全国高等教育自学考试英语专业辅导与应试丛书

综合英语(一)第2分册

自学导读与应试指南

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前　言

《综合英语》第1册、第2册是高等教育自学考试英语专业基础(专科)阶段的考试教材,供个人自学、社会助学和国家考试使用,旨在传授有关语音、语法基本知识,培养正确使用最常用的单词、词组和句型的能力。

本自学辅导书针对上述目标,按考试大纲的要求对教材中的重点词汇和短语进行注释和分析,旨在帮助自学者有针对性地进行复习。

全书包括以下几个部分:

一、单词:对课文中的重点单词进行解释和举例,并指出每个单词的考点之所在。

二、短语:对课文中的重点短语进行分析和举例。

三、课文练习答案

四、模拟测试题:根据大纲要求配置了10套模拟试题集,以方便学生随时检验自己的学习情况。

五、应试专题讲座:根据考试题型组织专题讲座,以提高学生的解题能力。

六、模拟测试答案

书中疏漏之处望读者批评指正。

编者

2000年于上海外国语大学

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LESSON 1

The Story of an Hour

一、单词

1. **accident** (*n.*) something which happened unexpectedly and unintentionally, esp. causing damage or injury 事故：
He was seriously injured in a traffic accident.（他在一起交通事故中受了重伤。）

记忆法

accidental (*a.*) 偶然的；**accidentally** (*ad.*) 偶然地

考点

常用短语：by accident 偶然地：
I discovered the letter by accident when I was looking for my notebook.（我在找笔记本的时候无意中发现了这封信。）

2. **cry** (*v.*) to produce tears as a result of a strong emotion 哭

考点

词义辨析：cry, weep, sob, wail
这组单词都可表示“哭”，其中：
cry 含义最广，可指大声哭，也可指不出声地哭。如：
He put his head into his hands and began to cry like a child.（他以手掩面，开始像小孩般哭了起来。）
She cried quietly into her handkerchief.（她以手帕掩面，默默抽泣。）
weep 与 cry 同义，但显得较为正式，侧重于流泪。如：
She was weeping in her own room.（她在自己的房间里哭。）
People wept with joy at the news.（听到这个消息时，人们高兴得流泪了。）
sob 表示的是低声哭泣，抽泣：
The little girl sat in the corner sobbing.（小女孩坐在角落里低声抽泣。）
wail 表示的是恸哭。如：
The woman wailed when she heard that her husband had died in the battle.（当那个妇女获悉自己的丈夫死于战场时嚎啕大哭起来。）

3. **sink** (*v.*) to fall or drop to a lower level; to fall or collapse slowly from weakness, fatigue; to go down toward or below the horizon 下沉,沉没,下陷;(日、月等)落下;(在健康、体力等方面)衰弱:

The sun rises in the east and sinks in the west.(太阳从东边升起,西边落下。)

His heart sank when they broke the sad news to him.(当他们把坏消息告诉他时,他的心往下一沉。)

My foot sank in the mud.(我的一只脚陷入泥潭。)

He's sinking fast and won't live much longer.(他的健康状况急剧恶化,活不了多久了。)

4. **exhaust** (*v.*) to use up or consume completely 用完,耗尽,使筋疲力尽:

The soldiers had exhausted their supply of ammunition.(战士们用完了弹药。)

I have exhausted myself working.(我工作得筋疲力尽。)

5. **subtle** (*a.*) not loud, bright, noticeable, or obvious in any way; 隐约的,清淡的;奥妙的,难以捉摸的;细微的;灵巧的:

I could not make out the subtle shadows in the distance.(我辨认不出远处隐隐约约的人影。)

These flowers have a subtle perfume.(这些花发出淡淡的香味。)

There is a subtle difference between these two words.(这两个单词有细小的区别。)

The subject in the painting is famous for her subtle smile.(这幅画的主题以她那神秘的笑而出名。)

She has subtle fingers.(她有灵巧的手指。)

记忆法

subtlety (*n.*)

6. **recognize** (*v.*) to know (someone or something) as seen, heard or experienced before; to accept that something is legal, true or important 认出,识别,认识;承认,认可:

