

全国高等教育自学考试指定教材辅导用书

综合英语(二)

全真模拟试卷

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临场答题指导

就以往情况而言,有的考生自我感觉复习得很好,考试结果却不甚理想,非常可惜。事实告诉我们,复习好只是考好的必要条件而非充分条件,要想考试得高分,还要具备相应的考试方法和答题技巧。考试方法主要是指考生对待考试的态度和实用战术,处理不好将对整个考试产生极大影响。答题技巧主要是指考生在面对试卷时处理问题的相应措施,掌握必要的答题技巧能让考生在解题时左右逢源、得心应手。

► 考试方法

考试方法具有一般性,对各类考试都有一定的参考价值。

1. **充分休息,适度紧张。**考试是一项高强度的高集中性的脑力劳动,考前休息好是临场头脑清醒的保证,一定的紧张程度更能促使考生超水平发挥。

2. **先易后难,各个击破。**考试试题有易有难,这很正常。容易的,我们迎刃而解;较难的,也不要过于紧张,先将它留下来,可能最后还有解决思路。

3. **审题准确,回答全面。**一定要认真审题,审题是否仔细对答题影响极大,毫厘之差将造成千里之谬;发现题目表面的和潜在的考查点,严格以考查点作答。

4. **字迹清楚,卷面干净。**在阅卷老师眼中,试卷就代表考生一切。字写得不好,但要写得规范,保证一个干净的卷面,让老师看到一个作风认真严谨的人。

► 答题技巧

答题技巧与题型有直接关系,这里列举几个最一般的题型,作为参照。

1. **选择题。**选择题属于客观性试题,解题时可选择正选法、排除法和比较法。正选法适用于直接性试题,答案相对明确。排除法是指题目难以直接回答时,将选项一一作试,否定错误选项。比较法是指选项之间具有明显的排他性,可以帮助我们分析问题。

2. **填空题。**填空题是对考纲上识记要求的最标准反映,要求回答的通常是大纲中要求的关键知识点,对此平时要强化记忆。

3. **名词解释题。**名词解释题也是考查识记的,对重要概念不能只满足于机械记忆,还必须对概念有深入的理解;回答时不仅要有定义,还要稍加解释。

4. **简答题。**简答题主要考查基本的理论知识,回答时不需要过多阐述,将试题本身的考查要点准确、完整、有条理地表达出来即可,回答准确全面往往能得满分。

5. **论述题。**论述题是对基本知识、基本理论的全面考查,反映考生对本科目的掌握情况。解答时,首先要回答试题反映的基本论点、基本原理;然后对其下的各要点进行展开和补充论证,做到详细、准确、有条理;必要时联系历史、结合实际,从理论和实践两个方面阐述它的问题、评价它的意义。但重点还是基本原理和基本内容的回答。

6. **材料分析题。**材料分析题是对考生综合能力的考查,要求考生尽其所学对所给材料进行分析、鉴别、归纳、综合。做题时要认真、全面审题,结合所学知识、联系实际,得出全面、准确的结论。运用相关知识、理论时,要表述明确,能理论联系实际。

应试复习计划

自学考试是一项相当复杂的系统工程,决不是靠一朝一夕的急功近利就能完成的,三天打鱼、两天晒网的懒散作风,也只能半途而废,难以成功。自学考试要求应试者具备坚持不懈、自强不息的意志和“咬住青山不放松”的精神;同时,要求应试者制定出一个比较详尽的应试复习计划,遵循阶段性的原则,有过程、有步骤、有条理、有侧重地进行备考,从而提高整体复习效率。

在这里,较为可行的备考计划模式,即将整个应试复习分为相互关联的三个部分:基本知识掌握期、解题能力培养期、冲刺模拟实战期——这就是我们为帮助考生归纳出的迎考“三部曲”。

► 基本知识掌握期

这一时期主要掌握三基。以高等教育自学考试指导委员会组编的指定教材为根本出发点,以自考大纲所要求的知识点为指挥棒,系统地、认真地学习基本知识、切记基本理论、掌握基本技能。这部分是考查的主要内容,复习时应注意以下几点:(1)注重对基本知识、基本理论的识记和理解;(2)结合历史、联系现实,力求灵活运用;(3)对知识点进行适当评价,重要内容要重点复习,做到有的放矢。

