



考生诚信
考试承诺

“我已阅读自学考试
考生(考场)有关规定,
愿意在本场考试中自觉
遵守。如有违反将接受
处理。我保证本场考试
中,本人所提供的个人
信息是真实、准确的,
并愿意承担相应的法律
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英语(二)

全真模拟演练(一)

(考试时间:150 分钟)

题 号	一	二	三	四	五	六	七	总 分
题 分	10	10	10	10	15	15	30	
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得 分	评卷人

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。

The Inventor of LED

When Nick Holonyak set out to create a new kind of visible lighting using semiconductor(半导体) alloys(合金), his colleagues thought he was unrealistic. Today, his discovery of light-emitting diodes, or LEDs, is used in everything from DVDs to alarm clocks to airports. Dozens of his students have continued his work, developing lighting used in traffic lights and other everyday technology.

On April 23, 2004, Holonyak received the \$500,000 Lemelson-MIT Prize at a ceremony in Washington. This marks the 10th year that the Lemelson-MIT Program at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) has given the award to prominent inventors.

“Anytime you get an award, big or little, it’s always a surprise,” Holonyak said.

Holonyak, 75, was a student of John Bardeen, an inventor of the transistor(晶体管), in the early 1950s. After graduate school, Holonyak worked at Bell Labs. He later went to General Electric, where he invented a switch now widely used in house dimmer switches. Later, Holonyak started looking into how semiconductors could be used to generate light. But while his colleagues were looking into how to generate invisible light, he wanted to generate visible light. The LEDs he invented in 1962 now last about 10 times longer than incandescent bulbs, and are more environmentally friendly

and cost effective.

Holonyak, now a professor of electrical and computer engineering and physics at the University of Illinois, said he suspected that LEDs would become as commonplace(平凡的) as they are today, but didn't realize how many uses they would have.

"You don't know in the beginning. You think you're doing something important, you think it's worth doing, but you really can't tell what the big payoff(成果) is going to be, and when, and how. You just don't know," he said.

The Lemelson-MIT Program also recognized Edith Flanigen, 75, with the \$100,000 Lemelson-MIT Lifetime Achievement Award for the work on a new generation of "molecular(分子) sieves(滤网)" that can separate molecules by size.

1. Holonyak's colleagues thought he would fail in his research on LEDs at the time when he started it.

- A. True B. False C. Not Given

2. Holonyak believed that his students that were working with him on the project would get the Lemelson MIT Prize sooner or later.

- A. True B. False C. Not Given

3. Holonyak was the inventor of the transistor in the early 1950s.

- A. True B. False C. Not Given

4. LEDs used in traffic lights are developed by Holonyak's students.

- A. True B. False C. Not Given

5. When Holonyak invented LEDs, he believed that they would have a wide range of uses.

- A. True B. False C. Not Given

6. Holonyak said that you should not do anything you are not interested in.

- A. True B. False C. Not Given

7. LEDs are more environmentally friendly than incandescent bulbs.

- A. True B. False C. Not Given

8. Holonyak was surprised to receive the Lemelson-MIT Prize.

- A. True B. False C. Not Given

9. Edith Flanigen was also awarded Lemelson-MIT Prize for his work on LEDs.

- A. True B. False C. Not Given

10. The Lemelson-MIT Prize has a history of over 100 years.

- A. True B. False C. Not Given

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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。

Skyscrapers and Environment

In the late 1960's, many people in North America turned their attention to environmental problems, and new steel-and-glass skyscrapers were widely criticized. Ecologists pointed out that a cluster of tall buildings in a city often overburdens public transportation and parking lot capacities.

Skyscrapers are also lavish consumers, and wasters, of electric power. In one recent year, the addition of 17 million square feet of skyscraper office space in New York City raised the peak daily demand for electricity by 120,000 kilowatts—enough to supply the entire city of Albany, New York, for a day.

Glass-walled skyscrapers can be especially wasteful. The heat loss (or gain) through a wall of half-inch plate glass is more than ten times that through a typical masonry wall (砌筑墙) filled with insulation board (隔热板). To lessen the strain on heating and air-conditioning equipment, builders of skyscrapers have begun to use double-glazed panels of glass, and reflective glasses coated with silver or gold mirror films that reduce glare as well as heat gain. However, mirror-walled skyscrapers raise the temperature of the surrounding air and affect neighboring buildings.

