第三、四部分在“非选择题答题区”作答。必须注明大、小题号, 使用 0.5 毫米黑色字迹签字笔作答。
4. 合理安排答题空间, 超出答题区域无效。

第一部分: 阅读判断(第 1~10 题, 每题 1 分, 共 10 分)

下面的短文后列出了 10 个句子, 请根据短文的内容对每个句子作出判断: 如果该句提供的是正确信息, 选择 A; 如果该句提供的是错误信息, 选择 B; 如果该句的

信息文中没有提及, 选择 C。在答题卡相应位置上将答案选项涂黑。

A Female Kenyan Wine Producer

Mrs. Karanja is the founder of the only large-scale brewery (酿酒厂) in Kenya actually owned by a Kenyan. She was born in a middle-class family. She was lucky enough to have graduated from one of the best schools in Kenya. After marriage, she and her husband ran a hardware store (五金店) for seven years, but then she wanted to do something more interesting.

Despite having no experience of the drinks industry, Mrs. Karanja recognized a gap in the market. Low-income Kenyans struggled to afford to buy the alcoholic products of the global firms. And many Kenyans were being injured or even killed by dangerous home-made wines.

To solve this problem, Mrs. Karanja came up with the idea of making a fortified wine (加度葡萄酒). Despite being low-priced, the wine would be made to high standards. So using their savings, Mrs. Karanja and her husband set up their own brewery, Keroche.

The beginning days were the toughest, because getting people to trust their products was not easy. Keroche also faced a problem in getting its products distributed, as most distributors wished to continue working only for famous global firms.

Over the next five years, however, sales slowly built up. Later, the company stopped producing fortified wine and moved into beer and other drinks. Today, the business has a 20% share of the overall drinks market in Kenya. Mrs. Karanja is now considering expansion into other countries.

1. Mrs. Karanja was born in a poor family.
A. True B. False C. Not Given
2. Mrs. Karanja studied in a very good school.
A. True B. False C. Not Given
3. After marriage, Mrs. Karanja ran a store with her friends.
A. True B. False C. Not Given
4. Her hardware store was very successful.
A. True B. False C. Not Given
5. It was not very safe to drink home-made wines in Kenya.
A. True B. False C. Not Given
6. Keroche produced high-quality wines with low price.
A. True B. False C. Not Given
7. Keroche went smoothly from the beginning.
A. True B. False C. Not Given
8. Fortified wines are no longer sold in Kenya today.
A. True B. False C. Not Given
9. Keroche produced no other drinks than fortified wines.
A. True B. False C. Not Given
10. Mrs. Karanja plans to expand her business into foreign markets.
A. True B. False C. Not Given

The Early Life of Beethoven

At an early age, Beethoven took an interest in music. His father taught him day and night. Without doubt, the child was gifted. His father expected him to become a new Mozart.

At seven, Beethoven gave his first public performance in Cologne. His father announced that he was six years old. Because of this, Beethoven always thought that he was younger than he actually was.

However, his father's musical and teaching talents were limited. Soon Beethoven began to learn the organ (风琴) and composition from Gottlob Neefe and other famous musicians. Neefe recognized Beethoven's extraordinary talents. While teaching him music, Neefe introduced him to the works of philosophers, ancient and modern.

In 1782, Beethoven published his first work. The following year, Neefe wrote about his student in the *Magazine of Music*: "If he continues like this, he will be, without doubt, the new Mozart."

In 1784, Beethoven was appointed organist of the court of Prince Franz. This post enabled him to frequent new circles other than those of his father and friends of his family. Here he met people who were to remain friends for the rest of his life.

Prince Franz was also aware of Beethoven's talent. In 1787, he sent Beethoven to Vienna to meet Mozart and to further his musical education. Very soon, however, a letter called Beethoven back to Bonn: his mother was dying. She was the only person in his family with whom he had developed a strong and loving relationship. In 1792, Beethoven went back to Vienna for musical education. He never returned to the town of his birth, Bonn.

11. What do we know about Beethoven's father from the text?
A. He was a friend of Mozart's. B. He was a gifted musician.
C. He was unclear about Beethoven's age. D. He was Beethoven's first music teacher.
12. Beethoven learned all the following from Neefe EXCEPT _____.
A. history B. organ C. composition D. philosophy
13. Beethoven's name appeared in the *Magazine of Music* in _____.
A. 1781 B. 1782 C. 1783 D. 1784
14. As organist of the court of Prince Franz, Beethoven _____.
A. published more musical works B. made many lifelong friends
C. was able to go home frequently D. got to know more friends of his father's
15. The last paragraph shows that Beethoven _____.
A. was close to his mother
B. went back to Bonn to meet Mozart
C. went to Vienna with Prince Franz in 1787
D. revisited his hometown occasionally after 1792

第三部分：概括段落大意和补全句子(第 16~25 题，每题 1 分，共 10 分)

阅读下面短文，请完成短文后的 2 项测试任务：(1)从第 16~20 题后所给的 6 个选项中为第 1~5 段每段选择 1 个正确的小标题；(2)从第 21~25 题后所给的 6 个选项

项中选择 5 个正确选项，分别完成每个句子。请将正确选项的字母写在答题卡上。

The Mental Benefits of Being Fit

① Exercise has obvious benefits to the teen body, but not all of them are physical. A teen goes through many changes in his or her body, brain and hormones (荷尔蒙). A teen who exercises regularly can not only better his or her physical fitness, but also increase mental fitness and self-confidence.

