主编／孟改华
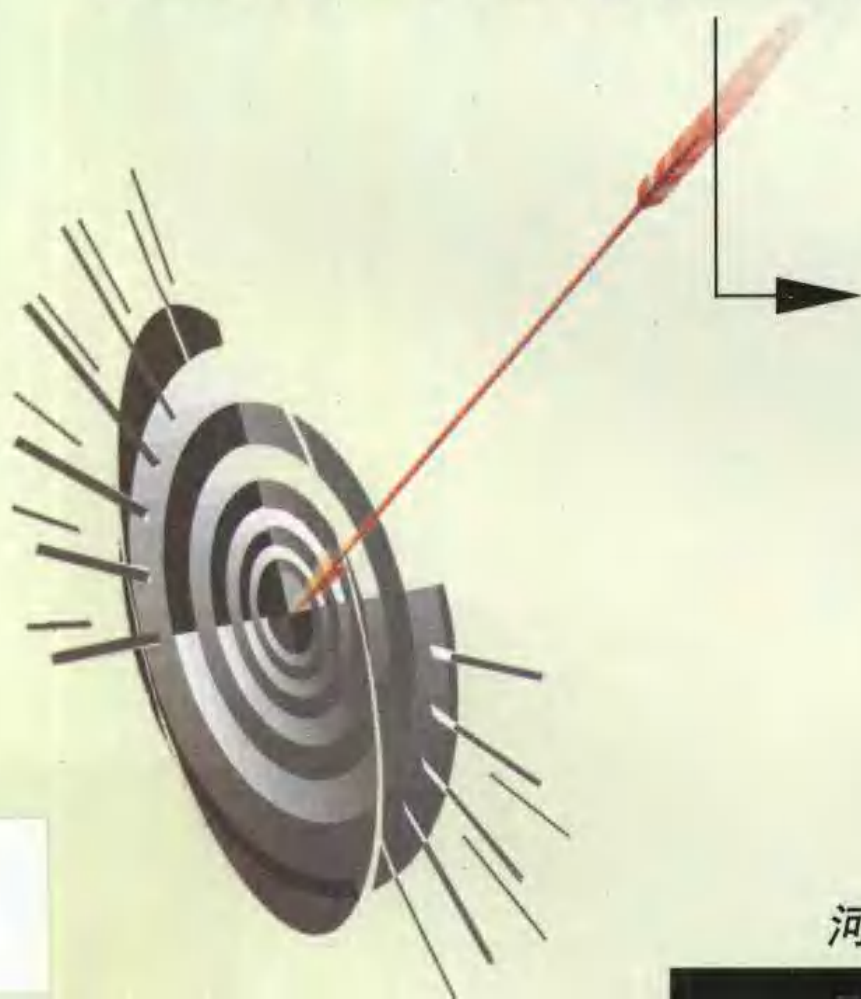
College English Teach-Yourself Examination

大学英语自学**考试**教程 下

配套试题精解

紧扣大纲
突出重点
复现率高
选材新颖
通俗易懂

河北大学出版社

大学英语自学考试教程(下)

配套试题精解

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前　　言

　　本书是根据全国高等教育自学考试指导委员会制定的《大学英语自学考试大纲》和指定教材《大学英语自学教程》(下)(高远主编,高等教育出版社出版)编写的《配套试题精解》。

　　大纲中明确规定:"占卷面分百分之五十的试题所用的句子是根据教材中出现的句子编写的。""命题是以教学大纲或教材为依据的。""考试基本上属于学业考试。"具体地说,八个考试项目中有五项来自教材本身,只有三项来自与所学内容难度相当的教材以外的文章。

　　根据大纲的考试要求以及指定教材的特点,编者根据多年的自学考试辅导经验,认真研究和分析了《大学英语自学考试大纲》、《大学英语自学教程》、大纲中的样题及 1999～2000 年两套全真试题。在此基础上,全书以单元为序,分段与综合相结合,按教程编写试题 11 套,其中 8 套为分段试题,2 套为贯串全书的综合试题,1 套为上册～下册综合试题,另附 1999～2000 年(英二)全真试题 2 套。

　　本书突出了以下鲜明特点:

