

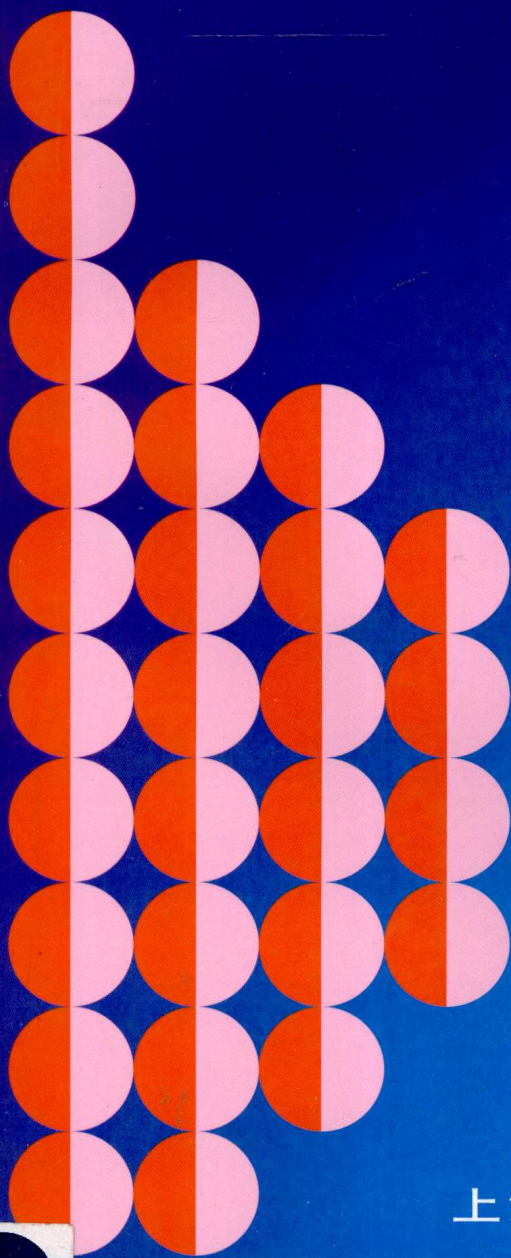
高等教育自学考试英语辅导与应试丛书

# 大学英语自学教程

(上)

## 一课一练

主编 庄恩平



上海外语教育出版社

Why<sup>®</sup>  
外教社

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主 编 庄恩平

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## 内 容 简 介

《大学英语自学教程(上)一课一练》是一本与教材进度同步的一课一练测试手册,每一课测试练习在形式上与考试大纲的题型要求一致,每课测试练习紧扣课文内容。本书不仅能帮助学生巩固每一课的语言知识与要点,还能帮助学生熟悉考试题型与内容,更重要的是还能帮助学生提高应试能力。本书共有 25 个测试题,每一测试题后均有答案。

## 丛书编写说明

“高等教育自学考试英语辅导与应试丛书”是根据《全国高等教育自学考试英语(一)自学考试大纲》要求精心设计编写,旨在帮助学生复习和巩固课本语言知识,提高语言技能,为参加全国统考作充分准备。

本套丛书包括下列三种:

《大学英语自学教程(上)一课一练》

《全国高等教育自学考试英语(一)总复习与应试指导》

《全国高等教育自学考试英语(一)模拟试题集》

参加本丛书编写的教师都是多年从事《大学英语自学教程》教学工作,多年辅导自考生参加全国自学考试,以及多次参加全国自学考试阅卷的教师。他们对考题难点,考生的实际英语基础和解题中的困难都作过详细的分析,根据教学 and 学生的要求,组织编写了这套丛书。

## 前 言

《大学英语自学教程(上)一课一练》是同高等教育出版社出版的《大学英语自学教程》(上册)配套的测试题集。本书共有 25 套练习,每课一套测试练习,每套测试练习分单词汉译英、填补语法形式、结构及文字表达、错误识别、阅读理解、完形填空、英译汉。每套测试练习都附有参考答案。

