



英语综合技能 应试 教程



主编 陈汉生



PRACTICE TESTS
AND LECTURES
FOR INTEGRATED ENGLISH
COURSE

世界图书出版公司



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北京·广州·上海·西安

前 言

《英语综合技能应试教程 Practice Tests and Lectures for Integrated English Course》完全是依照国家教委《高等教育自学考试英语专业考试计划》、《上海市高等教育自学考试大纲》和《英语综合技能自学考试大纲》的精神,仿照“英语综合技能考试”的题型和项目编写而成的,力求和英语综合技能考试的要求一致。

编写本书的目的:

1. 让英语自学者充分了解并熟悉英语综合技能考试的题型,题型,题量和试题内容范围。
2. 向英语自学者提供练习的机会。通过反复练习,达到《英语综合技能自学考试大纲》所要求掌握的英语综合技能。
3. 利用模拟试题促进学习。模拟测试所得结果能让英语自学者找出差距,建立正确的学习方法。

本书的主要特点:

1. 紧扣《英语综合技能自学考试大纲》的精神,实用性,针对性强。
2. 注重提高考生综合运用语言的能力,特别是用英语进行实际交际的能力。
3. 配备有关英语各种单项技能测试要求和应试技巧的系列讲座。
4. 本书共提供 16 套练习试题,可供各英语自学考试教学单位使用一学期。

本书的主要对象为参加“英语综合技能自学考试”的英语自学

者。同时本书可供英语或非英语专业大学生自测,准备专业英语四级考试或非专业英语六级考试。

本书由陈汉生主编。孙国俊(上海海关高等专科学校)编写“练习试题 11—16”和讲座(7);顾伟勤(上海外国语大学英语学院)编写讲座(1),(2),(3),(5)和(8);陈汉生(上海外国语大学英语学院)编写“练习试题 1—10”和讲座(4)和(6)。

编 者

1997 年 4 月

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PRACTICE TEST ONE

I. Multiple Choice (10 %)

Choose the word or phrase that best complete the sentence;

- () 1. The entire _____ was attracted by the beautiful performance of the young pianist.
A. play C. symphony
B. audience D. program
- () 2. The _____ of primary schools in the area must be increased because more and more families moved here.
A. number C. amount
B. quantity D. total
- () 3. "Did you feed the baby?" "No, he can _____. "
A. feed for himself C. eat by himself
B. feed by himself D. eat for himself
- () 4. She said the doll on the cupboard was the most _____ gift her daughter had received.
A. delighted C. delightful
B. delightedly D. delighting
- () 5. To be short _____ money is not to have enough.
A. with C. for
B. of D. at
- () 6. Their disagreement was settled peacefully by _____.
A. negotiation C. argumentation
B. restriction D. indignation

- () 7. The baby was _____ the spilt milk left on the
brim of the cup.
A. taking C. licking
B. drinking D. sipping
- () 8. _____, Bill wasn't as foolish as his brother.
A. Unfortunately C. Regretfully
B. Fortunately D. Frankly
- () 9. He became interested in music and opera at a very
_____ age.
A. middle C. little
B. early D. small
- () 10. "_____ your hot dog and we'll go back," said
the mother to the boy at the snack counter.
A. Finish C. Strap
B. Complete D. Pull
- () 11. The boy had had a long journey; he was feeling
_____.
A. lazy C. idle
B. fatigued D. inexhaustible
- () 12. The man _____ to file his income tax and there-
fore had to pay a fine.
A. hoped C. remembered
B. promised D. neglected
- () 13. The speaker _____ his knowledge of his subject
by his excellent lecture.
A. distributed C. corrected
B. demonstrated D. created
- () 14. They were pleased to watch such talented dancers

_____ a new ballet.

- A. exhibit C. display
B. sing D. perform

() 15. If they were unable to export their goods, a lot of their trade would be _____.

- A. detained C. avoided
B. halted D. rested

() 16. She hates to eat cooked cucumber; she prefers it _____.

- A. tough C. wild
B. plain D. raw

() 17. The team could not win; _____ they decided to lose gracefully.

- A. while C. so
B. even though D. before

() 18. In my opinion, the black furniture against the white wall makes an interesting _____.

