

● 全国高等教育自学考试指定教材辅导用书

综合英语 (一)

上、下册

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通关必读



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前 言

为了帮助广大考生顺利通过高等教育英语专业的自学考试,我们根据全国高等教育自学考试委员会颁布的考试计划和考试大纲,编写了《综合英语(一)》(上、下册)通关必读。在编写中,我们本着既突出重点,又充实内容的指导思想,针对重点、难点给学生提供解释,并配有大量练习。本书力求做到条理清晰、语言规范,使学生在学习和练习中掌握知识并熟悉考试形式和掌握考试技巧。

本书主要包括重点词汇、难句分析、参考译文、教材练习答案和补充练习五大部分。每个部分都有不同的侧重点,能够使学生全面、深刻地理解和掌握所学知识,对考生顺利通过考试大有裨益。

本书在编写过程中得到了天津外国语学院成教学院领导和教师的大力支持和帮助,在此表示感谢。

希望此书能够成为广大考生的良师益友,同时也希望广大师生在使用本书过程中提出宝贵意见和建议,以便进一步完善。

编者

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目 录

上 册

Lesson One	The Time Message	(2)
Lesson Two	Hans Christian Andersen's Own Fairy Tale (I)	(16)
Lesson Three	Hans Christian Andersen's Own Fairy Tale (II)	(30)
Lesson Four	This Life	(46)
Practice Test One(1 ~ 4)		(61)
Lesson Five	Night Watch	(71)
Lesson Six	How Dictionaries Are Made	(88)
Lesson Seven	Love of Life	(108)
Lesson Eight	A Fiddle and the Law	(123)
Practice Test Two(5 ~ 8)		(138)
Lesson Nine	Happiness	(148)
Lesson Ten	The Joker (I)	(163)
Lesson Eleven	The Joker (II)	(179)
Lesson Twelve	Little Things Are Big	(194)
Practice Test Three(9 ~ 12)		(209)
Lesson Thirteen	Hobbyist	(219)
Lesson Fourteen	The Mystery of the Silver Box	(232)
Lesson Fifteen	Unreality of TV	(248)
Lesson Sixteen	Remembering Tracy Bill	(260)
Practice Test Four(13 ~ 16)		(275)

下 册

Lesson One	The Story of an Hour	(286)
Lesson Two	In the Laboratory	(302)
Lesson Three	Detective on the Trail	(320)
Lesson Four	The Trashman	(338)
Practice Test One(1 ~ 4)		(355)
Lesson Five	The Day I Was Fat	(366)
Lesson Six	Another School Year—What For?	(383)
Lesson Seven	The Great Idea of Mr. Budd(I)	(399)
Lesson Eight	The Great Idea of Mr. Budd(II)	(416)
Practice Test Two(5 ~ 8)		(434)
Lesson Nine	The English Character	(446)
Lesson Ten	Thank You, Ma'am	(464)
Lesson Eleven	The Emotional Bank Account—Secrets of Happy Families	(479)
Lesson Twelve	I Got My B.A by Sheer Luck	(493)
Practice Test Three(9 ~ 12)		(512)
Lesson Thirteen	Freedom in Dying	(522)
Lesson Fourteen	The Outside Chance	(540)
Lesson Fifteen	The Letter “A”(I)	(555)
Lesson Sixteen	The Letter “A”(II)	(573)
Practice Test Four(13 ~ 16)		(591)
2001 年上半年全国高等教育自学考试全国统一命题考试		
综合英语(一)试卷		(602)
2002 年上半年全国高等教育自学考试全国统一命题考试		
综合英语(一)试卷		(614)
2003 年上半年全国高等教育自学考试全国统一命题考试		
综合英语(一)试卷		(626)

Lesson One

The Story of an Hour

一、重点词汇

① **accident** *n.*

①意外的,偶然的: a mere accident 纯粹是偶然事件

②事故: a traffic accident 交通事故

He had a car accident and injured badly. 他出了车祸,伤得很重。

by accident 偶然地,意外地

He had a big fall by accident. 他意外摔了一跤。

without accident 安全地

accident insurance 事故保险

Accident will happen in the best regulated families.

