

最新全国统一命题考试试题及参考答案

综合英语(二)

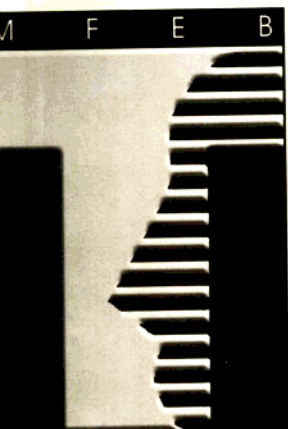
(上下册合订本)

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

崔学梅 曲莉 安学东 郭德艳 / 主编

英语专业(基础科段)



最新版

定价 24.00 元

中华书局



本书是全国高等教育自学考试指定教材《综合英语(二)》(英语专业——基础科段)的配套辅导用书的修订本。

梯田品牌自考系列丛书自1998年出版以来,由于其独特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:

全国高等教育自学考试指导委员会组编的指定教材《综合英语(二)》[附:综合英语(二)自学考试大纲](上册、下册)(徐容主编,外语教学与研究出版社出版)。

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. 本书以考试大纲规定的考核知识点及能力层次要求为线索,以课文为序将每课的辅导分为四部分:参考译文、教材练习答案、同步练习、同步练习答案。

参考译文是对课文全文翻译,帮助考生全面理解课文内容;

教材练习答案是对教材课后习题做出的标准答案,有助于考生加深理解和消化教材习题;

同步练习是作者综合本课考核知识点及考试大纲要求精心编写而成,并配有参考答案。同步练习题型、题序、题量与最新全国统

考试题完全一致，它反映了考试趋势，亦检测考生对每课内容的掌握程度。编写中力求做到点面结合，突出重点。

2. 汇编最新全国统考试题及答案。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

2004年2月



上册

Lesson One	Twelve Things I Wish They Taught at School	(3)
	<input type="checkbox"/> 参考译文	(3)
	<input type="checkbox"/> 教材练习答案	(5)
	<input type="checkbox"/> 同步练习	(14)
	<input type="checkbox"/> 同步练习参考答案	(25)
Lesson Two	Icons	(27)
	<input type="checkbox"/> 参考译文	(27)
	<input type="checkbox"/> 教材练习答案	(29)
	<input type="checkbox"/> 同步练习	(34)
	<input type="checkbox"/> 同步练习参考答案	(45)
Lesson Three	Go-Go Americans	(47)
	<input type="checkbox"/> 参考译文	(47)
	<input type="checkbox"/> 教材练习答案	(48)
	<input type="checkbox"/> 同步练习	(54)
	<input type="checkbox"/> 同步练习参考答案	(65)
Lesson Four	"Take Over, Bos'n!"	(66)
	<input type="checkbox"/> 参考译文	(66)
	<input type="checkbox"/> 教材练习答案	(68)
	<input type="checkbox"/> 同步练习	(73)
	<input type="checkbox"/> 同步练习参考答案	(83)

Lesson Five	Are You Giving Your Kids Too Much?	(84)
	<input type="checkbox"/> 参考译文	(84)
	<input type="checkbox"/> 教材练习答案	(85)
	<input type="checkbox"/> 同步练习	(92)
	<input type="checkbox"/> 同步练习参考答案	(103)
Lesson Six	Culture Shock	(105)
	<input type="checkbox"/> 参考译文	(105)
	<input type="checkbox"/> 教材练习答案	(107)
	<input type="checkbox"/> 同步练习	(113)
	<input type="checkbox"/> 同步练习参考答案	(125)
Lesson Seven	The Model Millionaire (I)	(127)
	<input type="checkbox"/> 参考译文	(127)
	<input type="checkbox"/> 教材练习答案	(128)
	<input type="checkbox"/> 同步练习	(134)
	<input type="checkbox"/> 同步练习参考答案	(145)
Lesson Eight	The Model Millionaire (II)	(147)
	<input type="checkbox"/> 参考译文	(147)
	<input type="checkbox"/> 教材练习答案	(149)
	<input type="checkbox"/> 同步练习	(154)
	<input type="checkbox"/> 同步练习参考答案	(165)
Lesson Nine	Only Three More Days	(167)
	<input type="checkbox"/> 参考译文	(167)
	<input type="checkbox"/> 教材练习答案	(169)
	<input type="checkbox"/> 同步练习	(175)
	<input type="checkbox"/> 同步练习参考答案	(185)
Lesson Ten	The Washwoman	(187)
	<input type="checkbox"/> 参考译文	(187)
	<input type="checkbox"/> 教材练习答案	(189)
	<input type="checkbox"/> 同步练习	(195)
	<input type="checkbox"/> 同步练习参考答案	(207)

