

全国高等教育自学考试



大学英语自学教程(下册) 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 孟庆升/主编

辽宁大学出版社

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组编前言

由高教出版社出版的《大学英语自学教程》是受全国高等教育自学考试指导委员会的委托,根据《大学英语自学考试大纲》编写的全国统一教材,供完成了中学阶段英语课程的各专业的自考生使用。为了帮助自考生客观地了解自己对每个单元的理解和掌握情况,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大学英语课教师编写了这套《大学英语自学教程》同步练习册(上、下两册)。

《大学英语自学考试大纲》规定,大学英语的教学目标是“使学习者能比较熟练地掌握英语基础知识和语言技能,做到具有较好的阅读能力、一定的英译汉能力和初步的听、说、写及汉译英的能力,为获取专业所需要的信息及进一步提高英语水平打下较扎实的基础”。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者学习特点,以每一课为一个单元编写出一套练习题,全书共 15 套,另外附有一套模拟题。练习题和模拟题的格式内容和容完全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。每套测试题由 8 部分组成:

1. 根据给出的汉语词义和规定的词性写出相应的英语单词,该词的首字母已经给出,后面划有若干条短线,要求每条短线上写一个字母。本题共 20 个小题,主要检查学生对该单元生词的学习和掌握情况。

2. 根据句子的意思将括号中的词变成适当的形式。本题共 10 个小题。主要检查学生对于一些特殊的词形变化的掌握情况,如动词过去式、过去分词及现在分词的不规则变化、名词复数的不规则变化、过去分词和现在分词作定语的区别、派生词的使用等。

3. 根据句子的意思选择正确的答案。本题主要检查对一些语法现象、动词搭配以及固定短语的掌握和使用情况。共设 10 个小题,每个题句中有一空格,题句后给出四个选择项,其中只有一个

是正确的。

4. 辨认错误。本题共设 5 个小题，每个题句都有四处划有横线并标以 A、B、C、D，其中有一处是错误的。要求学生指出自己认为是错误的那一处。本题只要求找出错误所在，但没有要求改正句中的错误。

5. 阅读理解。本题共三段短文，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。要求学生找出自己认为正确的答案。

6. 完形填空。本题为一段短文，文中抽出 10 个空白处。短文后面是 10 组选择项，每个空格一组，每一组只有一个选项正确。要求学生为每个空白处找出自己认为是正确的答案。

7. 英语短文汉译。本题要求学生翻译一篇短文，该短文难度低于课文水平。译文不但要准确转达原文的意思，而且汉语语句要通顺流畅。

8. 汉译英。本题共设 5 个汉语句子，要求学生翻译成通顺的英语。每个句子中都涉及到课文中所学到的一个词语或短语。

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。

本书由韩宝成、孟庆升主编，副主编为张希春、张晓昆、杨长荣，参加编写的还有孙维、潘慧敏、韩宝祥、马楠、李毅等同志。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。

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Unit One

1. 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。

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1) 完成 | vt. a _____ |
| 2) 目的，目标；球门 | n. g _____ |
| 3) 目标，目的；客观的，真实的 | a. o _____ |
| 4) 组织上的 | a. o _____ |
| 5) 预言；预示 | vt. / vi. p _____ |
| 6) 伴随，陪同；为…伴奏 | vt. a _____ |
| 7) 实现，完成；履行 | vt. i _____ |
| 8) 简化 | vt. s _____ |
| 9) 趋势，倾向 | n. t _____ |
| 10) 经理的；管理上的，经营上的 | a. m _____ |
| 11) 达到，完成 | vt. a _____ |
| 12) 最适宜的，最理想的 | a. o _____ |
| 13) 争辩，争论，辩论 | vt. / vi. a _____ |
| 14) 预算；把…编入预示 | n. / vt. b _____ |
| 15) 计划，方案；计划，策划 | n. / v. s _____ |
| 16) 解释；限定，规定 | vt. d _____ |
| 17) 面谈，采访；面试 | vt. / n. i _____ |
| 18) 批评，评论 | n. c _____ |
| 19) 含糊的，不明确的 | a. v _____ |
| 20) 摘要，梗概；个人简历 | n. r _____ |

2. 根据句子的意思将括号中的词变成适当的形式。

- 1) Selling that piece of property was quite _____

- (profitability) for me.
- 2) She had no doubt as to the _____ (correct) of her own estimate.
 - 3) The Chinese people are working hard to carry out the economic _____ (objective) of the Ninth Five-Year Plan.
 - 4) The singer was _____ (accompany) on the piano by his pupil.
 - 5) The child was _____ (intimidate) by the fury of the storm.
 - 6) She _____ (clutch) her purse tightly, fearing that a thief might snatch it.
 - 7) He dislikes his small room as it is _____ (attractive).
 - 8) Success or failure should not be a matter of _____ (indifferent) to you.
 - 9) If you don't understand a question, you can ask me _____ (rephrase) it to you.
 - 10) Your _____ (prospect) employer is the person who will, later on, be your employer.

