

综合英语一上下册习题集

全国高等教育自学考试英语专业辅导用书

主编 陈亚平

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审校 刘润清

外语教学与研究出版社 FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

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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《综合英语一》编写的辅导学习材料,是严格按照《综合英语一》的教学大纲精心编写而成的。本书的目的不是帮助考生如何应付考试或如何撞大运过关,因为本书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《综合英语一》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,本书最终还是能达到帮助考生通过考试的目的,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"。

《综合英语一》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 70%,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的希望。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作为应试用的,是因为没有学完《综合英语一》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《综合英语一》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更有好处。

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。

《综合英语一》的主编徐克容教授对本书的编写提出了许多宝贵的意见:《综合英语一》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习题集中的许多不足,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

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Practice Test 1

I.	用国	际音标标	出下列单词中划线	这字母或字母组 台	的读音。
			,共10分)		
	1. i	mp <u>u</u> lse	2. scribble	3. clench	4. garage
	5. a	ıv <u>ai</u> lable	6. transitional	7. balance	8. tow <u>e</u> l
	9. r	nod <u>e</u> sty	10. <u>jew</u> el	11. riv <u>al</u>	12. career
	13. c	ouch	14. repl <u>y</u>	15. b <u>ur</u> glary	16. br <u>ie</u> f
	17. r	el <u>a</u> x	18. spr <u>ea</u> d	19. inquire	20. personal
II.			k形式、单词或词 − 个最佳答案填 空		
			at every word has		
	••	among pe	-	u correct mearin	ig is widely neid
		A. The be	•	B. Believing	
		C. To bel		D. Having be	lieved
	2.		ugh we are deprive		
			suffer in dying, v		_
			de toward our deat		,
		A. in		B. for	
		C. away		D. of	
	3.	I haven't	ordered the food y	et, the dri	nks and dessert.
		A. alone l	let	B. not say	
		C. not eve	en to say	D. let alone	
	4.	His new h	nouse has a garden	for children	•
		A. to play	' in	B. playing in	
		C. to play	•	D. playing	

5.	The first man to see me	_ Iom.	
	A. be	B. was	
	C. to be	D. is	
6.	Special Agent X wast	he murderer.	
	A. for getting	B. assigned to getting	
	C. assigned to	D. assigned to get	
7.	That counter sells clothes.		
	A. women's	B. woman	
	C. woman's	D. womans'	
8.	I can see the car there.		
	A. Smith	B. Smith's	
	C. Smiths's	D. Smiths'	
9.	— He said he was waiting for	a train.	
	— He couldn't for a tr	rain. There were no trains that	
	day.		
	A. have been waited	B. have been waiting	
	C. have waited	D. wait	
10.	He what he should do.		
	A. had no idea	B. did not have idea	
	C. had not idea	D. not had idea	
11.	Reading became my habit,	all the other things he	
	taught me.		
	A. did so	B. just as	
	C. as did	D. so as	
12.	They left me all the wa	ishing-up.	
	A. with	B. in	
	C. to	D. at	
13.	It's time you home to s	start your own business.	
	A. leaving	B. leave	

	C. to leave	D. left
14.	I'd rather he the w	vall white.
	A. paints	B. paint
	C. painted	D. painting
15.	After three days' discus	sion, they finally arrived an
	agreement.	
	A. at	B. with
	C. in	D. to
16.	Can I ask a favor	you?
	A. with	B. for
	C. to	D. of
17.	the rope with one	hand, he stretched out the other to
	the boy in the water.	
	A. Hold	B. Holding
	C. Being held	D. Held
18.	It's easier to read English	ı than
	A. to speak	B. to speak it
	C. speaking	D. speaking it
19.	I looked a classma	te when I went to Shanghai.
	A. forward to	B. on
	C. up	D. out for
20.	The wasted water from the	nat factory the river beside it.
	A. emptied into	B. had emptied onto
	C. have emptied into	D. has emptied onto
将拒	号里的单词 转换成正确的 词	类形式填空。(每空1分,共10分)
		to our country. (loyal)
		(小心谨慎的) man, he had a strong
		when he first came to the country.

Ш.

