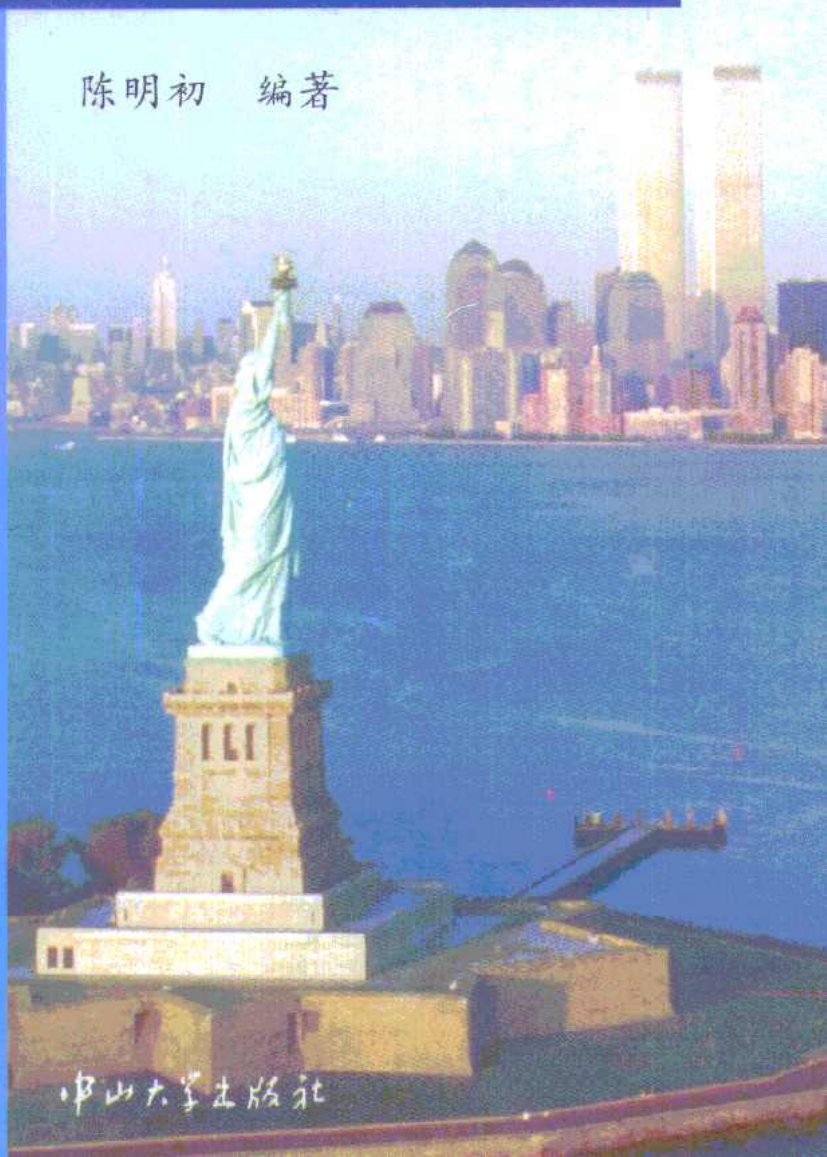


英语综合技能

陈明初 编著



中山大学出版社

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· 广州 ·

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第一部分 考试大纲

《英语综合技能》考试为《基础英语(一)》考试、《基础英语(二)》考试的继续,它着重考查考生书面英语的综合水平,包括:词汇、语法、阅读、翻译和写作。试题由五部分组成,具体如下:

项目	题数	占分 (%)	时间 (分)
第一部分 完形填空	20	10	10
第二部分 阅读理解	30	30	30
第三部分 校对与改错	20	10	10
第四部分 写作	1	25	55
第五部分 翻译	2	25	45
A. 英译中	1	12	
B. 中译英	1	13	
合计	73	100	150

一、完形填空 (CLOZE)

这一部分有一篇中等难度的阅读材料,其中有 20 处空白,要求考生从所给的四个选择中挑选一个最佳答案填入空白处,使

整篇材料内容连贯、文字通顺、无语法错误。

二、阅读理解 (READING COMPREHENSION)

这一部分共有 30 道题，分别安排在若干篇阅读材料之后，要求考生从所给的四个选择中挑选一个最佳答案。考生的阅读速度应达到每分钟 70 个词，并完成下列任务：

- (1) 掌握所读材料的主题大意；
- (2) 了解主要情节或细节；
- (3) 根据内容和事实进行推理或判断；
- (4) 理解材料中某些词的含义。

三、校对与改错 (PROOF READING)

