

配合全国高等教育自学考试教材

大学英语自学教程

(上册)

自测题集

主编 陈弘 高惠蓉

TEACH YOURSELF
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Practice 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。(10%)

- | | | |
|---------------|-----------|---------|
| 1. 贫穷 | <i>n.</i> | p _____ |
| 2. 光荣的 | <i>a.</i> | g _____ |
| 3. 电报 | <i>n.</i> | t _____ |
| 4. 社会 | <i>n.</i> | s _____ |
| 5. 不幸的, 倒霉的 | <i>a.</i> | u _____ |
| 6. 结束, 下结论 | <i>v.</i> | c _____ |
| 7. 否定的 | <i>a.</i> | n _____ |
| 8. 癌 | <i>n.</i> | c _____ |
| 9. 近视的 | <i>a.</i> | s _____ |
| 10. 配偶 | <i>n.</i> | s _____ |
| 11. 旅游业 | <i>n.</i> | t _____ |
| 12. 象牙 | <i>n.</i> | i _____ |
| 13. 短期的 | <i>a.</i> | s _____ |
| 14. 山谷 | <i>n.</i> | v _____ |
| 15. 宣誓, 发誓 | <i>v.</i> | s _____ |
| 16. 未被占用的, 空的 | <i>a.</i> | v _____ |
| 17. 采取, 采用 | <i>v.</i> | a _____ |
| 18. 秘书, 书记 | <i>n.</i> | s _____ |
| 19. 预言, 预示 | <i>v.</i> | p _____ |
| 20. 山峰, 顶点 | <i>n.</i> | p _____ |

- C. unless it absolutely necessary
D. unless necessary absolutely
3. In the book the author _____ in his introductory passages the main stages of development in the period he is concerned with.
A. sums up B. sums from
C. sums D. sums with
4. Clearly one person _____ ten now attends a university in this country.
A. of B. at C. from D. in
5. _____ but a strong man could have lifted it.
A. No one B. One C. No D. Any
6. Reminding me _____ the door as I went out, she went upstairs.
A. locking B. to lock C. of locking D. in locking
7. They tried to book the tickets 5 days earlier. They _____ them 10 days earlier.
A. would have booked B. should have booked
C. might have booked D. must have booked
8. _____ good the company's changes are, we still have a long way to go.
A. Although B. Even if
C. However D. Whatever
9. Seldom _____ in such a rude way.
A. we have been treated B. we have treated
C. have we been treated D. have we treated
10. Her words are very clear and _____ so that everyone knows what to do next.

A. excited B. inexact C. exact D. exactly

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。(10%)

1. So excited was the bride when she could not go to sleep the night before her wedding ceremony.
A B C D
2. Language teachers often offer advices to language learners.
A B C D
3. When you ask questions, you are taking an active role like a reader.
A B C D
4. Knowing how to study and to learn how to budget time are important for college students.
A B C D
5. Returning to my apartment I found my watch missed.
A B C D
6. Experiments showed that students with lower proficiency in English made more of their mistakes on words that sound like.
A B C D
7. I have come to the result that it would be unwise to accept his proposal.
A B C D
8. It was because of the heavy rain and they did not go to the football match.
A B C D
9. The book that you see laying on the table belongs to the
A B C D

teacher.

10. Many sleepwalkers do not seek help and so are never put on
A B
recording, which means that an accurate count can never
C
be made.
D

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。
(20%)

Passage 1

It was not yet eleven o'clock when a boat crossed the river with a single passenger who had obtained his transportation at that unusual hour by promising an extra fare. While the youth stood on the landing-place searching in his pockets for money, the ferryman lifted a lantern, by the aid of which, together with the newly risen moon, he took a very accurate survey of the stranger's figure. He was a young man of barely eighteen years, evidently country bred, and now, as it seemed, on his first visit to town. He was wearing a rough gray coat, which was in good shape, but which had seen many winters before this one. The garments under his coat were well constructed of leather, and fitted tightly to a pair of muscular legs; his stockings of blue yarn (纱线) must have been the work of a mother or sister. In his left hand was a walking stick, and his equipment was completed by a leather bag not so abundantly stocked as to inconvenience the strong shoulders on which it hung. Brown, curly hair, well-shaped features, bright, cheerful eyes were nature's gifts, and worth all that art could have done for his adornment. The

youth, whose name was Robin, paid the boatman, and he walked forward into the town with a light step, as if he had not already traveled more than thirty miles that day. As he walked, he surveyed his surroundings as eagerly as if he were entering London or Madrid, instead of the little metropolis (城市) of a New England colony.

