全国高等教育自学考试应试辅导教材 (非英语专业)

大学英语自学数程 应试指南与模拟

李健林

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主编



紧扣大纲 体现教材

语法概述 专项训练

全真模拟 答案详解

113

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(下)

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内容简介

本书为全国高等教育自学考试统编教材(非英语专业)《大学英语自学教程》(下册)的应试辅导教材。

全书紧扣教材、《考试大纲》和样题,并与上册应试辅导教材相衔接,内容全面,针对性强。全书主要分为四大部分,第一部分介绍大纲命题要求和命题标准,并附有大纲样题及参考答案;第二部分,按大纲要求全面介绍了语法要点;第三部分按照考试题型进行单项训练,并配有答案详解;第四部分为全套全真模拟试题、答案及注解。

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前言

《大学英语自学教程应试指南与模拟》(下册)是《大学英语自学教程辅导手册》(下册)(北京理工大学出版社出版)的姊妹篇。《辅导手册》出版后,受到广大自学者的好评,并提出了一些宝贵建议。许多读者希望我们能针对考试编写一套应试辅导用书。《应试指南与模拟》正是应广大读者的要求而编写的。

《大学英语自学教程应试指南与模拟》(下册) 紧扣裁材、大纲和样题,并与《大学英语自学教程应试指南与模拟》(上册) 相衔接。该书为了节省篇幅,避免重复,略去了《上册》中的考试要点和应试方法及技巧(考生可参照上册)。根据大纲的整体要求增加了语法要点概述,以帮助读者提高语言的整体分析能力。依然遵循《上册》精讲多练的原则,根据本科段考试难度及题型配有大量专项精选练习题、答案及注释。根据考试样题编写了五套全真模拟试题,并配有答案及详解。

本书旨在帮助广大考生熟悉考试题型和范围。通过针对性练习提高语言能力和应试能力,通过模拟试题检查自己的学习效果。

限于时间和编者水平,本书不足之处在所难免,望广大自学 者批评指正。

> 李玉新 一九九九年五月于北京

目 录

− 、	高等教育英语目学考试的性质 目的与命题标准	
	(一) 性质与目的 ······	1
	(二) 命题标准	1
	附:考试大纲命题要求 样题及参考答案	3
=,	语法基础知识要览	
	(一) 词法	17
	1. 名词	17
	2. 冠词	19
	3. 代词	23
	4. 数词	25
	5. 形容词	26
	6. 副词	29
	7. 动词	31
	8. 介词	85
	9. 连词	92
	10. 构词法	94
	(二) 句法	99
	1. 句子	99
	2. 句子成分	04
	3. 基本句型	80
	4. 复合句	10
	(A) 名词从句 ····································	10
	(B) 定语从句 ····································	13
	(C) 状语从句 ····································	19
	5. 一致关系 1	
	6. 强调句	
	I	

	7.	倒装句	131
	8.	省略	135
三、	适	应性专项训练 答案及注释	
	1.	单词汉译英	139
	2.	填写语法形式	155
	3.	结构及文字表达	169
	4.	错误识别	200
	5.	阅读理解	221
	6.	完形填空	258
	7.	英译汉	298
	8.	汉译英	307
四、	模:	以训练题 答案及注释	
	模	拟试题(一)	317
	模	拟试题(二)	332
	模	拟试题(三)	348
	模	拟试题(四)	363
	模	拟试题(五)	378

一、高等教育英语自学考试的性质 目的与命题标准

(一) 性质与目的

高等教育自学考试制度是个人自学、社会助学和国家考试相结合的一种新型的教育形式,是我国高等教育体系的一个重要组成部分。实行高等教育自学考试制度,是落实我国宪法规定的"鼓励自学成才"的重要措施,是提高中华民族思想道德和科学文化素质的需要,也是造就和选拔人才的一种途径。

英语自学考试的目的在于检测学生是否比较熟练地掌握考试 大纲所规定的英语基础知识和语言技能,是否具有较好的阅读能 力、一定的英译汉能力和初步的听、说、写能力。

(二) 命题标准

1998年5月教育部批准颁发并在全国范围内推行的《英语(二)自学考试大纲》规定,《大学英语自学教程》(下册)是高等自学考试各专业(英语专业除外)本科阶段的公共基础课,也是国家考试(课程命题)的依据。该课程适用于完成了中学阶段英语课程和通过了"英语(一)"即《大学英语自学教程》(上册)的自考者。如果用全日制普通高等院校的大学英语等级考试的标准来衡量,大致相当于三级与四级之间的水平。

