

自学考试

英语

1

主编 单士坤 董素蓉

全真模拟试卷

山东人民出版社



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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

自学考试英语(1)全真模拟试卷 / 单士坤, 董素蓉
主编. — 济南: 山东人民出版社, 2005.1

ISBN 7-209-03591-5

I. 自... II. ①单...②董... III. 英语—高等教育
—自学考试—习题 IV. H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2004)第 136063 号

山东人民出版社出版发行

(社址: 济南经九路胜利大街 39 号 邮政编码: 250001)

<http://www.sd-book.com.cn>

新华书店经销 青岛新新华印刷有限公司印刷

*

787×1092 毫米 16 开本 7.75 印张 150 千字

2005 年 1 月第 1 版 2005 年 1 月第 1 次印刷

印数 1—5000 定价: 15.00 元

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前 言

《自学考试英语(1)全真模拟试卷》严格按照最新自学考试大纲及教材《英语(1)》精心编写而成,与《英语(1)同步辅导》相辅相成,构建了一个严密的知识网络。

本模拟试卷主要由教材和同步辅导两书的编写人员完成,从而保证了内容的系统性、标准性和权威性。

本模拟试卷为完全标准预测,各项指标均与最新真题一致,所以可充分达到检验与学习的双重目的。大量的、有针对性的训练对于考前强化和应试将起着极为重要的作用。

本模拟试卷共 15 套试题,每套题后附有答案,以便于学习者及时查阅与总结。

本书在编写过程中曾得到山东大学的苗兴伟教授的指导,在此谨表示深切的感谢。

囿于编者水平,加之时间仓促,疏漏不足之处,敬请批评指正。

编 者
2004 年 7 月

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全真模拟试卷一

本试卷分为两部分,第一部分为选择题,第二部分为非选择题;选择题 50 分,非选择题 50 分,满分 100 分;考试时间为 150 分钟。将全部答案写在答题纸的相应位置上,否则不计分。

PART ONE

I. Vocabulary and Structure. (10 points, 1 point for each.)

从下列各句四个选项中选出一个最佳答案,并在答题纸上将相应的字母涂黑。

1. His theory is very difficult, but _____ people understand it.
A. a few B. few C. a little D. little
2. Well-mannered children have usually been properly _____ by their parents.
A. raised up B. brought up C. kept up D. grown up
3. He wants to read a book, _____ is most unusual for him.
A. which B. that C. this D. what
4. We want the new library _____ as soon as possible.
A. to have been set up B. to be set up
C. being set up D. set up
5. One of my _____ saying is "where there is a will, there is a way".
A. favorite B. alike C. favorable D. likely
6. I didn't buy the apples; she gave them to me _____ nothing.
A. as B. for C. in addition to D. due to
7. Another two hours _____ necessary for me to finish the report.
A. were B. are C. will have been D. is
8. Dick looks forward to _____ from her, but he is often disappointed.
A. hear B. be heard C. hearing D. have heard
9. Those self-centered people usually make the most severe demands on other people without giving anything _____.
A. in charge B. in store C. in return D. in turn
10. I didn't hear _____ because there was too much noise where I was sitting.
A. what did he say B. what he said
C. what was he saying D. what to say

II. Cloze Test. (10 points, 1 point for each.)

下列短文中有十个空白,每个空白有四个选项。根据上下文要求选出最佳答案,并在

答题纸上将相应的字母涂黑。

Cars are an important part of life in the United States. Without a car most people feel that they are poor. And even if a person is poor he does not feel really poor if he has a car.

There are three main reasons the car became so important in the United States. First of all the country is a huge 11 and Americans like to move around in it. The car provides the most comfortable and convenient form of transportation. 12 a car people can go any place without 13 a lot of money.

The second reason cars are 14 is the fact that the United States never developed an convenient and 15 form of public transport. Long-distance trains have never been as common in the United States as they are in other parts of the world. Nowadays there is a good system of air-service 15 by planes. But it is too expensive to be used 17.

The third reason is the most important one, though. The American spirit of independence is 18 really made cars popular. Americans do not like to wait for a bus, or a train or even a plane. They do not like to have to follow an exact 19. A car gives them the freedom to schedule their own time. And this is the 20 that Americans want most to have.

