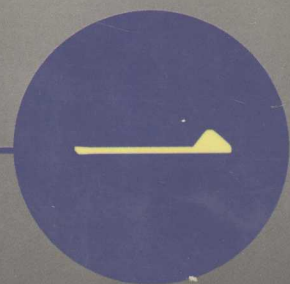


高等教育自学考试英语专业应试丛书

总主编 虞建华

综合 英语



模 · 拟 · 试 · 题 · 集

SAMPLE
TESTS
FOR
A
COMPREHENSIVE
COURSE
IN
ENGLISH 1

Why
外教社

上海外语教育出版社

高等教育自学考试英语专业应试丛书

《综合英语(一)》模拟试题集

Sample Tests for A Comprehensive Course in English 1

总主编 虞建华

编 著 张和龙

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前言

全国高等教育自学考试指导委员会颁布《高等教育自学考试英语专业考试计划》(试行)后,英语专业自学者在全国范围内尝试使用统编教材,拟参加全国统一命题的自学考试。编者根据《综合英语(一)自学考试大纲》的要求,结合《综合英语(一)》考试的题型和项目的特点,编写了这本供英语自学考试参加者进行复习和自测的**模拟试题集**。

本试题集紧扣《综合英语(一)自学考试大纲》的精神而编写,主要用来检测自学者语音、语法、词汇等基本知识,检测自学者初步的运用英语进行阅读和翻译的能力,检测自学者基本的综合文化背景知识。

本书让英语自学者充分熟悉考试的各种可能性题型、题量、项目和大致范围,具有很强的实用性和针对性。

该课程的考试属于学业考试(Achievement Test),而不是水平测试(Proficiency Test),主要考查应试者学习教材的情况。因此,本书的编写主要以统编教材为依据,内容与统编教材中出现的语音、词汇、语法现象紧密相关,并相应设计出既能检测自学者学习成绩又能让自学者进行反复练习和操练的各种题型。英语学习无捷径可走,任何所谓的速成都是不可能的。因此,本书编者建议应试者应首先扎扎实实地学好教材,然后可以选择本练习试题集进行自测和复习,这样可以收到事半功倍的效果。希望考生平时在学习教材的同时,可以有阶段、有计划地进行自测,调整自己,复习、巩固或弥补自己的学习。

本书的广度和难度基本上是根据大纲规定的知识范围和能力要求而设计的。本书每套练习试题由8—9个项目组成,比所规定的项目还多1—2个;同时,本书还有极少数题目具有一定的挑战性,让学习者 of 英语专业基础阶段后半段学习和参加《综合英语(二)》考试作好准备。

本书所设定的题目基本涉及到英语专业基础阶段的语法、词汇、句型等基本知识和基本内容,因此,本书同时可供英语专业和非英语专业学生自测和练习之用。

本书编者一直从事高等教育自学考试英语专业的教学和辅导工作,根据多年积累的经验编写了这本试题集。本书编者建议英语学习者循序渐进,持之以恒。No pains, no gains. 相信通过你自己的努力和勤奋,你的英语学习一定会取得巨大的进步。

编著者
于上海外国语大学
2000年4月

补充说明

本自测题编完付印之际,2000年上半年全国高等教育自学考试《综合英语(一)》已于4月29日考完。

这次考试有三大特点:第一,全国各地考生第一次采用同一份试卷;第二,统编教材内容占考试总分60%以上;第三,与上海市历年的《基础英语》(后改为《综合英语》(一))相比,难度大大降低。

本次考试考了所规定的10大项中的6项:

1. 语法与词汇(本大题共30小题,每小题1分,共30分);
2. 阅读理解(本大题共10小题,每小题1分,共10分);
3. 字母或字母组合的读音(本大题20小题,每两小题1分,共10分);
4. 完形填空(本大题共20小题,每两小题一分,共10分);
5. 根据所学课文内容完成句子(本大题共10小题,每小题2分,共20分);
6. 汉译英(本大题共10小题,每小题2分,共20分)。

这些题型基本属于正常范围内的变化。与此次考试相比,本试题集完全包括了考试所要求的项目,其中有些题目与自考题目有不谋而合之处。除有些项目难度稍大之外,其他项目的难度基本上与考试难度相当。本试题集的部分内容曾在考试前在编者所在部门的自考辅导班使用过,效果很好。

编者多年来参加上海地区英语专业自学考试的阅卷工作,针对今年的试题及阅卷情况提醒大家注意几点:

