

College English

《大学英语教程》

练习答案与自测题

(上册)

王武兴 编著

对外贸易教育出版社



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内容提要

本书作者多年从事成人英语教育工作,有着较丰富的教学经验。十多年来,作者辅导过的学习者中有很多人通过了高等教育英语自学考试,教学效果十分显著。作者根据高等教育自学考试大纲的要求,结合成人英语学习中的特点和难点,编写了这本独具特色的实用练习册。本书包括《大学英语教程》第三册第一册各课出现的绝大部分课文和语法练习,同时印出练习题目和答案。此外还参照基础英语试题的形式,精心设计了体现每课主要语言点的一课一练自测题。书中另附有多套具有一试、二试特点的综合性模拟试题及近年来的自学考试基础英语试题和部分答案。该书练习形式多样,内容丰富,覆盖面广,针对性强,它既可作为大专院校学生和一般英语爱好者的参考练习册,也是一本为许多想通过标准化考试的人而设计的自我测试、考前热身的学习材料。

本书编写时,作者曾参考了《大学英语教程》教师用书和其他国内外有关材料,在此说明。

前 言

本书是根据高等教育自学考试基础英语规定教材《大学英语教程》第三册第一分册而编写的一本自学辅导练习册。目的是帮助广大具有一定英语水平的学习者巩固并加深已学过的语言知识,同时通过大量的语言实践掌握教材的重点和难点,进而提高自己灵活运用英语的能力。本书的特点是练习形式多样,覆盖面广,针对性强,它既可作为大专院校学生和一般英语爱好者的参考练习册,也是一本为许多想通过标准化考试的人而设计的自我测试、考前热身的学习材料。

本书包括《教程》第三册第一分册各课出现的绝大部分课文和语法练习。为方便读者使用,书中同时印出练习题目和答案。此外还参照基础英语考试试题的形式,结合每课出现的主要语言点,精心设计了一课一练的自测题,书中另附有4套具有一试、二试特点的综合模拟试题,供学习者复习巩固英语语言知识及考前热身练习使用。本书收录了近年来的自学考试基础英语试题及部分参考答案,以便于读者了解考试的目的要求,提高应试能力。

本书在编写过程中曾得到朱经兰、项顺娱二位副

教授的热情支持和帮助,在此表示衷心的感谢。

由于编者水平有限,不妥及错误之处在所难免,希望广大读者批评指正。

编者

1993 年 2 月

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Lesson One

Work on the Text

3. Vocabulary:

- 1) Point out which are adverbs and which are adjectives:
orderly, homely, quickly, manly, extraordinarily, friendly, lovely, completely, approximately, monthly, lovingly, early, daily, fatherly, scholarly, havenly, naturally, cowardly, soldierly.

答案:

- a) to be used as adverbs: quickly, extraordinarily, completely, approximately, lovingly, naturally.
b) to be used as adjectives: homely, manly, friendly, lovely, fatherly, cowardly, soldierly.
c) to be used both as adverbs and as adjectives: orderly, monthly, early, daily, heavenly.
- 2) Give the Chinese of the following. Pay attention to different meanings of the prefix over—:
overhear, overcoat, overall, overhead, overlook, overtake, overseer, overseas, overthrow, overdo, overeat, oversleep, overwork, overburden, overdraw, overdress, overcharge, overdose, overestimate, overflow, overkill, overpay, overpopu-

lated, overload, oversimplify, overwhelm.

答案:

Over—(indicating superiority in rank or power):

oversee 监工, overlord 君主; 霸王.

Over—(indicating location above or across a specified position): overhead 在上头, overhear 无意中听到, overcoat 大衣,

overall 总体上, overlook 眺望, overseas 海外.

Over—(indicating movement to lower or inferior position):

overthrow 推翻, overturn 打翻; 使翻过来,

overwhelm 覆盖; 压倒.

Over—(indicating quantity in excess of what is normal or desirable):

overdo 把…做得过头, overheat 使过热, oversleep 睡过头, overwork 工作过度, overburden 使负担过重, overdraw 透支; 把…描绘过分, overdress 装束过分; 穿得太讲究, overcharge 要价太高, overdose 过量服药, overestimate 过高估计, overpay 多付(钱) overpopulated 人口过剩, overload 使超载 oversimplify 过分简单.