Lesson Eleven	How I Served My Apprenticeship	(209)
<input type="checkbox"/>	参考译文	(209)
<input type="checkbox"/>	教材练习答案	(211)
<input type="checkbox"/>	同步练习	(217)
<input type="checkbox"/>	同步练习参考答案	(229)
Lesson Twelve	A Friend of the Environment	(230)
<input type="checkbox"/>	参考译文	(230)
<input type="checkbox"/>	教材练习答案	(232)
<input type="checkbox"/>	同步练习	(239)
<input type="checkbox"/>	同步练习参考答案	(251)
Lesson Thirteen	Who Shall Dwell?	(253)
<input type="checkbox"/>	参考译文	(253)
<input type="checkbox"/>	教材练习答案	(255)
<input type="checkbox"/>	同步练习	(261)
<input type="checkbox"/>	同步练习参考答案	(273)
Lesson Fourteen	Cipher in the Snow	(275)
<input type="checkbox"/>	参考译文	(275)
<input type="checkbox"/>	教材练习答案	(277)
<input type="checkbox"/>	同步练习	(283)
<input type="checkbox"/>	同步练习参考答案	(295)
Lesson Fifteen	Bribery—An Inevitable Evil?	(297)
<input type="checkbox"/>	参考译文	(297)
<input type="checkbox"/>	教材练习答案	(299)
<input type="checkbox"/>	同步练习	(305)
<input type="checkbox"/>	同步练习参考答案	(317)
Lesson Sixteen	A Social Event	(318)
<input type="checkbox"/>	参考译文	(318)
<input type="checkbox"/>	教材练习答案	(321)
<input type="checkbox"/>	同步练习	(328)
<input type="checkbox"/>	同步练习参考答案	(339)

下 册

Lesson One	Courtesy; Key to a Happier World	(343)
	<input type="checkbox"/> 参考译文	(343)
	<input type="checkbox"/> 教材练习答案	(345)
	<input type="checkbox"/> 同步练习	(350)
	<input type="checkbox"/> 同步练习参考答案	(360)
Lesson Two	The Man Who Could Work Miracles (I)	(362)
	<input type="checkbox"/> 参考译文	(362)
	<input type="checkbox"/> 教材练习答案	(364)
	<input type="checkbox"/> 同步练习	(371)
	<input type="checkbox"/> 同步练习参考答案	(381)
Lesson Three	The Man Who Could Work Miracles (II)	(383)
	<input type="checkbox"/> 参考译文	(383)
	<input type="checkbox"/> 教材练习答案	(386)
	<input type="checkbox"/> 同步练习	(393)
	<input type="checkbox"/> 同步练习参考答案	(403)
Lesson Four	Zero Hour: Forty-Three Seconds over Hiroshima	(404)
	<input type="checkbox"/> 参考译文	(404)
	<input type="checkbox"/> 教材练习答案	(406)
	<input type="checkbox"/> 同步练习	(412)
	<input type="checkbox"/> 同步练习参考答案	(422)
Lesson Five	First Principles	(423)
	<input type="checkbox"/> 参考译文	(423)
	<input type="checkbox"/> 教材练习答案	(425)
	<input type="checkbox"/> 同步练习	(431)
	<input type="checkbox"/> 同步练习参考答案	(442)
Lesson Six	The Beauty of Britain	(443)
	<input type="checkbox"/> 参考译文	(443)

