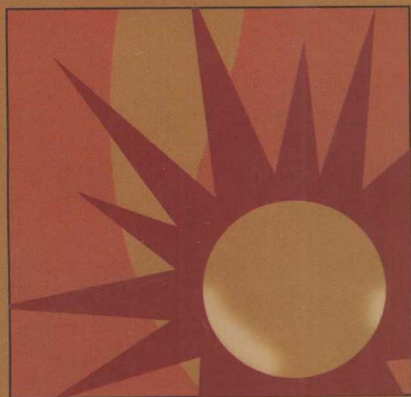


# 全国高等教育自学考试 英语(二)模拟试题集

陶友兰 编

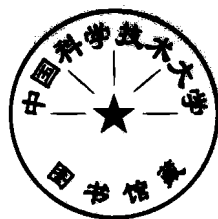


复旦大学出版社

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## 前 言

为了帮助广大考生顺利通过全国英语自学考试,本书编者按照全国高等教育自学考试指导委员会颁布的《公共英语自学考试大纲》的要求,紧扣指定教材《大学英语自学教程》(下册)(高等教育出版社,高远主编),并结合自学考试的特点和考生的具体情况,精心编写了《全国高等教育自学考试英语(二)模拟试题集》这本辅导书,供升本科段考生使用。

英语自考基本上属于成绩考试,用来考查学习者完成某一教学大纲或教材的情况,因此它的命题是以教学大纲或教材为依据的。具体说来,占卷面总分一半的试题所用的句子都是根据教材中出现的句子编写的,其余试题也是严格根据考试大纲的要求和教材的范围进行选择的。可以说,只要根据大纲的要求掌握教材,通过考试是不会有问题的。所以,在本书的编写过程中,编者将《大学英语自学教程》(下册)的要点及难点都分门别类地根据新题型融入了各份试卷。希望考生们在学习教材之余,抽空做些模拟题,借此复习巩固所学课本的内容,同时也为正式考试摸摸底,检测一下自己的欠缺之所在,有的放矢地加强复习。为了便于自学,本书特地附上答案和试题注释以及样题、近两年统考的样卷各一份,但愿能对考生们有所帮助。

除主编外,还有上海外国语大学成教院的鲍晓英老师也参加了本书的部分编写工作。曹京渊老师、责任编辑周光发先生对本书的编写提出了有益的建议,在此谨表谢意。

由于编写时间仓促,编者水平有限,谬误和不当之处,敬请读者指正。

编者

1999年9月

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## 全国自考英语模拟试题(一)

一、根据给出的汉语词义和规定的词性写出相应的英语单词。该词的首字母已给出。(10%)

- |              |            |                |
|--------------|------------|----------------|
| 1) 报仇, 报复    | <i>n.</i>  | <i>v</i> _____ |
| 2) 富裕的       | <i>a.</i>  | <i>w</i> _____ |
| 3) 生理学       | <i>n.</i>  | <i>p</i> _____ |
| 4) 养育, 抚养    | <i>v.</i>  | <i>f</i> _____ |
| 5) 执行        | <i>v.</i>  | <i>e</i> _____ |
| 6) 保守的       | <i>a.</i>  | <i>c</i> _____ |
| 7) 成就, 成绩    | <i>n.</i>  | <i>a</i> _____ |
| 8) 相反地, 不利地  | <i>ad.</i> | <i>a</i> _____ |
| 9) 知识分子      | <i>n.</i>  | <i>i</i> _____ |
| 10) 中等的, 适度的 | <i>a.</i>  | <i>m</i> _____ |
| 11) 最适宜的     | <i>a.</i>  | <i>o</i> _____ |
| 12) 处罚       | <i>n.</i>  | <i>p</i> _____ |
| 13) 请求       | <i>v.</i>  | <i>r</i> _____ |
| 14) 熟练的      | <i>a.</i>  | <i>s</i> _____ |
| 15) 谢绝       | <i>v.</i>  | <i>d</i> _____ |
| 16) 凶猛地      | <i>ad.</i> | <i>f</i> _____ |
| 17) 协调, 和谐   | <i>n.</i>  | <i>h</i> _____ |
| 18) 排除, 消灭   | <i>v.</i>  | <i>e</i> _____ |
| 19) 狡猾的      | <i>a.</i>  | <i>t</i> _____ |
| 20) 王国       | <i>n.</i>  | <i>k</i> _____ |



二、根据句子的意思将括号中的词变成适当的形式。(10%)

