

剑桥商务英语BEC

典型试题与答案解析(中级)

- * 最高度仿真的试题
- * 最全面的试题解析
- * 最精辟的解题技巧
- ★ 听、说、读、写各个击破
- * 轻松有效助跑BEC

CAMBRIDGE

BEC

中山大学出版社

曼哈顿外语系列

剑桥商务英语 BEC

典型试题与答案解析(中级)

胡安奇 张 昕 主编

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导 言

一、本书目的

剑桥商务英语证书(Business English Certificate, 简称 BEC)考试是属于剑桥系列考试中专门为以英语为第二外语的习语者提供的英语应用考试,是对商务英语实际掌握和运用能力的考查,符合商业国际化的趋势,也是英语学习者锻炼和测试自己商务英语能力的一个良好机会。

BEC 考试每年在中国举行两次,分别在 3 月和 9 月报名,全国各大城市均有报名点。考试内容包括听、说、读、写四部分,旨在从语言等各个方面考查考生对商务英语使用的熟练程度。剑桥商务英语证书获得了多国教育机构和企业的认同,这同时也推动了 BEC 考试在中国的发展。本书就是在此基础上编辑而成。

BEC 考试经过多年的实践和推广,其权威性和规范性使得 BEC 在世界范围内极具知名度,深受当代大学生和求职者的青睐。但由于目前国内学校及培训机构涉及 BEC 考试的培训还相当有限,培训费用也相对较高,从而使得部分考生很难顺利通过 BEC 考试。国内已出版的同类书中多为真题集和单项题目的训练辅导书,比如阅读、写作、听力等。这些辅导书绝大多数只是提供真题或习题的参考答案,而没有详细的答案解析,从而使考生阅读时对答案难以理解和接受。本书旨在为填补这一空缺尽绵薄之力,解决考生做完题目却不知错在何处的烦恼,帮助考生顺利通过考试。

本书根据最近几年来 BEC 中级考试的要求,编辑出相关且有代表性的模拟题,并对各部分试题进行详细的答案解析,归纳相关商务英语知识,总结出解题技巧和规律。它旨在帮助有志参加剑桥 BEC 中级考试的考生顺利通过考试,提高考生的商务英语水平,注重培养考生的英语交际能力,增强考生的实际竞争力。

本书特色: "知其然,知其所以然",本书以透析题目为核心,坚持以考生为中心、想考生之所想、解考生之所需的理念,结合对题目的分析和题型的把握,努力为考生和读者提供最贴心的服务。

二、BEC 中级考试标准

BEC 中级考试的内容和能力要求如下表所示:

	考查重点	能力要求
阅读	把握基本词汇,了解内容大意,并培养 英语话语的思维能力	能够理解不同形式的日常的、与商业有 一定联系的文件和资料等
写作	词汇和句型的恰当运用,并能按要求将 内容逻辑性表达出来	能够较好地运用语言表达主要思想、编 写通知、留言、会议总结、报告等简短 文件
听力	对英语听力的中级考查,对语义的把握,对对话的基本大意的把握	能够对提供的信息进行基本快速的处 理,对主要内容有基本把握
口语	在商务环境中运用英语交谈,熟练把握 交流技巧,语音、语调、词汇、句型的 适合度的考查	能够在日常工作环境中探讨话题,为对 方提供需要的信息,发表观点,并能表 达自己的要求、态度、立场等

由上表可知,BEC 中级考试考查的是考生对英语实用性的把握,难度适中,考生可在备考过程中逐渐培养听、说、读、写各方面的语言能力,以便更好地结合模拟试题进行训练,切实提高自己的英语学习和运用能力。

每年参加 BEC 考试的人数都在攀升,已经证明了其实用性,所以考试的宗旨也是最大限度地为学习者提供有效的学习语言的机会,提高自己的英语沟通、交流能力,同时达到活学活用的目的。考生在备考期间可在阅读或做题的过程中不断提高自己的应试能力。本书对书中所有试题都提供了详细的解答,希望考生能够在训练时确实提高自己的做题速度和应用能力。

三、BEC 中级考试各部分题型的分数分布

BEC 中级考试各部分题型的分数分布如下表所示:

	分值 (总分 120 分)	所占百分比(%)	考试所需时间
读 (Reading)	30	25	1 小时
写 (Writing)	30	25	45 分钟
听 (Listening)	30	25	40 分钟
说 (Speaking)	30	25	14 分钟