　　1.紧扣大纲。占卷面分百分之五十的试题是根据课文、注释和练习中的句子编写的,A 篇课文占百分之九十,B 篇课文占百分之十。

　　2.突出重点。每 4 个单元 2 套自学考试题,囊括了课文中的语法重点、语言难点及考点。

　　3.复现率高。语法试题不局限于某个单元,而是根据大纲要求融会于每套试题中。

　　4.选材新颖。阅读文章、完形填空以及英译汉选材新颖,具有趣味性、教育性和知识性。

　　5.通俗易懂。对语法、常用句型、词语搭配、改错、阅读理解以及完形填空逐题进行了解题方法与技巧的讲解,举例说明,加注译文。

　　鉴于本书特点,对自学者熟练掌握大纲规定的知识,掌握解题方法与技巧有一定的帮助和指导意义。自学者可边学教材边做题,对教材中的语法重点、语言难点及考点会一目了然,有助于提高英语水平和运用能力,收到事半功倍的效果。

　　本书适用于广大的自学者、参加自学考试者、从事自学考试教学人士及开办自学考试辅导讲座人员。

　　在此书即将付梓之时,由于篇幅和水平所限,编者仍觉有些内容难尽人意,欢迎大家对本书在实践中出现的问题提出宝贵意见。

<div style="text-align: right">编者</div>

Test 1
[1—2 单元]

Ⅰ. **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。将单词写在答题纸上相应的空格内。(10%)**

1. 趋势　　*n*. t＿＿＿＿＿＿＿
2. 方案　　*n*. s＿＿＿＿＿
3. 预言　　*v*. p＿＿＿＿＿＿
4. 目标　　*n*. o＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿
5. 描写　　*vt*. d＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿
6. 先例　　*n*. p＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿
7. 完成　　*v*. i＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿
8. 电影院　*n*. c＿＿＿＿＿＿
9. 简化　　*v*. s＿＿＿＿＿＿＿
10. 天文台　*n*. o＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿
11. 发射　　*v*. l＿＿＿＿＿
12. 密集度　*n*. d＿＿＿＿＿＿
13. 永恒的　*a*. c＿＿＿＿＿＿＿
14. 边界　　*n*. b＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿
15. 面试　　*n*/*v*. i＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿
16. 行星　　*n*. p＿＿＿＿＿
17. 陪伴　　*n*. c＿＿＿＿＿＿＿
18. 传统　　*n*. t＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿
19. 底部　　*n*. b＿＿＿＿＿
20. 人类　　*n*. m＿＿＿＿＿＿

Ⅱ. **根据句子的意思将括号中的词变成适当的形式并且填入答题纸上相应的空格。(10%)**

1. Einstein claimed that matter and energy are ＿＿＿＿＿＿(change), so that there is no "absolute" time and space.
2. The charges are false for they ＿＿＿＿＿＿(not base) on proven facts.
3. A decision is a choice ＿＿＿＿＿＿(make) from among alternative course of action that are available.
4. ＿＿＿＿＿＿(imagine) the earth reduced to the size of a marble, but still having the same mass and a stronger gravitational pull, and you have some idea of the force of a black hole.
5. He ＿＿＿＿＿＿(do) give up halfway. What a shame!
6. Could this invisible star, which exerts such a great force, ＿＿＿＿＿＿(be) a black hole?
7. It is only recently that astronomers ＿＿＿＿＿＿(begin) specific research into black holes.

1

8. In August 1977, a satellite was launched to gather data about the 10 million black holes which _____ (think) to be in the Milky Way.

9. Some people think that the star of Bethlehem could _____ (be) a supernova.

10. Unless we are prepared in every respect, we shall be in an _____ (favor) condition.

Ⅲ. 根据句子的意思选择正确答案，并且把其字母填入答题纸上相应的空格。（10%）

1. Sometimes the consequences of a poor decision are slight, _____ other times they are serious.

   A. in   B. by   C. at   D. on

2. The ordering and importance of multiple objectives is also based, in part, _____ the values of the decision maker.

   A. on   B. for   C. to   D. at

3. Different managers define the same problem _____ different terms.

   A. as   B. for   C. with   D. in

4. Much _____ I admired his courage, I didn't think he acted wisely.

   A. to   B. as   C. for   D. because

5. He suggested that we _____ the meeting till tomorrow.

   A. put off   B. putted off   C. puts off   D. putting off

6. Binary stars, as their name suggests, are twin stars _____ position in space affects each other.

   A. for   B. that   C. which   D. whose

7. Our space and time laws don't seem to _____ to objects in the area of a black hole.

   A. apply   B. supply   C. get   D. come

8. Take the time to _____ yourself into the interviewer's place.

   A. take   B. have   C. put   D. get

9. The moon, _____, is called a satellite because it goes round our earth as well as round the sun.

   A. on the way   B. by the way   C. in the way   D. for the way

10. Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet* in the original is beyond us while the _____ edition is quite easy.

