



高等教育自学考试

英语模拟试题 精选与详解

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前 言

为了帮助广大考生顺利通过公共英语自学考试,本书编者按照全国高等教育自学考试指导委员会颁布的《公共英语自学考试大纲》的要求,紧扣指定教材《大学英语自学教程》(高远主编,高等教育出版社出版),并结合自学考试的特点,精心选编了20套模拟试题并配以详解,使考生在学完教材的基础上,得以进行考前的强化训练,提高备考能力并在自学考试中取得优异成绩。

本书分两部分:第一部分是根据教材的内容和《大纲》设计的题型选编的20套模拟试题。20套试题的内容由易到难,题量也随之增大,以适应不同级别考生的需要。参加专科段考试的考生可将1~6套的模拟试题作为重点训练内容,本科段考生可将6~15套的模拟试题作为重点训练内容。当然,如果将20套试题全部做完,效果更好。第二部分是答案与详解。1~15套试题都配有详解,以方便考生在做题过程中不仅能够知其然,而且知其所以然,从而达到全面理解、掌握的目的。为使考生自我检测强化训练后的结果,使他们对自己所掌握情况有一个比较客观的了解,16~20套的模拟试题只提供参考答案,未予详解。

一份耕耘,一份收获。通过这20套模拟试题的练习,广大考生不仅能得到实战锻炼,也能获得审题和答题技巧,定会在考试中取得满意成绩。

由于,编者水平有限,谬误和不当之处,敬请读者原谅和指正。

编者

2000年元月



大学英语自学考试题型简介

一、考试内容

全国高等教育自学考试非英语专业的公共英语考试以高等教育出版社出版、高远主编的《大学英语自学教程》(上、下册)为指定教材,其中,专科段各专业自考只考上册教材内容,本科段各专业须考上、下两册教材的全部内容。

二、试题结构及题量

大学英语自学考试试题的基本结构是严格按照自学考试大纲的要求编制的。评分用百分制,60分为及格。

试题结构如下:

1. Spelling and Phonetics (拼写和语音) 约 10~20 小题, 占总分 5%;
2. Vocabulary and Grammar (词汇与语法结构) 约 20~40 小题, 占总分 20%;
3. Error Identification (辨认错误) 约 5~10 小题, 占总分 5%;
4. Cloze (完形填空) 约 10~20 小题, 占总分 10%;
5. Reading Comprehension (阅读理解) 约 10~15 小题, 占总分 30%;
6. Translation (翻译) 占总分 30%。
 - (1) 英译汉占总分 15%
 - (2) 汉译英占总分 15%

三、考试时间

大学英语自学考试的时间为 150 分钟。

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Test One

一、根据给出的汉语词义和规定的词性写出相应的英语单词。该词的首字母已给出 (每小题 0.5 分, 共 5 分)

- | | |
|-------------|--------------------|
| 1. 责备, 责怪 | <i>v.</i> b _____ |
| 2. 智力的, 脑力的 | <i>a.</i> m _____ |
| 3. 分担, 分享 | <i>v.</i> s _____ |
| 4. 特征, 特色 | <i>n.</i> f _____ |
| 5. 坚持 | <i>v.</i> i _____ |
| 6. 遥远的, 偏僻的 | <i>a.</i> r _____ |
| 7. 供给, 供应 | <i>v.</i> s _____ |
| 8. 宁可, 宁愿 | <i>ad.</i> r _____ |
| 9. 保护, 防护 | <i>v.</i> p _____ |
| 10. 谋凶, 凶杀 | <i>v.</i> m _____ |

二、根据句子的意思将括号中的词变成适当的形式 (每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

11. _____ (Take) her little son to school, she began to do some shopping.
12. The last question _____ (discuss) this afternoon is how to finish the program in advance.
13. I can't find my tape recorder in the room. It _____ (must, take) away by somebody.
14. I regret _____ (not accept) your advice.
15. She didn't go to bed until she _____ (finish) her work.
16. _____ (Be) it not for their help, we would be in serious

17. The _____ (far) away we are from the earth, the _____ (thin) the atmosphere becomes.
18. _____ (Criticize) may not necessarily be a bad thing.
19. So far his application _____ (not approve) by the president.
20. _____ (Give) more attention, their garden could be more beautiful.

