全国高等教育自学考试英语专业辅导丛书

综合英语(二)模拟试题集

Sample Tests for *A Comprehensive Course in English 2*

殷书林　编著

上海外语教育出版社

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前　言

《综合英语(二)模拟试题集》是根据全国高等自学考试《综合英语》(二)自学考试大纲和命题要求,紧密结合《综合英语》(二)上、下两册教材内容精心设计和编写的模拟试题集,供准备参加《综合英语》(二)考试的考生在复习应试时作为练习和参考使用。

本试题集以考试大纲和历届考卷为蓝本,结合自己多年专业英语教学经验,紧紧围绕教材中的重点语法结构、重点词汇、重点语句以及重点课文内容进行命题。希望能够帮助考生们进一步巩固、掌握和熟练运用教材中的重要语言点和重点内容。

全书共有 20 套模拟试题,书后附有全部试题的参考答案。每套试题都包括两大部分,共七个项目。第一部分属于客观题,全部是选择题型,包括 :语法与词汇多项选择题、完形填空、句子释义和阅读理解四个项目。语法与词汇多项选择题由 25 道选择题组成,其中,10 道是语法和结构题,15 道为词汇题。完形填空项目由两篇文章构成,其中一篇选自课外材料,带有 15 个选择题, 而另一篇选自教材中的某一篇课文,不带选择项目。需要说明的是,在实际考试中,完形填空项目仅采用其中一种形式,要么是课外内容,要么是课文内容。本书的每套试题之所以都包含了两种形式是为了能够为考生们提供更多的课外练习。句子释义由 10 道题组成,主要测试对课文中难句的理解。阅读理解由一篇或两篇文章组成,共有 10 道选择题。试题的第二部分属于主观题,要求考生根据不同要求用英语解答。这一部分包括词形转换、汉英句子翻译以及写作三个项目。词形转换共有 10 道题。句子翻译题共有 5 个汉语句子,测试重点在于常用词汇、短语以及课文中的重点句子。写作部分要求结合所学课文内容就某一问题或话题写一篇短文。

在本书的编写过程中,得到了英国专家 Betty Bard 的悉心指导,博士生导师虞建华教授为本书提供了一些很有价值的试题,在此一并表示诚挚谢意。

虽然编写本书花费了大量时间和精力,但由于水平所限,书中难免出现不妥之处,敬请广大读者批评指正。

编者

2002 年 1 月 22 日

上海外国语大学

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TEST 1

本试题分为两个部分。第一部分为选择题，共 60 分；第二部分为非选择题，共 40 分。

PART ONE

Ⅰ. Complete each of the following sentences with the most likely answer. (25 points)

1. If you continue to be as dependent on your teachers as you _____ in high school, you can't expect to achieve much at college.
   A. do　　B. are　　C. did　　D. were
2. During the discovery and settlement of _____ is now the United States, the flags of various European nations were flown over the land, as symbols of possession.
   A. which　　B. that　　C. what　　D. where
3. When I took out my wallet to find the receipt, it didn't seem to be _____ I had left it.
   A. what　　B. that　　C. as　　D. where
4. _____ you may turn a deaf ear to my advice, you mustn't expect that you'll be forgiven for a second time.
   A. While　　B. As　　C. Unless　　D. Provided
5. I was too busy with my term paper. Otherwise, I _____ answering your letter.
   A. won't delay　　B. wouldn't delay
   C. won't have delayed　　D. wouldn't have delayed
6. As the suitcase I lost was _____ different from the many cases I could see on the shelves, the assistant gave me a form and told me to make a list of the chief contents of the case.
   A. not　　B. not more　　C. no　　D. no more
7. He had his wallet stolen while he was shopping in the supermarket yesterday, _____?
   A. had he　　B. did he　　C. hadn't he　　D. didn't he