    A. simple   B. simplified   C. simply   D. simplify

Ⅳ. 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，并把其字母填入答题纸上相应的空格。（10%）

1. An organization is <u>an</u> ongoing entity, and a decision <u>to be made</u> today may have
                    A   B

   <u>consequences</u> far <u>into</u> the future.
       C   D

2

2. Decision makers must have some way of determining which <u>of</u> several alternatives <u>are</u>
                                                          A   B

best——that is, which <u>contributes</u> the most to the achievement of <u>organizational</u> goals.
                                    C   D

3. Often managers must make <u>the best</u> guess at what the future <u>will be</u> and try to leave as
                                       A   B

<u>little</u> as possible <u>to chance</u>.
 C   D

4. Aim <u>to arriving</u> five or ten minutes early <u>for</u> the actual interview, <u>then</u> you will have a lit-
     A   B   C

tle time <u>in hand</u>.
        D

5. <u>Above all</u>, we should avoid <u>deciding</u> what we think about people different <u>from</u> ourselves
   A   B   C

without first <u>learning</u> a great deal about them and the kind of lives they have to live.
           D

6. In the larger scheme of things, <u>however,</u> increased <u>funding</u> for research to improve the
                                      A   B

products might be <u>more</u> beneficial <u>than</u> the organization.
              C   D

7. Our <u>solar</u> system can be considered <u>as</u> a world, but it is also a world <u>within</u> a still <u>big</u>
     A   B   C   D

world.

8. There might be a <u>massive</u> black hole <u>at</u> the center of our galaxy <u>swallowing</u> up stars <u>for</u>
                 A   B   C   D

a very rapid rate.

9. It is well known <u>that</u> Einstein's relativity theory <u>set</u> a basis for the idea of black holes
                A   B

<u>before</u> astronomers started <u>to find</u> some evidence for their existence.
 C   D

10. <u>On</u> earth, a supernova looks <u>like</u> a very bright light in the sky, <u>which</u> shines even <u>in</u> the
   A   B   C   D

daytime.

Ⅴ.本题共有三段短文,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,并将其字母填入答题纸上相应的空格。(20%)

Passage 1

Americans on Wheels

    Americans have a strong love for anything on wheels. A person spends a good part of his infancy in carriages and strollers. Later he can have his first self-propelled wheels in the form of roller skates, a bicycle or a skateboard. As an adult, his choice of wheels is wide and still growing.

    Mopeds are the newest things on city and suburban streets. They are basically motorized bicycles. According to consumer magazines, they have both advantages and disadvan-

3

tags. They score high on operating costs and fuel conservation. They get 100 miles a gallon of gas. Furthermore, they are easy to park. Most states do not require insurance of safety precautions such as helmets. This is convenient for owners but also dangerous. Mopeds travel at only 20 – 30miles per hour. This speed is enough to cause serious injury in an accident.

Some people say mopeds are the perfect compromise between a bicycle and a motorcycle. Others feel they run a poor second to either one. Happy sales representatives say, "Just look at the figure. You'll see a lot more people like them than dislike them. They're selling like crazy!"

1. The subject of the passage is _____.

   A. bicycle   B. wheels   C. strollers   D. mopeds

2. How many kinds of things on wheels were referred to in this passage?

   A. Six   B. Seven   C. Eight   D. Nine

3. Which of the following is not true?

   A. Mopeds save fuel.

   B. Mopeds save maintenance cost.

   C. Mopeds does not require insurance.

   D. Mopeds are safe.

Passage 2

Organs of Culture

   Languages are marvelous complex and wonderfully complicated organs of culture: they embody the quickest and the most efficient means of communicating within their respective culture. To learn a foreign language is to learn another culture, in the words of poet and philosopher, "As many languages as one speaks, so many lives one lives." A culture and its languages are as inseparable as brain and body, while one is a part of the other, neither can function without the other. In learning a foreign language, the best beginning is with the non-verbal linguistic elements of the language, its gestures, its body language. Eye contact is extremely important in English. Direct eye contact leads to understanding, or, as the English maxim(座右铭)has it, seeing eye-to-eye. We can never see eye-to-eye with a native speaker of English until we have learned to look directly into his eyes.