家规再严,丑事难免。

accidental *adj.* 偶然的,意外的;附属的

accidentally *adv.* 偶然地,意外地;附属地

【辨析】**incident; accident; event:**

这组词均含有“事情”的意思。**incident** 指突然发生的重大事件,特别是指引发国际争端或战争的事件: The Lugouqiao Incident was staged by the Japanese imperialists. 卢沟桥事变是日本帝国主义策划的。**accident** 特指不幸的意外事故: My friend met with an accident while climbing a mountain. 我们的朋友在爬山时遇了险。**event** 指重大的事件,尤其是指历史事件: The founding of the P. R. C is a great event in the history of mankind. 中华人民共和国的成立是人类历史上的一件大事。

② **exhausted** *adj.* 精疲力竭的,极其疲倦的

After a whole day's work, I am completely exhausted.

工作了一整天,我真是筋疲力尽。

exhaust *vt.* 用尽;消耗 *vi.* 排出 *n.* 排气 exhaustive *adj.* 使枯竭的;使耗尽的 exhaustion *n.* 用尽;消耗 exhaustible *adj.* 可被用尽的

【辨析】**tired; weary; fatigued; exhausted; worn-out:**

这组词均含有“疲惫的”的意思。**tired** 可指因体力或脑力消耗太多而需要休息,还可指因长期做事而失去兴趣: We were getting tired and so we stopped our work. 我们渐渐地感到累了,所以停止了工作。**weary** 语气比 **tired** 强,指由于长时间努力工作或由于做单一的事而引起疲倦: He is weary of striving for fame and wealth. 他已疲于争名夺利。**fatigued** 所表达的疲劳程度比 **tired** 和 **weary** 强,表示由于过度劳累而引起疲乏,不能再继续下去: He felt fatigued and didn't want to say a single word. 他疲惫不堪,一句话也不想说。**exhausted** 表达的疲惫程度最强,指因劳累过度而精疲力竭: They were exhausted after the long journey. 这次长时间旅行后,他们精疲力竭。**worn-out** 这个词不太正式,多用于口语: The troops were worn-out after winning the battle. 赢得战斗后,部队已疲惫不堪。

③ **strength** *n.* 力量

1) 力量: a man of great strength 力气大的人

fighting strength 战斗力

the strength of memory 记忆力/the strength of will 意志力

Union is strength. 团结就是力量。

2) 强度: the strength of a wire 金属丝的强度

test the strength of the steel 试验钢的强度

3) 人数、兵力: the effective strength 实际人数 the establishment strength 编制人数

He can lift heavy weights because of his strength.

因为他的力量他可以举重。

strengthless *adj.* 无力量的

strengthen *vt.* 加强,巩固;使坚强

by main strength 全靠力气

He moved the log by main strength.

他们全靠力气移动这根圆木。

from strength to strength 不断壮大

Our group grows from strength to strength.

我们的集团不断成长壮大。

on the strength of... 受到……的鼓励

I bought the dictionary on the strength of your recommendation.

由于你的推荐,我买了这本词典。

【辨析】power; energy; force; might; strength:

这组词均指“力”、“力量”。**power** 为常用词,指任何自然的,人的身体上、心理上或道德上的能力,不管他是否加以利用: knowledge is power. 知识就是力量。**energy** 指储存的力量,在生理上称为精力,在物理学上称为能: He was a man of great energy and character. 他是一个精力极其充沛而且性格非常坚强的人。**force** 强调力量的效果,常解释为具有显著效力的力量,另指为做某事而实际运用的力量: The force of the explosion broke all the windows. 爆炸力震碎了窗上所有的玻璃。**might** 常表示巨大的、超常的、超自然的力量: We felt the might of the tornado as it tore great trees out of the ground. 龙卷风把树连根拔起时,我们感到了它的巨大威力。**strength** 指人或物所含的内在的力量,如抗压力、应力、重力或攻击力等,在精神上可指忍耐、决断、坚韧的力量: I wish I had your strength. 但愿我有你那么大的劲儿。

④ freedom *n.* 自由

The master gave the slave his freedom. 主人给了奴隶自由。

free *vt.* 使自由 *adj.* 自由的; 空闲的; 免费的

freely *adv.* 自由地; 无拘束地

freedom of speech 言论自由

They claimed that they have the freedom of speech.