从表中显示的分数和时间分布来看,考试对听、说、读、写都给予了全面的平衡。 考生平时要多读、多写、多听、多说英语,锻炼用英语的思维来思考,方可全面提高英语水平。

四、BEC中级考试各部分题型解题技巧分析

阅读部分

该部分试题分为五个小部分,分别为陈述描述搭配题、选择搭配题、阅读型选择题、完型填空题以及改错或校对题。下面分别阐述每种题型的解题技巧。

● 陈述描述搭配题

该部分的搭配题考查考生对所给四个材料的相似性与不同性的区别,从同样话题的不同观点中辨别差异。针对这个考查目的,考生解题时应先选择"统揽全局,逐个击破"的方法,即应首先确认内容是关于什么的(很多在题目处已经注明,如"job advertisements"、"business development"等话题),其次快速将各个句子浏览一遍,抓住各个句子的要点并谨记于心,然后带着关键点详细阅读各段材料,最后将答案准确选出。

该题型的重点是能够通读并明白各个材料内容的不同之处,把握细节性信息以及材料的大意,做到有目的地获取信息。从考查的角度看,这部分题目的难度一般,考生可以比较容易地将正确答案选出。

考前准备:考生平时应多看报纸新闻,做相关习题,熟练信息总结和筛选的方式, 对细致信息加以注意等。

本书特色: 本书对该题型采用详细的解答方针,分析解题技巧,通解材料和选项,并提供答案。

● 选择搭配题

该部分的搭配题考查考生对英语材料的阅读把握能力,以英语的逻辑思维进行阅读。针对这个考查目的,考生解题时应明确主题内容,如"Web Site Term Paper",继而进行详细阅读,把握句与句之间的逻辑关系,包括语义的逻辑(如上下句的语气承接)和语言内部的逻辑(如 but, not only... but also 等词语)。然后,在可选句子中选出逻辑正确且内容恰当的句子进行搭配。为了检验选择是否正确,在选择完成后,考生可重新通读一遍,以检测语篇是否一气呵成。

该题型的重点是考查考生对文章思想和结构的全面把握,以及对文章意义逻辑性的理解。解答时切忌过于急躁,应沉稳应对。题目一般生词不多,且具有很明显的逻辑性,考生如熟练地掌握了基本商业词汇和常用词汇,即可顺利完成。

本书特色:本书对该题型采用详细的解答方针,分析解题技巧,通解材料和选项,并提供答案。

● 阅读型选择题

这一部分的题目为单项选择题、特点是内容比较多、考查考生对材料内容的把握能

力。题目中会出现与原文文字不一致但意义相同的表述方式,考生要特别注意。考生解题时,应先了解标题(题目中有提示),然后通读全文,标出每段的重要句子,快速把握内容发展,然后根据问题选出正确答案。

考生对该类题型最为熟悉。答题关键是克服文章长度的心理影响,同时培养运用多种表达方式的能力。阅读过程中找出每段的主题句或关键词以及新信息,并做出标记。通读的过程也是对信息的组合过程,这一过程需要逻辑性和时间规律性的结合。这样,面对选择题时便可快速找到原文,选择答案。

本书特色:本书对阅读材料的各段进行了详细的分析,在理清思想脉络的基础上,结合问题,分析选项,指出题目要点,最后分析得出正确答案。

● 完型填空题

该部分题目是根据句子和意义的发展选择适当的词语。该题型考查考生对词组搭配、近义词辨析、语境把握、逻辑分析等方面的英语应用能力。解答时,先了解文章主题(题目有提示),然后详细阅读语篇,理顺语篇的逻辑意义和大意,继而对所给选项进行对比、分析、选择。建议考生平时多积累词组,活用词汇。

考生对此类题型也较为熟悉。这类题型难度相对较大,因为涉及词汇近义以及搭配等各种问题,这就要求考生平时在积累词汇时要注意词语的用法和区别,提高语言的应用能力,同时,考生还可以多做练习,培养语感,积累出现频率高的词汇,这样将非常有助于能力的培养。

本书特色:本书对该题型采用详细的解答方针,分析解题技巧,通解材料和选项,对各个词语进行比较区分,扩展考生对词汇的把握。

● 改错或校对题

该部分题目要求找出每个对应行中多余的单词,考查考生对语言使用的敏感性,对句子成分、词组搭配、单词词性、词语及物性、介词以及冠词使用的辨识能力。做题时,考生要培养语感,把握各个成分之间的关系,找出多余的单词。

