

高等教育自学考试

# 大学英语自学指导

(下册)

戴乐础 主编



苏州大学出版社

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(下册)

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## 出版前言

高等教育自学考试是对自学者进行以学历为主的高等教育国家考试,是个人自学、社会助学和国家考试相结合的高等教育形式,是我国社会主义教育的组成部分。

自学考试制度在我省实施十余年来,已先后开考了文、理、工、农、医、法、经济、教育等类 70 多个本、专科专业,全省共计 350 余万人报名参加考试,已有 11.4 万人取得毕业证书。这项制度的实施,不仅直接为经济建设和社会发展造就和选拔了众多的合格人才,而且对鼓励自学成才、促进社会风气的好转,提高劳动者的科学文化素质具有非常重要的意义。十多年的实践证明,自学考试既是一种国家考试制度,又是一种教育形式,受到广大考生和社会各界的欢迎,产生了巨大的社会效益,赢得了良好的社会声誉。

自学考试是建立在个人自学基础上的教育形式,而个人自学的基本条件是自学教材。一本好的自学教材不仅可以使自学者“无师自通”,而且对于保证自学考试质量具有重要作用。而对于自学者来说,除了要有一本高质量的自学教材外,还需要有一本与之配套的自学指导书,帮助自学者系统地掌握教材的内容,达到举一反三、触类旁通,提高自学效率的目的。

自学教材和自学指导书的建设是高等教育自学考试工作的一项基础建设,为此,省高等教育自学考试委员会成立了“江苏省自

学考试教材建设指导小组”，具体负责自学教材和自学指导书建设的规划和组织工作。

随着我省自学考试事业的不断发展，我们将有计划、有步骤地组织高等学校业务水平较高、教学经验丰富、熟悉自学考试特点和规律的专家、学者，编写一批体现高等教育自学考试特点的自学教材和自学指导书，以满足社会自学者和自学考试工作的需要。我们相信，随着自学教材和自学指导书的陆续出版，必将对自学考试事业的发展，保证自学考试质量起到积极的促进作用。

编写适合自学的教材和指导书，是一项探索性的工作，需要在实践中不断提高。为使这项有意义的工作能取得事半功倍的效果，希望得到社会各方面更多的关心和支持。

由于作者对自学考试特点了解的深度有限，书中不当之处在所难免，敬请广大读者惠予指正。

江苏省自学考试教材建设指导小组

1999年8月

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# Unit 1

## Notes

### Text A

1. Choice is *the opportunity to select among* alternatives. 选择就是在多个选项中进行挑选的机会。1) 试比较: opportunity 和 chance。opportunity 指“好的机会”, 所以, 不说 a good opportunity, 更不说 a bad opportunity; 而 chance 仅指“机会”, 所以, 可以说 a good chance。chance 的另一个常用词义是“偶然性”, “运气”, “by chance (偶然)”和“take one's chance (碰运气)”是两个常用短语。2) 试比较: select 和 select among/from。select 后直接跟名词, 表示“选出”; select among/from 指“从……当中挑选”。两者意思不一样。choose 和 choose among/from 的区别也是这样。例如:

She *selected/chose* a green bag. 她选中了一个绿色的包。

I *chose* three *from/among/out of* these books. 我从这些书中挑了3本。

2. ... which *contributes* the most to the achievement of organizational goals. ……对实现组织目标最起作用的那个。不及物动词 contribute 和介词 to 连用, 表示“对……起作用”; the most 表示“程度”, 是副词。例如:

The exchange of scholar visitors *contributes* greatly to a better understanding between the two countries. 互派访问学者大大有助于两国间的相互了解。

3. When *presented with* a common case, sales managers tend to see sales problems... 面对一件平常事,往往是,销售部经理看的是销售问题…… when 引出的状语从句是一省略句,在时间、条件、让步状语从句中,如果主语与主句的主语是同一人或事物,谓语部分有动词 be,就可将从句的主语和动词 be 省去。例如:

When (*he is*) in trouble, he always turned to us for help. 有困难时,他总找我们帮忙。

Our teacher worked hard *though* (*she was*) still rather poor in health. 尽管身体还很不好,我们的老师仍努力工作。

present sb. with sth. 或 present sth. to sb. 表示“呈献”,“给予”。

4. Thus the skilled manager *looks toward* the future consequences of current decisions. 因此,老练的管理人员考虑的是,当前的决策在未来会有什么样的结果。look toward(s) 表示“为……作好准备”,“期待”。例如:

It's a policy *looking towards* the development of local industries. 这是一项意在促使地方工业发展的政策。

## Text B

1. The key words here are preparation and confidence, which will *carry you far*. 面试的关键是:有准备,有信心;这会让你受益匪浅。carry 在这里的词义是“支持”。例如:

The company *will carry you* until your illness is over. 在你病好之前,公司不会丢下你不管的。

2. They *have no idea* what the day to day work of the job brings about. 他们对所求职务的日常工作的目的一无所知。have no idea 后跟从句,表示“对……一无所知”。这种用法可看作是在这个短语后面省略了介词 of, as to 等。例如:

