

# 全国 2021 年 4 月高等教育自学考试

## 英语(一) 试题

课程代码:00012

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。

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。在答题纸相应位置上将答案选项涂黑。

#### India's "Macaron (小圆饼) Queen"

Pooja was a young Indian woman. She opened her own macaron store a few years ago. She should have been a lawyer. But while studying law at university in Mumbai, she decided to quit. She wanted to do something more creative. She had helped her mother in the kitchen during her childhood, so she decided to work with food instead of legal cases.

Pooja persuaded her parents to let her go to Switzerland to study cooking and management. Returning to Mumbai upon graduation, she set to work in her parents' kitchen. She wanted to develop her own macaron recipe (配方). It took her around six months of research and 60 failed recipes to finally get something right.

When she had a recipe she was proud of, her businessman father agreed to put money into her business. Yet being both young and female, she faced challenges. "The biggest problem was to get people to take you seriously," she said. "For example, if I had to sign a lease (租约) for a place, or buy machinery, I would have to ask my father to make the phone calls for me."

She named the business after "Le 15 Patisserie" in Paris, where she once lived. In Mumbai, very few people knew what a macaron was. People never tried one. Pooja decided to

give away free samples. The cakes were immediately popular, and sales soon started to go up thanks to positive word of mouth.

Pooja also started running classes on how to make macarons and other cakes. This made the business better known. She even published a book on cooking. It became a best-seller in India. One newspaper article called her “the macaron queen of India.”

1. Pooja became a lawyer after graduation.  
A. True                                      B. False                                      C. Not Given
2. Pooja thought cooking was more creative than law.  
A. True                                      B. False                                      C. Not Given
3. Pooja studied cooking in Switzerland for six months.  
A. True                                      B. False                                      C. Not Given
4. Pooja got the right macaron recipe from her parents.  
A. True                                      B. False                                      C. Not Given
5. Pooja’s father refused to give her the money for the business.  
A. True                                      B. False                                      C. Not Given
6. Pooja’s father sometimes helped her make business calls.  
A. True                                      B. False                                      C. Not Given
7. Pooja lived in Paris for five years.  
A. True                                      B. False                                      C. Not Given
8. At the beginning, Pooja let people try macarons for free.  
A. True                                      B. False                                      C. Not Given
9. Pooja offered courses on how to make macarons.  
A. True                                      B. False                                      C. Not Given
10. The book Pooja published was not popular.  
A. True                                      B. False                                      C. Not Given

第二部分：阅读选择（第 11~15 题，每题 2 分，共 10 分）

阅读下面短文，请从短文后所给各题的 4 个选项（A、B、C、D）中选出 1 个最佳选项，并在答题纸相应位置上将该项涂黑。

### Risk Loving It

Do you know how it is when you want something so much it hurts? That's the way it was with me on my 11<sup>th</sup> birthday. I didn't know then that getting something doesn't mean it will always be yours.

It was a Saturday. Dad gave me \$25 to buy my own birthday gift. While passing a pet shop, I found a little dog called Yorky. When he saw me he barked twice, pawing (挠) the window. I went inside and reached down to pet him; he licked (舔) my hand. I bought Yorky at once. Since then, Yorky followed me everywhere, often jumping up and down with excitement. I believed he was mine forever.

It happened in February. I was going home from school as usual, and I stopped three blocks away to whistle for Yorky. He didn't come. I whistled again. Then I began to run. I stopped before I got to the street in front of our house. I could see him lying still in the middle of the street on his side. I saw the tire marks. I knew he was dead.

Then I put all my energy into baseball. At least I was tired at night and could sleep without missing Yorky. One afternoon, I was halfway home when I noticed this thing following me. It was the funniest-looking dog you've ever seen. "Get away from me! I don't like dogs," I shouted. But for two days it kept showing up at my door. I began to feed it when Dad got home from work and said, "Go ahead. Risk loving it." Then I held the dog up in my arms and cried like a baby.

11. After I turned eleven, I understood \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. one might suffer on his birthday  
B. it might hurt to hate something  
C. it might do harm to forget something  
D. one might lose his loved ones
12. I decided to have Yorky because he \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. ran around with excitement  
B. touched me with his paw  
C. went after me everywhere  
D. greeted me friendly
13. I found Yorky dead \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. under the tire of a car  
B. on one side of the street  
C. on my way home after school  
D. three blocks away from my home

14. After Yorky left me, I \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. played baseball to tire myself                      B. wanted to quit school  
C. bought another pet right away                      D. took to running and whistling
15. I refused to keep the new dog at first because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. it looked very strange                                  B. I was afraid of losing it  
C. I didn't like it    D. it kept barking at me