3. 根据句子的意思选择正确的答案。

- 1) Seven candidates had applied _____ the position.
A. for B. at C. to D. in
- 2) Please _____ the trouble to read the contract thoroughly.
A. have B. make C. take D. put
- 3) If you plan to go into the theater, voice training will be _____ your advantage.
A. of B. to C. in D. at

4. 面的句子中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。

- 3

2) I can't help to think it would be fun to play such an exciting game

A B C D

with them.

3) He said that his mother would buy him a five-speeds racing

A B

bicycle for his sixteenth birthday.

C D

4) Of the two lectures, the first was by far the best one, partly because

A B

the person who delivered it had such a pleasant voice.

C D

5) The chairman proposed that every speaker must limit himself to

A B C D

fifteen minutes.

5. 阅读理解。本题共三段短文，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。

Passage 1

By the end of the first quarter of the 19th century, a number of our Eastern institutions — Harvard, Yale, Columbia, and Pennsylvania — had some of the necessary ingredients of a university, but hardly yet the point of view. They were little clusters of schools and institutes. Indeed, just after the Revolution, the schools of Pennsylvania and Harvard had assumed the somewhat pretentious title of university, and, shortly after, the University of Virginia was founded under the guidance of Thomas Jefferson. In the South, Georgia and later North Carolina began to rise. The substance in all

these was mainly lacking, though the title was honored. There were rather feeble law, medical, and divinity schools, somewhat loosely attached to these colleges. It has been commonly recognized, however, that the first decade after the close of the Civil War, that is, from about 1866 to 1876, was the great early flowering of the university idea in America.

- 1) In the opinion of the author of this passage, in 1825 _____.
 - A. only Harvard, Yale, Columbia and Pennsylvania could truly be called universities
 - B. all American educational institutions could justifiably claim to be universities
 - C. those institutions which called themselves universities were not justified in doing so
 - D. no American institution of higher education had any of the necessary ingredients of a university

- 2) According to the passage, Thomas Jefferson founded _____.
 - A. the University of Pennsylvania
 - B. Harvard
 - C. the University of Virginia
 - D. the University of Georgia

- 3) The university idea really began to develop _____.
 - A. in the first quarter of nineteenth century
 - B. just after the Revolution
 - C. during the last quarter of the nineteenth century
 - D. just after the Civil War

Passage 2

The deserts (沙漠) of the world are not all covered with sand. Many of them have surfaces of rock or clay or small stones. They are not flat, either. They often have high hills and deep valleys (山谷). There is some plant life in many parts of the desert. There is some rain in the desert, but it does not come regularly, and it does not fall often enough for most plants.

The deserts of the world are not uninhabited. People also live outside the oases (绿洲), but these people are not farmers. They have camels (骆驼), goats, donkeys, sheep, etc. These animals can live on the desert plants and do not need much water.

The people of the desert have to move constantly from place to place. They must always look for grass or desert plants for their animals. They usually live in tents. When there is no more food for their animals, they fold (折叠) up their tents, put them on their camels and donkeys, and move to another place. In good years, when there is enough food for their animals, they trade their skins and their goats and camel hair with the people of the oases for wheat and fruit. But in bad years, when there is not enough food for their animals, the people of the desert would attack the oases people. But they are also hospitable. No man in the desert would ever refuse to give a stranger food and water.

