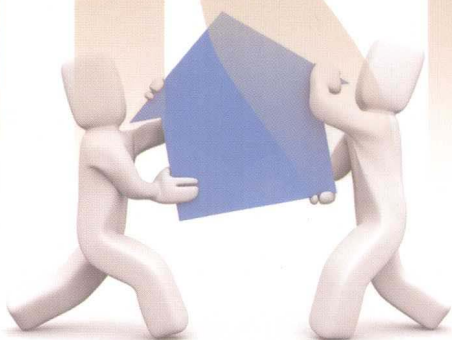


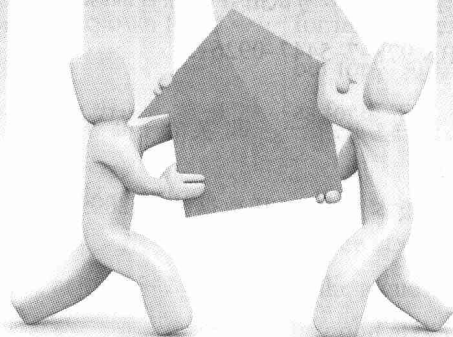
徐 源 主编 程进军 文 格 副主编



# 大学英语自学考试 指导与综合训练

凤凰出版传媒集团  
译林出版社

ENGLISH



徐 源 主编 程进军 文 格 副主编

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## 前 言

为了适应社会主义现代化建设事业对人才培养的需要,我国在20世纪80年代初建立了高等教育自学考试制度。经过近30年的发展,高等教育自学考试已成为我国高等教育的基本制度之一。高等教育自学考试是个人自学、社会助学与国家考试相结合的一种教育形式,是我国高等教育体系的一个组成部分,为人才的培养与输送起到重要的作用。

全国高等教育自学考试英语考试在高等教育自学考试体系中占有重要的地位。但是,英语是一门具有较强实践性和应用性的课程,对于广大的自考学习者来说有相当的难度。为了帮助自考学习者更好地掌握学习重点,提高学习效率,增进学习效果,《大学英语自学考试指导与综合训练》(以下简称《自考英语指导与训练》)应运而生。

《自考英语指导与训练》以自考英语考试大纲为基础,通过对大纲及历年考试内容的深刻剖析,以词汇与语法为纲编写而成,既可以作为广大自考学习者的自学辅导书,也可以作为社会自考助学英语课程的辅助教材。

《自考英语指导与训练》通过分析历年自考英语真题,结合实例与练习,有重点、有层次地系统阐述了自考英语所涉及的重要知识,力图“自上而下”地帮助学习者构建英语知识体系。《自考英语指导与训练》汇总了2000年至2008年的全国高等教育自学考试英语(一)和英语(二)真题,并以与采样真题大致1:1的比例设计了补充练习。应该说,《自考英语指导与训练》较全面地覆盖了自考英语(一)与英语(二)的知识。需要指出的是,由于英语(二)考试涵括了英语(一)考试所涉及的内容,本书未针对英语(一)与英语(二)分别编写,而是在对相关知识点的阐述中,对英语(一)与英语(二)的相关学习重点相应做出说明。使用本书时,参加英语(二)学习的考生对于英语(一)所列的知识点与练习也应做到全部掌握。

《自考英语指导与训练》由南京航空航天大学从事自考英语教学的教师编写。徐源老师策划、设计了本书的编写体例,并主持编写了语法和翻译部分;程进军老师主持编写了词汇部分;文格老师主持编写了完形填空和阅读理解部分。其他参与编写的老师还有:于延梅、张夏菲、袁海燕、王娅。

