



全国高等教育自学考试

英语阅读(二) 同步练习册

全国高等教育自学考试指导委员会/组编
陈峰 孙麒/主编



全国高等教育自学考试辅导用书

(英语专业)

英语阅读

同步练习册

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组 编 前 言

依靠自己的力量,在有限的时间内学习一门新学科,从不懂到懂,从不会到会,从不理解到理解,从容易遗忘到记忆深刻,从不会应用到熟练应用,从模仿到创新,把书本知识内化为自己的知识,是一个艰难的过程。在这个过程中,自学者不仅需要认真钻研考试大纲,刻苦学习教材和辅导书,还应该做适量的练习,把学和练有机地结合起来,否则,就不能达到预期的学习目标。“纸上得来终觉浅,绝知此事要躬行。”这是每一位自学者都应遵循的信条。

编写练习册,同样是不容易的事。它对编写者提出了相当高的要求:

有较深的学术造诣。

有较丰富的教学经验。

对高等教育自学考试有深刻的理解并有一定的辅导自学者的经历。

对考试大纲、教材、辅导书有深入的了解,对文中的重点、难点、相互联系等有准确的理解。

对自学者学习需要和已有的知识基础有一定的了解。

只有把这些因素融合在一起,作者才能编写出高质量的、有利于举一反三、事半功倍的练习册。

基于以上考虑,我们组织编写出版了同步练习册,使之与考试大纲、教材、自学辅导书相互补充,形成一个完整的学习媒体系统。

之所以把这些练习册称为同步练习册,是因为:

第一,它与考试大纲、教材的内容及顺序是一致的。按照考试大纲、教材的章、节、知识点的顺序编选习题,方便自学者循序渐进地学习与练习。

第二,它与自学者学习过程是一致的。自学过程大体包括初步接触、大体了解、理解、记忆、应用、创新、复习等阶段。在每一个阶段,自学者都容易找到相应的练习册。

如此学与练同步的方式,有利于激发自学的兴趣与动机,有利于

集中注意力于当前所学的内容,有利于理解、巩固、记忆、应用,尤其有利于自学者及时知道自己的学习状态与结果,以便随时调整学习计划,在难度较大处多投入精力。

基于学习目标的考虑,我们把同步练习大致分为三类:

第一,单项练习:针对一个知识点而设计的练习。其目的在于帮助自学者理解和记忆基本概念和理论。

第二,综合练习:针对几个知识点而设计的练习。这又可分为在本章综合、跨章综合、跨学科综合三级水平。其目的在于帮助自学者把相关知识联系起来,形成特定的知识结构以便灵活地应用。

第三,创造性练习:提供一些案例、事实、材料,使考生应用所学到的理论、观点、方法创造性地解决问题。这类问题可能没有统一的答案,只有一些参考性的思路。其目的很明显,就是培养自学者的创新意识和能力。

第四,综合自测练习:在整个学科范围内设计练习,尽量参照考试大纲的题型,组成类似考卷的练习。其目的在于使自学者及时检测全部学习状况,帮助自学者作好迎接统一考试的知识及心理准备。

希望应考者在使用同步练习册之前了解我们的构想,理解我们的意图,以便主动地选择适合自己学习的练习题目。

孔子说:“学而时习之,不亦乐乎。”一边学,一边练,有节奏有规律地复习,不仅提高了学习效率,也会给艰难的学习过程带来不少的快乐。圣人能够体会到这一点,我们每一位自学者同样能体会到。如果通过这样的学习过程,达到了学习目标,实现了人生理想,实现了对自我的不断超越,那么,我们说这种学习其乐无穷也毫不夸张。

全国高等教育自学考试指导委员会

2002年1月

编者的话

为了满足广大英语专业自考学生的要求,1999年末,全国高等教育自学考试指导委员会和辽宁大学出版社在沈阳联合召开会议,讨论研究高等教育自学考试全国组编本教材的辅助教材的编写工作。我们应邀编写了全国高等教育自学考试指定教材(英语专业),《英语阅读》(一)、(二)的教辅教材。

