

高等教育自学考试英语专业辅导与应试丛书

总主编 虞建华

# 综合 英语

二

单·元·自·测·试·题·集

PRACTICE  
TESTS  
FOR  
A  
COMPREHENSIVE  
COURSE  
IN  
ENGLISH 2

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# 《综合英语(二)》单元自测试题集

## Practice Tests for A Comprehensive Course in English 2

总主编 虞建华

编者 许江媛

赵海燕



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# 前 言

为了帮助参加英语专业自学考试的考生自我检查学习《综合英语(二)》的效果,以及熟悉《综合英语》考试的题型及要求,我们在参照全国高等教育自学考试指导委员会制定的《综合英语(二)》自学考试大纲的基础上,以历年《综合英语(二)》真题题型为依据,编写了这部习题集。该习题集编写的主旨就是让考生在自学的过程中有的放矢,有效检验自己对知识点的掌握程度,及时找出自己在每个单元学习中仍然存在的问题并加以补救,扎扎实实地为最后的考试做好准备并取得优异的成绩。

该习题集根据《综合英语(二)》的教学内容分为上、下两册,共八个单元,每四课或三课为一个单元,每个单元配两套单元测试题,其中第二套试题比第一套在难度方面适当增大,以求巩固熟练并有所提高。每套试题力求紧扣各单元的内容及相关的语法要点,并针对教材中出现的重点、难点、易出错词汇和句型做适当扩展,旨在使考生能举一反三,达到事半功倍的效果。全书共配十六套单元测试题和四套综合模拟测试题,并在每套试题后提供该试题的参考答案,供考生考前自测自评使用。

本书由许江媛负责上册一至四单元和下册第一单元的单元试题及四套综合模拟试题的编写工作,赵海燕负责下册二至四单元试题的编写工作。

编 者

2003年2月27日



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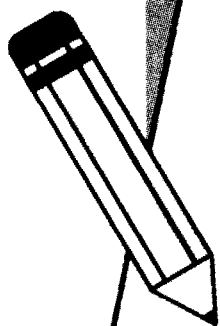
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《综合英语(二)》

上 册





## 第一单元自测题 1 (Lessons 1 — 4)

I. 语法、词汇。从 a、b、c、d 四个选项中, 选择一个正确答案。(Complete each of the following sentences with the most likely answer.)

- Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms is similar \_\_\_\_\_ to the Bill of Rights of the United States.  
a. in some respects    b. on the contrary    c. far away    d. in contrast
- Even in the highly civilized Greece of Pericles' time, the moral justification of slavery \_\_\_\_\_ seldom questioned.  
a. were    b. was    c. has been    d. is
- This virus was \_\_\_\_\_ paralysis in other rodents.  
a. capable with produce    b. capable to produce  
c. capability of producing    d. capable of producing
- John \_\_\_\_\_ writing poetry while at school.  
a. took over    b. took out    c. took up    d. took on
- We look forward to \_\_\_\_\_ from you and to \_\_\_\_\_ a visit from your buyer.  
a. hearing/receive    b. hear/receive    c. hearing/receiving    d. heard/received
- You must work all \_\_\_\_\_ quickly and efficiently now.  
a. the most    b. the more    c. most    d. more
- Colorblind people often find it difficult \_\_\_\_\_ between blue and green.  
a. to separate    b. to compare    c. to contrast    d. to distinguish
- The crew \_\_\_\_\_ to be annoyed at the captain's decision to visit the port.  
a. seems    b. seem    c. seeming    d. are seeming
- He soon made a name for himself and came \_\_\_\_\_ to the Italians.  
a. to know    b. to be known    c. knowing    d. to knowing
- Hundreds of people get \_\_\_\_\_ every year by traffic on the roads.  
a. to kill    b. killing    c. to be killing    d. killed
- His mother learnt \_\_\_\_\_ her son's success in the newspapers.  
a. at    b. with    c. off    d. of
- They all seemed very concerned, and your health was asked \_\_\_\_\_  
a. of    b. after    c. before    d. for
- I want to ask \_\_\_\_\_ a two-day leave of absence.