从考试所涉及的内容范围来看,"英语(二)"应包含下列语言知识和技能。

1) 词汇

根据自学考试大纲,"英语(二)"(即本科阶段)在词汇方面

应掌握约 3800 个单词(其中中学阶段所学词汇约 1600 个)和词组 750 个。

2) 语法

掌握基本语法规则,并能解决阅读与翻译中的一般语法问题。 具体要点如下:

- ①对大纲规定的英语语法体系从整体上应有比较清楚的了解。
 - ②熟练掌握词形变化规则。
- ③了解各个词类、句子成分、简单句、复合句的概念,词和词组在句中的作用,词组、分句和句子的结构,并能在阅读和翻译中运用。

3) 阅读

以每分钟 30 个词左右的速度阅读与教材后期课文难易程度相当的一般性题材,生词不超过所读材料词数 3%的中等难度的文字材料,掌握主要事实和有关的具体细节,辨别作者的态度和观点,根据有关信息进行一定的推理、判断或引申,理解基本正确。

4)翻译

掌握基本的英译汉方法和技巧,能将与课文难易度相当的文章(约150词)译成汉语,理解正确,译文基本正确,文字通顺, 笔译速度达到每小时300个英语单词。

能运用所学的词汇、语法规则、句型结构,将结构不太复杂、 由常用词构成的汉语句子译成英语,译文基本符合英语习惯,无 重大语法错误,拼写正确。

从考试形式上来看,"英语(二)"考试采用闭卷笔答的形式,时间为 150 分钟。

附:考试大纲命题要求 样题及参考答案

I. 命 题

本课程自学考试命题的广度和难度根据本考试大纲规定的知识范围和能力要求确定。

试题包括客观性试题和主观性试题,分别占卷面总分的 70% 和 30%。

试题题型包括单词汉译英、填写语法形式、结构及文字表达、错误识别、阅读理解、完形填空、英译汉(短文)和汉译英(句子)。现对每种题型的要求分别说明如下:

1) 单词汉译英

本题要求将 20 个汉语词译成英语词,每个英语词的首字母已经给出。这些词应是常用词,包括中学阶段应该掌握的单词。中学阶段所学单词不包含在教材的生词表中,但是在本考试大纲所附词汇表(附表三)中可以查到(用星号*标出)。

2) 填写语法形式

本题的重点是动词的时态、语态、虚拟语气、非限定形式、形容词和副词的比较级、最高级等,要求按照句子的意思将给出的原形词变成适当的形式。本题所用的句子根据教材中出现的句子编写。

3) 结构及文字表达

本题用来测验语法(主要为句子结构)和词的用法(主要为词的搭配、惯用语),比例各占一半。要求按照句子的意思从4个选择项中找出正确的答案。本题所用的句子根据教材中出现的句子编写。

4) 错误识别

本题的目的是考查英语知识及其运用的准确性,内容涉及各个语法项目和一些常用词的用法。本题所用的句子根据教材中出现的句子、特别是课文中的句子编写。

5) 阅读理解

本题用于考查阅读理解能力,要求考生在阅读完短文之后从选择项中找出正确的答案。阅读理解的题目涉及: A. 词和短语的意义; B. 句子表达的内容和内容之间的联系; C. 文章主题思想和大意; D. 句子和文章的内在含意及推理; E. 文章作者的态度。

本题由 3 段短文构成,短文均选自教材以外的文章,难度相当于下册教材后半部分的课文。短文中如有个别生词超出教材词汇表和本大纲的词汇附表并且影响理解时,试卷中将用汉语注出词义。

6) 完形填空

完形填空是测试系统的语言知识的有效手段。本题考查的重点为语法,如一致关系、动词时态、语态、名词的数、代词、形容词和副词的级、连词、介词等,但也可能考一些常用词和惯用语的用法。试题的短文中有10个空格,要求考生从短文后面所附的选择项中找出正确的答案,填入空格中。本题的短文选自教材以外的文章。