<input type="checkbox"/> 教材练习答案	(445)
<input type="checkbox"/> 同步练习	(451)
<input type="checkbox"/> 同步练习参考答案	(462)
Lesson Seven Some Meanings of Authentic Love	(463)
<input type="checkbox"/> 参考译文	(463)
<input type="checkbox"/> 教材练习答案	(465)
<input type="checkbox"/> 同步练习	(471)
<input type="checkbox"/> 同步练习参考答案	(481)
Lesson Eight How I Designed an A-Bomb in My Junior Year at Princeton	(482)
<input type="checkbox"/> 参考译文	(482)
<input type="checkbox"/> 教材练习答案	(485)
<input type="checkbox"/> 同步练习	(491)
<input type="checkbox"/> 同步练习参考答案	(502)
Lesson Nine Forty Years On	(503)
<input type="checkbox"/> 参考译文	(503)
<input type="checkbox"/> 教材练习答案	(506)
<input type="checkbox"/> 同步练习	(512)
<input type="checkbox"/> 同步练习参考答案	(522)
Lesson Ten On Friendship	(523)
<input type="checkbox"/> 参考译文	(523)
<input type="checkbox"/> 教材练习答案	(525)
<input type="checkbox"/> 同步练习	(533)
<input type="checkbox"/> 同步练习参考答案	(544)
Lesson Eleven Selling the Post (I)	(546)
<input type="checkbox"/> 参考译文	(546)
<input type="checkbox"/> 教材练习答案	(548)
<input type="checkbox"/> 同步练习	(554)
<input type="checkbox"/> 同步练习参考答案	(564)

Lesson Twelve	Selling the Post (II)	(566)
<input type="checkbox"/>	参考译文	(566)
<input type="checkbox"/>	教材练习答案	(568)
<input type="checkbox"/>	同步练习	(574)
<input type="checkbox"/>	同步练习参考答案	(584)
Lesson Thirteen	How to Grow Old	(585)
<input type="checkbox"/>	参考译文	(585)
<input type="checkbox"/>	教材练习答案	(587)
<input type="checkbox"/>	同步练习	(593)
<input type="checkbox"/>	同步练习参考答案	(603)
Lesson Fourteen	The Listener	(605)
<input type="checkbox"/>	参考译文	(605)
<input type="checkbox"/>	教材练习答案	(607)
<input type="checkbox"/>	同步练习	(613)
<input type="checkbox"/>	同步练习参考答案	(625)
Lesson Fifteen	Edison: Inventor of Invention	(626)
<input type="checkbox"/>	参考译文	(626)
<input type="checkbox"/>	教材练习答案	(627)
<input type="checkbox"/>	同步练习	(634)
<input type="checkbox"/>	同步练习参考答案	(645)

附录

<input type="checkbox"/>	2003 年 10 月份高等教育自学考试全国统一命题考试 综合英语(二)试题	(647)
<input type="checkbox"/>	2003 年 10 月份高等教育自学考试全国统一命题考试 综合英语(二)试题参考答案及评分标准	(661)

参考书目	(665)
------	-------

综合英语(二)

*A Comprehensive Course
in English*

(上 册)

编 者 崔学梅
安世东

Lesson One

Twelve Things I Wish They Taught at School

参考译文

学校要是教给我们这十二种本领就好了

卡尔·萨根

◇1 我上初中和高中时，二战刚刚结束，念的是纽约和新泽西州的公立学校。那似乎是很久以前的事了。学校的设施、教师的水平在当时的美国或许远远高出一水平。从那时到现在，我学到了很多。我学到的最重要的一点就是要学的东西还有很多，而我不知道的东西也有很多。有时候，我想如果当时多学些真正重要的东西，今天我会多么感激不尽啊。我所受的教育在某些方面狭隘至极；在学校课堂上，我对拿破仑的了解仅限于美国从他手里买下了路易斯安那。（在一个约95%的居民不是美国人的星球上，学校当局认为只有美国历史才值得讲授。）我的老师们教拼写课、语法课、基础数学课以及其他主要课程教得都相当不错。不过，我希望他们能教我们许多其他的知识。