4. According to the passage, the best way to learn a foreign language is _____.

   A. non-verbal as well as non-linguistic

   B. verbal and linguistic

   C. non-verbal but nevertheless linguistic

   D. verbal but nevertheless non-linguistic

5. "As many languages as one speaks, so many lives one lives" means _____.

   A. if one learns many foreign languages, one will have a better understanding of his own language.

   B. life is richer and more interesting if one knows several languages

C. no matter how many languages one knows, one can never know more than one culture

D. if a person speaks only one language, he will live a very happy life

6. One of the following which is not synonymous with the others is _____ .

A. signs   B. gestures   C. maxims   D. body language

Passage 3

Expert System

As a Chinese proverb says: "Experts emerge from every trade," not only human experts, but also computerized experts——expert systems are now emerging from our research institutions, factories, laboratories, hospitals, universities and military units. They are working as learned consultants, wise problem-solvers, flexible decision-makers, and patient teachers.

Not driven by the desire to develop general problem solving techniques that had characterized before, expert systems address problems that focused. In essence, an expert system is highly specialized computer software. It has accumulated expertise(专门知识) from human experts in a specific domain(领域) and serves as the substitute for those experts when they are absent.

Expert systems are the product of cooperation between the knowledge engineers and experts. The knowledge engineer is an individual responsible and competent for building the expert system but is not an expert in the domain of that expert system. He/she understands the domain and learns what major problem-solving procedures are involved in that domain. The job for a knowledge engineer is to work with the experts (one or more) to extract(提取), convert and compile(编辑) expertise from the experts into knowledge stored in the knowledge base in suitable representation formats through programming in one of the AI (artificial intelligence) languages. The expert who serves as the source of knowledge of the expert system is, of course, an experienced specialist in the domain. But his/her knowledge must first be broken down into primitive elements such as the IF-THEN rules, in a form suitable for representing knowledge in an AI program.

7. Why does the author mention the Chinese proverb in the first paragraph?

A. To introduce the commercial failure of some artificial intelligence techniques.

B. To explain that there are different kinds of computerized trade fields.

C. To present the background of artificial intelligence in an understandable way.

D. To point out that expert systems are adopted in many different fields.

8. Which description best explains the main task for the expert systems?

A. They solve general problems in any field.

B. They solve problems in very specific fields.

C. They imitate the work of the patient teachers.

D. They help economists make national economic plan.

9. Which of the following statements about the knowledge engineer is true?

A. He/she is required to be an experienced expert in a field.

B. He/she is responsible for developing artificial intelligence languages.

C. His/her duty is to change the experts' knowledge into proper computer software.

D. His/her knowledge of a field is only limited to some problem-solving procedures.

10. The author's attitude toward the transformation of written expertise into an acceptable form for AI programs could best be described as _____.

    A. critical

    B. indifferent

    C. positive

    D. unsatisfied

Ⅵ. 完型填空,将所选答案之字母填入答题纸上相应的空格。(10%)

Bookshop in London

There are many streets in London containing shops, __1__ specialize in book-selling. Perhaps the best-known __2__ these is Charing Cross Road in the __3__ heart of London. Here bookshops of all sorts and sizes are to __4__ , from the celebrated one which boasts __5__ being "the biggest bookshop in the world" __6__ the tiny, dusty little places which seem to have been __7__ from Dickens's time. Some of these shops stock, or will obtain, any kind of book, but many of them __8__ second-hand books, in art books, in foreign books, in books __9__ philosophy, politics or any other of the various subjects about __10__ books may be written. One shop in this area specializes solely in books about ballet!

1. A. that   B. which   C. where   D. and

2. A. of   B. that   C. for   D. on

3. A. just   B. inner   C. very   D. outer

4. A. be found   B. find   C. be found out   D. find out

5. A. out   B. of   C. to   D. for

6. A. in   B. at   C. into   D. to

7. A. taken   B. gotten   C. left   D. left over

8. A. experts in   B. specializes in   C. majors on   D. are on

9. A. on   B. in   C. about   D. for

10. A. that   B. which   C. what   D. how

Ⅶ. 将下面的短文译成汉语,并将译文写在答题纸上的相应的部分。(15%)

Mankind can be roughly divided into two groups: those who once learnt to play a musical instrument and those who once learnt to play a gramophone. The former learnt the hard way. It took them seven years to discover that they had no talent. After that, they left the piano alone, contenting themselves with memories of the single performance they once gave at a school concert. The latter are even less fortunate. Never having learned, they often undertake, late in life, to make up for their deficiency. They become victim of attractive "do-it-

yourself" courses which promise them that they will learn to impress their friends inside two weeks.