7) 英译汉

本题要求考生将短文译成正确、通顺的汉语。短文选自教材以外的文章,其难度相当于下册教材后半部分的课文。短文中如有个别生词超出教材词汇表和本大纲的词汇附表并且影响理解时,试卷中将用汉语注出词义。

8) 汉译英

本题用于考查考生的主动运用语言的能力,要求考生将单个的汉语句子译成英语。需要译出的英语句子的语法结构不复杂,词汇也较为常用。每句包含一个语法重点或常用词语。这些句子根据教材中的句子编写。

Ⅱ. 样题示例

1. 根据给出的汉语词义和规定的词性写出相应的英语单词,每条 短线上写一个字母。该词的首字母已给出。 1) 物理,物理学 *n*. p _ _ _ _ _ _ _ 2) 生产,制造 v. p _ _ _ _ _ _ 3) 相等的, 同样的 a. e _ _ _ _ 4) 守卫, 防卫 v. g __ _ _ _ 5) 否则, 不然 *ad.* o _ _ _ _ _ _ _ 6) 旅行, 行程 *n*. j __ _ _ _ _ 7) 器官; 风琴 n. o __ _ _ 8) 混淆 v. c ______ 9) 程序 *n*. p __ _ _ _ _ _ _ 10) 平均 n. a ______ v. i _____ 11) 发明 12) 礼物, 赠品 n. g _____ 13) 改进 v. i ______ n. m _____ 14) 方法 15) 准备 v. p _ _ _ _ _ _ 16) 信号 n. s ______ 17) 相似的 a. s ______ 18) 车库 n. g ______ 19) 介绍 v. i _ _ _ _ _ _ _ 20) (一) 帮, (一) 伙 n. g _____ 2. 根据句子的意思将括号中的词变成适当的形式。 1) It was in 1994 that I ____ (see) him last. 2) That operator is busy ____ (get) ready for work. 3) I deem it an honour ____ (ask) to speak here. 4) If it ____ (translate) word for word, nobody can

	understand you.	
	5) (Read) aloud pl	ays an important role in learning
	English.	
	6) He has been avoiding	(meet) you these days.
		ay an object is from you, the
	smaller it looks.	
	8) You'd better take an um	brella with you lest it
	(rain).	
	9) No conclusion	
	10) If I (take) you	ur advice, I wouldn't have made
	such a terrible mistake.	
3.		
	1) Try you may, y	
	A. though	B. as though
	C. as	D. as if
	2) more time to th	_
	A. If only I had	
	C. If I only had	
	3), the basketball	match will be resumed on Thurs-
	day.	
	A. Weather permits	
	C. Weather is permitting	
	4) It was last night	_ Mary suffered a terrible panic
	attack.	- 1.1
	A. that	B. which
	C. on which	
		some American businessmen
	will visit our firm.	n d
	A. what	B. that

	C.	which	D.). when	
6)	Us	sually managers	have to r	make a best guess	_
	wł	nat the future wil	ll be.		
	A.	of	В.	. for	
	C.	at	D.). to	
7)	Tł	ne maid was exe	cuted afte	ter being convicted	_
	mι	urder though her	guilt had	nd not been completely estab	-
	lis	hed.			
	A.	for	В.	. with	
	C.	of	D.). by	
8)	Son	me individuals se	em to be o	capable of freeing themselves	s
	fro	m outside distra	ction in t	the of the noisies	t
	cro	wds.			
	A.	midst	В.	. middle	
	C.	center	D.	. depth	
9)	Mo	ost violence-relat	ed toys je	jeopardize the role of play in	1
	he	lping children ma	ake better	r of their own feel	-
	ing	gs and interpret t	he world.	•	
	A.	knowledge	В.	. realization	
	C.	emotion	D.). sense	
10) T	he professor set	1	three days for his students to)
	re	eview their lesson	ıs.		
	A	. aside	B.	. out	
	С	. down	D.). up	

- 4. 下面的每个句子都有四处划有横线并标以 A、B、C、D, 其中有一处是错误的。指出你认为错误之处。
 - 1. Commercial television $\frac{\text{has mixed}}{A}$ entertainment and advertising, $\frac{\text{so if you want } \underline{\text{the entertainment,}}}{B}$ you have $\underline{\text{to put}}$ $\underline{\text{c}}$ $\underline{\text{up}}$ the advertising.
 - 2. If suppose you turn aside from these familiar things and B study objects you have to look at through a magnifying glass, you will find many things that will puzzle you.
 - 3. The United States is known for its supermarkets where

 huge quantities of various kinds of food and household

 B

 article are sold.

