高等教育自学考试指定教材辅导丛书

英语阅读(一)

自学与考试

天津市高等教育自学考试委员会办公室 组编 ● 主编 马洵

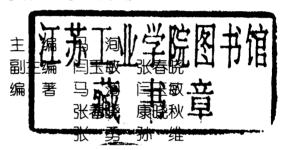


H319.4 578/1

高等教育自学考试指定教材辅导丛书

英语阅读(一)自学与考试

天津市高等教育自学考试委员会办公室 组编



天津科学技术出版社

策 划:胡振泰 责任编辑:王定一 版式设计:维桂芬 责任印制:王 荌

高等教育自学考试指定教材辅导丛书 英语阅读(一)自学与考试 天津市高等教育自学考试委员会办公室 组编 主编 马 洵

天津科学技术出版社出版 天津市张自忠路 189 号 邮编 300020 电话(022)27306314 天津新华印刷一厂印刷 新华书店天津发行所发行

开本 850×1168 1/32 印张 7 字數 173 000 2000 年 6 月第 1 版 2000 年 6 月第 1 次印刷 印数:1-5 000 ISBN 7-5308-2854-1

ISBN 7-5308-2854-1 H·15 定价:12.00元

高等教育自学考试指定教材辅导丛书 编 委 会

主 任 乔丽娟 副主任 刘凤桐

委 员 李占伦 贾汾泉 葛洪贵 丁立新

高凤萍 王建国 胡 浩 王松龄

赵尔健 赵彤璐

出版说明

《英语阅读(一)自学与考试》是天津市高等教育自学考试委员会办公室组织编写的高等教育自学考试指定教材辅导丛书之一。本书是以全国高等教育自学考试委员会制定的《英语阅读考试大纲》为依据,针对英语阅读(一)自学考试的特点和基本要求编写的,旨在帮助自学者正确理解、掌握考试大纲所要求的基本理论、基本知识,提高分析问题、解决问题的能力。作者还根据历次考试试卷的试题题型和考核范围设计了9套自测试题。

本书作者都是多年从事自学考试英语专业社会助学辅导的教师,他们熟悉自学考试特点,对考试大纲和新编教材有较深刻的理解。

本书在编写过程中,得到了天津市协合商贸进修学院的支持,南开大学外语学院严启刚教授审阅了全书,在此一并表示感谢。

《英语阅读(一)自学与考试》不仅是参加自学考试考生的学习津梁,而且对普通高等学校、成人高等学校学生也大有裨益。

高 等 教 育 自 学 考 试 指定教材辅导丛书编委会

目 录

The	Proficiency	Model Test 1 (L. 1 – L. 4)	(1)
	Key to the	Proficiency Model Test 1	(17)
The	Proficiency	Model Test 2 (L. 5 — L. 8)	(19)
		Proficiency Model Test 2	(37)
The	Proficiency	Model Test 3 (L. 9 — L. 12)	(39)
		Proficiency Model Test 3	(60)
The		Model Test 4 (L. 13 — L. 16)	(62)
		Proficiency Model Test 4	(79)
The	Proficiency	Model Test 5 (L. 17 – L. 18)	(81)
		Proficiency Model Test 5	(99)
The			(101)
		Proficiency Model Test 6 ((124)
The			(126)
			(151)
The		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	(154)
	-		(175)
The			(177)
_ 300	-		(198)
《英		Trongle	

The Proficiency Model Test 1 (L. 1-L. 4)

Paper One

Part I Vocabulary

	Complete each of the following sentences with the proper form
of t	the words in the brackets, and write your answers on the Answer
She	et.
1.	(probably) It is probable that we will take them on a tour of
	Australia.
2.	Australia. (accept) It will be for you to come by 8:00 A. M., but
3.	not later. (intend) I have no of climbing up that steep mountain.
	(tend) He has a tendency to walk up and down the room as he
5.	lectures. (manage) Do you have the skills to supervise a large of-
	fice? Continetly fortunate in million
6.	fice? (fortune) She was enough to have a good job.
7.	(insist) It seems to me that he is one of the most with people
	I have ever known.
8.	(propose) Everyone is interested in the to build the
	bridge.
9.	(care) He dressed very before he went out to dinner.

