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高等教育自学考试过关指导用书

# 最新大学英语自考应试试题集

(上)

曹京渊 王淑芹 李淑民 编著

上海世纪出版集团  
上海教育出版社

## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

最新大学英语自考应试试题集. 上 / 曹京洲等编著.  
上海: 上海教育出版社, 2001. 1  
高等教育自学考试过关指导用书  
ISBN 7-5320-7223-1

I. 最... II. 曹... III. 英语—高等教育—自学考试—试题 IV. H31-44

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2001)第02950号

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上海教育出版社

(上海永福路123号 邮政编码:200031)

各地新华书店经销 上海市印刷四厂印刷

开本 890×1240 1/32 印张 7 字数 200,000

2001年1月第1版 2001年1月第1次印刷

印数 1—5,200本

ISBN 7-5320-7223-1/G·7379 定价:8.65元

## Test 1

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。

- |             |            |                   |
|-------------|------------|-------------------|
| 1. 校园       | <i>n.</i>  | c _ _ _ _ _       |
| 2. 光辉的,杰出的  | <i>a.</i>  | b _ _ _ _ _ _ _   |
| 3. 而且,此外    | <i>ad.</i> | m _ _ _ _ _ _     |
| 4. 唯一的,独特的  | <i>a.</i>  | u _ _ _ _ _       |
| 5. 蠕动,扭动    | <i>v.</i>  | w _ _ _ _ _ _     |
| 6. 打哈欠      | <i>v.</i>  | y _ _ _           |
| 7. 自愿的,自发的  | <i>a.</i>  | v _ _ _ _ _ _ _   |
| 8. 收入,税收    | <i>n.</i>  | r _ _ _ _ _ _     |
| 9. 样品,标本    | <i>n.</i>  | s _ _ _ _ _       |
| 10. 强调      | <i>v.</i>  | e _ _ _ _ _ _ _   |
| 11. 困难,艰难   | <i>n.</i>  | h _ _ _ _ _ _ _   |
| 12. 暂时的,临时的 | <i>a.</i>  | t _ _ _ _ _ _ _   |
| 13. 缺乏      | <i>v.</i>  | l _ _ _           |
| 14. 匿名的     | <i>a.</i>  | a _ _ _ _ _ _ _   |
| 15. 全面的,综合的 | <i>a.</i>  | o _ _ _ _ _ _     |
| 16. 不切实际的   | <i>a.</i>  | i _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ |
| 17. 潜力,潜能   | <i>n.</i>  | p _ _ _ _ _ _ _   |
| 18. 使平衡     | <i>v.</i>  | b _ _ _ _ _ _     |
| 19. 破坏,消灭   | <i>v.</i>  | d _ _ _ _ _ _     |
| 20. 现象      | <i>n.</i>  | p _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ |

II. 根据句子的意思将括号中的词变成适当的形式。

1. They are going to have the serviceman \_\_\_\_\_ (install) an electric fan in

the office tomorrow morning.

2. The ancient Egyptians are supposed \_\_\_\_\_ (send) rockets to the moon.
3. I regret \_\_\_\_\_ (inform) you that the books you ordered are out of stock.
4. The children went there to watch the iron tower \_\_\_\_\_ (erect).
5. He promised to keep me \_\_\_\_\_ (inform) of how my business was going on.
6. The doctor had the patient \_\_\_\_\_ (give) an X-ray check.
7. He told me that he \_\_\_\_\_ (be) to Shanghai three times.
8. Saying is one thing, \_\_\_\_\_ (do) it is another.
9. He requests that everyone \_\_\_\_\_ (hand in) his homework after school.
10. He promised to do anything I wanted except \_\_\_\_\_ (wash) up.