You *have no idea* (*of*) how worried I was! 你不知道我是



多么担心！

I *have no idea* (as to) what it means. 我不懂它的意思。

3. Do not let this *be said of you*. 不要让人这样评价你。be said of you 是宾语补语。say sth. of sb. 表示“谈论某人”。例如：

*What did he say of me* after I left? 我离开后他谈了我些什么？

4. You start at a disadvantage if you arrive *worried* and ten minutes late. 如果你焦虑地赶到面试地点，还迟到了 10 分钟，那么你一开始就不利了。过去分词 worried 作方式状语。

5. *There is little likelihood that* a panel of five wants to go through the process of *all shaking hands with you in turn*. 如果考你的是 5 个考官组成的一个考试小组，他们不大可能会轮流与你握手。There is little likelihood that ... 表示“……是不大可能的”。例如：

*There is no likelihood that* I shall win the race. 我不可能赢得这场比赛。

all shaking hands with you in turn 作介词 of 的宾语，代词 all 作动名词 shaking 的逻辑主语，意思是“所有的人轮流与你握手”。

## Exercises

### 一、根据句子的意思将括号中的词变成适当的形式。

1. He required that we \_\_\_\_\_ (do) the job as soon as possible.
2. Teaching is an art \_\_\_\_\_ (base) on science.
3. Milk has a tendency \_\_\_\_\_ (go) sour in hot weather.
4. She had no doubt as to its \_\_\_\_\_ (correct).
5. If you fail to pass the examination it only means that you \_\_\_\_\_ (not work) hard.
6. What he said is rather \_\_\_\_\_ (confuse).

7. The \_\_\_\_\_ (shock) news left us \_\_\_\_\_ (speech).
8. The mail was delivered half an hour \_\_\_\_\_ (late) today.
9. When \_\_\_\_\_ (look) around she saw a boy \_\_\_\_\_ (run) towards her.
10. I will make sure that he \_\_\_\_\_ (come) to the party tonight.

## 二、根据句子的意思选择正确的答案。

1. It's nice to have such a good \_\_\_\_\_ to have a talk with you.  
A. chance      B. opportunity      C. choice      D. objective
2. His desire to do it blinded him \_\_\_\_\_ all the difficulties.  
A. on      B. to      C. in      D. by
3. There is a large range for you to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. choose      B. decide on  
C. select      D. choose from
4. It's my honor to present you \_\_\_\_\_ a bunch of flowers.  
A. of      B. /      C. with      D. to
5. It's rather difficult to decide \_\_\_\_\_ of them is the best.  
A. that      B. which      C. each      D. what
6. That's one of the reasons \_\_\_\_\_ we are worried.  
A. why      B. how      C. that      D. as
7. His request for a raise was \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. turned away      B. turned down  
C. turned over      D. turned out
8. The chair can't \_\_\_\_\_ so heavy a person like you.  
A. carry      B. take      C. bring      D. master
9. Your explanation is \_\_\_\_\_, and few of us can follow you.  
A. unattractive      B. clear      C. prospective  
D. vague
10. Do you have any idea \_\_\_\_\_ the journey to the beautiful

place takes?

A. of how long

B. how far

C. of how far

D. how difficulty

三、下面的句子中有四处划有横线并标以 A、B、C、D, 其中有一处是错误的。找出你认为错误之处。

1. Decision making is everywhere that some suggest that everything  
A B C  
we do need decision.  
D

2. It is fundamental for success that before making a decision a  
A B C  
thorough job of examining the problem must be done.  
D

3. I had never thought that he could be argued to give up so nice  
A B C  
a job so easily.  
D

4. He doesn't dare leave the house in case that he should be rec-  
A B C D  
ognized.

5. Having a great deal of urgent work at hand, I've got no time for  
A B C D  
play.

6. There are so many stars in space that even astronomers can  
A  
scarcely make a guess of the number of them.  
B C D

7. He was late for the meeting once again, and still worse, he was  
A B  
drunk badly.  
C D

8. To speak quite frankly I do not like it so well like your other  
A B C D

work.

9. Just when I was going to turn the light off, there came a knock  
A B C  
at the door.  
D
10. As can be argued, unmarried mother should not be regarded as  
A B C  
a social phenomena.  
D

## 补充练习答案

一、

- |                        |                |
|------------------------|----------------|
| 1. (should) do         | 2. based       |
| 3. to go               | 4. correctness |
| 5. haven't worked      | 6. confusing   |
| 7. shocking/speechless | 8. late        |
| 9. looking/running     | 10. comes      |

二、

1. A 2. B 3. D 4. C 5. B 6. A 7. B 8. A 9. D  
10. A

三、

- |                       |                    |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. D (needs)          | 2. A (to)          |
| 3. C (into giving up) | 4. C (/)           |
| 5. B (in)             | 6. C (at)          |
| 7. B (worse still)    | 8. D (as)          |
| 9. A (as)             | 10. D (phenomenon) |

## 课文练习答案

### Text A

#### Exercises for the Text

I .

1. d      2. c      3. c      4. c      5. d

II .

