

大学英语学习必备 日常学习良师益友

TESTS FOR TEACH-YOURSELF COLLEGE ENGLISH EXAM

新
New

大学英语自学考试

公共课试题集

Cao Jingyuan

曹京渊

编著

Tests for Teach-Yourself College English Exam

中国书籍出版社

CHINA BOOK PRESS

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TEST ONE

I. WORD SPELLING

DIRECTIONS: In this part of the test you are required to write twenty English words according to the Chinese meaning and the part of speech. The first letter is given.

- | | | |
|--------------|-------|-------------|
| 1. 离婚 | n. | d _ _ _ _ _ |
| 2. 感情的 | a. | e _ _ _ _ _ |
| 3. 假说, 假设 | n. | h _ _ _ _ _ |
| 4. 指示, 表明 | v. | i _ _ _ _ _ |
| 5. 感激的 | a. | g _ _ _ _ _ |
| 6. 空闲时间 | n. | l _ _ _ _ _ |
| 7. 影响 | n./v. | i _ _ _ _ _ |
| 8. 机械的 | a. | m _ _ _ _ _ |
| 9. 挫败 | v. | f _ _ _ _ _ |
| 10. 生物体, 有机物 | n. | o _ _ _ _ _ |
| 11. 政府 | n. | g _ _ _ _ _ |
| 12. 神经紧张的 | a. | n _ _ _ _ _ |
| 13. 区别, 辨别 | v. | d _ _ _ _ _ |

14. 劝说, 说服	v.	p _ _ _ _ _
15. 笨拙的, 尴尬的	a.	a _ _ _ _ _
16. 量, 数量	n.	q _ _ _ _ _
17. 分界线, 边界	n.	b _ _ _ _ _
18. 不情愿的	n.	r _ _ _ _ _
19. 把……分类	v.	c _ _ _ _ _
20. 刺激, 激励	v.	s _ _ _ _ _

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH THE APPROPRIATE FORMS OF THE WORDS GIVEN IN THE BRACKETS.

1. We sent the children to the hospital _____ (give) an X-ray check.
2. The servant went out of the house and left the front door half _____ (close).
3. She has gone to bed. She _____ (go) to bed a little earlier than usual.
4. December is the _____ (twelve) month of the year.
5. According to the time-table, the train for Beijing _____ (leave) at eight.
6. It is _____ (easy) to translate from English into Chinese than from Chinese into English.
7. The teacher demands that everyone _____ (be) in his seat at six.
8. It is widely believed that cures for many forms of cancer _____ (discover) soon.
9. Climbing up a steep ladder, I had my hat _____ (blow) off before I knew it.
10. Dusk found the child _____ (cry) in the street because of hunger.

III. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

DIRECTIONS: There are 20 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D).

Choose the answer that best completes the sentence.

1. A ____ mistake cost the company millions of pounds.
A) carefull B) careful C) careless D) carelessly
2. They set ____ a large amount of money for this purpose.
A) away B) aside C) up D) out
3. He promised to do anything I wanted except ____ up.
A) to wash B) wash C) washing D) having washed
4. The number of the students in the class ____ fifteen.
A) is B) are C) were D) have been
5. ____ we need it or not hasn't been considered yet.
A) That B) What C) If D) Whether
6. Word had come from Mrs. Kane ____ she would arrive on the Wednesday following.
A) who B) which C) when D) that
7. Much ____ I have read has been nonsense.
A) that B) which C) whichever D) whatever
8. His proposal is that the plan ____ at once.
A) is carried out B) would be carried out
C) be carried out D) is being carried out
9. I'd rather that you ____ it.
A) don't do B) didn't do
C) haven't done D) are not doing
10. You do not benefit if you do your homework ____ haste.
A) on B) in C) for D) to
11. ____ for many years, the machine needs to be repaired.