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8. Unless otherwise _____, you should leave by the back exit.
   A. instructing　　B. instructed
   C. to be instructed　　D. being instructed
9. It was almost midnight _____ he came back.
   A. that　　B. when　　C. before　　D. until
10. Nowhere else _____ such friendly and hospitable people in the world.
   A. you find　　B. you will find　　C. you could find　　D. can you find
11. In the end the jury found him guilty _____ taking bribes.
   A. with　　B. for　　C. at　　D. of
12. In the earliest stages of man's development, he was _____ with very simple forms of shelter.
   A. content　　B. craving　　C. sufficient　　D. urgent
13. In his day, Mendoza enjoyed tremendous popularity. He was adored by rich and poor _____.
   A. likely　　B. the like　　C. alike　　D. liking
14. The two boxers quarreled bitterly and it was clear that the argument could only be _____ by a fight.
   A. settled　　B. eliminated　　C. rejected　　D. abolished
15. Her handwriting was so illegible that I could hardly make _____ what she was saying in the letter.
   A. up　　B. out　　C. of　　D. with
16. The strike taking place last week was not _____; it was carefully organized and plotted.
   A. spontaneous　　B. reluctant　　C. independent　　D. individual
17. They had never expected that the performance would have attracted such a(n) _____ large audience.
   A. considerably　　B. dramatically　　C. substantially　　D. incredibly
18. In the letter he expressed his _____ wish to join us.
   A. sincere　　B. authentic　　C. deliberate　　D. extensive
19. This is the last chance for us, so we cannot _____ to fail again.
   A. afford　　B. manage　　C. endure　　D. continue
20. After hours of negotiation, the terrorists _____ all their hostages to the police.
   A. surrendered　　B. yielded　　C. delivered　　D. transferred
21. As Fromm _____ it, mature love is union under the condition of preserving one's integrity, one's individuality.
   A. commented　　B. mentioned　　C. remarked　　D. put
22. Some of the animal species in this area are on the _____ of extinction.
   A. risk　　B. verge　　C. prospect　　D. range

23. When she saw him, she knew at a _____ that he was the man wanted by the police.
A. sight B. glimpse C. view D. glare
24. The topic chosen for a composition should be _____ to the students' experience.
A. relevant B. reflective C. responsive D. representative
25. Buses on this route run at _____ of fifteen minutes.
A. duration B. intervals C. phases D. schedule

Ⅱ. Cloze (A or B)

A. Fill in each blank in the passage with the most likely answer. (15 points)

Firms are a very important part of the economy. They are responsible for producing goods and services. Businesses use materials and change them in some way to produce goods or a service. Businesses come in every ___1___ and size. While the ___2___ majority of the world's businesses are small, large firms often dominate the economy in some countries. ___3___, the income of the world's largest fifty industrial companies added together ___4___ more than half the total output of the United States.

Large businesses differ very much from small ones in a wide ___5___ of ways. In many countries there are both private firms and nationalized firms belonging to the government. A small private firm may have just one owner but a very large firm has thousands of shareholders.

In very large firms the owners have very little to do with the day-to-day ___6___ of the firm. This is left to the management. Very large companies may be organized into several large departments, or sometimes ___7___ divisions. The organizational structure of some companies is very hierarchical with the ___8___ of directors at the top and the various departmental heads reporting to them. Often the only ___9___ shareholders can ___10___ the board is at yearly shareholders' meetings.

Some firms may only produce one product or service. ___11___ may produce many different products: in fact they may seem to be like a collection of 'businesses' inside one company. The bigger a business becomes the further it may ___12___ geographically. Many large firms have manufacturing plants and trading locations in several different countries spread around the world. The physical surroundings of most modern ___13___ of work, especially offices, are becoming more and more similar. Although there may be differences from country to country, offices do not ___14___ very widely. Office furniture ___15___ to be similar — desks, chairs, filing cabinets, office equipment such as typewriters and per-

sonal computers or computer terminals on many desks.