第一,本次考试失分最多的是第五大项“根据课文内容完成句子”;很多考生对课文不太熟悉,往往答非所问,胡言乱语,因而得分很少。所以,考试之前一定要熟读教材,多做此类练习(包括“根据课文内容回答问题”)。

第二,本次考试的第六大项考生得分也不高,其原因在于结构、单词或短语选择错误,语法错误等。其实,考题中所要求翻译的10个句子是比较简单的,基本上是教材中所出现的句子结构、短语和语法内容,因此一句话,学好教材,多做练习,Practice makes perfect。

第三,以后的试题类型仍然是10项之中取6—7项,平时做练习的时候要兼顾各类题型。

另附这次考试第五、第六题的评分标准:

第五,根据所学课文内容完成句子。

【评分标准】

每题两分,给分时内容与语言并重。

1. 所答内容必须与课文内容一致,内容全错,2分全扣除。
2. 内容基本正确,但语言表达不清楚,不能完成句子则扣1分。
3. 内容不够确切,语言基本能完成句子,扣1分。

第六, 汉译英。

《评分标准》

1. 译文准确, 句子连贯, 无重大语法错误, 不扣分(2分)。
2. 译文比较准确, 有一个重大语法错误, 但句子基本连贯, 扣1分。
3. 译文不准确, 内容不连贯, 有两个以上重大语法错误, 扣2分。
4. 拼写错误每10个扣1分, 不重复扣分, 不得给负分。

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SAMPLE TEST 1

一、用国际音标标出下列单词中划线字母或字母组合的读音。

- / / 1. agent / / 2. figure / / 3. decade / / 4. bury
/ / 5. cartoon / / 6. humour / / 7. judge / / 8. mainly
/ / 9. moan / / 10. murderer / / 11. obvious / / 12. staff
/ / 13. process / / 14. royal / / 15. perfectly / / 16. sweat
/ / 17. violin / / 18. aware / / 19. abuse / / 20. worthwhile

二、用正确的语法形式、单词或词组填空。从 a,b,c,d 四个选项中选出一个最佳答案填空。

1. It's no use _____ to attend the party. He is fully occupied recently.
a. to ask him b. if you ask him
c. asking him d. ask him
2. Before coming to Shanghai, he _____ as a teacher in the countryside for five years.
a. had been b. used to be
c. had worked d. had been chosen
3. For people who have _____ money, bonds (债券) are good choices.
a. so little a b. very little
c. so few d. very few
4. John doesn't require me to come, and _____.
a. Robert does neither b. Robert doesn't either
c. neither Robert does d. either does Robert.
5. Violence in American high school has increased _____ 1990.
a. after b. for
c. in d. since
6. Ancient people _____ goods rather than use money.
a. use to trade b. is used to trade
c. used to trade d. was used to trade
7. Most Americans don't object _____ them by their first names.
a. that I call b. to my calling
c. for calling d. that I am call
8. North Carolina is well known not only for the National Park _____ for the Indi-

an settlements.

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| a. also | b. and |
| c. but also | d. because of |
9. The teacher had John _____ him in his office at six.
- | | |
|------------|------------|
| a. to meet | b. met |
| c. meet | d. meeting |
10. On hearing the joke of Henry Ground, the whole room _____ laughter.
- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| a. burst out | b. burst in |
| c. burst into | d. burst on |
11. Faced with the food shortage, the country is under a great _____.
- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| a. challenge | b. pressure |
| c. cost | d. hardship |
12. Whatever you buy, ask for a _____ and make sure that you get it.
- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| a. receipt | b. reception |
| c. receiver | d. receive |
13. Reading widely in your spare time can help you to enlarge your _____.
- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| a. term | b. expression |
| c. vocabulary | d. word |
14. Under such a _____, we cannot do anything but wait.
- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| a. circumstance | b. surrounding |
| c. situation | d. environment |
15. Your misleading speech may have a bad _____ on your audience.
- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| a. effort | b. control |
| c. influence | d. affect |
16. The arguments of contemporary science are so _____ that they are no longer understandable.
- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| a. concrete | b. abstract |
| c. fluent | d. realistic |
17. They were both _____ to the dangers in their business.
- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| a. flexible | b. fluent |
| c. alert | d. inert |
18. He had never lost his north-country _____ before he came to Shanghai.
- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| a. accent | b. dialect |
| c. voice | d. tone |
19. She's always cheerful, in spite of her _____.
- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| a. ability | b. disability |
| c. capability | d. incapability |
20. The boy, wanting to be independent, _____ his father's offer of help.
- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| a. turned away | b. turned off |
|----------------|---------------|