### III. 根据句子的意思选择正确的答案。

1. His father \_\_\_\_\_ at his rude words and slapped him across the face.  
A) flared up    B) jumped back    C) brushed aside    D) cried out
2. The tired old man \_\_\_\_\_ into the room and dropped onto the chair near the fireplace.  
A) strolled    B) stumbled    C) stammered    D) sprawled
3. The offence with which he is \_\_\_\_\_ carries a heavy penalty.  
A) accused    B) punished    C) charged    D) sentenced
4. Given the limited time allowance, I am aware that I have to \_\_\_\_\_ some important points and make my speech short.  
A) call on    B) leave out    C) head for    D) break up
5. These experiences served to \_\_\_\_\_ me of the drug's harmful effects.  
A) confirm    B) nudge    C) stimulate    D) convince
6. You could tell from his big eyes that he \_\_\_\_\_ his father.  
A) took from    B) took down    C) took after    D) took off
7. The \_\_\_\_\_ sum of the expenditure is twelve dollars and seventy-five cents.  
A) whole    B) total    C) entire    D) all
8. Take warm clothes \_\_\_\_\_ the weather is cold.

- A) in case    B) only that    C) because of    D) in which
9. Everybody must have \_\_\_\_\_ own choice.  
A) their    B) her    C) your    D) one's
10. Although the city is small, its library is as complete \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) as a large city    B) like a large city  
C) as that of a large city    D) as large cities
11. Your composition is good \_\_\_\_\_ a few spelling mistakes.  
A) except    B) except for    C) besides    D) in addition to
12. It is necessary that she \_\_\_\_\_ to the hospital at once.  
A) is sent    B) was sent    C) will be sent    D) be sent
13. I don't like disturbing others, neither do I like to \_\_\_\_\_ by others.  
A) disturb    B) have been disturbed  
C) be disturbed    D) disturbing
14. It is high time that we \_\_\_\_\_ the quarrel.  
A) will stop    B) have stopped    C) stopped    D) had stopped
15. \_\_\_\_\_ from space, our earth, with water covering 70% of its surface, appears as a "blue planet".  
A) Seeing    B) To see    C) Having seen    D) Seen
16. I regret \_\_\_\_\_ harder at school.  
A) not to have worked    B) not have worked  
C) not having worked    D) having not worked
17. Seldom in all his 90 years \_\_\_\_\_ such a wonderful thing as this.  
A) the old man has seen    B) had the old man seen  
C) the old man had seen    D) the old man did see
18. Weather \_\_\_\_\_, we shall go boating on the Kunming Lake in the Summer Palace tomorrow.  
A) is permitting    B) is permitted  
C) permitted    D) permitting
19. \_\_\_\_\_ in that very room \_\_\_\_\_ Lu Xun wrote "An Incident".  
A) It was, that    B) It was, where  
C) That it was, that    D) Only, that

20. There is \_\_\_\_\_ rice but there isn't any bread.

A) many

B) some

C) no

D) any

IV. 下面的句子中每个句子都有四处划有横线并表以 A、B、C、D, 其中有一处是错误的。指出你认为错误之处。

1. In 1957, Sputnik, the first man-made satellite, was being launched from  
A B C D  
the Soviet Union.

2. It was not long that the two warring factions (宗派) realized that they  
A B  
could solve their dispute through negotiation.  
C D

3. New York City has been the capital of New York State until 1797, when  
A B C  
the State capital was moved to Albany.  
D

4. It was turned out that the desert exploration was much more difficult than  
A B C  
people had expected.  
D

5. It is required by law that a husband have to pay the debts of his wife until  
A B  
formal notice is given that he no longer has to pay her.  
C D

6. The word "shore" can be used rather of "coast" to mean the land  
A B C  
bordering the sea.  
D

7. I had hoped to have learned English before my trip to New York but I did  
A B  
not have any extra money for the course.  
C D

8. A radio telescope is an instrument that collects and measured faint radio  
A B C  
waves given off by objects in space.  
D

9. Its tremendous output of dairy products have earned the state of Wisconsin  
           A                                  B                                  C                                  D  
 the title America's Dairy-land.
10. Ted thought that he will have to wait in line for at least an hour for there  
                                   A                                  B          C                                  D  
 were lots of people in the office.

V. 本题共有三段短文,每段短文后面有五道小题,共计十五道小题。每道小题都有四个选择项。找出你认为正确的答案。

### Passage 1

"The more you learn, the more you earn", said the pop singer Cyndi Lauper as she accepted her high school diploma—at the age of 35! Although Cyndi made it without a high school degree, most people don't.