这一部分由一篇短文构成，分为 20 行排列，每行右侧有一个号码，代表一个小题，每个小题有四种可能性：

- (1) 这一行有一个多余的词，造成了错误；
- (2) 这一行缺了一个词，造成了错误；
- (3) 这一行用错了一个词（包括拼写错误），造成了错误；
- (4) 这一行没有错。

要求考生从所给的四个选择中挑选一个最佳答案，使之成为一篇正确的文章。

四、写作 (WRITING)

这一部分要求考生按题目要求写一篇 200—250 个词的文章，做到：内容切题、用词规范、语言流畅、无重大语法错误。体裁包括：

- (1) 记叙文：日常生活记事，介绍某地方等；

(2) 议论文：就某事、社会热门话题等发表个人看法。

五、翻译 (TRANSLATION)

这一部分题材涉及生活小故事、一事一议的小评论、简短新闻、人物简介等，包括 A、B 两节：

A 节：英译中。要求考生将一段 100 词左右的英语原文译成汉语，做到译文正确达意、文字通顺；

B 节：中译英。要求考生将一段 100 词左右的汉语原文译成英语，做到译文正确达意、语言流畅、用词规范、无重大错误。

第二部分 辅助练习

第一节 完形填空

“完形填空”是一种常见的检查阅读理解能力的测试形式。概括起来，做“完形填空”练习可以从两方面入手：

(1) 从语法角度，即文章的语言形式和结构方面去考虑：

- a. 冠词；
- b. 介词；
- c. 构成短语的“小品词”；
- d. 关系代词和关系副词；
- e. 主动语态和被动语态。

(2) 从上下文的内容去斟酌：

- a. 名词；
- b. 动词；
- c. 形容词；
- d. 数词；
- e. 肯定与否定。

EXERCISES

Fill in each blank with the best answer from the options given below the text.

Passage 1

By the time the United States became an independent country, people had been living in America for over a hundred years. They already spoke and wrote differently from people in Britain. Yet the only books that (1) the "correct" way to write and spell things were (2) by British people. Noah Webster, (3) American lawyer and teacher, thought Americans (4) their own guides to their language. So in 1783, 1784 and 1785 Webster (5) a grammar book, a reading book, and a spelling book. The speller, (6) Webster's other books, was (7) on the (8) Americans used English. It (9) the basic textbook all over the country.

The success of his speller (10) Webster to (11) all his time to books on language. He felt that the English (12) in America should have its own dictionary. In 1806 he published the first edition of this dictionary. It had 5 000 more words than any (13) dictionary. It (14) words that Americans (15) and British people didn't. It was the first dictionary that recorded (16) people actually said, (17) of telling them what they (18) to say. And it spelled many words in a new way. Webster felt that English spelling was too (19). So in some words he left out letters that he considered unnecessary, such as the "u" in "honour", and he spelled some others the way they were pronounced. Because of his work, we know that a writer who signs a "cheque" and goes to the "theatre" is British, (20) one who signs a "check" and goes

to the "theater" is American.

1. A. said B. told C. talked D. spoke
2. A. written B. described C. bought D. kept
3. A. an B. the C. this D. that
4. A. made B. lacked C. needed D. knew
5. A. wrote B. published C. printed D. found
6. A. as B. thus C. unlike D. like
7. A. basis B. written C. followed D. based
8. A. way B. new C. most D. traditional
9. A. is B. realized C. became D. established
10. A. made B. allowed C. meant D. liked
11. A. spend B. concentrate C. focus D. devote
12. A. language B. grammar C. words D. literature
13. A. old B. another C. earlier D. advanced
14. A. explained B. included C. discovered D. invented
15. A. used B. learned C. wrote D. spoke
16. A. that B. which C. the D. what
17. A. in spite B. despite C. aware D. instead
18. A. permitted B. had C. ought D. intended
19. A. complicate B. complicat- C. easy D. many
ed
20. A. while B. and C. when D. so

Passage 2

Does the furniture in your living-room look tired? It probably looked good when you first bought it. Even it's only a few years old, it will

look out-of-date. Fashions (1) furniture change quickly. Our parents (2) to keep their furniture (3) their lives, but we don't do this today.

So (4) another look at your living-room. A cheap way of making (5) room different is to change the furniture and the pictures (6). Don't be (7) of making big changes. Take those old curtains (8) and give them (9) good wash. And while you're doing it, give the carpet a (10), too.

Take the pictures down and change them with pictures in another room. If you've got a little money to (11), you can make it go a long (12). Buy some new material and get someone (13) your old arm-chairs, if you can't do it yourself, of course! Paint the walls in bright modern (14). If you've got (15) money to spend, burn that old couch in the (16) and buy a new one.