3) Guess the meaning of the following adjectives which end in the suffix—y:

fleshy, healthy, wealthy, dirty, dusty, sandy, windy, rainy, stormy, starry, cloudy, sunny, hairy, skinny, glassy, watery, silvery, drafty, flowery, rosy, bloody, bushy, creaky, wordy, wavy, salty, stuffy, silky, smelly, scary, rocky, hilly, muddy, marshy, messy, sleepy, thirsty,

hungry, smoky, fishy, foxy, funny, worthy, foggy, oily, sticky, risky, milky, moody, bossy, weighty, tasty.

答案:

- y: (indicating the existence or possession of what is expressed in the root): rainy, cloudy, foggy, windy, sunny, dirty, dusty, hilly, rocky, muddy, sandy, marshy, bushy, oily, skinny, bloody, wavy, wordy, moody, drafty, creaky, salty, scary, sleepy, smelly, thirsty, hungry, smoky, sticky, risky, tasty, weighty, worthy.
- y: (indicating a relation or resemblance to what is expressed in the root): glassy, watery, starry, silvery, flowery, rosy, foxy, milky.

4) Give related nouns of the following verbs:

agree, decide, separate, marry, think, manage, hate, grant, excite, reply, strike, laugh, accept, surprise, know, behave, breathe, remember, contain, satisfy, occur.

答案:

agreement, decision, separation, marriage/marrying, thought/thinking, management, hate/hatred, grant, excitement, reply, strike/stroke, laughter/laugh, acceptance, surprise, knowledge, behavior, breath/breathing, remembrance, containment (a military term 牵制), satisfaction, occurrence.

5) Give the opposit of :

suddenly, completely, dead, agree, back (door), light (sleeper), married, awake (a.), extraordinary, large, clear, dawn, love, alone, better, like (prep.), wise,

special, soundly, downstairs, careful, (the) next day, low over (the roof), sleepy, steadily, fragrant, cover, behind, pull off, queer, dark, true, softly, satisfied, fortunate, able, forever, seal (a letter), tie (v.), put out (the light), usual.

答案:

suddenly—gradually, completely—incompletely/partly, dead—alive/live/living, agree—disagree, back door—front door, light sleeper—heavy sleeper, married—unmarried/single, awake—sleep, extraordinary—ordinary/common, large—small/tiny/little, clear—unclear/confused/overcast/cloudy, dawn—dusk, love—hate, alone—together, better—worse, like—unlike (prep.) /dislike (v.), wise—unwise/foolish, special—usual/common, soundly—lightly, downstairs—upstairs, careful—careless, the next day—the previous night, low—high, over the roof—under the roof, sleepy—awake, steadily—unsteadily, fragrant—smelly; cover—uncover; behind—before; pull off—pull on; queer—usual/common; dark—light/bright; true—false/untrue; softly—loudly; satisfied—unsatisfied/dissatisfied; fortunate—unfortunate; able—unable; forever—for the moment/for the time being/temporarily; seal a letter—unseal a letter; tie—untie; put out the light—put on/turn on the light; usual—unusual.

- 6) Put in appropriate verbs to go with the nouns (preferably one from the text):

to _____ a cow

- to _____ a tree
to _____ a habit
to _____ his turn
to _____ for granted
to _____ his jacket
to _____ a lot of chicken
to _____ a bit of money
to _____ a match
to _____ a reply
to _____ the milk cans
to _____ the door
to _____ a queer sobbing sort of laughter
to _____ his son in a great hug
to _____ a gift
to _____ the light

答案：

milk/keep; trim/plant/cut; form/develop/have/break/
drop; take/wait; take for granted; pull on/put on/wear/
take off; raise; save/earn/set aside/need/make/cost;
strike; make/give; clean/hang up; bar/bolt/lock/open/
shut; laugh; clutch/hold; buy/purchase/send/receive/
give; put on/put out/turn on/turn off.

8) Put in appropriate prepositions or adverbs;

- a) We haven't got much time. let's get _____ to business.
b) Tell him to turn down the TV. It's getting _____ my nerves.

- c) My father is getting _____. He keeps forgetting things.
- d) The death of his wife was a big blow to him. He just couldn't get _____ it.
- e) We have to get _____ the wheat as soon as possible because a storm is forecast.
- f) He's a nice comrade. He's very easy to get _____ with.
- g) Come on. Let's get it _____ and done with.
- h) You can't take the stain _____ with ordinary soap.
- i) He agreed to take our difficulties _____ consideration.
- j) Everybody took _____ this lovely child.
- k) You young people will have to take _____ the job when you grow up.
- l) With his big fleshy nose he takes _____ his grandpa.
- m) He is a clever talker and good at taking people _____.
- n) You look so tired. why don't you take a day _____?