Tips: 多余的词一般是介词、冠词和一些助词等功能词, 当然偶尔也会有一些多余的实词。

该题型要求考生对英语表达有一定的熟练运用能力,警惕词语的冗余,尤其是功能词语的误用。

本书特色: 本书对该题型采用详细的解答方针,分析解题技巧,通解材料和选项,对各个句子进行成分和搭配分析,找出错误的地方。

写作部分

该部分试题分为两个小部分,分别是一个小作文(40~50词)和一个大作文(120~

140 词)。

● 小作文

该部分为写作题的第一部分,重点考查考生对英语的实际运用能力,如何将意思在商务的背景下准确表达出来。考查内容一般是写一个通知、一个简短的工作报告,或是留一个商业便条,又或是内部交流的文件。写作时,要先确定写作的对象,然后确定写作的内容、格式,同时要控制单词数。对于单词数的控制,一般建议考生熟练把握句子,将作文合理熟练地安排在数个句子之内。

● 大作文

该部分为写作题的第二部分。一般形式是根据一定的资料,如调查资料、图表分析资料等,进行总结,然后按照要求和所给提示进行分析并提出建议。该题考查考生的分析总结能力,以及语言的熟练把握能力。解题时,可快速浏览图表资料,根据提示将要点有序列出,然后用逻辑连贯的句子将其表述出来。一般建议采用"总分总"三步骤将分析点有序表达出来。

本书特色:本书将对每个题目的话题进行详细分析,然后给出例文作为参考,并鼓励考生拓展思维,运用不同的表达方式。

听力部分

该部分试题分为三个小部分,各个部分的考查内容和解题技巧如下:

● 填空部分

考查内容: 能从简单的对话中抓住关键信息, 是对个别信息的捕捉能力的考查。

解题技巧:该部分听力是简短的对话,信息量不多,一般易于获取信息。做题时, 应在听力开始之前将题目快速浏览一遍,知道大意,并记下需要的信息的地方,听力进 行时,快速辨别对话人的角色,抓住关键句子和词语准确填入空格处。

Tips: 平时可多听英语新闻和对话资料, 培养良好的习惯。

● 多选项搭配题部分

考查内容:该部分听力是考查考生对听力内容大意的把握,找出相对应的话题、谈话目的、计划等等。

解题技巧:考生根据所谈物品的内容特征,推测所说的对象。做题时,考生应先对所有选项的物品进行快速浏览,对它们的特征和不同之处有大概了解,然后针对每个statement 的描述进行恰当的选择;如果是侧重获取信息的其他方面,如这一段话的谈论主题、功能、目的、计划等,考生在做题时,应对选项进行快速浏览,了解可能涉及的方面,然后再针对每个statement 的描述进行恰当的选择。

● 多项选择

考查内容:对一段较长独白、讲述或谈话的信息获取,重点是对材料大意的掌握以及个别明显详细信息的获取。

解题技巧: 材料一般是一篇关于商业、经济、时事的分析、看法或评论等。内容虽多,但是要求难度不高,考生只要能够明白大概含义,根据题意进行选择便可。做题时,应首先对各问题选项进行快速浏览,大概估计所涉及的话题;听力进行时,带着问题听,尤其注意与问题相关的部分的细节信息,抓住要点,快速选择答案。

本书特色: 本书对每一部分的听力题均提供了原音材料,并对材料进行了详尽的分析,提出关键点,分析做题方法,解析选项区别,然后选择出正确答案。

口语部分

该部分试题分为三个小部分,分别是个人信息问答、对一个话题的即兴小演讲以及 会话交际。

● 个人信息问答

交流须知:考生应对自己的职位、兴趣、特长、考试目的、英语学习等方面的日常话题熟悉,快速组织语言,以流利表达出来。这部分是考官与考生熟悉的过程,应尽量放松,轻松作答。

Tips: 考生平时应多练习口语, 以培养语感。

● 对一个话题的即兴小演讲

"小演讲"须知:它要求对话题有快速的反应能力,并迅速组织语言,条理清晰地将内容表达出来。不要用过长的句子,力求每个句子有重点,切中中心;句与句之间的逻辑要明确,适当用连接词。建议知道话题后,将各个要点分成几部分有序讲述。

● 会话交际

该题考查的是考生的英语交谈能力,这在商务英语中是尤为重要的。交谈可以是两人或三人,考官会观察交谈过程并打分,所以考生了解话题后,应快速整理思维,主动与人互动,提出自己的见解并邀请对方发表看法。切忌不要一个人把话语权抓住,滔滔不绝地讲,而应尽量简单扼要将思想表达出来。建议知道话题后,将各个要点分成几部分有序讲述。

