

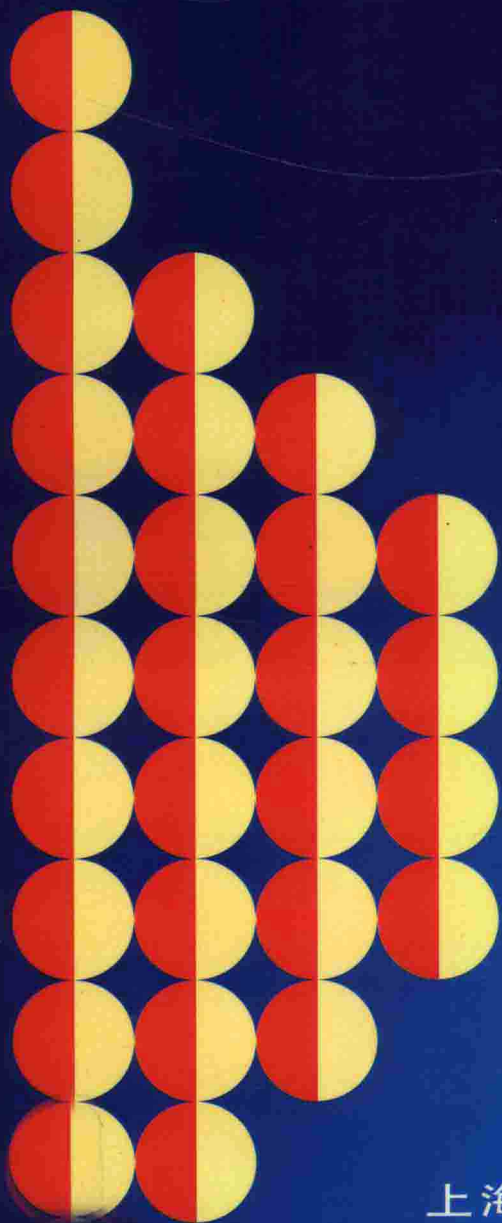
高等教育自学考试英语辅导与应试丛书

全国高等教育自学考试 英语

(一)

模拟试题集

主编 庄恩平



上海外语教育出版社

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外教社

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英语

(一)

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丛书编写说明

“高等教育自学考试英语辅导与应试丛书”是根据《全国高等教育自学考试英语(一)自学考试大纲》要求精心设计编写,旨在帮助学生复习和巩固课本语言知识提高语言技能,为参加全国统考作充分准备。

本套丛书目前包括下列三种:

《大学英语自学教程(上)一课一练》

《高等教育自学考试英语(一)总复习与应试指导》

《高等教育自学考试英语(一)模拟试题集》

参加本丛书编写的教师都是多年从事《大学英语自学教程》教学工作,多年辅导自考生参加全国自学考试,以及多次参加全国自学考试阅卷的教师,他们对考题难点,考生的实际英语基础和解题中的困难都作过详细的分析,根据教学 and 学生的要求,组织编写了这套丛书。

内 容 简 介

《全国高等教育自学考试英语(一)模拟试题集》(大专)是根据自学考试英语(一)考试大纲精心设计编写而成。试题在题型、题量、难易度、语言点的分布及各个项目的编排上与全国统考标准题保持一致。本书共有 16 套模拟测试题,每一套模拟测试题都附有答案和详细的注释,将有助于考生提高解题的正确率。

前 言

《全国高等教育自学考试英语(一)模拟试题集》(大专)是根据自学考试英语(一)考试大纲精心设计编写而成。试题在题型、题量、难易度、语言点的分布及各个项目的编排上与全国统考标准题保持一致。本书共有16套模拟测试题,每一套模拟测试题都附有答案和详细的注释。

本书编写体现下列特点:

1. 《全国高等教育自学考试英语(一)模拟试题集》符合教学大纲和考试大纲,试题难易程度与考试大纲样题及历年试题相仿,被测试的句子都是根据教材中出现的句子改编而成的。
2. 每一模拟试卷后均有详细的注解,并对语法规则作了归纳,这样便于考生全面掌握语言知识,对学生的复习能起到事半功倍的效果。
3. 在注释中详细地介绍了审题思路,指导考生如何作出正确选择。
4. 参加本书编写的教师都是多年从事《大学英语自学教程》教学,多年辅导自考生参加全国自学考试,以及多次参加全国自学考试阅卷的教师,他们对考题难点,考生的实际英语基础和解题中的困难都作过详细的分析。

因此,本书具有很强的针对性,既符合考试大纲要求,又适合自考学生的实际情况。经试用,本书已达到预期效果,是自考生的良师益友。

由于编者经验与水平有限,因而难免会有不足之处,敬请同行和读者批评指正。

编者

1999年5月

目 录

全国高等教育自学考试英语(一)模拟试题集

TEST 1	1
TEST 2	9
TEST 3	17
TEST 4	24
TEST 5	32
TEST 6	39
TEST 7	46
TEST 8	53
TEST 9	60
TEST 10	67
TEST 11	74
TEST 12	81
TEST 13	88
TEST 14	95
TEST 15	102
TEST 16	109

