

全国 2020 年 10 月高等教育自学考试

基础英语试题

课程代码:00088

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。

一、词汇应用和语法结构:本大题共 30 小题,每小题 1 分,共 30 分。

(一) 词汇应用(15 分)

选择最佳答案完成句子,请将其选出并将答题卡(纸)的相应代码涂黑。错涂、多涂或未涂均无分。

1. They made a profit of 10 cents on every \_\_\_\_\_ sold.  
A. goods                      B. investment              C. article                      D. resource
2. The law protects the consumer \_\_\_\_\_ being cheated by inferior products.  
A. from                      B. off                      C. of                      D. away
3. Early in history, rich and poor people \_\_\_\_\_ were wearing wool clothes.  
A. also                      B. alike                      C. apart                      D. average
4. This regulation became effective on January 1<sup>st</sup>, 2016 and \_\_\_\_\_ to all cases.  
A. arises                      B. sticks                      C. applies                      D. refers
5. A successful salesperson is good at finding out the consumer's \_\_\_\_\_ buying motives.  
A. available                      B. attractive                      C. obvious                      D. emotional
6. The house was within walking \_\_\_\_\_ of the university.  
A. distance                      B. district                      C. space                      D. region
7. This study is designed to \_\_\_\_\_ the differences between these two countries.  
A. identify                      B. indicate                      C. increase                      D. improve
8. Sarah is very musical: she \_\_\_\_\_ her mother.  
A. takes on                      B. takes up                      C. takes after                      D. takes over







44. A. named                      B. names                      C. naming                      D. name
45. A. exhibited                      B. displayed                      C. performed                      D. exposed
46. A. engaged                      B. included                      C. required                      D. inspired
47. A. entirely                      B. exactly                      C. actually                      D. extremely
48. A. direct                      B. diverse                      C. distinct                      D. various
49. A. Instead                      B. Despite                      C. Even if                      D. Since
50. A. to                      B. in                      C. for                      D. about
51. A. stages                      B. locations                      C. rooms                      D. habitats
52. A. dancer                      B. rapper                      C. audience                      D. breaker
53. A. played                      B. drew                      C. sang                      D. danced
54. A. of                      B. off                      C. out                      D. about
55. A. that                      B. where                      C. which                      D. when

四、阅读理解:本大题共 10 小题,每小题 2 分,共 20 分。

本部分有两篇短文,每篇短文后有五个问题,每个问题有四个选项,请选择一个最佳答案,将其选出并将答题卡(纸)的相应代码涂黑。错涂、多涂或未涂均无分。

**Passage 1**

Look up in the sky! That thing buzzing by isn't a bird, a plane or a superhero. It's an **unmanned** aerial vehicle (UAV), or known as a drone. They are given the name UAV because they are not flown by a pilot. Instead, they are flown by remote control by someone on the ground or in a "mother" airplane flying nearby.

Drones may seem like a new invention, but the earliest version was developed by the U. S. military in World War I. Now drones are growing in popularity. Users have discovered that drones are particularly suitable for taking bird's-eye-view images. In the past, photographs had been taken from airplanes that flew well above the ground to avoid obstacles. This made getting close-up(特写) images very difficult. Drones, on the other hand, could fly much slower and lower, which made it easier to take clear images. Drones are especially valuable when disaster strikes. Earthquakes and floods often make roads and airports impassable. Drones can monitor disaster and collect data without putting humans in danger. Wildlife protection areas use drones to keep an eye out for dangers and to monitor animal activity. Businesses have recently used drones for customized delivery. It's possible that in the future, the pizza you order will arrive not by car but by drone!

As drone use increases, it brings new challenges. Regulators are concerned that drones may cause a danger to airplanes. Unlike commercial planes, drones do not show up on flight radar. So



Microcredit websites share information about people, usually in developing countries, who need loans to start businesses. The purpose of these sites is often more to encourage the business rather than to make a profit. Website visitors loan money— as little as twenty five dollars— toward the amount each person needs. Investors get their money back, sometimes with interest, when the loan is repaid.

Other websites offer money to creative art projects. The sites describe CDs, books, films or other creative projects that need funding. People donate money in small or large amounts to the projects that interest them. Each contribution is a gift, not a loan, but donors often receive **incentives**, such as a copy of a completed CD or book.

Still other sites operate more like charities. They help people and groups collect money, such as groups that run food pantries(食物救助站) or people who need help paying medical bills.

Each microfinancing website has its own focus, yet they all have one thing in common: bringing people who need money together with people who are able to give it.

- 61. What does the underlined word “incentives” mean?
  - A. things people do not really want
  - B. things to keep someone from doing something
  - C. things to motivate or encourage an action
  - D. things to punish bad behavior
- 62. What had the biggest effect on the rise of microfinancing?
  - A. more money in banks
  - B. increased numbers of poor families
  - C. the expansion of the Internet
  - D. the improved education of poor people
- 63. Which websites focus on supporting people in developing countries?
  - A. Microcredit websites
  - B. Websites that fund creative projects
  - C. Websites that operate like charities
  - D. Artistic websites
- 64. How are microcredit websites different from the other types of microfinance websites?
  - A. The money paid is a gift, not a loan.
  - B. The money is paid back, sometimes with interest.
  - C. Investors get free CDs.
  - D. Microcredit websites operate like traditional charities.

65. What is the best summary of the passage?

- A. Different forms of microfinancing websites gather money in small amounts to help people in need.
- B. People who are poor or have lost their jobs often don't have access to money other than microfinancing.
- C. Websites today allow people to donate money to support projects and receive finished products in return.
- D. Lenders to microfinance websites receive their money back, sometimes with interest, once the businessperson repays the loan.

## 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。

五、单词或短语的英汉互译:本大题共 10 小题,每小题 1 分,共 10 分。

(一) 将下列词语译成中文(5 分)

- 66. pay good money
- 67. a single load
- 68. invisible exports
- 69. advertising media
- 70. manufactured goods

(二) 将下列词语译成英文(5 分)

- 71. 市场经济
- 72. 劣质产品
- 73. 包装材料
- 74. 标准化集装箱
- 75. 目标观众

六、英汉句子互译:本大题共 4 小题,共 15 分。

(一) 将下列句子译成中文(8 分)

- 76. It is higher interest on loans to builders that has affected the cost of a new home. (4 分)
- 77. Despite the widespread early use of wool and linen, cotton is the most important source of man's clothing. (4 分)

(二) 将下列句子译成英文(7 分)

- 78. 没有真正的理解,友谊是不会长久的。(3 分)
- 79. 虽然 he 已挣了很多钱,但他的生活方式未变。(4 分)