



大学英语 (二)

自学考试指南

—— 模拟测试题

何 春 玲 李 萍 编 著

华东理工大学出版社

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**大学英语(二)自学考试指南
——模拟测试题**

何春玲 李 萍 编著

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内 容 提 要

本书是根据教育部《大学英语(二)自学考试大纲》的要求,参照考纲样题,围绕全国自学考试委员会制定的全国统一教材《大学英语自学教程》(下册)而编写的。全书编有 12 套完整的模拟试题,附有答案,并对试题中的部分项目作了详解。书末还附有 1999 年上半年、1999 年下半年以及 2000 年上半年全国高等教育自学考试英语(二)试卷与参考答案,供读者自测。

本书将有助于自学者在考前对所学知识进行复习、检查,找出薄弱环节,抓住课本难点重点,从而在考试中取得好成绩。因此,本书是一本集学习提高与强化训练于一体的有效参考书,可作为英语自学者,特别是参加自学考试者自学、自测的学习材料。

前 言

在我国高等教育改革不断深化的过程中,高等教育自学考试制度应运而生。它是个人自学,社会助学和国家考试相结合的一种新的教育形式,是我国高等教育体系的一个组成部分,近年来,这种教育形式越来越受到人们的欢迎。为了帮助广大自学考试者能顺利通过考试,我们编写了这本书,供大家在自学中能较快地提高自己的英语语言能力以及应试技巧。

本书共编有 12 套完整的试题。每套试题都严格按照考纲要求,参照考纲样题,密切结合指定教材,认真仔细地编写。试题由客观题和主观题组成,分成八大部分: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、短文英译汉和句子汉译英。试题后附有参考答案,并对其中的部分项目进行了详细的解释,帮助自学者融会贯通。读者可以通过做练习和读注释来解决在学习过程中遇到的困难。在书的最后,我们还附有 1999 年度上半年和下半年以及 2000 年上半年全国高等教育自学考试(二)的试卷及参考答案,为自学考试者提供最权威的参考。

本书的特点是紧扣大纲,配合指定教材,注重实用,针对性强。所选素材大多出自国内外书刊,题材广泛,内容丰富,语言规范。相信广大的自学者使用本书后,会在英语语言能力及应试能力方面有较大的提高。

由于我们水平有限,倘有疏漏,敬请广大专家、读者不吝赐教。

编者

二〇〇〇年八月

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Part One: Practice Tests

Test 1

I. 根据给出的汉语词义和规定的词性写出相应的英语单词, 每条短线上写一字母。该词的首字母已给出。将单词写在答题纸上相应的空格内。(10%)

1. 方言, 土语 *n.* d _ _ _ _ _
2. 放大; 扩大 *vt.* m _ _ _ _ _
3. 一部分; 一份 *n.* p _ _ _ _ _
4. 星系; 银河 *n.* g _ _ _ _ _
5. 消过毒的; 不生育的 *a.* s _ _ _ _ _
6. 开处方; 指示, 规定 *vt.* p _ _ _ _ _
7. 兔子 *n.* r _ _ _ _ _
8. 满足的 *a.* c _ _ _ _ _
9. 过多的, 过分的 *a.* e _ _ _ _ _
10. 赌博; 打赌 *vt./vi.* g _ _ _ _ _
11. 可爱的, 讨人喜欢的 *a.* l _ _ _ _ _
12. 人口学家 *n.* d _ _ _ _ _
13. 日常工作 *n.* r _ _ _ _ _
14. 获得, 得到 *vt.* a _ _ _ _ _
15. 产量; 输出 *n.* o _ _ _ _ _
16. 参加者 *n.* p _ _ _ _ _
17. 出版; 公布 *vt.* p _ _ _ _ _
18. 保健 *n.* h _ _ _ _ _
19. 社区; 共同体 *n.* c _ _ _ _ _
20. 存在, 实体; 统一体 *n.* e _ _ _ _ _

II. 根据句子的意思将括号中的词变成适当的形式并且填入答题纸上相应的空格内。(10%)

1. When ____ (present) with a common case, sales managers tend to see sales problems, production managers see production problems, and so on.
2. The walls of the ball rooms were covered with changing patterns of light, the ____ (begin) of the new art of the light show.
3. You may ____ (expose) to this idea before.
4. Take some money with you in case you ____ (need) it.