He was so much changed that I could hardly recognize him.(他变化如此之大,我差点儿认不出来了。)

Doctors are trained to recognize the symptoms of different diseases.(医生要学习如何辨别不同疾病的症状。)

The international community has refused to recognize the newly independent nation.(国际社会拒绝承认那个新独立的国家。)

记忆法

recognizable (*a.*) 认得出来的;**recognition** (*n.*) 认识;承认

7. **relax** (*v.*) to (cause someone to) become less active and more calm, or to (cause a part of the body to) become less stiff (使)放松,(使)松弛:

You shouldn't work so hard — you should relax more.(你不应该这样拼命地工作

——你应有更多的放松时间。）

A good massage will relax your tired muscles.（一次好的按摩能使你疲劳的肌肉得到放松。）

记忆法

relaxation (*n.*)放松；**relaxed** (*a.*) 放松的

8. **bend** (*v.*) to (cause to) curve；to (cause to) submit （使）变弯曲，（使被弄弯曲的东西）恢复原状；（使）屈服，（使）顺从：

I bent down and picked up the book.（我弯腰把书捡起。）

He bent the crooked bar straight again.（他把弯曲的铁条弄平直。）

The local council was forced to bend to public pressure.（地方议会不得不屈服于公众的压力。）

考点

常用短语：be bent on/upon 一心想（做某事）：

He is bent on buying a new car.（他一心想买辆新车。）

9. **hide** (*v.*) to prevent from being seen, discovered or known 隐藏，隐瞒，躲

考点

词义辨析：hide, conceal, secrete

这三个单词都表示"躲藏、隐藏"，其中：

hide 是三个单词中最普通的一个。如：

I don't know why he hid his purpose.（我不知道他为何要隐藏他的目的。）

The dog hid the bone.（狗将骨头藏起来。）

conceal 是个相对正式的单词：

A rock concealed them from view.（他们藏在岩石后，没被人发现。）

secrete 表示的是为了不被人发现而仔细地收藏起来：

The spy secreted the stolen microfilms.（间谍把偷来的微型胶卷藏匿起来。）

10. disease (*n.*) a condition of the body in which there is incorrect functioning 疾病

考点

词义辨析：disease, illness, complaint

这组单词用于表示各种"疾病"，其中：

disease 可泛指疾病，也可表示身体某一部位的疾患（心脏病、肺病等）。如：

Scientists are doing research into cancer and other diseases whose causes are still unknown.（科学家们正在研究癌症和其他病因不明的疾病。）

She suffers from a rare disease of central nervous system.（她得了一种罕见的神经中枢病。）

illness 可指疾病，并且有时可与 disease 替换，如患病（contract/catch an/a illness/dis-

ease)，引起疾病(cause illnesses/diseases)，但在表示具体生何种疾病时只能用 disease；而且，illness 更多的是指生病这一状态，因为它是 ill(生病的)的名词形式：

He died after a long illness.（他生了一场长病后死去了。）

Health is not valued till illness comes.（人生了病才知道健康的重要。）

complaint 尤指身体某一部位的小疾患或常见病：

The cream is normally used for treating minor skin complaints.（这种药膏通常用于治疗轻微的皮肤病。）

Hay fever is a common complaint in spring and summer.（枯草热是春夏间的常见病。）

二、短语

1. **break out** （战争、灾情、争吵、疾病等)爆发 突然(大声……)：

   The fire broke out when the family was away on a trip.（火灾发生时，一家人正在外旅行。）

   The quarrel between them broke out afresh.（他们又吵了起来。）

   The economic crisis broke out first in the United States.（经济危机首先在美国爆发。）

   He broke out laughing.（他突然放声大笑。）

2. **at once** 立刻，马上：

   He answered the letter at once.（他马上回了一封信。）

3. **in front of** 在……前面

   There used to be a tree in front of the school.（学校前面曾经有棵树。）

4. **belong to** 属于(某人)，是某集体的成员：

   The factory belongs to his father.（工厂属于他父亲。）

   Which group do you belong to？(你属于哪个团体？)