- A) Having used B) Being used
C) To be used D) Having been used
12. ____ got outside than it began to rain.
A) No sooner I had B) No sooner I
C) Had I no sooner D) No sooner had I
13. He is eager ____ the mastery of French.
A) for B) at C) to D) of
14. Any person ____ has the money can join the group.
A) who B) whom C) that D) which
15. I'll lend you my cassette recorder ____ you want it.
A) every time B) the moment
C) until D) lest
16. It's a very satisfactory hat, ____ it doesn't fit me.
A) except that B) except C) that D) except for
17. The answer ____ is incorrect.
A) giving to that question B) give to that question
C) given to that question D) gave to that question
18. I have been looking forward to ____ you.
A) meet B) be met by C) meeting D) have met by
19. His absence is ____ illness.
A) due to B) owing to C) thanks to D) because
20. Howard found ____.
A) it interesting to be a tourist guide
B) to be a tourist guide interesting
C) interesting to be a tourist guide
D) to be a tourist guide interested

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION

DIRECTIONS: In this part there are five statements. Each statement

consists of four underlined parts marked A), B), C) and D). There is ONE mistake in these parts. You are required to find out the one mistake.

1. I'll leave him a note for he'll know where we are.
A B C D
2. Mary told me of his father illness the other day.
A B C D
3. I n the United States inches and feets are still used a s units of
A B C D
measurement.
4. In recent years electronic computers have found wide application
A B C
in everyday life than before.
D
5. I t was a dry mountain area, which water was a s precious as oil.
A B C D

V. READING COMPREHENSION

DIRECTIONS: In this part there are three reading passages. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. There are four choices marked A), B), C) and D) after each question or statement. You are required to decide on the best choice.

PASSAGE ONE

I passed all the other courses that I took at my university, but I could never pass botany. This was because all botany students had to spend several hours a week in a laboratory looking through a microscope at plant cells, and I could never see anything through a microscope. I never once saw a cell through a microscope. This used to en-

rage my professor. He would wander around the laboratory pleased with progress all the students were making in drawing the complicated and, so I am told, interesting structure of flower cells, until he came to me. I would just be standing there. "I can't see anything." I would say. He would begin patiently enough, explaining how everybody can see through a microscope, but he would always end up in a fury, claiming that I could certainly see through a microscope but was just pretending that I couldn't. "It takes away from the beauty of flowers anyway." I used to tell him. "We are not concerned with beauty in this course." he would say. "We are dealing solely with what I may call the mechanics of flowers." Well, I'd say, "I can't see anything." "Try it just once more." he'd say, and I would put my eye to the microscope and see nothing at all, except now and then something that looked like milk. You were supposed to see a vivid, restless mechanism of sharply defined plant cells. "I see what looks like a lot of milk," I would tell him. This, he said, was the result of my not having adjusted the microscope properly, so he would readjust it for me, or rather for himself. And I would look again and see milk.

I finally took a deferred pass, as they called it, and waited a year and tried again (You had to pass one of the biological sciences or you couldn't graduate). The professor had come back from vacation brown as a berry, bright-eyed, and eager to explain botany again. "Well," he said to me cheerily, when we met in the first laboratory hour of the semester, "we're going to see cells this time, aren't we?" "Yes, sir," I said. Students to the right of me and left of me and in front of me were seeing cells; what's more, they were quietly drawing pictures of them in their notebooks. Of course, I didn't see anything.

"We'll try it," the professor said to me grimly, with every adjustment of the microscope known to man. "As God is my witness, I'

ll arrange this glass so that you see cells through it or I'll give up teaching. In twenty-two years of botany . . . !” He cut off abruptly for he was beginning to shake all over and he genuinely wished to hold on to his temper: his scenes with me has taken a great deal out of him.

