



全国高等教育自学考试

综合英语(一)上册

同步练习册

全国高等教育自学考试指导委员会/组编
韩宝成/编写

辽宁大学出版社

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组编前言

依靠自己的力量,在有限的时间内学习一门新学科,从不懂到懂,从不会到会,从不理解到理解,从容易遗忘到记忆深刻,从不会应用到熟练应用,从模仿到创新,把书本知识内化为自己的知识,是一个艰难的过程。在这个过程中,自学者不仅需要认真钻研考试大纲,刻苦学习教材和辅导书,还应该做适量的练习,把学和练有机地结合起来,否则,就不能达到预期的学习目标。“纸上得来终觉浅,绝知此事要躬行。”这是每一位自学者都应遵循的信条。

编写练习册,同样是不容易的事。它对编写者提出了相当高的要求:

有较深的学术造诣。

有较丰富的教学经验。

对高等教育自学考试有深刻的理解并有一定的辅导自学者的经历。

对考试大纲、教材、辅导书有深入的了解,对文中的重点、难点、相互联系等有准确的理解。

对自学者学习需要和已有的知识基础有一定的了解。

只有把这些因素融合在一起,作者才能编写出高质量的、有利于举一反三、事半功倍的练习册。

基于以上考虑,我们组织编写出版了同步练习册,使之与考试大纲、教材、自学辅导书相互补充,形成一个完整的学习媒体系统。

之所以把这些练习册称为同步练习册,是因为:

第一,它与考试大纲、教材的内容及顺序是一致的。按照考试大纲、教材的章、节、知识点的顺序编选习题,方便自学者循序渐进地学习与练习。

第二,它与自学者学习过程是一致的。自学过程大体包括初步接触、大体了解、理解、记忆、应用、创新、复习等阶段。在每一个阶段,自学者都容易找到相应的练习册。

如此学与练同步的方式,有利于激发自学者兴趣与动机,有利

于集中注意力于当前所学的内容,有利于理解、巩固、记忆、应用,尤其有利于自学者及时知道自己的学习状态与结果,以便随时调整学习计划,在难度较大处多投入精力。

基于学习目标的考虑,我们把同步练习大致分为三类:

第一,单项练习:针对一个知识点而设计的练习。其目的在于帮助自学者理解和记忆基本概念和理论。

第二,综合练习:针对几个知识点而设计的练习。这又可分为在本章综合、跨章综合、跨学科综合三级水平。其目的在于帮助自学者把相关知识联系起来,形成特定的知识结构以便灵活地应用。

第三,创造性练习:提供一些案例、事实、材料,使考生应用所学到的理论、观点、方法创造性地解决问题。这类问题可能没有统一的答案,只有一些参考性的思路。其目的很明显,就是培养自学者的创新意识和能力。

第四,综合自测练习:在整个学科范围内设计练习,尽量参照考试大纲的题型,组成类似考卷的练习。其目的在于使自学者及时检测全部学习状况,帮助自学者作好迎接统一考试的知识及心理准备。

希望应考者在使用同步练习册之前了解我们的构想,理解我们的意图,以便主动地选择适合自己学习的练习题目。

孔子说:“学而时习之,不亦乐乎。”一边学,一边练,有节奏有规律地复习,不仅提高了学习效率,也会给艰难的学习过程带来不少的快乐。圣人能够体会到这一点,我们每一位自学者同样能体会到。如果通过这样的学习过程,达到了学习目标,实现了人生理想,实现了对自我的不断超越,那么,我们说这种学习其乐无穷也毫不夸张。

全国高等教育自学考试指导委员会

2002年1月

编者的话

由外语教学与研究出版社出版的《综合英语（一）上下册》是受全国高等教育自学考试指导委员会的委托，根据《高等教育自学考试英语专业计划（试行）》编写的教材，供参加高教自考英语专业的学生使用。为了帮助自考生客观地了解自己对每课的理解和掌握情况，从而学习得更主动、更扎实，我们组织了一些具有丰富教学经验的教师编写了这套《综合英语（一）同步练习册》（上、下两册）。

《综合英语（一）自学考试大纲》规定，综合英语（一）是高等教育自学考试英语专业基础（专科）阶段的一门必修课程。本课程是一门传授系统的基础语言知识和训练基本语言技能的综合课程。它的具体任务是传授英语语音、语调、词汇和语法基本知识，培养应考者初步的听、说、读、写、译的语言技能，为应考者学习其他课程打下良好的基础。本课程的重点是培养应试者初步的运用英语的能力。在编写本书时我们注意了贴近考试大纲的指导思想并结合广大自学生的特点，以每一课为一个单元编写出一套练习题，上下册各16套。练习题的格式和内容与正式考试题相吻合，并在书后附了参考答案以供自考生自己核对。

