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College English

高职高专 英语

级应试必备

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高职高专英语 AB 级应试必备

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前 言

自 1998 年起,《高等学校英语应用能力考试》在全国已逐步推开。该项考试是为检测高职高专学生是否达到国家教育部颁发的《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》而设置的考试。它极大地推动了高职高专英语教学内容和课程的改革,对高职高专英语教学的发展起到了引导和推动作用。

《高等学校英语应用能力考试》以《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》为依据,分为 A 级考试和 B 级考试。修完规定的全部内容的学生可以参加 A 级考试;修完 B 级规定的全部内容的学生可以参加 B 级考试。试卷共分五大部分:听力理解(B 级与 A 级题型不同)、语法结构、阅读理解、英译汉(B 级前半部分题型与 A 级不同,为选择题)和写作(或汉译英)。该项考试有以下两个主要特点:

1. 既考核学生的语言基础知识和技能,也考核使用英语处理有关涉外业务的基本应用能力,后者占总量的 60% 左右。

2. 试题的形式多样,既有多项选择题,也有填空题、匹配题、简短问答题、翻译题、填写表格、命题写作、按提示写作等等。多项选择题所占比例约为三分之一。

为了帮助学生在修完《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》所规定的全部内容以后熟悉《高等学校英语应用能力考试》题型,巩固所学语言知识和技能并顺利通过考试,我们编写了本书。同时考虑到学生的基础不尽相同,掌握语言技能的差距较大,为了满足不同学生的需求,本书包含了 A、B 级两个级别的模拟训练题。

为了使学生详尽了解《高等学校英语应用能力考试》,本书收录了《高等学校英语应用能力考试大纲》、《高等学校英语应用能力考试》样题、语法结构表等相关内容,供学生学习时参考。

本书是严格按照《高等学校英语应用能力考试大纲》及其样题编写的。它具有内容新颖、题材广泛、语言知识和应用文体的覆盖面宽、题的难易程度适中等特点。文章及练习多选自原文书刊、英文报纸等,语言比较地道、纯正。书后附有答案。

本书由《高等学校英语应用能力考试大纲》、《高等学校英语应用能力考试》A、B 样题、高等学校英语应用能力 B 级考试模拟试题(5 套)及答案、高等学校英语应用能力 A 级考试(5 套)及答案以及附录等部分构成。

《高职高专英语学习必备丛书》由王九如副教授任总主编。本书为 A、B 级考试模拟训练,由王九如、胡彦霞主编。黄红、姜虹、辛淑梅任副主编。在编写本书的过程中参考了有关书籍、报刊杂志并得到多方支持,在此一并表示感谢。

由于编者水平有限,加之时间仓促,错误和遗漏在所难免。敬请使用本书的广大师生提出宝贵意见。

编 者

2002 年 8 月

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A 级

一、考试对象

本大纲适用于修完《基本要求》所规定的全部内容的高等职业教育、普通高等专科学校教育和成人高等教育各专业的学生。

二、考试性质

本考试的目的是考核考生的语言知识、语言技能和使用英语处理有关一般业务和涉外交际的基本能力，其性质是教学——水平考试。

三、考试方式与内容

考试方式为笔试，包括五个部分：听力理解、语法结构、阅读理解、翻译(英译汉)和写作(或汉译英)。考试范围为《基本要求》所规定的全部内容。

第一部分：听力理解(Listening Comprehension)

测试考生理解所听对话、会话和简单短文的能力。听力材料的语速为每分钟 120 词。对话、会话和短文以日常生活和实用交际性内容为主。词汇限于《基本要求》的“词汇表”中 3400 词的范围，交际内容涉及《基本要求》中的“交际范围表”所列的全部听说范围。本部分的得分占总分的 15%。测试时间为 15 分钟。

第二部分：语法结构(Structure)

测试考生运用语法知识的能力。测试范围包括《基本要求》中的“词汇表”和“语法结构表”所规定的全部内容。

本部分的得分占总分的 15%。测试时间为 15 分钟。

第三部分：阅读理解(Reading Comprehension)

测试考生从书面文字材料获取信息的能力。总阅读量约 1000 词。

本部分测试的文字材料包括一般性阅读材料(文化、社会、常识、科普、经贸、人物等)和实用性文字，不包括诗歌、小说、散文等文学性材料；其内容能为各专业学生所理解。其中，实用性文字材料约占 60%。

阅读材料涉及的语言技能和词汇限于《基本要求》中的“阅读技能表”所列的全都技能范围和“词汇表”中 3400 词的范围；除一般性文章外，阅读的应用文限于《基本要求》中“交际范围表”所规定的读译范围，如：函电、广告、说明书、业务单证、合同书、摘要、序言等。