- |                 |                |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. alternatives | 2. fundamental |
| 3. accompany    | 4. implement   |
| 5. precedent    | 6. attain      |
| 7. objectives   | 8. vary        |
| 9. multiple     | 10. isolate    |

III .

1. c    2. d    3. i    4. j    5. g    6. e    7. h    8. a    9. f    10. b

IV .

our      helped      from      front      to      passed      it  
same

V .

1. A decision maker should get a good guess at the future.
2. Some people assume that everything managers do involves decision making.
3. If there is no right choice, there is no correct decision.
4. Solutions vary because different people hold different ideas about the same problem.
5. A decision maker is usually the key to the business development of a company.

## Vocabulary Exercises

### I .

- |                    |                   |                  |
|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. a. be organized | b. organizational | c. organization  |
| 2. a. simple       | b. simplified     | c. simply        |
| d. simplification  |                   |                  |
| 3. a. profit       | b. profitable     | c. profitability |
| 4. a. intention    | b. intended       | c. unintended    |

### II .

- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. precedent   | 2. skilled     |
| 3. achievement | 4. implement   |
| 5. optimal     | 6. goal        |
| 7. accomplish  | 8. accompanies |
| 9. tendency    | 10. ongoing    |

### III .

1. His friend accompanied him to the concert.
2. He has argued her out of her decision.
3. Luck contributes in part to his success.
4. In accordance with his proposal, the procedure has been remarkably simplified.
5. The broadcasting station has predicted it is going to be colder tomorrow.
6. Movement is defined as a change in position or place.

## Text B

### Exercises for the Text

#### I .

1. T 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. F 6. F 7. F 8. F 9. F  
10. T

## II .

1. preparation, confidence
2. idea
3. unattractive indifference
4. hardworking, personality, interest
5. speechless
6. holidays, pay
7. clean, neat, conservative
8. the floor beside your chair
9. politely, naturally
10. Would you mind rephrasing the question, please

### Vocabulary Exercises

- |                         |                                       |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. at a disadvantage    | 2. conservative                       |
| 3. indifference         | 4. make sure                          |
| 5. vague                | 6. clutched                           |
| 7. turned down          | 8. to your advantage                  |
| 9. neat                 | 10. prospects                         |
| 11. take the trouble to | 12. put himself in the reader's place |

### Grammar Exercises

#### I .

1. as 作连词,引导让步状语从句。  
约翰尽管努力去想,还是一个词都想不起来。
2. as 作连词,引导比较状语从句。  
哈利和他的几个兄弟一样,高得出奇。
3. as 作连词,引导比较状语从句。  
这儿的一块石头大得没人能抬起来。
4. as 作关系代词,引导限定性定语从句。  
他们和我的看法是一致的。

5. as 作关系代词,引导非限定性定语从句。  
认为外语无用是错误的,以前有相当一些人就是这么认为的。
6. as 作关系代词,引导非限定性定语从句。  
如前所述,语法不是一套僵死的规则。
7. as 作关系代词,引导非限定性定语从句。  
海伦有点着了迷,她的同学都看得出来。
8. as 作关系代词,引导非限定性定语从句。  
以后你会知道的,所有的事情现在都已安排好了。
9. as 用在 as well as 习语中。  
她舞跳得好,她妹妹跳得也不错。
10. as 作连词,引导比较状语从句。  
他们和她一样地那么爱他。
11. as 作连词,引导比较状语从句。  
他没有她那么老。
12. as 用作介词,与名词构成状语。  
他很小就参了军。
13. as 引导时间状语从句。  
既然你在这里,为什么我们不讨论一下我们的计划呢?
14. as 作连词,引导方式状语从句。  
他在中国看到啥就写啥。
15. as 引导方式状语从句。  
他工作很努力,就像是不知疲倦似的。
16. as 作连词,引导方式状语从句。  
你怎么对待我,我就怎么对待你。
17. as 作副词。  
他是部门的领导,照此,就得签这份文件。
18. as 作介词。



你对整个工作负责。

19. as 作介词,引导宾语补语。

他们把他看作是一个了不起的人物。

20. as 作介词,引导主语补语。

这怎能被说成是没有经验呢?

## II.

1. Can you throw a stone as far as that tree?
2. As regards that matter, I have no objection.
3. As to his mother, I know nothing about her.
4. As for you, I will never want to see you again.
5. She does not own him as her own husband.
6. He is a guest, and we should receive him as such.
7. I, as well as you, don't lie.
8. As is the teacher, so is the pupil.
9. Badly wounded as he was, he never lost hope.
10. Child as he is, he can tell right from wrong.
11. As he was ill, I went there alone.
12. He reached out his hand as though he were trying to catch something.
13. You had better manage the business as before.
14. We must study as long as we are alive.
15. He has put his energy into literature - the same as his sisters have put theirs into music.
16. They don't love him so much as she.
17. He spoke so loudly as to be heard by all in the classroom.
18. As is often the case, the girl forgot to bring her dictionary.
19. They are doing the same work as I did last year.
20. We have never doubted the honesty of so good a man as you