全国高等教育自学考试指定教材

综合英语(一)第1分册

自学导读与应试指南

主　编　罗杏焕
编　者　赵　蓉　孙　毅

上海外语教育出版社

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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 Time Message

一、单词

1. **tricky** (*a.*) (of a piece of work or a problem) difficult to deal with and needing careful attention (**工作、问题等)棘手的,难处理的**:
   I am in a bit of tricky situation really — whatever I do I'll offend someone. (**我的处境真的很微妙—无论我做什么都会冒犯人。**)

记忆法

trick (*n.*) **诡计,手法;恶作剧,玩笑。**

考点

1) **常用词组** play a trick (tricks) on **开……的玩笑,捉弄**:
   He was always playing tricks on others. (**他老是开别人的玩笑。**)
2) **相近词组** play a joke on

2. **semester** (*n.*)【c】one of the two or three periods into which a year is divided at a college or university, esp. in the US and Australia; term(esp. in Britain) **【可数名词】学期**

记忆法

semester **主要用于美国或澳大利亚英语,英国英语往往用** "term" **一词。**

3. **valuable** (*a.*) with great financial worth; of great importance **值钱的,宝贵的,有价值的, 重要的**:
   We've already taken up too much of your valuable time. (**我们已占用了你太多的宝贵时间。**)
   Your help was most valuable. (**你的帮助十分重要。**)

记忆法

value (*n.*) **价值**;**valueless** (*a.*) **不值钱的**;**invaluable** (*a.*) **非常宝贵的,珍贵的**

考点

1）**习惯用法** of value **有价值的，有用的，有作用的**；place / put / set value on **重视。如**：
The work you are doing is of little value.（**你在做的工作几乎无任何价值。**）
A knowledge of computer is of great value in this job.（**干这项工作懂点电脑十分有用。**）
They place a high value on behaviour. **他们十分重视举止。**

2）**词语辨析** valueless，worthless，priceless **其中**，valueless，worthless **词义相近，都表示"无价值的"，而** priceless **则表示"贵重的，无法估价的"，与** invaluable **近义**

4. **habit**（*n.*）something which one does often and regularly　**习惯**

记忆法

habitual（*a.*）；**habitually**（*ad.*）

考点

1）**习惯用法** be in the habit of doing something **有……的习惯**；get / fall into / pick up the habit of doing something **养成做某事的习惯**；from / out of habit **出于习惯（做某事）**；break somebody of a habit **使某人改掉某一习惯**：
I always buy the same brand of tooth paste out of / from habit.（**出于习惯，我总是买同一品牌的牙膏。**）
He is in the habit of scratching his head when he answers questions.（**他回答问题时有抓头皮的习惯。**）
He fell / got into / picked up the habit of smoking before going to bed when he was young.（**他年轻时就养成了睡觉前吸烟的习惯。**）
He is trying to break himself of the bad habits.（**他正设法改掉坏习惯。**）

2）**词汇辨析** custom，tradition，habit，practice
这组单词都可解释为"习惯"，其中：
custom **尤指社会人员所共享的社会习俗，如**：
His behavior is out of line with custom.（**他的行为与社会习俗格格不入。**）
tradition **与** custom **经常可替换使用，侧重于代代相传的习俗、信仰等。如**：
We ought to consider briefly the history and traditions of the movement.（**我们应简单考虑一下这个运动的历史和传统。**）
habit **尤指个人不知不觉所养成的习惯。如**：
He has formed the habit of fingering a coat button when speaking in public.（**他养成了在当众讲话时拨弄外衣钮扣的习惯。**）
practice **可表示具体的某次做法或行为；也可指固定不变的习惯，但含义比** habit **和** custom **强烈。如**：
The investigator put an end to an unpleasant practice.（**调查者阻止了一次令人不快的做法。**）

He rises at six o'clock sharp, as his usual practice. (像往常一样,他6点整起床。)

5. **once** (*conj.*) 一旦:
Once you make a promise, you must keep it. (你一旦作出承诺,就应该信守。)

6. **realistic** (*a.*) accepting things as they are in fact 现实的

记忆法

reality (*n.*) 现实; **realize** (*v.*) 实现

7. **unexpected** (*a.*) not expected 意想不到的,突然(而来)的:
We had some unexpected visitors yesterday. (昨天来了几位不速之客。)
His promotion was quite unexpected. (他的提升有点突然。)