他们声称他们有言论的自由。

freedom to do sth. 做……的自由

Women have gained the freedom to decide whether or not to marry.
妇女已经获得了决定是否结婚的自由。

freedom from 没有(忧虑等)

The big sum of money will ensure his freedom from worry.
这一大笔钱保证他不再有忧虑了。

be free from 免于……;没有……;免除

free from taxation 免税

In order to be free from contagion, they left the hospital quickly.
为了避免传染,他们很快地离开了医院。

free of... 离开……

The ship is free of the harbour. 这只船出港了。

【辨析】**freedom; liberty:**

这两个词均含有“自由”的意思。**freedom** 词义广泛,可指某种行为完全不受限制,或不受不正当的阻碍;意谓主体进行某种行为的决定不受外来力量的影响:She is now nineteen, and has the freedom to do as she please. 她现在19岁了,有权做自己喜欢做的事了。**liberty** 用于正式语体中,常指具有想住在哪儿就住在哪儿、想做什么就做什么的权力,常与 **freedom** 互换:The Negro slaves in the South were longing for liberty. 南方黑奴渴望自由。

⑤ **joyfully** *adv.* 十分喜悦地,高兴地,快乐地;使人喜悦地

The children are singing joyfully. 孩子们欢乐地歌唱。

joyful *adj.* 十分喜悦的;使人喜悦的

joyless *adj.* 不快乐的;悲哀的

joyous *adj.* 快乐的,高兴的

a joyful heart 欣喜的心情

a joyful face 喜气洋洋的脸容

a joyful news 喜讯

a joyful occasion 欢乐的节庆

【辨析】glad; cheerful; delighted; happy; joyful; pleased:

这组词都表示“高兴”、“快乐”的意思。**glad** 用于表达平时的愉悦之情,往往是出于礼貌而说的或因某种缘故而情绪的高涨: I'm glad to see you again. 很高兴再次见到你。**cheerful** 表达一种强烈的、自然的喜悦: He talked with a cheerful expression. 他谈话时带着一种喜悦的表情。**delighted** 表示由于突如其来的喜事而感到极为高兴: We feel delighted at his success. 对他的成功我们感到很高兴。**happy** 用于表达一般的愉快、快乐及称心如意的心情: Mrs. Green has a very happy family. 格林太太有个很幸福的家庭。**joyful** 表达由于外界的某种情绪或突如其来的喜事而得意洋洋并兴高采烈: She received her husband's letter with a joyful heart. 收到丈夫的信,她很高兴。**pleased** 表示对某物或某事感到内心满足、得意: I shall be pleased to join the club. 我将很高兴参加这个俱乐部。

二、难句分析

① **Louise did not hear the story calmly, like some women would.**

路易丝不像有些女人那样能够冷静地聆听自己丈夫的死讯。

句中 like 是个连词,意为:如同,好像。例如: I hope I can drive the tractor like you do. 我希望我开拖拉机开得像你一样好。

② **She would not let anyone follow her.** 她不让任何人随她走进房间。

would 在这里表达强烈的愿望和主张。

He would go out without an overcoat although the weather was very cold. 尽管天气很冷,他还是坚持不穿外套外出。

③ **In front of the window stood a large, comfortable armchair.** 窗前放着一把舒适的大扶手椅。

此句为倒装句,对 in front of the window 有倒装作用。stood 在此是动态系动词。

In the classroom lie the broken desks.