- a. for                      b. of                      c. from                      d. at
14. Toast and marmalade \_\_\_\_\_ Jerry's favorite breakfast.  
a. is                      b. are                      c. being                      d. be
15. Since their mother died, Mary keeps \_\_\_\_\_ for her father and brothers.  
a. family                      b. the house                      c. house                      d. houses
16. From time to time a wave burst over the boat and swept over him. But he kept \_\_\_\_\_ for ten minutes.  
a. to work                      b. to working                      c. on working                      d. on work
17. Tom used to live in this village, \_\_\_\_\_?  
a. does he                      b. doesn't he  
c. did he                      d. didn't he
18. Everybody left the cinema in the middle of the concert. Was it because \_\_\_\_\_ not interested in it?  
a. they were                      b. he was                      c. it was                      d. one was
19. Something strange in the room \_\_\_\_\_ Sally quite uncomfortable.  
a. make                      b. makes                      c. be making                      d. making
20. One sheep \_\_\_\_\_ killed by a wolf.  
a. were                      b. was                      c. be                      d. are

**II. 完形填空。** 下面的段落节选自一篇课文,请在空白处填入与课文一致的词。(The following paragraph is taken from one of the texts you have learned. Put in the missing words in the blanks.)

A foreigner's first 1 of the U.S. is likely to be that everyone is in a 2 — often under pressure. City people appear always to be hurrying to get where they are going, restlessly 3 attention in a store, 4 others as they try to complete their errands. 5 through daytime meals is part of the 6 of life in this country. Working time is considered 7. Others in public eating places are waiting for you to finish so they too can be 8 and get back to work within the time allowed. Each person hurries to make 9 for the next person. If you don't, waiters will 10 you.

You also find drivers will be 11 and that people will push past you. You will 12 smiles, brief 13, small 14 with strangers. Don't take it 15. This is because people value time highly, and they 16 someone else "wasting" it beyond a certain courtesy point.

This view of time affects the 17 we attach to patience. In the American system of values, patience is not a high 18. Many of us have what might be called "a short fuse." We begin to move restlessly about if we feel time is 19 away without some return — be this in terms of pleasure, work value, or rest. Those coming from lands where time is looked upon differently may find this matter of pace to be one of their most diffi-

cult 20 in both business and daily life.

**III. 难句释义。**从 a、b、c、d 四个选项中,选择一个正确答案。(Choose the closest paraphrased version of each of the sentences. )

1. Every student should regularly experience the "Aha!"
  - a. Every student should often practice speaking the "Aha!"
  - b. Every student should often find himself/herself saying "Aha!" when he or she suddenly come to an understanding.
  - c. Every student should have heard others saying the "Aha!"
  - d. Every student should express their surprise.
2. We are slaves to nothing but the clock.
  - a. The clock is the only thing that can control us.
  - b. Clock should be regarded as a slave, and we are not slaves.
  - c. We should refuse to do anything for the clock.
  - d. The clock should listen to the command of our human beings.
3. The only embarrassment is in not learning from your mistakes.
  - a. You should feel embarrassed only when you make mistakes.
  - b. You should feel embarrassed only when you admit making mistakes.
  - c. You should feel embarrassed only when you can't correct your mistakes.
  - d. You should feel embarrassed only when you don't learn from your mistakes.
4. But nothing becomes an icon more than a tragic and early death ...
  - a. A tragic and early death is more likely to make a celebrity an icon than good looks and personal charisma ...
  - b. A tragic and early death is essential to make an icon ...
  - c. People who die early in a tragic accident often make other people sad ...
  - d. Anyone can become an icon if he dies early in a tragic accident ...
5. I'd given the rest of my life for a single gulp of water.
  - a. I would rather die than beg for a mouthful of water.
  - b. I have to give up my life to win a mouthful of water.
  - c. The water supply is too limited, so I would try my best to save the water.
  - d. I'd rather have a big mouthful of water at the expense of the rest of my life.