In the U.S.A. today, about 75% of jobs require some education technical training beyond high school. The lowest wage earners in the U.S.A. are those without high school degrees; college graduates outearn those without a college education; people with master's degrees outearn those with only a bachelor's; and the highest incomes of all are earned by people with advanced professional or academic degrees. These generalizations explain why the majority of young Americans go to college. However, despite the averages, more diplomas don't always mean more money. Many skilled blue-collar workers, salespeople, business executives, and entrepreneurs outearn college professors and scientific researchers. And great athletes and entertainers outearn everyone else! But a college education is not only preparation for a career, it is also (or should be) preparation for life. In addition to courses in their major field of study, most students have to take elective courses. They may take classes that help them understand more about human nature, government, the arts, sciences, or whatever interests him. Going to college, either full-time or part-time, is becoming the automatic next step after high school. Today, more than half of American high school graduates enroll in college.

But recent high school graduates no longer dominate the college campus-

es. Today, it is quite common for adults of all ages to come back to college either for career advancement or personal growth. By 1992, about half of all American college students will be older than 25, and 20% of them will be over 35. Serving this great variety of people are about 3,400 institutions of higher learning enrolling more than 12 million students.

1. According to the passage, more and more young people go to college mainly because they want to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) get bachelor's degrees
  - B) gain better salaries in the future
  - C) get doctor's degrees
  - D) have a better career
2. Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?
  - A) "The more you learn, the more you earn" applies to any situation.
  - B) A doctor's degree holder generally earns more than a bachelor's degree holder.
  - C) Professors don't tend to earn more than pop singers.
  - D) Only a small percentage of jobs can be required by those without a college degree.
3. The second paragraph tells us that many students go to college \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) to prepare themselves for future jobs
  - B) to earn academic degrees
  - C) to understand more about human nature and government
  - D) to be better prepared for future life
4. From the third paragraph we know that in America \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) more and more high school graduates enroll in college
  - B) about 20% of college students are more than 25
  - C) about 50% of Americans are college graduates
  - D) more and more adults come back to college to take refresher courses
5. What's the tone of this passage?
  - A) subjective



- B) objective
- C) cynical
- D) critical

### Passage 2

To produce the upheaval in the United States that changed and modernized the domain(领域) of higher education from the mid-1860's to the mid-1880's, three primary causes interacted. The emergence of a half-dozen leaders in education provided the personal force that was needed. Moreover, an outcry for a fresher, more practical, and more advanced kind of instruction arose among the alumni and friends of nearly all of the old colleges and grew into a movement that overrode all conservative opposition. The aggressive "Young Yale" movement appeared, demanding partial alumni control, a more liberal spirit, and a broader course of study. The graduates of Harvard College simultaneously rallied to relieve the college's poverty and demand new enterprise. Education was pushing toward higher standards in the East by throwing off church leadership everywhere, and in the West by finding a wider range of studies and a new sense of public duty.

The old-style classical education received its most crushing blow in the citadel(要塞) of Harvard College, where Dr. Charles Eliot, a young captain of thirty-five, son of a former treasurer of Harvard, led the progressive forces. Five revolutionary advances were made during the first years of Dr. Eliot's administration. They were the elevation and amplification of entrance requirements, the enlargement of the curriculum and the development of the elective system, the recognition of graduate study in the liberal arts, the raising of professional training in law, medicine, and engineering to postgraduate level, and the fostering of greater maturity in student life. Standards of admission were sharply advanced in 1872 - 1873 and 1876 - 1877. By the appointment of a dean to take charge of student affairs, and a wise handling of discipline, the undergraduates were led to regard themselves more as young gentlemen and less as young animals. One new course of study after another was opened up—science, music, the history of the fine arts, advanced Spanish, political econo-

my, physics, classical philology, and international law.