教室里放着破旧的桌子。

④**The kind hands, now dead and still. The loving face, now fixed and gray.** 那双亲切的手现在变得死气沉沉,可爱的脸庞现在变得呆滞和苍白。

这两个句子均是省略了系词 be 的省略句。原句应为: The kind hands, were now dead and still. The loving face, was now fixed and gray.

⑤**It was too subtle to name.** = It was too ingenious to tell. 这太微妙,说不清楚。

1) subtle: difficult to describe, ingenious, sensitive 微妙的,精细的,敏感的

All the students know the subtle distinction between the two words.

每个学生都了解这两个词的细微区别。

2) too...to... 太……以至于不……

That is too small a box to hold so many valuable books.

箱子太小,装不下这么多珍贵的书籍。

⑥**It was only yesterday that life seemed so long.** 仅仅在昨天,她还觉得生命似乎太漫长。

此句是强调句型。强调的内容可以是地点,也可以是时间等。

It was in Beijing where he was arrested.

他是在北京被捕的。

参考译文

一小时的故事

凯特·肖邦

1 知道路易丝·莫拉德心脏不好,所以他们委婉地向她透露了那个坏消息:她的丈夫,布兰特里,死了。

2 “火车出事了,路易丝,”她的姐姐约瑟芬轻声地说。

3 消息是路易丝丈夫的朋友理查兹带来的,但由姐姐约瑟芬告诉路易丝事情的经过,她说话时吞吞吐吐。

4 “理查兹……正在报社办公室。传来了火车出事的消息，路易丝……路易丝，布兰特里的名字也在死亡者名单上。布兰特里死了，路易丝。”

5 路易丝不像有些女人那样能冷静地聆听自己丈夫的死讯，对这样的消息，她无法抑制自己的感情。像突如其来的暴雨一样，她的泪水夺眶而出。她立即扑进姐姐的怀里大声哭了起来。随后她的眼泪又突然止住了。她独自走进自己的房间。不让任何人跟进去。

6 窗前放着一把舒适的大扶手椅，她疲惫地坐了下来，向窗外望去。一场痛哭之后，她感到身体疲倦。她浑身冰冷，大脑和内心一片空白。

7 她看到了窗外的绿树，空气充溢着春雨的气息。她能听到远处有人在歌唱，鸟儿在房子附近欢唱，湛蓝的天空上飘着朵朵白云，她渐渐地平静下来。

8 她静静地坐着，可泪水仍不住地流。她还很年轻，那白皙、安详的脸上显露出一种毅力。但此刻，她目光呆滞。她透过窗子凝视着蓝天，仿佛此刻不是在思索，也不是在凝视，而是在等待。

9 有什么感觉在向她走来，她惊恐地静静等待着。是什么呢？她不知道。它是如此微妙而难以名状。但是她感到它正从蓝天中爬出来，通过弥漫在空气中的声音、气息和色彩传到她的身上。

10 慢慢地，她激动起来。她的呼吸急促，心跳加快，她开始意识到要渐渐控制她、向她步步逼近的究竟是什么东西。她试图用意志力将它击退，但是她失败了。她的意志正和她的两只纤细、白皙的双手一样无力。当她不再抗拒时，一个词语脱口而出。

11 “自由，”她轻声说。“自由了，自由了，自由了！”呆滞的目光和恐惧的眼神从眼中消失了，而被希望和光明所代替。她的心跳加快，血往上涌，全身完全放松。一种突如其来的兴奋控制了她。

12 她想都没有想她这种愉悦心情是否不正当。今后的自由清清楚楚地展现在她的面前，别的都是小事，她根本无暇顾及。

13 她知道看到丈夫的尸体时她还会哭的。那双亲切的手已没有知觉，变得僵硬，那张亲爱的面孔也没有表情，灰白如纸。但她憧憬着未来，看到了面前漫长的岁月，只属于她自己的岁月。现在她张开双臂来