5. **break away** 突然逃掉或离开 断绝来往，和……决裂，背离(from)：

   The criminal tried to break away from the two policemen.（那个罪犯想摆脱这两名警察。）

   He has broken away from all his old friends.（他已经与所有的老朋友断绝了来往。）

6. **body and soul** 全身心地，整个儿地：

   He buried himself body and soul in work.（他全身心地埋头于工作。）

   The town turned out body and soul for the Democratic candidate.（全城出动竭诚支持民主党候选人。）

7. **drink in** 吸入，吸收 凝神倾听 领略，陶醉于：

   He buried his face in the flowers drinking in the fragrance.（他把脸埋入花丛，吸入芳香。）

   A packed audience drank in every word he uttered.（观众济济一堂，凝神倾听他所讲的每一句话。）

   The tourists stood there drinking in the magnificent mountain scenery.（游客站在那

里，陶醉于壮丽的山色。）

8. **die of　因（患）……而死，……死了：**
His father died of cancer.（他的父亲死于癌症。）

考点

相近短语：die from　因……致死；一般认为，die of 死于某种疾病，而 die from 则死于某种外部原因，但在实际使用中有时有交叉使用现象。

三、课文练习答案

Questions on the Text（课文问题）

1. Richards brought the news that Louise's husband Brently was killed in a train accident. Louise's sister Josephine told the news.
2. She broke the news in broken sentences because she knew that Louise had a weak heart.
3. She didn't take the news calmly.
4. When she was alone in the room, she sank into an armchair and looked out of the window.
5. A feeling of freedom and joy began to seize her, because she felt it improper to have such a feeling then and there. The little word "free" broke from her lips. When she said the word several times, her eyes became keen and bright.
6. The Mallards' marriage was not really a successful one. It was not a happy marriage. Brently Mallard was too possessive and controlling.
7. She looked into all the days before her. No, she hadn't.
8. She looked strong, well and joyous because she was seized by joy of life.
9. No, he wasn't. Richards tried to hide him from his wife　Louise because he feared Louise's weak heart couldn't stand the excitement.
10. Her heart failed and she died when she saw her husband. According to the doctors, the cause of her heart failure was joy.
11. It was first the great joy and then the great disappointment that caused her heart failure.
12. Yes, I agree.

Vocabulary Exercises（词汇练习）

1. 构词法

movable, lovable, readable, seasonable, suitable, preventable

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2. 句子翻译

(1) 用课文中的词或词组

1) I don't know how to break the news to him.
2) A fire broke out in a hospital last night but no one was killed.
3) The cinema is not as far from here as you imagine.
4) I realized that I was wrong after he explained to me in detail.
5) The house has belonged to the Gates for over one hundred years.
6) The football star has broken away from his club and is planning to join another one.
7) Those without tickets are not allowed to be let in.
8) The president looks forward to improving future relationship between the two countries.
9) We should look into the future instead of living in the past.
10) People were surprised by the news that he had died of heart disease.
11) I was reading the text when the teacher stopped me and asked me to translate two sentences.

(2) 用本课的动词句型

1) He felt the stairs shake.
2) I saw Tom enter the classroom.
3) I saw him take the book away.
4) Did you hear my mother come downstairs?
5) The children made me tell the story once again.

3. 用下列动词的适当形式填空

1) talking, is saying　2) speak, talk　3) said, talk
4) talked, told　5) spoke, was saying, spoke　6) tell, said
7) say, talk　8) said, spoke, said　9) said, tell
10) told, talking　11) said, spoke

4. 用方框里的单词填空

1) foreign　2) idea　3) considered　4) any　5) prepare
6) sense　7) space　8) take　9) necessary　10) ordered
11) handed　12) abroad

Grammar Exercises (语法练习)

1. 用 shall 或 will 完成下列句子

1) shall　2) shall　3) will　4) shall　5) shall

6）will　7）will　8）shall　9）will　10）will

2．用 would 或 should 完成下列句子

1）would　2）would　3）should　4）should　5）would
6）would　7）should　8）would　9）would　10）would

3．使用情态动词翻译下列句子

1）What are you doing？You should go to bed now.
2）He changed his name，thinking that nobody would find what he had done before.
3）There should be nothing wrong with the watch. I've checked several times.
4）Shall I mail the letter for you？
5）When I was your age，I would sit before TV for hours as long as there was a football match.
6）Don't worry. I'll come to see you everyday.
7）If I were you，I wouldn't buy this overcoat. It is far too expensive.
8）Would you let me use your computer？
9）Where shall we meet tomorrow？
10）What should I say？I'm overjoyed.