本书编写体现以下特点:

1. 根据自考学生英语基础较差,英语课程课时较少的特点,《一课一练》针对每课课文的语言点和语法要点精心设计与编写。它能帮助学生及时掌握每课的要点,打好语言基础,以及熟悉考试题型与内容,有助于提高应试能力。
2. 《一课一练》是一本与教材进度同步的辅导教材。通过每课自测,学生可巩固课本知识,及时发现问题,及时纠正与提高,所以是一本深受自考生欢迎的辅导教材。
3. 参加本书编写的教师都是多年从事《大学英语自学教程》教学工作,多年辅导自考生参加全国自学考试,以及多次参加全国自学考试阅卷的教师。他们对考题难点,考生的实际英语基础和解题中的困难都作过详细的分析,根据教学 and 学生的要求,组织编写《一课一练》练习册。

因此,这本书具有很强的针对性,既符合考试大纲要求,又适合自考学生的实际情况。经试用,已起到预期的效果,是自考学生的良师益友。

参加本书编写人员:

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由于编者经验与水平有限,因而难免会有不足之处,敬请同行和考生批评指正。

编 者

1999 年 4 月



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## Unit 1

### How to Be a Successful Language Learner

#### I. 根据给出的汉语词义和规定的词性写出相应的英语单词, 每条短线上写一个字母。该词的首字母已给出。(10%)

- |                    |                |                    |
|--------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| 1. 保证, 担保, 保修      | <i>n. / v.</i> | <i>g</i> _ _ _ _ _ |
| 2. 声明, 陈述          | <i>n.</i>      | <i>s</i> _ _ _ _ _ |
| 3. 不正确的, 不精确的      | <i>a.</i>      | <i>i</i> _ _ _ _   |
| 4. 相反地             | <i>ad.</i>     | <i>c</i> _ _ _ _ _ |
| 5. 组成              | <i>vi.</i>     | <i>c</i> _ _ _ _   |
| 6. 聪明的, 明智的        | <i>a.</i>      | <i>i</i> _ _ _ _ _ |
| 7. 整齐地, 经常地, 定期地   | <i>ad.</i>     | <i>r</i> _ _ _ _ _ |
| 8. 结论, 提示          | <i>n.</i>      | <i>c</i> _ _ _ _ _ |
| 9. 相似的, 类似的        | <i>a.</i>      | <i>s</i> _ _ _ _   |
| 10. 猜测者            | <i>n.</i>      | <i>g</i> _ _ _ _   |
| 11. 独立的, 自立的       | <i>a.</i>      | <i>i</i> _ _ _ _ _ |
| 12. 模式, 样式, 花样, 图案 | <i>n.</i>      | <i>p</i> _ _ _ _   |
| 13. 目的, 意图         | <i>n.</i>      | <i>p</i> _ _ _ _   |
| 14. 不完整的           | <i>a.</i>      | <i>i</i> _ _ _ _ _ |
| 15. 线索, 提示         | <i>n.</i>      | <i>c</i> _ _ _     |
| 16. 通讯, 交流, 交际, 传达 | <i>vi.</i>     | <i>c</i> _ _ _ _ _ |
| 17. 成年人, 成年的, 成熟的  | <i>n. / a.</i> | <i>a</i> _ _ _ _   |
| 18. 技术; 技巧, 手艺     | <i>n.</i>      | <i>t</i> _ _ _ _ _ |
| 19. 概括; 轮廓, 大纲     | <i>v. / n.</i> | <i>o</i> _ _ _ _   |
| 20. 例, 实例          | <i>n.</i>      | <i>i</i> _ _ _ _   |

#### II. 根据句子的意思将括号中的词变成适当的形式填入空格。(10%)

- As you see, the language of signs is not always clear. The language of words is \_\_\_\_\_ (exact).
- The teacher asked the students \_\_\_\_\_ (correct) the mistakes in their translation.
- After hard working, Mary succeeded in \_\_\_\_\_ (pass) the examination.
- It is more important for them to learn to think in the language than \_\_\_\_\_

(know)the meaning of every word.