迎接这些岁月。

14 在未来的这些岁月中,她将不需要为别人活着,她只为自己活着。将不会有其他有力的意志左右她的意志。男人与女人们总是相信他们可以告诉别人去做什么和如何去思考。路易丝突然明白了这是错误的,意识到她其实可以完全从中摆脱出来。

15 是的,她有时曾爱过他,虽然并不总是这样。现在爱意味着什么呢?现在她明白了自由比爱情更令人渴望。

16 “自由了!身体与灵魂都自由了!”她不断地低声说着。

17 她的妹妹约瑟芬正等在门外。

18 “请打开门”,约瑟芬喊道。“你会使自己生病的,你在里面干什么,路易丝?求求你,求求你,让我进去吧!”

19 “走开。我没有使自己生病。”正相反,她正通过打开的窗子陶醉于窗外生命的气息。

20 她思考着所面对的所有这些岁月,心里充满了欢愉。春天的日子,夏天的日子。各种各样的日子都属于她自己了。她开始渴望生命会更长久。而昨天,她还嫌生命似乎是太漫长。

21 过了一会儿,她站起身来,打开了门。她的双眼明亮,两颊绯红。她不知道自己看起来多么强壮,多么地充满快乐。她们一起下楼,理查兹正在等着他们。

22 有人在开门。是布兰特里·莫拉德。他走进来,看起来一路风尘,手提旅行箱和雨伞。他没有在事故中遇难,他甚至不知道曾有过一场车祸。他愣在那里,对约瑟芬的惊叫感到诧异。他不明白为什么理查兹突然站在他和路易丝中间,避免布兰特里看到她。

23 但是理查兹还是太迟了。

24 当医生们来时,他们说她死于心脏病——死于她的心脏承受不了的强烈的喜悦。

教材练习答案

Questions on the Text

课文问题

1. Richards brought to Louise the bad news that her husband was killed in an accident. Josephine told the story.
2. Josephine told the news quietly. Because Louise had a weak heart.
3. Louise didn't take the news calmly. She could not close her mind or heart to the news. She cried loudly in her sisters arms.
4. She sank into an armchair and looked out of the window at the blue sky. At a time she was neither thinking nor seeing.
5. A sudden feeling of joy began to seize her. Because she did not know whether her joy was wrong. "Free," the little word broke from her lips. When she said the word several times, the dull stare and look of fear went from her eyes. They stayed keen and bright. Her heart beat fast, and the blood warmed and relaxed every inch of her body.
6. From the text we learn that the Mallard's marriage is not a happy one. No. Because she had loved her husband sometimes. Often she had not. Brently Mallard did not give enough freedom to Louise and always had a powerful will bending hers.
7. After she felt body and soul free, Louise looked into the future and saw many long years to come that would belong to her alone. No, she had not. It was only yesterday that life seemed so long!
8. When she walked out of her room, Louise looked strong, well and full of joy. Because she thought joyfully of all those days before her and all kinds of days that would be her own.
9. No, he wasn't. When Brently entered, Richards tried to move suddenly between them, to hide Louise from her husband. Because they all knew Louise had a weak heart.

10. When she saw her husband, Louise had a heart attack. According to the doctors, the cause of her heart failure was joy.
11. The cause of her heart failure is disappointment. She had just got her freedom, and was ready to begin a new life. But the appearance of her husband made her so disappointed that her heart disease broke out and she died.
12. Yes, I do.

Written Work

笔头作业

She opened the window and looked out. The air smelled like spring rain. Everything was new. The trees were vivid in colors and clean. The sky was blue with several clouds lingering. She heard birds there singing joyfully in full song.

Suddenly she felt free, body and soul. It was yesterday that life seemed so long. And now she began to hope life would be long and the days before her would reveal the panoramic view.

She was filled with joy drinking in life through that open window and looking into the future. Then she would get away from her husband completely, and she would not live in the shadow of her husband any longer. She began to look into the future and she could live for herself.