- () 1. The time of year in this story was _____.
A. spring B. summer
C. fall D. winter
- () 2. The boatman was willing to take Robin across the river, because _____.
A. he saw that Robin was young and rich
B. he wanted to make extra money
C. he was going to row across the river anyway
D. he felt sorry for him because Robin looked poor
- () 3. From the way he looked, it was evident that Robin was _____.
A. a foreigner B. a country boy
C. a soldier D. a wealthy merchant's son

Passage 2

Friends or contemporaries (同龄人) are a great influence on the actions, thoughts, and words of young people. This influence, known as peer (同龄人) pressure, is quite common among children. Why are children so easily affected by what their peers do, think, or say?

Most of us, children included, feel a strong need to be liked by others. We seek acceptance and friendship. In order to gain them,

we act like our friends, and listen to their advice, whether or not it is helpful. Some of us even begin to think like our friends, sometimes at the expense of our own beliefs and values. An example that comes to mind is the young person who gets involved with drugs because his peer group is experimenting with them. Parents may try to exert pressure to keep him away from drugs, but frequently peer pressure is too great. This conflict between being your own person and, at the same time, responding to the pressures of a group remains a problem for young people.

- () 4. The passage mainly talks about _____.
A. conflicts between young people and their parents
B. peer pressure
C. friendship
D. problems for young people
- () 5. The phrase "being your own person" in the last sentence most probably means _____.
A. acting according to your own beliefs and values
B. trying not to tell any lie
C. keeping yourself away from drugs
D. having enough self-confidence
- () 6. The second paragraph focuses on _____.
A. what peer pressure is
B. how young people start to take drugs
C. what parents should do for their children
D. why young people are easily influenced by their peers

Passage 3

Watch a baby between six and nine months old, and you will

observe the basic concepts of geometry being learned. Once the baby has mastered the idea that space is three-dimensional (三维的, 立体的), it reaches out and begins grasping various kinds of objects. It is then, from perhaps nine to fifteen months, that the concepts of sets and numbers are formed. So far, so good. But now an ominous (不祥的) development takes place. The nerve fibers (纤维) in the brain insulate (隔离) themselves in such a way that the baby begins to hear sounds very precisely. Soon it picks up language, and it is then brought into direct communication with adults. From this point on, it is usually downhill all the way for mathematics, because the child now becomes exposed to all the nonsensical words and beliefs of the community into which it has been so unfortunate as to have been born. Nature having done very well by the child now becomes exposed to all the nonsensical words and beliefs, to this point, having permitted it the luxury of thinking for itself for eighteen months, now abandons it to the arbitrary conventions and beliefs of society. But at least the child knows something of geometry and numbers, and it will always retain some memory of the early halcyon (平静的) days no matter what vicissitudes (盛衰) it may suffer later on. The main reservoir of mathematical talent in any society is thus possessed by children who are about two years old, children who have just learned to speak fluently.

() 7. According to the passage, which of the following activities would teach a baby about geometry?

- A. Uttering nonsensical words.
- B. Recognizing Number 2.
- C. Picking up wooden blocks.
- D. Looking at distant objects.

- () 8. According to the author, at what age does a child probably begin to learn about sets and numbers?
- A. Six months. B. Fifteen months.
C. Ten months. D. Sixteen months.
- () 9. The use of the word "ominous" shows that the author believes the child's _____.
- A. hearing will suffer
B. nerves will deteriorate
C. linguistic future is threatened
D. mathematical ability will decline
- () 10. What does the passage mainly discuss?
- A. Math-learning strategies for babies.
B. Children's ability to learn languages.
C. How basic concepts of physics are learned.
D. The impact of language on mathematics.

VI. 完形填空。(10%)

During the past several years, many new uses of television sets 1. Video cassette recorders, video games, and home computers are becoming popular additional parts 2 the home TV. The videodisc is the most recent and perhaps the most important one.

A videodisc looks like an ordinary record, 3 reproduces pictures and sound. It is designed to play back programs that have been recorded on it. The manufacturers record movies, concerts, and 4 programs on the discs.

A videodisc is made 5 plastics. Its surface is covered with tiny pits that wind around the disc in a coil. The size and arrangement of the pits form a code that represents the recorded pictures

and as the disc spins 6 the disc player, the player reads the code and translates it into a TV signal which is then shown on the TV 7.

Manufacturers began 8 videodiscs in the 1970s. Videodiscs and players have been available for home use since December, 1978, and their manufacturers hope that they will become as popular as records and record players. Home entertainment, however, is not the 9 use for videodiscs. Some companies are developing videodisc systems to store computer information and record 10 computer programs. Home computers may even be used with video players in the future.

