



自学考试 英语模拟试题集

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自学考试英语模拟试题集(一)

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前 言

本套习题集根据《大学英语自学教程(一)》(高等教育出版社,高远主编),并依据《大学英语自学教程考试大纲》进行编写。编者针对教材中的 25 个单元并完全按照英语统考题型,精心设计了各单元的模拟自测题,除此之外,还收集了 2008 年两套英语自考真题,并根据教材的全部内容及最新考试的题型编制了两套综合模拟试卷,每套试题都提供了参考答案。一方面可起到巩固和检查考生对教材的掌握情况的作用,另一方面也可帮助考生熟悉考试题型,这些有针对性的训练将有助于考生顺利通过考试。

参加本书编写的人员有:万田华、皮燕萍、付琨、吴玉玲、吴剑兰、魏涛、刘佳、刘园、蔡韫君、吴微、卢欣欣、曾媛。

囿于编者水平,加之时间较仓促,不妥之处敬请读者批评指正!

编 者
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Unit 1

I . Vocabulary and Structure(10 points,1 point for each)

从下列各句四个选项中选出一个最佳答案,并在答题纸上将相应的字母涂黑。

1. A year _____ 365 days.
A. including B. consist in
C. consists of D. is consisted of
2. He not only speaks French but also _____ Japanese fluently.
A. speak B. spoke C. speaking D. speaks
3. He neither drinks _____ smokes.
A. or B. and C. nor D. but
4. You _____ sell it when the price is high.
A. might well B. might do well
C. might well to D. might do well to
5. It _____ for a whole month.
A. is raining B. raining
C. has rained D. has been raining
6. My sister _____ piano every day.
A. practice to play B. practice playing
C. practices to play D. practices playing
7. Foreigners find _____ difficult to live abroad at the first one or two years.
A. that B. it C. this D. what

8. Can you repeat _____ you hear in the tape-recording?
A. when B. how C. that D. what
9. Please don't talk _____ a loud voice.
A. with B. to C. in D. about
10. We walked eastwards, they walked _____.
A. converse B. opposite C. conversely D. contrary

II. Cloze Test (10 points, 1 point for each)

下列短文中有十个空白,每个空白有四个选项。根据上下文要求选出最佳答案。

Earth's animals are disappearing faster than they reproduce. Because there is too 11 research and too much ignorance, 12 is aware of how much we are losing.

Many different kinds of plants and animals 13 extinct. Every year, 0.5 percent of the 14 things in the tropical rain forests become extinct. Some disappear 15 they are found and named. No one has time 16 them before they are gone.

The disappearance of species 17 scientists. They want the U. S. Endangered Species Act of 1973 to be made 18. This act was formed to protect endangered species. 19, land developers, and factory owners disagree. They want changes that will make the act weaker. They think the act is not working. They believe it is not 20 to private landowners. They want the act to consider people more.

11. A. little B. a little C. few D. a few
12. A. anyone B. no one C. someone D. either one
13. A. are becoming B. were becoming
C. became D. are to become
14. A. lively B. alive C. living D. live

15. A. as B. after C. until D. before
16. A. study B. to study C. studying D. studied
17. A. interests B. attracts C. worries D. encourages
18. A. better B. larger C. faster D. stronger
19. A. However B. Furthermore
 C. Therefore D. Though
20. A. enough B. fair C. important D. effective

III. Reading Comprehension (30 points, 2 points for each)

从下列每篇短文的问题后所给的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案,并在答题纸上将相应的字母涂黑。

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

The problem of leisure is new. Until very recent times people worked each day to the limit of their strength. Of course there were always a privileged (有特权的) few who had leisure; but most men had to work 12, 14, or even 16 hours a day, six days a week. As late as 1840 the average factory worker labored 72 hours a week. "Sunup to sundown" was the farmer's day, or as another phrase puts it, "from can to can't." Today, working less than a 40-hour week, people enjoy more leisure time. Hence, the wise use of leisure time has become an important problem for everyone, young or old. It is a particularly difficult problem for the sick, the aged, and those who have retired from earning a living. Those people have so much leisure that it is hard for them to find interesting and worthwhile ways to use it. However short the work week becomes, work is still the most important part of life. We do not work to get leisure and the pleasures leisure brings us; rather, we use leisure wisely so that work itself can become awarding and enjoyable.

The feeling of success at doing one's daily work — whether it is a job, maintaining a home, or going to school — depends largely on coming to it each day with fresh energy and active interest. Leisure and recreation(消遣) go together, though they are not necessarily the same thing. "Recreation" has an obvious meaning. It is the kind of leisure activity that brings "re-creation" of strength and spirit. When one speaks of making good use of leisure, he means choosing recreational activities which contribute to health, growth, and spirit.