5. Most people not directly ____ (engage) in daily work express disapproval when they hear of people working on and off.
6. Facts are terrible things if left ____ (spread) and unexamined.
7. It requires something far ____ (scarce) than money — thinking and risk — taking.
8. By the time John gets home, his aunt ____ (leave) for Puerto Rico.
9. I can't go any ____ (far); I'm very tired.
10. "Why didn't Mary go?"
"She ____ (go) except she didn't have time."

Ⅲ. 根据句子的意思选择正确的答案,并把其字母填入答题纸上相应的空格内。(10%)

1. These constraints exist ____ all levels of the organization.
A. at B. on
C. in D. from
2. The singer gave one more song ____ our request.
A. in B. at
C. for D. since
3. Blues expressed black soul; rock was the beat of youthful energy; and folk music expressed anti-war sentiments ____ love and hope.
A. as good as B. as well as
C. better than D. the best of
4. There are three different types of composers in musical history, each of ____ creates music in a somewhat different fashion.
A. who B. whom
C. which D. these
5. One is able to ____ one's interests and get involved in an activity in ways that will bring enjoyment and satisfaction.
A. take to B. take for
C. take over D. take in
6. Whether a job is to be classified ____ labor or work depends, not on the job itself, but on the tastes of the individual who undertakes it.
A. for B. with
C. as D. into
7. It won't be long ____ he returns.
A. after B. until
C. when D. before
8. Most people have such great inhibitions ____ murder or violence that they would awaken ____ if someone didn't wake them up.
A. against B. into
C. toward D. for

选择项。找出你认为正确的答案,并把其字母填入答题纸上相应的空格内。(20%)

Passage 1

To us it seems so natural to put up an umbrella to keep the water off when it rains. But actually the umbrella was not invented as protection against rain. Its first use was as a shade against the sun!

Nobody knows who first invented it, but the umbrella was used in very ancient times. Probably the first to use it were the Chinese, way back in the eleventh century B.C.

We know that umbrella was used in ancient Egypt and Babylon as a sunshade. And there was a strange thing connected with its use; it became a symbol of honour and authority. In the Far East in ancient times, the umbrella was allowed to be used only by royalty or those in high office.

In Europe, the Greeks were the first to use the umbrella as a sunshade. And the umbrella was in common use in ancient Greece. But it is believed that the first persons in Europe to use the umbrella as protection against the rain were the ancient Romans.

During the Middle Ages, the use of the umbrella practically disappeared. Then it appeared again in Italy in the late sixteenth century. And again it was considered a symbol of power and authority. By 1680, the umbrella appeared in France, and later on in England.

By the eighteenth century, the umbrella was used against rain throughout most of Europe. Umbrellas have not changed much in style during all this time, though they have become much lighter in weight. It wasn't until the twentieth century that women's umbrellas began to be made, in a whole variety of colours.

1. According to this passage, the umbrella was probably first invented _____.
 - A. in ancient China
 - B. in ancient Egypt
 - C. in ancient Greece
 - D. in ancient Rome
2. Which of the following statements is not true about the umbrella?
 - A. No one exactly knows who was the inventor of the umbrella.
 - B. The umbrella was first invented to be used as protection against the sun.
 - C. The umbrella changed much in style in the eighteenth century.
 - D. In Europe, the Greeks were the first to use the umbrella.
3. This passage talks mainly about _____.
 - A. when and how the umbrella was invented
 - B. why the umbrella was so popular in Europe
 - C. the development of the umbrella
 - D. the history and use of the umbrella

Passage 2

Intelligent young people want to go to university, and it is logical for a country to provide university places for them to ensure that there will be good-trained men and women to run the Government and industry in the future. So in the 1960s the Government set up a number of new universities in Britain to give everyone with sufficient opportunity to study. But now something has gone wrong. There is still

fierce competition to go to university to study arts subjects, but many places for scientists are not taken up.

The new university concentrated on science because it seemed practical. They developed new courses so as not to imitate traditional university education. Why have their calculations proved wrong? One reason is that a lot of young people can get enough qualifications to work in industry by going to technical school. They think university courses are too long and too theoretical. But this does not explain why the majority of students still prefer arts subjects to science subjects.