编 者  
2009年4月

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# 第一章 摸底自测

2007年10月高等教育自学考试全国统一命题考试

## 英语（一） 试卷

本试卷分为两部分，满分100分；考试时间150分钟。

### PART ONE (50 POINTS)

#### I. Vocabulary and Structure (10 points, 1 point each)

从下列各句四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。

1. To some extent the good service at the hotel \_\_\_\_\_ the poor food.  
A. brought out              B. came about              C. got down to              D. made up for
2. If you \_\_\_\_\_ in taking this attitude, we'll have to ask you to leave.  
A. insist                      B. resist                      C. persist                      D. exist
3. He'll \_\_\_\_\_ his nervousness once he's on stage.  
A. get over                      B. get off                      C. get out                      D. get through
4. At the age of fourteen, Maggie went to a \_\_\_\_\_ girl's school along with her sister.  
A. near                          B. nearby                      C. close                          D. neighbor
5. Miranda happily accepted an invitation to lunch at Rules, her \_\_\_\_\_ restaurant.  
A. popular                      B. preferred                      C. favored                      D. favorite
6. We request that all cell phones \_\_\_\_\_ for the duration of the performance.  
A. be turned off                      B. should turn off  
C. ought to be turned off                      D. to be turned off
7. Who was the first person \_\_\_\_\_ today?  
A. spoke to you                      B. with you spoke                      C. you spoke to                      D. spoke with you
8. A person who talks to \_\_\_\_\_ is not necessarily mad.  
A. himself                          B. oneself                          C. yourself                          D. itself
9. Spanish people usually speak \_\_\_\_\_ than English people.  
A. quick                          B. quickly                          C. more quick                          D. more quickly

10. Did you hear \_\_\_\_\_ Mary said?

A. that

B. what

C. which

D. that what

### 11. Cloze Test (10 points, 1 point each)

下列短文中有十个空白，每个空白有四个选项。根据上下文要求选出最佳选项。

People work, play and share ideas with one another. To live together, they must understand one another. Not only are there many ways for them \_\_\_\_\_ 11 \_\_\_\_\_ others know what they think or want, there are also ways in \_\_\_\_\_ 12 \_\_\_\_\_ they can find out what others think or want. These ways of knowing about others or letting others know your ideas are called communication, \_\_\_\_\_ 13 \_\_\_\_\_ of which is done by language, whether spoken or written. To have communication, there must be people who listen to and understand \_\_\_\_\_ 14 \_\_\_\_\_ language. Besides, there must be people to read and understand written language \_\_\_\_\_ 15 \_\_\_\_\_ there is communication.

There are ways of communicating without language, too. A smile is understood everywhere; \_\_\_\_\_ 16 \_\_\_\_\_ is laughing or crying. Pointing to something directs \_\_\_\_\_ 17 \_\_\_\_\_ to the object. \_\_\_\_\_ 18 \_\_\_\_\_ a glance can be used to communicate. Some movements of the \_\_\_\_\_ 19 \_\_\_\_\_ also have special meanings. For example, we nod to say "Yes" and shake our heads to mean "No". Sometimes pictures are used to explain a thought or to \_\_\_\_\_ 20 \_\_\_\_\_ a story. At other times, a simple sound or even a color is used to give information. Red, for example, is often a sign of danger.

11. A. let

B. to let

C. letting

D. having let

12. A. that

B. what

C. which

D. how

13. A. many

B. few

C. a few

D. most

14. A. spoken

B. written

C. foreign

D. native

15. A. before

B. after

C. as

D. for

16. A. as

B. so

C. either

D. neither

17. A. subject

B. movement

C. attention

D. care

18. A. However

B. Even

C. So

D. And

19. A. language

B. eyes

C. body

D. matter

20. A. speak

B. say

C. talk

D. tell

### III. Reading Comprehension (30 points, 2 points each)

从下面每篇短文的问题后所给的四个选项中选择一个最佳答案。

#### Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

Urban legends are similar to modern folklore (民间传说) consisting of stories often thought to be facts by those spreading them. The term is often used to mean something like a false story,



though they are not necessarily untrue. Despite the name, a typical urban legend does not necessarily originate (起源于) in an urban setting, because the term is designed to set them apart from traditional folklore in pre-industrial times.

As Americans love their automobiles, some of the most familiar urban legends involve cars. One of the best known is the classic story of two teenagers in a car parked late at night in a quiet lover's corner. The couple is listening to music when the car radio announces the escape of a dangerous murderer. Frightened, the girl demands to be taken home. But when the boy tries to start the car, it won't run. He gets out to look for help. As time goes by and there is no sign of her boyfriend, the girl becomes more and more frightened. Her fright turns to terror when she hears a soft "click, click" noise on the roof of the car. Finally, she is rescued by the police, who tell her not to look back. Naturally, though, she does look back. Her boyfriend's body is hanging upside down from a tree by a rope. As his body moves in the soft wind, his ring rubs—"click, click"—against the roof of the car.