When two weeks passed, many give up the attempt and start learning mouth-organ, hoping that it will prove easier because it is smaller. Of course, their efforts end in failure.

Ⅷ.将下面的句子译成英语,并将译文写在答题纸上的相应部分。(15%)

1. 我会尽力去说服她改变决定。
2. 她对我很冷淡,形同陌生人。
3. 对黑洞的研究刚刚开始,各种各样的假说会层出不穷。
4. 这位决策人已表明了自己在这些问题上的立场。
5. 我们听到了关于他的死亡原因的种种猜测。

Test 1 答案与精解

I. 1. tendency   2. scheme   3. predict   4. objective

   5. description   6. precedent   7. implement   8. cinema

   9. simplify   10. observatory   11. launch   12. density

   13. constant   14. boundary   15. interview   16. planet

   17. companion   18. tradition   19. bottom   20. mankind

II. 1. [答案]interchangeable

     [精解]从位置上看,这里应当补充表语,需要一个形容词。change 的形容词形式为 changeable。又考虑到所谈之事是指物质与能量之间的转换,故还要在 changeable 之前加上前缀 inter(相互、之间),构成 interchangeable(相互转化的)。

     [译文]爱因斯坦声称,物质和能量是可以相互转化的,因此就没有绝对的时间和空间。

   2. [答案]are not based

     [精解]base…on…是固定结构,意思是"基于……之上"。由前半句可以看出,句中的主语 they 是指 charges(指控),因为主语不能发出谓语动词的动作 base,而是接受这一动作,故须用被动语态。

     [译文]这些指控是错误的,因为它们没有基于事实真相。

   3. [答案]made

     [精解]句子的谓语是 is,动词 make 只能改为过去分词,与其后的词语一道构成分词短语,作后置定语,修饰 choice。分词短语作后置定语比比皆是。

     例如:This is the novel **written** by Luxun.

         这是鲁迅写的小说。

     [译文]决策就是从几种可行的行为中做出选择。

   4. [答案]Imagine

     [精解]这是一种特殊句式。Do sth. and + 句子。and 前部为条件,后部是结果。

     例如:**Stop and** I'll shoot.

         站住,不然我就开枪。

     [译文]假想一下地球收缩到弹球那么大,但仍具有同样的质量和更强的吸引力,你就会对黑洞的力量有某种概念。

   5. [答案]did

     [精解]本句的谓语动词是 give up,do 在这里是用来强调的,从后面(What a shame!)来看,这件事已经发生,故用 do 的过去式 did。do 用来强调动词是一种常见的现象。

     例如:**Do** come earlier next time.

         下次一定早来。

     [译文]他半途而废,真丢人!

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6. [答案]be

   [精解]该句的主语是由一个 which 引导的非限定性定语从句修饰,谓语是 could be 加表语。由于是问句,故 could 提前,be 也就与 could 分离开了。

   [译文]这颗产生如此巨大力量的看不见的星球会是黑洞吗?

7. [答案]have begun

   [精解]本句为强调句式 It is＋被强调部分＋that 从句。从所强调的状语 recently 一词来看,它用来表示不确定的过去时间段,从句的谓语动词用完成式为宜。

   例如:I haven't heard from her **recently**.
   近来我没有得到她的音信。

   [译文]只是近来科学家才开始了对黑洞的具体研究。

8. [答案]are thought

   [精解]这里 which 引导的定语从句修饰先行词 black holes。由于 which 在从句中做主语,黑洞自身不能去想,去认为,故谓语动词须用被动语态。

   [译文]1977 年 8 月,发射了一颗卫星去搜集关于被认为是存在于银河系的一千万个黑洞的数据。

9. [答案]have been

   [精解]could＋have been 即情态动词加完成式,构成一种对过去事物的判断,意义为:可能如此。情态动词加完成式的含义往往是:应当已经……、想必已经……。类似的用法很多。

   例如:She **must have gone** aboard.
   她一定是出国了。(语气十分肯定)