21. The phrase "from can to can't" in Paragraph 1 means _____.
- A. from beginning to end B. from birth to death
C. from morning to night D. from time to time
22. How to spend leisure time wisely is not a particularly difficult problem for people _____.
- A. who are very busy everyday
B. who are sick in bed
C. who are aged and in good health
D. who have retired from work
23. How does the author look at work and leisure?
- A. We work hard so that we can enjoy more leisure.
B. We enjoy leisure so that we can come back to work with fresh energy.
C. Leisure can bring us a lot of pleasures that work can not.
D. The success of work has little to do with how we spend our leisure time.
24. What is the relationship between leisure and recreation, according to the author?
- A. Leisure and recreation are closely related.

- B. Leisure and recreation are identical.
 - C. Recreation covers all kinds of leisure activities.
 - D. Recreation does not belong to any leisure activity.
25. From the passage we know that _____.
- A. leisure has been an old problem since ancient times
 - B. leisure can not be replaced as the most important part of life
 - C. our success in work is mostly determined by whether we use leisure wisely
 - D. good recreational activities contribute greatly to health, growth and spirit

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

Each nation has its own peculiar character which distinguishes it from others. But the peoples of the world have more points in common than points in which they differ. One type of person that is common in every country is the one who always tries to do as little as possible and to get as much as possible in return. His opposite, the man who is in the habit of doing more than is strictly necessary and who is ready to accept what is offered in return, is rare everywhere. Both these types are usually unconscious of their character. The man who avoids effort is always talking about his “rights”; he appears to think that society owes him a pleasant, easy life. The man who is always doing more than his share talks of “duties”; he feels that the individual is in debt to society, and not society to the individual. As a result of their views, neither of these men thinks that he behaves at all strangely. The man who tries to do as little as he can is always full of excuses; if he has neglected to do something, it was because he had a headache, or the

weather was too hot or too cold or because he was prevented by bad luck. At first, other people, such as his friends and his employers, generously accept his stories; but soon they realize what kind of person he is. In the long run he deceives only himself. When his friends become cool towards him and he fails to make progress in his job, he is surprised and hurt. He blames everyone and everything except himself. He feels that society is failing in its duties towards him, and that he is being unjustly treated.

26. The central idea of Paragraph 1 is that _____.
- A. each nation is peculiar enough to enable us to distinguish it from others
 - B. the peoples of the world are as alike as they are different
 - C. the peoples of the world have more similarities than differences
 - D. those who do more than is strictly necessary are common in every country
27. According to Paragraph 1, the man who does more than is required _____.
- A. is ready to accept what the society offers him
 - B. expects nothing in return for his work
 - C. feels that he is under heavy debt
 - D. thinks this makes his life easy
28. Those who try to do as little as possible _____.
- A. envy others' good luck
 - B. are good story-tellers
 - C. supply false reasons for their lack of responsibility
 - D. think that their opposites owe them a pleasant life
29. The phrase "in the long run" (Paragraph 3) is closest in meaning to "_____".

- A. in practice B. in the end
C. in effect D. in no time
30. It can be inferred from the passage that people who cheat _____.
- A. will be unjustly treated
B. will cheat only themselves eventually
C. will change their behavior
D. will get surprised by their own stories

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

The government may control prices when there is a problem such as rapidly increasing rents or a rise in the cost of living. When the government controls prices, there is no longer a normal relationship between the price of a product and the quantity consumers will buy. Government controls may help in an emergency (紧急情况). However, some economists believe that controls can have negative effects over a long period of time. In cities with rent control, the city government sets the maximum rent that a landlord (房主) can charge for an apartment. Supporters of rent control argue that it protects people who are living in apartments. Their rent cannot increase; therefore, they are not in danger of losing their homes. However, the critics (批评者) say that after a long time, rent control may have negative effects. Landlords know that they cannot increase their profits. Therefore, they invest in other businesses where they can increase their profits. They do not invest in new buildings which would also be rent controlled. As a result, new apartments are not built. Many people who need apartments cannot find any. According to the critics, the end result of

rent control is a shortage of apartments in the city. Economic theory predicts the results of economic decisions such as decisions about rent control, price control and the minimum wage. The predictions may be correct only if “other things are equal.”

Economists do not agree on some of the predictions. They also do not agree on the value of different decisions. Some economists support a particular decision while others criticize it. Economists do agree, however, that there are no simple answers to economic questions.