21. They are still not fully able to distinguish right _____
wrong.

- 2

- 四、下面的句子中每个句子都有四处画有横线并标以 A、B、C、D，其中有一处是错误的。指出你认为错误之处（每小题 1 分，共 5 分）

- 3

memory tasks when people are asked to visualize the items
C

to remember.
D

34. Scientists can tell from fossil evidence that many animal
A B
species have become extinct over the million of years since
C

life began
D

35. Because information can be transmitted and received over
A
very long distances, every person will have an access to an
B C
unlimited amount of information.
D

五、本题共有三段短文，每段短文后面有 3~4 道小题，共计 10 道小题。每道小题都有四个选择项。找出你认为正确的答案（每小题 3 分，共 30 分）

Passage 1

Whenever art has function, the function influences and often determines the form. This is just another way of stating the obvious fact that if an object is made for a certain function it should be made in such a way that it can perform that function. As the function changes, the form changes, and if there are many functions there will be many forms. Take an object of everyday use such as a spoon. There are spoons for babies and spoons for adults, spoons for cooking, spoons for eating, spoons for serving, deep spoons and shallow spoons, spoons with long handles and spoons with short handles. Even a rather small household will have a variety of spoons

because there are a variety of functions to be served by them.

Door keys offer another interesting example. Keys are now carried by many individuals, and one person often has to carry more than one; accordingly keys are small. But when gates and doors were in the charge of special persons whose responsibility was to watch or guard them, keys were large and massive; they were in fact a visible symbol of the power and importance of the place to be locked.

36. If an object is made for a certain function, _____.
A. it should have a suitable form
B. it should have a variety of forms
C. its form should not be defined
D. its form should have nothing to do with function
37. Because people carry more than one key, _____.
A. form becomes important
B. size becomes important
C. function becomes important
D. quality becomes important
38. The author refers to spoons and keys because he wants _____.
A. to show that they are not art
B. to tell us how to use them properly
C. to give us examples of exceptions
D. to illustrate his discussion
39. In the past large keys were made so that they could _____.
A. not fit into all locks
B. not easily be lost
C. look more artificial

D. symbolize some authority

Passage 2

Generations of North Americans have been brought up to believe that a good breakfast is one of life's essentials. Having breakfast at the start of the day, they have all been told, is as necessary as refueling (加油) the family car before starting a trip.

But for many people the thought of taking breakfast in the morning is by no means a pleasure. So in spite of all the efforts, they still have no breakfast. Between 1987 and 1993, the latest years for which figures are available, the number of people who didn't have breakfast increased by 33 percent—from 8.8 million to 11.7 million—according to the Chicago-based Market Research Center of America.

For those who feel guilty about not having breakfast, there is some good news. Several studies in the past few years indicate that, for adults especially, there might be nothing wrong with omitting breakfast. "Going without breakfast does not negatively affect performance," said Arnold Bender of Queen Elizabeth College in London, "neither does having breakfast improve performance."

Scientific evidence connecting breakfast to better health or better performance is surprisingly inadequate, and most of the research work that has been done recently involves children, not adults. "The literature is poor," says one of the researchers.

40. Many North Americans do not have breakfast _____.

- A. because they believe that breakfast was not important
- B. though they think of breakfast as important
- C. unless they can afford the time and the money
- D. because they did not get up early enough to do so

41. The passage suggests that there might be nothing to worry about if _____.
- A. adults do not have breakfast
 - B. children do not have breakfast
 - C. North Americans have changed their attitudes towards breakfast
 - D. North Americans continue to think breakfast is important
42. We can infer from the passage that the author _____.
- A. thinks it necessary to do more research work on adults
 - B. thinks it necessary to do more research work on children
 - C. believes that it makes no difference whether people have breakfast or not
 - D. believes that North Americans should change their attitudes to breakfast

Passage 3

Of all the patients who are at risk of dying, some 20 percent present difficult choices—whether to keep trying to save the life or to pull back and let the patients die.

Even the definition of death has been changed. Now that the heart-lung machine can take over the function of breathing and pumping the blood, death no longer always comes when the patient breathes his last or when the heart stops beating. Thirty-one states and Washington, D. C. have passed brain-death laws that identify death as when the whole brain ceases to function.

More than a dozen states recognize “living wills” in which the patients leave instructions to doctors not to try to prolong their lives

by any methods if their illness becomes hopeless. Twenty to thirty percent of California doctors follow the instructions of such wills. In the meantime, the movement which places emphasis on providing comfort-not-cure to the dying patient has gained strength in many areas.

In spite of progress in society's understanding of death and dying, problems remain.