- A. spectacle C. uniform
B. contrast D. comparison

() 19. Many people like to live in a _____ area so that they can be close to the kinds of stores, theaters, and restaurants that are found in large cities.

- A. deprived C. supercritical
B. interdependent D. metropolitan

() 20. It is generally acknowledged that, if a human being _____ for two days, he or she will have no energy for work.

- A. who does not eat or drink

- B. not eat nor drink
- C. does not eat or drink
- D. does not eat nor does he or she drink

II. Fill in each blank with an appropriate word by adding to the supplied word the necessary prefix or suffix or both as is required: (10 %)

Model: He made _____ (remit) efforts to improve the general welfare of his community. unremitting

1. In spite of the cowherd's _____ (entreat) the landlord remained unmoved.
2. The _____ (consume) of these commodities has shown a steady growth in recent months.
3. You must keep your appointment with Mr. Smith; your failure to appear would only _____ (danger) the case.
4. "The wrong-doers must never go _____ (punish) ," declared the austere judge.
5. His _____ (involve) in the scandal led to serious attacks by the public.
6. At the signal of the chieftain, all the horsemen _____ (mount) and gathered before him.
7. His gratitude to Heaven was _____ (mature) for in the

middle of the night his mother was seized with another heart attack.

8. Completely engrossed in his work, he was _____
(sense) of my presence in his room.

9. Many African people suffer from _____ (nutritious) .

10. The prisoners of war received _____ (human) treatment there.

III. Reconstruct the following sentences, using the words in capitals: (20 %)

1. It is difficult to support this candidate because of his lack of enthusiasm.

MAKES

2. You will have to change your ways because of changing conditions.

ADJUST

3. Considering the matter financially, a drought can be disastrous.

POINT OF VIEW

4. Even if we don't like it, it's still got to be done.

WHETHER

5. They used the new technique on various other materials.

EXTENDED

6. The cake consists of many excellent ingredients.

GONE INTO

7. Motorists are jamming the streets as they slow down to see the wall paintings.

HOLD-UPS

8. Kevin felt that the official's tone implied that there was no likelihood of his getting any work.

INFERRED

9. Old communities were broken up and dispersed to the suburbs, the protesters complain.

DISPERSAL

10. Some people guess fifty million, others anything up to a hundred and twenty-five million.

RANGE

IV. Correct or improve the following sentences without changing their meaning: (10 %)

1. Because there are less members present tonight than there were last night, we must wait until the next meeting to vote.
2. There was a very surprising news on the radio this morning about the death of a famous scholar.
3. She wishes that we didn't go to the cinema last night because someone came to see us.
4. Henry Kissinger is an American famous diplomat of 1970's who received a Nobel Peace Prize.
5. The conditions most favorable to the form of dew are relatively high humidity and a calm, clear atmosphere.
6. He knows to repair the machine without taking the motor apart.

7. Trying to work when my roommate is playing his accordion is such a problem.
8. Diana and her sister both saw the play, but she was disappointed in it.
9. The main reason why I left early was because I was bored.
10. He has spent his previous summer traveling in Wuxi, sailing on the Taihu Lake, and had visited the city of Nanjing.

V. Cloze Test (10 %)

Fill each of the numbered blanks with one suitable word:

The great river Nile flows gently in its course through the hot plains in the first half of the year but later on when the melting snows and the rains on the mountains far to the south (1) its tributaries, the Nile overflows. It spreads rich, muddy (2) from Ethiopia over its valley and (3) deep stretches of green, fertile lands (4) its banks. The settlers found that in the soft rich earth barley and wheat and (5) crops could be planted, (6) without the use of the plough, and they began to make many settlements of farmers. They used stone implements for (7) the soil, and flint for their weapons. (8) these early times they did not of course understand (9) the river overflowed each year. (10) they knew that their crops and, therefore, their lives, depended (11) its magic floods, and they explained the miracle (12) the work of gods. But there came some years (13) there was a "bad Nile". (14) the floods were not full and did not bring enough soil; the (15) were poor and the people starved. (16) times the waters were (17) great that

they destroyed houses and villages, and drowned men and beasts. It took perhaps many centuries (18) the farmers learned how to (19) the Nile waters. The need to do this (20) to many great discoveries.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| (1) _____ | (11) _____ |
| (2) _____ | (12) _____ |
| (3) _____ | (13) _____ |
| (4) _____ | (14) _____ |
| (5) _____ | (15) _____ |
| (6) _____ | (16) _____ |
| (7) _____ | (17) _____ |
| (8) _____ | (18) _____ |
| (9) _____ | (19) _____ |
| (10) _____ | (20) _____ |