- () 1. A. have been introduced B. have introduced
 C. was introduced D. was to be introduced
- () 2. A. with B. on C. at D. for
- () 3. A. but B. otherwise C. however D. while
- () 4. A. education B. educating
 C. educational D. educated
- () 5. A. on B. of C. by D. for
- () 6. A. in B. on C. at D. among
- () 7. A. scene B. scenery C. screen D. scheme
- () 8. A. developed B. developing
 C. development D. develop
- () 9. A. single B. only C. unique D. alone
- () 10. A. seen B. seeing C. visible D. visual

VII. 将下面的短文译成汉语。(15%)

Physical fitness can help you to live longer, feel healthier and solve life's problems better. Various activities can help you to keep

fit: from running marathons (马拉松) to climbing mountains to lifting weights. For the ordinary non-sporting person without much time to spare, activities like these are not very practical and, to be honest, they are a waste of time. It is much better in my view to spend no more than half an hour every day in doing exercises. The important thing is to form such a habit so that you don't say to yourself, "I won't take the trouble today!" or "I'll do it later!" If you haven't got the will to form a habit like this, a sport like tennis might suit you better. The person who takes part in the game with you will help you to remember to play often and you'll be able to get your exercise outdoors, too.

VIII. 将下面的句子译成英语。(15%)

1. 他被认为是民族英雄。
2. 小孩都很好奇为什么鸟会飞。
3. 事实证明,暴力电视节目对儿童的成长有不良影响。
4. 正是在北京我第一次与她见面。
5. 爱哭往往被认为是女性的特征。

Practice 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。(10%)

- | | | |
|--------------|-------------|---------|
| 1. 生涯, 经历 | <i>n.</i> | c _____ |
| 2. 安全 | <i>n.</i> | s _____ |
| 3. 追求, 追踪 | <i>n.</i> | p _____ |
| 4. 唯一的, 独特的 | <i>a.</i> | u _____ |
| 5. 方法 | <i>n.</i> | a _____ |
| 6. 腐蚀, 侵害 | <i>n.</i> | e _____ |
| 7. 好交际的 | <i>a.</i> | s _____ |
| 8. 政府 | <i>n.</i> | g _____ |
| 9. 实际上, 实质上 | <i>adv.</i> | v _____ |
| 10. 产品 | <i>n.</i> | p _____ |
| 11. 轮廓, 大纲 | <i>n.</i> | o _____ |
| 12. 皱眉 | <i>v.</i> | f _____ |
| 13. 目的 | <i>n.</i> | p _____ |
| 14. 名副其实的 | <i>a.</i> | g _____ |
| 15. 地平线 | <i>n.</i> | h _____ |
| 16. 偶然地, 随便地 | <i>adv.</i> | c _____ |
| 17. 陈列, 展览 | <i>v.</i> | d _____ |
| 18. 岛屿 | <i>n.</i> | i _____ |
| 19. 稀有的, 难得的 | <i>a.</i> | r _____ |
| 20. 红利, 股息 | <i>n.</i> | d _____ |

II. 根据句子的意思将括号中的词变成适当的形式。(10%)

1. She always _____ (addition) sugar to her tea.
2. They _____ (be) to the city three times.
3. The theory was _____ (wide) accepted throughout the country.
4. Martin visited his uncle two days before he _____ (leave) the town.
5. The driver stopped _____ (check) what was wrong with the tyre.
6. _____ (see) from the hill, the city looks even more beautiful.
7. I prefer _____ (take) a taxi to driving a car.
8. _____ (not read) the required material, he couldn't answer the questions.
9. The valley between these two mountains _____ (turn) into a reservoir in five months.
10. If there _____ (be) any inhabitants on the moon they would see our earth reflecting the light of the sun.

III. 根据句子的意思选择正确的答案。(10%)

1. This test is for students _____ native language is not English.
A. whose B. that C. of which D. which
2. There were _____ at the Olympic Games that there was no trouble.
A. so much police B. so many police
C. a great many poliecs D. great many of policemen
3. I don't feel like swimming today; _____, I have a lot of

work to do, so I shouldn't go.

- A. because B. on account of the fact that
C. in addition D. in case
4. The investigation of the crime is _____ the police.
A. under the hand of B. at the hand of
C. on the hands of D. in the hands of
5. It is difficult to _____ this amount of work in such a short time.
A. get across B. get off
C. get on D. get through
6. It is important for us _____ for me.
A. as similar as B. as well as
C. as good as D. as the same as
7. Doctors consider going to bed early to be healthier _____.
A. than to stay up late B. than staying up lately
C. to staying up late D. than staying up late
8. Nothing is the matter with me. _____ I have a sore throat.
A. Only just B. That just C. Just that D. Just
9. The fact _____ shows that he was never really serious about coming.
A. that he didn't turn up B. which he didn't turn up
C. he didn't turn up D. for him not to turn up
10. John _____ the girl his parents didn't approve of.
A. was married with B. married to
C. married with D. married

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、