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大学英语

自学考试题解析

吴远恒 编著

全国高等教育自学考试

非英语专业

世界图书出版公司

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王桂英 编著

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前 言

全国高等教育自学考试以其很高的“含金量”而深受国内外教育界的一致好评。每年都有几十万工作在各条战线上的考生孜孜不倦地攻读各门专业,体现在这些努力干好本职工作之余,又勤奋学习的考生身上的那种好学精神,实在令人敬佩而感动。在这些考生中,有离校不久、工作数年的年轻人,也有工作了十几年甚至几十年的中年人。一般来说,他们所选择的专业都跟他们所从事的工作有着密切的关系,所以,对他们而言,专业课倒并非前进道路上的“拦路虎”,恰恰是那些基础课让他们花费更多的时间和精力。而在基础课之中,英语又是人人都感到最棘手的一门课。众所周知,英语的习得不是一蹴而就能达到的;一暴十寒、时断时续的学习不会使英语的水平上一个新台阶;临时抱佛脚的收效也不会富有成果。英语的习得需要持之以恒、假以时日。而这一点正是大多数考生所缺少的。大多数考生时间宝贵,因为他们不是单位里的业务骨干,就是已有妻儿老小需要照顾。因此,少而精且针对性很强的试题性练习对他们尤为珍贵。本书正是根据这种状况编写的,故具有以下特点:

1. 紧扣自学考试大纲,紧扣自考指定教材。

本书以自学考试大纲中所列的《语法项目表》和《词汇表》为准绳,力求把本书中出现的各类练习界定在这个范围内,注重实用性,强调针对性。考试大纲说:“本门课程的考试命题将依据全国高等教育自学考试指导委员会制订的考试大纲和指定的全国统一教材。具体说来,占卷面总分一半的试题所用的句子是根据教材

中出现的句子编写的。其余的试题所用的句子虽然不是引自教材,但它们的选择也是严格依据考试大纲的要求和教材的范围来设制的。”所以,单词汉译英、语法填空、多项选择、错误识别及汉译英的题型与指定教材的内容密切相关,故而笔者在对由高远教授主编的《大学英语自学教程》进行几番钻研之后,将其要求、难点和可能性试点一一纳入本书之中,使本书既可以成为考生检测自己掌握指定教材的程度,又可以与实际考试挂起钩来。顺便说一下,本书在那些与指定教材密切联系的题型中的句子,大都是原句精神的衍变,但“万变不离其宗”;个别句子即原句摘录,目的是要引起考生对指定教材的重视和掌握。在此特向高远教授表示谢意。

2. 题型题量与实考一致,试题易难基本相当。

鉴于广大考生工作忙、责任重、时间紧的特点,本书力求要点涵盖、难点突出、重点反复,目的是帮助广大考生更加有效地使用有限的学习时间,既为在考试中获得优异成绩而作准备,又能为今后的进一步学习打下比较扎实的基础。

3. 逐步增加试题难度,答案完备解析精当。

本书共含 15 套试卷,每 5 套为同一层次。前 5 套重点建立在具有一般水准的考生都可以做的基础上,中间 5 套难度增加,最后 5 套已达到提高的水准了。笔者的意图是,前 10 套为专科水准,后 10 套为本科水准。由于专、本科之间不能明确地划上一条分界线,所以就出现了本书的设想和安排。本书除提供全部试题的参考答案外,对适当的题型进行适当深度的解析和开掘,以便考生思索顿悟、举一反三、触类旁通。对于一些在指定教材中能找到解答的地方,本书概不赘述。

大唐昌黎先生说:“业精于勤,荒于嬉;行成于思,毁于随。”英语学习也莫能外。美国著名作家 O·W·霍尔姆斯说过:“人站在那里无关紧要,紧要的是他朝什么方向移动。”笔者愿略改动几个字,

与广大考生共勉：“人的英语水准在哪儿无关紧要，紧要的是他朝什么方向移动。”

