



全国高等教育自学考试

# 高级英语 同步练习册

全国高等教育自学考试指导委员会/组编  
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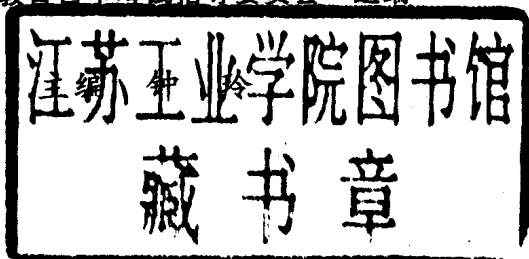
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英语专业(本科段)

# 高级英语同步练习册

全国高等教育自学考试指导委员会 组编



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## 组 编 前 言

依靠自己的力量,在有限的的时间里学习一门新学科,从不懂到懂,从不会到会,从不理解到理解,从容易遗忘到记忆深刻,从不会应用到熟练应用,从模仿到创新,把书本知识内化为自己的知识,是一个艰难的过程。在这个过程中,自学者不仅需要认真钻研考试大纲,刻苦学习教材和辅导书,还应该做适量的练习,把学和练有机地结合起来,否则,就不能达到预期的学习目标。“纸上得来终觉浅,绝知此事要躬行。”这是每一位自学者都应遵循的信条。

编写练习册,同样是不容易的事。它对编写者提出了相当高的要求:

有较深的学术造诣。

有较丰富的教学经验。

对高等教育自学考试有深刻的理解并有一定的辅导自学者的经历。

对考试大纲、教材、辅导书有深入的了解,对文中的重点、难点、相互联系等有准确的理解。

对自学者学习需要和已有的知识基础有一定的了解。

只有把这些因素融合在一起,作者才能编写出高质量的、有利于举一反三、事半功倍的练习册。

基于以上考虑,我们组织编写出版了同步练习册,使之与考试大纲、教材、自学辅导书相互补充,形成一个完整的学习媒体系统。

之所以把这些练习册称为同步练习册,是因为:

第一,它与考试大纲、教材的内容及顺序是一致的。按照考试大纲、教材的章、节、知识点的顺序编选习题,方便自学者循序渐进地学习与练习。

第二,它与自学者学习过程是一致的。自学过程大体包括初步接触、大体了解、理解、记忆、应用、创新、复习等阶段。在每一个阶

段,自学者都容易找到相应的练习册。

如此学与练同步的方式,有利于激发自学者兴趣与动机,有利于集中注意力于当前所学的内容,有利于理解、巩固、记忆、应用,尤其有利于自学者及时知道自己的学习状态与结果,以便随时调整学习计划,在难度较大处多投入精力。

基于学习目标的考虑,我们把同步练习大致分为三类:

第一,单项练习:针对一个知识点而设计的练习。其目的在于帮助自学者理解和记忆基本概念和理论。

第二,综合练习:针对几个知识点而设计的练习。这又可分为在本章综合、跨章综合、跨学科综合三级水平。其目的在于帮助自学者把相关知识联系起来,形成特定的知识结构以便灵活地应用。

第三,创造性练习:提供一些案例、事实、材料,使考生应用所学到的理论、观点、方法创造性地解决问题。这类问题可能没有统一的答案,只有一些参考性的思路。其目的很明显,就是培养自学者创新意识和能力。

第四,综合自测练习:在整个学科范围内设计练习,尽量参照考试大纲的题型,组成类似考卷的练习。其目的在于使自学者及时检测全部学习状况,帮助自学者作好迎接统一考试的知识及心理准备。

希望应考者在使用同步练习册之前了解我们的构想,理解我们的意图,以便主动地选择适合自己学习的练习题目。

孔子说:“学而时习之,不亦乐乎。”一边学,一边练,有节奏有规律地复习,不仅提高了学习效率,也会给艰难的学习过程带来不少的快乐。圣人能够体会到这一点,我们每一位自学者同样能体会到。如果通过这样的学习过程,达到了学习目标,实现了人生理想,实现了对自我的不断超越,那么,我们说这种学习其乐无穷也毫不夸张。

全国高等教育自学考试指导委员会

2000年10月

# CONTENTS

## **Exercises for Advanced English**

### **《高级英语》同步训练**

(上)

Lesson One	Rock Superstars: What Do They Tell Us About Ourselves and Our Society? .....	2
Lesson Two	Four Choices for Young People .....	14
Lesson Three	The Use of Force .....	26
Lesson Four	Die as You Choose .....	37
Lesson Five	Id Rather Be Black than Female .....	48
Lesson Six	A Good Chance .....	59
Lesson Seven	Miss Brill .....	69
Lesson Eight	A Lesson in Living .....	80
Lesson Nine	The Trouble with Television .....	92
Lesson Ten	The Tenth Man .....	104
Lesson Eleven	On Getting Off to Sleep .....	115
Lesson Twelve	Why I Write .....	127
Lesson Thirteen	Work .....	138
Lesson Fourteen	I Would Like to Tell You Something	