► 解题能力培养期

这一时期主要做大量的同步辅导练习。在对三基系统学习的基础上,有了一定的知识积累,就可以通过解题来检验前期对教材知识的学习效果。让学习与解题互动,以学习知识为基点,促进解题能力的提高;以解题为手段,达到真正掌握知识的目的。这是一个承上启下的环节,在整个备战计划中占有很重要的位置,提高解题能力是该时期的主要任务。在培养期内真正提高解题能力的关键是选择高质量的同步辅导用书,它必须以自学考试指定教材为依据,按照自学大纲的要求来编写。

► 冲刺模拟实战期

这一时期主要是做一定数量的全真模拟试卷。通过考生前面一段时间的全面学习和大量做题,掌握了指定教材的基本知识和基本理论,具备了相应的解题能力和答题技巧,已经到了检验备考效果和应试能力的冲刺时期。此时临近考试,应该选择高保真的模拟试卷来做最后的检验,全面梳理知识点,强化答题技巧,体验实战气氛,自我估计应试水平。

一般来说,整个复习计划将执行3个月,即90天。这里提供每个阶段的参考时间:基本知识掌握期需要40天;解题能力培养期需要30天;冲刺模拟实战期需要20天。当然,整个复习计划是一个有机的整体,各个环节并不是孤立的,而是有着紧密联系的。我们可以分段地学习教材,接着就做辅导练习题,并不一定要将整本书全学完之后才去做题。做题是为了检验学习效果,发现不足,及时查漏补缺,而不是在做题时就将教材扔到一边。每位考生应结合自身情况,合理安排时间,提高整个复习效率。

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全真模拟试卷 (一)

高等教育自学考试全国统一命题考试全真模拟试卷

综合英语 (二)

本试题分选择题和非选择题两部分。选择题 60 分, 非选择题 40 分, 满分 100 分。考试时间 150 分钟。

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. There _____ a bed, two cabinets and four chairs in the room when I was living there.
A. is B. was
C. are D. were
2. The old clock in the house requires _____.
A. being repaired B. repairing
C. to repair D. to have been repaired
3. Both of the leaders _____ great importance _____ the relations between the two countries.
A. show, for B. attach, to
C. draw, with D. slip, away
4. Give my best wishes to your family. I hope they are _____.
A. good B. well
C. wonderful D. kind
5. Because of the sandstorm, the exhibition will have to be _____.
A. put off B. put down
C. put on D. put up
6. Israel invaded Palestine _____ the protest from other countries.
A. despite of B. no matter
C. anyhow D. no wonder
7. John looked very depressed. Do you know _____ trouble was?
A. what his B. why his
C. his D. how his
8. _____ was not our concern.

- A. No matter how he might finish his job
 B. Whether he finished the job or not
 C. Thought he might finish the job
 D. While he finished the examination
9. They wanted to watch the World Cup but there was no suitable _____ available in Tokyo.
 A. accommodation B. permission
 C. information D. equipment
10. Scientists _____ space for many years by studying light through their telescopes.
 A. explored B. are exploring
 C. will explore D. have been exploring
11. —So far _____.
 —That is too bad.
 A. we found no water in the cave
 B. no water has been found in the cave
 C. no water found in the cave
 D. finding no water in the cave
12. I can't remember _____ exact date of _____ accident, but I know it was _____ Sunday because everybody was at _____ church.
 A. an, the, the, the B. the, the, a,
 C. an, the, the, D. the, a, the, the,
13. Does it _____ to sympathize a good – for – nothing?
 A. pay B. sense
 C. aware D. conscious
14. Open – mindedness is _____ of the American.
 A. type B. kind
 C. sort D. typical
15. They have one hour to have lunch _____ their ordinary work.
 A. apart from B. without
 C. far from D. free from
16. How could you _____ have won the competition?
 A. ever B. just
 C. even D. only
17. You should first of all read the _____ on the use of the washing machine.
 A. institutions B. restrictions
 C. instructions D. directions
18. He was told to buy _____ books he found useful and necessary for his study.
 A. whenever B. whichever
 C. whatever D. however
19. When the child saw his mother's facial _____ he knew she was angry.