6. Which of the following is the author's main purpose in the passage?
  - A) To explain the history of Harvard College.
  - B) To criticize the conditions of United States universities in the nineteenth century.
  - C) To describe innovations in United States higher education in the late 1800's.
  - D) To compare Harvard with Yale before the turn of the century.
7. According to the passage, the changes in higher education during the latter 1800's were the result of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) plans developed by conservatives and church leaders
  - B) efforts of interested individuals to redefine the educational system
  - C) the demands of social organizations seeking financial relief
  - D) rallies held by westerners wanting to compete with eastern schools
8. According to the passage, which of the following can be inferred about Harvard College before progressive changes occurred?
  - A) Admission standards were lower.
  - B) Students were younger.
  - C) Classes ended earlier.
  - D) Courses were more practical.
9. According to the passage, Harvard College was in need of more \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) students
  - B) money
  - C) land
  - D) clergy
10. According to the passage, which of the following was a characteristic of the classical course of study?
  - A) Most students majored in education.
  - B) Students were limited in their choice of courses.
  - C) Courses were too difficult for most students to pass.

D) Students had to pass five levels of study

### Passage 3

Each Indian tribe had a different language. Many Indians never learned any language except their own. Do you know how Indians from different tribes talked to each other? They had two ways to talk without sound. One way was by sign language; another way by signals.

Sign language is a way of talking by using signs. Indians used sign language when they met strangers. In this way, they could find out whether the stranger was a friend or an enemy. In Indian sign language, signs were made with the hands. One sign meant "man". Another meant "horse". To tell the time of day when something happened, an Indian pointed to the sky. He showed where the sun had been at the time.

Indians usually used signals when they wanted to send messages to someone far away. To make signals. An Indian might use a pony. He might use a blanket. Or he might use smoke, a mirror or fire arrows.

To signal that he had seen many animals, an Indian rode his pony in a large circle. Sometimes the Indian gave a signal like this and then went away to hide. This meant that there was danger.

The blanket signal was visible from far away. An Indian held the corners of a blanket in his hands. Then he began to swing the blanket from side to side in front of him. An Indian could send many different signals with his blanket.

He could also send many signals with a mirror. He usually used the mirror to warn someone of danger. Or he attempted to get the attention of a person far away. But he also used it to send messages in code. Of course, mirrors could be used only when the sun was shining. At night, Indians used fire, there was a cloud of smoke. The number of clouds of smoke told his message in code.

Now you can see that Indians didn't need to learn each other's language. They could talk to one another by using signals or sign language.

11. The story tells about \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) people living in India
  - B) the Indians who had many kinds of languages
  - C) the Indians who didn't use their languages
  - D) how Indians communicated between different tribes
12. When an Indian meant there was danger, he \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) rode on his pony  
B) rode his pony in a large circle and then went away to hide  
C) began to make a fire  
D) drew a big circle on the ground
13. For signaling, an Indian held \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) a blanket in front of him by the corners  
B) the corners of a blanket and swung it in front of him  
C) one side of the blanket and let someone else hold the other side  
D) the blanket corners and ran from one side to the other
14. Blanket signals \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) could be seen at night  
B) could be seen far away  
C) were used only for warning  
D) were considered the best way of sending messages
15. An Indian used a mirror to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) warn someone of danger  
B) get the attention of someone far away  
C) send messages in code  
D) all of the above

## VI. 完形填空。

The second advantage 1 most paid work and of some unpaid work is that it 2 chances of success and opportunities for ambition. In most work success is measured 3 income, 4 our capitalistic society continues, this is 5. It is only where the best work is 6 that this measure ceases to be the natural one to apply. The desire that men feel to increase 7 in-

come is quite as 8 a desire for success as for the extra comforts that a 9 income can produce. However dull work may be, it becomes bearable if it is a means of building up a reputation, whether in the world at large 10 only in one's own circle. Continuity of purpose is one of the most essential ingredients of happiness in the long 11, and for most men this comes chiefly through their work. In this respect those women 12 lives are occupied with housework are much less fortunate 13 men, or that women who work outside the home. The 14 wife does not receive wages, has no means of bettering 15, is taken for 16 by her husband, and is valued by him not for her housework but for quite other 17. Of course this does not apply to those women who are sufficiently well-to-do to 18 beautiful houses and beautiful gardens and become the envy of their neighbors, but such women are 19 few, and for the great majority housework cannot bring as much satisfaction as work of other kinds 20 to men and to professional women.