- 1) He claims that his band deserves \_\_\_\_\_ (rank) with the best in this country.
- 2) You will enjoy your fun time more after you \_\_\_\_\_ (complete) your study responsibilities.
- 3) The Democratic and Republican parties are the largest and most \_\_\_\_\_ (compete) organizations in the American community.
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ (Take) the responsibility of caring for pets can help make our children or even ourselves more humane.
- 5) Mary wouldn't be sick now, if she \_\_\_\_\_ (follow) the doctor's order.
- 6) About the same volume of legislation is passed as when one party controls both houses, although some important legislation is likely \_\_\_\_\_ (block) temporarily.
- 7) It's \_\_\_\_\_ (good) to concentrate your study on one or two days each week than to allocate your time equally every day.
- 8) I'm told that climbing a tree is a cat's resource when \_\_\_\_\_ (chase) by a dog.
- 9) The city was in a state of excitement, its citizens \_\_\_\_\_ (come) out in numbers to take a look at Queen Elizabeth.
- 10) They came to find that the longer the discussion lasted, the \_\_\_\_\_ (confuse) people felt about the problem.

三、根据句子的意思选择正确的答案,并将其字母填在题前的括号内。(10%)

- ( ) 1) The ordering and importance of multiple objectives is also based, \_\_\_\_\_ part, on the values of the decision-maker.  
A. on            B. in            C. as            D. of
- ( ) 2) Affected \_\_\_\_\_ a serious disease, Van Wendel was no longer able to speak clearly.  
A. on            B. by            C. with            D. to
- ( ) 3) It is possible to carry \_\_\_\_\_ the work of the government even when party control is divided.  
A. out            B. away            C. off            D. on
- ( ) 4) Those \_\_\_\_\_ a better education and \_\_\_\_\_ professional occupations may tend more to seek recreation and personal development in leisure.  
A. with...in            B. in...with  
C. with...on            D. at...in
- ( ) 5) The tendency to simplify complex problems blinds the managers \_\_\_\_\_ other alternatives.  
A. from            B. by            C. to            D. at
- ( ) 6) The theory is that some stars explode \_\_\_\_\_ their density increases to a particular point.  
A. though            B. unless            C. which            D. when
- ( ) 7) Often music was played out of doors, \_\_\_\_\_ nature provided the environment.  
A. where            B. which            C. what            D. that
- ( ) 8) I was attending a meeting, \_\_\_\_\_ I would have

come to help you.

A. lest      B. otherwise      C. but that      D. but for

- ( ) 9) I should like to know the reason \_\_\_\_\_ you did not come yesterday.

A. that      B. which      C. why      D. when

- ( ) 10) It's becoming increasingly clear to policy - makers \_\_\_\_\_ schools cannot solve all the problems of the larger community.

A. that      B. who      C. what      D. where

四、下面的每个句子都有四处划有横线并标以 A、B、C、D, 其中有一处是错误的。指出你认为错误之处, 并把其字母填在题前的括号内。(10%)

- ( ) 1) Before you go to an interview, you should find out as much as possible about the job you apply to and the organization you apply to.

- ( ) 2) Einstein claimed that matter and energy were interchangeable, so that there is no "absolute" time and space".

- ( ) 3) The manager says that the current state of employment is unfair, because a large number of important positions has been occupied by students of lower intelligence.

- ( ) 4) To his surprise, although five years have passed, nei-

ther the prices nor the quality of this product have  
C D  
changed.

( ) 5) It is advisable that you would take a ten-minute walk  
A B  
after you finish your meal.  
C D

( ) 6) Though Mary had won several prizes in the competi-  
A B  
tion, many of her colleagues hated the way which she  
C  
treated other people.  
D

( ) 7) The teacher asked me to make a close study of this  
A  
carefully planning essay to get some idea of the  
B C  
author's writing skill.  
D

( ) 8) The stars in the sky are too far away in space that it is  
A  
unlikely that we shall ever get to know very much  
B C D  
about them.

( ) 9) The arguments holding by civil liberties people are now  
A B  
winning favor among many people in the southern parts  
of the United States.

( ) 10) But that she saw it with her own eyes, she  
A B  
could not believe that the real thief was her own son.  
C D

五、本题共有三段短文，每段短文后面有三至四道小题，共计十道小题。每道题都有四个选择项。找出你认为正确的答案，并将其字母填在题前的括号内。(20%)

Passage 1

The hours really aren't very regular although I work every day of the week from Monday to Friday, but I don't start at nine till five, that sort of hours because I don't work in an office. I work at home. Having said that, some of the hours can be from seven in the morning till ten at night depending on if I get a lot of phone calls during the week. So, having had the phone calls I have got to go out and see them all over the place and for that, obviously, I've got to have a car, which the company supplies all expenses.