4. What is "logical" according to the first paragraph of the passage?
 - A. Intelligent young people want to go to university.
 - B. The government should set up universities to train young people for the country.
 - C. People who run the country should be well-trained.
 - D. University is the place to train young men and women.
5. What makes the new universities different from the traditional ones?
 - A. There are more science subjects in them.
 - B. There are more art students in them.
 - C. Their curriculum is more scientifically planned.
 - D. They are equipped with more modern facilities.
6. Why does the majority of the students prefer to study arts in university?
 - A. The reason is not clear.
 - B. The science courses in university are too theoretical.
 - C. Arts sound nobler than science.
 - D. The curriculum of science course is not well-arranged.

Passage 3

While it is true that Americans believe climbing the educational ladder leads to success, they are less certain that intellectual(知识的) achievement, which is the main purpose of the schools, is not the only important factor leading to success. A competitive-even aggressive-personality is seen as important to success, especially in men. The development of social and political skills are also considered to be very important.

To help Americans develop these other important skills, schools have added a large number of extracurricular activities to daily life at school. This is especially true of high schools and colleges but extends down into elementary schools as well.

Athletics, frequently called "competitive sports", are perhaps the most important of these activities. Football, basketball, and baseball teams are seen as very important in students, particular boys, the "winning spirit". At times athletic teams seem to become more important to some students and their parents than the academic programs offered by the schools.

Student government is another extracurricular(课外的) activity designed to develop competitive, political, and social skills in students. The students choose a number of student government officers, who compete for the votes of their fellow students in schoolwide elections. Although these officers have little power over the central decisions of the school, the process of running for office and then taking respon-

sibility for a number of minor matters if elected is seen as good experience in developing their leadership and competitive skills.

Athletics and student government are only two of a variety of extracurricular activities found in American schools. There are clubs and activities for almost every student interest, all aimed at helping the student to become more successful in later life. Many parents watch their children's extracurricular activities with as much interest and concern as they do their children's intellectual achievements in the classroom.

7. The main idea of the passage is that _____.
 - A. Americans have more time to develop interests outside class
 - B. Americans all go to college
 - C. outside class interests are important in addition to education
 - D. Americans concentrate solely on intellectual achievement
8. According to the passage, the most important extracurricular activity especially for a boy would be _____.
 - A. being a student officer
 - B. joining the football or baseball team
 - C. winning
 - D. being president of the math club
9. The reason why extracurricular activities are important is probably that _____.
 - A. society is composed of many other social skills
 - B. sports scholarships are important in America
 - C. education should be fun
 - D. everyone should know something about politics
10. Climbing the educational ladders means _____.
 - A. getting good high school grades
 - B. developing your academic education step by step
 - C. participating in extracurricular activities
 - D. running for president of the class

VI. 完形填空, 并将所选答案之字母填入答题纸上相应的空格内。(10%)

In Japan, most people still feel that a woman's place is in the home; and most women willingly accept their 1 role as wife, leaving the business of making a living up to their husbands. For those who do want a 2 of their own, opportunities are limited, and working women usually have to 3 for lower wages, fewer promotions, less responsible positions.

In America, on the other hand, most women, 4 wives and mothers, work most of their lives. But until recently, few have had real careers. As in Japan most fields are dominated by men and opportunities for women have been 5, salaries low, chances for advancement rare. American women work mainly because they have to; in these days of inflation and luxury living, 6 income per family is simply not enough to live on. So American women usually have two jobs: one nine-to-five position outside the home, and 7 round-the-clock-in-the-home job as wife, housemaid, cook, and nurse.

One of the main goals of the women's liberation movement, which started 8, was to eliminate

sex discrimination in the work force, and to open up career for women that were previously 9 for men. And though there is still a long way to 10, a lot of progress has been made.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A. unhappy | B. usual | C. traditional | D. conservative |
| 2. A. career | B. profession | C. post | D. job |
| 3. A. request | B. ask | C. search | D. settle |
| 4. A. concerning | B. involving | C. containing | D. including |
| 5. A. bounded | B. restricted | C. reduced | D. prohibited |
| 6. A. one | B. only | C. single | D. the one |
| 7. A. one | B. other | C. the other | D. another |
| 8. A. in the early 1960 | B. early in the 1960 | C. in the early 1960s | D. in early the 1960s |
| 9. A. preserved | B. reserved | C. observed | D. concerned |
| 10. A. travel | B. pull through | C. strive | D. go |