## 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。

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 个选项中选择 5 个正确选项, 分别完成每个句子。答案选项写在答题纸相应位置上。

### Life of the Samoans

- ① The Samoan islands are 2,300 miles south of the Hawaiian islands. Though the land is steep, the islands have a plant cover watered by up to 200 inches of rain a year. All that rain does not affect outdoor activity much, since the showers do not last long. And the water disappears quickly into the soil.
- ② The Samoans plant three major tree crops. They require little work except in harvesting. Once planted, with a few years of waiting, the breadfruit tree continues to produce about two crops a year for up to half a century. Coconut (椰子) trees may continue to produce for a hundred years. And banana trees make new stems of fruit for many years.
- ③ The Samoan men also clear small land for a crop called taro. But even taro doesn't require much work; planting requires nothing more than slightly burying the top sliced off a root just harvested. Young men do most of the planting and harvesting and women mostly do the occasional weeding.
- ④ This kind of farming behavior makes people think the Samoans are lazy. But they cannot weed as often as European farmers. In contrast with the flat European farmlands, the land of

Samoa is steep. The casual farming allows the deep and shallow roots of the various plants growing together to hold the loose soil.

⑤ The Samoans keep chickens and pigs, but they are eaten only occasionally. The major source of animal protein (蛋白质) for the Samoans is fish. Younger men may swim in the deep sea for fish; older men will be more likely to stand on the reef (珊瑚礁) and catch the fish swimming inside the reef.

### Task 1

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

- A. Taro planting
- B. The Samoan geography
- C. The Samoan tree plants
- D. The Samoan women's role
- E. The reason for Samoans' casual farming
- F. Catching fish for animal protein

### Task 2

- 21. The yearly rainfall of the Samoan islands is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 22. The Samoans do not need to work a lot to \_\_\_\_\_.
- 23. Women on the Samoan Islands \_\_\_\_\_.
- 24. The casual farming makes people feel that \_\_\_\_\_.
- 25. Chickens and pigs are kept by the Samoans, but \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. up to 200 inches
- B. mostly weed the land
- C. make the tree crops grow
- D. they are not eaten very often
- E. the Samoans do not work hard
- F. 2,300 miles from the Hawaiian Islands

第四部分：填句补文（第 26~30 题，每题 2 分，共 10 分）

下面的短文有 5 处空白，短文后有 6 个句子，其中 5 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，并将答案选项写在答题纸相应位置上。

### The Fisherman and the Bear

One fine day, an old man was fishing and caught nothing. Finally, he gave up and walked back along the shore to his shack (窝棚). When he got close to the front door, he saw it was open. 26 A big black bear was opening his honey bottle. The honey spilled all over the floor and the bear rubbed his paw (爪子) in it, spreading it all over.

The old man went to the back of the shack and gave a loud shout. 27 The old man saw that the bear was holding up the paw covered with honey.

The bear ran to the shore of the lake. Standing on its back legs, it held up the paw full of honey. Soon all the flies were gathering quickly all over the sticky sweet paw. Then the bear walked into the water with his sticky paw full of flies. 28 Suddenly, a big fish came jumping out of the water trying to get to the flies. The bear gave it a swat (拍打) and it flew to the shore and dropped there. Then another fish jumped into the air after the flies, followed swiftly by another. 29 Soon it had a large pile.

The old man got out of the bushes and down to the shore. 30 "Well," said the old man, "That's the first time a bear has ever paid me for my honey."

- A. It held the paw out over the water.
- B. The bear jumped and ran out of the door.
- C. He walked to the door quietly and looked inside.
- D. The bear was gone and had left six large fish for him.
- E. The bear often came to the old man's shack to get honey.
- F. Every time a fish jumped after his paw, the bear hit it ashore.

第五部分：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，并将答案选项写在答题纸相应位置上。

**Jesse Owens**

Jesse Owens lived from 1913 to 1980. He didn't have much money growing up, but he had dreams. He worked 31 at part-time jobs to help support his family. His high school coach noticed Jesse's 32 for running. Because of work, Jesse couldn't practice with the team after school. His coach 33 to train him in the morning and he accepted it 34 away.

Jesse was 35 to many colleges, but he chose Ohio State University. He broke several world records there. However, since he was African American, he received no 36. He continued to work, study and train. In the Berlin Olympic Games in 1936, he became the first American to 37 four gold medals in a 38 game. He broke many records; some lasted more than 20 years.

In 1976, Jesse Owens was 39 the Medal of Freedom. It is the 40 honor an American can receive.

