

全国 2020 年 10 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。

Australian Aborigines (土著居民)

Some aborigines live in the desert of Western Australia. They gather wild plants and hunt wild animals. Their desert environment averages less than eight inches of rain per year. And the temperature in summer may rise to 48°C. The few permanent (永久的) water holes are separated by hundreds of square miles of sand and rock.

On a typical day, the aborigines get up just before sunrise. The people breakfast on water and food left over from the night before. Children are sent to fetch water. In the cool of the early morning, the adults talk and make plans for the day. Where should they go for food—to places they have been to recently, or to new places? The women decide which plants they want to collect, and where those plants are most likely to be found. Then they take up their sticks and set out with large wooden bowls of drinking water on their heads. Their children ride on their hips (胯) or walk alongside. Meanwhile, the men may have decided to hunt animals. They go to a stream where they will wait to get any animal that may come along. They lie patiently behind a screen of bush they have set up, hoping for a chance to throw a spear (矛) at the animal. If they miss, the animal will run away. So they can only throw once.

By noon, the men and women are back at camp. The women are usually with their

wooden bowls each filled with fruits or other plant foods; the men are often with only some small animals such as rabbits. Since the men's food-getting is less certain of success than the women's, most of the aborigines' diet is plant food.

1. Some Australian aborigines live by hunting and collecting wild plants.
A. True B. False C. Not Given
2. There are many permanent water holes near the aborigines' homes.
A. True B. False C. Not Given
3. The aborigine children usually start schooling around eight years old.
A. True B. False C. Not Given
4. The aborigines get up early in the morning.
A. True B. False C. Not Given
5. The aborigines have supper leftovers for breakfast.
A. True B. False C. Not Given
6. The aborigine adults make plans in the evening.
A. True B. False C. Not Given
7. When setting out to work, the aborigine women leave their children at home.
A. True B. False C. Not Given
8. The aborigine men run after wild animals and try to catch them.
A. True B. False C. Not Given
9. The aborigines mainly eat plant food.
A. True B. False C. Not Given
10. The aborigines' diet makes them strong and healthy.
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。

Keeper of the Spring

An old man lived in a quiet forest high above an Austrian village along the eastern side of the Alps (阿尔卑斯山). He had been hired many years earlier by a young man from the town council (委员会) to clear away the rubbish from the pools of water up in the mountain that fed the lovely spring flowing through their town. Faithfully and silently, he walked around in the hills every day, removed the leaves and branches, and wiped away the mud that would otherwise have choked and polluted the fresh flow of water. The village soon became a popular attraction for vacationers.

Years passed. One evening the town council met for its monthly meeting. As they reviewed the budget, one man's eye caught the salary being paid to the keeper of the spring. Said the keeper of the purse, "Who is the old man? Why do we keep him on year after year? No one ever sees him. For all we know, he is doing us no good. He isn't necessary any longer." After a vote, they stopped the old man's services.

For several weeks, nothing changed.

By early autumn, the branches and leaves of trees began to fall into the pools, blocking the rushing flow of water. Within a few days, the water became darker and darker. Within another week, a terrible smell was detected (觉察). Soon, fingers of disease reached deeply into the village.

Realizing their error of judgment, the council rehired the old keeper of the spring and, within a few weeks, the river of life began to clear up.

Never become discouraged with the seeming smallness of your task, job, or life. The key to achievement is believing that what you can do will make a difference.

11. The old man was hired to _____.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| A. keep the pools of water clean | B. feed the lovely spring |
| C. look after the trees in the forest | D. manage the town council |

12. Tourists coming to the village were mainly attracted by _____.

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------|
| A. the town council building | B. the old man |
| C. the lovely spring | D. the quiet forest |

13. The town council fired the old man because they thought _____.
 A. his job was not useful B. his salary was too high
 C. he did not do his job well D. he was too old for the job
14. What happened after the old man was dismissed?
 A. The trees began to die off. B. Villagers moved into the forest.
 C. The spring became dry. D. Diseases spread in the village.
15. What can we learn from this text?
 A. No pain, no gain. B. Every job is worth having.
 C. Practice makes perfect. D. He laughs best who laughs last.

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。在答题纸相应位置写出答案代码。

Super Sense of Smell

① Dogs have a surprising sense of smell. It allows them to perform excellently at search-and-rescue operations. It also enables them to detect bombs. They can even sniff (嗅) out chemical changes resulting from certain diseases. Therefore, dogs are trained to save people's lives.

② Dogs begin training when they are two months old. Their owners drop them off at training centers from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. every weekday. During the time, trainers play hide-and-seek with the dogs to train their sense of smell. They teach the dogs to climb ladders and run past obstacles (障碍). They also expose the dogs to loud noises.

③ Diseases have specific smells. Although the smells are usually too subtle for human noses to detect, dogs can tell something is wrong and warn people about the problem by barking. Many people have reported that their dogs warned them of an illness.

④ Scientists are training dogs to detect disease. A dog is asked to sniff a wheel. Blood samples from different people are attached to the outside of the wheel. Blood from a cancer patient has a slightly different smell than blood from a healthy person. The dog must figure out which blood sample to pick.