So we tried it with every adjustment of the microscope known to man. With only one of them did I see anything but blackness or the familiar milk, and that time I saw, to my pleasure and amazement, a beautiful constellation of flecks, specks and dots. These I hastily drew. The professor, noting my activity, came back from an adjoining desk, a smile on his lips and his eyebrows high in hope. He looked at my cell drawing. “What’s that?” he demanded. “That’s what I saw,” I said. “You didn’t, you didn’t. YOU DIDN’T!” he screamed, losing control of his temper instantly, and he bent over and looked into the microscope. His head snapped up. “That’s your eye!” he shouted. “You’ve fixed the microscope so that it reflects. You’ve drawn your eye!”

1. All botany students had to spend some time a week _____.
 - A) adjusting all the microscopes in a laboratory
 - B) explaining what they saw through a microscope
 - C) drawing beautiful flowers
 - D) drawing the structure of plant cells through a microscope
2. Which of the following statements is not true?
 - A) The professor was very happy if the students made progress in drawing flower cells.
 - B) What the author saw through a microscope looked like milk.
 - C) The author drew the complicated and interesting structure of flower cells at last.
 - D) The author did not pass botany the first time and tried again the

next year.

3. The word "mechanism" means _____.
 - A) system
 - B) structure
 - C) line
 - D) machine
4. The author could not see plant cells probably because _____.
 - A) he just pretended that he couldn't
 - B) the professor was not patient enough
 - C) he could not adjust the microscope properly
 - D) the flower cells were restless under a microscope
5. When he noticed a change in the author's activity, the professor smiled because he thought _____.
 - A) the student saw the plant cells at last
 - B) the student saw the milk again
 - C) the student saw nothing but blackness
 - D) the student saw a beautiful constellation of flecks, specks and dots

PASSAGE TWO

Educational policies are set up by the individual state organizations established for the purpose rather than by the U. S. government, but the general plan varies only slightly from state to state. There are eight years of elementary schooling, which is a part of the public school system in many places. The elementary school is followed by four years of secondary school. Often the last two years of elementary and the first years of secondary school are combined into junior high school.

Perhaps the greatest difference between the American and foreign school systems is at the high school level. Admission to the American

high school is automatic on completion of the elementary school, and one high school attempts to meet the needs of all students. The American high school offers the types of courses that are usually found in separate schools in Europe. With increasingly large high schools, a wide variety of courses is possible. Thus in the same school one student could specialize in chemistry and physics, another in Latin and philosophy and yet another in computer science. Differences in ability and in professional goals are taken care of as far as possible by the schools.

During the four-year high school program, the student studied four or five major subjects per year, and classes in each of these subjects meet for an hour a day, five days a week. In addition, the student usually has classes in physical education, music, and art several times a week. Of he fails a course, he repeats only that course and not the work of an entire year. Students must complete a certain number of courses in order to receive a diploma. About 56 percent of the high school graduates in colleges and universities. This does not include those who attend trade schools of various types.

6. The greatest difference between the American and foreign school systems is that ____.
- A) American students have eight years of elementary schooling
 - B) European students have four years of secondary schooling
 - C) an American high school will try to offer students various courses
 - D) European schools try to meet the needs of all students
7. Educational policies in the various states ____.
- A) are much the same
 - B) have no difference at all
 - C) vary somewhat because they are under local control

- D) vary somewhat because they are set up by the U.S. government
8. The high schools in the United States ____.
- A) tend to be small because they serve only a small local community
B) tend to be small because they emphasize one course of study only
C) tend to be large because they offer a wide variety of courses
D) tend to be large because Americans like to display big buildings
9. In an American high school ____.
- A) a student usually studies four or five major subjects per year
B) because of the wide selection of courses, a student usually takes a large number of different ones at the same time
C) each class meets for one hour a week
D) if a student fails one subject, he must repeat the work of the entire year
10. Of all those who graduate from an American high school ____.
- A) about 56 percent receive the Doctor of philosophy degree
B) about 56 percent receive a diploma
C) about 56 percent fail to get into colleges
D) about 56 percent spend some time in receiving a higher education