1.	A. way	B. style	C. shape	D. sort
2.	A. large	B. vast	C. immense	D. enormous
3.	A. Therefore	B. Moreover	C. However	D. Indeed
4.	A. represents	B. accounts	C. engages	D. corresponds
5.	A. kinds	B. variety	C. number	D. amount
6.	A. task	B. running	C. responsibility	D. organization
7.	A. even	B. rather	C. such	D. like
8.	A. committee	B. group	C. board	D. team
9.	A. time	B. way	C. thing	D. hope
10.	A. charge	B. influence	C. press	D. enforce
11.	A. They	B. It	C. Others	D. Those
12.	A. expand	B. stretch	C. enlarge	D. increase
13.	A. places	B. firms	C. businesses	D. plants
14.	A. differ	B. change	C. divide	D. vary
15.	A. happens	B. tends	C. seems	D. makes

B. The following passage is taken from one of the texts you have learned. Supply the missing words. (15 points)

"Buddy," she said, "maybe you could be a writer."

I ___1___ the idea to my heart. I had never met a writer, and shown no previous ___2___ to write, and hadn't a ___3___ how to become a writer, but I loved stories and thought that making up stories must surely be almost as much ___4___ as reading them. Best of all, though, and what really ___5___ my heart, was the ___6___ of the writer's life. Writers did not have to ___7___ through the town peddling from canvas bags, ___8___ themselves against angry dogs, being ___9___ by surly strangers. Writers did not have to ring doorbells. So far as I could make ___10___, what writers did couldn't even be ___11___ as work.

I was ___12___. Writers didn't have to have any ___13___ at all. I did not dare tell anybody for ___14___ of being laughed at in the schoolyard, but ___15___ I decided that what I'd like to be when I grew up was a writer.

Ⅲ. Choose the closest paraphrased version of each of the sentences. (10 points)

1. Wasn't I tempting fate?
   A. I didn't know whether I could resist the temptation.
   B. It seemed to me that I was risking my life.