   There is no reason why he **should have refused**.
   他竟然拒绝了,这是没有道理的。(表示一种责备的语气)

   They **might have derived** inspiration from these words.
   他们可能从这些话中得到了启发。(一种推测)

   [译文]有人认为圣诞星可能是一种超新星。

10. [答案]unfavorable

    [精解]根据该词的所处位置,需要一个定语来修饰 condition 一词。favorable 是 favor 的形容词形式。又因为考虑到前句用了连词 unless,故后半句须选其反面意义,所以在 favor 之前用否定前缀 un-表示反义。

    [译文]除非我们方方面面都做好了,不然我们就会处于不利境地。

Ⅲ.1.[答案]C

   [精解]介词 at 可以和 time 构成多种搭配。如:at a time(一次性),at one time(曾经),at the same time(与此同时),at other times(有时)等等。介词 in 和 on 与 time 也可搭配,如:in time(及时),on time(准时)。根据前半句 sometimes 一词判断,这里应选用 at。

   [译文]有时候不明智的决策的结果没有什么大不了的,有时却非常严重。

2.[答案]A

   [精解]base…on 为固定搭配,其意义为:基于……之上。

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例如：His conclusion is **based on** practical experience.

他的结论基于实践经验。

[译文]在某种程度上,多种目标的先后顺序和重要性也基于决策人的价值观点。

3. [答案]D

[精解]这里 terms 一词的含义是:名称、术语。介词 in 可以表示:以……形式、方式。in different terms 表示:按不同的术语。as 与 define 亦可搭配为 define…as…,但意义不同,其含义是:把……定义为……。与本句意义不符。

[译文]不同的管理者用不同的术语定义同样的问题。

4. [答案]B

[精解]as 作连词,引出让步状语从句。需要注意的是,此时的 as 结构,要用部分倒装。

例如：Child **as** he is,he can tell right from wrong.

虽说是个孩子,但他明辨是非。

[译文]虽然佩服他的勇气,我还是认为他这样做是不明智的。

5. [答案]A

[精解]一些表示建议、命令、请求等词义的谓语动词之后的宾语从句是个特殊的虚拟结构,其谓语动词要用 should 加动词原形,should 又常常省略。

例如：The doctor demanded that he (**should**) **not smoke** any more.

医生命令他不要再吸烟。

[译文]他建议我们将这次会议推迟到明天。

6. [答案]D

[精解]whose 在这里引出定语从句,并在从句中做定语,修饰 position 一词。which 和 that 虽也可以引出定语从句,但它们做主语、宾语和表语,不能做定语。

[译文]双星,正如它们的名字所表示的,是两颗在空间位置上相互影响的星球。

7. [答案]A

[精解]apply…to…为固定搭配,意思为:将……运用于/致力于……。supply 一词须用 with 来搭配,表示:为……提供……。get to 表示:到达。come to 表示:进入某种状态。for the way 不是固定短语。

[译文]我们的时空规律看起来不适用于黑洞的物体。

8. [答案]C

[精解]put oneself in(into)somebody's place 或者 put oneself in somebody's position 意为:设身处地。put 和 get 虽可以与 into 搭配,但意思是:把……放入、投入。

例如：Please **put** these books **into** the bookshelf.

请将这些书放到书架里。

[译文]花时间设身处地地为面试接见者想一想。

9. [答案]B

[精解]这里的前三个短语分别为:在……路途上(on the way),顺便说说(by the way),妨碍(in the way)。for the way 不是固定短语。

例如：Don't be **in the way**. I am busy now.

我正忙着,别妨碍我。

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He is **on the way** to the library.

他正在去图书馆的路上。

By the way, would you tell us something about your own school life?

顺便问问，你能否向我们讲讲你的学校生活？

[译文]顺便说说，月亮也称之为卫星，因为它既绕着地球转同时又绕着太阳转。

10.[答案]B

[精解]连词 while 在这里引出一个并列句，edition 为句中的主语，simplified 是由 simplify 构成的过去分词，它用来做定语，修饰 edition，意义为：简写本。

[译文]我们不能读懂莎士比亚的原版《罗密欧与朱丽叶》，但简写版就非常容易。

Ⅳ.1.[答案]B　改为 made

[精解]用不定式作定语所表示的动作往往还没有发生。而用过去分词，则可以表示该动作已经发生，这里的决定当然是指已经做出的决定。故不能用不定式。用过去分词既表示了动作已经发生，同时又表示了被动之意。