主要测试以下阅读技能：

1. 了解语篇和段落的主旨和大意；

2. 掌握语篇中的事实和主要情节；
3. 理解语篇上下文的逻辑关系；
4. 对句子和段落进行推理；
5. 了解作者的目的、态度和观点；
6. 根据上下文正确理解生词的意思；
7. 了解语篇的结论；
8. 进行信息转换。

本部分的得分占总分的 35%，测试时间为 40 分钟。

第四部分：翻译——英译汉 (Translation--English to Chinese)

测试考生将英语正确译成汉语的能力。所译材料为句子和段落，包括一般性内容和使用性内容（各约占 50%）；所涉及的词汇限于《基本要求》的“词汇表”中的 3400 词的范围。

本部分的得分占总分的 20%。测试时间为 25 分钟。

第五部分：写作/汉译英 (Writing/Translation ——Chinese to English)

测试学生套写应用性短文、信函，填写英文表格或翻译简短的使用文字的能力。

本部分的得分占总分的 15%。测试时间为 25 分钟。

测试项目、内容、题型及时间分配表：

序号	测试项目	题号	测试内容	题型	百分比	时间分配
I	听力理解	1~15	对话、会话、短文	多项选择、 填空、简答	15%	15 分钟
II	语法结构	16~35	句法结构、词法、 词形变化等	多项选择、 填空、改错	15%	15 分钟
III	阅读理解	36~60	语篇，包括一般 性及应用性文字	多项选择、 填空、简 答、匹配	35%	40 分钟
IV	英译汉	61~65	句子和段落	多项选择、 段落翻译	20%	25 分钟
V	写作/汉译英		应用文（摘要、 信函、简历表、 申请书、协议书 等）或实用性段 落/短文翻译	套写、书 写、填写或 翻译	15%	25 分钟
合 计		65+1			100%	120 分钟

注：以上有一部分题型在大项中交叉使用。

B 级

一、考试对象

本大纲适用于修完《基本要求》B 级所规定的全部内容的高等职业教育、普通高等专科学校教育和成人高等教育各专业的学生。

二、考试性质

本考试的目的是考核考生的英语基础知识和语言技能, 以及使用英语进行简单交际的能力; 其性质是教学一水平考试。

三、考试方式与内容

考试方式为笔试, 包括五个部分, 听力理解、词汇用法和语法结构、阅读理解、翻译(英译汉)和写作(或汉译英)。考试范围限于《基本要求》B 级所规定的全部内容。

第一部分: 听力理解 (Listening Comprehension)

测试考生理解所听问题并作出恰当回答的能力、理解简短对话的能力和听写词语的能力。听力材料的语速为每分钟 100 词。

听力材料以日常交际内容为主。词汇限于《基本要求》的“词汇表”中 B 级 2500 词的范围, 交际内容涉及《基本要求》中的“交际范围表”所列的 B 级听说范围。

本部分的得分占总分的 15%。测试时间为 15 分钟。

第二部分: 词汇用法和语法结构(Vocabulary and Structure)

测试考生运用词语和语法知识的能力。测试范围限于《基本要求》中的“词汇表”B 级(2 500 词)和“语法结构表”所规定的全部内容。

本部分的得分占总分的 15%。测试时间为 15 分钟。

第三部分: 阅读理解 (Reading Comprehension)

测试考生从书面文字材料获取信息的能力。总阅读量约 800 词。

本部分测试的文字材料以一般性阅读材料(科普、文化、社会、常识、经贸、人物等)为主, 也包括简单的应用性文字, 不包括诗歌、小说、散文等文学性材料; 其内容能为各专业学生所理解。

阅读材料涉及的语言技能和词汇限于《基本要求》中的“阅读技能表”与 B 级要求相应的技能范围和“词汇表”B 级(2 500 词)的范围; 阅读材料涉及的应用性内容限于《基本要求》中“交际范围表”B 级读译范围, 如便条、通知、简短信函、简明广告、简明说明书、简历等。主要测试以下阅读技能:

1. 了解语篇和段落的主旨和大意;

2. 掌握语篇中的事实和主要情节；
3. 理解语篇上下文的逻辑关系；
4. 了解作者的目的、态度和观点；
5. 根据上下文理解生词的意思；
6. 了解语篇的结论；
7. 进行信息转换。

本部分的得分占总分的 35%。测试时间为 40 分钟。

第四部分：翻译——英译汉 (Translation——English to Chinese)

测试考生将英语正确译成汉语的能力。所译材料为句子和段落，包括一般性内容(约占 60%)和实用性内容(约占 40%)；所涉及的词汇限于《基本要求》的“词汇表”B 级(2 500 词)的范围。