答案:

- a) down b) on c) on d) over e) in f) along
- g) over h) off/out i) into j) to k) up/on/over
- l) after m) in n) off

9) Translate:

A

- a) 他们当中有些人至今仍然抱着旧思想不放。

Up to this day some of them are still clinging to the old ideas.

- b) 这次试验虽然失败了，但还是值得的。

Although the experiment failed, it was worth doing.

- c) 这事不值一提，我只不过做了我应该做的事情。

This is not worth mentioning. I've only done what I should.

- d) 那时候钞票比印钞票的纸还不值钱。

In those days, the money was not worth the paper it was printed on.

- e) 用这种办法，我们可以毫不费劲地把油和醋分开。

Using this method, we will have no trouble separating oil from vinegar.

- f) 他曾经以为有钱就有幸福。可是现在他有钱了，他仍然并不幸福。

He thought money meant happiness. Now he has money, but he is still not happy.

- g) 没人告诉我。我碰巧在窗外走过，听到他们在房间里这么说的。

Nobody (has) told me about it. I happened to walk past the window and overheard them talking.

- h) 我希望我能年轻二十岁。

I wish I were twenty years younger.

- i) 现在是你改变这些坏习惯的时候了。

It's time you changed/dropped/quit those bad habits.

- j) 每人都要轮着做。

Everybody has to take his turn.

- k) 在农村有很多致富的途径。你可以种果树，可以养鱼、养兔、养鸡、养猪、甚至养奶牛！

There are many ways to get rich in the countryside. One can get rich by planting trees, raising fish, rabbits, chickens, pigs or even cows.

- l) 他突然想出一个好主意。他为什么不用这笔钱给村里盖所学校呢？

A good idea struck him. Why not build a school for the village with the money?

- m) 每天晚上，他都要仔细检查，看看门是否真的锁上了。

He checks carefully every evening to make sure that all the doors are locked.

- n) 他决定不坐火车而乘飞机到西安去。

He decided to go to Xian by train instead of by plane.

- o) 这事仔细想，我们的确不能再等了。

We'll have to think about it carefully. We can't really wait any longer.

- p) 当听到儿子失事的消息时，她放声大哭起来。

When she heard that her son was killed in the air crash, she burst into tears.

- q) 不要一切都想当然，你还是查一查词典。

Don't take things for granted. You'd better look it up in a dictionary.

- r) 同志们都关心他，可是他以为这一切是理所应当的。

The comrades showed great concern for him. But he took it for granted.

B

- a) 你骑车到这里花了多长时间?

How long did it take you to **hike**/cycle here?

- b) 我看你最好把大衣脱掉, 穿点随便的衣服。

I think you'd better take off your coat and put on something casual.

- c) 秘书带我去见经理。

The secretary took me to the manager.

- d) 服药之前把瓶子摇一下。

Shake the bottle before you take the medicine.

- e) 他们决心拿起武器为民族独立而斗争。

They are determined to take up arms and fight for their national independence.

- f) 埃及宣布接管苏伊士运河 (Suez) 以后, 英法两国十分恼怒。

Britain and France were very angry after Egypt declared that it would take over the Suez Canal.

- g) 听我的劝告, 不要接这项工作。

Listen to my advice and don't take over the task/job.

- h) 这孩子象他爹。

The child takes after his father.

- i) 十分钟以后, 飞机就要起飞了。

The plane will take off in ten minutes.

- j) 不必一切都记下来, 只要记一个大概就行了。

You don't have to take everything down. Just write down

the gist of it .

- k) 他很容易上当。你得多多关照。

He is easily taken in. Please take good care of him.

- l) 这事我们下次会上提出来讨论。

The matter will be taken up at the meeting next time.

- m) 我们一定要让他在会上发言。

We will certainly get him to speak at the meeting.

- n) 要使这条河的水净化 (purify) 得花不少钱。

It will cost a lot to get the water purified.

- o) 他还是把意思说清楚了。

He has managed to get everything clear.

- p) 你们的工作进展如何?

How are you getting on with your work?

- q) 我相信你能克服这些困难的。

I believe you can get around/overcome all these difficulties.

- r) 你和班上同学合得来吗?

How are you getting along with your classmates?

- s) 请您告诉我什么地方该下车。

Please tell me where I should get off the bus .

- t) 放心吧，他休想逃脱应得的惩罚。

Don't worry. He will never get away with it.

- 11) Choose the appropriate word:

- a) I felt something hit me hard on the leg, I knew I was wounded. But strangely enough, I did not feel any _____
(ache, hurt, pain, painful)

- b) The doctor pressed my chest with his fingers and asked