On the one hand, doctors say that patients, just because they are old and disabled, should not be denied lifesaving efforts. People also fear that under the guise of (假借……的名义) medical decisions not to treat certain patients, death may become too easy.

43. Those patients _____ are now generally regarded as dead in the U. S.
- A. whose heart has stopped functioning
 - B. whose lungs have stopped functioning
 - C. whose brain has stopped functioning
 - D. whose heart and lungs have stopped functioning
44. If the patients leave "living wills" to doctors, the doctors _____.
- A. will let them die
 - B. have to follow them
 - C. may or may not follow their instructions
 - D. will continue to try to cure them
45. We can infer from the passage that _____.
- A. people understand death differently
 - B. people fully understand death
 - C. people are no longer afraid of death
 - D. people are afraid of death

六、完形填空 (每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

Plants and animals all need air. Only about one-fifth of the air is oxygen. The other four-fifths is another gas, without 46, smell or color, named nitrogen. Both plants and animals need nitrogen 47 oxygen but they cannot take it from the air 48. How do they get 49 supply of nitrogen?

There are very small organisms in soil and water which can 50 nitrogen out of the air and fix it 51 complex materials which plants and animals can use. These materials are taken 52 by plants through their roots in water from the soil. Animals get their nitrogen by eating plants. 53 of this nitrogen comes away in animal waste and men have for many thousands of years 54 enough to put animal waste 55 into the soil to help plants grow.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 46. A. taste | B. tastes |
| C. the taste | D. the tastes |
| 47. A. as much as | B. as well as |
| C. as long as | D. as often as |
| 48. A. themselves | B. for themselves |
| C. to themselves | D. above themselves |
| 49. A. its | B. theirs |
| C. their | D. it's |
| 50. A. pick | B. take |
| C. make | D. put |
| 51. A. with | B. for |
| C. by | D. in |
| 52. A. up | B. out |
| C. over | D. off |
| 53. A. Some | B. Many |
| C. Certain | D. Few |

54. A. knowing B. to know
C. known D. know
55. A. forward B. below
C. around D. back

七、将下面的短文译成汉语（共 15 分）

It is true that breeding a wild plant into a major food crop such as wheat requires much research time. Farm experts know that it has taken hundreds of years of breeding different varieties of corn to get the kinds we have today. Presently there are several problems in growing amaranth (苋菜) as a crop. Because it is a wild plant, it is hard to predict the date when the crop will be ready to be harvested. It is also impossible to know the expected height of the individual plants or the yield of a given amount of seed. It is important for economic reasons to breed a plant of uniform height and one that can be harvested at a specific time each year. Now researchers are developing a hybrid (杂交品种) that is resistant to disease and harmful insects and at the same time provides a high yield.

八、将下面的句子译成英语（每小题 3 分，共 15 分）

56. 我们应该对自己的健康承担起责任。
57. 心脏病和食物有联系吗？
58. 在美国，越来越多的核心家庭正在分裂。
59. 你们肯定会有我们曾有过的同样的困难。
60. 那是去年在纽约我第一次见到这位作家。

Test Two

一、根据给出的汉语词义和规定的词性写出相应的英语单词。该词的首字母已经给出 (每小题 0.5 分, 共 5 分)

- | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. 起源 | <i>n.</i> | <i>o</i> _____ |
| 2. 孤独的, 寂寞的 | <i>a.</i> | <i>l</i> _____ |
| 3. 影响 | <i>n. / v.</i> | <i>i</i> _____ |
| 4. 骄傲的, 自豪的 | <i>a.</i> | <i>p</i> _____ |
| 5. 威胁, 恐吓 | <i>v.</i> | <i>t</i> _____ |
| 6. 质量, 品质 | <i>n.</i> | <i>q</i> _____ |
| 7. 充足的, 充分的, 适当的, 胜任的 | <i>a.</i> | <i>a</i> _____ |
| 8. 完美的, 圆满的 | <i>a.</i> | <i>p</i> _____ |
| 9. 手术, 操作 | <i>n.</i> | <i>o</i> _____ |
| 10. 突然的 | <i>a.</i> | <i>s</i> _____ |

二、根据句子的意思将括号中的词变成适当的形式 (每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

- If you want to get this job, you must first fill in this _____ (apply) form.
- We were amazed at the ingenuity with which they solved these _____ (difficult).
- It will afford me great _____ (please) to have dinner with you.
- What puzzles me is how the ancient people lifted the big stones to such a _____ (high).