本部分的得分占总分的 20%。测试时间为 25 分钟。

第五部分：写作 / 汉译英 (Writing/Translation——Chinese to English)

测试考生套写应用性短文、填写英文表格或翻译简短的实用性文字的能力。

本部分的得分占总分的 15%。测试时间为 25 分钟。

测试项目、内容、题型及时间分配表：

序号	测试项目	题号	测试内容	题型	百分比	时间分配
I	听力理解	1~15	问题、对话、听写	多项选择、 填空	15%	15 分钟
II	词汇用法和语法结构	16~35	词汇用法、句法结构、词形变化等	多项选择、 填空	15%	15 分钟
III	阅读理解	36~60	语篇，包括简单的一般性及应用性文字	多项选择、 填空、简答、匹配	35%	40 分钟
IV	英译汉	61~65	句子和段落	多项选择、 段落翻译	20%	25 分钟
V	写作/汉译英		应用文(便条、通知、简短信函、简历表、申请表等)或实用性的段落/短文	套写、书写、填写或翻译	15%	25 分钟
合 计		65+1			100%	120 分钟

第二部分 高等学校英语应用能力考试 B 级必备

一、B 级样题

PRACTICAL ENGLISH TEST FOR COLLEGES

Level B

SAMPLE TEST

Part I

Listening Comprehension

(15 minutes)

Directions: This part is to test your listening ability. It consists of 3 sections.

Section A

Directions: This section is to test your ability to give proper answers to questions. There are 5 recorded questions in it. After each question, there is a pause. The questions will be spoken two times. When you hear a question, you should decide on the correct answer from the 4 choices marked A), B), C) and D) given in your test paper. Then you should mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Example: You will hear:

You will read: A) I'm not sure.

B) You're right.

C) Yes, certainly.

D) That's interesting.

From the questions we learn that the speaker is asking the listener to leave a message. Therefore, C) Yes, certainly is the correct answer. You should mark C) on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre. Now the test will begin.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. A) Yes, I did. | B) No, I didn't. |
| C) It was a waste of time. | D) It lasted two hours. |
| 2. A) It's over there. | B) It's 9:30. |
| C) It's too late. | D) It sounds good. |
| 3. A) No, that's not good. | B) Yes, it is. |
| C) It doesn't matter. | D) So do I. |
| 4. A) Yes, I look pale. | B) I've got a headache. |
| C) Nor am I. | D) Don't mention it. |
| 5. A) I'm looking for a gift for my wife. | B) You can do it right now. |
| C) I'd rather not. | D) Thank you very much. |

Section B

Directions: *This section is to test your ability to understand short dialogues. There are 5 recorded dialogues in it. After each dialogue, there is a recorded question. Both the dialogues and questions will be spoken two times. When you hear a question, you should decide on the correct answer from the 4 choices marked A), B), C) and D) given in your test paper. Then you should mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.*

6. A) She didn't know the time. B) She forgot her class.
C) She didn't catch the bus. D) The bus was late.
7. A) 9:50. B) 9:00. C) 8:45. D) 8:15.
8. A) In a store. B) On a plane. C) In a hospital. D) At the theatre.
9. A) Vegetables. B) Clothes. C) Fruit. D) Books.
10. A) Jason Daniel isn't home right now.
B) Jason Daniel doesn't want to answer the phone.
C) The man can call back later.
D) The man got the wrong number.

Section C

Directions: *In this section you will hear a recorded short passage. The passage is printed on the test paper, but with some words or phrases missing. The passage will be read three times. During the second reading, you are required to put the missing words or phrases on the Answer Sheet in order of the numbered blanks according to what you hear. The third reading is for you to check your writing. Now the passage will begin.*

Since World War Two, especially in the last few decades of the 20th century, large groups of foreigners have come and settled in the United States. The 11 is that many Americans speak a foreign language at home. Today, one in seven Americans speaks a language 12 English. Spanish is the leading foreign language spoken by 17 million Americans. All together, 31.8 million Americans speak 329 foreign languages in the 13. That means there is an increase of 34 percent in foreign language usage since 1980. Asian languages are used by 14 percent of foreign language speaker. That 14 the new wave of immigrants (移民) from Asian countries 15 India, Japan, Korea and the Philippines. However, fewer European languages are heard in American families than before.

