

含最新全国统一命题考试试题及参考答案

英语(上下册合订本)

全国高等教育自学考试同步辅导/同步训练

全国高等教育自学考试指定教材辅导用书

张俊英 陈愚 / 主编

国际贸易专业(专科)

梯田自考



[修订说明]

本书是全国高等教育自学考试指定教材《英语（上册、下册）》（国际贸易专业——专科）的配套辅导用书的修订本。

梯田品牌自考系列丛书自出版以来，由于其独具的特点和卓越的品质深得全国各省、市教委、学校和广大自考师生的好评和认可，全国每年约有三分之二的考生使用本品牌，销量居全国同类书之榜首，被誉为最受欢迎的自考辅导丛书。此次修订亦是进一步提高质量的举措。

本书的编写及修订依据：

1. 全国高等教育自学考试指导委员会组编的指定教材《英语（上册）》（吴顺昌主编；中国人民大学出版社出版）。
2. 全国高等教育自学考试指导委员会组编的指定教材《英语（下册）（附：英语自学考试大纲）》（黄震华主编；中国人民大学出版社出版）。

修订具体内容所做的重要基础工作：

1. 深入分析研究考试大纲的要求和新命题精神；
2. 深入分析研究最新高等教育自学考试全国统一命题考试的题型、分值分布、答题要求及评分标准；
3. 广泛分析自考生在学习和实际解答试卷中存在的问题，有针对性地进行全面辅导和同步训练。

本书结构及显著特点：

1. 本书以自学考试大纲规定的考核知识点及能力层次为线索，按考试大纲规定的考核知识点及能力层次要求为线索分章辅导，考点精析将考试重点涉及的单词、短语及句子作了详尽的解释与分析；同步练习是将该章中的所有知识点按统考的各种题型编写而成，同时配有参考答案。题型及题序与最新全国统考试题完全一致。编写中力求做到点面结合，突出重点。

2. 精心设计的考试预测试卷，题型、题序、题量与最新全国统考试题完全一致。是作者综合全书、结合考试大纲要求精选出的数道“押题”，一定程度上反映了考试趋势，同时亦检测考生对于本课程的掌握程度。

3. 汇编最新全国统考试题及参考答案。考生可以了解到最近、最新的全国统考试题的发展动态。考生学完全书，再通过对全国统考试卷的训练，可以科学地进行自我考核、自我评估及自我调整复习方向，攻克弱点及不足，从而达到事半功倍的效果。

编写高质量的全国高等教育自学考试辅导用书，是一项长期的、艰难而具有深刻意义的社会助学工作，编写过程中不断得到社会各界的大力支持与关怀，在此深表谢意。

使该书在使用中不断提高和日臻完善，是我们永远的目标。

敬请读者批评指正。

编 者



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ENGLISH

英 语

(上册)

Lesson 1 What Does an Economist Do?

(第一课 经济学家做什么?)

考点精析

1. An economist is someone who knows a lot about how goods and wealth are produced and used.

此句中 **who** 引导定语从句, 修饰不定代词 **someone**, 由于 **someone** 为单数, 所以动词用了第三人称单数形式: **knows**。同时, 这个定语从句中又包含了介词 **about** 引导的宾语从句。

know a lot about sth 对某事了解很多

He knows a lot about the new project.

他对这个新计划非常了解。

I know all about that.

我对那事全了解。

goods and wealth 商品和财富, 尽管 **wealth** 为不可数名词, 但 **goods** 为复数形式, 且 **goods** 和 **wealth** 之间用 **and** 连接, 所以动词用复数形式 **are**。

2. Food, for example, is a kind of goods.

for example, 例如, 放此处与放句首并无区别, 放此处只是起到突出主语 **food** 的作用。

3. Everyone eats food, but the average person does not think much about all the things that must happen before food appears on his plate.

the average person 一般人, 普通人

average intelligence 平常智力

average ability 普通能力

think about 在此译为考虑,此外还有想起,回顾的意思

She was thinking about her childhood days.

她在回想她的童年时期。

4. Another example is the paper this article is printed on.

此句中 **the paper** 后接一省略 **which** 的定语从句,但需注意的是本句中 **on** 不能省略,因为 **This article is printed on the paper.** 句中如省略了 **on**,就缺少必要的介词。

Yesterday we visited the small flat (which) he lived in.

昨天我们参观了他住的小公寓。

It's not the fact of examinations I'm quarrelling with, it's the way they're conducted.

我并非对考试这件事本身有异议,而是不赞成考试的方式。

5. It started as wood on a tree very far from here.

as: 作为, **as** 和 **like** 都可作为介词后接名词,但其意思不同, **like** 译为“像”。

I worked as a slave.

我作为一个奴隶工作。

I worked like a slave.

我像奴隶一样工作。

far from 除了在此句中译为“距离……远”之外,还有“毫不,一点也不,远非”的意思,例如:

Your work is far from (being) satisfactory.