But not all urban legends associated with cars are so horrible. "The Playboy's Car" tells of a man who plans to buy a luxury sports car. He sees an advertisement for a nearly new Porsche (保时捷汽车) for \$29.95. He figures the price is a mistake but goes to check it out anyway. A woman at the house assures him that the price is correct and invites him to test-drive the Porsche. He drives a few miles and hurries back to the house to close the deal. As the ownership papers are changing hands, he suddenly says, "But why are you selling this car so cheap?" The woman smiles and answers, "My husband left me and moved in with his secretary last week. He asked me to sell his Porsche and send him the money."

21. Urban legends are so called because they are \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. folktales set in cities
  - B. folklore of industrial times
  - C. loved by people in cities
  - D. made up by people in cities
22. The two stories in the passage show that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. urban legends about cars are horrible
  - B. urban legends are usually stories about lovers
  - C. some popular urban legends have to do with cars
  - D. most urban legends are unbelievable stories about cars
23. It is implied in the first story that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. the boyfriend was the escaped murderer
  - B. the boyfriend was murdered by his rival
  - C. the police were in search of the boyfriend
  - D. the escaped murderer killed the boyfriend
24. The soft noise that frightened the girl came from \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. the tree in the wind above the car

- B. the rope hanging down from the tree
- C. the rope rubbing against the roof of the car
- D. the boyfriend's ring rubbing against the car

25. In the second urban legend, the husband \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. went to live with his secretary
- B. moved into his secretary's office
- C. needed the money to hire a new secretary
- D. planned to set up an office with the money

### Passage Two

**Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.**

The English settlement in America followed two different paths represented by settlements at Jamestown in Virginia and Plymouth in Massachusetts.

The first permanent English colonists in America settled at Jamestown in 1607. The Virginia Company of London, which organized the settlement, certainly expected profit. The Queen, permitting the settlement, hoped for greater empire, power, and profit. The individuals who sailed to Virginia wanted glory and gold. Thus, the major reason for the settlement of Virginia was to make money. In the beginning, the Virginia Company found that people would not go to America despite glowing descriptions. In 1618, when the Virginia Company began giving fifty acres of land to each individual who came to America, the future of American colonization was finally secured. Later colonies all had to compete with Virginia's freehold system of grants of land. In this sense, land—which meant wealth and status—attracted colonists.

In contrast, the first permanent European settlement in New England was founded at Plymouth by the Pilgrims for religious purposes. These settlers, later known as the Pilgrim Fathers, came from Nottinghamshire. They were cruelly treated by the Church of England and in 1606 fled to Holland, where, in Leiden, they found the religious freedom they were looking for. Although they remained there for some eleven years, they realized that their children were growing up to be Dutch rather than English. In the end, they decided, with the backing of London merchants, to leave for the English colonies in North America. After a sixty-five-day journey, the Pilgrims arrived at Provincetown on November 21, 1620. They soon discovered Plymouth Harbor on the western side of Cape Cod Bay, and made their historic landing on December 21. Other groups of settlers followed the example of the Pilgrims: the Catholic settlement of Maryland in 1633, Roger Williams's Rhode Island refuge in 1636, and William Penn's settlement of a Quaker colony in Pennsylvania in 1681.

26. The English settlement at Jamestown mainly resulted from the desire for \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. glory
- B. power
- C. wealth
- D. fame

27. The freehold system of grants of land was introduced in \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. 1606                      B. 1607                      C. 1618                      D. 1620
28. On November 21, 1620 the Pilgrim Fathers arrived at \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Provincetown              B. Plymouth              C. Rhode Island              D. Massachusetts Bay
29. The Pilgrim Fathers were originally from \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Plymouth              B. London              C. Leiden              D. Nottinghamshire
30. The English settlements at Jamestown and Plymouth were respectively due to reasons of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. wealth and religion                      B. wealth and fame  
 C. politics and religion                      D. politics and fame

### Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

At the end of the nineteenth century, a rising interest in Native American customs and an increasing desire to understand Native American cultures prompted (促使) researchers to begin recording life stories of Native Americans. They had a distinct reason for wanting to hear the stories: they were after data on language and culture that would add to their own field observation, and they believed that the personal stories, even of a single individual, could increase their understanding of the cultures that they had been observing from without. In addition, many researchers at the turn of the century believed that Native American manners and customs were rapidly disappearing, and that it was important to preserve for people in the future as much information as could be adequately recorded before the cultures disappeared forever.