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 11. A. one | B. thing | C. country | D. place |
| 12. A. In | B. For | C. Having | D. With |
| 13. A. costing | B. spending | C. using | D. charging |
| 14. A. beloved | B. customary | C. popular | D. common |
| 15. A. expensive | B. comfortable | C. suitable | D. inexpensive |
| 16. A. provided | B. providing | C. supported | D. supporting |
| 17. A. regularly | B. frequently | C. occasionally | D. rarely |
| 18. A. what | B. that | C. why | D. this |
| 19. A. program | B. index | C. schedule | D. list |
| 20. A. freedom | B. free | C. independent | D. independence |

III. Reading Comprehension. (30 points, 2 points for each.)

从下列每篇短文的问题后所给的四个选择项中选出一个最佳答案,并在答题纸上将相应的字母涂黑。

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

A computer is a machine designed to perform work mathematically and to store and select information that has been fed into it. It is run by either mechanical or electronic means. These machines can do a great deal of complicated work in a very short time. A large computer, for example, can add or subtract nine thousand times a second, multiply a thousand times a second, or divide five hundred times a second. Its percentage of error is about one in a billion billion digits. It has been estimated that human beings making calculations average about one mistake per two hundred digits.

The heart of an electronic computer lies in its vacuum(真空) tubes, or transistors. Its elec-

tronic circuits work a thousand times faster than the nerve cells in the human brain. A problem that might take a human being two years to solve can be solved by a computer in one minute, but in order to work properly, a computer must be given instructions—it must be programmed.

Computers can be designed for many specialized purposes. They can be used to prepare payrolls, guide airplane flights, direct traffic, even to play chess. Computers play an essential role in modern automation(自动化) in many plants and factories throughout the world.

21. A computer is a machine designed to _____.
A. perform work mathematically B. perform complicated calculations
C. store and select information D. all of the above
22. The speed with which an electronic computer works depends on its _____.
A. electronic circuits B. vacuum tubes, or transistors
C. programmer D. instructions
23. According to the passage, computers play an essential role in _____.
A. automation processes B. mathematical computations
C. traffic control D. the development of mathematical theory
24. The use of computers for specialized purposes depends on the _____.
A. design of the computer
B. power used to operate the computer
C. difficulty of the mathematical calculations involved
D. the ability of the electronic circuits
25. The passage implies that human beings differ from computers in that human beings _____.
A. make fewer errors B. do not have to be programmed
C. work more quickly D. understand their instructions

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

People of this century are trying to ensure safety in businesses. Large businesses have come to realize that they can not afford the loss in efficiency that an attitude of carelessness can cause. Moreover, both they and insurance companies are concerned with safety precautions in order to decrease the cost of workmen's compensation, not to mention the loss of business to competitors through charges of incompetence. Humanitarianism and growth of social consciousness have been other factors in the safety movement. Terrible fires in factories have brought about laws that buildings must be constructed of fireproof materials and be provided with fire escapes. Complaints about shocks and burns from electrical appliances have given rise to directions that all such devices must be tested before being marketed. Sea disasters such as the sinking of the steamship Titanic have resulted in orders that ships must carry reliable radios and enough lifeboats to accommodate all the passengers and crew. Explosions have effected provisions that mines must be held up with supports, and ventilated(使空气流通) to remove gas fumes.

26. With what subject is the passage mainly concerned?
A. The loss in efficiency. B. Safety in businesses.

- B. was more expensive a hundred years ago than today
C. was pressed in England and molded in Sandwich
D. has been famous for nearly 160 years
32. Genuine Sandwich glass can be bought today at _____.
A. several museums
B. antique shops
C. the original factory
D. local gift shops
33. The dolls of the Museum are worth more than _____.
A. one million dollars
B. 30 million dollars
C. three thousand dollars
D. 10 thousand dollars
34. The third sentence in Paragraph 2 suggests that _____.
A. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas liked travelling all over the world
B. Mrs. Thomas felt happy travelling with her husband
C. The dolls for Yesteryears Museum are collected directly by Mrs. Thomas
D. Yesteryears Museum was founded under the proposal of Thomas
35. According to the passage, people pay a visit to Sandwich mainly for _____.
A. well-known glassware
B. automobiles
C. beautiful scenery
D. iron and steel