**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。(Read the two passages and answer the questions. )

**Passage One**

Auctions are public sales of goods, conducted by an officially approved auctioneer. He

asks the crowd assembled in the auction-room to make offers, or "bids", for the various items on sale. He encourages buyers to bid higher figures, and finally names the highest bidder as the buyer of the goods. This is called "knocking down" the goods, for the bidding ends when the auctioneer bangs a small hammer on a table at which he stands. This is often set on a raised platform called a rostrum.

The ancient Romans probably invented sales by auction, and the English word comes from the Latin *auctio*, meaning "increase". The Romans usually sold in this way the spoils taken in war; these sales were called *sub hasta*, meaning "under the spear", a spear being stuck in the ground as a signal for a crowd to gather. In England in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries goods were often sold "by the candle": a short candle was lit by the auctioneer, and bids could be made while it stayed alight.

Practically all goods whose qualities vary are sold by auction. Among these are coffee, hides, skins, wool, tea, cocoa, furs, spices, fruit and vegetables and wines. Auction sales are also usual for land and property, antique furniture, pictures, rare books, old china and similar works of art. The auction-rooms at Christie's and Sotheby's in London and New York are world-famous.

An auction is usually advertised beforehand with full particulars of the articles to be sold and where and when they can be viewed by prospective buyers. If the advertisement cannot give full details, catalogues are printed, and each group of goods to be sold together, called a "lot", is usually given a number. The auctioneer need not begin with Lot 1 and continue in numerical order; he may wait until he registers the fact that certain dealers are in the room and then produce the lots they are likely to be interested in. The auctioneer's services are paid for in the form of a percentage of the price the goods are sold for. The auctioneer therefore has a direct interest in pushing up the bidding as high as possible.

The auctioneer must know fairly accurately the current market values of the goods he is selling, and he should be acquainted with regular buyers of such goods. He will not waste time by starting the bidding too low. He will also play on the rivalries among his buyers and succeed in getting a high price by encouraging two business competitors to bid against each other. It is largely on his advice that a seller will fix a "reserve" price, that is a price below which the goods cannot be sold. Even the best auctioneers, however, find it difficult to stop a "knock-out", whereby dealers illegally arrange beforehand not to bid against each other, but nominate one of themselves as the only bidder, in the hope of buying goods at extremely low prices. If such a "knock-out" comes off, the real auction sale takes place privately afterwards among the dealers.

1. Auction goods are sold \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. for the highest price offered
  - b. only at fixed prices
  - c. at a price less than their true value
  - d. very cheaply
2. The Romans used to sell by auction \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. spoil goods
  - b. old worn-out weapons

- c. property taken from the enemy      d. spears
3. An auction catalogue gives prospective buyers \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. the current market values of the goods  
b. details of the goods to be sold  
c. the order in which goods must be sold  
d. free admission to the auction sale
4. An auction likes to get high prices for the goods he sells because \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. the dealers are pleased  
b. then he earns more himself  
c. the auction-rooms become world-famous  
d. It keeps the customers interested
5. A "knock-out" is arranged \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. to keep the price in the auction-room low  
b. to allow one dealer only to make a profit  
c. to increase the auctioneer's profit  
d. to help the auctioneer

### Passage Two

How often do you sit still and do absolutely nothing? The usual answer these days is "never", or "hardly ever". As the pace of life continues to increase, we are fast losing the art of relaxation. Once you are in the habit of rushing through life, being on the go from morning till night, it is hard to slow down and unwind. But relaxation is essential for a healthy mind and body.

Stress is a natural part of everyday life. There is no way to avoid it, since it takes many and varied forms — driving in traffic, problems with personal relationships are all different forms of stress. Stress, in fact, is not the "baddy" it is often reputed to be. A certain amount of stress is vital to provide motivation and give purpose to life. It is only when the stress gets out of control that it can lead to level performance and ill health.

The amount of stress a person can withstand depends very much on the individual. Some people thrive on stress, and such characters are obviously prime material for managerial responsibilities. Others crumple at the sight of unusual difficulties.