10. (soft) The knight's heart was the by all that he had heard from her.

Part I Multiple-choice Questions of Comprehension

Each of the following comprehension questions, which are based on the texts you have learned, is provided with four possible answers marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer to each question and mark your response on the Answer Sheet.

_	•	
	Questions 11 — 15 are based	on the text Gifts of the Magi.
11.	The story Gifts of the Magi	was written by
	A. Mark Twain	B. O. Henry
	C. Guy de Maupassant	D. Oliver Henry
12.	The story Gifts of the Magi	took place
	A. on New Year's Eve	B. on New Year's Day
	C. on Christmas Eve	D. on Christmas
13.	In Gifts of the Magi,	were two possessions of Mr. and
	Mrs. Young in which they t	ook great pride.
	A. gold chain and Della's ha	air
	B. gold watch and Della's co	ombs
	C. gold chain and Della's co	mbs
	D. gold watch and Della's h	air
14.	In Gifts of the Magi, the re	ason that Della sold her treasured
	golden hair is	
	A. she didn't like her long l	nair any more
	B. she wanted to get some n	noney to buy her husband a present
	C. she intended to change h	er hair style
	D. she liked the curls which	made her look like a schoolboy
15.	In Gifts of the Magi, Della	chose the watch-chain as her pre-
	sent to her husband because	

- A. Jim might look at the time in any company with the chain on his watch
- B. the chain was good to go with Jim's suit
- C. the chain was made for Jim and for no one else
- D. Della liked the chain very much

Questions 16-20 are based on the text No Marriage, No Apologies.

- 16. For many couples, cohabitation provides a chance for _____.
 - A. a shared life with a shared bank account
 - B. a separate life with a shared bank account
 - C. a shared life without a shared bank account
 - D. a separate life without a shared bank account
- 17. Which is NOT the reason why more and more people choose to live together without a legal document?
 - A. They want to be more independent.
 - B. They want to be equal with each other.
 - C. They want to share their income.
 - D. They want more freedom.
- 18. Husband and wife can call each other as follows, except
 - A. partners

B. spouse

C. deputies

- D. accompany
- 19. For many couples who choose to live together, which sentence is correct?
 - A. They are often more committed to each other than married couples.
 - B. There is often less sexual fidelity between cohabiting partners.

	C. They always cheat on the	neir mates.
	D. Cohabiting partners tend	d to make more financial investment
	together.	
20	The disadvantage of living	together is
	A. unstableness	B. steadiness
	C. freedom	D. equality
	Questions 21 — 25 are base	ed on the text The Decameron.
21.	The Decameron is a collection	ion of stories told by young
	people at the house party w	rithin 10 days.
	A. 100 B. 10	C. 110 D. 20
22.	The author of The Decamer	on is
	A. a Frenchman	B. an Italian
	C. an Englishman	
23.	After Lisabeetta's brothers	had found out the love affair of Lis-
	abetto and Lorenzo, they de	ecided to pass over the matter quiet-
	ly because	
	A. it's very normal for Li	sabetta and Lorenzo to be in love
	with each other	
	B. they liked the handsom	e young man and were willing to
	marry Lisabetta to him	
	C. they didn't want to suffe	
	D. they would like to marry	
24.	Lorenzo was killed unawares	
	A. a hired murderer in a rea	
	B. a hired murderer inside t	
	C. Lisabetta's brothers insid	
	D. Lisabetta's brothers in a	
25.	"She (Lisabetta) spent her t	time sitting close to the pot, turn-
4		