本书所选用的语言材料内容丰富有趣，体裁多样，知识性强。题型设计贴近课文，有一定的代表性和针对性而且灵活多样，能准确检测学生对每一课内容和知识的掌握情况，从而帮助学生找出自己的不足之处，做到有目的、有重点地学习，收到事半功倍的效果。而且，利用标准化的题型来进行学习和训练，也有助于提高学生的应试能力。

本书由何安老师主编，参加编写的有孟庆升、阎丽华、潘慧敏、韩宇珑、田禾、张文、李晓庆等。由于编写时间仓促，书中难免有疏漏和不当之处，恳请同仁批评指正。

编者

2002年1月

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- 小题 1 分, 共 20 分)

6. A pair of shoes _____ what I need most at the moment.
A. is
B. are
C. has
D. have
7. I wish I could give you _____.
A. some advice
B. many advice
C. some advices
D. many advices
8. All the _____ in the factory will get a pay rise next month.
A. men-workers
B. man workers
C. men workers
D. workers of men
9. He's very fond of _____.
A. sports
B. sport
C. the sports
D. a sport
10. Luxun's works _____ known to us all.
A. are
B. was
C. have been
D. is
11. You'd better fill the tank. I'm afraid of _____ of oil on the motorway.
A. running out
B. running away
C. running down
D. running over
12. We have a lot of hard work lying _____ of us.
A. before
B. future
C. ahead
D. front
13. She's got three small children _____ her hands.
A. at
B. on
C. in
D. with
14. We have to _____ for the possibility that we might not finish on time.
A. think
B. consider
C. take
D. allow
15. Things have _____ quite well for us.

- A. worked for B. worked against
C. worked out D. worked on
16. Whether or not we go to Spain for our holiday depends _____ the cost.
A. on B. for
C. up D. off
17. It only _____ ten minutes to the training center by bicycle.
A. spends B. takes
C. costs D. gets
18. It would be a shame to _____ the good working relationships which we have developed.
A. keep B. worry
C. upset D. disappoint
19. Cut the grass _____ once a month in summer.
A. at most B. at all
C. at that D. at least
20. I've got a lot of work to catch up _____.
A. out B. on
C. with D. at

III. 用所给单词的适当形式填空。(每空 1 分, 共 10 分)

- He takes his work _____. (serious)
- He is a _____ character to do business with. (trick)
- Her theories have no _____ in reality. (base)
- Our plans are quite _____. (flexibility)
- The house has been full of _____ all day. (act)
- He is believed to be the oldest man _____ in the country. (live)
- I've read the book from _____ to end. (begin)
- Hearing his words, there was a _____ silence in the room. (death)

9. The machine must be checked _____. (week)

10. Bad planning will lead to _____ later. (difficult)

IV. 完形填空。(10分)

A) 根据课文的内容选择一个恰当的词填入句子中的空白处。(每空0.5分,共5分)

Time is tricky. It is difficult to control and easy to (1) _____. When you look ahead, you think you have (2) _____ time than you need. For (3) _____, at the beginning of a semester, you (4) _____ feel that you have (5) _____ of time on your hands. But toward the (6) _____ of the term you may suddenly find that time is (7) _____ out. You don't have enough time to (8) _____ all your duties, so you get (9) _____. What is the (10) _____? Control!

B) 在下列单词中选择适当的词填空,每个词只能用一次。(每空0.5分,共5分)

wore	most	more	cars	as	the other
	different	bought	with	very	

Mr Perkin stood at the bus-stop and watched the cars go by. Many of the (1) _____ were new Beta 400s, and (2) _____ of them were yellow. Mr Perkin always (3) _____ the same clothes as other men, ate the same food (4) _____ other people, and did the same things after work, at the end of the week. Mr Perkin did not like to be (5) _____.

The following week, Mr Perkin (6) _____ a new, bright yellow Beta 400. He was very pleased (7) _____ it, and drove to work in it the (8) _____ next day. He was even (9) _____ pleased with his new car, when he saw all (10) _____ Beta 400s, in front, behind, and on both sides of him.

V. 根据所学课文内容完成下列句子。(每题 1 分, 共 10 分)

1. You must become the master of time, not _____.
2. As a first-year college student, time management will be _____.
3. The more time you waste, the easier it is to _____.
4. If you seriously wish to get the most out of college, you must _____.
5. Once a weekly study plan is prepared, follow _____.
6. Sunday is a good day to _____.
7. Often _____ how long it takes you to write a short essay, to study for a quiz, or to review for a final exam.
8. It is important that you re-plan your time on a weekly basis so that _____.
9. _____, you will want to give more time to reviewing.
10. When you work out your schedule, try to _____ each day.