5. They find it easy to practice \_\_\_\_\_ (use) the language because they want to learn with it.
6. In order for sounds to be words, they must have a meaning and can \_\_\_\_\_ (put together) into sentences.
7. Which of the three dictionaries is the \_\_\_\_\_ (much) helpful?
8. The president is \_\_\_\_\_ (make) a speech tomorrow.
9. On the other hand, if your language learning has been less than successful, you might do well to try some of the skills \_\_\_\_\_ (outline) above.
10. Instead of \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) for the teacher to explain, they try to find the rules for themselves.

Ⅲ. 根据句子的意思选择正确的答案,并把其字母填在题前的括号内。(10%)

- ( ) 1. Many people who are learning a second language would disagree \_\_\_\_\_ what he has said.  
A. for B. to  
C. against D. with
- ( ) 2. It rained heavily; \_\_\_\_\_ the sports meeting was called off.  
A. therefore B. in spite of  
C. in case D. so that
- ( ) 3. He was a clever man whose every word was \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. purpose B. purposed  
C. purposefully D. purposeful
- ( ) 4. Language learning \_\_\_\_\_ other kinds of learning in many ways.  
A. is different in B. is different from  
C. is different with D. is different to
- ( ) 5. His power of making clever decisions \_\_\_\_\_ us all.  
A. having surprised B. surprise  
C. surprises D. was surprised
- ( ) 6. When we want to tell other people what we think, we can do it \_\_\_\_\_ with the help of words, \_\_\_\_\_ in many other ways.  
A. not only ... but also  
B. on one hand ... on the other hand  
C. hardly ... when  
D. not ... but
- ( ) 7. Boys often like to play football. \_\_\_\_\_ , girls like to play the musical instrument.

- A. Although  
C. As long as
- B. Conversely  
D. But for
- ( ) 8. One day an Englishman entered a restaurant and sat down \_\_\_\_\_ a table.  
A. by  
B. on  
C. at  
D. over
- ( ) 9. You would \_\_\_\_\_ take part in the English contest.  
A. rather  
B. do good to  
C. do well to  
D. like
- ( ) 10. All living things depend \_\_\_\_\_ some degree \_\_\_\_\_ the sun for their growth.  
A. on ... on  
B. on ... to  
C. to ... to  
D. to ... on

IV. 下面的句子中每个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. I will ask leave to call on you in Monday morning, if you can spare me the time.  
A B C D
- ( ) 2. The television news will have a lively report of the important meeting in Paris.  
A B C D
- ( ) 3. Both plans have been tried, but never with successful, as far as my knowledge goes.  
A B C D
- ( ) 4. It was difficult for him to buy good shoes because he had such a big pair of shoes.  
A B C D
- ( ) 5. The method outlining below is the one I have found most successful.  
A B C D
- ( ) 6. The manager, like many workers, were very experienced in technology and safety precautions.  
A B C D
- ( ) 7. In spite of technical progress, food production is still completely depend on weather.  
A B C D
- ( ) 8. The landlord disagreed from his tenants over where the new cottages should be built.  
A B C D
- ( ) 9. Her parents are less than satisfactory with her boyfriend because of his  
A B C

poverty.

D

- ( ) 10. Just because they make more money as I do , they think they can be so  
A B C D  
proud.

V. 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。每道小题都有四个选择项。找出你认为正确的答案,并把其字母填在题前的括号内。(20%)

**Passage 1**

Holidays in the United States usually occur at least once a month. Most months have a national holiday that has been arranged to be celebrated on a Monday. The holidays have all been decided to be celebrated on a Monday so that the workers may have 3-day weekends, that is, Saturday, Sunday and Monday to rest or travel or do things with their families. Major holidays in the United States include New Year's Day, Christmas Day and the day, when we remember the first settlers of the United States, called Thanksgiving Day. On these holidays most businesses close and the workers stay at home and celebrate with their families.