c. turned down

d. turned up

三、将括号里的单词转换成正确的词类形式填空。

1. This can stop you from looking at your situation _____ (real).
2. Shakespeare had a very _____ (detail) knowledge of so many subjects.
3. My mother was a very _____ (caution) driver.
4. There are obviously _____ (emotion) problems, too.
5. I was in _____ (desperate), all hope gone.
6. Joe is a highly _____ (intelligence) student.
7. I hope this is a _____ (reason) explanation.
8. She left the shop in which she had been working and became a _____ (profession) actress.
9. He knew that he had _____ (judge) her.
10. The American had _____ (mystery) disappeared.

四、将括号里的单词转换成正确的词类形式填空。

At school I was taught languages — German, _____ 1 _____ (Spain), that sort of thing. After years of study the only _____ 2 _____ (France) phrase I can remember is: What a pity! It pretty well tells what I have learned at school.

It was always thought at school that these were _____ 3 _____ (death) languages we were being taught, and it came as a shock when I was, in the holidays, brought to some beach or village by a brand-new step-parent, I found the natives _____ 4 _____ (actual) trying to keep up these ancient tongues. They used to get them quite wrong, making _____ 5 _____ (fear) sounds through their noses and with their tongues.

Really _____ 6 _____ (fright)! What was the point of all this special effort? Sometimes, in their _____ 7 _____ (fun) way, they could be quite _____ 8 _____ (embarrass). Often I had to shout and gesture _____ 9 _____ (bold) to get them to understand my most basic _____ 10 _____ (require).

五、在下列单词中选择正确的词填空,每词限用一次。

mine to when but great of loudly
without with deaf which faulty good

Mr. Richards worked in a shop _____ 1 _____ sold, cleaned and repaired hearing-aids (助听器). One day an old gentleman entered the shop and put one down in front of him _____ 2 _____ saying a word.

“What’s the matter _____ 3 _____ it?” Mr. Richards said. The man did not answer. Of course Mr. Richards thought that the man must be _____ 4 _____ and that his hearing-aid must be _____ 5 _____, so he said again, more loudly, “What’s wrong with your hearing-aid, sir?” Again the man said nothing, so Mr. Richards shouted his question again

as 6 as he could.

Then the man took a pen and a piece of paper and wrote: "It isn't necessary to shout when you're speaking 7 me. My ears are as 8 as yours. This hearing-aid is my wife's, not 9. I've just had a throat operation, and my problem is not that I can't hear, 10 that I can't speak."

六、在下列课文片断中填入遗漏的词。

Once 1 a time there was a poor boy 2 lived in Denmark. His father, a shoemaker, had died, and his mother had married again.

One day the boy went to ask a 3 of the Prince of Denmark. When the Prince asked him 4 he wanted, the boy said, "I want to write plays in poetry and to 5 at the royal theater." The Prince looked at the boy, at his big hands and feet, at his big nose and large serious eyes, and gave a 6 answer. "It is one thing to act in plays, 7 to write them. I tell you this for your own good; learn a useful 8 like shoemaking."

So the boy, who was not sensible at all, went home. There he took what little money he had, said good-bye to his mother and his step-father and started out to seek his 9. He was sure that some day the 10 Hans Christian Anderson would be known all over Denmark.

七、根据所学课文内容,用一两句话回答下列问题。

1. What do you learn from the text about Andersen's family? What did his father do?
2. How do you explain the title "Little Things are Big"? Do you agree that little things are big?
3. Do you think it is right to prevent murder and make money the way the druggist did?
4. Do you think TV is doing more harm than good or more good than harm to children?
5. In "Remembering Tracy Bill", what did Tracy's parents do to honor his son's wishes?

八、将下列句子译成英语。

1. 老师建议我们把学过的所有课文复习一下。
2. 他原来就是警察通缉的那个人。
3. 当我们遇到麻烦的时候,他假装不认识我们。
4. 经过巨大努力之后,他成功地实现了自己的目标。
5. 如果她当时没有戴安全带的话,她就可能在事故中丧生了。
6. 在家里,她宁可说汉语,也不愿意说英语。
7. 让他高兴的是,他的父母决定送他上大学。
8. 无论你在什么地方,你都应该记住你是中国人。
9. 警察发现那个人被残忍地杀死在大街上。
10. 骑自行车去商业中心要花两个小时左右的时间。

九、阅读下列短文,从 a,b,c,d 四个选项中选出一个最佳答案填空。

1. We knew Henri was coming to England and we knew which day he was coming but we didn't know how. In fact he wrote and told us all the details, but the letter never arrived. We had moved and Henri didn't know. We'd forgotten to tell him. Our fault.