A word of (17), if you want to (18) new furniture, don't spend (19) money. Cheap wooden shelves look beautiful if you paint them. Wives can (20) their husbands to put up shelves in unused corners of the house. Take another look round the house and you'll agree—it's time for a change.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|------------|--------------|
| 1. A. about | B. in | C. on | D. to |
| 2. A. used | B. are used | C. like | D. mean |
| 3. A. all | B. for | C. during | D. behind |
| 4. A. give | B. make | C. try | D. take |
| 5. A. a | B. the | C. another | D. our |
| 6. A. both | B. alone | C. round | D. all |
| 7. A. satisfied | B. confused | C. afraid | D. surprised |

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|-------------|--------------|
| 8. A. away | B. down | C. around | D. about |
| 9. A. a | B. another | C. each | D. some |
| 10. A. wash | B. hand | C. look | D. picture |
| 11. A. use | B. borrow | C. spend | D. cost |
| 12. A. time | B. journey | C. way | D. course |
| 13. A. to cover | B. paint | C. repair | D. fix |
| 14. A. style | B. colours | C. fashion | D. design |
| 15. A. some | B. no | C. much | D. plenty of |
| 16. A. dark | B. street | C. corner | D. picture |
| 17. A. advice | B. wonder | C. example | D. proposal |
| 18. A. make | B. buy | C. produce | D. design |
| 19. A. some | B. your | C. a lot of | D. little |
| 20. A. get | B. have | C. make | D. force |

Passage 3

If you look at a map of Europe, you'll see a group of islands—one larger island off the northwest coast, one smaller and many tiny ones. These islands make up what is (1) the British Isles. The largest island (2) the British Isles is Britain. It is (3) called Great Britain. The (4) island is Ireland.

Britain is (5) into three parts: Scotland, Wales and England. But (6) the word "England" is used instead (7) "Britain." Why so?

In ancient times, (8) is Britain now used to be three different (9). People in these different countries spoke (10) languages. Over many many years the three countries (11) one. England is the largest and (12) of the three and it has the most (13). So the English people take it (14) granted that their own (15) stands for the (16) island.

There's another thing that (17) people: sometimes you may hear people say "the (18) Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland". That is the (19) name of the country. Northern Ireland is only one sixth of the island of Ireland. The (20) of the island is an independent state, called the Republic of Ireland.

1. A. called B. explained C. said D. described
2. A. among B. of C. in D. inside
3. A. too B. either C. neither D. also
4. A. smaller B. small C. smallest D. next
5. A. separated B. broken C. divided D. turned
6. A. always B. seldom C. sometimes D. rarely
7. A. of B. for C. with D. by
8. A. it B. which C. that D. what
9. A. regions B. countries C. parts D. islands
10. A. difficult B. different C. similar D. strange
11. A. merged B. combined C. became D. turned
12. A. poorest B. farthest C. lowest D. richest
13. A. land B. resource C. people D. forest
14. A. for B. by C. on D. into
15. A. name B. language C. culture D. country
16. A. mentioned B. whole C. small D. big
17. A. interests B. confuses C. annoys D. surprises
18. A. Union B. Unanimous C. United D. Unified
19. A. official B. regular C. formal D. common
20. A. largest B. rest C. whole D. remains

Passage 4

Two Indian sailors were recently arrested in Yokohama and charged with possessing hemp, contrary to Japanese law. A police witness said that he (1) their ship in the harbour and (2) five kilograms of what he thought (3) hemp, as well as some smoking (4). These things were found in the (5) of the accused men.

In (6), the sailors claimed that the material was (7) hemp but was a common Indian (8) of tobacco, containing brown sugar and (9) with long Indian pipes. Hemp in (10) form is a sticky lump resembling (11), and what the Indians had in their cabin looked very (12).

However, the (13) lawyers asked a university professor to (14) the material, and he said in (15) that it definitely was not hemp. (16) police then called in another professor (17) his verdict was the same.

The (18) acquitted the two sailors and (19) the police to be more careful (20) making their investigations.

- | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. toured | B. visited | C. travelled | D. examined |
| 2. A. found | B. carried | C. took | D. bought |
| 3. A. be | B. being | C. was | D. were |
| 4. A. pipes | B. cigarettes | C. machines | D. substances |
| 5. A. ship | B. floor | C. bed | D. cabin |
| 6. A. front | B. face | C. boat | D. court |
| 7. A. not | B. the | C. indeed | D. also |
| 8. A. type | B. product | C. goods | D. commodity |
| 9. A. made | B. smoked | C. used | D. manufactured |

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|------------|---------------|
| 10. A. liquid | B. solid | C. new | D. fresh |
| 11. A. chocolate | B. paper | C. plant | D. fruit |
| 12. A. different | B. same | C. similar | D. alike |
| 13. A. other | B. same | C. defence | D. protecting |
| 14. A. try | B. examine | C. burn | D. test |
| 15. A. confusion | B. excitement | C. cabin | D. court |
| 16. A. A | B. The | C. Another | D. Some |
| 17. A. so | B. but | C. and | D. thus |
| 18. A. professor | B. witness | C. Indians | D. judge |
| 19. A. praised | B. punished | C. ordered | D. warned |
| 20. A. for | B. with | C. when | D. at |

Passage 5

Among the most popular books being written today are those which are usually classified as science fiction. Hundreds of (1) are published every year and are (2) by all kinds of people. Furthermore, some of the most (3) films of recent years have been (4) on science fiction stories.

