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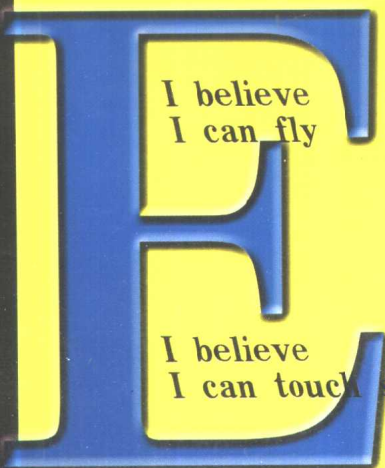
全国高等教育自学考试辅导系列丛书

# 综合英语(一)

## 仿真试题及详解

策划 振宇英语工作室

主编 方振宇



经济科学出版社

A Comprehensive Course ( I )

全国高等教育自学考试辅导系列丛书

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# 前 言

《综合英语（一）》是全国高等教育自学考试英语/外贸英语专业的必考内容，也是历年自考通过率不高的一门课程。如何顺利通过这门课程的考试，拿到 10 学分，是我们和考生共同的愿望，也是我们精心编写这本书的最高目的。

不同于水平考试，《综合英语（一）》考试属于基础考试，在《综合英语（一）》的命题原则中明确规定：试卷考核教材内容的分数应在 60% ~ 70% 之间，考核综合能力的分数应在 30% ~ 40% 之间。因此，紧扣教材是重中之重。由振宇英语工作室策划的这本仿真试题集正是基于紧扣教材、严格按照新大纲、尽力接近真题的原则认真编写的。该书的内容及特点如下：

**仿真试题：**本书共包括精编的 13 套高质量仿真试题，另附 2 套历年考试真题。13 套试题皆紧扣教材，力图不错过教材考核点，希望广大考生严格按真题时间认真自我检测，特别是每套试题的“完形填空 B”和“根据所学课文内容填空”两部分，考生最好能认真背诵。本书试题在难度上略难于历年真题，因为笔者认为：只有模拟训练时从严从难，认真对待，才能在考场上找到“一览众山小”的感觉。

**参考答案及详解：**本书对每一道试题都给出了参考答案，力图准确、规范，更重要的是对重点难点给出了详细解释。考虑到阅读理解在今后各种考试中的重要性，本书的阅读理解，一律给出中文大意，并且对每一选项做了认真分析，真正让考生知道怎么选，为什么这样选。从而提高应试能力。

“不经历风雨，怎么见彩虹”，我们深知自考之不易和重要，也深深被广大莘莘自考学子的执著和坚强所感动，但愿这本试题集能助你们一臂之力。本书编者有些亲自参加过英语专业的自学考试，懂得学生需要什么，考试考什么；有些在读研究生期间就广泛参与自考教学与教研；有些一直还活跃在首都高教自考教学第一线，有着丰富的教学经验和很强的试题把握能力。

感谢经济科学出版社的有关领导和编辑，是他们真诚的合作态度和高效务实的办事作风让本书得以迅速面世；也感谢北京卓朗文化艺术有限公司对振宇英语工作室的大力支持；还要特别感谢振宇英语工作室的何妮娅女士完成了书稿的打印和校对工作。

因出书时间紧，加之编者水平有限，难免有不妥之处，还望广大师生不吝赐教。您的批评建议请直接发往 [zhenyustudio@yahoo.com.cn](mailto:zhenyustudio@yahoo.com.cn)。谢谢！

**方振宇**

北京花园村

2002年5月21日

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全国高等教育自学考试《综合英语(一)》  
仿真试题

本试题分两部分,第一部分为选择题,第二部分为非选择题;选择题 40 分,非选择题 60 分,满分为 100 分。考试时间 150 分钟。全部题目用英文做答,并将答案写在答题纸的相应位置上,否则不计分。以下各仿真试题做答的要求与此相同。

## 《综合英语(一)》仿真试题(1)

## PART ONE

I. 用适当的语法形式或词汇填空。从 A、B、C、D 四个选项  
中选出一个正确答案(本大题共 30 小题,每小题 1 分,共 30 分)

1. The basketball team \_\_\_\_\_ baths now.  
A. has                                      B. have  
C. is having                                D. are having
2. Sunday is a holiday for \_\_\_\_\_ teachers.  
A. we                                         B. us  
C. ours                                        D. ourselves
3. There are a lot of trees on \_\_\_\_\_ of the street.  
A. each side                                 B. both side  
C. every side                                D. any side