在编写过程中,我们所遵循的基本思路,或者叫基本原则是:

以大纲为准绳 阅读课大纲是阅读课教学的法规性指导文件。本教材的编写,紧扣大纲,所有练习的设计、编排均以大纲为准绳,以培养和提高学生的英语阅读理解能力为终极目的。

以组编教材为主干 这套辅助教材是为了帮助学生掌握、消化全国高等教育自学考试指导委员会组编教材所涵盖的教学内容,完成教学大纲所规定的教学目标而编写的。所有的练习均围绕组编教材内容设计编排。

以多样化练习为手段 借鉴阅读学理论研究部分成果和国际通用阅读考试题型,结合我国自学考试的具体情

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Unit 1

Animal Education

Exercises on the Text

I. Write out the Proper Words

Directions: The following are incomplete sentences. Proper words are required to make them complete, meaningful sentences. Read them carefully and write out the right words with the help of the given initial letters and the fixed contexts.

1. Animals such as dogs, horses, pigeons, tigers, lions, etc. p _____ many useful and entertaining jobs.
2. Horses are often used in guarding h _____, carrying men in lands where there are no roads, and helping farmers w _____ their land.
3. After a lot of practice, a dog can learn to follow an o _____ instead of looking for an object. With this skill he can be very useful in tracking down lost people or c _____.
4. S _____ dogs are extremely useful as c _____ for blind people.
5. Horses used for guard or police duty must learn never to be frightened of noises, traffic, and other d _____.
6. In c _____, animals are taught to do tricks that are most c _____ to their physical and t _____ make-up.

II. Find out the Right Words

Directions: Cover the article quickly and find in it single words which have roughly the meanings given below, then write them down in the given vacancies. The numbers in the brackets are the numbers of paragraphs in the article.

1. _____ (1) amusing
2. _____ (1) search for and try to catch someone, especially a criminal
3. _____ (3) never thought to happen

4. ____ (5) go to the place where something or someone is and bring it back
5. ____ (3) take litters, goods, etc. to the place where they have been sent
6. ____ (6) path across rough country
7. ____ (9) a natural tendency or ability without having to learn or to think about
8. ____ (10) the qualities, attitudes, etc. in someone's character
9. ____ (8) easily becoming tense, excited
10. ____ (9) travel a certain distance

III. Find out the Right Phrases

Directions: Go over the passage quickly and find out the phrases that best complete the following incomplete sentences. Pay attention to the proper forms of some of the words in the phrases.

1. They had to run for the train, and caught it ____.
2. She finally ____ the sort of ribbon she needed in a little shop near the station.
3. In class, you must ____ the teacher. Don't let your attention wander.
4. A trained dog is quite ____ do what his master wishes.
5. They sometimes eat rice ____ potatoes.
6. In order to train a dog to obey commands, the sound of a word must ____ a certain act.
7. You've travelled _____. You'll never arrive at your destination in his way.
8. The operation was a success and he is now _____.
9. Don't be _____ the dog—he won't bite.
10. After many weeks of living in the same cage, the elephant and the tiger, who are the natural enemies, became _____ each other.

IV. True-or-False Judgement

Directions: Indicate the following statements true or false. Mark "T" for the true statements and "F" for the false.

1. Animals may not have the same intelligence as human beings, but they are smart enough to learn nearly almost

- every thing.
2. It usually takes a long time for a dog to learn commands.
 3. All dogs quickly learn the difference between unwanted people and friends.
 4. Trained dogs are always ready to do what their masters wish. So, a properly trained eye-seeing dog will lead his blind master across a busy road when cars are coming, if his master commands him to do.
 5. Owing to their homing instinct, pigeons can return home, even if they are very far away and the trip is hard or dangerous.
 6. Pigeons can begin flying and carrying messages in only a few weeks if they are properly trained.
 7. Wild animals from the jungles, forests and seas can be trained to become very popular performers in circuses and moving pictures.
 8. An elephant and a tiger can never be trained together because they are natural enemies.
 9. Such animals as skunks and foxes are easy to film.
 10. When big animals such as lions and tigers are used in moving pictures, it is dangerous for movie actors, even if these big animals are well-trained.