PASSAGE THREE

There were only two Americans stopping at the hotel. They did not know any of the people they passed on the stairs on their way to and from their room. Their room was on the second floor facing the sea. It also faced the public garden and the war monument. There were big palms and green benches in the public garden. In the good weather there was always an artist with his easel (画架). Artists liked the way the palms grew and the bright colors of the hotels facing the gardens and the sea. Italians came from a long way off to look up

at the war monument. It was made of bronze and glistened (闪光) in the rain. It was raining. The rain dripped from the palm trees. The sea broke in a long line in the rain and slipped back down the beach to come up and break again in a long line in the rain. The motor cars were gone from the square by the war monument. Across the square in the doorway of the cafe a waiter stood looking out at the empty square.

11. What can probably assumed about the hotel described in the passage?
- A) It was an American hotel.
 - B) It had very few guests.
 - C) It was not very expensive.
 - D) It was located in Italy.
12. We can infer from the passage that the public garden was ____.
- A) full of flowers
 - B) very large and lovely
 - C) visible from the hotel
 - D) on the shore
13. Because of its exposure outdoors, the war monument ____.
- A) glistened in the rain
 - B) shone in good weather
 - C) was popular with artist
 - D) was famous in Italy
14. Most probably, the motor cars were gone from the square by the monument because ____.
- A) it was nap time
 - B) the weather was so poor
 - C) the people had gone to the sea
 - D) the people had gone to their hotels

15. Evidently, the waiter was standing in the doorway of the cafe because he ____.
- A) was not very busy
 - B) had never seen such a storm
 - C) was ready to leave
 - D) was looking for patrons

VI. CLOZE

DIRECTIONS: In this part there is a passage with 20 blanks in it. For each blank there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You are required to identify the ONE choice that best fits in to the blank.

I am beginning to wonder 1 my grandmother isn't right when she complains, as she frequently does, that children nowadays 2 as they used to be. Whenever she gets the opportunity, she recounts in detail how she 3 be told to respect her elder. She 4 to speak only when she was spoken to, and when she went out 5 her own, she was reminded 6 please and thank you. Children in her day, she 7, were expected 8, but these days you are lucky if you ever hear parents 9 their children to mind their p's and q's (说话要当心).

If you give her the chance she then takes 10 her drawer the old photograph album (相册) which she keeps there, and which she 11 displaying. Of course when you look at pictures of her parents you fell sure that, with a father as 13 as that, you too world have been seen and not heard. 12 him sits his wife, with their children around her: granny and her elder brothers. It always 14 me that perhaps those long, stiff, black clothes were so burdensome to a little girl, 15 she hadn't enough breath left to be talkative, let alone

mischievous. It 16 a dull and solitary (独居的) life too, for she stayed mainly at home during her childhood, while her brothers were sent away to school from 17. 18, my childhood was much freer than 19. I went to school with my brother, and I played football with him and his friends. We all spoke a common language, and we got up to the same mischief. I would have died if I 20 in-doors, wear a tight frock, and sew.

1. A) whether B) that C) as D) what
2. A) don't be as well behaved B) aren't as well behaved
C) aren't behaving D) didn't behave
3. A) is used to B) was used to
C) uses to D) used to
4. A) taught B) was taught
C) had been taught D) was teaching
5. A) in B) for C) by D) on
6. A) saying B) of saying C) to say D) to
7. A) continued B) continues
C) was continuing D) is continuing
8. A) to see and not hear B) of seeing and not hearing
C) to be seen and not heard D) to be seeing and not hearing
9. A) telling B) tell C) told D) to tell
10. A) out B) of C) from D) out of
11. A) never tires of B) is never tired
C) never bores of D) is never bored of
12. A) sternly-looking B) stern-looking
C) sternly-looked D) stern-looked
13. A) Besides B) Beside C) Except D) Near
14. A) brings to B) stimulates