记忆法

expect (*v.*) 期待,预料,指望(得到某东西或发生某事);等待(此时多用进行时态);想,认为(此时主语一般是第一人称单数 I); **expectation** (*n.*) 期待,期望

考点

1) **基本用法**: 动词 "expect" 后可跟"名词、代词"、"不定式"、"复合结构(expect sb. / sth. to do)"或"从句":
I have never expected much of him. (我从来对他都不抱太多的指望。)
You could expect no sympathy from her. (你别指望她同情你。)
I expect to meet him next week. (我期待着明天见到他。)
You can't expect me to approve of it. (你别指望我同意这件事。)
He never expected that he would be promoted. (他从没想到过自己会被提拔。)
I expect you're right. (我想你是对的。)

2) **常用词组**: be expected to 按规定(约定)应该做某件事; out of / beyond one's expectations 出乎某人的意料; comes / lives up to one's expectations 达到期望; fall short of one's expectations 辜负某人的期望,没能达到期望:
The president is expected to arrive at 10. (总统将于10点钟到达。)
The invitation was all beyond / out of my expectations. (那次邀请有些出乎我的意料。)
The sale didn't come / live up to his expectations. (销售没有他预料的好。)
We didn't enjoy our holiday; it fell short of our expectations. (假期我们玩得不愉快;没有我们预料的好。)

8. **achieve** (*v.*) succeed in finishing something or reaching (an aim) 取得(胜利、成功),实现(目标、目的等)

记忆法

achievement (*n.*) (所取得的)成就

考点

1) **习惯表达**:achieve objectives / aims / fame / success / ambitions / nothing / little / much **等。如**:

He never achieved international fame. (**他从来没有在国际上出过名。**)

He achieved great commercial success at last. (**他最后终于在商业上取得了极大的成功。**)

She has achieved nothing over the past few years. (**在过去的几年中她一事无成。**)

2) **词义辨析** achieve, accomplish, fulfill

这三个单词有"完成"、"达到"、"取得"等含义,有时可相互替换,其中:

achieve **侧重完成某项重要的、出色的事情。如**:

He achieved a benefit for mankind. (**他取得了一项有益于人类的成就。**)

accomplish **强调的是通过努力、毅力或技术而达到理想中的目标。如**:

She accomplished a lot during her visit. (**访问期间,她完成了许多任务。**)

fulfill **表示完成有预料的、所希望的事情。如**:

I don't think he will ever fulfill his ambition of becoming a first rate actor. (**我认为他不能实现自己想当一名一流演员的抱负。**)

9. **flexible** (*a.*) able to change or be changed according to the situation **灵活的**:

We've arranged to go to the cinema on Thursday, but we can be flexible and go another day if necessary. (**我们已安排好周四去看电影,但若有必要我们可灵活一些,改天再去。**)

10. **include** (*v.*) to make (something) part of something else **包括,包含**

记忆法

inclusion (*n.*)

考点

1) **基本用法—在表达"某人或某物包括在内"时,可用以下两个结构**:

There're altogether 15 member countries, including China.

There're altogether 15 member countries, China included.

上述两句都可译成"(包括中国在内,共有 15 个成员国)"。其中第一句比第二句常用。

2) **词语辨析** include, contain, hold, involve:

include **表示"包括"、"内含"**;contain **表示整体中或容器中"现有"、"装有"、"含有"**;hold **表示"能装"、"能容纳"**; involve **表示"涉及到"。如**:

This book contains important information. (**这本书里有重要知识。**)

The price includes postal charges. (**价钱包括邮资在内。**)

The room can hold 20 people. (**这房间能容纳 20 人。**)

The investment involves much risk. (**这项投资风险很大。**)