Skyscrapers put a severe strain on a city's sanitation facilities, too. If fully occupied, the two World Trade Center towers in New York City would alone generate 2.25 million gallons of raw sewage each year—as much as a city the size of Stamford, Connecticut, which has a population of more than 109,000.

11. The main purpose of the passage is to _____.
A. discuss the advantages and disadvantages of skyscrapers
B. compare skyscrapers with other modern structures
C. describe skyscrapers and their effect on the environment
D. illustrate various architectural designs of skyscrapers
12. According to the passage, what is one disadvantage of skyscrapers that have mirrored walls?
A. The exterior surrounding air is heated.
B. The building materials are very expensive.
C. Construction time is increased.
D. Extra air-conditioning equipment is needed.
13. According to the passage, which aspect of skyscrapers were some residents of North America concerned with in the late 1960's?

- A. The poor reception of radio and TV signals.
- B. The removal of trees and grass from building sites.
- C. The harmful effects on the city's plans.
- D. The obstruction of air traffic.

14. Which of the following groups would the skyscraper issue most concern?

- A. Electricians.
- B. Environmentalists.
- C. City planners.
- D. Television viewers.

15. Which of the following is true according to the passage?

- A. Skyscrapers provide more usable space than other buildings.
- B. The skyscrapers first appeared in the late 1960's.
- C. Where there are skyscrapers, television reception is poor.
- D. The two World Trade Center towers are skyscrapers.

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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。

Singapore

① Singapore is an independent city-state in southeastern Asia, consisting of one major island—the Singapore island—and more than 50 small islands, located off the southern tip of Malay. The city of Singapore, the capital of the country, is at the southeastern end of the Singapore Island; it is one of the most important port cities and commercial centers of Southeast Asia. The total area of the republic is 640 sq. km.

② Low-lying Singapore Island has no outstanding relief (轮廓鲜明的) features. A central area of hills rises to the maximum height of 176 m. The country has a wet tropical climate, with an average annual temperature of 27. 20 °C. The average annual rainfall is 2. 413 mm, the wettest months are November through January.

③ Singapore is governed under a constitution of 1959. A president, elected to a four-year term, is head of state, and a prime minister is head of government. The president used to be selected by Parliament, but by 1991 constitutional amendment (修正案), the president is now elected directly by the people. The Parliament is the law-making body with its 81 members popularly elected.

④ In the late 1980s the country had some 290 primary schools with 278,300 pupils and 160 secondary schools with 200,200 students. The main institutions of higher education are the National

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University of Singapore, several technical colleges, and a teachers college.

⑤ Singapore has one of the highest standards of living of any country in Asia. In the late 1980s the gross domestic product was estimated at \$23.7 billion, or \$8,870 per person. The fishing industry is centered on the port of Daring, on southwestern Singapore Island. Industry has grown rapidly since the 1960s, and Singapore now produces a diversity of goods, including chemicals, electronic items, clothing, and processed foods, etc. Shipbuilding and petroleum refining are also important.

Task 1

16. Paragraph ① _____

17. Paragraph ② _____

18. Paragraph ③ _____

19. Paragraph ④ _____

20. Paragraph ⑤ _____

- A. Education
- B. Land and Climate
- C. State System
- D. General Introduction
- E. Economy
- F. Population

Task 2

21. Singapore is a small state in the southeast of Asia _____.

22. According to the constitution of Singapore, the president of the state is selected _____.

23. Compared with people in other Asian countries, the Singapore _____.

24. Several technical colleges, and a teachers college are part of _____.

25. Though small, Singapore has an industry of its own and can _____.

- A. live a better life
- B. made up of more than 50 islands
- C. Higher education institute
- D. not by the Parliament, but by the people
- E. produce goods of various kinds
- F. have a big population

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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。

Michael Jackson—the Ups and Downs

Michael Jackson, the seventh of nine children, started his musical career with his brothers in

1964. 26 Michael quickly became the centre of attention.

During the following years the band released hit after hit and became the most successful Motown group. In 1975 the Jackson Five decided to leave Motown for more money at CBS records.

Young Michael began his solo (独唱) career while he was still with the group. His big breakthrough came in 1982 with the arrival of his biggest selling album, *Thriller*. The album had seven hit singles and became famous for its video clip.