◇2 或许从那以后所有这些缺陷都已得到改进。在我看来，学校有很多东西应该教。（主要应该教理解问题的态度与认识问题的方法，而不是教简单的事实记忆。）这些应该是在今后生活中真正有用的东西，即那些能使国家更强大、世界更美好，也能使人们更幸福的东西。人类乐于求知。这是我们人类比这个星球上其他物种做得好些的少数事情中的一件。每个学生都应该经常体验一下说“噢，是这样啊！”的感受——就是你对以往不懂的或是没意识到自己不懂的事情一下子恍然大悟的感觉。

◇3 那么我就谈一谈该教哪些东西。

挑一门困难的学问，把它学透

◇4 希腊哲学家苏格拉底曾说过这是人类最大的快乐之一，确实如此。当你许多学科都有一点了解的时候，你要保证精通一两门学问。只要你对所选的课题有浓厚的兴趣，把它放到它所涉及的更为广阔的人文环境中进行研究，你要学的是什么并不太重要。自学完一门学科，你会对自己自学另一门学科的能力信心倍增。渐渐地你会发现你已经掌握了一项关键性的技能。世界变化如此迅速，你必须终生自学不止。然而，不要因为你所选的第一门学科感兴趣，或是你认为自己擅长这门学科而停止不前。这个世界充满了奇妙的事物。有些直到我们完全长大成人才能得以发现。遗憾的是，大部分我们一辈子也发现不了。

不要怕提“愚蠢”的问题

◇5 很多表面上看似无知的询问，如：草为什么是绿色的？为什么太阳是圆

的?或我们究竟为什么需要 55,000 件核武器?实为真正深奥的问题。对这些问题的回答能使你对事物有真正深刻的理解:尽可能弄清你还有哪些不懂的事情也同样重要,而提出问题就是找出不懂之处的方法。提“愚蠢”的问题,对于提问者来说需要勇气,对于回答者来说需要知识与耐心。不要把你的学习局限于课堂内。要与朋友深入探讨各自对事物的看法。明知会招致嘲笑而提问比把问题埋在心里、对周围一切事物都麻木不仁的做法要勇敢得多。

细心倾听

◇6 很多时候人们进行交谈,总要争相显示自己观点的高明。这类谈话对双方都无多大裨益。别人说话时,不要总想着下面你要说什么,而要尽量弄清对方所说的是什么、什么样的经历才使他们有如此评说,弄清你能从对方学到什么以及你对对方有什么了解。你们的长辈们的成长环境与你们的迥然不同。那是一个你不甚了解的世界。从他们那里以及那些来自他乡异国的人们那里,你能学到重要的观察事物的方法。你的生活因此会得到充实。

人孰无过

◇7 任何人的认识都不会是完美无缺的。要乐于接受指正,要学会自己改正错误。没能从自己的错误中吸取教训,你才真应该感到难为情。

了解你们的地球

◇8 它是我们拥有的惟一的星球。要了解它是如何运转的。我们往往为了短期的利益,在尚未了解其长远影响的情况下,改变着大气层,改变着地球的表面以及地球的水系。任何一个国家的公民至少应该对人类将何去何从这个间题有所了解。如果我们不理解这些问题,我们就是放弃未来。