(trust)
3. The between the two countries has lasted for 20
years. (friend)
4. With the money from the, the flood victims (水块
灾民) can rebuild their houses before winter comes
(govern)
5. I told Professor Agassiz that I had my name in the
Scientific School as a student of natural history. (roll)
6. It was unpardonable to lend him so much money
(stupid)
7. The professor is discussing the interplay (相互作用) between
and environmental (环境的) interests (利益)
(industry)
8. His was unexpected as he had just been promoted
(提升). (dismiss)
9. In order to lose some weight, I serve myself
protein-rich meals prepared with dietetic ingredients
(health)
10. Coming from an artist's family, he is a man with an
temperament (气质). (artist)
IV. 完形填空。(10 分)
A) 在下列课文片段中填入遗漏的词。(每空 0.5 分,共 5 分)
During the next six months, I (1) as much time as possible
reading. One of the restaurants I worked in (2) that period was
in Astoria, Long Island. The work was hard and (3), but we
would have most of the dishes (4) away by 11:00 or 11:15 p.m
It was my (5) to sit out near the kitchen door and read the
newspaper.

At the waiters' table there was an old Jewish man (6) _____ used to watch me trying to read that paper. I asked him one night what a word (7) _____, and he told me. I thanked him and went back to my (8) _____. He went on watching me for a few seconds and then said, "Do you run (9) _____ a lot of words you don't understand?" I said, "A lot—because I'm just beginning to learn to read well," and he said, "I'll (10) _____ with you here and work with you for a while."

B) 在下列单词中选择正确的词填空,每词限用一次。(每空 0.5分,共5分)

level enough forward areas rise too put effect up number influence cold dry taken amount

The rapid increase in greenhouse gases is making the world warmer. The world's temperature has already gone (1) ______ by half a degree this century, and the sea (2) _____ has risen by ten centimeters. If the (3) _____ of carbon dioxide (二氧化碳) in the atmosphere doubles, there will probably be a (4) _____ in Earth's temperature of between 1° and 4°. This may seem a small increase, but it would be (5) _____ to cause major changes in geography and agriculture. Large (6) _____ of the world would be flooded, and some regions would become (7) ____ and unable to produce crops. It is important, (8) ____, to consider that there may be a delay of about thirty years in the greenhouse (9) ____. This means that we are probably experiencing only now the effect of the gases (10) _____ into the atmosphere up to the 1960s. Since then, our use of these gases has greatly increased.

V.	根据所学课文内容,用适当的答案完成下列句子。 (每题1分,
	共 10 分)
	1. On TV, when a person walks out of a restaurant or office
	building, he can always get a taxi because
	2. Miss Winthrop knew of Mr. Grayson's Oklahoma plan because
	(The Mystery of the Silver Box)
	3. The druggist told Sangstrom to write a confession of his former
	intention to kill his wife so that
	(Hobbyist)
	4. Andersen gave up singing because
	(Hans Christian Andersen's Own Fairy Tale)
	5. Mr. Budd noticed the murderer's misshapen thumbnail while
	the murderer (The Great Idea of Mr.
	Budd)
	6. By saying "never hit a man when he is down", the author means
	(The English Character)
	7. The five "deposits" for the Emotional Bank Account are:
	(The Emotional Bank Account)
	8. Jim loved freedom and movement, so
	(Freedom in Dying)
	9. The day before the art exhibition opened, Henry managed to
	get in and (The Joker)
	0. The first intention Mr. Budd had to catch the murderer was
	(The Great Idea of Mr. Budd)

VI. 将下列句子译成英语。 (每题 2 分, 共 20 分)

- 1. 健康比财富重要。
- 2. 老师给你们布置作业了吗?
- 3. 班上的每一个学生都通过了考试。
- 4. 和这种人交朋友,你简直是疯了。
- 5. 我们准备下星期动身。(用现在进行时表示将来)
- 6. 不能因为他有钱,我们大家就可以占他的便宜。
- 7. 亨利·格朗德过去常常在他的朋友们身上搞恶作剧。
- 8. 朋友们认为安徒生至少可以用他们给的钱买一些食品和衣物。
- 9. 那位妇女最后在大西洋地铁站下了车,正好也是我下车的地方。
- 10. 当侦探叫温思罗普小姐把银匣子移开时,她无法掩盖由于 恐惧而引起的战栗。