- 4) According to the passage, in the desert, _____.
- A. there is some rain, but far from enough
 - B. it rains in spring only
 - C. it rains for a short time every month

- D. the rainfall is just enough for the plants
- 5) People live _____.
A. in places with regular rainfalls
B. only inside the oases
C. only outside the oases
D. both inside and outside the oases
- 6) From the passage, we know that _____.
A. life is impossible in deserts
B. life is hard in deserts
C. life is happy in deserts
D. life in deserts is much better now

Passage 3

Sports and games make our bodies strong, prevent us from getting too fat, and keep us healthy. But these are not their only use. They give us valuable practice in making eyes, brain and muscles work together. In tennis, our eyes see the ball coming, judge its speed and direction and pass this information on to the brain. The brain then has to decide what to do, and to send its orders to the muscles of the arms, legs, and so on, so that the ball is met and hit back where it ought to go. All this must happen with very great speed, and only those who have had a lot of practice at tennis can carry out this complicated chain of events successfully. For those who work with their brains most of the day, the practice of such skills is especially useful.

Sports and games are also very useful for character-training. In

their lessons at school, boys and girls may learn about such virtues as unselfishness, courage, discipline and love of one's country; but what is learned in books cannot have the same deep effect on a child's character as what is learned by experience. The ordinary day-school cannot give much practical training in living, because most of the pupils' time is spent in classes, studying lessons. So it is what the pupils do in their spare time that really prepares them to take their place in society as citizens when they grow up. If each of them learns to work for his team and not for himself on the football field, he will later find it natural to work for the good of his country instead of only for his own benefit.

- 7) When we play tennis we have to _____.
A. use, first, our eyes, then the brain and finally the muscles
B. make our eyes, brain and muscles work almost at the same time
C. use mainly the arms and legs to hit
D. use mainly the muscles so that the ball is met and hit back.
- 8) The "complicated chain of events" refers to _____.
A. the passing of information and making of decisions
B. the meeting and hitting back of the ball
C. the coordinated (协调的) movements of our eyes, brain and muscles
D. a lot of practice before playing tennis
- 9) By character-training, the author means that sports and games can help children _____.
A. live a better life when they grow up

- B. know better how to behave properly in their future life
- C. understand better the virtues they learn in books
- D. all of the above

10) According to the author, a child's character can be most deeply influenced by _____.

- A. what he does out of class
- B. what he learns in books
- C. his place in society
- D. his lessons at school

6. 完形填空。

Have you ever noticed advertisements (广告) which say "Learn a foreign language in 6 weeks or your money back!"

Of course, it never happens quite like that. The only language ___1___ is easy to learn is the native tongue. And think how much ___2___ that gets! Before the Second World War people ___3___ learnt a foreign language in order to read the literature (文学) of the ___4___. Now speaking a foreign language is ___5___ most people want. Every year millions of people ___6___ learning one. How can they do it?

Some people try at home, with books or tapes; some use radios or television ___7___. If they use the language only two or three times a week, learning it will ___8___ a long time. A few people try to learn a language fast by studying for six or more hours a day. It is easier to learn a language in the country ___9___ it is spoken.

However, most people cannot afford this, and for many it is not necessary. They need the language in order to do their work better. For example scientists chiefly need to be able to read books and reports in

the foreign language. Whether the language is learnt quickly or slowly, it is ____10____ work. Machines and books will help, but they cannot do the student's work for him.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1) A. what | B. It | C. which | D. all |
| 2) A. money | B. practice | C. cost | D. energy |
| 3) A. usually | B. firstly | C. finally | D. presently |
| 4) A. world | B. passage | C. time | D. nation |
| 5) A. that | B. why | C. what | D. because |
| 6) A. have | B. stop | C. remember | D. start |
| 7) A. service | B. programs | C. activity | D. class |
| 8) A. spend | B. bring | C. provide | D. take |
| 9) A. where | B. just as | C. so that | D. that |
| 10) A. actual | B. hard | C. happy | D. easy |

7. 将下面的短文译成汉语。

Although there are highly professional criminals involved in car theft, almost 90 percent of car theft is committed by the opportunists. Amateur thieves are aided by our own carelessness. The Automobile Association (AA) recommends locking up whenever you leave the car and for however short a period. A partially open sunroof or window is a further come-on to thieves.

There are many other traps to avoid. AA has found little awareness among drivers about safe parking. Most motorists questioned made no efforts to avoid parking in quiet spots — just the places thieves love. The AA advises drivers to park in places with people around — thieves don't like audiences.

8. 将下面的句子译成英语。

- 1) 那作家在评价他最近的作品时力求客观。
- 2) 有人认为管理的过程也就是决策的过程。
- 3) 问题有多种多样的原因，决策也会产生计划中和非计划中的结果。
- 4) 有些单词很难下定义，因为它们有许多不同的用法。
- 5) 算命先生们说他们能算出未来的事情，实际上他们是在骗人。