对于问题的回答,考生应将自己的观点简单到位列出,要言之有理。

当遇到一个话题不知道从何说起时,可以尝试从"横向"和"纵向"来拓展话题的相关内容。"横向"指的是它自己的发展情况,有什么因素会影响它的进展,以及它的进展与各个因素有何互动作用;"纵向"指的是该话题与其他类似的话题的关系和互动、影响等。话题的展开要围绕主题和问题进行,切记不可离题。

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在运用口语的过程中, 应注意以下几点:

- (1) 词汇使用: 词汇不一定要深,但是一定要合题、合理、合体,能够把意思通过简单易懂的语言表达出来,语言要简练。
- (2) 句型使用:不需要复杂的句型,当然能够正确使用一定的定语从句等更好,但是一定要做到句子意思明确,合乎语法。
- (3)逻辑关系词、承接词的使用:在口语进行中,适当使用表示顺承、转折的副词或关联词可以有效地把意义表示出来。尤其是在罗列观点的时候,用序数词来表示观点时内容就更明确了。
- (4) 时态一致性: 时态是在口语中容易犯错误的地方, 应在平时练习口语时, 多加注意时态的使用, 使时态运用更熟练, 减少错误。
- (5) 互动语的使用:第三部分是对话交流的部分,考查考生表达观点以及与他人交流的互动能力,例如,"What's your opinion?""What do you think?"等互动语可以更好地促进交流,达到更好的交流效果。

本书特色:本书对口语部分的题目进行了剖析,对考生的作答提供了不同的建议, 并附上参考内容以供考生练习和参考。

本书精心编辑了五套试题,每套试题后均有详细的答案解析,以供考生参考,希望能够在 BEC 中级考试的备考过程中给予考生力所能及的帮助,让考生顺利地考出优秀成绩。

Test One

READING 1 hour

PART ONE

Questions 1-7

- Read these sentences and the following texts.
- Which text does each sentence (1-7) describe?
- For each sentence mark one letter (A, B, C or D).
- You will need to use some of these letters more than once.
- There is an example at the beginning, (0).

Example: 0 The company offers a comprehensive service, from designing, producing, and selling. etc. 0 A B C D

- 1. The company joined the China market in 1996.
- 2. The company is located in Jiangsu Province.
- 3. The company has a deadline of collecting resumes.
- 4. The company mentions its past revenue in the paragraph.
- 5. The company provides shuttle bus.
- 6. The company is a subsidiary of a Japan-U. S. joint venture.
- 7. The company requires the candidates to send a resume with a recent photo.

A.

We are a world market leading multinational company in food representation and onboard services for several industries. More than 350 airline customers trust our organization. If you are energetic, creative and look for an excellent career opportunity, join us in the position. Interested persons please submit via letter or e-mail a detailed resume with recent photograph, stating present and expected remuneration before 9/20/2004.

B.

ST Microelectronics Ltd. is one of the world's leading independent semiconductor companies with US \$6.32 billion in global sales revenue for 2002. Asia Pacific accounts for 44% of our worldwide sales. With a staff strength of over 40,000, ST Microelectronics offers a fully integrated range of series including manufacturing, designing, development, sales and marketing. In view of our business expansion, we invite high-caliber talents to join our team in China.

C.

Alfa Laval develops, manufactures and sells special products and world-class technical solutions that help our customers optimize the performance of their processes.

Alfa Laval Flow Equipment (Kunshan) Co., Ltd. is a wholly privately owned subsidiary in China. With expanding commitments we currently have opportunities available in Kunshan, Jiangsu. The shuttle bus is provided from Shanghai to Kunshan every day. For qualified applicants please e-mail your resume (in attachment) to us.

D.

Polyplastics is a world leader specialized in high-performance engineering plastics industry. Polyplastics' parent company, a Japan-U. S. joint venture, bases in Tokyo, Japan.

Polyplastics' first presence in China in 1996, its business in China market has expanded dramatically. To meet with Polyplastics' rapid development in China market, we are now inviting high-caliber personnel to fill in the following position. We will offer competitive compensation package to the successful candidates. For more information, please visit Polyplastics' web site.