- |                      |               |                  |                 |
|----------------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. A) to             | B) for        | C) of            | D) about        |
| 2. A) give           | B) gives      | C) bring         | D) brings       |
| 3. A) by             | B) in         | C) for           | D) on           |
| 4. A) while          | B) but        | C) and           | D) with         |
| 5. A) rare           | B) inevitable | C) likely        | D) evitable     |
| 6. A) said           | B) reported   | C) talked        | D) concerned    |
| 7. A) its            | B) his        | C) their         | D) our          |
| 8. A) much           | B) many       | C) such          | D) what         |
| 9. A) lower          | B) high       | C) higher        | D) less         |
| 10. A) while         | B) but        | C) and           | D) or           |
| 11. A) way           | B) run        | C) come          | D) running      |
| 12. A) whose         | B) their      | C) her           | D) the          |
| 13. A) for           | B) to         | C) than          | D) in           |
| 14. A) domesticating | B) domestic   | C) home          | D) domesticated |
| 15. A) himself       | B) herself    | C) itself        | D) themselves   |
| 16. A) grant         | B) granting   | C) being granted | D) granted      |

17. A) quality      B) quantity      C) qualities      D) quantities  
18. A) make      B) work      C) set      D) build  
19. A) comparatively      B) comparingly      C) compared      D) compare  
20. A) bring      B) brings      C) take      D) takes

VII. 将下面的短文译成汉语。

Do you find getting up in the morning so difficult that it's painful? This might be called laziness, but Dr. Kleitman has a new explanation. He has proved that everyone has a daily energy cycle.

During the hours when you labor through your work you may say that you're hot. That's true. The time of day when you feel most energetic is when your cycle of body temperature is at its peak. For some people the peak comes during the forenoon. For others it comes in the afternoon or evening. No one has discovered why this is so, but it leads to such familiar monologues (独白) as "Get up, John! You'll be late for work again". The possible explanation to the trouble is that John is at this temperature-and-energy peak in the evening. Much family quarrelling ends when husbands and wives realize what these energy cycles mean, and which cycle each member of the family has.

VIII. 将下面的句子译成英语。

1. 毫无疑问,这些措施在某种程度上有助于解决这个问题。
2. 学校的主管人员对冬季几个月里上学人数减少感到忧虑。他们认为学生此时不上学是因为学校没有吸引人的冬季运动项目。
3. 当时的政府对因物价的上涨而引发的通货膨胀束手无策导致局势完全失控。
4. 一般说来,我们宁愿推迟会议,也不愿没有充分的准备就召开。
5. 这并不是说所有的人在夏季都比一年里别的时间要迟钝,而是说许多人的思维能力在夏季处于低潮。

## Test 2

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。

- |             |                |                 |
|-------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. 营养的, 营养品 | <i>a. / n.</i> | n _ _ _ _ _     |
| 2. 奢侈, 奢侈品  | <i>n.</i>      | l _ _ _ _       |
| 3. 批评, 批判   | <i>v.</i>      | c _ _ _ _ _     |
| 4. 功能       | <i>n.</i>      | f _ _ _ _ _     |
| 5. 而且       | <i>ad.</i>     | f _ _ _ _ _ _ _ |
| 6. 无知的, 愚昧的 | <i>a.</i>      | i _ _ _ _ _     |
| 7. 装饰品      | <i>n.</i>      | o _ _ _ _ _     |
| 8. 误用, 滥用   | <i>v.</i>      | m _ _ _ _       |
| 9. 余地, 边缘   | <i>n.</i>      | m _ _ _ _       |
| 10. 无数的     | <i>a.</i>      | n _ _ _ _ _     |
| 11. 海军      | <i>n.</i>      | n _ _ _         |
| 12. 哭泣      | <i>v.</i>      | w _ _ _         |
| 13. 象牙      | <i>n.</i>      | i _ _ _ _       |
| 14. 反复地     | <i>ad.</i>     | r _ _ _ _ _ _ _ |
| 15. 姿势, 手势  | <i>n.</i>      | g _ _ _ _ _     |
| 16. 干旱      | <i>n.</i>      | d _ _ _ _ _     |
| 17. 抽象的     | <i>a.</i>      | a _ _ _ _ _ _   |
| 18. 智慧      | <i>n.</i>      | w _ _ _ _ _     |
| 19. 使孤立     | <i>v.</i>      | i _ _ _ _ _     |
| 20. 业余爱好    | <i>n.</i>      | h _ _ _ _       |