Vacation can be from 2 weeks a year to 4 weeks a year. This usually depends on how long you've been working for a company, what type of position you have, whether you have a very high and important position and whether you can find someone to replace you. In this case, you might take a few days at a time rather than take one month all at once. Usually the more time you spend working for a company, the more time you may get for a vacation.

- ( ) 1. The government of the United States makes it a rule for workers to have \_\_\_\_\_ weekends.  
A. 5-day B. 2-day  
C. 3-day D. 4-day
- ( ) 2. Which statement is wrong according to this passage?  
A. Only a few shops remain open on New Year's Day.  
B. Most of the workers needn't work on Christmas Day.  
C. Days on vacation must be more than all the holidays in a year.  
D. All the workers have a half month vacation at least.
- ( ) 3. The reason why someone has to divide his vacation into several parts is that \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A. he doesn't want to take a long vacation  
B. he hasn't a high position  
C. he plays an important role in his work  
D. he hasn't been working for his company for a long time
- ( ) 4. Which is the best title for this passage?  
A. Holidays in the United States

- B. Vacation in the United States.
- C. How the Workers Spend Their Holidays.
- D. Something about the Holidays and Vacation in the U.S. .

## Passage 2

The word *horsepower* was first used two hundred years ago. James Watt had made the world's first widely used steam engine. He had no way of telling people exactly how powerful it was, for at that time there were no units for measuring power.

Watt decided to find out how much work one strong horse could do in one minute. He called that unit one *horsepower*. With this unit he could measure the work his steam engine could do.

He discovered that a horse could lift a 3,300-pound weight 10 feet into the air in one minute. His engine could lift a 3,300-pound weight 100 feet in one minute.

Because his engine did ten times as much work as the horse, Watt called it a *ten-horsepower engine*.

- ( ) 5. The selection says that Watt made the first \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. engine
  - B. steam engine
  - C. widely used steam engine
  - D. useful engine
- ( ) 6. Watt wanted to find a way to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. measure the work his engine could do
  - B. tell people how powerful his engine was
  - C. lift a 3,300-pound weight
  - D. both A and B
- ( ) 7. One horsepower would equal the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. work a horse could do in a minute
  - B. weight a horse could lift
  - C. work a horse could do in ten minutes
  - D. weight of one horse

## Passage 3

Strange things happen to time when you travel, because the earth is divided into twenty-four zones, one hour apart. You can have days with more or fewer than twenty-four hours, and weeks with more or fewer than seven days.

If you make a five-day trip across the Atlantic Ocean, your ship enters a different time zone every day. As you enter each zone, the time changes one hour. Traveling west, you set your clock back; traveling east, you set it ahead. Each day of your trip has either twenty-five or twenty-three hours.

If you travel by ship across the Pacific, you cross the international date line. By agreement, this is the point where a new day begins. When you cross the line, you change

your calendar one full day, backward or forward. Traveling east, today becomes yesterday; traveling west, it is tomorrow!

- ( ) 8. The difference in time between zones is \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A. seven days B. twenty-four hours  
C. one hour D. more than seven days
- ( ) 9. If you cross the ocean going east, you set your clock \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. ahead one hour in each new time zone  
B. ahead one hour for the whole trip  
C. back one full day for each time zone  
D. ahead by twenty-three hours
- ( ) 10. The best title for this selection is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. A Trip Across the Atlantic  
B. How Time Changes Around the World  
C. Crossing the International Date Line  
D. How Time Zones Were Set Up

VI. 完形填空, 并将所选答案之字母填在题前的括号内。(10%)

I shall never forget that day. I woke up as (1) at half past six in the morning, washed my face, had my breakfast and (2) school. Everything was O. K. except for a strange feeling. (3), the earth started to shake under my feet. I wasn't frightened at that moment but when I saw the buildings (4) I began to tremble with fear. Nature was angry with us. I had (5) seen rain like this before. I ran (6) home. Fortunately, everything was O. K. One of the bedroom walls had (7) but that was all. My sister, Anna, had been at the university (8) the earth quake happened but she didn't seem too frightened. I tried (9) to telephone my boyfriend, Jim, but I couldn't reach him. The lines were (10).