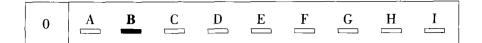
PART TWO

Questions 8 -12

- Read the article about Web site Term Paper.
- Choose the best sentence from the opposite page to fill each of the gaps.
- For each gap (8-12), mark one letter (A-I) on your Answer Sheet.
- Do not use any letter more than once.
- There is an example at the beginning, (0).

For generations of students, writing term papers has been a major source of nerves and frustration, if not the ultimate homework nightmare. (0)
(8) All one has to do is go to the appropriate Web site, where online papers can either be purchased, ordered, or downloaded for free.
If you are too crazy or simply too busy to write your own term paper, Genius Papers is readily available. (9) Some sites, such as Term Paper Emporium and Absolutely Free: Online Essays offer course papers for free. Simply press the button and download—if you find the paper you want, that is.
Students are, of course, fully aware of these Web site resources. (10)
For teachers, the problem is figuring out whether a student's authorship is authentic. But, as teaching assistant Jane Morrison explained, (11)
Faking term papers is nothing new, and stolen intellectual property has been marketed for years. But the appearance of the Internet raises the issue: (12)
"If you structure the assignment in a creative way, and if students, for instance, have to transform the information into a hand-out, or do a drama, or write an account in first person narrative, then you may curb illicit work," said library media teacher Leslie Farmer.

Example:



- A. That kind of strategy will basically force students to do more than simply download their education.
- B. Do you want to "write" a paper on "Hamlet's irreconcilable moral dilemmas?"
- C. The contemporary student who wants to fake a term paper does not have to search far.
- D. the task may be too difficult for the teacher to figure all out.
- E. Inventive teachers can make their assignments almost cheat-proof.
- F. But for those with Internet access, illicit resources are just a few links away.
- G. Is this new technology making cheating more widespread?
- H. And some people worry that the Internet could become the best aid yet for cheating.
- I. For a one-time fee of \$9.95, you get access to pre-written papers for an entire semester.

PART THREE

Questions 13 - 18

- Read the article below about business meetings and the questions on the opposite page.
- For each question (13-18), mark one letter (A, B, C or D) on your Answer Sheet for the answer you choose.

GETTING THE MOST OUT OF MEETING

One aspect of business life which many managers are unhappy with is the need to attend meetings. Research indicates that managers will spend between a third and a half of their working lives in meetings. Although most managers would agree that it is hard to think of an alternative to meetings, as a means of considering information and making collective decisions, their length and frequency can cause problems with the workload of even the best-organised executives.

Meetings work best if they take place only when necessary and not as a matter of routine. One example of this is the discussion of personal or career matters between members of staff and their line and personnel managers. Another is during the early stages of a project when the team managing it needs to learn to understand and trust one another.

Once it has been decided that a meeting is necessary, decisions need to be taken about who will attend and about the location and length of the meeting. People should only be invited to attend if they are directly involved in the matters under discussion and the agenda should be distributed well in advance. An agenda is vital because it acts as a road map to keep discussion focused and within the time limit allocated. This is also the responsibility of the person chairing the meeting, who should encourage those who say little to speak and stop those who have a great deal to say from talking too much.

At the end of a well-organised meeting, people will feel that the meeting has been a success and be pleased they were invited. They will know not only what decisions were made but also the reasons for these decisions. Unfortunately, at the end of a badly organised meeting those present will leave feeling that they have wasted their time and that nothing worthwhile has been achieved.

Much together has been given over the years to ways of keeping meeting short. One man who has no intention of spending half his working life in meeting is Roland Winterson, chief executive of a large manufacturing company. He believes that meetings should be short, sharp and infrequent. "I try to hold no more than two or three meetings a week, attended by a maximum of three people for no longer than half an hour," he says. "They are clearly aimed at achieving a specific objective, such as making a decision or planning a strategy, and are based on careful preparation. I draw up the agenda for every meeting and circulate it in advance; those attending are expected to study it carefully and should be prepared to both ask and answer questions. Managers are best employed carrying out tasks directly connected with their jobs not attending endless meetings. In business, time is money and spending it in needless meetings that don't achieve anything can be very costly. Executives should follow the example of lawyers and put a cost on each hour of their time and then decide whether attending a long meeting really is the best way to spend their time."

- 13. What do most managers think about meetings?
 - A. Meetings take up most of their working life.
 - B. Meetings allow them to monitor decision-making.
 - C. Meetings prevent them from establishing a routine.
 - D. Meetings are the only way they know of achieving certain objectives.
- 14. According to the writer, an example of a valuable meeting is one which
 - A. allows colleagues to achieve a better working relationship.

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