囿于笔者水平，出现错误及不当之处，冀望不吝赐教。

编者

2000 年元月

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Test 1

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, 该词的词性及首字母已给出

- | | | |
|----------------|------------|-------------|
| (1) 不同意; 不一致 | <i>vi.</i> | d _ _ _ _ _ |
| (2) 成功 | <i>vi.</i> | s _ _ _ _ _ |
| (3) 轮廓; 大纲 | <i>n.</i> | o _ _ _ _ _ |
| (4) 成年人 | <i>n.</i> | a _ _ _ _ |
| (5) 保证, 保修 | <i>vt.</i> | g _ _ _ _ _ |
| (6) 减少, 缩小 | <i>v.</i> | l _ _ _ _ _ |
| (7) 损伤; 毁坏 | <i>vt.</i> | d _ _ _ _ _ |
| (8) (使) 回复, 恢复 | <i>v.</i> | r _ _ _ _ _ |
| (9) 使泄气; 阻拦 | <i>vt.</i> | d _ _ _ _ _ |
| (10) 有倾向, 倾向于 | <i>vi.</i> | t _ _ _ |
| (11) 埋怨, 发牢骚 | <i>v.</i> | c _ _ _ _ _ |
| (12) 有差异; 变换 | <i>v.</i> | v _ _ _ |
| (13) 收(费); 指控 | <i>vt.</i> | c _ _ _ _ _ |
| (14) 依靠; 信赖 | <i>vi.</i> | d _ _ _ _ _ |
| (15) 种类 | <i>n.</i> | t _ _ _ |
| (16) 取消; 删去 | <i>vt.</i> | c _ _ _ _ _ |
| (17) 组成; 化妆 | <i>n.</i> | m _ _ _ _ _ |
| (18) 由……得到; 起源 | <i>v.</i> | d _ _ _ _ _ |
| (19) 欠(债等) | <i>vt.</i> | o _ _ |
| (20) 贡献; 捐献 | <i>v.</i> | c _ _ _ _ _ |

2. 根据句子的意思将括号中的词变成适当的形式

1. God _____ (help) those who _____ (help) themselves.
2. He _____ (give) so much without _____ (have) to do anything in return .
3. After a storm _____ (come) a calm.
4. Every means _____ (try) but without much result.
5. He's very strict and _____ (make) us _____ (work) hard.
6. She prefers _____ (walk) to _____ (cycle).
7. He insisted on _____ (treat) as an ordinary worker.
8. New technology would make an office better _____ (organize).
9. I don't remember _____ (promise) you that before.
10. Who _____ (hold) the purse _____ (rule) the firm.

3. 根据句子的意思选择正确的答案

1. Music is different from languages. It can be _____ by people from different countries.
A. understood B. sang C. spoke D. taken
2. Moving one's head up and down generally _____ "yes".
A. makes B. means C. brings D. says
3. Language _____ words which we put together into sentences.
A. consists in B. is consisted by
C. consists of D. is consisted for
4. A well-trained parrot can talk _____ a man.
A. with B. as C. into D. like
5. He identifies her happiness _____ his own.
A. with B. as C. to D. in
6. He was _____ in the trouble and he didn't know what to do.

A. indicated B. involved C. interested D. inserted

7. The moon _____ the earth's seas towards her.

A. attacks B. attaches C. attracts D. attributes

8. He tried again and again _____ of the failure.

A. regard B. regarded C. regarding D. regardless

9. I was chosen to _____ the experiment.

A. carry out B. put out C. look out D. take out

10. Please analyse it _____ the principles we discussed.

A. according B. approach to C. in the light of D. in search of

4. 下面的句子每个句子都有 4 处划有横线并标以 A、B、C、D, 其中有一处是错误的, 指出你认为的错误之处

1. Some people who are very intelligent and successful in their fields find it difficult to succeed on language learning.