IV. Word Spelling. (10 points, 1 point for two words.)

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------|
| 36. 充足的 <i>a.</i> | s _ _ _ _ _ |
| 37. 智慧 <i>n.</i> | w _ _ _ _ _ |
| 38. 承担 <i>vt.</i> | b _ _ _ _ _ |
| 39. 人口 <i>n.</i> | p _ _ _ _ _ |
| 40. 远古的 <i>a.</i> | a _ _ _ _ _ |
| 41. 以某种方式 <i>ad.</i> | s _ _ _ _ _ |
| 42. 动机 <i>n.</i> | m _ _ _ _ _ |
| 43. 吞咽 <i>v.</i> | s _ _ _ _ _ |
| 44. 散文 <i>n.</i> | e _ _ _ _ _ |
| 45. 巨大的 <i>a.</i> | i _ _ _ _ _ |
| 46. 背叛 <i>vt.</i> | b _ _ _ _ _ |
| 47. 美德 <i>n.</i> | v _ _ _ _ _ |
| 48. 相互的 <i>a.</i> | m _ _ _ _ _ |
| 49. 僵直的 <i>a.</i> | s _ _ _ _ _ |
| 50. 电梯 <i>n.</i> | e _ _ _ _ _ |
| 51. 精神的 <i>a.</i> | m _ _ _ _ _ |
| 52. 污染 <i>n.</i> | p _ _ _ _ _ |

53. 结果 *n.* c _ _ _ _ _
 54. 语言 *n.* l _ _ _ _ _
 55. 预言 *vt.* p _ _ _ _ _

V. Word Form. (10 points, 1 point for each.)

将括号中的各词变为适当的形式填入空白。答案写在答题纸上。

56. If you become better, wiser or kinder, you won't _____ (suffer) during the process.
 57. The class _____ (consist) of 62 students is both the biggest and the best in the university.
 58. You can cut yourself off from opportunity in life if you have a _____ (close) mind.
 59. He said the meeting _____ (postpone) till next Friday.
 60. This remarkable girl was sent to me in _____ (respond) to my request for a suitable secretary.
 61. At present, fourteen-hour workdays have already disappeared in most _____ (industry) countries.
 62. Do not be carried away by your own _____ (imagine).
 63. We are researching on the possibility of _____ (survive) in that region.
 64. _____ (suppose) you were a soldier, what were you going to do?
 65. The foreigner had great difficulty making himself _____ (understand).

VI. C-E Translation. (15 points, 3 points for each.)

将下列各句译成英语并将答案写在答题纸上。

66. 这位老人说战争爆发时他在读大学二年级。
 67. 无论何时,只要有十分钟的空闲时间,我就坐下来读上千字左右。
 68. 最困扰我的是我一直没有找到有趣的东西来写。
 69. 值得庆幸的是,迅速集中精力要比我们大多数人想像的要容易得多。
 70. 这列火车可保持每小时 85 英里的高速行驶。

VII. E-C Translation. (15 points.)

将下列短文译成汉语并将答案写在答题纸上

A smile is a strong sign of a friendly and open attitude and a willingness to communicate. It is a positive, silent sign sent with the hope the other person will smile back. When you smile, you show you have noticed the person in a positive way. The other person considers it a compliment(敬意) and will usually feel good. The result? That person will usually smile back.

Smiling does not mean you have to put on false face or pretend you are happy all of the time. When you see someone you know, or would like to make contact with, smile. You are showing an open attitude to conversation.

全真模拟试卷二

本试卷分为两部分,第一部分为选择题,第二部分为非选择题;选择题 50 分,非选择题 50 分,满分 100 分;考试时间为 150 分钟。将全部答案写在答题纸的相应位置上,否则不计分。

PART ONE

I. Vocabulary and Structure. (10 points, 1 point for each.)

从下列各句四个选项中选出一个最佳答案,并在答题纸上将相应的字母涂黑。

1. Bad-mannered children have usually been _____ brought up by their parents.
A. properly B. improperly C. proper D. improper
2. Such an error _____ this can be avoided, if you are more careful.
A. with B. like C. for D. as
3. The new research is producing theories, which _____ long-held views about animals.
A. disagree B. challenge C. compete D. mislead
4. All available means _____ to save the people who are severely injured in the traffic accident.
A. has adopted B. has been adopted
C. have been adopted D. had adopted
5. I'll leave him a note _____ he'll know where we are.
A. in order B. so that C. now that D. in case
6. According to _____ they have told me, they should return within five days.
A. that B. what C. any D. which
7. I remember having read about it in _____ magazine.
A. some B. one C. the other D. any
8. A fox fur coat costs _____ as a sheep fur coat.
A. twice more than B. two times more than
C. twice as many D. twice as much
9. You should not always _____ him to settle an argument, no matter what was being discussed.
A. believe in B. call on C. count on D. find out
10. Johnson is determined to get a seat for the football match _____ it means standing in a queue all night.
A. even if B. as if C. provided D. whatever

