

全国高等教育自学考试



# 大学英语自学教程(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

全国高等教育自学考试公共课辅导用书

# 《大学英语自学教程》

## 同步练习册

(上册)

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## 组编前言

由高等教育出版社出版的《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习者的学习特点,以每一课为一个单元编写出一套练习题,全书共 25 套,另外附有一套模拟题。练习题和模拟题的格式和内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，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、孙维，参加编写的还有杨长荣、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) 成年的, 成熟的       | <i>a.</i>       | a _ _ _ _     |
| 2) 相反地            | <i>ad.</i>      | c _ _ _ _     |
| 3) 保证, 担保, 保修     | <i>n. / vt.</i> | g _ _ _ _ _ _ |
| 4) 结论, 推论         | <i>n.</i>       | c _ _ _ _ _ _ |
| 5) 独立的, 自主的       | <i>a.</i>       | i _ _ _ _ _ _ |
| 6) 目的, 意图; 用途     | <i>n.</i>       | p _ _ _ _ _   |
| 7) 声明, 陈述         | <i>n.</i>       | s _ _ _ _ _   |
| 8) 通讯, 交流         | <i>n.</i>       | c _ _ _ _ _ _ |
| 9) 线索, 提示         | <i>n.</i>       | c _ _ _ _     |
| 10) 整齐地, 经常地, 定期地 | <i>ad.</i>      | r _ _ _ _ _ _ |
| 11) 技术; 技巧, 手艺    | <i>n.</i>       | t _ _ _ _ _   |
| 12) 聋的, 听力不佳的     | <i>a.</i>       | d _ _ _       |
| 13) 侍者, 服务员       | <i>n.</i>       | w _ _ _ _     |
| 14) 旅客, 旅游者       | <i>n.</i>       | t _ _ _ _ _   |
| 15) 原始的           | <i>a.</i>       | p _ _ _ _ _   |
| 16) 组成            | <i>vi.</i>      | c _ _ _ _ _   |
| 17) 精确的, 正确的      | <i>a.</i>       | e _ _ _ _ _   |
| 18) 例, 实例         | <i>n.</i>       | i _ _ _ _ _   |
| 19) 哑的; 无言的       | <i>a.</i>       | d _ _ _ _ _   |
| 20) 类似的, 相似的      | <i>a.</i>       | s _ _ _ _ _   |

### 2. 根据句子的意思将括号中的词变成适当的形式。

- My brother \_\_\_\_\_ (interest) in music.
- Once or twice he \_\_\_\_\_ (disagree) gently with his wife.
- The two friends had \_\_\_\_\_ (communicate) with each

other for many years.

- 4) They described how the \_\_\_\_\_ (pattern) of English have changed and developed in the past six centuries.
- 5) The monkeys are \_\_\_\_\_ (enough, intelligent) to mimic some human actions.
- 6) This radio set \_\_\_\_\_ (guarantee) for twelve months.
- 7) Although much richer now, they are still leading a \_\_\_\_\_ (simply) life.
- 8) Instead of \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) for their mother, they prepared the meal themselves.
- 9) Hard work will not guarantee \_\_\_\_\_ (successful) for everyone.
- 10) I'm quite \_\_\_\_\_ (will) to consider your proposal.

3. 根据句子的意思选择正确的答案。

- 1) You will never be able to enter that university \_\_\_\_\_ you get very high scores in the entrance examination.  
A. if      B. until      C. unless      D. otherwise
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ the interruption, he was able to finish his homework on time.  
A. Even if    B. Instead of    C. Because of    D. In spite of
- 3) On \_\_\_\_\_ in London, Mr. Wang went to visit the British Museum.  
A. coming    B. arriving    C. reaching    D. getting
- 4) The general election was round the corner, and he began to dream \_\_\_\_\_ the prime minister.  
A. of becoming    B. in becoming  
C. to become      D. with becoming
- 5) A teacher \_\_\_\_\_ favor some children more than others.  
A. doesn't      B. mustn't  
C. don't      D. doesn't have to



- 6) You can't possibly finish the work all \_\_\_\_\_ yourself.  
A. with                      B. along                      C. in                      D. by
- 7) I turned the record \_\_\_\_\_ to see what was on the other side.  
A. off                      B. in                      C. down                      D. along
- 8) A short stick has got into the machine. That's \_\_\_\_\_ is wrong with it.  
A. which                      B. what                      C. that                      D. one
- 9) The price is too high, and \_\_\_\_\_, the house isn't in a suitable position.  
A. moreover                      B. however                      C. otherwise                      D. though
- 10) I wonder who will \_\_\_\_\_ as secretary of our club next year.  
A. take up                      B. take on                      C. take over                      D. take to

4. 下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。

- 1) Is this the factory where you visited last week?  
A                      B                      C                      D
- 2) The world's prosperity requires that wealthy nations are willing to share their wealth with less fortunate ones.  
A                      B                      C                      D
- 3) People complain that the costs of establishing an office are so much that only the rich can afford running for office.  
A                      B                      C                      D
- 4) Had Dickens foresaw that his novel would cause such a commotion, he would not have written it.  
A                      B                      C                      D

5) If all ingredients are mixed properly, the soup should taste

A

B

C

deliciously.