二、短语

1. **look ahead　向前看;规划未来**:
We are looking ahead and see what our options are. (**我们正在规划未来,看看我们有何种选择。**)
2. **plenty of　许多,很多**
【用法提示】plenty of **既可修饰可数名词,也可修饰不可数名词。如**:
He's had plenty of opportunities to apologize, but he hasn't done so. (**他有许多机会可以道歉,但他没有这样做。**)
They've always had plenty of money. (**他们总是有很多钱。**)
3. **on (one's) hands　要(某人)处理(管);供使用。如**:
I've a lot of work on my hands. (**我手头有许多工作要做。**)
He had time on hands. (**他有时间。**)
【相近词组】at hand　**在手边,在跟前; 就要到来**:
When he writes, he always keeps a dictionary at hand. (**他写作时总是在手边放一本词典。**)
The election is at hand (**马上要举行选举了。**)
4. **run out　被用光,把……用光**:
Our money has run out. (**我们的钱花光了。**)
— "Have you got any ink?" ("**你有墨水吗**?")
— "Sorry, I have run out." ("**抱歉,我已用完了。**")
【相近词组】run out of,use up　**(某人)把……用光**
【用法提示】run out **的主语通常是某样东西,而** run out of **和** use up **的主语则是某人,其中只有** use up **可以用做被动语态。因此 "我们的汽油用光了"一句可分别译成**:
Our petrol has run out.
We have run out of our petrol.
We have used up our petrol.
Our petrol has been used up.
5. **get the most out of　尽可能从……中获得(利益、好处等)**:
You should get the most out of your college. (**你应该充分利用大学学习的机会。**)
【相近词组】make the most of　**充分利用,尽量利用**:
He wants to make the most of his chance to learn. (**他要尽量利用学习的机会。**)
6. **put … into practice　把……付诸实践**:
We should put what we have learned into practice. (**我们应当学以致用。**)
7. **depend on / upon　取决于;依赖,依靠;信赖,确信**:
Success depends on your efforts and ability. (**成功与否得看你的努力和能力。**)
The old man depends on his daughter to keep house. (**那位老人靠他女儿管理家务。**)

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You can depend on the accuracy of his report. (**你可以相信他那份报告的正确性。**)

8. **on a … basis / on the basis of　常用来表示方式，可译为“……地”；“按……”：**
   The writing class was conducted on a twice-a-week basis. (**写作课每两周上一次。**)
   Decisions were often made on the basis of incorrect information. (**决定经常是根据错误信息作出的。**)
9. **work out　想出，制订出；理解；解决：**
   We've worked out a programme. (**我们已制订出了一个方案。**)
   I cannot work out his meaning. (**我不理解他是什么意思。**)
   It's difficult to work out their differences. (**他们的分歧很难解决。**)
10. **not only … but (also)　不仅……而且……：**
    He's not only a writer but also a teacher. (**他不仅是作家，同时也是教师。**)
    He not only took me home but also came the next day to see if I had recovered. (**他不仅把我送回了家，而且第二天还来看我是否已经恢复。**)
    【相近词组】 not only ... but ... as well:
    He's not only a writer, but a teacher as well.
    He not only took me home but came the next day to see if I had recovered as well.
11. **on the other hand　另一方面**
    【用法提示】 on the other hand **通常与** on the one hand **搭配使用，表示“一方面……，另一方面……”，需要特别注意的是，该词组所表示的是转折或对比关系，或者表示两个对立的团体：**
    On the one hand I'd like a job which pays more, but on the other hand I enjoy the work I'm doing at the moment. (**一方面我想找一个薪水高一点的工作，而另一方面我很喜欢眼前的这份工作。**)
    She's caught in a dispute between the city council on the one hand and the education department on the other. (**她陷入了市议会和教育部的争论中。**)
12. **catch up on　在(……方面)赶上，补上(耽误下来的工作、睡眠等)：**
    I have to catch up on writing letters tonight so I cannot come out. (**今天晚上我得写几封久拖未写的信，所以不能出来了。**)
    I have to catch up on sleep. I didn't sleep well last night. (**我得好好去睡一觉。昨晚我没睡好。**)

三、课文练习答案

Questions on the Text (课文问题)

1. The passage is written for the freshmen (first year students in college), because it is not only important but also difficult for students, especially the first year students to control time.

2. The three things are: Time is tricky. Time is dangerous. Time is valuable.
3. The author advises us to start our plan at the beginning of the term.
4. One can use the notebook to plan his study time each day.
5. Because when you make your plan, you have to take into account the things that might happen unexpectedly, otherwise your plan may be upset.
6. It all depends. But in most cases, each class hour demands at least one hour of study.
7. Because one has to make necessary changes from time to time.
8. Yes, it is.
9. Many students stop all study activities on Saturday, because Sunday is a good day to catch up on back reading and other assignments.
10. No, he doesn't.
11. Sunday can be used to catch up on back reading and other assignments.
12. All of the seven messages are important.

