



全国高等教育自学考试指定教材
(英语 / 外贸英语专业) 辅导丛书

综合英语(二)上册 考前强化训练及题解

南开大学 谭福红 主编

含最新考试题及答案!



中国水利水电出版社
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内 容 提 要

本书由南开大学经验丰富的教师编写。内容包括 12 套考前强化训练题、训练题答案及题解、2000 年全国统考试题、2001 年 1 月天津市试题及答案。

本书具有题型新、针对性强、难易适中、题解详尽的特点。

适合准备参加英语专业自学考试的考生和其他各专业的自学人员。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

综合英语(二)上册考前强化训练及题解 / 谭福红主编.
—北京: 中国水利水电出版社, 2001.10
(万水英语自学考试培训系列)
ISBN 7-5084-0845-4

I. 综… II. 谭… III. 英语—高等教育—自学考试—习题 IV. H31-44

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2001) 第 070867 号

书 作 者 出版、发行	名 者 中国水利水电出版社 (北京市三里河路 6 号 100044) 网址: www.waterpub.com.cn E-mail: mchannel@public3.bta.net.cn (万水) sale@waterpub.com.cn 电话: (010) 63202266 (总机) 68331835 (发行部) 全国各地新华书店
经 售	全国新华书店
排 印 规 版 印 定	北京万水电子信息有限公司 北京市天竺颖华印刷厂 850×1168 毫米 32 开 9.5 印张 249 千字 2001 年 11 月第一版 2001 年 11 月北京第一次印刷 0001—5000 册 12.00 元

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前 言

英语专业自学课《综合英语》是 1999 年采用的新教材，由于此类辅导资料少，课程难度大，学生平时有限的时间都用于对课本知识的理解和掌握，几乎没有考前强化训练的资料，针对这一现象，作者通过这两年来对新教材的教授与研究并结合多年来的英语教学经验编写了《综合英语（一）上册考前强化训练及题解》、《综合英语（一）下册考前强化训练及题解》、《综合英语（二）上册考前强化训练及题解》、《综合英语（二）下册考前强化训练及题解》。它们是作者在认真研究全国高等教育自学考试指导委员会发布的《综合英语自学考试大纲》、《综合英语》自学考试教材、《英语专业自学课程词汇表》以及《大学英语教学大纲通用词汇表（1-4 级）》的基础上，结合教学实际对教学中发现的学生容易出现的问题系统整理和分析后编写出来的。旨在帮助读者通过大量的考前模拟强化训练作到有备而战，从而顺利通过考试。

本书具有以下几个特点：

一、题型新。每套题都是严格按照最新颁布的全国高等教育自学考试英语专业《综合英语》课程考试大纲的新题型的要求而设计编写。

二、取材范围广，针对性强。词汇、语法部分涵盖所有课文中的重要单词、词组和语法现象；课文理解（包括课文内容填空与课文句子释义）、写作题和翻译部分也都包括了教材的所有篇章内容；课外阅读理解、完型填空部分选材广泛，内容涉及生活中的许多方面以及自然科学和社会科学的多个领域，有助于提高阅读能力。

三、试题难易程度适中。试题完全按照最新公布的全国高等教育自学考试英语专业《综合英语》课程考试说明要求的比例，即：易 20%、较易 30%、较难 30%、难 20%。

四、题解详尽、准确。每套题都有精解，帮助考生复习巩固所学

语言知识。

本书不仅适用于参加英语专业自学考试的考生，同时适用于其他各专业的自学人才。对于普通高等学校以及各类成人高等学校学生来说，也是一本不可多得的课外阅读和练习的材料。对于本书中可能出现的问题，希望广大读者加以指正并提出宝贵意见，以使本书更加完善。

编者

2001年8月于南开大学

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考前强化训练题

- * 本试题分两部分：第一部分为选择题，60 分；第二部分为非选择题，40 分。
- * 满分 100 分，测试时间是 150 分钟。
- * 全部题目用英语作答，否则不计分。

MODEL TEST 1

本试题分两部分, 第一部分为选择题, 第二部分为非选择题; 选择题 60 分, 非选择题 40 分, 满分 100 分。测试时间 150 钟。全部题目用英语作答, 否则不计分。

PART ONE

- I. 语法、词汇。从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选择一个正确答案。(本大题共 25 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 25 分)

Complete each of the following sentences with the most likely answer. (25 points)

1. From now on, I am determined to _____ extensive knowledge so as to contribute to the 29th Olympic Games held in Beijing.
A. learn B. acquire C. enquire D. require
2. The professor confines his remarks _____ present economic situation.
A. to B. about C. for D. on
3. In every place of the world, western fast food is _____ for Macdonald's and KFC.
A. proud B. named C. celebrated D. special
4. _____, a man who doesn't find excuses for himself is sure to succeed more rapidly than a man who does.
A. Other things being equal B. Other things to be equal
C. Were other things equal D. To be equal to be other things
5. The wound in the arm _____ his failure in the shooting contests.