LESSON 2

In the Laboratory

一、单词

1. **enroll** (*v.*) to put (oneself or someone else) onto the official list of members of a course, college or group, or to accept (someone) onto such a list **吸收(成员),招(生),登记(名字),使入伍:**

   The school will enroll male students for the first time this September. **(这所学校今年九月份将第一次招收男生。)**

   I enrolled for/in the modern art course. **(我报名参加了现代艺术课。)**

   After graduation, he was enrolled for military service. **(毕业后,他应征入伍。)**

记忆法

enrollee (*n.*) **入会者,入学者,入伍者;enrollment** (*n.*) **入会,入学,入伍,注册**

2. **disappoint** (*v.*) to fail to satisfy (someone or their hopes, expectations, etc.); cause to feel sad **使失望:**

   I'm sorry to disappoint you, but I'm afraid I can't come after all. **(很抱歉使你失望,但我恐怕来不了。)**

   The hotel didn't disappoint our expectations of it. **(那家宾馆没有使我们的期望落空。)**

记忆法

disappointed (*a.*) **感到失望的,沮丧的;disappointing** (*a.*) **令人失望的;disappointment** (*n.*) **失望**

考点

常用短语:to one's disappointment **使人感到失望的:**

To my great disappointment, he decided to leave. **(使我感到十分失望的是,他决定离开。)**

3. **disgust** (*v.*) to offend the good taste, moral sense, etc. **使感到恶心,使感到厌恶:**

   His behavior disgusted everyone. **(他的行为令每个人都感到厌恶。)**

   I am disgusted with the weather. **(这天气令我生厌。)**

记忆法

disgusting (*a.*) 使人感到恶心的

4. **strike** (*v.*) to enter the mind of, to occur to; to impress strongly 使突然想起,使突然想到;使认为,给……以(深刻)印象

记忆法

striking (*a.*) 引人注目的,显著的,突出的

考点

用法提示:strike 在表示"使突然想起/到"时,其主语往往是某个想法或看法等(idea, thought),或者用于"It strikes somebody that ..."这一结构中,其中,it 为形式主语,that 从句所表示的是某一个想法或看法;在表示"使认为,给……以(深刻)印象"时,往往采用以下三种结构:1)something/somebody strikes someone as ...;2)被动结构;3)it strikes somebody that/how/what ...,其中,it 为形式主语:

The next morning it struck me that there was no shower in the flat.(第二天早上我突然想起来这套公寓没有淋浴设施。)

The thought suddenly struck her that she had left the book on the train.(她突然想起来把书忘在火车上了。)

His report strikes us as pessimistic.(我们觉得他的报告有点悲观。)

From what you've said, it strikes me that you'd be better off working for someone else.(从你所说的来判断,我认为你还是替别人工作为好。)

I was struck by her suggestion.(她的建议给我留下了深刻的印象。)

What struck me most about his novel was its ending.(他的小说给我印象最深的是其结尾。)

5. **feature** (*n.*) a typical quality or important part 特征:One of the key features of urban life is the high press level.(城市生活的主要特征之一就是压力大。)

考点

词义辨析:feature, characteristic, peculiarity

这三个单词都可解释为"特征",其中:

feature 侧重于某个引人注目的突出特征。如:

Complete harmony is a feature of the convention.(和睦融洽是这次大会的特征。)

characteristic 侧重于留在人们心目中的并经常被人们与特定的人或物相联系的特征。如:

Sophistication is one of his characteristics.(老于世故是他的特性之一。)

peculiarity 侧重于能将某一个体与同类中的其他的人或物区别开来的特征。如:

A blue-black tongue is a peculiarity of the chowchow.(中国家犬的特征是有一条蓝黑色的舌头。)

6. **attentive** (*a.*) observant, listening carefully; thoughtful of others **注意的,专心的,关心的,体贴的:**

The audience listened attentively to the lecture.**(观众们聚精会神地听演讲。)**

Teachers should be attentive to the students' needs.**(老师应关心学生的需求。)**

记忆法

attention (*n.*) **注意(力)**

7. **description** (*n.*) a statement, account or picture that say or write what (something or someone) is like **描写**

记忆法

describe (*v.*) **描写;descriptive** (*a.*) **描写性的**

考点

常用短语:beyond description **无法形容;**of ... description **……类的,……种的:**

The scenery was beautiful beyond description.**(景色美得无法形容。)**

In the zoo there are animals of every description.**(动物园里有各种各样的动物。)**

8. **air** (*n.*) manner or appearance **样子,神态:**

He greeted me with an air of delighted surprise.**(他惊喜地向我打招呼。)**

9. **earnest** (*a.*)f serious or determined **认真的,诚挚的,有决心的:**

She made an earnest attempt to convert me to her point of view.**(她竭力试图要我接受她的观点。)**

记忆法

earnestness (*n.*)

考点

常用短语:in (real) earnest **认真的,坚定的:**

On the second day I began to work in real earnest.**(第二天我开始认真工作了。)**

10. **plain** (*a.*) (of expression) obvious or clear and not difficult to understand **清楚的,明了的**

考点

词义辨析:apparent, plain, obvious, evident

这组单词都有'明显的'的意思,其中:

apparent **指的是毫不费力就可察觉到的。如:**

He is making apparent efforts to eliminate his accent.**(很明显他在努力改掉口音。)**

plain **指的是明白无疑的。如:**

It's plain that they want you to help them.**(他们希望能得到你的帮助,这一点是明白**

无疑的。）

obvious 侧重的是事态明显而勿用置疑。如：

It's becoming obvious that the school will have to close.（学校将不得不关闭，这一点已越来越毫无疑问。）

evident 指的是有事实佐证而显而易见。如：

His innocence was evident.（显然他是无辜的。）

11. **account** (*n.*) a written or spoken description of something；reason 描述，陈述；理由，根据

考点

常用短语：give an account of 描述，陈述，解释……的理由；make much (little, no) account of 对……十分(不大，完全不)重视；on account of 由于，为了……的缘故；on all accounts (或 every account) 无论如何；on no account (或 not on any account) 无论如何也不；on somebody's account 为某人的缘故；take account of 考虑；take into account 把……考虑进去：

Witnesses were asked to give a detailed account of the accident.（目击者被要求详细描述事故的经过。）

The teacher asked the student to give an account of his frequent absence.（老师要那个学生解释为什么老是缺课。）

No account was made of my opinion.（没人重视我的观点。）

He gave up the job on account of his poor health.（由于身体不好，他辞掉了工作。）

On all accounts you must do it.（你无论如何必须做这件事。）

On no account must you miss the meeting.（你决不可错过这次会议。）

He didn't go to the party on her account.（因为她的缘故，他没去参加晚会。）

We must take account of the interests of the state, the collective and the individual.（我们必须考虑国家、集体和个人的利益。）

Taking into account all the circumstances, he thought it wise not to say anything further.（考虑到所有的情况，他想还是不要再说什么为妙。）

12. **reassure** (*v.*) to comfort (someone) and stop them from worrying 向……再保证，安慰，使放心，使消除疑虑

记忆法

reassurance (*n.*) 放心，保证；**reassuring** (*a.*) 安心的，可靠的

考点

词义辨析：assure, ensure, reassure, insure

这四个单词因词形、词音、词义等相近易产生混淆，其中：

assure 表示的是“向某人保证”、“使某人确信”等含义，往往以两种形式出现：assure someone of something；assure someone that ... 。如：

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