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 for each of the sentences or italicized parts. (10 points)

41. "I understand there is a two - volume edition of this work."
- A. The man examined what was written in this book, then said he knew there were two copies of the book.
 - B. The man examined what was written in this book, then said he wanted another edition of the book.
 - C. The man examined the money put in the book, then said as far as he knew the book was very expensive.
 - D. The man examined the money put in the book, then said this was only half amount of money he expected.
42. Now, the question is: do you pay up or stand by your principles?
- A. Now you are facing the question whether you repay your debt or neglect it according to your principles?
 - B. Now you are facing a question whether you pay for the service or neglect it according to your own principles?
 - C. Now you are facing a question whether you give him the money he asked for or just stick to your own principles?
 - D. Now you are facing a question whether you give all your money to the people who asked for it or just stick to your own principles?
43. How do you go about making a boy into a zero?
- A. How can people make the boy achieve nothing?
 - B. How can people make the boy get zero in his tests?
 - C. How can people make such a boy get zero I.Q.?
 - D. How can people cause the boy to pass away?
44. The almost bare sheets mocked the effort.
- A. Nothing special could be found in his file, which made it impossible to write the obituary.
 - B. The sheets were almost bare, which made my efforts in vain.
 - C. Nothing extra could be found in his file, which disappointed me.
 - D. My efforts were in vain because there was nothing in his file except some basic information.
45. But she felt well enough to be up and about.
- A. But she felt she was about to recover.
 - B. But she felt well enough to be out of bed and active again.
 - C. But she felt it's about time she got up.
 - D. But she felt she was well enough to go upstairs herself.
46. To make matters worse, he was in love.

- A. What's worse was that he fell in love.
B. In order to make matters worse, he fell in love.
C. He loved making matters worse.
D. He hated to make matters worse.
47. Everything at Gestapo headquarters worked out as I had planned.
A. Everything at Gestapo headquarters developed as I had planned.
B. Everything at Gestapo headquarters went out as I had planned.
C. Everything at Gestapo headquarters did not develop as I had planned
D. Everything at Gestapo headquarters was not in my plan.
48. His fine words had fired her imagination about the sea, which she had never seen.
A. His fine words had ruined her imagination about the sea she had never seen.
B. His fine words had confused her imagination about the sea.
C. His fine words had burned her imagination about the sea.
D. His fine words had stimulated her imagination about the sea.
49. The book exploded into the public consciousness.
A. The book developed the public consciousness.
B. The book was exploded to the public consciousness.
C. The book expressed the public consciousness.
D. The book cut into the public consciousness.
50. At school, the giggling morning noise quieted as the news went down the halls.
A. At school, the usually noisy morning became quiet when the news was spread all over the school.
B. At school, the usually quiet morning became noisy when the news was spread all over the school.
C. At school, the news that the noisy morning became quiet went down the halls.
D. At school, the news about the halls downstairs made the usually noisy morning quiet.

IV. 阅读理解。认真阅读下列两篇短文，每篇短文后各有 5 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)

The large airplane is en route to a country which most of its passengers have never visited before. "En route" means on the way. The passengers are the people riding in the airplane. Most of these passengers are tourists — people who travel to see another place, area, or country. Most tourists travel for pleasure. They enjoy seeing different places and meeting other people.

The long flight, or trip by air, is almost over. The passengers have finished their dinner. Most of them are resting or relaxing, sleeping, reading, or talking. But for Miss Brown and Mr. Green, who are going home, there are still many things to do before their arrival.

Sue Brown is a stewardess and Sam Green is a steward for their country's airline (the company

that operates the airplanes) . Their job is to look after the comfort and safety of the passengers who ride in the passenger cabin of the airplane during the flight. They are also called cabin or flight attendants.

Passenger safety is the main job of flight attendants. Miss Brown and Mr. Green must make sure the passengers are sitting safely. The things passengers bring on the plane with them must be put away safely so that they will not slide around during the flight. If the plane should move or turn suddenly, a loose object could hit and injure someone.

Before the flight begins, the flight attendants tell the passengers: "Please stow all hand or carry – on luggage under the seat in front of you or in the overhead compartments."

The things passengers bring aboard (on) the plane are called hand or carry – on luggage. "To stow" these means to put them away. Carry – on luggage can fit either under the seat or in a special compartment (enclosed space) above the seats over the heads of the passengers. Cabin attendants must make sure these compartments are closed properly during the flight.