When exposed to stress, in whatever form, we react both chemically and physically. In fact, we invoke the "fight" mechanism which in more primitive days made the difference between life or death. The crises we meet today are unlikely to be so extreme, but however minimal the stress, it involves the same response. All the energy is diverted to cope with the stress, with the result that other functions, such as digestion, are neglected.

It is when such a reaction is prolonged, through continued exposure to stress, that health becomes endangered. Such serious conditions as high blood pressure, coronary heart disease (冠心病) all have established links with stress. The way stress affects a person also

varies with the individual. Stress in some people produces stomach disorders, while others succumb to tension headaches. Since we cannot remove stress from our lives, we need to find ways to cope with it.

6. The reason that many people find it very difficult to relax these days is that they are \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. working harder than they used to be
  - b. often too busy to find the time
  - c. suffering from the effects of stress
  - d. not clear of how to relax by themselves
7. We learn from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. how much stress one can bear depends greatly on whether he knows the art of relaxation
  - b. people in primitive days survived from stress because they found certain mechanism to cope with it
  - c. if one gets into the habit of relaxing every day he can overcome stress easily
  - d. stress can lead to serious health problems if one is exposed to it for too long
8. The sentence "Stress, in fact, is not the 'baddy' it is often reputed to be" suggests that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. stress used to have a bad reputation of causing ill health
  - b. we should not take it for granted that stress is unavoidable
  - c. stress is not so terrible as people often believe it to be
  - d. people do not think stress is as harmful as it was before
9. The pronoun "it" at the end of the passage refers back to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. ill health
  - b. exposure
  - c. reaction
  - d. stress
10. What is the writer's attitude to stress according to the passage?
  - a. Stress as well as relaxation are essential for a healthy mind and body.
  - b. Stress produces both positive and negative effects on people.
  - c. Stress should not be eliminated completely from the life.
  - d. People usually work better under stress if they are healthy.

V. 词性转换。将括号里提供的词转换成适当的词性填入空白处。(Complete each of the following sentences with a word derived from the one given in brackets.)

1. I would work for a small and humane company rather than a large, \_\_\_\_\_ corporation. (*personal*)
2. From many years of research, doctors knew that the disease is caused by three types of viruses which lead to \_\_\_\_\_ and death. (*paralyze*)
3. The book depicted the endearing as well as the \_\_\_\_\_ sides of human nature. (*ridicule*)

4. Those investors lost \_\_\_\_\_ in the economies of Southeast Asia. (*confident*)
5. Stonehenge (巨石阵) is the best preserved and most \_\_\_\_\_ of the megalithic monuments of Europe. (*celebrate*)
6. Kate moved about \_\_\_\_\_, fanning herself with her straw hat. (*rest*)
7. Estimates of the teacher shortage varied, partly because the statistics are \_\_\_\_\_ and partly because many classrooms, though manned, are either overcrowded or taught by inadequately prepared teachers. (*complete*)
8. His \_\_\_\_\_ really annoyed everyone present. (*courtesy*)
9. Treachery and \_\_\_\_\_ of the government were bitterly denounced by Polish organizations abroad. (*stupid*)
10. The most \_\_\_\_\_ fabric development of the year came in the spring. (*public*)

VI. 用括号里的单词或词组将下列句子译成英语。(Translate the following sentences into English by using the words or phrases in the brackets.)

1. 首先,你应该向他道歉并说明迟到的原因。( *account* )
2. 为了找到一份理想的工作,他每天都在努力学习英语。( *work at* )
3. 考虑到他们经验不足,他们今天的表现已经相当不错了。( *given* )
4. 水灾刚过,饥荒接踵而来。( *come hard on heels of* )
5. 小鸟听到脚步声,本能地飞走了。( *on instinct* )
6. 我们一向高度重视同贵国的友好关系。( *attach importance to* )
7. 时间过得真快,小玛丽已长大了,变成了一位举止优雅的女士。( *grow up into* )
8. 这个淘气的小男孩总喜欢摆弄家里的闹钟。( *take delight in* )
9. 她只看了一眼礼物,连碰都没碰。( *leave ... untouched* )
10. 三峡以其美丽的风光而著称。( *known for* )
11. 人们逐渐意识到环境保护的重要性。( *come to* )
12. 别担心,他一定会成功的。( *make it* )