.....	150
Lesson Fifteen The Beauty Industry .....	162
Lesson Sixteen A Job Interview .....	173

## Exercises for *Advanced English*

### 《高级英语》同步训练

(下)

Lesson One	The Company in Which I Work .....	184
Lesson Two	Eveline .....	196
Lesson Three	What's Wrong with Our Press .....	207
Lesson Four	The Tragedy of Old Age in America .....	218
Lesson Five	Trifles (Part One) .....	228
Lesson Six	Trifles (Part Two) .....	238
Lesson Seven	Ace in the Hole .....	248
Lesson Eight	Science Has Spoiled My Supper .....	261
Lesson Nine	I'll Never Escape the Ghetto .....	273
Lesson Ten	How Market Leaders Keep Their Edge .....	284
Lesson Eleven	On Human Nature and Politics .....	296
Lesson Twelve	The Everlasting Witness .....	307
Lesson Thirteen	Selected Snobberies .....	318

Lesson Fourteen	Saturday Night and Sunday Morning	.....	330
Lesson Fifteen	Is America Falling Apart?	.....	341
Lesson Sixteen	Through the Tunnel	.....	352
《高级英语》同步训练答案 (上)		.....	365
《高级英语》同步训练答案 (下)		.....	415

**Exercises for *Advanced English***

**《高级英语》同步训练**

**(上)**

# Lesson One

## Rock Superstars: What Do They Tell Us About

### I. Text-related Part

**A** Fill in the blank in each sentence with the best word or expression from the box below, changing its form when necessary.

pretend	marvelous	adulation	manage
ban	frustrate	crash	urge
misguide	applaud	radical	arrogant

1. Most of the teenagers were \_\_\_\_\_ in their attempt to do something illegal.
2. For his personal factors, he was \_\_\_\_\_ from attending the meeting.
3. "Have you cleaned your dormitory?"  
"Yes. It's a \_\_\_\_\_ of neatness and order."
4. We Chinese people have persistently \_\_\_\_\_ the equality of nations big or small.
5. The audience \_\_\_\_\_ the performers for three minutes.

6. It is not good for a man to \_\_\_\_\_ to know what he doesn't know.
7. The few democrats present at the meeting were suspected \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Alice \_\_\_\_\_ to accomplish her work in time instead of making a mess of it.
9. Can you distinguish all this \_\_\_\_\_ from personal hero worship?
10. Those \_\_\_\_\_ persons are showing too much pride in themselves and too little consideration for others.

**B Tick the square in front of the right word or expression.**

1. Hard rock traditionally (☐ expresses, ☐ manifests) the civil rights, nuclear fallouts, Vietnam War, and sadness of the lower-class people.
2. The department store are (☐ stuffed, ☐ filled) with all kinds of nutritious foods and other commodities.
3. The advanced court (☐ refused, ☐ rejected) many unreasonable appeals last month in America.
4. We had been (☐ misguided, ☐ mistaken) into thinking that many companies were bankrupted.
5. In Western Countries, a quantity of people show (☐ reverence, ☐ respect) for various religious beliefs.

6. The aircraft that was crowded with passengers from London to New York (☐ crashed, ☐ crushed) soon after taking off.
7. Hatred against the class enemy (☐ surged, ☐ billowed) within the oppressed people.
8. These social problems are (☐ unique, ☐ only) to this country.
9. Jack's mother (☐ frowned, ☐ glowered) his younger brother into silence.
10. Who first (☐ conceived, ☐ recalled) the idea of filling bags with gas to make balloons?

**C Explain the underlined words or expressions with the best item given below.**

1. "Jagger", he said, "grabs a half-gallon jug of water and runs along the front platform, sprinkling its contents over the first few rows of sweltering listeners."
- A. perspiring   B. swelling   C. heating   D. warming
2. This is "pilgrimage", Chris said, I ought to be crawling on my knees.
- A. religion   B. music   C. art   D. culture
3. It is they alone who combine invention and exaggeration, reason and motion, word and sound, music and politics.

- A. movement    B. emotion    C. proposal    D. affection
4. Newspapers editorialized against him, and TV network banned him.
- A. published articles                      B. accepted writings  
C. selected essays                          D. subscribed articles
5. He spoke of change and of the bewilderment of an older generation.
- A. amazement                              B. disappointment  
C. complacency                              D. perplexity
6. The Rolling Stones, arrogant street-fighting men, demanded revolution.
- A. evolution    B. complete change    C. reform    D. rebellion
7. Then came The Band, mixing the more traditional ideas of country and western music into the more radical "city" ideas of the hard rock.
- A. orthodox                                  B. conservative  
C. conflicting                                D. contradictory
8. This country element, Horowitz feels, helped its audience express an urge to "get away from it all", to "go back to the old days".
- A. trust    B. belief    C. doctrine    D. factor
9. Like all artists, these rock musicians mirror feelings and beliefs that help us see and form our own.