Ⅵ. 将下面的短文译成汉语,并将译文写在答题纸上的相应部分。(15%)

The intelligent person, young or old, meeting a new situation or problem, opens himself up to it; he tries to take in with mind and senses everything he can about it; he thinks about it, instead of about himself or what it might cause to happen to him; he copes with it boldly, imaginatively, resourcefully; and if not confidently at least hopefully; if he fails to master it, he looks without shame or fear to master at his mistakes and learns what he can from them. This is intelligence. Clearly its roots lie in a certain feeling about life, and one's self with respect to life. Just as clearly, unintelligence is not what most psychologists seem to suppose, the same things as intelligence only less of it.

Ⅶ. 将下面的句子译成英语,并将译文写在答题纸上的相应部分。(15%)

1. 水的污染使居民们容易得病。
2. 至于那部电影,我想你已读过对它的评论了。
3. 他提供了对这一问题极为重要的论据。
4. 每个邻居轮流照顾儿童放学回家。
5. 政府非常重视人口问题。

Test 2

I. 根据给出的汉语词义和规定的词性写出相应的英语单词, 每条短线上写一字母, 该词的首字母已给出。将单词写在答题纸上相应的空格内。(10%)

1. 天文台 *n.* o _ _ _ _ _
2. 开发, 利用 *v.* e _ _ _ _ _
3. 发射 *v.* l _ _ _ _ _
4. 地位, 身份 *n.* s _ _ _ _ _
5. 推测, 猜测 *n.* s _ _ _ _ _
6. 外交家 *n.* d _ _ _ _ _
7. 颤动的, 令人激动的 *a.* t _ _ _ _ _
8. 战役, 运动 *n.* c _ _ _ _ _
9. 巨大的 *a.* g _ _ _ _ _
10. 生理(学) *n.* p _ _ _ _ _
11. 先于, 领先 *v.* p _ _ _ _ _
12. 谈判, 协商 *v.* n _ _ _ _ _
13. 数据 *n.* d _ _ _ _ _
14. 韵律 *n.* r _ _ _ _ _
15. 偏袒的 *a.* p _ _ _ _ _
16. 外在的 *a.* e _ _ _ _ _
17. 性格, 特性 *n.* c _ _ _ _ _
18. 漂流 *v.* d _ _ _ _ _
19. 使发展, 使进化 *v.* e _ _ _ _ _
20. 志愿者 *n.* v _ _ _ _ _

II. 根据句子的意思将括号中的词变成适当的形式并且填入答题纸上相应的空格内。(10%)

1. His body, with hands and feet ____ (bind), was discovered by a hiker many years ago.
2. There'll be no television or phone calls; many other day-to-day privileges will ____ (deny).
3. With the ability ____ (see), robots can identify and inspect one specific class of objects out of a stack of different kinds of materials.
4. While exercising your imagination, you should be alone and completely ____ (disturb)
5. In my opinion, he is by far ____ (imaginative) of all the contemporary poets.
6. ____ (he, go) to the doctor right away, we might have been alive today.
7. I ____ (start) work last week, but I changed my mind.
8. It is absolutely essential that all the applicants ____ (interview) one by one.
9. He ____ (completely take) in by the thief's disguise.
10. The town was no longer the sleepy little village it ____ (be).

Ⅲ. 根据句子的意思选择正确的答案,并把其字母填入答题纸上相应的空格内。(10%)

1. The effects of apartheid ____ social behavior and on cultural development are less well known.
A. in the term of B. by terms of
C. with the term of D. in terms of
2. The security department ____ him ____ giving information to a foreign company.
A. suspect...of... B. doubt...about
C. suspect...with... D. doubt...on
3. Robots ____ in factories and industrial plants throughout the developed world.
A. increasingly become prevalent
B. become increasingly prevalent
C. become prevalent increasingly
D. have increasingly become prevalent
4. Jet Leg is not a psychological consequence of having to ____ a different time zone.
A. readjust with B. readjust by
C. readjust to D. readjust for
5. The winner in the general election is almost certain to be ____ the Republican ____ the Democratic nominee.
A. both...and B. either...or
C. neither...and D. nor...or
6. ____ we understand what Jet Lag is, we can go some way to overcoming it.
A. Before B. Now that
C. That D. The moment
7. We haven't met for about 10 years, but I recognized her ____ I saw her in the street.
A. the moment B. at once
C. right after D. at first
8. My aunt can speak four foreign languages. She is believed to have a gift ____ languages.
A. about B. in
C. of D. for
9. ____ the door than the telephone rang.
A. I had closed no sooner
B. I had no sooner closed
C. No sooner have I closed
D. No sooner did I close
10. ____ second thoughts, I am inclined to agree with him.
A. On B. By
C. In D. Under