- |             |                |            |
|-------------|----------------|------------|
| A. win      | E. talent      | I. highest |
| B. admitted | F. single      | J. right   |
| C. hard     | G. latest      | K. offered |
| D. operate  | H. scholarship | L. awarded |

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，并将答案写在答题纸相应的位置上。

**Salt**

Salt is a remarkable (**remark**) thing. It is a basic element in the diet of humans. It is also necessary for 41 (**animal**) and plants. It is one of the most 42 (**effect**) and most widely used of all food preservatives (防腐剂). Its industrial, 43 (**medicine**) and other uses are almost countless. In fact, salt has been a(n) 44 (**importance**) element of life. It also has been the subject of many stories. It is 45 (**frequent**) mentioned in fairy tales. Some cultures give magical power to salt. In the past, salt 46 (**serve**) as money at various times and 47 (**place**). Salt has been the cause of bitter wars. In many cultures, 48 (**offer**) bread and salt to visitors is a 49 (**tradition**) sign of welcome. Salt-making 50 (**cover**) much of the history of Europe since Roman times.

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纸相应的位置上。

51.

某英文报社正在征集全民健身活动 (Nationwide Activities for Fitness) 的建议。请你根据下述写作要点提交一篇英文短文，为此次健身活动献计献策。

- 你建议举行什么健身活动
- 为什么要举办这一活动



绝密★启用前

2021年4月高等教育自学考试全国统一命题考试

## 英语（一）试题答案及评分参考

（课程代码 00012）

第一部分：阅读判断（第1~10题，每题1分，共10分）

- |      |      |      |      |       |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. B | 2. A | 3. C | 4. B | 5. B  |
| 6. A | 7. C | 8. A | 9. A | 10. B |

第二部分：阅读选择（第11~15题，每题2分，共10分）

- |       |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 11. D | 12. D | 13. C | 14. A | 15. B |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|

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）

- |       |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 16. B | 17. C | 18. A | 19. E | 20. F |
| 21. A | 22. C | 23. B | 24. E | 25. D |

第四部分：填句补文（第26~30题，每题2分，共10分）

- |       |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 26. C | 27. B | 28. A | 29. F | 30. D |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|

第五部分：填词补文（第31~40题，每题1.5分，共15分）

- |       |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 31. C | 32. E | 33. K | 34. J | 35. B |
| 36. H | 37. A | 38. F | 39. D | 40. I |

第六部分：完形补文（第41~50题，每题1.5分，共15分）

- |                 |               |             |               |
|-----------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| 41. animals     | 42. effective | 43. medical | 44. important |
| 45. frequently  | 46. served    | 47. places  | 48. offering  |
| 49. traditional | 50. covers    |             |               |

【评分参考】本部分无0.5和1分的计分。语法错误或拼写错误均不给分；英、美拼写均可接受；大小写错误不扣分。

第七部分：短文写作（第51题，30分）

51. 范文（略）

### 1) 评分原则

本题总分为 30 分, 按 5 个档次评分。

阅卷人应就总体印象给分, 而不是按照语言错误的数量扣分。

评分时, 先根据文章的内容要点、篇章结构和语言运用初步确定其所属的档次, 然后依照该档次的具体要求酌情增减分数, 最后给分。

应避免分数趋中现象, 即不能只给中间档次的分数。该给高分时就应给高分(包含满分), 该给低分时就应给低分(包含 0 分)。

拼写和标点符号是语言准确性的一个方面。评分时, 应视其对交际的影响程度予以考虑。英式、美式拼写及用法均可接受。

如书写较差难以辨认, 以致影响交际, 或字数明显少于要求, 将分数降低一个档次。

### 2) 评分标准

第一档 25~30 分: 圆满完成了试题规定的任务。

- 清楚地表达了全部内容要点。
- 运用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务要求。
- 语言运用较为准确、恰当。

第二档 19~24 分: 完成了试题规定的任务。

- 清楚地表达了全部或关键内容要点。
- 运用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的基本要求。
- 语言运用基本正确, 虽有小错, 但不影响理解。

第三档 13~18 分: 基本完成了试题规定的任务。

- 提及了关键内容要点(可能漏掉了个别内容)。
- 运用的语法结构和词汇满足任务的最低要求。
- 存在一些语言错误, 但基本不影响理解。

第四档 7~12 分: 完成了一部分试题规定的任务。

- 遗漏或未能清楚表达内容要点。
- 语法结构和词汇单调。
- 语言错误较多, 部分错误影响理解。

第五档 1~6 分: 未完成试题规定的任务。

- 明显遗漏内容要点。
- 语法结构和词汇极单调。
- 语言错误很多, 严重影响理解。

0 分: 所传达的信息或所用语言太少, 无法评价; 所写内容与题目要求完全无关。