II. Cloze Test. (10 points, 1 point for each.)

下列短文中有十个空白,每个空白有四个选项。根据上下文要求选出最佳答案,并在答题纸上将相应的字母涂黑。

It is clear that everyone 11 sleep. Most people rarely think about 12 and why they sleep, however. We know that if we sleep well, we feel rested. If we don't sleep 13, we often feel tired and irritable(易怒的). It seems there are two 14 of sleep: physical rest and emotional and psychological rest. We need to rest our 15 and our minds. 16 are important in order for us to be healthy. Each night we 17 between two kinds of sleep: 18 sleep and passive sleep. The passive sleep gives our body the rest that's needed and prepares us for active sleep, in which dreaming occurs.

Throughout the night, people alternate between passive and active sleep. The brain rests, then it becomes active, then dreaming occurs. This cycle is 19 several times throughout the night. 20 eight hours of sleep, people dream for a total of one and half hours on the average.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|-------------|------------|
| 11. A. needs | B. need | C. wants | D. like |
| 12. A. what | B. when | C. how | D. however |
| 13. A. more | B. over | C. on | D. enough |
| 14. A. kinds | B. ways | C. purposes | D. aim |
| 15. A. souls | B. bodies | C. physics | D. brains |
| 16. A. Either | B. Neither | C. Both | D. All |
| 17. A. exchange | B. alternate | C. change | D. switch |
| 18. A. active | B. positive | C. complete | D. pure |
| 19. A. repeated | B. reoccurred | C. recited | D. stopped |
| 20. A. Through | B. In | C. For | D. During |

III. Reading Comprehension. (30 points, 2 points for each.)

从下列每篇短文的问题后所给的四个选择项中选出一个最佳答案,并在答题纸上将相应的字母涂黑。

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

We find that bright children are rarely **held back** by mixed-ability teaching. On the contrary, both their knowledge and experience are enriched. We feel that there are many disadvantages in streaming pupils. It does not take into account the fact that children develop at different rates. It can have a bad effect on both the bright and the not-so-bright child. After all, it can be quite discouraging to be at the bottom of the top grade!

Besides, it is rather unreal to grade people just according to their intellectual ability. This is only one aspect of their total personality. We are concerned to develop the abilities of all our pupils to the full, not just their academic ability. We also value personal qualities and social skills, and we find that mixed-ability teaching contributes to all these aspects of learning.

In our classrooms, we work in various ways. The pupils often work in groups: this gives them the opportunity to learn to co-operate, to share, and to develop leadership skills. They also learn how to cope with personal problems as well as learning how to think, to make decisions, to analyze and evaluate, and to communicate effectively. The pupils learn from each other as well as from the teacher. Sometimes the pupils work in pairs; sometimes they work on individual tasks and assignments, and they can do this at their own speed. They also have some formal class teaching when this is appropriate. We encourage our pupils to use the library, and we teach them the skills they need in order to do this efficiently. An advanced pupil can do advanced work: it does not matter what age the child is. We expect our pupils to do their best, not their least, and we give them every encouragement to attain this goal.

21. In the passage the author's attitude towards "mixed-ability teaching" is _____.
 A. critical B. questioning C. approving D. objective
22. By "held back" in the first paragraph the author means _____.
 A. made to remain in the same classes B. forced to study in the lower classes
 C. drawn to their studies D. prevented from advancing
23. The author argues that a teacher's chief concern should be the development of the student's _____.
 A. personal qualities and social skills B. total personality
 C. learning ability and communicative skills D. intellectual ability
24. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the third paragraph?
 A. Group work gives pupils the opportunity to learn to work together with others.
 B. Pupils also learn to develop their reasoning abilities.
 C. Group work provides pupils with the opportunity to learn to be capable organizers.
 D. Pupils also learn how to participate in teaching activities.
25. The author's purpose in writing this passage is to _____.
 A. argue for teaching bright and not-so-bright pupils in the same class
 B. recommend pair work and group work for classroom activities
 C. offer advice on the proper use of the library
 D. emphasize the importance of appropriate formal classroom teaching

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

Going back as far as I can remember as a child in an Indian community, I had no sense of knowing about the other people around me except that we were all somehow equal... There was only one class. Nobody was interested in getting on top of anybody else.