IV. 下面的句子中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,并把其字母填入答题纸上相应的空格内。(10%)

1. If white and black are present, they support opposing sides and the result is friction —

A
B

as much as that only whites are allowed.

C
D
2. What I want to do tomorrow is staying home and sleep all day.

A
B
C
D
3. These networks are on alert for warning signs that show the weakening of rock layers that can

A
B
C

precede an earthquake.

D
4. At the level of presidential elections, the party in power has overturned by the party

A
B

out of power almost once a decade.

C
D
5. The advantage of the second party over the third is so great that it is the only party which is

A
B
C

likely to be able to overturn the party in power.

D
6. There is link between sleep and what you feel, so doctors set out to learn what parts of our

A
B

mood are related to which specific parts of the sleep cycle.

C
D
7. They could support programmes to teach the local people to regard the rainforests gardens to

A

be harvested, not merely as places where people make a living.

B
C
D
8. This is the reason because good reading habits are not only an important study skill

A

for the student, but also an important life skill for anyone.

B
C
D
9. If you don't understand a section of a mathematics text, it is no use to go on to the next be-

A
B

cause many sections of math books are based on information presented earlier.

C
D
10. Since it was the end of a long adventure, five and a half month, the Americans were very

A
B

excited when they drove into Paris.

C
D

V. 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。每道小题都有四个选择项。找出你认为正确的答案,并把其字母填入答题纸上相应的空格内。(20%)

Passage 1

Life really should be one long journey of joy for children born with a world of wealth at their feet.

Internationally famous child doctor Robert Coles is the world's top expert on the influence of money on children. He has written a well-known book on the subject, "The privileged Ones," and his research shows that too much money in the family can cause as many problems as too little. "Obviously

there are certain advantages to being rich.” says the 53-year-old doctor, “such as better health, education and future work prospects. But most important is the quality of family life. Money can’t buy love.”

It can buy a lot of other things, however, and that’s where the trouble starts. Rich kids have so much to choose from that they often become confused. Over-indulgence (娇养) by their parents can make them spoilt. They tend to travel more than other children, from home to home and country to country, which causes feelings of restlessness.

“But privileged children do have a better sense of their positions in the world,” adds Mr Coles, “and they are more self-assured.” The rich children inherit the property from their parents and enjoy a high income. So money will never be one of their problems. “However, they will have a sense of isolation,” warns Dr. Coles, “and they could suffer from the hardship of not being able to deal with the everyday world because they will never really be given the chance. Everything they have achieved is because of an accident of birth. There can be no tremendous inner satisfaction about that.”

Today’s wealthy parents perhaps realize their riches can be more of a heavy load than a happiness to their children. So the first thing for them to consider is to ensure that their families are as rich in love as they are in money.

1. In his book “The Privileged Ones”, Dr Coles implies that _____.
 - A. there are fewer problems in the rich family than the poor family
 - B. rich children live a life of separation from the world
 - C. rich children usually enjoy more love than poor children
 - D. the quality of rich children’s family life may not be high
2. In the doctor’s view, _____.
 - A. there are both advantages and disadvantages to being rich
 - B. travelling a lot will be beneficial to children
 - C. rich children usually have little confidence in themselves
 - D. rich kids are often short of money because of their life of luxury
3. According to the author of the passage, _____.
 - A. life is really a long journey of joy for rich children
 - B. the rich children feel greatly satisfied with the property they inherit from their parents
 - C. it is most important for wealthy parents to make sure that their families are rich in love as well as in money
 - D. today all the wealthy parents are sure of the problems their money can bring
4. It seems that the author of the passage _____ what Dr Coles says in the book “The Privileged Ones”.
 - A. knows little about
 - B. is doubtful about
 - C. is opposed to
 - D. agrees with

Passage 2

Obviously the press is an important means of communication, and its function is taken very seri-