There were, however, arguments against this method as a way of acquiring accurate information. Franz Boas, for example, described autobiographies as being of limited value, useful chiefly for the study of how memory distorts (歪曲) truth. Paul Radin, another scholar, argued that investigators rarely spent enough time with the tribes they were observing, and inevitably derived results too much influenced by their own emotions to be reliable.

Even more importantly, as these life stories transformed from the traditional oral form to the written form, much was lost. Editors often decided what elements were significant to the field research on a given tribe. In addition, Native Americans themselves recognized that the essence of their lives could not be communicated in English and that events they thought significant were often considered unimportant by their interviewers. Indeed, as mentioning the names of dead relatives broke with Native American tradition, the very act of telling their stories could force Native American narrators to distort their cultures.

31. In the late 19th century, researchers were mainly interested in \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. protecting Native American tribes

- B. recording Native American cultures  
C. changing Native American customs  
D. learning Native American languages
32. The researchers studied Native American cultures mainly by means of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. field observation B. comparisons of cultures  
C. Native American life stories D. Native American languages
33. Franz Boas believed that life stories are of limited value because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. memory departs from truth  
B. field observations are inadequate  
C. researchers cannot remember everything  
D. researchers' emotions affect observation
34. The third paragraph discusses \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. how Native Americans misled researchers  
B. how editors misread the research of scholars  
C. how researchers misunderstood Native American life  
D. how published life stories distort Native American life
35. Which of the following best describes the organization of the passage?  
A. Two different research methods in cultural study are compared.  
B. A research method is described and then its limitations are discussed.  
C. The historical backgrounds of two research methods are described.  
D. A research method is questioned and then a new method is proposed.

## PART TWO (50 POINTS)

### IV. Word Spelling (10 points, 1 point for two words)

将下列汉语单词译成英语。每个单词的词类、首字母及字母数目均已给出。

- |                             |                 |                            |                 |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------------|
| 36. 海湾 <i>n.</i>            | g _ _ _         | 46. 评论, 评注 <i>v./n.</i>    | c _ _ _ _ _     |
| 37. 命运 <i>n.</i>            | f _ _ _         | 47. 实施; 强制 <i>v.</i>       | e _ _ _ _ _     |
| 38. 提醒 <i>v.</i>            | r _ _ _ _ _     | 48. 快速的, 敏捷的 <i>adj.</i>   | s _ _ _ _       |
| 39. 业余爱好 <i>n.</i>          | h _ _ _ _       | 49. 戳, 刺, 挤 <i>n./v.</i>   | t _ _ _ _ _     |
| 40. 比, 比率 <i>n.</i>         | r _ _ _ _       | 50. 相应地 <i>adv.</i>        | a _ _ _ _ _ _ _ |
| 41. 浪费; 糟蹋 <i>v.</i>        | w _ _ _ _       | 51. 空白; 空白的 <i>n./adj.</i> | b _ _ _ _       |
| 42. 正式的, 正规的 <i>adj.</i>    | f _ _ _ _ _     | 52. 潜在的; 潜力 <i>adj./n.</i> | p _ _ _ _ _ _ _ |
| 43. 哑的; 无言的 <i>adj.</i>     | d _ _ _ _       | 53. 忽略; 俯瞰 <i>v.</i>       | o _ _ _ _ _ _   |
| 44. 独立的 <i>adj.</i>         | i _ _ _ _ _ _ _ | 54. 意大利人; 意大利语 <i>n.</i>   | I _ _ _ _ _     |
| 45. 巨大的; 大量的 <i>adj. v.</i> | _ _ _ _ _       | 55. 无论在哪里 <i>conj.</i>     | w _ _ _ _ _ _ _ |