So we made our plans. It must be Heathrow or Gatwick Airport or Victoria Station. We calculated that Friday evening was the time and not before 6 p.m. Willie and I spent an hour studying timetables. I would go to Heathrow, Willie to Victoria. Gatwick is forty minutes south by train and Gatwick arrivals come into London at Victoria, the

same as people who've come train-boat-train. We arranged that if either of us met Henri, we'd take him to the White Bear pub at Piccadilly and stay there till closing time at 11. We couldn't have our French mate sleeping in the park. The White Bear was a favourite of Henri's.

Off we shot, Willie by tube(地铁), me by bus to the Air Terminal and then by airport coach. I had a longer way to go but Willie had a trickier job because he had to keep an eye on several different platforms.

- (1) They didn't receive Henri's letter because _____.
 - a. he had written too late
 - b. he had forgotten to post it
 - c. there were postal delays
 - d. it went to their old address
- (2) Willie and the writer _____.
 - a. spent Friday evening calculating
 - b. had tea while they thought
 - c. studied timetables for an hour
 - d. bought several timetables
- (3) Trains from Gatwick arrive at _____.
 - a. Heathrow
 - b. Victoria
 - c. Piccadilly
 - d. The White Bear
- (4) Henri _____.
 - a. knew the White Bear
 - b. wasn't permitted to sleep in the park
 - c. had never slept in the park
 - d. wasn't well-known to them
- (5) The writer _____.
 - a. had a comfortable journey but a hard job
 - b. had further to go but an easier job
 - c. waited in comfort at the air-terminal
 - d. didn't like Willie very much

2. Well, Mrs. Evans, I've done my very best to look after David. I've tidied his room up every day, got him a meal together whenever he needed one and made sure he's always had a clean shirt to put on. It's not been easy, what with two of my own to worry about, as well. David's had the best of attention, I must say. But now because I asked him to give up bringing that American friend of his home he has got quite miserable and unfriendly. He comes in at all hours and his behavior — well it's quite hard to put up

with — and it's all because of this friend. I'm sure he's a bad influence. You see, David's a visitor and doesn't fully understand our ways.

He used to study most evenings. He's got through quite a bit of work. He did up his room quite nicely, with bookshelves and large posters. He'd ask Mr. Smith and me up for a drink and cheer us up with songs from his country. He's very good on the guitar, you know.

I don't want to appear as if I'm running after him but it's about time we made it up, I'm sure he's upset because I told him off. It might be a good idea to take him out for a meal, perhaps even with his friend. I don't know whether it will do any good but we can try. I'm glad I've had this little chat with you, Mrs. Evans, and I'll let you know how I get on.

- (6) David is _____.
a. an American friend
b. Mrs. Smith's son
c. a visiting student
d. a singer
- (7) Mrs. Smith believes that David is not the cause of the quarrel but that the main cause is _____.
a. Mr. Smith
b. too much homework
c. David's friend
d. David's behavior
- (8) Mrs. Smith wants to make up the quarrel by _____.
a. cooking a meal
b. giving them drinks
c. inviting David and his friend out
d. running after David
- (9) David's present attitude to Mrs. Smith is _____.
a. very attentive
b. unfriendly
c. cheerful
d. incomprehensible
- (10) Why did David spend most evenings in his room? Because _____.
a. he was decorating it
b. he was collecting posters
c. he liked entertaining the Smiths
d. he was studying hard

答案

- 一 1. ei 2. ə 3. ei 4. e 5. u: 6. ju: 7. ʌ 8. ei 9. əu 10. ə:
11. ɔ 12. ɑ: 13. əu 14. ɔiə 15. ə: 16. e 17. aiə 18. eə 19. ju: 20. ə:

二 1. c

这一句主要测试动名词作主语的用法。本句中的 it 是形式主语,真正的主语是后面的动名词短语 asking him to attend the party。也可以把 It's no use doing something 看做是一个比较稳定的句子结构。类似的结构还有 It's no good doing something(做某事是没有好处的)。