It is often (5) that science fiction is a fairly new (6) in literature, but it can be (7) in books written hundreds of (8) ago. These books were often concerned (9) the presentation of some form of (10) society, a theme which is still often found in (11) stories.

Most of the (12) of science fiction, however, have been (13) within the last one hundred years. (14) by writers such as Jules Verne and H.G. Wells, (15) mention just two well-known authors, (16) been translated into many languages.

Modern science fiction writers (17) write about men (18) Mars

or space adventure stories. They are more (19) in predicting the results of (20) developments on society and the human mind; or in imagining future worlds which reflect the world we live in now.

1. A. topics B. books C. novels D. titles
2. A. read B. bought C. sold D. written
3. A. successful B. thrilling C. exciting D. excellent
4. A. written B. based C. published D. made
5. A. thought B. argued C. realized D. expected
6. A. type B. version C. develop-
ment D. kind
7. A. copied B. recognized C. found D. remember-
ed
8. A. decades B. centuries C. generations D. years
9. A. over B. with C. for D. by
10. A. rich B. civilized C. ideal D. poor
11. A. interesting B. modern C. funny D. traditional
12. A. examples B. classics C. books D. titles
13. A. made B. invented C. created D. written
14. A. Books B. Novels C. Articles D. Thrillers
15. A. to B. which C. that D. only
16. A. has B. have C. had D. will have
17. A. often B. always C. only D. don't
18. A. about B. on C. from D. in
19. A. curious B. interested C. concerned D. serious
20. A. technical B. theoretical C. moral D. economic

Passage 6

Nearly everyone agrees that money doesn't buy as much as it used to, no matter where you want to spend it. This is certainly true (1) the paper money that (2) so quickly through one's hands. Inflation steadily (3) away its buying power. But what about coins? Unlike (4), metal money becomes more valuable the (5) it is held, especially if it is (6) away where it won't get (7) or worn. Why is this? One reason is that (8), being more durable, (9) more readily into a category for collectors. (10), the rarer gold pieces must (11) more valuable as the price of (12) metal goes up.

But, curiously, one (13) the rarest coins in the world is (14) made of gold, but of the (15) cheaper silver. In 1804, the United States mint (16) 19 570 silver dollars. That is what (17) records show. Today (18) six of this original number (19) and these six are unlikely ever to (20) the auction market.

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|-----------|------------|
| 1. A. with | B. in | C. of | D. about |
| 2. A. goes | B. moves | C. passes | D. comes |
| 3. A. eats | B. cuts | C. wears | D. drops |
| 4. A. notes | B. papers | C. coins | D. checks |
| 5. A. longer | B. more | C. fewer | D. shorter |
| 6. A. put | B. collected | C. hidden | D. taken |
| 7. A. lost | B. scratched | C. torn | D. broken |
| 8. A. metals | B. notes | C. coins | D. checks |
| 9. A. get | B. drop | C. fall | D. run |

10. A. Basically B. Frequently C. Naturally D. Fundamentally
11. A. be B. sell C. become D. get
12. A. rare B. precious C. that D. this
13. A. with B. of C. in D. among
14. A. not B. just C. actually D. indeed
15. A. rather B. much C. relatively D. surely
16. A. stroke B. strike C. stricken D. struck
17. A. that B. it's C. this D. its
18. A. nearly B. about C. almost D. only
19. A. arrive B. remain C. continue D. live
20. A. appear B. survive C. reach D. dominate

Passage 7

Packaging is big (1). Everything we buy is wrapped up. How many paper bags do you think (2) British use every day? The (3) is about twenty million. Most of us (4) know about these figures. We don't (5) about them, either.

Manufacturers insist that attractive packaging (6) vital to them. Without (7) they could not sell their products. But returnable bottles carrying a (8) are often used forty or fifty (9). Non-returnable bottles, (10) are used only once, are (11) away. That is waste. Glass is (12). Old glass makes new glass. And just (13) old glass makes new glass, so (14) valuable materials can be reclaimed from (15) in waste separation and recycling plants. That (16) time, energy and resources.

The (17) doesn't seem to know this. The (18) don't, either. But the experts (19) to recognize the problems packaging (20). The