En route, the cabin attendants serve food and beverages (drinks) to the passengers. This keeps the attendants busy and on their feet during most of the flight. On a flight of five hours or more, Miss Brown and Mr. Green walk between 10 and 15 miles, or 16 to 24 kilometers, as part of their jobs.

Their duties also include welcoming the passengers aboard the airliner and helping them to find their seats. A flight attendant must show the passengers where the emergency exits are and explain how to use the oxygen masks.

The flight attendants also give out pillows and blankets to help make passengers comfortable. They give passengers magazines to read. They must be able to answer questions about the times of flights and the services of the airline.

"It's an interesting job." Mr. Green says, "and we meet many interesting people. We get to see different places. But it's not all fun. We live out of suitcases, and we serve hundreds of meals each day. A flight attendant has to enjoy taking care of and serving people."

"Even under the best conditions," Miss Brown adds, "taking care of a plane full of hungry, thirsty people is not easy. But we have to stay calm and pleasant. This is especially important when bad weather makes a flight rough or bumpy, when a plane is late, or when there is an emergency."

Flight attendants must learn about the safety equipment of the airplane in which they are flying. They must know how to get passengers out quickly and safely if there should be an accident. And, most important, they must be able to keep the passengers calm in an emergency.

All flight attendants must be able to give first – aid. This is the help that is given to a sick or hurt person before regular medical treatment from a doctor can be obtained. Such treatment can often save a person's life if it is given quickly. Learning to give first – aid is an important part of a flight attendant's training.

"A flight attendant," Mr. Green says, "has to be able to stay calm and courteous at all times. This is important for the safety of the passengers."

Miss Brown adds, "Passengers spend more time with flight attendants than with any other airline employee. The service the passengers receive on board the plane determines whether or not they will fly again on one of our airplanes. We want them to continue to be customers of our airline. So it is important

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that we give them good, courteous service."

51. Flight attendants' main job is take care of passengers' safety. However, which of the following is not included in the main job _____

- A. stowing away all hand or carry - on luggage
- B. making sure passengers are sitting safely.
- C. showing the passengers how to do first - aid
- D. showing the passengers how to do first - aid

52. Each of the following proves that a flight attendant's job is not easy, except _____

- A. he has to look after hundreds of passengers
- B. he gets to know different people
- C. he is always on his feet
- D. he must be calm if there is an emergency

53. According to the passage, what is most important for flight attendants?

- A. To enjoy taking care of and serving people.
- B. To be calm at all times.
- C. To know how to use oxygen masks.
- D. To be able to answer all questions about their company.

54. What can we learn about Miss Brown and Mr. Green from their words?

- A. They don't see the importance of their job.
- B. They are tired of their job.
- C. They like their job.
- D. They enjoy living out of suitcases.

55. Good flight attendants are very important to an airline company because _____

- A. They can help the pilot to avoid emergencies.
- B. They can meet all the requirements of the passengers.
- C. They can guarantee the safety of the passengers
- D. They can attract more passengers by giving good service.

When it comes to international football, you don't hear English mentioned very often. It has not won the World Cup in 30 years. For many, therefore, the slogan of this year's European Championship? "Football comes home" — may have seemed a little inappropriate, but it should be remembered that football was born in England.

Back in the last century, the English created the world's first structured league and cup competitions, which were played by the first organized clubs. They even took football to Brazil to show the locals how to play the game— a decision they have come to regret since Brazil is now the best team in the world!

England may have invented football, but it didn't invent the European Championship, known informally as Euro'96. That honor goes to a Frenchman called Henry Delaunay, who was the Secretary of the

French Football Federation in the mid - 1950s. At that time, three regional tournaments were held in Europe: the Home National Championship (involving England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland); the Nordic Cup in Scandinavia (Denmark, Sweden, Norway and Finland); and the Central European Championship (Italy, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Austria and Switzerland).

Henry Delaunay, who wanted to give all Europeans the chance to play against each other, proposed starting an “umbrella” competition for the whole of Europe. At first, it seemed his idea would not work — just before the competition began, less than the required countries had applied. The continent’s footballing countries were still recovering from the 1958 World Cup and were not sure whether the new tournament was worth entering. Eventually, though, 17 of the 33 nations which made up Europe at the time decided to join in.

