

2024 年 10 月高等教育自学考试

英语写作试题

课程代码:13162

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。

I. Choose the most suitable word or phrase marked A, B, C, or D for each numbered blank to complete the passage below. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (20 points, 2 points each)

What makes a good listener? Most people think it comes down to three components: not interrupting the speaker, following along with facial expressions, and being able to repeat what the speaker has just said. According to a study, 1, we're doing it all wrong. Good listening is much more than being silent while the other person talks. On the contrary, people perceive the best listeners to be 2 who periodically ask questions that promote discovery and insight. These questions gently challenge old assumptions, 3 do so in a constructive way. Sitting there silently nodding does not provide sure evidence 4 a person is listening, but asking a good question tells the speaker that the listener has not only heard 5 is said, but also comprehended it well enough to want 6 information. Good listening is consistently seen as a two-way dialog, 7 a one-way "speaker versus hearer" interaction. The best conversations are active. Good listening also includes interactions that 8 a person's self-esteem. The best listeners make the conversation a positive experience for the other party, which doesn't happen 9 the listener is passive. Good listeners make the other person feel supported and confident. Good listening is 10 by the creation of a safe environment in which issues and differences can be discussed openly.

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|---------------|--------------|----------------|-----------|
| 1. A. however | B. therefore | C. furthermore | D. indeed |
| 2. A. these | B. those | C. theirs | D. them |
| 3. A. or | B. nor | C. for | D. but |
| 4. A. why | B. if | C. that | D. how |



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|-------------------|-------------|----------------|------------------|
| 5. A. it | B. what | C. this | D. which |
| 6. A. scientific | B. special | C. sensitive | D. additional |
| 7. A. rather than | B. but also | C. either | D. nor |
| 8. A. reduce | B. enjoy | C. build | D. hurt |
| 9. A. unless | B. when | C. until | D. because |
| 10. A. compiled | B. confused | C. complicated | D. characterized |

II. There are four choices marked A, B, C and D for each of the following questions. Choose the best answer to each question. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (20 points, 2 points each)

11. Illustration in writing is the method of _____.
 A. drawing pictures to explain a point
 B. doing case studies to reach a conclusion
 C. using figures to make an argument unique
 D. using examples to support or develop an idea
12. When writing a title, you should _____.
 A. make it clear, concise, and precise
 B. make it informative and complex
 C. not use any punctuation
 D. not use a capital letter after a colon
13. Which of the following describes a pattern of development for a comparison essay?
 A. Paragraph by paragraph.
 B. Step by step.
 C. Subject by subject.
 D. Object by object.
14. The emotional appeal is a strategy used to _____.
 A. provide the readers with emotional support
 B. replace logical reasoning and hard evidence
 C. persuade the readers by arousing their feelings
 D. refute the opponent by suppressing his or her feeling
15. In a topic outline, the words and phrases used within a division should be _____.
 A. powerful
 B. poetic
 C. persuasive
 D. parallel
16. An argumentation should NOT aim to _____.
 A. call on readers to take action
 B. present verifiable statements of fact
 C. encourage readers to accept the point of view
 D. convince readers that the point of view is sound