[译文]一个组织是一个正在发展中的实体，现在的决策可能给将来带来深远的影响。

2.[答案]B　改为 is

[精解]本题为主谓一致题。which 引出定语从句，修饰 way，在从句中做主语。因此，其谓语应当是单数形式。

[译文]决策者必须有办法决定在若干种可供选择的事物中哪种是最优的，也就是，哪种最有助于完成组织目标。

3.[答案]A　改为 a best

[精解]这里不是最高级，没有比较范围，因而不需要定冠词。它是指做出一个最佳预测。形容词的最高级前面如果没有定冠词，则不表示最高级，而是表示"非常"之意。

例如：It is a **most**(＝very) touching story.

这是一个极为动人的故事。

I am **busiest** on Sundays.

我星期天很忙。

[译文]通常，管理者必须对未来的情况做出最佳预测，从而使偶然性尽可能地少发生。

4.[答案]A　改为 to arrive

[精解]aim 后的 to 为不定式符号，应该接动词原形，其意为：打算，计划，以……为目标。

例如：We don't **aim to** harm you.

我们没有伤害你的意图。

[译文]为正式面试做好早到 5 分钟或 10 分钟的打算，那么，你手头就会有一点富裕时间。

5.[答案]D　改为 having learned

[精解]这里用动名词的完成式是为了表示其动作先于句中谓语的动作(avoid deciding)。动名词虽不能做谓语，但也有其时态变化。

例如：He went out for a walk by the lake without **having finished** his homework.

还没完成作业,他就去湖边散步了。

[译文]尤其是在没有对与我们不同的人们和他们必须过的那种生活有大量的了解前,我们应当避免对他们有先入为主的看法。

6.[答案]D 改为 to

[精解]有些形容词,在比较等级中的运用比较特殊,如:beneficial 后面的比较对象不能用 than,而是用 to。此类词还有 superior to 比……好、强、高等等。

例如:He is **superior to** me in English.

他的英语比我好。

[译文]可是在更大的方案中,提高研究基金以改进产品可能对整体组织更有益处。

7.[答案]D 改为 bigger

[精解]这里如果用 big,其前面的 still 就显得毫无意义。而实际上,它是用在比较等级中表示强调意义的。故用 big 的比较级。

[译文]太阳系被认为是一个天体,同时它又是一个存在于另一个更大的天体中的天体。

8.[答案]D 改为 at

[精解]句中的 rate 表示:速度,率,它相当于 speed。与之搭配的介词只能是 at。

例如:The car is running **at a speed of** 100 miles an hour.

那辆车正在以每小时 100 英里的速度奔驰。

[译文]在我们银河系的中心很可能存在着一个巨大的黑洞正以极快的速度吞食着星球。

9.[答案]B 改为 provided

[精解]动词 set 可以表示多种意思,但不与介词 for 搭配。这里所要表示的是:为……提供基地。provide…for…正是表示此含义。

例如:The villagers **provided** food **for** the guerrillas.

村民们为游击队员提供食物。

[译文]众所周知,在天文学家着手发现黑洞的存在证据之前,爱因斯坦就提供了黑洞这种想法的基础。

10.[答案]A 改为 from

[精解]on earth 表示的是:在地球上。这当然不是本句的意思。from earth(由地球上看去)才是句子要表达的意义。

[译文]从地球上看去,超新星就像天空中非常耀眼的灯,即便在白天也能看到其闪烁。

Ⅴ.1.[答案]D

[精解]本题为寻找主题题。全文共有三段。第一段介绍了美国人非常喜爱带轮子的东西(也就是车子)。第二段详细地介绍了助力车(moped),谈到了它的优缺点。第三段还是谈到助力车,将它与自行车、摩托车进行了比较。因此本文的主题当然是 D。

2.[答案]B

[精解]本题为细节题。文章中我们不难发现,它谈到了几种交通工具,如:carriages,

strollers, roller skates, bicycles, skateboards, mopeds, motorcycles 等七种。因此 B 正确。

3. [答案]D

[精解]本题为细节题。在第二段中的最后两句话涉及到了它的安全性。指出:尽管它的速度每小时只有 20 至 30 英里,但足以造成严重的交通事故。因此说它安全是不对的。

4. [答案]C

[精解]本题为细节题。文章中的第四句大意是:学外语最好由非文字性语言因素开始,即从学习讲这种语言的人的手势、体态语言入手。因此"to begin by learning its body language"正好与题意吻合。