To reduce the number of the countries which had applied to take part in the competition from 17 to 16, a preliminary match was arranged between the Republic of Ireland and Czechoslovakia. The first ever match of the European Nations Cup (as it was then called) was held in Dublin on 5 April 1958. After a second match in Bratislava five weeks later, the Czechs beat the Irish side, and qualified for the first round.

For the rest of the competition, Czechoslovakia did extremely well, reaching the semi - finals, which were held in Paris in 1960. There the team lost 3: 0 to the Soviet Union. The other semi - final was very close, with Yugoslavia beating the French by a narrow 5: 4. The Soviet Union and Yugoslavia met in the final at the Parc des Princes in Paris on 10 July 1960. The inaugural European Nations Cup went into extra time and was won by the Soviet Union with a score of 2: 1. Sadly, Henry Delaunay died before the final, so he was not there to see the Soviet awarded the cup which is named after him. Thirty - six years later, the name of the competition is different, and where the inaugural competition nearly didn’t happen because of lack of interest, this year an amazing number of countries entered the qualifying phase for the finals —47 in all.

The biggest change, though, concerns the map of Europe. Three of the four original semi - finalists (the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia) don’t exist any more—in their place this year were Russia, Croatia and the Czech Republic.

Of all the European Championships played so far, 1992 has to be the most remarkable. At the last minute, the football authorities prevented Yugoslavia from taking part in the competition because of United Nations punishment against the country. At very short notice, Denmark was invited to take Yugoslavia’s place in order to make up the numbers. The Danes had other ideas, however. They won the Championship beating Germany 2: 0 in the final.

56. Why the slogan “Football comes home ” may seem a little inappropriate?

- A. Because football was born in England
- B. Because England has not won the World Cup for 30 years.
- C. Because England is not mentioned very often.
- D. Because football was in fact not born in England.

57. Why the English regret Because _____

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- A. they created the world's first structured league and cup competitions.
B. they showed Brazil how to play football.
C. they did not take part in the organized clubs.
D. Brazil surpassed England and is now the best team in the world.
58. The three regional tournaments include the following except _____
A. the European Championship
B. the Home national Championship
C. the Nordic Cup in Scandinavia
D. the Central European Championship
59. How many European countries took part in the "umbrella" competition?
A. 17
B. 33
C. 16
D. 47
60. Who won the inaugural European Nations Cup on 10 July 1960?
A. England
B. Czechs
C. the Soviet Union
D. Yugoslavia

PART TWO

V. 词形转换。将括号里提供的词转换成适当的词形。(本大题共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

Complete each of the following sentences with a (compound) word derived from the one (s) given in brackets. (10 points)

61. She cried out _____ (automatic) at the sight of water streaming into her bedroom.
62. Without proper treatment, the _____ (lose) of too much blood will lead to death.
63. The magazine is not bound properly: there are several pages _____ (miss)
64. His nose are highly _____ (sense) to any unusual smell.
65. The police have _____ (investigation) the cause of the traffic accident for a whole month, but to no avail.
66. During World War II the Nazis killed hundreds of thousands of innocent people in the _____ (concentrate) camps.
67. People's living standards have increased _____ (dramatic) due to the Reform and Open policy.
68. Global _____ (cooperate) is becoming more and more important in our political and economic life.
69. The lecture was so _____ (bore) that the audience looked tired and sleepy.
70. People think honesty, industry and kindness are _____ (element) aspects of a good life.

VI. 句子翻译。将下列句子译成英语。(本大题共 5 小题, 每小题 3 分, 共 15 分)

Translate the following sentences into English. (15 points)

71. 经过那么多次失败, 他们不但没有丧失信心, 反而决定再试一次。
72. 她越爱她的孩子, 对他们的要求就越严。
73. 这个工厂的一些领导退休了, 以给那些年轻人腾出位置
74. 不管别人说什么, 他都以为是针对他的。

75. 许多球迷冒雨在体育馆外等了整整一个下午，只盼能看一下那位球星。

Ⅶ. 短文写作。根据所学的一篇课文，写出 150 字的短文。(15 分)

**Write a short composition in about 150 words based on one of the texts you have learned.
(15 points)**

What are the four stages Kalvero Oberg describes that people go through when they experience situations that are very different from those to which they are accustomed?