科学技术

◇9 除非你对科学技术有所了解,才能搞懂你所生存的地球。我记得学校所设的理科课程专讲科学的次要方面,而对那些重要的科学的深层含义却几乎只字不提。现代科学的重大发现同时也是人类精神的重大发现。例如,哥白尼证明了地球根本不是什么太阳、月亮及其行星和星球按顺时针方向绕其运行的宇宙中心,它只不过是许多小小世界中的一个而已。这当然灭煞了我们人类自命不凡的傲气,然而却开阔了我们的视野,使我们看到了一个广阔无垠、令人敬畏的宇宙。任何一个中学毕业生都应该对哥白尼、牛顿、达尔文、弗洛伊德以及爱因斯坦的深刻思想有所了解。(爱因斯坦的狭义相对论并不晦涩艰深,只要具备一年级的几何知识,理解在河中划艇逆流而上和顺流而下的概念,就完全可以明白其基本原理。)

不要把你的生命耗费在看电视上

◇10 你们明白我的意思。

文化

◇11 要感受一下文学、艺术和音乐方面的名篇巨著的熏陶。既然一部流传了几百年或是几千年的作品在今天仍然受到欣赏,那么它大概确实有些名堂。要搞清人们为何还如此热衷于这些作品,就得下点功夫。任何深刻的体验莫不如此得来。然而一旦你付出了努力,你就改变了你的生活;你已经找到了在未来日子里使你快乐、兴奋的源泉。在像我们这个各民族联系密切的世界上,不要

只关注美国文化或西方文化。要了解异国民族的思维方式与思想观念。要对他们的历史、宗教、观点有所了解。

怜悯情怀

◇12 很多人认为我们生活在人类极端自私的时代。如果人们只为自己活着,就会感到空虚与孤独。人与人之间是能够相互同情、相互热爱、相互关心的。但是,这些情感需要鼓励才能生发。

◇13 观察一下一两岁的孩子在学习中所表现出的喜悦,你就明白了人类求知的意志有多么坚强。我们渴望了解宇宙的热忱还有我们对他人的怜悯情怀共同构筑了人类希望之所在。

教材练习答案

Work on the Text(课文练习)

1. Answer these questions. (回答下列问题)

- 1) The author attended junior and senior high school in New York and New Jersey respectively just after the Second World War.
- 2) He thinks that the education he received was terribly narrow. Although his teachers did a pretty good job in spelling, grammar, the fundamentals of maths and other vital subjects, he thinks that there's so much else his teachers should have taught him.
- 3) One should choose a subject which really interests him and should place it in its broader human context. And he should keep on teaching himself throughout his life.
- 4) Because apparently "stupid" questions are really deep questions and the answers to them can be gateways to real insights.
- 5) Because those who are talking with you can surely provide you with some ideas which you don't know, esp. those who are older than you or from other parts of the country or from other countries.
- 6) Because everybody's understanding is incomplete.
We should be open to correction and learn to correct our own mistakes.
- 7) Because it is the only planet we have. If we don't understand it, we abandon the future.
The author is worried about the fact that people are not aware

of the deterioration of the environment of the Earth.

- 8) Science courses should concentrate on the major insights into the great discoveries of modern science.
- 9) Because these people made great discoveries in modern science. And the great discoveries in modern science are also great discoveries of the human spirit.

Copernicus

Nicolaus Copernicus (1473 ~ 1543) is often considered the founder of modern astronomy. He was born in Torun, Poland, the son of a Polish merchant and his German wife. The boy was reared by his uncle, a wealthy Catholic bishop, who sent him to the University of Cracow to study mathematics. Copernicus also studied law at Bologna and medicine at Padua. In 1500 he lectured on astronomy in Rome. He returned to his uncle's castle near Frauenburg in 1507. As attending physician to the old man, Copernicus had little freedom but spent much time studying the stars.

His study convinced him that the earth rotated on its axis and that the earth and the planets revolved around the sun. In 1530 he finished his great book, *Concerning the Revolutions of the Celestial Spheres*.

The Copernicus theory was in opposition to the teachings of the Roman Catholic church, and the book was not published for 13 years. Copernicus received the first copy as he lay on his deathbed. The book opened the way to a truly scientific approach to astronomy. Such men as Galileo and Kepler were profoundly influenced by it.