VI. 将下列句子译成英语。(每题 2 分, 共 20 分)

1. 朝前看, 山岗 (ridge) 上你能看到什么?
2. 他在九月初就去美国了。
3. 不要着急, 时间很富裕。
4. 你能计算出从这儿到学校大门口的距离吗?
5. 他似乎变得更加健忘 (forgetful) 了。

6. 他肯定至少有三百磅重。

7. 楼下一整夜都在吵架，弄得他一点觉都没睡。

8. 从我们学校到邮局大约只需五分钟。

9. ——你明天想去游泳吗？

——不知道，那要看天气而定。

10. 把理论付诸实践往往不是一件容易的事。

VII. 下面有两篇短文，每篇短文后有五个问题，每个问题都有四个备选答案，请仔细阅读短文并根据短文的内容从四个备选答案中选择一个最佳答案。(每题 2 分，共 20 分)

Passage 1

The first big balloon was built by two French brothers Joseph Michel Montgolfier and Jacques Etienne Montgolfier. Made of paper and cloth, the balloon was many feet high. On June 5, 1783, they launched their balloon by building fire under it. When hot air from the fire filled the balloon, the brothers released it and watched it float hundreds of feet into the air.

Since their first balloon had carried no passengers, the Montgolfier brothers decided to build one that could. When they announced their plan, people laughed, but the brothers went ahead. Watched by a big crowd, they built a fire under a huge balloon to which they had tied a basket carrier. Hot air from the fire filled the balloon, which was held down by rope. In the basket the brothers put a cock, a duck and a young sheep. The balloon was released, and the basket, with its animal passengers, floated upward.

High above the earth the warm air inside the balloon cooled off, and the

balloon slowly floated to earth. No longer laughing, the watchers cheered. Live passengers had been carried into the air and returned safely to earth for the first time in history.

1. The first big balloon was built by
 - A. two Chinese brothers.
 - B. two American brothers.
 - C. two French brothers.
 - D. two British brothers.
2. In June 5, 1783, they launched their balloon by
 - A. building a fire under it.
 - B. putting hot coal under it.
 - C. placing some hot water under it.
 - D. setting some hot steam under it.
3. What did the brothers put in the basket?
 - A. A monkey, a dog and a young sheep.
 - B. A rooster, a tiger and a bird.
 - C. A cat, a young sheep and a duck.
 - D. A cock, a duck and a young sheep.
4. What was the first big balloon made of?
 - A. Paper and plastic.
 - B. Paper and cloth.
 - C. Paper and wood.
 - D. Rubber and fibre.
5. The balloon slowly floated to earth because
 - A. the air inside it wasn't warm enough.

- B. the air inside it became less.
- C. it became too heavy.
- D. the balloon and the basket were too heavy.

Passage 2

The American Thanksgiving Day celebration goes back to 1621. In that year, a special dinner was prepared in Plymouth, Massachusetts. The people who had settled there had left England because they were forbidden to keep their religious belief. They came to the new land and faced difficulties in sailing across the ocean. The ship which carried them was called "the Mayflower". The North Atlantic was hard to travel. There were bad storms and huge waves. With the help of the Indians, they learned to live in the new land. These Puritans, as they were called, had much to be thankful for. They could enjoy religious freedom. They learned how to grow their crops in accordance with the climate and soil. Now when they selected the fourth Thursday of November for their Thanksgiving celebration, they invited their neighbors, the Indians, to join them in dinner. They also wanted to pray God for the new life. They recalled the group of 102 men, women and children who left England. They remembered those who did not live to see the shores of Massachusetts. They thought of the 65 day's journey which tested their strength.

- 6. The first celebration of a day of Thanksgiving is about
 - A. 100 years old.
 - B. 200 years old.
 - C. 300 years old.
 - D. 400 years old.
- 7. Why had they left England?

- A. Because of religious problem.
B. To set up a new religion.
C. To learn new farming.
D. Because of the Indians.
8. The climate and soil in Massachusetts are
A. similar to that of England.
B. different from that of England.
C. similar to that of Plymouth.
D. different from that of Plymouth.
9. They gave thanks while remembering
A. the new society of Indians.
B. their friends who died on the way to the new land.
C. their former religion.
D. to invite the Indians.
10. How long did the trip last?
A. 6 weeks.
B. 2 months or more.
C. half a year.
D. 102 days.