	ing	g all of her desire upon it, for it contained her beloved Lor	ren-
	zo	hidden within." The sentence implies that	
	A.	her lover Lorenzo was hidden in the pot	
	В.	she had nothing to do except sitting beside her lover Lor zo	ren-
	c.	she was so grieved that she turned all of her desire on	the
		pot in which the head of her lover was buried	
	D.	she gazed at the pot all the time as her lover was buried	d in
		the pot	
	Qı	uestions $26-30$ are based on the text The Canterbury Ta	ales
<u>(I</u>) (The Wife of Bath's Tale — What Do Women Want Most;	?)
26.	Tł	ne stories in The Canterbury Tales were supposed to h	ave
	be	en told by	
	A.	pardoners who sold pardons to sinners	
	В.	pilgrims who were going to the Canterbury Cathedral	
	C.	pilgrims who were on their way back to Canterbury	
	D.	a knight who just came back from the war	
27.	Th	e Canterbury Tales were written	
		about 600 years ago B. 5 centuries ago	
	C.	in ancient times D. in 1340	
28.	Th	e thing that every woman wants most of all is	
	A.	money B. happiness	
	C.	fine clothes D. to be head of her house	
29.	Th	e pretty fairy had appeared as an old ugly woman to	
		torture the knight	
	B.	see if the young man was a real good knight	
		see if the young man was brave	
		annoy the knight	
			5

- 30. According to the Wife of Bath, men should always _____.
 - A. be careful with money
 - B. be superior to women
 - C. be obedient and generous to their wives
 - D. be have control over women

Part M Reading Comprehension

Section A Reading Comprehension

In this part, there are 4 reading passages followed by 20 questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are 4 options marked A,B,C and D, you should decide on the best one and mark your response on the Answer Sheet.

Passage 1

A unique laboratory at the University of Chicago is busy only at night. It is a dream laboratory where researchers are at work studying dreamers. Their findings have revealed that everyone dreams from three to seven times a night, although in ordinary life a person may remember none or only one of his dreams.

While the subjects — usually students — are asleep, special machines record their brain waves and eye movements as well as the body movements that signal the end of a dream. Surprisingly, all subjects sleep soundly.

Observers report that a person usually fidgets before a dream. Once the dream has started, his body relaxes and his eyes become more active, as if the curtain had gone up on a show. As soon as the machine indicates that the dream is over, a buzzer wakens the sleeper. He sits up, records his dream, and goes back to sleep—perhaps to dream some more.

Researchers have found that if the dreamer is wakened immediately after his dream, he can usually recall the entire dream. If he is allowed to sleep even five more minutes, his memory of the dream will have faded.

31.	According to the passage, researchers at the University of
-	Chicago are studying
	A. the content of dreams
	B. the meaning of dreams
	C. the process of sleeping
	D. dreamers while they dream
32.	Their findings have revealed that
	A. everyone dreams every night
	B. dreams are easily remembered
	C. dreams are likely to be frightening
	D. persons dream only one dream a night
33.	The researchers were surprised to find that
	A. dream memories are often incomplete
	B. persons sleep soundly while they dream
	C. sleepers relax while dreaming
	D. dreamers can record their own dreams
34.	Just before a dream a sleeper will usually
	A. relax B. lie perfectly still
	C. fidget D. make more eye movements
35.	In the dream laboratory, the dreams are recorded
	A. as soon as the student wakes in the morning
	B. at stated intervals during the night
	C. about five minutes after the end of each dream
	D. immediately after each dream
	which cach areans

- 36. A person would be most likely to remember the dream that
 - A. was of most interest to him
 - B. occurred immediately after he went to sleep
 - C. occurred just before he woke up
 - D. both A and B

Passage 2

In the next few decades, man will in all probability return in numbers to the deeps where life crawled millions of years ago. Divers may farm the continental shelves, raising fish in pens in the same sort of way that livestock is reared on land; they may also work on oil well-heads and repair machinery at depths below 300 metres while mining engineers prospect for reserves on the seabed in deep-diving submersibles. Machines will crawl across the sea floor, scooping up samples, laying cables and pipelines, constructing underwater dwellings and even industrial plants. Scientists will study the ocean and its life in habitats fixed to the ocean floor. Families may take holidays in warm seas, living in pressurized underwater "hotels" and going out for subsurface tour and fishing during the day.