Newton

Sir Isaac Newton (1642 ~ 1727) was one of the greatest scientists who ever lived. He discovered the law of gravitation and the laws of light. He also developed differential calculus (微分学). One factor that helped Newton to greatness was his power of concentration. Once he fastened on a problem, he neither saw nor heard anything else until the problem was solved. Yet he was modest about his achievements. "If I have seen farther than most men, it is by standing on the shoulders of giants," he said.

Shortly before his death he wrote the following: "I seem to have been only a boy playing on the seashore and diverting myself in now and then finding a smoother pebble or a prettier shell than ordinary, while the great Ocean of Truth lay all undiscovered before me."

In spite of his great achievement, Newton was a puzzling personality. Time and again he put aside his work in physics and mathematics to make long studies in alchemy. This was the science of his day, which tried to turn other metals into gold. Newton lived to be 84 years old, but all his serious scientific work was done by the time he was 42. For the rest of his life he studied religion. He worked many years on a new timetable of Bible events, basing it on a very doubtful date for the beginning of the world.

Newton never married, and he made few close friends. He lived for his work, scientific or religious, and he laboured long and hard. He hated to quarrel with fellow scientists, but once started, he hated to stop. He was an mixture of high purpose and petty behavior.

Darwin

Charles Robert Darwin (1809 ~ 1882) was one of the world's greatest biologists. His father was a successful and wealthy physician and his mother was a daughter of Josiah Wedgwood, the famous British potter. She died when Charles was eight years old.

Charles was a rather poor student at school. He cared nothing for classical languages and ancient history. He liked best to collect shells, birds' eggs, and coins. He also watched birds and insects and helped his brother make chemical experiments at home. He went to the University of Edinburgh to study medicine at the age of 16. But in 1828 he transferred to Cambridge, intending to become a clergyman. After receiving his bachelor's degree in 1831, he received an appointment as unpaid naturalist on the exploring ship *Beagle*. It left England on Dec 27, 1831, to make astronomical observations, chart the southern coasts of South America, and sail around the world.

During the five years' voyage, Darwin examined geologic formations, collected fossils, and studied plants and animals. In 1837, soon after returning to England, he began to collect information on the subject now called evolution. His famous book *On the Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection* appeared in 1859. In it he presented detailed evidence to prove that evolution had taken place and showed how natural selection might have brought it about. He also wrote many other books.

Charles Darwin was lacking in brilliance of any showy sort. He once listed his deficiencies—slowness of apprehension, limited ability to follow a long and abstract train of reasoning, hazy memory, and awkwardness in expressing himself. Nonetheless he had one of the keenest minds of his time. Darwin died on April 19, 1882, and was buried among England's greatest men in Westminster Abbey.

Freud

Sigmund Freud (1856 ~ 1939) was the Australian founder of psychoanalysis. He was born in Freiburg, Moravia, and educated in Vienna, and at the Salpêtrière Hospital, Paris. He studied law, then natural science. Later he worked under Brücke in Vienna University, and in 1884 became assistant physician at the General Hospital, the lecturer in Neurology (神经病学). In 1893 he published with Breuer, *studien über Hysterie*, outlining the theory that hysterical cases can be successfully treated while under hypnosis (催眠) by freeing the pathogenic (病源的) idea from the unconscious mind. He discovered later that the cure was not lasting, and abandoned hypnosis for suggestion. From this point he progressed rapidly with his studies and consequent discoveries in psychoanalysis, and published successively *Die Traumdeutung*, 1900, *Psychopathologie des Alltagslebens*, 1904 and *Drei Abhandlungen zur Sexualtheorie*, 1905 (Three Treatises on the Sexual Theory). *Die Traumdeutung* embodies outstanding discoveries, among them the claim that the interpretation of dreams is an important factor in psychoanalysis, that the recollected parts of dreams are symbols of the activities of the unconscious mind during sleep when the will is