**V. Word Form (10 points, 1 point each)**

将括号中的各词变为适当的形式填入空白。

56. Things started to go \_\_\_\_\_ (bad) wrong for Eric after he lost his job.  
57. There have been questions about the \_\_\_\_\_ (accurate) of the report.  
58. Water had got into the radio, and now it was completely \_\_\_\_\_ (use).  
59. Any policy that creates unemployment will meet with strong \_\_\_\_\_ (resist).  
60. The test measures language learners' \_\_\_\_\_ (achieve) in reading English novels.  
61. Her topic was complex, but she \_\_\_\_\_ (simple) it in a way that we could all understand.  
62. Using a seatbelt will reduce the \_\_\_\_\_ (likely) of serious injury in a car accident.  
63. He spent much of his spare time making small \_\_\_\_\_ (wood) toys for his children.  
64. His body ached all over and the \_\_\_\_\_ (wound) arm felt as if it were dropping off.  
65. When people are famous and wealthy, they tend to search for something else to \_\_\_\_\_ (rich) their lives.

**VI. Translation from Chinese into English (15 points, 3 points each)**

将下列各句译成英语。

66. 我不记得在什么地方见过这辆车。  
\_\_\_\_\_  
67. 还没有决定由谁来主持明天的会议。  
\_\_\_\_\_  
68. 如果不辞职的话, 现在他会过得更好。  
\_\_\_\_\_  
69. 这个房间不够大, 容纳不了这么多人。  
\_\_\_\_\_  
70. 回到家她才发现把手表放在办公室里了。  
\_\_\_\_\_

**VII. Translation from English into Chinese (15 points)**

将下列短文译成汉语。

The relationship between nature and culture is of basic interest to scholars in their study of people's behavior and thinking. Nature determines that in all cultures, people eat, drink and sleep to stay alive. Beyond this, we cannot predict how, when, or where these functions are fulfilled because culture plays a part in defining them. Nor can we say much about the meanings that they all have in various cultures without in-depth study. Culture shapes what one eats, how one eats,

[illegible]

### 自测统计表

项目	项目名称	项目分值	项目得分	学习目标
I	词汇与结构	10%		
II	完形填空	10%		
III	阅读理解	30%		
IV	单词拼写	10%		
V	单词形式	10%		
VI	汉译英	15%		
VII	英译汉	15%		
总计		100%		

## 2007年10月高等教育自学考试全国统一命题考试

## 英语(二) 试卷

本试卷分为两部分, 满分100分; 考试时间150分钟。

## PART ONE (50 POINTS)

## I. Vocabulary and Structure (10 points, 1 point each)

从下列各句四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。

1. It makes good \_\_\_\_\_ to bring an umbrella; it seems to be raining today.  
A. sense                      B. reason                      C. suggestion                      D. advice
2. If you are too \_\_\_\_\_ of your children, they will never learn to deal with difficulties in life.  
A. respective                      B. detective                      C. protective                      D. effective
3. His intelligence will \_\_\_\_\_ him to get a scholarship to college.  
A. enable                      B. persuade                      C. suggest                      D. employ
4. The professor asked a question, and David \_\_\_\_\_ a good answer.  
A. put up with                      B. stood up for                      C. came up with                      D. looked down upon
5. No sooner had he reached home \_\_\_\_\_ a violent storm broke out.  
A. when                      B. that                      C. until                      D. than
6. People differ \_\_\_\_\_ one another \_\_\_\_\_ their abilities to handle stress.  
A. from ... to                      B. from ... in                      C. for ... in                      D. in ... from
7. They should try to \_\_\_\_\_ their usual inhibitions and join in the fun.  
A. send off                      B. lay aside                      C. take to                      D. turn off
8. During the past two decades, research has \_\_\_\_\_ our knowledge of daydreaming.  
A. expanded                      B. emerged                      C. descended                      D. conquered
9. The students are required to \_\_\_\_\_ the main ideas of the article in their own words.  
A. symbolize                      B. minimize                      C. synchronize                      D. summarize