4. This is the woman \_\_\_\_\_ the artist said painted a wonderful picture.
- A. who                                      B. whom  
C. which                                  D. whose
5. I want to buy a pair of shoes the same style \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. as these I'm wearing            B. like these I'm wearing  
C. as this I'm wearing             D. like this I'm wearing
6. Please write me \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. as soon as possible                B. as soon as possible  
C. as fast as possible                D. as soonest as possible
7. Little Jack is \_\_\_\_\_ as any of us.  
A. as good a football player        B. as a good football player  
C. a good football player            D. such good football player
8. I want to go to school, but you \_\_\_\_\_ with me.  
A. need not to go                        B. do not need go  
C. need not go                          D. need go not
9. The streets are all wet. It \_\_\_\_\_ during the night.  
A. must be raining                      B. must have been raining  
C. had to rain                          D. must have rained
10. Cars moved very slowly in 1920's, but they \_\_\_\_\_ move more quickly than in 1910.  
A. were to                                B. did  
C. will                                      D. can
11. \_\_\_\_\_ the letter, I ran out of the room to the post office.  
A. After I had finished for  
B. As soon as I had finished writing  
C. No sooner than I had finished up

D. Since I finished up to write

12. Jack has just arrived, but I didn't know he \_\_\_\_\_ until yesterday.

A. will come

B. was coming

C. had been coming

D. comes

13. Plastics \_\_\_\_\_ wide application not only in industry but also in the daily life.

A. were found

B. are found

C. find

D. will be found,

14. The furniture we ordered \_\_\_\_\_ by the store next week.

A. will have delivered

B. will deliver

C. will be delivered

D. will be delivering

15. You \_\_\_\_\_ so much, you are wasting your money.

A. oughtn't smoke

B. oughtn't to have smoked

C. oughtn't have smoked

D. oughtn't to smoke

16. Mary \_\_\_\_\_ be in Beijing because I saw her in town only an hour ago.

A. mustn't

B. isn't able to

C. can't

D. may not

17. Jane said in her letter that she'd appreciate \_\_\_\_\_ from you some time.

A. to hear

B. having been heard

C. hearing

D. being heard

18. \_\_\_\_\_ poorly on the final examination, the foreign students were asked to report to the Dean's office.

A. Having all been done

B. All done

C. Having all done

D. All doing

19. It is high time we \_\_\_\_\_ measures to protect our environment.  
A. take B. took  
C. be taken D. will take
20. The law requires that everyone \_\_\_\_\_ his car checked at least once a year.  
A. has B. had  
C. have D. will have
21. I am accustomed to \_\_\_\_\_ at seven in the morning.  
A. rise B. rising  
C. be rising D. to have risen
22. \_\_\_\_\_ entering the classroom, he found everyone waiting for him.  
A. At B. In  
C. On D. Before
23. The reason for his success is \_\_\_\_\_ he worked hard.  
A. why B. because  
C. that D. for
24. I couldn't remember the number of my own car, \_\_\_\_\_ made police suspicious.  
A. that B. as  
C. which D. what
25. Please retell the story \_\_\_\_\_ it is.  
A. that B. as  
C. such as D. what
26. By no means \_\_\_\_\_ look down upon the poor.  
A. we B. should we not

- C. we should    D. should we
27. The World Cup football match will be televised \_\_\_\_\_  
from Japan.
- A. alive    B. life  
C. live    D. lively
28. We couldn't eat the meat because it had \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. gone in    B. gone off  
C. gone up    D. gone out
29. We will transfer you to another department when an opportunity  
\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. arises    B. rises  
C. arouses    D. raises
30. When he was asked about the missing watch, the boy  
\_\_\_\_\_ ever seeing it.  
A. refused    B. opposed  
C. denied    D. pretended

II. 认真阅读下面两篇短文, 每篇短文后有五个问题, 根据短文的内容从四个选项选择一个最佳答案(本大题 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

### Passage 1

When Australia was first discovered, for instance, the natives were still living in the Stone Age. They knew nothing of metal, and their weapons consisted of spear, clubs, and a curved throwing stick called a boomerang(回力棒). They were acquainted with fire, which they made by rubbing two sticks together, but they had not invented bows and arrows, they knew nothing of agriculture and they wore no

clothes except a few skins in cold weather.