Some of the people that I go to see are quite awkward; there are a lot of men, it's a very male-orientated business and a lot of men still feel that a woman's place is in the home and she should be tied to the kitchen sink and looking after the children.

Any candidate who comes for my type of job has to be outgoing, fairly joyful, cheerful, they have got to be constantly smiling, eyes bright, questions answered and it is not the easiest of situations if you've had a heavy session the night before.

( ) 1) What do you think is the job of the speaker?

- (A) cleaner
- (B) salesman
- (C) secretary
- (D) engineer

- ( ) 2) The working time of the speaker is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) regular  
(B) irregular  
(C) long  
(D) short
- ( ) 3) The speaker implies in the last paragraph that \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) it is not so difficult to do his job  
(B) it is not an easy job  
(C) he likes his job very much  
(D) he doesn't like his job
- ( ) 4) Which of the following is wrong?  
(A) All of his clients are very good to him.  
(B) He has no weekends.  
(C) Some of his customers are very awkward.  
(D) The amount of his work depends on how many calls he receives.

## Passage 2

Unity (一致性) means oneness, or singleness, of purpose. A paragraph has the quality of unity when all its parts function together in the whole development of its topic idea. A paragraph has unity when each sentence contributes an organic part of the whole idea or impression and when no organic (有组织的) part is missing. A paragraph has unity when the whole paragraph concentrates on a single idea, all the facts, examples and reasons used to develop that idea must be relevant. Paragraph unity, therefore, rests on the principle of inclusion and exclusion; in-

clusion of relevant materials and exclusion of irrelevant materials. A writer who introduces material that is not directly related to a paragraph's topic idea runs the risk of confusing and losing his reader. An excellent way of achieving unity is by means of the topic sentence. Properly used, the topic sentence forces the writer to adhere to(坚持) and to sustain the point he is trying to establish.

- ( ) 5) Paragraph unity can be best achieved by \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) inclusion and exclusion  
(B) topic sentence  
(C) concentration  
(D) adherence
- ( ) 6) Which of the following is NOT true?  
(A) Irrelevant materials in a paragraph may confuse the readers.  
(B) Topic sentence constantly reminds the writer of the point.  
(C) Paragraph unity doesn't mean every sentence should contribute to develop the point.  
(D) All the facts, example and reasons should be relevant.
- ( ) 7) Unity is that of \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) sentences  
(B) words  
(C) purpose  
(D) paragraphs

### Passage 3

Education has acquired a kind of snob value in modern times. We are no longer content to be honest craftsmen, skilled at our work through years of patient practice. Nowadays, if we want to get a decent job, we have to have a piece of paper. If we want to get promotion (提升) in even a humblest job, we have to obtain a certificate or a diploma first. We may know that we will be better at the job than the man with the paper qualifications, but our experience and practical skills are regarded as relatively unimportant. "Johnson would have been a manager by now if he had taken the trouble to get a degree," his colleagues say, "He is a clever man, he could have done anything if he had had a proper education." I wonder if, as time goes on, we should discover that many people whose practical experience and ability would have been enormously useful to their employers have been rejected on the ground that they are insufficiently qualified. Would it not be better to allow people to become expert in a way most suited to them rather than oblige them follow a set course of instruction, which may offer no opportunity for them to develop skills in which they wouldn't become expert if left to themselves.

( ) 8) The writer noticed that nowadays in order to get a good job, \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) people have to have enough money
- (B) people must be very clever
- (C) people have to get a certificate or a diploma
- (D) people must have a lot of practical skills



- ( ) 9) Instructions, in the writer's opinion, \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) prevent people from losing jobs
  - (B) help people to become experts
  - (C) enable people to get a proper education
  - (D) are of no use in helping people to develop skills
- ( ) 10) The writer thinks \_\_\_\_\_ is the most important factor in finding a job.
- (A) good education
  - (B) perseverance(毅力)
  - (C) endurance
  - (D) practical experience and skills

六、完形填空,并将所选答案之字母填在题前的括号内。  
(10%)

Some young soldiers who had recently joined the army   1   in modern ways of fighting, and one of the things they were shown was how an unarmed man could trick an armed enemy and take his weapon away   2   him. First one of their two instructors took a knife away from   3  ,   4   only his bare hands; and then he took a rifle away from him in the same way.

After the lesson, and before they went on to train the young soldiers to do these things themselves, the two instructors asked them a number of questions to see how   5   they had understood   6   they had been shown. One of the questions was this: "Well, you now know what an unarmed man can do against a man with a rifle. Now imagine that you   7   a bridge at night, and you have a rifle. Suddenly you see an unarmed enemy soldier   8   towards you. What will you do?"