



综合英语二上下册习题集

全国高等教育自学考试英语专业辅导用书

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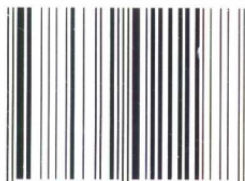
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前 言

本习题集是为全国高等教育自学考试指导委员会统一组织编写的教材《综合英语二》编写的辅导学习材料，是严格按照《综合英语二》的教学大纲精心编写而成的。本习题集的目的不是帮助考生应付考试或撞大运过关，因为本习题集中没有一条是应试技术或投机取巧的“忠告”；全书都是关于如何加深对《综合英语二》上下册的理解，巩固所学知识，弥补由于一时疏忽所造成的知识漏洞，从根本上培养考生运用英语的能力。当然，本习题集最终还是能帮助考生通过考试，但是这个“通过”是货真价实的通过，是含金量高的“通过”，不是“混混儿”。

《综合英语二》这门课是成绩测试，不是水平测试。成绩测试就是学什么就考什么，严格按照教学大纲去命题。大纲规定，统一考试的试题中教材内容要占 60%，这就意味着不学教材，不把课本学懂学透，就根本没有通过考试希望。这一规定使那些靠应试技术吃饭的人乖乖地回到教材上来，老老实实学英语。

我们说这本习题集不是供应试用的，是因为没有学完《综合英语二》上下册的人，无法使用这本练习；同时还因为，光靠做这 15 套练习题是学不好英语的。我们愿意告诉考生：不要用习题代替课本，不要用做练习代替课堂学习。我们还愿意告诉考生：如果你学完《综合英语二》上下册，在规定时间内做完一套本书中的练习题，自己计算一下才得 30 分或 40 分左右，那么你就不要再去做其他习题了，再把上下册学习一遍会有好处。

全书共 15 套练习题，后面附有参考答案。编写时，我们尽可能地把大纲规定的学生应掌握的词汇、句型、语法现象和课本内容有机地揉到习题中去，对一些较难或不易被考生掌握的知识，我们都反复地用不同形式把它们体现在习题中，帮助学生学

懂、学透。

《综合英语二》的主编徐克容教授对本习题集的编写提出了许多宝贵的意见；《综合英语二》的审校刘润清教授对本书进行了认真的审校，诚恳指出并帮助改进书中的许多不足，使我们获益匪浅，我们对两位教授表示衷心的感谢。

限于编者水平，书中难免有疏漏错误之处，恳请读者指正。

陈亚平

2000年9月于北外

目 录

Practice Test 1	1
Practice Test 2	19
Practice Test 3	36
Practice Test 4	55
Practice Test 5	73
Practice Test 6	91
Practice Test 7	108
Practice Test 8	126
Practice Test 9	144
Practice Test 10.....	161
Practice Test 11.....	179
Practice Test 12.....	197
Practice Test 13.....	215
Practice Test 14.....	234
Practice Test 15.....	252
Key to Practice Tests	271

Practice Test 1

I. Complete the sentences with the best choice.

1. Polygamous (一夫多妻的) marriage has been condemned _____ it debases (贬损) women.
[A] on the ground that [B] on the ground of
[C] on the bases that [D] on the basis of
2. The vital thing for the English beginner is _____ instruction as practice.
[A] much [B] a lot of
[C] not so much [D] the same
3. Bread is essentially _____ more than a mixture of flour and water which can be cooked and eaten.
[A] much [B] something
[C] just [D] nothing
4. They do have laws on paper, but enforcement is very weak and the regulations themselves are often ambiguous and _____ to frequent changes.
[A] subject [B] come
[C] due [D] have
5. Without rising from his seat or offering his hand Mr. Green muttered something _____ that he would enjoy his work.
[A] so [B] to the effect
[C] such [D] in order
6. Your confidence, will power and quick-thinking usually _____ success but when these fail, you take a long time to recover.
[A] make sure [B] ensure
[C] be sure [D] assure
7. Few people, publicly _____, are yet ready to contemplate the

idea of human cloning.

[A] at any rate

[B] in case

[C] at last

[D] in a way

8. The worrisome typist was looking for a machine that _____ 100 copies in a minute.

[A] had printed

[B] would print

[C] should print

[D] printed

9. The fact that her parents approved _____ her marriage to the handicapped young writer really gave her a lot of courage to face the prejudice in the society.