A B C D

2. Read as many as you can in the new language.

A B C D

3. Successful learners are not afraid to repeat that they hear or to say

A B C D

4. You would do good to take your doctor's advice.

A B C D

5. Have any clues found that can help the police find the thief?

A B C D

5. 本题共有 3 段短文, 每段短文后面有 3 至 4 道小题, 共计 10 道小题。每道小题都有四个选项, 找出你认为正确的答案

Passage 1

Born in Germany, Schaller left with his American mother during

World War II and lived for a while in Denmark before setting in the U.S. . An only child growing up in St. Louis, he collected birds' eggs and kept a mini-zoo of salamanders, snakes and opossums. When he got to the University of Alaska, he was delighted to find that he could pursue his interest in wildlife as a field biologist. For the past 45 years, he has studied a wide variety of large mammals in the wild – from the giant pandas of China to the rare mountain gorillas of Zaire. He has tracked Asia's snow leopard and helped identify new species, such as the Tibetan red deer.

1. Schaller and his mother _____ during World War II.
 - A. left Denmark for Germany
 - B. left U.S. for Denmark
 - C. left U.S. for Germany
 - D. left Germany for Denmark
2. For the past 45 years, Schaller has studied _____.
 - A. Tibetan red deer.
 - B. the same kind of large mammals
 - C. the giant pandas of China
 - D. many different kinds of large mammals
3. It is in _____ that Schaller studied mountain gorillas.
 - A. St. Louis
 - B. Asia
 - C. Zaire
 - D. Tibet

Passage 2

A multinational company engaged in real estate with its headquarters in New York is urgently looking for an Executive Secretary reporting to the Business Development Director. Applicants should have a pleasant appearance, mature and tactful personality, and be able to organize work efficiently under pressure. There should be at least 3 years' secretarial experience working at director's level. Good shorthand skills and a very high

standard of both written and spoken English are required. A good command of computer skills will be an asset. The successful applicant will be offered an attractive benefits package, along with the potential of a highly rewarding career progression in the expanding operations. Individuals currently earning less than \$ 1500 p.m. are not likely to be considered for interview. Please apply with full resume, a recent photo, expected salary and contact phone number to Box 8198 SCM Post.

4. The abbreviation "p.m." means _____ .
- A. per million B. person male
C. per month D. in the afternoon
5. Where will the successful applicant work?
- A. China B. New York
C. SCM Post D. Not mentioned
6. What should an applicant submit with his or her application?
- A. A recommendation B. A signed contract
C. A current address D. A request for salary

Passage 3

In order to learn a foreign language well, it is necessary to overcome the fear of making mistakes. If the primary goal of learning languages is to communicate with others, then mistakes are secondary considerations that may be dealt with gradually as awareness of those mistakes increases. On the other hand, students should not ignore their mistakes. The language learner may observe how native speakers express themselves, and how native expressions differ from the way the learner might say them. For example, a Spanish speaker who has been saying "I do it" to express willingness to do something in the immediate future, could, by interacting with native speakers of English, observe that native speakers actually say "I'll

do it". The resulting difference can serve as a basis for the student to modify his way of using the present tense in English. But a student who is unwilling to interact in the first place would lose this opportunity to learn by trial and error.

7. According to the passage, the present tense in English is _____.
A. not used to express a desire to do something in the immediate future
B. used with some verbs but not with others to express future intention
C. basically the same in English as it is in Spanish
D. not the most difficult problem for foreign students
8. Language learners can reduce the number of their mistakes by _____.
A. asking native speakers for explanations
B. reading good books in the foreign language
C. comparing their speech with that of native speakers
D. speaking without regard to native speakers
9. Foreign language students who do not interact with native speakers will not _____.
A. learn very much about the foreign culture
B. learn about the history of the foreign language
C. have to worry about making mistakes
D. take advantage of available language models
10. Foreign language students should not worry too much about making mistakes because _____.
A. native speakers like foreign students who try to learn their language
B. communication is the primary goal of language learning
C. native speakers will ignore their mistakes
D. everyone makes mistakes when trying to communicate in a strange language