VII. 下面有两篇短文,每篇短文后有五个问题,每个问题都有四个备选答案,请仔细阅读短文,并根据短文的内容从四个备选答案中选择一个最佳答案。(每题 2 分,共 20 分)

Passage 1

A computer is a machine designed to perform work mathematically and to store and select information that has been fed into it. It is run by either mechanical or electronic means. These machines can do a great deal of complicated (复杂的) work in a very short time. A large computer, for example, can add or subtract nine thousand times a second, multiply a thousand times a second, or divide nine hundred times a second, without making any mistakes! It has been estimated (估计) that human beings making calculations average about one mistake per two hundred numbers. A problem that might take human beings two years to solve can be solved by a computer in one minute, but in order to work properly, a computer must be given instructions ... it must be programmed.

Computers can be designed for many purposes. They can be used to guide airplane flights, direct traffic, even play chess. They can also be used to record the tickets of passengers, making it possible to find out much faster which planes are full and which planes still have free seats on them. Generally speaking, computers play an important role in modern automation in many plants and factories throughout the world. In the future, we can't live without computers. Do you believe it?

- 1. Which statement is true according to the passage?
 - A) We can get any information we need from the computer.

- B) We can select any information if we have a computer at home.
- C) We can select from computers the information we have fed into them.
- D) We can get information from the computer only by electronic means.
- 2. The use of computers for special purposes depends on the
 - A) design of the computer.
 - B) difficulty of the mathematical work that is dealt with.
 - C) power used to operate the computer.
 - D) the ability of the programmer.
- 3. What is one of the advantages of computers mentioned in the article?
 - A) They are so important that we cannot live without them.
 - B) They are easy to operate.
 - C) They never break down.
 - D) They work much faster than man.
- 4. We learn from the passage that human beings differ from computers in that human beings
 - A) make fewer mistakes.
 - B) do not have to be programmed.
 - C) work more quickly.
 - D) understand their instructions.
- 5. Computers can help passengers by air
 - A) to buy their plane tickets much faster and make plans easily for their trips.

- B) to get on the plane and get off the plane much faster.
- C) to buy their plane tickets at a lower price and get them very easily.
- D) to get the correct choice and travel safely as well as cheaply.

Passage 2

Since life is short and the world is wide, the sooner you start exploring it the better. Soon enough the time will come when you are too tired to move farther than the terrace (阳台) of the best hotel. Go now.

No need, you may say, to tell us that. But what I do need to tell you is that you will meet with a surprising amount of opposition and frustration the moment you try to set out. Rubbish, you will reply: more people go abroad nowadays than ever before; never has travel, particularly among the young, been more strongly encouraged, never has there been so much in the way of organised tours and educational visits, of international exchanges. Perhaps not; but none of this, my dear young friends, is travel. Travel is not going on a round coach trip for \$67 all in, or spending ten days at a hotel by the sea. Travel is when you assess your money and resources and then set out, alone or with chosen friends, to make an unhurried journey to a distant goal without a set date for your return.

Real travel, then, is independence in action, and is not liked by most parents. They don't mind your going in a school party to Athens, because they know just where you are and when you'll be back, and they can therefore permit you the illusion of freedom without for one second letting you beyond their control. But what they cannot bear is that you should travel all on your own, without

giving them your address and return date. In fact, their fears are quite reasonable and are a manifestation (表现) of their love for you. So in order to enjoy real travel and at the same time put your parents' mind at ease, it would be really important for you to bear the following advice in mind.

- 6. According to the article, you should start travel right now because
 - A) travel broadens your mind.
 - B) all your travel in the past is not real travel.
 - C) time flies and the world is large.
 - D) it's better to start exploring the world when you are young.
- 7. Which statement is true according to the article?
 - A) People travel more than before.
 - B) Young people are encouraged to travel abroad.
 - C) People should not go on a round coach trip for \$67.
 - D) Educational visits should not be encouraged as they are not real travel.
- 8. What does real travel mean?
 - A) It means telling your parents nothing about the travel.
 - B) It means not knowing where you want to go.
 - C) It means travelling to a distant goal in an unhurried manner.
 - D) It means travelling without any plan.
- 9. Your parents allow you to travel in a school party because
 - A) they want you to be truly free.
 - B) you are still under their control.
 - C) they don't have time to travel with you.