Written Work (笔头作业)

Translate the following passage into English:

Time is valuable. Everyone has got 24 hours a day and 365 days a year. Once a day in our life is gone, it will never come back again. If we love time, we should not waste it. We should control it. The best way to use time is to plan it well.

When working out a plan for study, we should remember two things. First, be realistic. Don't try to do too many things at one time. Second, a good plan should be flexible. We may make some small changes every week, while following the overall pattern.

Let's be the master of time and start our plan today.

Vocabulary Exercises (词汇练习)

1. 构词法

1) easily faithfully truly quietly badly
2) kingly lovely fatherly manly friendly
3) nightly yearly weekly daily monthly

2. 句子翻译

(1) **用课文中的词或词组**

1) I have run out of my food and need to buy some more.
2) Now that you have said so, you should put it into practice.
3) It will take at least two hours to go there by bus.

4) Though we failed, at least we had done our best.
5) Speak louder so that everyone can hear you.
6) How long did it take you to write the article?
7) You seem to be sad. Tell us what has happened to you so that we can help you.
8) We should keep the classroom clean.
9) We can ask Xiao Wang to help us. He seems to have plenty of time.
10) My brother is coming to Beijing next week. He is going to get the most out of his stay here.

(2) **用本课的动词句型**

1) You are the very one I'm looking for.
2) This book is not mine. It's John's.
3) They have always been the best friends.
4) Beijing is a beautiful city.
5) That seems to be the best choice.

3. 用恰当的介词或副词填空

1) back ahead	2) up	3) toward	4) of	5) against
6) on	7) out at	8) from	9) up on	10) on for

4. 用方框里的单词填空

1) use	2) of	3) named	4) by	5) want
6) comes	7) situations	8) for	9) may	10) custom

Grammar Exercises (语法练习)

1. 从括号内的两个词或词组中选择正确的完成下列句子

1) homework	2) information	3) has	4) are
5) are	6) How much	7) a cup of sugar	8) baggage
9) are	10) is	11) are	12) does not

2. 在需要冠词的空处填入恰当的冠词

1) ×	2) a / the / ×	3) × the	4) a The	5) a The
6) An the	7) × ×	8) an	9) a the	10) an the

LESSON 2

Hans Christian Andersen's Own Fairy Tale (Ⅰ)

一、单词

1. **favor** (*n.*) support or approval of something or someone; a kind action that you do for someone　**恩宠,偏爱(不可数);帮忙,好心的行动(可数)**

记忆法

1) **美国英语** favor, **英国英语** favour

2) **favorite / favourite** (*a.*) **最喜欢的**; **favorable / favourable** (*a.*) **有利的,可喜的**

考点

常用短语: ask a favor of sb.　**求人帮一个忙,求人做一件事**; be in / out of favor (with)　**受宠(失宠),得到(不受)偏爱**; do sb. a favor　**帮某人一个忙**; in favor of　**赞成,主张**; in someone's favor　**对某人有利**:

He rang up to ask me a favor / ask a favor of me. (**他打电话要我帮他一个忙。**)

This is the first favor I have ever asked of you. (**这是我第一次求你帮忙。**)

Her economic theories are in favor with the current government. (**她的经济理论深受现政府的欢迎。**)

Do me a favor by closing the window. (**帮帮忙把窗户关上。**)

The students are in favor of abolishing mid-term exams. (**学生们赞成取消期中考试。**)

She has a lot in her favor, especially her experience of teaching. (**她有许多优势,特别是她的教学经验。**)

The final score was 4 to 2 in our favor. (**最后的比分为** 4:2, **我们赢。**)

2. **poetry** (*n.*) poems in general　**诗歌(总称)**

记忆法

poem(*n.*) **诗歌**; **poet**(*n.*) **诗人**; **poetic**(*a.*) **诗的**

3. **sensible** (*a.*) based on or acting on good judgment or practical ideas or understanding　**明智的,合理的,实际的**:

The approach he offered was not sensible. (**他提出的方法不实际。**)

It's not the sensible thing to do. (做这种事不明智。)

记忆法

senseless (*a.*) 失去知觉的,没头脑的;**sensitive** (*a.*) 对……敏感的,灵敏的

4. **trade** (*n.*) one's regular work 行当

考点

词义辨析 job, occupation, profession, career, trade, employment 这组单词都可表示"工作、职业",其中:

job 为日常用语,可通指任何工作。如:

The whole job took one hour. (整个工作花了一个小时。)

He takes waiter as his job. (他是个服务员。)

occupation 与 job 同义,但该单词略显正式,表示某人的固定职业,不论他目前是否在从事该工作或领受工资。如:

She is a secretary by occupation. (她的职业是秘书。)

profession 尤指在一些科学或知识领域内需专门培训且通常被人们所尊重的职业,如教师、律师、医生等。如:

The profession of teaching has become more and more popular with people. (人们越来越喜欢教书这个职业。)

career 尤指终身所从事的职业或一身中不同的几个职业。如:

His military career ended when he was seriously wounded. (他受了重伤后,他的军事生涯就结束了。)

trade 尤指需要某种手艺的职业。如:

He is a carpenter by trade. (他是个木工。)

employment 尤指受雇于人而获取报酬的工作,侧重于雇佣关系。如:

He is in bad need of employment. (他急需找到一份工作。)

5. **fortune** (*n.*) wealth; chance, the set of good events which happen to you and have effect on your life 财富;运气

记忆法

fortunate (*a.*) 幸运的;**fortunately** (*ad.*) 幸运地

考点

1) 常用短语:make a fortune 发财; seek one's fortune 外出找出路,闯荡江湖; try one's fortune 碰运气:

He made a small fortune in mining. (他靠采矿发了财。)

He went to the west in his early twenties to seek fortune. (他二十出头就到西部去闯荡去了。)

She decided to try her fortune in the city. (她决定到城市去碰碰运气。)

2) **词语辨析** fortunate, lucky **这两个单词都可解释为“幸运的”,其中:**
fortunate **表示取得成功所依靠的是有利的环境而非直接的努力。如:**
He made a fortunate investment. (**他作出了幸运的投资。**)
lucky **不如** fortunate **正式,侧重于意外或纯属运气。如:**
That was my lucky day. (**那是我的幸运日。**)

6. **pretend** (*v.*) to behave as if something is true **假装**

记忆法

pretense / pretence (*n.*) **假装;矫揉造作;pretension** (*n.*) **自称具有;夸耀;pretentious** (*a.*) **爱夸耀的,自命不凡的,虚饰的**

考点

1) **用法提示:**pretend **既可用作及物动词,也可用作不及物动词,用作及物动词时,其后可跟** 1)**不定式结构;**2)**跟从句;**3)**跟抽象名词;用作不及物动词时,其后可不跟任何结构或跟介词** to, **表示自称具有,自称应得到:**
He is pretending again. (**他又在装模作样了。**)
He pretends to a great knowledge of the matter. (**他自称十分了解此事。**)
He pretended (that) he didn't mind, but I knew he did. (**他装出满不在乎的样子,但我知道他很在乎。**)
He pretended to be reading when his mother came into his room. (**他母亲进来时他假装在看书。**)
Some students pretend illness to play truant. (**有些学生为了逃学假装生病。**)
2) **常用短语:**by pretence **靠假装 / 哄骗的办法;**make a pretence of **假装……的样子;** under pretence of **假装(做某事),以……为托辞;**
By pretence the detective infiltrated the smuggling ring. (**那个侦探乔装打扮渗入了走私集团。**)
He made a pretence of ignorance. (**他假装不知道。**)
She took the money under pretence of picking up the handkerchief. (**她假装捡手绢拿走了钱。**)

7. **refuse** (*v.*) say no to; not accept, allow or do (something) **拒绝**

记忆法

refusal (*n.*) **拒绝**

考点

词义辨析 decline, refuse, reject **这组单词都可解释为“拒绝”,其中:**
decline **表示的是相对比较婉转的、礼貌的拒绝。如:**
He declined the invitation. (**他拒绝了邀请。**)
refuse **表示的是直接的、坚决的拒绝。如:**

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