27 In 1984 he set his hair on fire for a commercial in Los Angeles. He was injured and carried out on a stretcher (担架). This and many other strange stories about Jackson brought him the nickname Wacko Jack (怪人杰克). Nevertheless the sales of his records went up.

Black and White was the biggest hit of the 1991 album *Dangerous*. During the promotion of his album he invited US talk master Oprah Winfrey to Neverland (梦幻岛). There he gave the world insights into his private life. 28 And he also admitted that he had undergone plastic surgery.

In 1993 the King of Pop was accused of harassing (骚扰) children, but a settlement with the 13-year old's parents saved him from prison. 29 But unluckily, the couple separated a year and a half later.

By the mid 1990s Jackson's popularity had started to fall. History was a collection of greatest hits plus a few new recordings. The pop star appeared at the Brit Awards to perform his number one single *Earth Song*, together with a group of children.

A second marriage with Nurse Deborah Rowe produced a son Michael and a daughter Paris.

30 It took almost 6 years to finish the album *Invincible*. But when it was released in 2001, it was only in the charts (排行榜) for six weeks.

In March 2009 Jackson surprised the pop world by announcing were that he would go on stage one last time. A series of ten concerts, definitely his last ones, were planned for July 2009 in the O2 Arena in London. But on June 25, 2009, less than a month before he was scheduled to begin a series of comeback concerts, paramedics were called to Michael Jackson's rented home in Holby Hills near Los Angeles where they found him unconscious and not responding. They were unable to revive the "King of Pop," and Jackson was pronounced dead at the L. A. Medical Center.

A. They called themselves the Jackson Five.

B. The following year Jackson married Lisa Marie Presley.

C. He said that he was lonely.

D. Michael Jackson was not only a great singer, he also did crazy things.

E. Elizabeth Taylor and Michael Jackson were two peas in one odd pod.

F. Jackson's downturn continued into the new millennium.

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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。

Saving Money

Where you save your money often depends on what you are saving for. If you are saving to buy a dictionary or to go to a concert, then you probably keep your money 31 in your room.

If you are 32 for a big purchase like a mountain bike or a school trip, where would you save your money?

One place to save money is the bank. Putting your money in a savings account will help your money 33 more money. If you put your money in a piggy bank (猪形储蓄罐), one year later you'll still have the 34 amount of money you put in. If you put your money in a savings account, one year later, you'll have more money than you put in. Why?

When you keep your money in a 35, your money earns interest. 36 is the amount of money a bank pays you to use your money. The bank uses your money (and the money of other people, too) to loan money to people and businesses.

Another way you can save money is to buy a certificate of deposit or CD. If you have some money that you don't need to use for a 37 time, this is a good way to make your money 38.

Since the bank is using your money for that time period, it will 39 you interest. You will earn more interest with a CD than in a savings account. Can you guess why? It's because you promise to leave your money in the bank for a certain period of time. Banks pay 40 rates of interest.

A. long	B. same	C. bank
D. earn	E. pay	F. grow
G. inside	H. different	I. interest
J. somewhere	K. saving	L. raise

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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。

Cell Phones: Hang Up or Keep Talking?

Millions of people are using cell phones today. In many places it is actually considered 41 (usual) not to use one. They find that the phones are more than a means of 42 (communicate)—having a mobile phone shows that they are cool and 43 (connect).

The 44 (explode) around the world in mobile phone use make some health professional worried. Some doctors are 45 (concern) that in the future many people may suffer health problems from the use of mobile phones. In England, there has been a serious debate about this issue. Mobile phone companies are worried about the negative 46 (public) of such ideas. They say that there is no 47 (prove) that mobile phones are bad for your health.

On the other hand, signs of change in the issues of the brain and head can be 48 (detect) with modern scanning equipment. What is it that makes mobile phones 49 (potential) harmful? The answer is radiation.

As the discussion about their safety continues, it appears that it's best to use mobile phones less often. Use your regular phone if you want to talk for a long time. Use your mobile phone only when you really need it. Mobile phones can be very useful and convenient, especially in emergencies. In the future, mobile phones may have a 50 (warn) label that says they are bad for your health. So for now, it's wise not to use your mobile phone too often.

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第七部分:短文写作(第51题,30分)

下列图画阐述了生产巧克力的过程。请分析总结图画信息,写一篇150词左右的,关于巧克力制造生产的英文短文。