II. 根据句子的意思将括号中的词变成适当的形式。

1. English is the most widely \_\_\_\_\_ (use) language in the world.

2. The lecture \_\_\_\_\_ (give) next week will be very interesting.
3. We were used to \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the movies quite frequently.
4. He is always the first \_\_\_\_\_ (come) to school.
5. I often attend public lectures \_\_\_\_\_ (improve) my English.
6. Many of the world's great novels are reported \_\_\_\_\_ (make) into films last year.
7. He is \_\_\_\_\_ (true) sorry about what he has done.
8. It's high time that we \_\_\_\_\_ (stop) the quarrel.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ (compare) with the size of the whole earth, the highest mountain does not seem high at all.
10. Homework \_\_\_\_\_ (do) on time will improve your interest in study.

### III. 根据句子的意思选择正确的答案。

1. The real trouble \_\_\_\_\_ their lack of confidence in their abilities.  
A) relies on      B) leads to      C) lies in      D) depends on
2. His few personal belongings made it possible for him to move from place to place \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) in ease      B) with ease      C) at ease      D) with easiness
3. He locked up all his documents lest they \_\_\_\_\_ stolen.  
A) were      B) are      C) would be      D) be
4. "Did you have trouble with your car this morning?" "Yes, but I finally managed \_\_\_\_\_."  
A) to get started it      B) it to get started  
C) to get it started      D) getting started it
5. No sooner had the words been spoken \_\_\_\_\_ he realized that he should have remained silent.  
A) than      B) did      C) when      D) had
6. Have you finished your homework? This lesson is \_\_\_\_\_ than the last one.  
A) more easier      B) more easy      C) very easy      D) much easier
7. Knock at the door \_\_\_\_\_ you come into the room.



- A) unless      B) until      C) before      D) although
8. Where can we get a ball? Let's \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) lend one from John      B) lent John's one  
 C) borrow one of John      D) borrow one from John
9. Something must have happened or he \_\_\_\_\_ then.  
 A) would have been here      B) had to be here  
 C) should be here      D) would be here
10. The manager of the hotel requested that their guests \_\_\_\_\_ after 10:00 p.m.  
 A) wouldn't play music loudly      B) not play music loudly  
 C) don't play music loudly      D) didn't play music loudly
11. Mr. Smith is supposed \_\_\_\_\_ for Italy last month.  
 A) to have left      B) to leave  
 C) to be leaving      D) to have been left
12. A subject \_\_\_\_\_ is the effect of acid rain on human health.  
 A) which continues to be intense debate  
 B) what continues to be intense debate  
 C) on which it continues to be intense debate  
 D) on which there continues to be intense debate
13. \_\_\_\_\_, he found difficulty in solving the problem.  
 A) As the boy clever      B) Clever as was the boy  
 C) Clever as the boy was      D) As clever was the boy
14. Everyone enjoyed their party, \_\_\_\_\_?  
 A) didn't they      B) did he      C) didn't he      D) did they
15. I'd rather you \_\_\_\_\_ anything about it for the time being.  
 A) didn't do      B) not do      C) don't do      D) won't do
16. Today, when something new and important \_\_\_\_\_, the world \_\_\_\_\_ about it immediately.  
 A) happens... learns      B) happen... learn  
 C) happens ... learn      D) happen... learns
17. Look at the terrible situation I am in! If only I \_\_\_\_\_ your advice.