13. 如今这种古董很难在旧货店里找到了。( *come by* )
14. 他的话太深奥了,我们很难理解他的真实意图。( *beyond* )
15. 很多女孩子完全受流行时尚的左右。( *a slave to /of* )

**VII. 短文写作。根据所学的一篇课文,写出 150 字的短文。(Write a short composition in about 150 words based on one of the texts you have learned. )**

**TOPIC:** *The most important thing I think I should learn at college.*

## 答 案

- I.** 1. a 2. b 3. d 4. c 5. c 6. b 7. d 8. a 9. b 10. d  
11. d 12. b 13. a 14. a 15. c 16. c 17. d 18. a 19. b 20. b
- II.** 1. impression 2. rush 3. seeking 4. elbowing 5. Racing  
6. pace 7. precious 8. served 9. room 10. hurry  
11. abrupt 12. miss 13. conversations 14. courtesies 15. personally  
16. resent 17. importance 18. priority 19. slipping 20. adjustment
- III.** 1. b 2. a 3. d 4. a 5. d
- IV.** 1. a 2. c 3. b 4. b 5. a 6. b 7. d 8. c 9. d 10. b
- V.** 1. impersonal 2. paralysis 3. ridiculous 4. confidence 5. celebrated  
6. restlessly 7. incomplete 8. discourtesy 9. stupidity 10. publicized
- VI.** 1. You should first apologize to him, and then account to him for being late.  
2. In order to find a good job, he works hard at studying English every day.  
3. Given their inexperience, their performance today was fairly good.  
4. Famine came hard on the heels of the flood.  
5. On hearing the footsteps, the bird flew away on instinct.  
6. We always attach great importance to the friendly relationship with your country.  
7. Time slipping away, little Mary has grown up into a graceful lady.  
8. This naughty boy always took great delight in fiddling with the alarm clock.  
9. She glanced at the present, leaving it untouched.  
10. The Three Gorges is known for its beautiful scenery.  
11. People have come to realize the importance of environmental protection.  
12. Don't worry, he is sure to make it.  
13. Nowadays this kind of antique is hard to come by at the junk shop.  
14. His words are too abstruse, and his real intention is quite beyond us.  
15. Quite a number of girls are slaves to/of fashion.
- VII.** (略)

## 第一单元自测题 2 (Lessons 1 — 4)

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I. 语法、词汇。从 a、b、c、d 四个选项中, 选择一个正确答案。(Complete each of the following sentences with the most likely answer.)

1. Each of you \_\_\_\_\_ responsible for the accident.  
a. are                      b. is                      c. am                      d. be
2. A number of cars \_\_\_\_\_ parked in front of my house.  
a. is                      b. are                      c. was                      d. has
3. Captain Henry, \_\_\_\_\_ crept slowly through the underbrush.  
a. being remote from enemy,                      b. attempting to not encounter the enemy,  
c. trying to avoid the enemy,                      d. not involving himself in the enemy,
4. A major problem in the construction of new buildings \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. is that windows have been eliminated while air conditioning systems have not been perfected  
b. is they have been eliminated windows and still don't have good air conditioning  
c. is because windows are eliminated but air conditioners don't work good  
d. is dependent on the fact while they have eliminated windows, they are not able to produce efficient air conditioning systems
5. Mr. Roberts is a noted chemist \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. as well as an effective teacher                      b. and too a very efficient teacher  
c. but he teaches very good in addition                      d. however he teaches very good also
6. Automobile production in the United States \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. have taken slumps and rises in recent years  
b. has been rather erratic recently  
c. has been erratically lately  
d. are going up and down all the time
7. The committee has met and \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. they have reached a decision  
b. it has formulated themselves some opinions  
c. its decision was reached at  
d. it has reached a decision
8. John isn't a diligent student, for it is the third time he has been late, \_\_\_\_\_?