Yet even though they were so ignorant these Blackfellows were magnificent hunters. They had to be. In Australia there are vast tracks of almost lifeless desert, and, as starvation was the certain lot of the poor hunter, hunting became the Blackfellows' chief business. **They knew every habit of the animals they hunted and could imitate their cries so as to deceive the very creatures themselves.** Age ago, no doubt, they discover that the emu is a very inquisitive(好管闲事的) bird and accordingly the Blackfellows hunted the emu in pairs. One of them would bury himself up to the waist in the ground, and then cover the exposed part of his body with an emu skin, while his companion hid himself close by in a clump of bushes. When everything was ready, the man in bushes would start making the cry of the emu, while his companion waved his head and body about in all sorts of stranger motions. If there were any emus within hearing they would be attracted by the cries, and when they saw what appeared to be an emu contorting(扭曲) itself on the sand their curiosity compelled them to draw near and investigate. And then some of them would be speared and the hunters would return rejoicing.

31. According to the passage, in which occasion of the following was a boomerang probably used? \_\_\_\_\_.

A. in farming

B. in cooking

C. in hunting

D. in building a house

32. How did the Blackfellows get fire?

A. by means of friction

B. by stones

C. with match

D. by burning tree trunk

33. From the second paragraph, we can know the emu is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a kind of wild animal      B. a kind of little bird  
C. native person      D. a very large bird
34. The sentence "They knew every habit of the animals they hunted and could imitate their cries so as to deceive the very creatures themselves" showed that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Blackfellows hunted animals hand in hand  
B. Blackfellows were extremely skillful in hunting  
C. Blackfellows were good at shouting  
D. Blackfellows were knowledgeable
35. In order to hunt more emus successfully, Blackfellows made good use of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the emus' habits and characteristics  
B. the color of the emus' skin  
C. their own advanced knowledge  
D. their sharp boomerangs

## Passage 2

America is the land of the automobile. This country has only 6% of the world's population but 46% of the world's cars. Right now, there are 97 million privately owned cars consuming 75 billion gallons of gasoline and traveling an estimated 1000 billion miles a year. The figures also affirm something we know every time we refill our gasoline tank. The automobile is a very thirsty piece of technology. Of the total petroleum supply in the United States, **30% goes to quench that thirst**. Every year for each passenger car, about 800 gallons of gasoline are consumed.

Other aspects of our commitment to the automobile also bear mentioning here. It takes a great deal of energy to manufacture one automobile—about 150 million BTU's (英国热量单位) of energy. This is equivalent to 1200 gallons of gasoline, enough to run a car for about 16 000 miles. We expend energy in the process of shipping cars from factories to showrooms, displaying them for sale and making replacement parts for repairs.

Building highways and parking lots has used up much of our land. It has been estimated that we have paved over 21 000 square miles of this country's surface, most of it to accommodate the automobile. The automobile is also the largest contributor to our nation's air pollution problem and a very serious one because most of its pollutants are emitted in our large metropolitan areas. The estimated annual total energy cost of passenger cars in the United States is 148 billion gallons of gasoline. Total automotive energy thus consumes 25% of gross United States energy.

36. What portion of the total petroleum supply is offered to auto in the U.S.? \_\_\_\_\_

A. almost one-third

B. almost one-fourth

C. almost one-second

D. almost one-fifth

37. The energy to manufacture three automobiles are enough to run a car for about \_\_\_\_\_.

A. 16 000 miles

B. 150 million miles

C. 450 million miles

D. 48 000 miles

38. In the first paragraph, "30% goes to quench that thirst" means \_\_\_\_\_.





IV. 完形填空 (本大题共 20 小题, 每两小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

A. 从下列单词中选择适当的词填空, 每个词只能用一次。

that	to	debts	shall
indeed	will	which	fortune
companions	share	where	one

Old Lucy was a very strange women. The fine house in 61 she had lived overlooked a lovely valley. But she hardly over went out. Though a servant looked after her, her only real 62 were two cats. For years she had refused to see any of her relations as she felt 63 all they were interested in was her money.

In this she was right. After her death, the few relations she had, gathered at the house to hear Lucy's lawyer read her 64. They were all sure that Lucy had left a great fortune and they each demand a 65. This led to violent arguments. In particular, they quarrelled about the house. Lucy's nephew felt that it should go to him as he was 66 of the few people who used to visit his old aunt before she cut herself off from her relations. Lucy's cousin objected 67 this and there was an angry scene in the living-room while they waited for the lawyer to arrive. When the lawyer entered, the nephew said jokingly that his aunt had probably left hundreds of 68. They lawyer did not even smile at this and asked them all to sit down. He began to read the will in a solemn voice. Lucy had 69 been immensely rich—but she had left the whole of her 70 to her two cats!

B. 根据课文的内容在每个空白处填入一个恰当的词。

When Hans Christian's mother was a litter girl, she was sent out o the streets to beg. She did 71 want to beg, so she sat out of