Vocabulary Exercises

词汇练习

1. Form words according to the following rules of word formation.

move(移动)→moveable(可移动的)

love(热爱)→loveable(可爱的)

read(阅读)→readable(易读的)

season(季节)→seasonable(合时令的)

suit(适合)→suitable(合适的)

prevent(防止)→preventable(可防止的)

2. Translate the following sentences into English.

1) Using words or expressions from the text.

- (1) I don't know how to break the news to him.
- (2) A fire broke out last night in a hospital but no one was killed.
- (3) The cinema isn't that far as you think of it to be.
- (4) After he had explained it to me, I began to realize that I was wrong.
- (5) This house has belonged to the Gates family for over a hundred years.
- (6) The football star broke away from his former club and intended to join another one.
- (7) No one is let in without a ticket.
- (8) The president hoped to improve the relationship between the two countries in the coming years.
- (9) We should look into the future. Don't always live in the past.
- (10) All of us stood shocked at the news that he had died of heart disease.
- (11) While I was reading the text, the teacher asked me to stop to translate two sentences.

2) Using Verb Pattern 17.

- (1) He felt the ladder sway.
- (2) I saw John come into the classroom.
- (3) I saw him take the book away.
- (4) Did you hear my mother go downstairs?
- (5) The children let me tell the story once again.

3) Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the verbs in the list below.

- | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|---------------|
| 1) talking; is saying | 2) speak; talk | 3) said, talk |
| 4) talked, told | 5) talked, said, spoke | 6) tell, said |

- 7) say, talk 8) said; spoke, said 9) said; tell
10) told, speaking 11) said, spoke

4) Put the correct words from the list below in the blanks.

- (1) foreign (2) idea (3) considered (4) any
(5) prepare (6) sense (7) space (8) take
(9) necessary (10) ordered (11) handed (12) abroad

Grammar Exercises

语法练习

1. Complete the following sentences with shall or will.

- 1) will 2) Shall 3) will 4) will 5) Shall
6) will 7) will 8) shall 9) will 10) will

2. Complete the following sentences with would or should.

- 1) Would 2) would 3) should 4) should 5) would
6) would 7) should 8) Would 9) would 10) would

3. Translate the following sentences into English, using model verbs.

- 1) What are you doing? You should go to bed now.
- 2) He changed his name, so he thought that nobody would find what he had done before.
- 3) Nothing should be wrong with the watch. I have checked it several times.
- 4) Shall I send the letter for you?
- 5) When I was your age, I would spend several hours watching TV if there was a football match.
- 6) Don't worry. I'll come to see you every day.
- 7) If I were you, I wouldn't buy this coat. It's too expensive.
- 8) Can I use your computer?
- 9) Where shall we meet each other tomorrow?
- 10) What shall I say? I am really very happy.

补充练习(附答案)

1. Complete the following sentences with the words given. 用所给词完成下列句子。

knowledgeable lovable preventable fashionable
changeable drinkable reasonable manageable
honorable seasonable

- 1) Young girls always wear hairstyle that are _____.
- 2) This summer the weather is rather _____.
- 3) Clever children are _____ though naughty sometimes.
- 4) More and more _____ teachers are required in higher education.
- 5) If he had paid more attention in his daily use, the fire could have been _____.
- 6) With the improvement of planting skill, we cannot only buy fruits that are _____, but also those that are not.
- 7) To die for one's country is considered _____ since ancient time.
- 8) The installation of production line makes factories _____.
- 9) He is a _____ man, everyone wants to make friends with him.
- 10) Not all the water in rivers is _____.

Answer(答案):

- 1) fashionable 2) changeable 3) lovable 4) knowledgeable
- 5) preventable 6) seasonable 7) honorable 8) manageable
- 9) reasonable 10) drinkable

2. Fill in the blanks with the phrases given, making changes where necessary. 用所给词组填空, 需要时做必要的变动。

go away look into the future break out stop doing
die of break away sink into hide...from
drink in belong to

- 1) These lessons _____ deep _____ my heart.
- 2) The robber shouted "_____ " desperately to the crowd.