[A] about

[B] in

[C] at

[D] of

10. He quickly _____ up the situation and left the room immediately.

[A] came

[B] sized

[C] seized

[D] got

11. My standard of first-class service is not different from _____.
So I don't think I'm asking for too much.

[A] anyone else

[B] anyone

[C] anyone's

[D] anyone else's

12. That old saying has been handed down for several generations by word of mouth, so there must be something _____ it.

[A] to

[B] about

[C] with

[D] at

13. The tiger was so old that he had to abandon game-killing and _____ his appetite to the smaller domestic animals.

[A] bound

[B] confine

[C] constrain

[D] restrain

14. Arguments between husband and wife may concern such trivial

matters _____ clothing or hairdos.

[A] that

[B] about

[C] as

[D] of

15. Since industrialization made _____ the manufacture of large quantities of goods, watches became fairly inexpensive.

[A] likely

[B] perhaps

[C] probable

[D] possible

16. Get some sleep now for we have _____ long way to go.

[A] a hell of

[B] a hell of a

[C] hell of

[D] hell of a

17. The government in that country requires that everybody on a public payroll give at least a month's _____ their own time to volunteer service of some sort.

[A] worthy of

[B] worth in

[C] worth of

[D] worthy in

18. "Why didn't you tell your boss about your illness?" "I _____ but I didn't have the chance."

[A] would have

[B] could

[C] would rather

[D] would

19. Social mobility — movement from one social class to another — has always been characteristic of the United States, and it is closely _____ to financial status.

[A] tied

[B] combined

[C] connected

[D] joined

20. He treated me as well as he could treat anyone and he was a loving man _____.

[A] by and by

[B] by any chance

[C] by and large

[D] by the way

II. Complete the sentences with a word derived from the word or words in brackets.

1. When she saw the _____ waterfall, he entirely forgot his tiredness after a long climb up the hill. (breath take)
2. Once a month, there is a ferry service between the island where he lives and the _____. (main land)
3. You should make good use of your computer. For example, you can use it to do sums with great _____. (accurate)
4. He told me it was a(n) _____ afternoon when he learned the explosion in his hometown from a newspaper. (rain)
5. This booklet introduces ten inventions of the 20th century that have benefited _____. (man kind)
6. Chinese students who are studying abroad often feel _____ during Chinese traditional holidays. (lone)
7. He succeeded in killing the wolf because love of life gave him enough _____. (strong)
8. Some effective measures have been taken to give _____ pupils more free time to develop their hobbies and find their own interests. (burden)
9. These are the kind of newspapers and magazines that you should buy because they _____ your mind. (rich)
10. The village will give a celebration party for the boys who are considered to have reached their _____. (man)

III. Cloze (A or B).

A. Complete the passage by putting in the blanks the correct choice.

There is hardly any business in which a computer cannot be helpful. It works so fast that it can easily work 1 the

problems of several businesses all in one second—and still have time 2 over. If we look inside a computer we see that it has the 3 wires running this way and that. These wires 4 the electricity that makes the computer 5. But before the computer can solve a problem, a man has to plan out 6 the computer will solve it. Once the man 7 it up to solve a problem, the computer can solve thousands of problems in 8 than it would take a man to solve just one. Yet you 9 even say that a computer is dumb. It can't do 10 a simple problem like adding 2 and 2 11 some person plans it first. This means that if something 12 happens and a new problem needs to be solved, the computer is 13 trouble. The fast computer has to wait for a slow man to figure 14 how this new problem can be solved. But it doesn't need 15 to become fast. Today computers are a part of our daily lives. When you use a telephone, a computer helps you complete your call. Airlines use computers for navigation and to make reservations. And today people even carry computers around with them. Tiny pocket calculators—machines that work out arithmetic problems—can go whenever a person goes.

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. [A] in | [B] of |
| [C] on | [D] with |
| 2. [A] finished | [B] left |
| [C] saved | [D] spared |
| 3. [A] thickest | [B] thinnest |
| [C] shortest | [D] tiniest |
| 4. [A] attract | [B] bring |

- | | | |
|-----|----------------|--------------|
| | [C] carry | [D] take |
| 5. | [A] to work | [B] work |
| | [C] worked | [D] working |
| 6. | [A] if | [B] how |
| | [C] when | [D] whether |
| 7. | [A] gets | [B] put |
| | [C] sets | [D] turns |
| 8. | [A] fewer | [B] less |
| | [C] shorter | [D] smaller |
| 9. | [A] can | [B] could |
| | [C] might | [D] should |
| 10. | [A] any | [B] but |
| | [C] even | [D] yet |
| 11. | [A] after | [B] before |
| | [C] if | [D] unless |
| 12. | [A] accidental | [B] special |
| | [C] strange | [D] unusual |
| 13. | [A] in | [B] of |
| | [C] on | [D] out |
| 14. | [A] at | [B] in |
| | [C] out | [D] outside |
| 15. | [A] exercise | [B] homework |
| | [C] much | [D] practice |