6. 完形填空

Both skimming and scanning are specific reading technique necessary for quick and efficient reading. When skimming, we go through the reading material quickly in 1 to get the main idea of it, to know how it is organized, or the 2 of the writer. When scanning, we only try to 3 specific information and often we do not even follow the linearity of the passage to do so. We simply let our eyes 4 over the text until we find what we are looking for, whether it be a name, a date, or a 5 specific piece of information. Skimming is however a more thorough activity 6 requires an overall view of the text and implies a definite reading 7. Scanning, on the contrary, is far more limited 8 it only means retrieving what information is relevant 9 our purpose. Yet it is usual to make use of these two activities together 10 reading a given text.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. case | B. time | C. order | D. favor |
| 2. A. idea | B. introduce | C. implication | D. intention |
| 3. A. locate | B. mention | C. anticipation | D. go through |
| 4. A. wonder | B. wander | C. to wonder | D. to wander |
| 5. A. less | B. only | C. mere | D. more |
| 6. A. it | B. which | C. this | D. that it |
| 7. A. competition | B. compliment | C. competence | D. compensation |
| 8. A. if | B. once | C. while | D. since |
| 9. A. to | B. for | C. at | D. in |
| 10. A. before | B. when | C. unless | D. although |

7. 将下面的短文译成汉语

To learn with success is not a very difficult task if some fundamental principles are laid to be its bases. In discussing this subject, four indis-

pensable principles should be mentioned, that is, diligence, devotion, constancy and punctuality. All things can be conquered by diligence. It makes foolish, wise; the poor, rich and the humble, noble. It produces a wonderful effect. In learning, the work of a diligent fool doubles that of a lazy wit. Devotion means to set our hearts on one thing at a time and give up all other thoughts. Never think of learning another subject while studying one thing. Those who often change their studies will never succeed in the long run. Therefore, in order to be successful we need devotion. Constancy makes success a certainty. On the other hand inconstancy often results in failure. If we study day after day there is nothing which can not be achieved. "Constant dropping of water wears away a stone" is not without reasons. Besides, there is another rule helped to one's accomplishments, that is, punctuality. The habit of keeping a regular time is of extreme importance to successful learning. Work while work ;play while play. Every man will certainly become strong and wise if he does these.

8. 将下面的句子译成英语

1. 要是你成功地找到了工作,请来信告诉我。
2. 研究表明,成功人士在许多方面有共同之处。
3. 我最初的想法是你应当掩饰你的感情。
4. 我们的邻居总是抱怨着不断上涨的物价。
5. 你现在所说的将不会影响我今年秋天的行动。

Test 2

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, 该词的词性及首字母已给出

- | | | |
|------------------|------------|-----------|
| (1) 影响 | <i>vt.</i> | a _ _ _ _ |
| (2) 范围; 山脉 | <i>n.</i> | r _ _ _ _ |
| (3) 平均数 | <i>n.</i> | a _ _ _ _ |
| (4) 水流; 电流 | <i>n.</i> | c _ _ _ _ |
| (5) 不寻常的; 独特的 | <i>a.</i> | u _ _ _ _ |
| (6) 假的; 虚伪的 | <i>a.</i> | f _ _ _ _ |
| (7) 反应(力); 反动 | <i>n.</i> | r _ _ _ _ |
| (8) 控制; 克制 | <i>vt.</i> | c _ _ _ _ |
| (9) (使) 窘迫 | <i>v.</i> | e _ _ _ _ |
| (10) 能力, 才能 | <i>n.</i> | a _ _ _ _ |
| (11) 焦点; 中心 | <i>n.</i> | f _ _ _ _ |
| (12) 提到; 参考 | <i>v.</i> | r _ _ _ _ |
| (13) 随便的; 胡乱的. | <i>a.</i> | r _ _ _ _ |
| (14) 把……什么……联系起来 | <i>v.</i> | a _ _ _ _ |
| (15) 使……与……联系起来 | <i>v.</i> | r _ _ _ _ |
| (16) 向靠近, 接近 | <i>v.</i> | a _ _ _ _ |
| (17) 使确信; 保障 | <i>vt.</i> | a _ _ _ _ |
| (18) 维持; 保养 | <i>vt.</i> | m _ _ _ _ |
| (19) 追踪; 寻求 | <i>n.</i> | p _ _ _ _ |
| (20) 包括; 容纳 | <i>vt.</i> | c _ _ _ _ |