VI. Reading Comprehension (10 %)

Read the following passage carefully and then do the multiple choice question:

Most towns up to Elizabethan times were smaller than a modern village and each of them was built around its weekly market where local produce was brought for sale and the townsfolk sold their work to the people from the countryside and provided them with refreshment for the day. Trade was virtually confined to that one day even in a town of a thousand or so people. On market days craftsmen put up their stalls in the open air whilst on one or two other days during the week the townsman would pack up his loaves, or nails, or cloth, and set out early to do a day's trade in the market of an adjoining town where, how-

ever, he would be charged a heavy toll for the privilege and get a less favourable spot for his stand than the local craftsmen. Another chance for him to make a sale was to the congregation gathered for Sunday morning worship. Although no trade was allowed anywhere during the hours of the service (except at annual fair times) , after church there would be some trade at the church door with departing country folk. The trade of markets was almost wholly concerned with exchanging the products of the nearby countryside and the goods made by local craftsmen with the result that the genuine retail dealer had very little place. In all goods sold in the market but particularly in food retail dealing was distrusted as a kind of profiteering. Even when there was enough trade being done to afford a livelihood to an enterprising man ready to buy wholesale and sell retail, town authorities were reluctant to allow it.

Yet there were plainly people who were tempted to "forestall the market" by buying goods outside it, and to "regrate" them, that is to resell them, at a higher price. The constantly repeated rules against these practices and the endlessly recurring prosecutions mentioned in the records of all the larger towns prove that some well-informed and sharp-witted people did these things.

Nowadays, shopping hours are restricted in the interests of the retailers and not because of the scarcity of the goods. Medieval people restricted the market hours in the buyers' interests, so that every buyer should have an equal chance to buy a fair share of whatever was going and also to enable the authorities to keep an eye on the transactions and make sure that no one

made a corner in some commodity and forced up the price.

Every town made its own laws and if it was big enough to have craft guilds these regulated the business of their members and tried to enforce a strict monopoly of their own trades. Yet while the guild leaders, as craftsmen, followed fiercely protectionist policies, at the same time, as leading townsmen, they wanted to see a big, busy market yielding a handsome revenue in various dues and tolls. Conflicts of interest led to endless, minute regulations, changeable, often inconsistent, frequently absurd. There was a time in the fourteenth century, for example, when London fishmongers were not allowed to handle any that had not already been exposed for sale for three days by the men who caught it.

In a diet where fruit and vegetables were scarce and poor, fish made a most welcome change and the whole population ate no meat on Fridays and fast days and all through Lent. Fresh fish was very dear and even salted or dried or smoked fish, much more widely eaten, was very expensive. Salt herrings, the cheapest and most plentiful fish, were the universal standby. People who could afford the outlay bought their salt herring by the barrel at the autumn fairs to store for winter and the following Lent.

1. The growth of towns before Elizabethan times was determined mainly by _____.
 - A. neighboring tradesmen
 - B. centrally planned building
 - C. their regular markets

- D. their local refreshment
2. According to the passage, tradesmen preferred to work in their own towns because there they could _____.
A. sell any kind of produce
B. have the best placed stalls
C. start work very early
D. work in the open air
3. If tradesmen sold their produce in towns other than their own they would _____.
A. find profitable trade much slower
B. need to start work much earlier
C. find local competition too hard
D. have to pay a special tax
4. We learn from the passage that a tradesman was free to sell his goods only _____.
A. at the end of services
B. on special market days
C. at the annual fairs
D. On alternate Sunday mornings
5. In medieval markets there was little retail trade because _____.
A. money was never used in sales
B. craftsmen preferred wholesale trade
C. There were no fixed positions for shops
D. buying and selling were heavily taxed
6. The main accusation leveled against retailers was that they _____.
A. interfered with market-trading