V. Choose the Best Answer

Directios: The following are questions or incomplete sentences. Beneath each sentence or question there are four possible answers marked A, B, C or D. Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence or answers the question.

1. The main idea of this passage is that _____.
 - A. animals such as dogs, horses, pigeons, tigers, lions, elephants, etc. perform many useful and entertaining jobs
 - B. animals such as dogs, horses, pigeons, tigers, lions, elephants, etc. can be trained in some certain ways to become either very helpful in man's life and work or amusing in man's entertainments
 - C. dogs are more valuable than any other animal
 - D. animal training is both time-consuming and patience-

testing

2. Which of the following is not true or not mentioned?
 - A. Dogs are of particular value in guiding the blind.
 - B. Horses can be used in guarding herbs.
 - C. Pigeons can send messages on small pieces of paper which are fastened to the backs or legs.
 - D. Tigers learn to stand on their heads.
3. The first thing that a dog is taught is _____.
 - A. to obey commands
 - B. to learn the difference between friends and unwanted people
 - C. to carry an object
 - D. to retrieve a stick
4. The important factors in teaching a dog to obey commands include _____.
 - A. using the same word each time for the same act
 - B. teaching only one act at a time
 - C. teaching the dog to sit first
 - D. both A and B
5. Some dogs will always attack the postman who comes to deliver letters. The possible explanation for this behavior is _____.
 - A. the dogs do not like the postman
 - B. their masters do not like the postman
 - C. the postman often comes to the house, but never enters the house
 - D. the postman has attacked them once in the past
6. Dogs learn to bring something back from a distance _____.
 - A. before they learn to carry an object
 - B. after they learn to carry an object
 - C. before they learn to retrieve an object
 - D. after they learn to follow an odor
7. In the sentence "...seeing-eye dogs learn never to cross a busy road...", "seeing-eye dogs" can be properly translated into Chinese as _____.
 - A. "灵眼"狗 B. 视力好的狗
 - C. 盲人领路犬 D. 导盲犬

8. Compared with trained horse used for guard or police duty, racing horses are _____.
 A. stronger B. faster
 C. more easily getting nervous
 D. both B and C
9. In circuses, animals are usually taught to do the tricks that are most compatible to their physical and temperamental make-up. Lions and tigers are often trained to do these tricks except _____.
 A. leaping B. staying in place
 C. walking in line D. springing
10. In order to use trained animals such as skunks in moving pictures and television, all we have to do is _____.
 A. to make a trail behind the camera by dragging something that smells good to them over the ground
 B. to make a trail in front of the camera by dragging something that smells good to them over the ground
 C. to take pictures of these animals as they bound happily back to their families and dinner
 D. to make the movie actor stay away from them

VI. Close Summary Paragraph

Directions: The following is an incomplete summary of the text. Supply a suitable word for each of the blanks in the summary.

Animals are 1 enough to learn certain things though they are not as 2 as human beings. It takes a certain amount of 3 and requires effective 4 to train some animals. Well-trained animals can not only do many useful jobs but also perform in moving pictures, television programs and in circuses. For example, dogs can be trained, step by step, to become watch dogs, sheep dogs, hunting dogs, police dogs, or seeing-eye dogs. They can be taught to 5 commands, 6 property, 7 lost people, 8 criminals, etc. While many other animals such as tigers, lions, elephants, etc. can be educated to be popular performers. Moving pictures and television can use these trained animals to play some certain 9 in movie and television programs, and circuses can use them to do the 10 in circus