- 37. The passage deals mainly with _____.
 - A. the future use of the sea
 - B. holiday-making in the sea
 - C. recent developments of fishery
 - D. scientific study of sea life
- 38. Mining engineers in deep-diving submersibles may
 - A. look at reserves on the seabed

- B. search for reserves on the seabed
- C. think about the future use of reserves
- D. gather reserves from the seabed
- 39. Which of the following statements <u>NOT</u> mentioned in the passage?
 - A. Machines will collect samples from the sea floor.
 - B. Machines will catch fish in the sea.
 - C. Machines will construct industrial plants on the sea floor.
 - D. Machines will build houses on the sea floor.
- 40. The phrase subsurface tour means . . .
 - A. tours from sea to land
 - B. tours on the sea
 - C. tours on land
 - D. tours under water

Passage 3

Dosage: Adults sixteen years old and over take three tablets as needed, not to exceed twelve tablets per day. Children seven years old to sixteen years old take half the adult dosage, not to exceed six tablets per day.

Warning: Do not take more than the recommended dosage unless directed by a physician. Do not give to children under seven years old, or to individuals with stomach disorder, heart disease or high blood pressure. This preparation may cause headaches and drowsiness. Do not operate machinery while taking this medication. If relief does not occur within five days, discontinue use and consult your physician, for chronic cough can be dangerous.

41.	According to the directions, some of the side effects of this
	medicine may be
	A. stomach disorder, heart disease and high blood pressure
	B. chronic cough
	C. headaches and drowsiness
	D. very dangerous
42.	A ten-year-old child should take
	A. three tablets each time
	B. twelve tablets per day
	C. one tablet and a half each time
	D. not even one single tablet
43.	If this preparation does not help within 5 days, an adult patient
	should
	A. stop taking it and see a doctor
	B. take twelve tablets each time
	C. double the usual dosage
	D. take half the usual dosage
44.	According to the directions for this medicine, an adult person
	is
	A. sixteen years old or over
	B. nineteen years old or more
	C. twenty years old at least
	D. at least eighteen
45.	Which of the following people should not take this preparation?
	A. Someone who has a cough.
	B. Someone with a bad cold.
	C. Someone under seven years of age.
	D. Someone who is under sixteen.
1	0

Passage 4

In November 1965, New York was blacked out by an electricity failure. The authorities promised that it would not happen again. Pessimists were certain that it would occur again within 5 years at the latest. In July 1977, there was a repeat performance which produced varying degrees of chaos throughout the city of eight million people. In 1965, the failure occurred in the cool autumn and at a time of comparative prosperity. In 1977 the disaster was much more serious because it came when unemployment was high and the city was suffering from one of its worst heat waves.

In 1965, there was little crime or looting during the darkness, and fewer than a hundred people were arrested. In 1977, hundreds of stores were broken into and looted. Looters smashed shop windows and helped themselves to jewelry, clothes or television sets. Nearly 4000 people were arrested but far more disappeared into the darkness of the night. The number of policeman available was quite inadequate and they wisely refrained from using their guns against mobs which are outnumbered them and included armed men.

Hospitals had to treat hundreds of people cut by glass from shop windows. Banks and most businesses remained closed the next day. The blackout started at 9:30 p.m., when lightning hit and knocked out vital cables. Many stores were thus caught by surprise.

The vast majority of New Yorkers, however, were not involved in looting. They helped strangers, distributed candles and batteries, and tried to survive in a nightmare world without traffic lights, refrigerators, elevators, water and electrical power. For