C. I was sure that I was asking for death.

D. I was rather pessimistic about my future.

2. Today's celebrities are simply famous for being famous.

A. Today's personalities become well-known just because they are widely publicized.

B. Today's famous stars are noted for their outstanding achievements.

C. Today's well-known stars don't have a fine reputation.

D. Today's famous stars are well-known for their ambition to become famous.

3. Industry is caught in a web of bribery.

A. Bribery has become a rather common practice in the business world.

B. Those who offer or seek bribes will be arrested and punished.

C. Industry has its own web site for offering and seeking bribes.

D. Laws have been made to ban the giving and seeking of bribes in industry.

4. This is the proper recipe for remaining young.

A. This is my sincere advice to young people.

B. This is the right kind of food you should eat in order to remain young.

C. This is a lesson young people must learn.

D. This is the secret for not growing old.

5. In love two beings become one and yet remain two.

A. Being in love, the two persons are an integral part of the relationship and yet they keep their own individualities.

B. Being in love, the two persons are very close friends but they may have totally different opinions.

C. Being in love, the two persons should act as if they were one person, but they should remain sensible.

D. Being in love, no matter how deep your love is, it is hardly possible to get genuine love.

6. My mother said that I was the soul of honesty.

A. My mother said that I was not in the least honest.

B. My mother said that I was undoubtedly trustworthy.

C. My mother said that I was the most honest boy in our school.

D. My mother said that I was too honest to take up a career in business.

7. What impelled the boy to take so much trouble to spare the feelings of a stranger?

A. What made the boy act in such a way as to hurt the stranger's feelings?

B. What caused the boy to make such an effort in order not to hurt a stranger's feelings?

C. What forced the boy to try so hard to show pity on a stranger?

D. What made the boy cause so much inconvenience to a stranger?

8. He was struck with a brilliant idea.
   A. He was deeply impressed by the idea.
   B. He was shocked by the idea.
   C. He was absorbed in thinking up a good idea.
   D. A good idea suddenly came to his mind.
9. When the subject of the bomb came up, he resisted blaming anyone.
   A. When the bomb exploded, he tried hard to run away.
   B. When they were stricken by the bomb, he stopped blaming anyone.
   C. When people talked about the bomb, he objected to blaming anyone.
   D. When the bomb was dropped, he refused to listen to anyone's advice to leave home.
10. It can smile and smile and still be a villain.
   A. It may look like a fine day but turn out to be terrible weather.
   B. It may be kind to you at first, but it may kill you some day.
   C. Though it may smile at you, there may be something evil in its smile.
   D. It may be kind to you sometimes, but its evil nature will never change.

Ⅳ. Reading Comprehension (10 points)

For most of us, work is the central, dominating fact of life. We spend more than half our conscious hours at work, preparing for work, travelling to and from work. What we do there largely determines our standard of living and, to a large extent, our social status as well. For the foreseeable future the material and psychological rewards which work can provide, and the conditions in which work is done, will continue to play a vital part in determining the satisfaction that life can offer. Yet only a small minority can control the pace at which they work or the conditions in which their work is done; only for a small minority does work offer scope for creativity, imagination, or initiative.

Inequality at work and in work is still one of the cruelest and more glaring forms of inequality in our society. We cannot hope to solve the more obvious problems of industrial life, many of which arise directly or indirectly from the frustrations created by inequality at work, unless we tackle it head-on. Still less can we hope to create a decent and humane society.

The most glaring inequality is that between managers and the rest. For most managers, work is an opportunity and a challenge. Their jobs engage their interest and allow them to develop their abilities. They are constantly learning; they are able to exercise responsibility; they have a considerable degree of control over their own — and others' — working lives. Most important of all, they have the

opportunity to initiate. By contrast, for most manual workers, and for a growing number of white-collar workers, work is a boring, monotonous, even painful experience. They spend all their working lives in conditions which would be regarded as intolerable — for themselves — by those who take the decisions which let such conditions continue. The majority have little control over their work; it provides them with no opportunity for personal development. Often production is so designed that workers are simply part of the technology. In offices, many jobs are so routine that workers justifiably feel themselves to be mere cogs (齿轮) in the bureaucratic machine. As a direct consequence of their working experience, many workers feel that they do not belong, as a part, to their work and their firm, whether it is in public or in private ownership.

Rising educational standards feed rising expectations, yet the amount of control which the worker has over his own work situation does not rise accordingly. In many cases his control has been reduced. Symptoms of protest increase: rising sickness and absenteeism, restrictions on output, and strikes, both unofficial and official. There is not much escape out and upwards. As management becomes more professional — in itself a good thing — the opportunity for promotion from the shop floor becomes less. The only escape is to another equally frustrating manual job; the only compensation is found not in the job but outside it.

1. In the writer's opinion, people judge others by _____.
   A. the type of work they do
   B. the place where they work
   C. the time they spend on work
   D. the amount of money they earn
2. According to the writer, in the near future work will _____.
   A. matter less than it does now
   B. be as an important part of life as it is now
   C. be better paid than it is now
   D. offer more satisfaction than it does now
3. What is needed to solve our industrial problems?
   A. A reduction in the number of strikes.
   B. Equality in wages and salaries.
   C. A more equal distribution of responsibility.
   D. An improvement in moral standards.
4. What advantages does the writer say managers have over other workers?
   A. They will not lose their jobs.
   B. They get time off to attend courses.
   C. They can work at whatever interests them.

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D. They can make their own decisions.