31. According to Paragraph 1, price control _____.
A. does more harm than good
B. is good in every sense
C. is necessary but harmful in the long term
D. should be avoided
32. It can be inferred from Paragraph 2 that _____.
A. thanks to rent control, it would be easier for many to find apartments
B. landlords may take back their apartments if the rent is too low
C. the tighter the rent control is, the less new apartments will be built
D. landlords will not invest in other businesses after price control is approved by the government
33. Which of the following do all economists agree on?
A. controls can have negative effects over a long period of time.
B. The government must take measures to control rent increase.
C. The maximum rent system protects people who don't have their own houses.
D. Economic questions are difficult to deal with.
34. The attitude of the author to price control is _____.

A. subjective B. objective C. indifferent D. supportive

35. The purpose of this passage is to _____.

A. argue B. persuade
C. analyze D. describe

IV. Word Spelling (10 points, 1 point for two words)

每个单词的词类、首字母及字母数目均已给出。请将完整的单词写在答题纸上。

36. 成功 *v.* s _ _ _ _ _
37. 目的;用途 *n.* p _ _ _ _ _
38. 相似的 *adj.* s _ _ _ _ _
39. 线索;提示 *n.* c _ _ _
40. 独立的 *adj.* i _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
41. 相反地 *adv.* c _ _ _ _ _ _ _
42. 声明;陈述 *n.* s _ _ _ _ _ _
43. 模式;样式 *n.* p _ _ _ _ _
44. 成功的 *adj.* s _ _ _ _ _ _ _
45. 结论;推论 *n.* c _ _ _ _ _ _ _
46. 通讯;传播 *v.* c _ _ _ _ _ _ _
47. 经常地;定期地 *adv.* r _ _ _ _ _ _
48. 聪明的;明智的 *adj.* i _ _ _ _ _ _ _
49. 技术;技巧 *n.* t _ _ _ _ _ _
50. 保证;保修 *n. / vt.* g _ _ _ _ _ _
51. 正确的 *adj.* e _ _ _ _
52. 例;实例 *n.* i _ _ _ _ _
53. 猜测者 *n.* g _ _ _ _ _
54. 原始的 *adj.* p _ _ _ _ _ _
55. 不完全的 *adj.* i _ _ _ _ _ _

V. Word Form (10 points, 1 point for each)

将括号中的各词变为适当的形式填入空白,答案写在答题纸上。

56. I _____ (disagree) to go to Beijing for summer holiday in 2008. It's a good idea.
57. The police _____ (communication) with each other by radio.
58. His departure _____ (independent) on the weather.
59. The doctor advised him _____ (stay) in bed for another two days.
60. The TV set _____ (repair) now.
61. It is necessary that he _____ (send) there at once.
62. I enjoy _____ (talk) with you about the old times.
63. Can you make him _____ (understand) what I said?
64. He is late. He hoped to come into the classroom without _____ (see).
65. His help will make _____ (succeed) possible.

VI. C-E Translation (15 points, 3 points for each)

66. 语言学习者发现掌握一门外语不是易事。
67. 成功的语言学习者不只依赖课本和教师。
68. 成功的语言学习者愿意犯错误后再次尝试。
69. 不要翻译,尽量用这种新语言思维。
70. 研究表明,成功的语言学习者在许多方面有共同之处。

VII. E-C Translation (15 points)

将下列短文译成汉语。

Many people feel the health of American children is in trouble. In fact, 40% of children aged 5 to 8 may be unhealthy already. For example, many are overweight and have high blood pressure. Doctors

believe that these conditions are the result of physical inactivity.

In many countries in the world, all school children have to do one hour of exercise every day. These exercises may be simple, such as running or jumping. Doctors believe that habits learned early are more likely to stay with us through life. School is the perfect place to learn these habits. Active, healthy children who exercise regularly can become active, healthy adults.

Unit 2

I . Vocabulary and Structure(10 points,1 point for each)

从下列各句四个选项中选出一个最佳答案,并在答题纸上将相应的字母涂黑。

1. Next winter _____ you will stay together with my parents in Harbin,I'm sure,will be another exciting holiday.
A. which B. when C. that D. while
2. They are not yet fully able to _____ fantasy _____ reality.
A. distinguish ... to ... B. prevent ... from ...
B. separate ... from ... D. stop ... from ...
3. After reading the resume of the five applicants,we've _____ this one.
A. determined on B. decided on
C. determined to D. decided to
4. It is impolite to _____ in others' private affairs.
A. involve B. invade C. integrate D. interfere
5. The effectiveness of her work varies _____ her mood.
A. with B. at C. for D. from
6. The doctor told him to give up smoking early _____ he has got a heavy lung disease.
A. so that B. so as to C. in order to D. in that
7. She has to _____ her mother's chattering(唠叨) every day.
A. come up with B. keep up with