2. c

这句主要测试过去完成时的用法。另外,还涉及到短语 work + as + (某个职业)的用法。动词 be + choose 一般不接 as 引导的短语。

3. b

few 用来修饰可数名词,而 little 用来修饰不可数名词。money 属于不可数名词,只能用 very little。

4. b

either 一般用于否定句中,表示“也”的意思。neither 表示“也不”的意思,一般用于句首,句子要用倒装。如这一句既可以说“Robert doesn't either”,也可说“Neither does Robert”。

5. d

since 表示“自从”的意思,句子一般用完成时态,所以符合此句的语意。

6. c

used to do something 意思是“过去常常”,其中的 to 后面要接动词不定式;be used to doing something 是“习惯于做某事”的意思,其中的 to 是介词,后面要接动名词形式。

7. b

object to 为固定动词短语,to 是介词,后面接动名词。

8. c

not only ... but also 意思是“不但……而且……”。

9. c

to have somebody do something 意思是“要某人做某事”,have 是使役动词,后面的宾语补足语是不带 to 的动词不定式。

10. c

to burst into laughter 是“放声大笑”的意思,也可以说 to burst out laughing。

11. a

challenge 意为“挑战”,是可数名词,适合本句的语意要求;pressure(压力)和 hardship(艰难)是不可数名词,cost 意为“成本”,用在这句中都不恰当。

12. a

receipt 意为“收据”。

13. c

vocabulary 意思是“词汇”或“词汇量”，符合本句的语意要求；term 意思是“术语”，expression 意思是“表达法”，word 意思是“单词”，都不合适。

14. a

circumstance 的前面一般用介词 under，意思是“在……情况下”；其他三个单词前面一般不用介词 under。

15. c

“to have an influence on”意思是“对……产生影响”。

16. b

concrete: 具体的。其他 3 个意思分别是 abstract: 抽象的；fluent: 流利的；realistic: 现实的；它们都与本句意思不符。

17. c

alert 意思是“机警的”，符合这句的语意要求；flexible(灵活的)、fluent(流利的)和 inert(呆滞的)都不符合这句的语意要求。

18. a

accent 意为“口音”，符合这句的语意要求。

19. b

disability 意为“残疾”，是一种委婉说法。

20. c

turn down 为动词短语，意思是“拒绝”；turn away 意思是“转身走开”，turn off 意思是“关闭(灯等)”，turn up 意思是“出现”，与句意不符。

- 三
- | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. unrealistically | 2. detailed | 3. cautious |
| 4. emotional | 5. despair | 6. intelligent |
| 7. reasonable | 8. professional | 9. misjudged |
| 10. mysteriously | | |

- 四
- | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. Spanish | 2. French | 3. dead |
| 4. actually | 5. fearful | 6. frightful |
| 7. funny | 8. embarrassing | 9. boldly |
| 10. requirements | | |

- 五
- | | | |
|----------|------------|-----------|
| 1. which | 2. without | 3. with |
| 4. deaf | 5. faulty | 6. loudly |
| 7. to | 8. good | 9. mine |
| 10. but | | |

- 六
- | | | |
|------------|----------|-------------|
| 1. upon | 2. who | 3. favor |
| 4. what | 5. act | 6. sensible |
| 7. another | 8. trade | 9. fortune |
| 10. name | | |

- 七 1. Anderson was born into a very poor family. His father was a shoemaker and his

mother remarried after his father died.

2. I think little things refer to unimportant things in our life, but they can reflect great social problems, as we have read from the text. I quite agree that little things are big.
 3. It is right to prevent murder, but not in the way the druggist did; it is clear that it is not right for the druggist to make money in his way.
 4. I think it is doing more harm than good to children because it presents to them a world that really never exists. / I think it is doing more good than harm to children because it can provide useful information and great fun to them.
 5. They signed forms permitting his organs to be taken out.
- 八
1. The teacher suggested that we should go over all the texts we had learned.
 2. He turned out to be the man wanted by the police.
 3. When we got into trouble, he pretended that he didn't know us.
 4. After his great efforts, he succeeded in achieving his goals.
 5. If she hadn't been wearing a seat belt, she might have been killed in the accident.
 6. At home, she would rather speak Chinese than English.
 7. To his delight, his parents decided to send him to college.
 8. Wherever you are, you should remember that you're Chinese.
 9. The police found the man brutally murdered on the street.
 10. It takes about two hours to go to the downtown by bike.
- 九 (1) d (2) c (3) b (4) a (5) b (6) c (7) c (8) c (9) b (10) d