A. reflex    B. echo    C. reflect    D. deliberate

10. The particular "culture hero" who sings that is Alice Cooper.

A. specific    B. special    C. respectable    D. especial

**D Answer the following questions in English.**

1. Why Todd Rudgren said that rock music was really a sociological expression rather than a music force?
2. Why didn't most of the older viewers like the rock music, but the younger ones did?
3. What does the author want to convey to us in his article?
4. How did you understand the last sentence of the article?

**E Translate the following sentences from English into Chinese.**

1. Todd Rundgren, the composer and singer, agrees "Rock music", he says, "is really a sociological expression rather than a musical force."
2. Between Elvis and Alice, rock critics say, a number of rock stars have helped our society define its beliefs and attitudes.
3. His most notable songs—"Sunshine on My Shoulders", "Rocky Mountain High" and "Country Road"—Combine the musical drive and power of folk rock, while the lyrics celebrate the simple joys of "the good old days".
4. It is they alone who combine invention and exaggeration,

reason and motion, word and sound, music and politics.

5. And I laughed to myself at the men and the ladies, who never conceived of us billion-dollar babies.

**F Translate the following sentences from Chinese into English.**

1. 大多数年纪大的观众皱起眉头而大多数年轻人却欢呼喝彩。
2. 只不过是艾尔维斯表达出了 50 年代青少年那种失意的精神状态。
3. 他所言及的是变化以及老一代的困惑。
4. 他们蜂拥般跟着他,渴望触到几滴洗礼的圣水。
5. 1973 年,12 月末,大约有一万四千个歌迷在华盛顿特区外的首都中心剧场嘈杂地涌向舞台前。

## **II. Proficiency Part**

There are two types of people in the world. Although they have equal degrees of health and wealth and the other comforts of life, one becomes happy, the other becomes miserable. This arises from the different ways in which they consider things, persons, and events, and the resulting effects upon their minds.

In whatever situation men can be placed, they may find conveniences and inconveniences. In whatever company, they may find persons and conversations more or less pleasing. At whatever table, they may find meat and drink of better and worse taste, dishes

better or worse prepared. In whatever climate, they may find good and bad weather. Under whatever government, they may find good and bad laws, and good and bad administration of these laws. In every poem or work of genius, they may see beauties and faults. In almost every face and every person, they may discover fine features and defects, good and bad qualities.

Under these circumstances, the people who are to be happy fix their attention on the conveniences of things, the pleasant parts of conversation, the well-prepared dishes, the goodness of the wines and the fine weather. They enjoy all the cheerful things. Those who are to be unhappy think and speak only of the contrary things. Therefore, they are continually discontented themselves. By their remarks, they sour the pleasures of society, offend many people, and make themselves disagreeable everywhere. If this turn of mind were founded in nature, such unhappy persons would be the more to be pitied, yet the disposition to criticize and being disgusted is perhaps taken up originally by imitation. It grows into a habit, unknown to its possessors. The habit may be strong, but it may be cured when those who have it are convinced of its bad effects on their congeniality. I hope this little admonition may be of service to them, and help them change this habit. Although in fact it is chiefly an act of the imagination, it has serious consequences in life, since it brings on real grief and misfortune. These people offend

many others, nobody loves them, and no one treats them with more than the most common civility and respect, and scarcely that. This frequently puts them in bad humor and draws them into disputes. If they aim at obtaining some advantage in rank or fortune, nobody wishes them success. Nor will anyone stir a step or speak a word to favor their ambitions. If they incur public censure or disgrace, no one will defend or excuse them, and many will join to aggravate their misconduct. These people should change this bad habit and condescend to be pleased with what is pleasing, without fretting themselves and others. If they do not, it will be good for others to avoid an acquaintance with them. Otherwise, it can be disagreeable and sometimes very inconvenient, especially when one becomes entangled in their quarrels.

An old philosopher friend of mine grew very cautious from experience, and carefully avoided any contact with such people. He had a thermometer to show him the temperature, and a barometer to show when the weather was likely to be good or bad. Since there is no instrument, however, to discover an unpleasant disposition in a person at first sight, he made use of his legs. One of his legs was remarkably handsome, the other, by some accident, was crooked and deformed. If a stranger looked at his ugly leg more than his handsome one, he doubted him. If he spoke of it and took no notice of the handsome leg, my friend had sufficient reasons not to bother