You could see it in our games. Nobody organized them. There weren't any **competitive** sports. But we were involved in lots of activity and we were organized, but not in the sense that there were ways of finding out who had won and who had lost. We played balls like everyone else, but no one kept score. Even if we did formally compete in the games we played, no one was a winner though someone may have won. It was only the moment. If you beat someone by pulling

a bow and arrow and shooting the arrow further, it only meant that you shot the arrow further at that moment. That's all it lasted. It didn't mean you were better in any way whatsoever. It just meant that at that particular time the arrow went further; maybe it was just the way you let the bow go. These kinds of things are very important to me and that is why I am talking about them.

One of the very important things was the relationship we had with our families. We didn't always live at home. We lived wherever we happened to be at that particular time when it got dark. If you were two or three miles away from home, then that is where you slept.

26. According to the writer _____.
- A. all the people were kind and equal in different activities
 - B. all the people quarreled with each other in every aspect
 - C. people often took part in different fightings
 - D. every child tried to climb to the top of all the activities
27. In the third sentence of Paragraph 2, the word "competitive" means _____.
A. cooperative B. mutual C. yielding D. fighting
28. From this passage, we can infer that _____.
- A. they pretended to lose when they could win in their activities
 - B. they didn't think it was very important who was the winner among their activities
 - C. they didn't hold any activities which could produce winners or losers
 - D. they thought it was a good idea that no one could win in their activities
29. In their community, it was said that _____.
- A. people could spend their nights everywhere whether it was their home or not
 - B. people only served their relatives and friends to spend their nights at home
 - C. people had to return to their home to spend their nights whether they were far away or not
 - D. strange people had to spend their nights on the field when it got dark
30. We can learn from this passage that the writer _____.
- A. didn't like to go back to his hometown
 - B. was afraid of their hard life
 - C. couldn't forget his wonderful childhood
 - D. wanted to take part in some activities

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

It is natural for young people to be critical of their parents at times and to blame them for most of the misunderstandings. They have always complained, more or less justly, that their parents are out of touch with modern ways; that they are possessive(占有欲强的) and dominant; that they do not trust their children to deal with crises; that they talk too much about certain problems—and that they have no sense of humor, at least in parent-child relationships. I think it is true that parents often underestimate their teenage children and also forget how they themselves felt when young.

Young people often irritate their parents with their choices in clothes and hairstyles, in en-

tertainers and music. This is not their motive. They feel cut off from the adult world into which they have not yet been accepted. So they create a culture and society of their own. Then, if it turns out that their music or entertainers or vocabulary or clothes or hairstyles irritate their parents, this gives them additional enjoyment. They feel they are superior, at least in a small way, and that they are leaders in style and taste.

Sometimes you are resistant, and proud because you do not want your parents to approve of what you do. If they did approve, it looks as if you are betraying your own age group. But in that case, you are assuming that you are the **underdog**: you can't win but at least you can keep your honor. This is a passive way of looking at things. It is natural enough after long years of childhood, when you were completely under your parent's control. But it ignores the fact that you are now beginning to be responsible for yourself.

31. According to the author, young people have all the following complaints about their parents EXCEPT that _____.
- A. they are out of touch with modern ways
B. they have no sense of humour
C. they forget how they themselves felt when young
D. they are possessive and dominant
32. The reason why young people prefer those strange clothes and hairstyles is that _____.
- A. they want to irritate their parents
B. they want to show their existence by creating a culture and society of their own
C. they want to be leaders in style and taste
D. they want to have some additional enjoyment
33. Young people don't want their parents to approve of what they do, because _____.
- A. they feel superior to their parents
B. they are too resistant and proud
C. they are responsible for themselves
D. they have a strong desire of being independent
34. The author thinks that young people's attitude of being resistant and proud is _____.
- A. independent B. irresponsible C. critical D. passive
35. What does the word "underdog" in Paragraph 3 mean?
- A. oppressor(压迫者) B. loser C. fighter D. opponent(反对者)

PART TWO

IV. Word Spelling. (10 points, 1 point for two words.)

将下列汉语单词译成英语。作为提示,每个单词的词类、首字母及字母数均已给出。
请将完整的单词写在答题纸上。

36. 想像力 *n.* i _____
37. 建立 *vt.* f _____
38. 大多数 *n.* m _____