附录	117
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全国高等教育自学考试英语(一)模拟试题集

TEST 1

I. 根据给出的汉语词义和规定的词性写出相应的英语单词。每条短线上写一个字母。该词的首字母已给出。(10%)

- | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 1. 保证,担保,保修 | <i>n. / vt.</i> | g _ _ _ _ _ |
| 2. 不切实际的,不能实行的 | <i>a.</i> | i _ _ _ _ _ |
| 3. 重复,反复 | <i>n.</i> | r _ _ _ _ _ |
| 4. 基本上,从根本上说 | <i>ad.</i> | b _ _ _ _ _ |
| 5. 同时发生地,同时进行地 | <i>ad.</i> | s _ _ _ _ _ |
| 6. 认识,了解;相识的人,熟人 | <i>n.</i> | a _ _ _ _ _ |
| 7. 科学地 | <i>ad.</i> | s _ _ _ _ _ |
| 8. 丢弃,抛弃 | <i>v.</i> | d _ _ _ _ _ |
| 9. 有效果的,有成效的 | <i>a.</i> | e _ _ _ _ _ |
| 10. 区别,辨别 | <i>v.</i> | d _ _ _ _ _ |
| 11. 商业地,商务地 | <i>ad.</i> | c _ _ _ _ _ |
| 12. 最重要的,主要的 | <i>a.</i> | p _ _ _ _ _ |
| 13. 命令,指挥 | <i>vt.</i> | c _ _ _ _ _ |
| 14. 惊人的,吓人的 | <i>a.</i> | a _ _ _ _ _ |
| 15. 强调 | <i>v.</i> | e _ _ _ _ _ |
| 16. 爱好运动的人,运动员 | <i>n.</i> | s _ _ _ _ _ |
| 17. 有益的,有利的 | <i>a.</i> | b _ _ _ _ _ |
| 18. 终于,最终 | <i>ad.</i> | e _ _ _ _ _ |
| 19. 公民,市民,居民 | <i>n.</i> | c _ _ _ _ _ |
| 20. 主观的,非客观的 | <i>a.</i> | s _ _ _ _ _ |

II. 根据句子的意思将括号中的词变成适当的形式填入空格。(10%)

1. He wishes he _____ (pay) more attention to pronunciation when he was in the first year.
2. I prefer _____ (ride) to _____ (walk).
3. Until _____ (ask) to speak, you might as well remain silent.
4. What do you think of my suggestion that Roger _____ (send) the parcel by air mail?
5. We _____ (can not reach) the station in time if we hadn't got a lift.
6. _____ (tell) what the English food is like, they decided not to spend their holiday in England.

buildings near the shore. What causes waves? Most waves are caused by winds blowing over the surface of the water. The sun heats the earth, causing the air to rise and the winds to blow. The winds blow across the sea, pushing little waves into bigger and bigger ones.

The size of a wave depends on how strong the wind is, how long it blows, and how large the body of water is. In a small bay big waves will never build up. But at sea the wind can build up giant, powerful waves.

A rule says that the height of a wave (in meters) will usually be no more than one-tenth of the wind's speed (in kilometers). In other words, when the wind is blowing at 120 kilometers per hour, most waves will be about twelve meters. Of course, some waves may combine to form giant waves that are much higher. In 1933 the United States Navy reported the largest measured wave in history. It rose in the Pacific Ocean to a height of thirty-four meters.

- () 1. _____ cause(s) waves.
- A. The sun
 - B. The earth
 - C. The air
 - D. The winds
- () 2. The size of a wave depends on _____ factors.
- A. one
 - B. three
 - C. two
 - D. four
- () 3. Big waves will build up _____.
- A. near the shore
 - B. over the surface of water
 - C. in a small bay
 - D. at sea
- () 4. As a rule, the height of a wave is _____ one-tenth of the wave's speed.
- A. no more than
 - B. more than
 - C. no less than
 - D. less than

Passage 2

During its growth, a large tree takes in by means of its roots many tons of water. Yet the tree retains only a very little of this water, perhaps 1%, in the growth process of the cells. The rest is given off through its leaves into the atmosphere.

These quantities are significant. Even a small tree, such as a fruit-tree, gives off four

gallons of water into the air every hour. An oak tree, with perhaps a quarter of a million leaves, gives off more than a thousand gallons a day in summertime.

When we think of a whole forest, the total must clearly be vast, even though the amounts vary according to the kind of tree.

A tree can be seen as a kind of pump with two purposes. It is always sucking up water from the ground, which would otherwise become far more loosely composed. At the same time, it increases the humidity (湿度) of the surrounding land, which would otherwise be much drier.

Trees and forests also act as a breakwater (防水堤) against rainstorms, which, especially on hillsides, would otherwise wash away much of the topsoil, both around the trees and lower down. The rich humus (腐殖土壤) that forms the floor of the forests acts as a sponge (海绵). It holds far more water than the bare earth would be able to hold.

The water that is not required by the trees passes through to the subsoil in an orderly manner, feeding the springs, the streams and rivers of the area.

As well as protecting the soil from the full effect of rain, the trees protect it also from erosion (腐蚀; 侵蚀) caused by wind; for wind can blow away bare soil as surely as water can wash it away.