你的工作一点儿也不令人满意。

Far from admiring his paintings, I dislike them intensely.

我不但不钦佩反而十分讨厌他的画。

6. Men and machines made the wood into paper, which had to be packaged and carried by trucks and put into stores.

此处 **which** 引导一个非限制性定语从句,其显著特点是 **which** 句与其修饰的 **paper** 用逗号隔开, **which** 句只是对 **paper** 的修饰或附加说明,而不是 **paper** 的特有属性。

package 在此句中作动词,译为包装,它也可作名词使用,译为“捆、包、包裹,(喻)详细的计划”,如:**package deal** 整批交易。

此外,**package** 也可用 **pack** 替换,例如:

These books pack easily.

这些书很容易包装。

7. **At every step in the process people had to be paid for their works.**
step: 步骤,措施

Take steps to prevent the spread of influenza.

采取步骤防止流行性感蔓延。

What's the next step?

下一步该怎么办?

8. **Money had to be used for buying and repairing the machines, and so on.**

be use for 被用来,此处需注意的是,介词 **for** 后需跟名词或动名词。

A hammer is used for driving in nails.

锤是用来敲钉子的。

现在让我们来区别 **used to do**, **be used to doing** 和 **be used to do**。

used to do 过去常常做某事

I used to work till midnight.

我过去常常工作到深夜。

He used to smoke a pipe.

他过去抽烟斗。

be used to sth. /doing 习惯于

You will soon get used to it.

你很快就会适应它。

I'm not quite used to being spoken to in that rude way.

我不习惯于别人对我那样粗鲁地讲话。

be used to do 被用来做……

Modern equipment is used to improve the efficiency.

现代设备被使用以提高效率。

A knife is used to cut bread.

用刀来切面包。

9. **Economists try to understand how all the parts of the long story are related.**

try to do 试图做某事

Don't try to swim across the river.

不要尝试游过那条河。

Try to get here early.

请尽量早一点来。

10. **An economist learns how to guess what will happen in the future,...**

此处用了 **learns how to guess**, 类似的句子:

I do not know how to answer this question.

我不知道该怎样回答这个问题。

11. **If fruit growers in Florida lose part of their crops because of bad weather this month, what will happen to the price of oranges in New York two months from now.**

此句中, **if** 引导条件状语从句, 从句用了一般现在时, 主句用了一般将来时, 表示某事可能发生。例如:

If you ask him, he will help you.

如果你向他请求, 他会帮助你。

如果 **if** 引导从句表示一种不可能发生的情况, 也就是使用了虚拟语气, 则需用过去时态。

If I were you, I would work hard.

如果我是你, 我将会好好学习。

If you had come earlier, you would have met him.

如果你早来一点的话, 你就能遇见他了。

happen vi. 发生, 现在来区别 **happen to sb/sth.** 和 **happen to do**

If anything happens to him, please tell me.

如果他发生什么意外, 请通知我。

I happened to have heard about him.

我碰巧听说过关于他的事情。

12. These are just a few of the questions economists learn how to answer.

a few of the questions 许多问题中的几个

some of my friends 我的朋友中的一些

some of his income 他收入中的一些

同步练习

一、单词或短语的英汉互译

(一) 将下列词语译成中文

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------------|
| 1. make profit | 2. the average person |
| 3. interest | 4. because of |

(二) 将下列词语译成英文

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 1. 一张纸 | 2. 两份报纸 |
| 3. 一块肥皂 | 4. 一条裤子 |
| 5. 一件家具 | |

二、词汇应用和语法结构

- "We'll be through in a day or two," said the man in _____ of the job.
A. control B. hold
C. charge D. manage
- I borrowed the bicycle from a friend of _____.
A. mine B. my C. I D. me
- How do you like the book you borrowed from _____.
A. mine B. my C. I D. me
- This picture is interesting to _____.
A. looking B. look
C. look at D. looking at
- This room is comfortable to _____.
A. living B. live C. live in D. living in

6. How much did you _____ for this shirt?
A. cost B. pay C. spent D. take
7. Few people knew how to _____ cotton _____ cloth.
A. make...into B. make...from
C. make...by D. make...after
8. Japan's economy has been seriously _____ by the great crisis.
A. effected B. acted
C. affected D. effecting
9. Paper is usually made _____ wood.
A. of B. from C. into D. after
10. People made wood into paper, _____ will be used by many students.
A. that B. how C. who D. which
11. This device is open only to those visitors _____ are unable to walk a long distance.
A. who B. to whom
C. which D. that which
12. Hiram Revels, the first black member of the United States Senate, served as senator from Mississippi, an office _____ he was elected in 1870.
A. which B. to which
C. and which D. being which
13. _____ that he will be inspired by our success and continue his work.
A. There is likely B. Likely to be
C. It is likely D. Likely with
14. _____ plants, people have to depend on food and water.
A. Unlike B. Different
C. Whereas D. As much
15. Though the long-term _____ cannot be predicted, the pro-