10. The outline of rooftops and chimneys \_\_\_\_\_ against the pale sky.

- A. pulled out      B. looked out      C. held out      D. stood out

## II. Cloze Test (10 points, 1 point each)

下列短文中有十个空白，每个空白有四个选项。根据上下文要求选出最佳选项。

Curiosity is not only a possible motivation, it is also a great help in your learning languages. Remember that a language is not \_\_\_\_\_ 11 \_\_\_\_\_ a grammatical system. It is the \_\_\_\_\_ 12 \_\_\_\_\_ of a certain culture of different cultures. It is no good \_\_\_\_\_ 13 \_\_\_\_\_ strings of words and lists of grammatical rules \_\_\_\_\_ 14 \_\_\_\_\_ you know as much as possible about the background of the language, so that you can understand the ideas conveyed and the references made, as well as the inferences which can \_\_\_\_\_ 15 \_\_\_\_\_ the information clearly given. So learn as much as you can about the different cultures which \_\_\_\_\_ 16 \_\_\_\_\_ English—watch television programs, listen to the radio, try to obtain \_\_\_\_\_ 17 \_\_\_\_\_ and magazines written by native speakers, look at advertisements, and, above all, read—not textbooks, \_\_\_\_\_ 18 \_\_\_\_\_ novels, poems and plays. They will show you how a language is \_\_\_\_\_ 19 \_\_\_\_\_ used. The English language is a living form of expression which derives much of its \_\_\_\_\_ 20 \_\_\_\_\_ from the context, and much of its effect from a whole network of extra-linguistic knowledge.

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|------------------------|------------------|---------------|------------------|
| 11. A. just            | B. even          | C. so         | D. that          |
| 12. A. outlook         | B. outcome       | C. outset     | D. outline       |
| 13. A. have learnt     | B. learn         | C. learning   | D. learnt        |
| 14. A. since           | B. until         | C. when       | D. unless        |
| 15. A. be carried over | B. be freed from | C. be held up | D. be drawn from |
| 16. A. influence       | B. abandon       | C. restore    | D. furnish       |
| 17. A. film            | B. television    | C. radio      | D. newspapers    |
| 18. A. but             | B. or            | C. and        | D. as            |
| 19. A. occasionally    | B. really        | C. casually   | D. scarcely      |
| 20. A. structure       | B. implication   | C. meaning    | D. indication    |

## III. Reading Comprehension (30 points, 2 points each)

从下面每篇短文的问题后所给的四个选项中选择一最佳答案。

### Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

How often one hears children wishing they were grown up, and old people wishing they were young again. Each age has its pleasures and its pains, and the happiest person is the one who enjoys what each age gives him without wasting his time in useless regrets.

Childhood is the time when there are few responsibilities. If a child has good parents, he is well fed, looked after and loved. It is unlikely that he will ever again in his life be given so much



without having to do anything in return. In addition, life is always presenting new things to the child—things that have lost their interest for older people because they are too well known. A child finds pleasure in playing in the rain, or in the snow. His first visit to the seaside is a marvelous adventure. But a child has his pains: he is not so free to do as he wishes as he thinks older people are; he is continually being told what to do and what not to do. Therefore, a child is not happy as he wishes to be.

When the young man starts to earn his own living, he becomes free from the discipline of school and parents; but at the same time he is forced to accept responsibilities. With no one to pay for his food, his clothes, or his room, he has to work if he wants to live comfortably. If he spends most of his time playing about in the way that he used to as a child, he will go hungry. And if he breaks the laws of society as he used to break the laws of his parents, he may get himself into trouble. If, however, he works hard, goes by the law and has good health, he may feel satisfied in seeing himself make steady progress in his job and in building up for himself his own position in society.

Old age has always been thought of as the worst age to be; but it is not necessary for the old to be unhappy. With old age comes wisdom and the ability to help others with advice wisely given. The old can have the joy of seeing their children making progress in life; they can watch their grandchildren growing up around them; and, perhaps best of all, they can, if their life has been a useful one, feel the happiness of having come through the battle of life safely and of having reached a time when they can lie back and rest, leaving everything to others.

21. The happiest people should be those who \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. face up to difficulties in life                      B. hope to be young again  
C. enjoy life in different ages                        D. wish to be grown up
22. The word "they" in Line 4, Para. 2 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. older people    B. new things  
C. children    D. interests
23. A child has his pains because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. he cannot do whatever he wants to              B. he is not allowed to play in the rain  
C. he has a lot of new things to learn               D. he cannot play at the seaside freely
24. When a child becomes a grown-up, he is supposed to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. live comfortably                                        B. take responsibilities  
C. make progress in job                                   D. impress the society
25. The best title of the passage might be \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Pains and Ages     B. Differences in Ages  
C. The Best Age to Be                                     D. Happiness and Ages