⑤ Scientists are working to design an electronic nose that can sniff out cancer. To do that, they need to figure out what molecules (分子) are sent out from the cancer. Then they can create a mixture with similar smell to that of the cancer. Once scientists know which molecules match the cancer's smell, e-nose could be designed to detect cancer.

Task 1

16. Paragraph ①:

17. Paragraph ②:

18. Paragraph ③:

19. Paragraph ④:

20. Paragraph ⑤:

- A. Electronic nose design
- B. Blood sample detection
- C. Molecule structure
- D. Training for dogs
- E. Life-saving ability of dogs
- F. Dogs' ability to detect diseases

Task 2

21. Dogs can recognize chemical changes _____.

22. Dogs are sent to training centers _____.

23. Dogs sometimes can warn their owners _____.

24. Dogs are trained to detect diseases _____.

25. To design an e-nose, scientists must find out _____.

- A. to train their sense of smell
- B. to perform search and rescue
- C. which are caused by diseases
- D. who suffer from certain cancers
- E. which molecules go with cancer
- F. by recognizing certain blood samples

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，并在答题纸相应位置写出答案代码。

Summer School

It was the first week of June. Gabi just finished her third year of high school. However, when she received her report card in the mail, she learned that she failed a semester of algebra (代数). 26

Gabi was glad she had the chance to make up for the class. She can't move on to the next level in math if she doesn't pass algebra. Summer school isn't easy though. 27 During the regular school year, however, she has twenty weeks to do so.

Summer school meant that Gabi would be stuck in a hot classroom while most of her friends were at the beach or local amusement parks. Gabi's friends didn't fail any course. 28 Going to summer school also meant that Gabi's family had to change their summer vacation plans.

Gabi had to be in summer school from 9 a.m. to noon. 29 She had to be on the bus at least an hour before class started or else she would be late. The classrooms were hot since the school building was old and did not have air conditioning. When Gabi came home from school, she couldn't do whatever she wanted. She had homework to do.

This was the first time Gabi had to go to summer school. 30 She made a promise to herself. In the fall, when regular classes begin again, she will try her hardest to pass all the courses.

- A. She wanted it to be the last time.
- B. She couldn't stay up late on weeknights.
- C. Gabi planned to go travelling next summer.
- D. This meant she had to go to summer school.
- E. Gabi has to master the material in six weeks.
- F. They could have the whole summer free from schoolwork.

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，并在答题纸相应位置写出答案代码。

Myths of Our Finger-nails

Everyone knows your finger-nails can show whether you are in good health or not. But that is not entirely true. Well, 31, there are plenty of people with health 32 who have normal-looking nails.

There can be a significant number of ways that finger-nails of healthy people can look 33. So while paying attention to changes in your nails is 34, thinking that there is a health problem may be too early.

Some women 35 that rubbing garlic (大蒜) on their nails has helped their nails grow longer. But that is not the case. Keeping nails 36 wet in proper ways can help 37 them from breaking, particularly in the 38 and winter months. It is a good idea to 39 hand cream on your hands and finger-nails after washing them, which will offer 40 from bad weather.

A. different

B. hopefully

C. prevent

D. believe

E. actually

F. protection

G. valuable

H. beautiful

I. use

J. issues

K. autumn

L. slightly

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，并将答案代码写在答题纸相应位置上。

Mark Spitz

Mark Spitz is one of the greatest (great) swimmers of all time. He 41 (obtain) seven gold medals at the 1972 Munich Games.

American Mark Spitz had 42 (proud) predicted that he would win six gold medals at the 1968 Mexico City Games. Although he 43 (do) take home two gold medals from the relays (接力), he performed well below 44 (expect) in his individual races.

At the 1972 Munich Games, Spitz was 45 (determine) to make up for his poor 46 (perform) four years earlier. This time he was quite 47 (success). Over a period of eight days, Mark Spitz entered seven 48 (event) won all seven and set a world record in every one.

Mark Spitz 49 (hold) the record for most gold medals won at a single Olympic Games for 36 years. It was 50 (final) broken by Michael Phelps who won eight gold medals at the 2008 Beijing Games.

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.

某英文报社正在举办题为“My Dream Job”的征文活动。请你根据下述写作要点提交一篇英文短文应征。

- 你最想做的工作是什么
- 你为什么最想做这个工作

2020 年 10 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. A | 2. B | 3. C | 4. A | 5. A |
| 6. B | 7. B | 8. B | 9. A | 10. C |

第二部分：阅读选择（第 11～15 题，每题 2 分，共 10 分）

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 11. A | 12. C | 13. A | 14. D | 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. E | 17. D | 18. F | 19. B | 20. A |
| 21. C | 22. A | 23. D | 24. F | 25. E |

第四部分：填句补文（第 26～30 题，每题 2 分，共 10 分）

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

第五部分：填词补文（第 31～40 题，每题 1.5 分，共 15 分）

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

第六部分：完形补文（第 41～50 题，每题 1.5 分，共 15 分）

- | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 41. obtained | 42. proudly | 43. did | 44. expectation |
| 45. determined | 46. performance | 47. successful | 48. events |
| 49. held | 50. finally | | |

【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。该给高分时就应该给高分 (包含满分), 该给低分时就应该给低分 (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。