② The teen years can be rather stressful. Keeping fit and physically active can help teens reduce their stress levels. Parents should support their teens and provide equipment, or even volunteer as exercise partners. Teens who can use physical activity to lower their stress establish a healthy coping mechanism (机制) for life.

③ During the teen years, hormones are constantly changing. A teen's mood can change with the wind. Exercise changes chemicals in the brain that control mood. Hormones released in the brain during activity increase happiness levels. A teen who exercises regularly will benefit from a healthy body and a more positive mood.

④ Teens can struggle with self-confidence as they are trying to find their place in the world. Physical activity can increase a teen's self-confidence. When a teen girl can look at herself in the mirror and like what she sees, she has greater self-confidence. Finding an activity he likes can draw a teen boy into a group that accepts and appreciates him.

⑤ Exercise leads to an increase in brain function. Regular exercise increases math task

skills and reasoning. Short-term memory is also increased with regular exercise. A teen who benefits from increased intellectual (智力的) skills due to regular exercise will do better in school.

Task 1

16. Paragraph ①:
17. Paragraph ②:
18. Paragraph ③:
19. Paragraph ④:
20. Paragraph ⑤:

- A. Reduction of stress
B. Benefits of exercise
C. Release of more hormones
D. Increase of self-confidence
E. Increase of happiness levels
F. Improvement of intelligence

Task 2

21. Regular exercise benefits a teen _____.
22. Doing exercise may help a teen cope with _____.
23. A teen's mood may change suddenly _____.
24. A teen boy can be easily accepted by _____.
25. Regular exercise can improve a teen's _____.

- A. difficulties in life
B. supporting his parents
C. without any reason
D. performance in school
E. physically and mentally
F. doing exercise that interests him

第四部分：填词补文(第 31~40 题，每题 1.5 分，共 15 分)

下面的短文有 10 处空白，短文后列出 12 个词，其中 10 个取自短文，请根据短文

内容将其分别放回原有位置，以恢复文章原貌，请将正确选项的字母写在答题卡上。

Samuel Johnson

Samuel Johnson was an English writer. He was born on 18 September 1709. He was 31 at a grammar school. He spent a brief 32 at Oxford University. However, he was forced to leave due to lack of money. Unable to find teaching work, he drifted into writing. In 1735, he married. In 1737, Johnson 33 to London. He wrote on a 34 variety of subjects. He 35 became famous in the literary field. His *Dictionary of the English Language* was 36 in 1755. It was the most 37 dictionary at that time. Johnson was 38 short of money, despite the 39 of his dictionary. In 1762, his 40 situation changed with a government pension (养老金). Johnson died on 13 December 1784.

- | | | |
|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| A. huge | E. moved | I. published |
| B. formally | F. period | J. book |
| C. success | G. continually | K. educated |
| D. important | H. financial | L. gradually |

第六部分：完形补文(第 41~50 题，每题 1.5 分，共 15 分)

下面的短文有 10 处空白，每处空白后的括号内有一个词，请根据短文内容将其正确的形式填入文中，以恢复文章原貌，并将答案写在答题卡相应的位置上。

Ancient Greece

The Greeks were the greatest (great) sailors of their time. Greece has one excellent 41 (nature) feature—the coastline. That's why many Greeks left the mountains and 42 (take) to the sea.

The ancient Greeks have 43 (give) the world many ideas about life and how to live it. The idea of democracy (民主) started in Greece. So did many ideas of science, religion and 44 (govern). But these ideas did not come out of Greece as a whole. Instead, they grew up in 45 (differ) cities throughout the Greek Empire.

The cities of Greece grew up in valleys near the sea. Each city was 46 (separate) from the others by mountains. The roads 47 (connect) the cities were narrow and winding. Each city governed itself in its own way. And the 48 (citizen) of each city were very proud of its way of life. In fact, each city was 49 (real) an independent state. Such places are called city-states by 50 (politics) scientists.

第七部分：短文写作(第 51 题，30 分)

请根据所提供材料中的要求完成一篇 80 词左右的英文写作任务。将你的答案写在答题卡相应的位置上。

51.

假设你在教师节与同学一起返回母校探望了老师，而你的英国朋友 Tom 对中国文化很感兴趣。请你给 Tom 写一封英文电子邮件分享该活动。内容包括：

- 活动目的
- 活动内容
- 你的感受

请以 Li Ke 署名。