- (     ) 1. A. ordinary  
              C. usual  
              B. regards  
              D. common
- (     ) 2. A. went to  
              C. to go  
              B. will go  
              D. went
- (     ) 3. A. Consequently  
              C. Particularly  
              B. Suddenly  
              D. Undoubtedly
- (     ) 4. A. shivering  
              C. swaying  
              B. moving  
              D. spinning
- (     ) 5. A. never  
              C. also  
              B. only  
              D. sometimes
- (     ) 6. A. into  
              C. over  
              B. for  
              D. through
- (     ) 7. A. crashed  
              B. cracked

- |         |                |                   |
|---------|----------------|-------------------|
|         | C. sloped      | D. broken         |
| ( ) 8.  | A. where       | B. after          |
|         | C. if          | D. when           |
| ( ) 9.  | A. desperately | B. hardly         |
|         | C. eagerly     | D. disappointedly |
| ( ) 10. | A. occupied    | B. used           |
|         | C. engaged     | D. held           |

**Ⅵ. 将下面的句子译成汉语。(30%)**

1. Health depends on good food, fresh air and enough sleep.
2. I'm interested in old coins but first of all I'm a stamp collector.
3. His conduct disagrees with his words.
4. The Party's correct leadership is the guarantee of our victory.
5. The railway bridge is outlined by brilliant electric lights.



## Unit 2

### Taxes, Taxes and More Taxes

#### I. 根据给出的汉语词义和规定的词性写出相应的英语单词, 每条短线上写上一个字母。该词的首字母已给出。(10%)

- |                         |           |   |       |
|-------------------------|-----------|---|-------|
| 1. 累进的, 刻度的, 毕业的        | a.        | g | _____ |
| 2. 抗议, 反对               | vt. / vi. | p | _____ |
| 3. 拿薪水的, 领工资的           | a.        | s | _____ |
| 4. 岁入, 税收, 收入           | n.        | r | _____ |
| 5. 百分比, 百分率             | n.        | p | _____ |
| 6. 香烟, 纸烟               | n.        | c | _____ |
| 7. 条, 条款, 项目            | n.        | i | _____ |
| 8. 小包, 小盒               | n.        |   |       |
| 打包, 装行李, 包装             | vt.       | p | _____ |
| 9. 国产税, 本国消费税           | n.        | e | _____ |
| 10. 使混乱, 混淆             | vt.       | c | _____ |
| 11. 一般地, 通常, 大体上        | ad.       | g | _____ |
| 12. 加, 加法, 附加物          | n.        | a | _____ |
| 13. 市的, 市政的             | a.        | m | _____ |
| 14. 不同的, 相异的, 多种多样的     | a.        | d | _____ |
| 15. 联邦的                 | a.        | f | _____ |
| 16. 不切实际的, 不能实行的        | a.        | i | _____ |
| 17. 财产, 资产, 所有物; 性质, 特性 | n.        | p | _____ |
| 18. 部, 部门, 系            | n.        | d | _____ |
| 19. 抱怨                  | vt. / vi. | c | _____ |
| 20. 数字, 人物, 轮廓, 演算出     | n. / vt.  | f | _____ |

#### II. 根据句子的意思将括号中的词变成适当的形式填入空格。(10%)

1. Americans do not have a corner on the "death" market, but many people feel that the United States leads the world with \_\_\_\_\_ (bad) taxes.
2. The percentage \_\_\_\_\_ (vary) from person to person. It depends on their salaries.
3. Other states have a sales tax, which is a percentage \_\_\_\_\_ (charge) to any item you buy in that state.