5. Why do working conditions generally remain bad?
   A. The workers are quite satisfied with them.
   B. No one can decide what to do about them.
   C. Managers see no need to change them.
   D. Office workers want to protect their positions.
6. What frustrates the workers in a modern factory?
   A. They are incapable of doing their work properly.
   B. Their work interferes with their private life.
   C. They feel they are less important than their machines.
   D. Their life is complicated by technological advances.
7. In the writer's view, what is the problem white-collar workers face nowadays?
   A. They are being replaced by machines.
   B. There are too many of them.
   C. They are worse off than manual workers.
   D. They find their work less creative and less meaningful.
8. As a result of better education, people _____.
   A. expect more responsible jobs
   B. are constantly changing jobs
   C. want to have their own businesses
   D. find their jobs more interesting
9. Workers are frequently absent from work because _____.
   A. they are attending protest meeting
   B. they are dissatisfied with their jobs
   C. there is an over-production, and less labor is needed
   D. they are forced to work too hard
10. Why are so few ordinary workers promoted to responsible positions nowadays?
   A. They don't have the right qualifications.
   B. They are no longer ambitious.
   C. The best workers have already been promoted.
   D. It would cost the companies too much money.

PART TWO

Ⅴ. Complete each of the following sentences with a word derived from the one given in brackets. (10 points)

1. In recent years, great changes have taken place in Shanghai. It has changed almost beyond _____ (recognize).

2. As she has turned down his invitation, he may _____ (justify) feel depressed at the moment.
3. Is there any _____ (distinguish) between short-term memory and long-term memory?
4. His proposal met with strong _____ (oppose) from most of the members.
5. Though he is a junior high student now, he is still _____ (aware) of the importance of learning.
6. They have been working at the project for nearly two months, but they have made no _____ (notice) progress.
7. One of the injured is still in a _____ (crisis) condition.
8. He did it just by choice, not by _____ (necessary).
9. After weighing his own _____ (strong) and weaknesses, he accepted the job offer.
10. The _____ (discrimination) use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides has destroyed thousands of acres of land.

Ⅵ. Translate the following sentences into English. (15 points)

1. 无论如何我们也不能答应他们的无理要求。

2. 有人认为,电视、报纸等传统媒体不久将被因特网所取代。

3. 不要想当然地认为,仅仅靠背诵一些单词就能够学好英语。

4. 公司的这一新规定适用于任何人,无一例外。

5. 只是在十九世纪末,随着电灯泡、电话以及诸如此类的新产品的完善,普通百姓才开始感到科学确实能给他们带来好处。

Ⅶ. Write a short composition in about 150 words based on one of the texts you have learned. (15 points)

Topic: Why does the author think that it is very hard to eliminate bribery in various forms in today's business world?

TEST 2

本试题分为两个部分。第一部分为选择题，共 60 分；第二部分为非选择题，共 40 分。

PART ONE

Ⅰ. Complete each of the following sentences with the most likely answer. (25 points)

1. Although cats can't see in complete darkness, their eyes are much more sensitive to light than _____.
   A. do human eyes　　B. are human eyes
   C. human eyes do　　C. human eyes can
2. We are in an information age _____ there are great opportunities for those who can qualify.
   A. which　　B. when　　C. that　　D. where
3. I don't think that he can finish it in one week, _____?
   A. do I　　B. can he　　C. don't I　　D. can't he
4. I have no doubt _____ about his competence for the job.
   A. nevertheless　　B. whatever　　C. therefore　　D. furthermore
5. _____ his age, he has done quite a good job.
   A. To consider　　B. Considered
   C. Considering　　D. Being considered
6. Since you can't find him either in the classroom or in the reading room, he _____ in the dorm.
   A. must sleep　　B. must have slept
   C. must be sleeping　　D. must have been sleeping
7. It is high time that you _____ up your mind.
   A. make　　B. should make　　C. must make　　D. made
8. While _____ Cambridge University, he made a lot of friends.
   A. at　　B. being at　　C. to be at　　D. having being at
9. If I had remembered _____ the window, the burglar would not have got in.
   A. closing　　B. to close　　C. to have closed　　D. having closed