D

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

How often one hears children wishing they were grown up, and old people wishing they were young again. Each age has its pleasures and its pains, and the happiest person is the one who enjoys what each age gives him without wasting his time in useless regrets.

Childhood is a time when there are few responsibilities (责任) to make life difficult. If a child has good parents, he is fed, looked after and loved, whatever he may do. It is impossible that he will ever again in his life be given so much without having to do anything in return. In addition, life is always presenting new things to the child — things that have lost their interest for older people because they are too well-known. But a child has his pains: he is not so free to do what he wishes to do; he is continually being told not to do things or being punished for what he has done wrong. When the young man starts to earn his own living, he can no longer expect others to pay for his food, his clothes, and his room, but has to work if he wants to live comfortably. If he spends most of his time playing about in the way that he used to as a child, he will go hungry. And if he breaks the laws of society as he used to break the laws of his parents, he may go to prison. If, however, he works hard, keeps out of trouble and has good health, he can have the great happiness of building up for himself his own position in society.

- 1) According to the second paragraph, the writer thinks that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. life for a child is comparatively easy
  - B. a child is always loved whatever he does
  - C. if much is given to a child, he must do something in return
  - D. only children are interested in life
- 2) After a child grows up, he \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. will have little time playing
  - B. has to be successful in finding a job
  - C. can still ask for help in time of trouble
  - D. should be able to take care of himself
- 3) The main idea of the passage is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. life is not enjoyable since each age has some pains
  - B. young men can have the greatest happiness if they work hard
  - C. one is the happiest if he can make good use of each age in his life
  - D. childhood is the most enjoyable time in one's life

### Passage 2

In 1945, a new type of aeroplane engine (引擎) was invented. It was much lighter and more powerful than earlier engines, and enabled war planes to fly faster and higher than ever. This type of engine was called the jet engine because it blows a large jet (喷射) of hot air backwards at high speed.

The first airliner to use the new jet engines was built in Britain, and it began carrying passengers in 1952. It had two jet engines and flew much higher than gas-engined airliners (客机). At this height, the air is thinner and very cold, and so the aeroplane can cut through the air more easily.

There are no clouds to disturb the flight of the airliner, and rain and thunderstorms are far below it. The sky above is a brilliant (鲜艳的) blue.

However, because the air is so cold and thin, the cabin has to be air-conditioned and has to be at normal pressure so that the passengers may eat, read and sleep in comfort.

Today, all long distance airliners have jet engines. The modern jet airliners are very big and carry as many as 300 passengers on two different floors. In this way, air travel can be made much cheaper. Tomorrow's airliners will be flying at over twice the speed of today's airliners.

- 4) The jet engine was invented during the Second World War and was first used in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. airliners                      B. rockets  
C. war planes                    D. passenger planes
- 5) The jet aeroplane can cut through the air more easily because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. it has two jet engines  
B. its cabin is air-conditioned  
C. the air is thinner and colder high up in the sky  
D. it is strongly built
- 6) The passengers in modern jet airliners can eat, read and sleep in comfort because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the cabins are kept at normal pressure  
B. the cabins are kept warm  
C. the cabins are air-conditioned and at normal pressure  
D. the cabins are divided into two parts
- 7) Tomorrow's airliners will be flying at over twice the speed of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. today's jet airliners
- B. a space rocket
- C. today's fastest war planes
- D. ordinary planes

### Passage 3

Overhead (高架的) bridges are found in many parts of Singapore, especially in places where traffic is very heavy and crossing the road is dangerous.

The purpose of these bridges is to enable pedestrians (行人) to cross roads safely. Overhead bridges are used in very much the same way as zebra crossings. They are more efficient although less convenient because people have to climb up a long flight of steps. This is inconvenient especially to older people. When pedestrians use an overhead bridge, they do not hold up traffic. However, when they cross a busy road using a zebra crossing (斑马线), traffic is held up. This is why the government has built many overhead bridges to help pedestrians and to keep traffic moving at the same time.

The government of Singapore has spent large sums of money building these bridges. For their own safety pedestrians should be encouraged to use them instead of risking (冒...的危险) their lives by dashing across the road. Old people, however, may find it a little difficult climbing up and down the steps, but it is still much safer than walking across the road with all the danger of moving traffic.

Overhead bridges serve a very useful purpose. Pedestrians, both old and young, should make it a habit to use them. This will prevent unnecessary accidents and loss of life.

- 8) The advantage of overhead bridges is that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. they are higher

- B. they do not hold up traffic and are safer for pedestrians
- C. pedestrians can see traffic better
- D. they are more convenient to use

9) Overhead bridges are built \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. for heavy traffic
- B. for the safety and convenience of drivers
- C. for the safety of pedestrians
- D. to help traffic

10) According to the passage, what do the old people think of the overhead bridges?