- A. commented on B. allowed for
C. carried on D. accounted for
6. In that disastrous traffic accident, _____ forty people lost their lives.
A. many B. some C. any D. certain
7. The soldiers haven't the _____ idea what the commander means.
A. lightest B. faintest C. tenderest D. dimmest
8. Tom, my elder brother, is _____, if not more than Jim, my younger brother.
A. as intelligent as B. so intelligent
C. as intelligent D. so as intelligent
9. Facing such a situation, I'm not complaining, only making a _____.
A. dot B. spot C. speck D. point
10. Both of them can focus on books, but _____ of them cares for current and state affairs.
A. neither B. none C. each D. either
11. She was so _____ in her homework that she didn't hear the telephone ring.
A. appealed B. concentrated C. absorbed D. attracted
12. The company board listened attentively as Smith read the demands that his followers _____ for.
A. had been demonstrating B. were demonstrating
C. demonstrate D. have demonstrated
13. He often _____ at the low pay and poor working conditions.
A. stumbles B. fumbles C. mumbles D. grumbles
14. Now and then _____ to school no matter how many times he _____ for that.
A. does he come late, had been criticized
B. did he come late, has criticized

- C. did he come late, had been criticized
D. does he come late, had criticized
15. He was in low _____ because he failed in his maths exam.
A. emotions B. spirits C. passions D. senses
16. You must have been tired after typing for ten hours, _____?
A. weren't you B. mustn't you C. haven't you D. didn't you
17. Look! _____ of smoke are coming out of the factory chimney.
A. Puffs B. Piles C. Bundles D. Bunches
18. Such _____ the case, no lawyer was willing to defend him in court.
A. was B. would be C. had been D. being
19. Do you think our new roommate is as _____ as a mule.
A. determined B. hesitant C. miserable D. stubborn
20. It's high time our college students _____ their best.
A. showed B. will show C. showing D. to show
21. Every morning, mother _____ at five to prepare breakfast for us.
A. raises B. rises C. arises D. arouses
22. _____, has its strong points and weak points.
A. Every nation, big or small B. Every big or small nation
C. Every big nation or small nation D. Big or small every nation
23. Can you understand the abstract painting by that _____ artist?
A. imaginable B. imaginary C. imaginative D. imagining
24. His mother complained that his father bought _____ many toys for him.
A. far too B. much too C. too far D. too much
25. I resent _____ fun at me before the whole class.
A. him make B. him to make
C. his making D. his having made

II. 完形填空。从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选择一个正确答案。(本大题共 15 小题，每小题 1 分，共 15 分)

Fill in each blank in the passage with the most likely answer. (15 points)

What's your earliest childhood memory? Can you remember learning to walk? Or talk? The first time you 26 thunders or watched a television programme? Adults seldom 27 events much earlier than the year or so before entering school, just as children younger than three or four 28 retain any specific, personal experiences.

A variety of explanations have been 29 by psychologists for this "childhood amnesia" (儿童失忆症). One argues that the hippocampus, the region of the brain that is responsible for forming memories, does not mature until about the age of two. But the most popular theory 30 that, since adults do not think like children, they cannot 31 childhood memories. Adults think in words, and their life memories are like stories or 32 one event follows 33 as in a novel or film. But when they search through their mental 34 for early childhood memories to add to this verbal life story, they don't find any that fit the 35. It's like trying to find a Chinese word in an English dictionary.

Now Annette Simms, a psychologist of the New York State University, offers a new 36 for childhood amnesia. She argues that there simply aren't any early childhood memories to recall. According to Dr. Simms, children need to learn to use someone else's spoken description of their personal experiences in order to turn their own short-term, quickly forgotten impressions of them into long-term memories. In other 37, children have to talk about their experiences and hear others talk about them — Mother talking about the afternoon 38 looking for seashells at the beach or Dad asking them about their day at Ocean Park.