10. To improve your reading speed, you must learn certain reading skills. _____, you must command a large vocabulary.
A. Consequently B. Therefore C. Nevertheless D. Besides
11. It will make no _____ whether you do it today or tomorrow.
A. difference B. distinction C. variety D. convenience
12. This mountain town is a(n) _____ skiing resort.
A. eminent B. celebrated C. drastic D. gracious
13. After the incident, he _____ never to trust any stranger.
A. resolved B. ensured C. confided D. confirmed
14. Our flight was _____ for two hours due to some technical problems.
A. canceled B. delayed C. postponed D. elapsed
15. Even when she was a little girl, she began to show particular aptitude _____ music.
A. in B. at C. for D. with
16. As the project was too costly, they finally decided to _____ it.
A. abolish B. abandon C. yield D. despise
17. He _____ the microscope again in order to see more sharply.
A. adjusted B. adapted C. replaced D. displayed
18. He called the restaurant to _____ a table for Saturday's dinner.
A. reserve B. order C. demand D. engage
19. The United States is one of the wealthiest regions of the world because she has vast natural resources, her soil is fertile, and her climate is _____.
A. various B. variable C. varied D. varying
20. Different people may have different ideas about what _____ happiness in life.
A. constitutes B. consists C. conforms D. shapes
21. He _____ in physics and mathematics when he was young, but he turned out to be a well-known writer.
A. researched B. excelled C. distinguished D. attended
22. It still remains a big problem to the world how to dispose _____ nuclear waste.
A. with B. up C. about D. of
23. The new scheme _____ a large sum of funds.
A. entails B. requests C. secures D. facilitates
24. This hall has a seating _____ of only a hundred.
A. volume B. capacity C. capability D. content
25. The experiment is _____ to test the new drug.
A. tended B. aimed C. designed D. tempted

Ⅱ. Cloze (A or B)

A. Fill in each blank in the passage with the most likely answer. (15 points)

All children in Britain must start school at the age of five. Many have previously ___1___ play schools or nursery schools, but these are not compulsory. Primary education, ___2___ state or private, seeks to develop all ___3___ of the child: physical and emotional, as well as intellectual and cultural. Different schools put different ___4___ on academic success; most schools concentrate on the child's development of his or her potential, rather than ___5___ training for a particular exam. There is a tendency not to separate out traditional subjects, such as Geography, Religion, Music, etc., and instead to take an area of interest, for example a country or a century, and look at it from all possible points of ___6___ over a long period of time, perhaps as ___7___ as a week or two. A lot of the work is done in teams, thus fostering collaboration, and the pupils are encouraged to find things out ___8___ themselves.

Roughly at the age of 11 (but often somewhat later, especially in the case of private education), children move to different schools. These are called secondary schools, and nowadays most of them are comprehensive, that is to say, children ___9___ all abilities go to the same school. Within some comprehensive schools children are put into ___10___ classes according to their intellectual ability; in ___11___, children of different abilities are all kept together in the same class.

In the first four or five years at a secondary school, the pupils have a ___12___ timetable of subjects, including arts subjects, such as History, English and a foreign language, as well as science subjects and sports. ___13___ the end of this period most pupils take one of two public examinations, ___14___ these do not normally include all the subjects that the students have studied. In fact, a pupil may take the exam in as many, or as few, subjects as ___15___ thought suitable.

1.	A. studied	B. been	C. attended	D. participated
2.	A. whether	B. neither	C. either	D. nor
3.	A. sides	B. parts	C. fields	D. aspects
4.	A. attention	B. care	C. notice	D. emphasis
5.	A. on	B. for	C. at	D. to
6.	A. idea	B. view	C. opinion	D. thought
7.	A. many	B. much	C. long	D. soon
8.	A. for	B. by	C. on	D. with
9.	A. with	B. of	C. in	D. at
10.	A. same	B. different	C. various	D. divided
11.	A. others	B. all	C. general	D. most

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