 D
 - 4. Experiments have proved that daydreaming is part of daily $\frac{A}{A}$ B life and that certain amount each day is essential for maintaining equilibrium.
 - 5. The pioneer type of composer $\frac{is}{A}$ the characteristic one $\frac{at\ the\ turn}{B}$ of the seventeenth century $\frac{and\ also}{C}$ at the beginning of the twentieth century, $\frac{but}{D}$ it is much less evident today.

5. 本题共有三段短文,每段短文后面有三至四道小题,共计十道 小题。每道题都有四个选择项。找出你认为正确的答案。

Passage 1

Never use any drug unless there is a good reason, especially in a woman who is expecting a baby. Ask the patient if he has had previous drug reactions: if he has, be cautious (小心). It is estimated that more than half of the adverse reactions that are reported would be prevented if this were done.

Ask the patient if he is already receiving other drugs.

If possible, use a drug with which you are familiar. If you use a new drug, be specially on the watch for adverse reactions.

Report serious or unusual reactions suspected as due to established drugs, and any reaction however trivial (轻微) that may be due to a newly marketed drug.

1)	This is a set of recommendations for
	A. drug company representatives
	B. doctors prescribing for patients
	C. scientists who specialize in drugs
	D. doctors treating drug takers
2)	The patients should be asked if they are
	A. familiar with drugs
	B. cautious about taking drugs
	C. taking other drugs
	D. looking for newly marketed drugs
3.	We learn from the passage that
	A. any unexpected effect of new drugs is worth reporting
	B. established drugs have serious adverse effects
	C. newly marketed drugs have trivial effects
	D. full reports should be made of all the effects of all drugs

Passage 2

Researches have shown that noise can adversely affect humans in both physiological and psychological ways. Hearing losses in particular occupations such as ship-building and construction work are well known. In fact, however, we all find hearing more difficult as we age. Young ears can distinguish a wide range of sounds from low to very high frequencies, while older ears lose the ability to distinguish high-pitched sounds (高 音). A comparison of people living in some industrialized and non-industrialized areas suggests that this hearing loss may not necessarily accompany old age.

Furthermore, a closer inspection of other data reveals economic effects. For instance, an increased turnover (周转, 易手) in property has been observed in noisy areas near airports. Job performance can be adversely affected by loud noise, especially if accuracy and mental effort are involved. The use of outdoor (户外的) areas for conversation is not possible for an estimated 5 to 10 million people who live or work in urban areas. When interference with television or speech or sleep is included, as many as 22 to 44 million people can be said to have lost part of the use of their homes and grounds because of noise.

Thus noise pollution is a serious environmental concern. The indifferent attitude toward noise should be overcome; considerable efforts should be made to alert people to the grave effects which may stem from an excessively noisy environment.

- 4) We can learn from this passage that _____.
 - A. young people are able to distinguish high-pitched sounds
 - B. young people distinguish low frequency noise better than old people

- C. high frequency noise can cause hearing loss in old people
- D. industrialized people will suffer hearing loss when they are old
- 5) According to the text, noise can interfere with sleep. Which of the following statements does this imply? .
 - A. Noise can cause dreams
 - B. Noise makes people turn round in their sleep
 - C. Noise makes people sleep more
 - D. Noise interrupts sleep
- 6) The grave effects of noise on humans are . .
 - A. physiological only
 - B. psychological only
 - C. psychological, physiological and economic
 - D. both psychological and physiological

Passage 3

Everything that is new or uncommon raises a pleasure in the imagination, and because it fills the soul with a pleasant surprise, satisfies its curiosity, and gives it an idea which it did not possess before. We are too much familiar with one set of objects and tired out with so many repeated shows of the same things and whatever is new or uncommon contributes a little to vary human life with the strangeness of its appearance; it serves us for a kind of refreshment, and takes off that satiety (厌腻) we tend to complain of in our usual and ordinary entertainments. It is this variety that gives our mind something new and relieves our attention from dwelling (滞留) too long and wasting itself on any particular object. It is this, likewise, that improves what is great or beautiful, and makes it afford our mind a double entertainment. Woods, fields, and meadows are at any season of the