5. [答案]B

[精解]本题为推断题。在文章中的第二句,作者引用了一位诗人兼哲学家的话"一个人如果能讲好几种语言,那就会生活在多种文化中"(即生活得更加丰富、更有趣)。选项 B 即该引言的基本意思。

6. [答案]C

[精解]本题为词汇题。maxims:格言。其他三项 signs, gestures 和 body languages 基本同义,均指体态语言。

7. [答案]D

[精解]本题为细节题。在第一段作者引用了中国的一句老话"行行出状元",接着又谈到了 computerized experts,而且 expert system 还出现在各行各业。因此选 D 才对,A、B、C 均与本题无关。

8. [答案]B

[精解]本题为细节题。问及 the expert systems 的主要任务。在第二段,谈到了 expert systems 是一个非常专业化的计算机软件。它用来 address problems that are focused,并且通过某一专业领域的 human experts 积累了专门知识。当 human experts 不在时,它们可以替代他们的工作。选项 B(专门解决某些领域的问题)与文中所述内容相符。

9. [答案]C

[精解]本题为是非题。从第二段第二句中我们知道,the knowledge engineer 是负责 building the expert system 而不是 expert system 的专家,因此 A 不对。他必须懂得该领域的知识,学会该领域中所涉及的 problem solving procedures,而不是仅限于此,故 D 不对。他的任务就是和 experts 一起提取从专家那里得来的专业知识,并用一种人工智能语言(而不是负责研究人工智能,B 也就错了)把他们转换,用适当的形式存在知识库里。

10. [答案]C

[精解]本题为作者态度题。在第四段,作者说 It is worthwhile to do so,因此作者的态度应该是 C 积极的。A. 批评的,B. 漠不关心的,D. 不满意的,均不是作者的态度。

Ⅵ. 1. [答案]B

[精解]选择 which 是因为它在这里引出一个非限定性定语从句。specialize in 为短语动词,意思是:专门从事……。that 虽然可以引出定语从句,但不能是非限定性定语从句。

2.[答案]A

[精解]介词 of 在这里意思是:在……之中,相当于 among。这里它所表达的是:在所有这些书店中,最有名气或许就是位于伦敦中心的查林十字街的书店。

例如:He is the tallest **of** us all.

他在我们中间个儿最高。

3.[答案]C

[精解]very 一词在这里修饰名词 heart,是用来强调的。

例如:He is the **very** man I'm looking for.

他正是我要找的人。

4.[答案]A

[精解]这里是不定式做表语,使用被动式是因为各类书籍自身不能去寻找,书籍为动作的接受者。而 find 与 find out 的区别在于:前者表示一般的寻找;后者表示经过努力去发现、找到。

5.[答案]B

[精解]动词 boast"吹嘘,自豪地拥有",一般为不及物动词,后面不能接宾语。但是加上 of 一词,则可以跟宾语。

6.[答案]D

[精解]从前面的 from 一词,不难看出,这里要用 to 与之搭配。from…to…(从……到……)。这里显然讲述的是书店的种类之多。

7.[答案]D

[精解]left over 为短语动词,其意义是:遗留下来。其他选项没有这种含义。

8.[答案]B

[精解]specializes in 其意义为:在……方面专业化;experts in 表示:在……方面为专家。major 亦可表示从事某一专业,但需用介词 in。其实,短文在最后一句中已作了交代,出现了 One shop in this area specializes solely in books about hallet! 由此可见,做完形题时,不妨多看上下文,答案或许就在其中。

9.[答案]A

[精解]on 这里表示的是关于某类专业的书籍。

10.[答案]B

[精解]about which 为带有介词的定语从句。that 亦可引导定语从句,但其前面一般不能使用介词。what 根本就不引导定语从句。

Ⅶ. 人类大致可以分为两种:那些曾经学会弹奏一种乐器的人和那些只学会放留声机的人。前者付出了极大的努力。他们花了七年时间才发现他们没有天赋。此后,他们满足于回忆他们曾经在学校音乐会上惟一的一次表演。后者更不幸。他们从来没学,常常在今后的生活里弥补他们的不足。他们成为那些吸引人的"自己动手"课程的牺牲品。这些课程许诺,他们在两星期内将使他们的朋友们耳目一新。两星期过后,他们放弃了他

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