- () 5. "When we think of a whole forest, the total must clearly be vast, even though the amounts vary according to the kind of tree." In this sentence, *the total* refers to _____.
- A. all the trees in a whole forest
 - B. all the water taken in by the trees in a whole forest
 - C. all the water given off by the trees in a whole forest
 - D. both B and C
- () 6. The water _____ passes through to the subsoil in an orderly manner.
- A. requiring not by the trees
 - B. required not by the trees
 - C. not requiring by the trees
 - D. not required by the trees
- () 7. The best title for this passage is _____.
- A. Trees and Water
 - B. Trees and Forests
 - C. Trees and Soil
 - D. Trees and Surroundings

Passage 3

In the earliest stages of man's development he had no more need of money than animals have. He was content with very simple forms of shelter, made his own rough tools and weapons and could provide food and clothing for himself and his family from natural

materials around him. As he became more civilized, however, he began to want better shelter, more efficient tools and weapons, and more comfortable and more lasting clothing than could be provided by his own neighborhood or by the work of his own unskilled hands. For these things he had to turn to the skilled people such as smiths, leather workers or carpenters. It was then that the question of payment arose.

At first he got what he wanted by a simple process of exchange. The smith who had not the time to look after land or cattle was glad to take meat or grain from the farmer in exchange for an axe or a plough. But as more and more goods which had no fixed exchange value came on the market, exchange became too complicated to be satisfactory. Another problem arose when those who made things wanted to get stocks of wood or leather, or iron, but had nothing to offer in exchange until their finished goods were ready.

Thus the difficulties of exchange led by degrees to the invention of money. In some countries easily handled things like seeds or shells were given a certain value and the farmer, instead of paying the smith for a new axe by giving him some meat or grain, gave him so many shells. If the smith had any shells left when he had bought his food, he could get stocks of the raw materials of his trade. In some countries quite large things such as cows or camels or even big flat stones were used for trade. Later, pieces of metal, bearing values according to the rarity of the metal and the size of the pieces, or coins were used. Money as we know it had arrived.

- () 8. Exchange of goods became difficult because _____.
A. man became more civilized
B. smiths began to look after land or cattle in their spare time
C. more and more goods which had no fixed exchange value came to the market
D. farmers hadn't enough grain or meat to provide for skilled workers
- () 9. Money was not used until _____.
A. paper was invented
B. people practised a simple process of exchange
C. nothing could be offered in exchange
D. the exchange of one thing for another became too complicated
- () 10. The best title for this passage is _____.
A. What Is Money
B. What Are Money's Functions
C. The Importance of Money
D. The Beginning of Money

VI. 完形填空, 并将所选答案之字母填在题前的括号内。(10%)

One of the strangest things about invention is that many are made not once, but several times — usually in various countries but within the space of a few years. It seems that 1 some great idea is “in the air”, and people 2 inventive minds begin to 3

it, perhaps without knowing that somebody else 4 already been exploring and experimenting on just the same lines. But 5 once did it happen that an invention was made 6 in the same year with equal success, 7 two men who worked only sixty miles apart from each other 8 even knowing of each other's 9 — and without even meeting each other throughout their lives! Their invention was one that 10 our everyday lives more than any other: the motor-car.

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| () 1. A. all of a sudden | B. all of sudden |
| C. all of the sudden | D. all of any sudden |
| () 2. A. in | B. with |
| C. by | D. of |
| () 3. A. work out | B. work with |
| C. work on | D. work up |
| () 4. A. have | B. had |
| C. has | D. would have |
| () 5. A. only | B. at |
| C. for | D. just |
| () 6. A. once | B. twice |
| C. several times | D. many times |
| () 7. A. for | B. to |
| C. with | D. by |
| () 8. A. with | B. without |
| C. besides | D. for |
| () 9. A. existence | B. extent |
| C. expense | D. expert |
| () 10. A. has shaped | B. has made |
| C. had shaped | D. had made |

Ⅵ. 将下面的短文译成汉语。(15%)

In 1903 two brothers named Wilbur and Orville Wright sent a letter to government officials in Washington, D. C. , announcing a revolutionary invention. "The series of experiments" they wrote, "upon which we have been engaged for the past five years, has ended in the production of a flying machine. ..." At the time, however, such an achievement was considered impossible, and their letter and invention were ignored.

Nevertheless, the Wright brothers had indeed accomplished the "impossible," and they had not done it by accident. It was successfully done through years of study, experiment, and hard work. Ever since childhood the brothers had displayed a talent for building things. Both brothers, only four years apart in age, were especially interested in mechanical things. This interest, together with their pioneering spirit and gift for original thinking, eventually produced the "impossible" machine: the airplane.

VII. 将下面的句子译成英语。(15%)

1. 不用说,你很难记住对你毫无意义的信息。
2. 就我而言,并不是所有的字典都有权威性。
3. 愈来愈多的人认识到这样一个事实:暴力电视节目对儿童的成长有不良影响。
4. 最后的但并不是最不重要的一点,我们应尽量使用再生纸,以减少对木材的需求。
5. 直到一年之后他才适应了新的环境。