B. The following paragraph is taken from one of the texts you have learned. Put in the missing words in the blanks.

It is impossible to measure the importance of Edison by 1 up the specific inventions with which his name is 2 . Far-reaching as many of them have been in their 3 upon

modern civilization, the total effect of Edison's career 4
the sum of all of them. He did not merely make the 5
lamp and the phonograph and innumerable other 6
practicable for general use; it was given to him to 7 the
power of applied science so concretely, so understandably,
so 8 that he altered the mentality of mankind. In his
lifetime, 9 because of his successes, there came into
wider 10 the revolutionary conception that man could by
use of his intelligence invent a new 11 of living on this
planet; the human spirit, which in all 12 ages had
regarded the conditions of life as 13 unchanging and
beyond man's control, confidently, and 14 somewhat
naively, adopted the conviction that 15 could be changed
and everything could be controlled.

IV. Choose the closest paraphrased version of the following sentences or the italicized part of the sentences.

1. We [Americans] are slaves to nothing but the clock.
[A] We enjoy complete freedom as long as we have time.
[B] Nothing can control us except a complicated instrument—the clock.
[C] If the clock says it's time to stop working we will always obey it.
[D] Our schedule determines what we do in a particular period of time.

2. I was to close the file [of Cliff Evans] and write the obituary for the school paper.
[A] It was my task to work out something to complete the

file of Cliff who had just died and to write a report for the school paper about his life and death.

[B] I was to close Cliff's file I had been reading and based on what I found there to write a report to be published about his death in the school paper.

[C] My job was to complete Cliff's file with a report in the school paper that described in detail about his life and death.

[D] What remained for me to do was to add in Cliff's file the details of his death, which was to bring his school days to an end.

3. Suddenly, later that morning, *the solution became clear*. It was risky, but life in the Third Reich had always been risky. It was worth a try.

[A] After careful thinking I improved the solution.

[B] As time went by I saw more clearly what I could do.

[C] I finally got a correct answer to the problem.

[D] I thought up a way to solve the problem.

4. The little girl, like many people, feels that *these wonders of Nature are precious and permanent*.

[A] These precious wonderful things of Nature are man's everlasting friends on earth.

[B] These wonderful things of Nature are valuable and will remain on earth unchanged.

[C] These miraculous things of Nature will forever be man's dear fellow creatures on earth.

[D] These magical things will stay on earth for good and

won't move to other planets.

5. The home environment suddenly takes on a tremendous importance. To the foreigner everything becomes irrationally glorified.

[A] The foreigner suddenly realizes how lovely and wonderful everything is back at home; he / she begins to appreciate the home country.

[B] To the foreigner the landscape in the home country suddenly becomes dear to him / her, and the host country doesn't seem to be as good as it has been glorified.

[C] In the mind of the foreigner the home country suddenly begins to have a very important place and he / she illogically believes it better than it really is.

[D] All of a sudden the foreigner begins to praise everything in the home country—the air, water, rivers and lakes, etc. because it has become important.

6. The incredible was visible to them all.

[A] The miraculous thing occurred in view of everyone present.

[B] Something strange came about where all of them could see.

[C] The mind of those people present refused to accept what their eyes saw.

[D] When the unbelievable thing happened every one of them saw it.

7. In my youth the lonely inventor who could not obtain a

hearing was still the stock figure of the imagination.

[A] When I was young, in fiction inventors were described as a group of strange, lonely people who suffered from poor hearing.

[B] When I was young, inventors were regarded as people with queer ideas; few could understand them and would listen to them.

[C] When I was young, it was believed that lonely inventors were the result of writers' imagination and did not exist in real life.

[D] When I was young, only lonely and imaginative people who had lost their hearing would become inventors.

8. Moreover, it was Emily's theory that *children learned love as well as discipline by family example*.

[A] Loving and well-behaving parents produce good children.

[B] Parents should set fine examples for their children to learn from.

[C] Children acquire the ability to love and develop self-control from the example of their parents.

[D] Children follow the example of their parents; so they mirror mom and dad's strengths as well as weaknesses.

9. *Animals become indifferent to their young* as soon as their young can look after themselves, but human beings, owing to the length of infancy, find this less easy.

[A] Animals treat their young children cruelly ...

[B] Animals pay less attention to their children ...