- A. They like the idea of building overhead bridges.
- B. They have no difficulty using overhead bridges.
- C. They find overhead bridges somewhat inconvenient to use.
- D. They think overhead bridges are too expensive to use.

#### 6. 完形填空。

Many of you are studying English and you may be wondering why it is so difficult to learn. It is actually not that 1 difficult to learn 2 you know some basic facts about the language and the culture it reflects (反映).

Perhaps the first thing you need 3 about English is that it is 4 up of several other languages such 5 French, German, Latin, Greek 6 Anglo-Saxon. In addition, there are words 7 Spanish in English and many American Indian words and names; even some Chinese and Japanese 8 have found their way into the English language. This borrowing of words from other languages is 9 of the key reasons for some of the difficulties that people meet with 10 they are learning English.

- |             |            |            |          |
|-------------|------------|------------|----------|
| 1) A. too   | B. much    | C. so      | D. such  |
| 2) A. until | B. once    | C. since   | D. as    |
| 3) A. know  | B. knowing | C. to know | D. known |
| 4) A. make  | B. making  | C. maked   | D. made  |
| 5) A. as    | B. for     | C. that    | D. was   |
| 6) A. also  | B. and     | C. but     | D. yet   |
| 7) A. for   | B. in      | C. from    | D. to    |
| 8) A. names | B. nouns   | C. places  | D. words |
| 9) A. a     | B. an      | C. any     | D. one   |
| 10) A. when | B. that    | C. which   | D. since |

7. 将下面的短文译成汉语。

Miss Green was very fat. She weighed 100 kilos, and she was getting heavier every month, so she went to see her doctor.

The doctor said, 'You need a diet, Miss Green, and I've got a good one here.' He gave her a small book and said, 'Read this carefully and eat the things listed on page 11 every day. Then come back and see me in two week's time.'

Miss Green came again two weeks later, but she wasn't thinner; she was fatter. The doctor was surprised and said, 'Are you eating the things listed on page 11 of the small book?'

'Yes, doctor,' she answered.

The next day the doctor visited Miss Green during her dinner. She was very surprised to see him.

'Miss Green,' he said, 'why are you eating potatoes and bread? They aren't in your diet.'

'But, doctor,' Miss Green answered. 'I ate my diet at lunch time. This is my dinner.'

8. 将下面的句子译成英语。

- 1) 成功的语言学习者会寻找机会使用这种语言。

- 2) 在语言学习中, 他们愿意出错并再次尝试。
- 3) 大多数把英语作为第二语言来学习的人都会不同意这种看法。
- 4) 医生常常向病人提出一些忠告。
- 5) 假如这次你失败了, 试着用另一种方法来做。



## Unit Two

### 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) 税款; 对...征税 *n. / vt.* t \_ \_ \_ \_
- 2) 一般地, 通常, 大体上 *ad.* g \_ \_ \_ \_ \_
- 3) 基金, 专款 *n.* f \_ \_ \_ \_ \_
- 4) 不同的, 相异的 *a.* d \_ \_ \_ \_ \_
- 5) 抱怨 *vt. / vi.* c \_ \_ \_ \_ \_
- 6) 部, 部门; 系 *n.* d \_ \_ \_ \_ \_
- 7) 拿薪水的, 领工资的 *a.* s \_ \_ \_ \_ \_
- 8) 百分比, 百分率 *n.* p \_ \_ \_ \_ \_
- 9) 加, 加法; 附加物 *n.* a \_ \_ \_ \_ \_
- 10) 财产, 资产; 性质 *n.* p \_ \_ \_ \_ \_
- 11) 不切实际的 *a.* i \_ \_ \_ \_ \_
- 12) 经常地; 不断地; 时常地 *ad.* c \_ \_ \_ \_ \_
- 13) 劝说, 劝服; 使相信 *vt.* p \_ \_ \_ \_ \_
- 14) 章节, 部分 *n.* s \_ \_ \_ \_ \_
- 15) 商业的, 商务的 *a.* c \_ \_ \_ \_ \_
- 16) 特有的, 典型的 *a.* c \_ \_ \_ \_ \_
- 17) 特定的; 特殊的 *a.* p \_ \_ \_ \_ \_
- 18) 估计, 估价 *vt.* e \_ \_ \_ \_ \_
- 19) 管理, 经营 *n.* m \_ \_ \_ \_ \_
- 20) 有吸引力的, 引起注意的 *a.* a \_ \_ \_ \_ \_

### 2. 根据句子的意思将括号中的词变成适当的形式。

- 1) The price of meat \_\_\_\_\_ (vary) from day to day.
- 2) The hotel \_\_\_\_\_ (charge) me ¥50 for a room for the night.
- 3) I was \_\_\_\_\_ (confuse) by their conflicting advice.