Without this 39 reinforcement, says Dr. Simms, children cannot form 40 memories of their personal experiences.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 26. A. touched | B. heard | C. listened | D. felt |
| 27. A. recall | B. resolve | C. involve | D. interpret |
| 28. A. merely | B. really | C. largely | D. rarely |
| 29. A. proposed | B. witnessed | C. canceled | D. figured |
| 30. A. contains | B. maintains | C. magnifies | D. intervenes |
| 31. A. access | B. refer | C. reflect | D. attain |
| 32. A. regulations | B. descriptions | C. narratives | D. forecast |
| 33. A. the other | B. others | C. the rest | D. another |
| 34. A. flashes | B. files | C. outputs | D. dreams |
| 35. A. frame | B. landscape | C. footprint | D. pattern |
| 36. A. explanation | B. factor | C. emphasis | D. arrangement |
| 37. A. words | B. means | C. senses | D. cases |
| 38. A. taken | B. spent | C. used | D. chosen |
| 39. A. petty | B. mutual | C. habitual | D. verbal |
| 40. A. subordinate | B. spiritual | C. permanent | D. conscious |

III. 难句释义。从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选择一个正确答案。(本大题共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

Choose the closest paraphrased version of each of the sentences. (10 points)

41. Every student should regularly experience the "Aha!"

- A. Every student should have enough knowledge to say "Aha!"
- B. Every student should often have the experience of saying "Aha! I see."
- C. Every student should often be surprised.
- D. Every student should laugh now and then.

42. The answers can be a gateway to real insights.
- A. The answers can help you to open the door to find gold.
 - B. The answers can remedy your eyesight.
 - C. The answers can make the gateway real.
 - D. The answers can lead to a deep understanding of the things concerned.
43. ...become deadened to the world around you.
- A. ...become indifferent to the world around you.
 - B. ...lose your life from the world.
 - C. ...can't hear anything from others.
 - D. ...the world circles around you in different ways.
44. The only embarrassment is not learning from your mistakes.
- A. The only embarrassment is that there is no leaning in your mistakes.
 - B. The only embarrassment is not confined to learning from your own mistakes.
 - C. Awkward as it is, you have to learn to make mistakes.
 - D. What can only bring shame on you is that you do not learn lessons from your mistakes.
45. ...there is probably something to it.
- A. ...maybe there is something tied to it.
 - B. ...probably it is very interesting.
 - C. ...probably there is something coming to it.
 - D. ...there is probably something valuable to it.
46. ...who somehow seem bigger than life...
- A. ...who somehow become very fat in size...
 - B. ...who grow very strong for some unknown reasons...
 - C. ...who by some means seem greater than they actually are...
 - D. ...who by some means seem taller than they actually are...

47. But nothing becomes an icon more than a tragic and early death...
- A. But a tragic and early death can easily make an icon...
 - B. But nobody can become an icon even if there is a tragic and early death...
 - C. But an early and tragic death is nothing...
 - D. Nobody but an icon can have an early and tragic death...
48. The hero was a big man; the celebrity is a big name.
- A. The hero was a tall person; the celebrity is a person with a pleasant name.
 - B. The hero was usually a heavy man; the celebrity is merely the person with a good name.
 - C. The hero was strong; the celebrity is simply well-known.
 - D. The hero was a great person; the celebrity is a person who only enjoys a good reputation.
49. Most hosts are grateful just to get someone who will fill the room with sound.
- A. Most TV hosts feel good to get someone who will fill the room with sound.
 - B. Most TV hosts feel happy to get someone who keeps talking in the room.
 - C. Most TV hosts feel all right to get someone who speaks loudly in the room.
 - D. Most TV hosts feel satisfied to get someone who keeps singing in the room.
50. This kind of attitude rewards smooth, insincere talk...
- A. Smooth, insincere talk can help you to get a lot of money...
 - B. This kind of attitude actually encourages the talk which is too pleasant or polite but not honest...

- C. This kind of attitude enriches the people who are able to please others...
- D. This kind of attitude makes it very difficult for people to talk smoothly and insincerely...

IV. 阅读理解。认真阅读下面两篇短文，每篇短文后各有五个问题，根据短文的内容从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选择一个正确答案。(本大题共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分)

Read the two passages and answer the questions (10 points)

Passage 1

As civilization proceeds in the direction of technology, we are faced with a choice between using technology to provide and fulfill needs, which have hitherto (迄今) been regarded as unnecessary and, on the other hand, using technology to reduce the number of hours of work which a man must do in order to earn a given standard of living. I shall take it as axiomatic (无须证明的) that mankind has, by that time, chosen the latter alternative. Men will be working shorter and shorter hours in their paid employment. It follows that the housewife will also expect to be able to have more leisure in her life without lowering her standard of living. It also follows that human domestic servants will have completely ceased to exist. Yet the great majority of the housewives will wish to be relieved completely from the routine operations of the home such as scrubbing the floors or the bath or the cooker, or washing the clothes or washing up.

By far the most logical step to relieve the housewife of routine, is to provide a robot slave which can be trained to the requirements of a particular home and can be programmed to carry out half a dozen or more