Part II Vocabulary & Structure (15 minutes)

Directions: *This part is to test your ability to use words and phrases correctly to construct meaningful and grammatically correct sentences. It consists of 2 sections.*

Section A

through 通过
through 通过

Directions: There are 10 incomplete statements here. You are required to complete each statement by choosing the appropriate answer from the 4 choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

16. One of my foreign friends is looking forward to visiting my country.
A) visit B) ~~think~~ visiting C) having visited D) be visiting
17. It is thought to be a wise way to have some money put aside for old age.
A) put aside B) taken off C) given in D) set out
18. Not until I began to work did I realize how much time I had wasted.
A) have I realized B) I have realized C) did I realize D) I realized
19. The ship took the machines and other goods back to the port from which it had set off.
A) from which B) to which C) which D) in which
20. The new general manager is trying to find a solution to the company's financial problem.
A) a reaction B) a reply C) a solution D) an answer
21. The new evening dress cost her as much as 400 dollars.
A) paid B) took C) spent D) cost
22. The chair looks rather hard but actually it is very comfortable to sit on.
A) at B) on C) over D) under
23. This is one of the longest bridges that has ever been built on this river.
A) is ever built B) has ever been built C) was ever built D) has ever built
24. He suddenly left for Paris yesterday, what was more than we had expected.
A) that B) what C) which D) this
25. Take care not to neglect any detail in the preparation of the conference.
A) disappear B) throw C) deliver D) neglect

Section B

take care of 照顾 = look after

Directions: There are also 10 incomplete statements here. You should fill in each blank with the proper form of the word given in the brackets. Write the word or words in the corresponding space on the Answer Sheet.

26. I didn't see your boss at the meeting. If he (come) had come, I would have told him the news.
27. We have been informed that the (equip) equipment will be arriving here in ten days.
28. It is advised that we (sign) should sign an agreement after the discussion.
29. I sincerely thank you for your (invite) invitation to the Industrial Exhibition.
30. That was the most (attract) attractive program they could think of.
31. I was (please) pleased to have received your letter dated May 20th last month.
32. He rushed (danger) dangerously across the busy street to catch the bus.
33. I am sorry to learn that you have made no (improve) improvement on the design at all.
34. I'm afraid you have been speaking too fast to make yourself (understand) understood.
35. The machine does not seem to work properly. I think it needs (repair) repairing.

(物) 需要 doing
(人) 需要 to be done
(人) 需要 to do sth

Part III**Reading Comprehension****(40 minutes)**

Directions: This part is to test your reading ability. There are 5 tasks for you to fulfil. You should read the materials carefully and do the tasks as you are instructed.

Task 1

Directions: After reading the following passage, you will find 5 questions or unfinished statements, numbered 36 through 40. For each question or statement there are 4 choices marked A), B), C), or D). You should make the correct choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

The sense of sound is one of our most important means of knowing what is going on around us. Sound has a waste product, too, in the form of noise. Noise has been called unwanted sound. Noise is growing and it may get much worse before it gets any better.

Scientists, for several years, have been studying how noise affects people and animals. They are surprised by what they have learned. Peace and quiet are becoming harder to find. Noise pollution is a threat that should be looked at carefully.

There is a saying that it is so noisy that you can't hear yourself think. Doctors who study noise believe that we must sometimes hear ourselves think. If we don't, we may have headaches, other aches and pains, or even worse mental problems.

Noise adds more tension (紧张) to a society that already faces enough stress.

But noise is not a new problem. In ancient Rome, people complained so much about noise that the government stopped chariots (四轮马车) from moving through the streets at night!

Ways of making less noise are now being tested. There are even laws controlling noise. We cannot return to the "good old days" of peace and quiet. But we can reduce noise---if we shout loudly enough about it.

36. Why are scientists surprised by the findings in their noise study?
A) Because the world is becoming more and more noisy.
B) Because they have learned that noise is also a kind of pollution.
C) Because noise is an unwanted waste for human beings.
D) Because people knew little about noise before.
37. What may happen if we cannot hear ourselves think?
A) We may forget what we have thought about.
B) Our thoughts may be disturbed.
C) Our mind may be harmed.
D) We may have difficulty finding the right words.
38. When the writer says we cannot return to the good old days, he means that
A) our society is becoming much worse than before
B) in our modern society it is hard to lead a quiet life
C) the old days were much happier than the present time
D) it is impossible for us to deal with noise as we did before
39. From the last sentence of the passage we can learn that
A) we can put noise under control if we take effective measures
B) sometimes we have to shout loudly so that others can hear us

- C) shouting is a chief cause of noise pollution nowadays
D) it is important to warn people of the danger of noise pollution
40. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?
A) Only recently did people realize the harmful effect of noise.
B) Noise pollution is the worst kind of pollution we suffer from.
C) People are now trying to find ways to make noise as low as possible.
D) The writer thinks that it is almost impossible for people to avoid noise.

Task 2

Directions: This task is the same as Task 1. The 5 questions or unfinished statements are numbered 41 through 45.

A budget (预算) is a spending plan. It can help you spend money wisely. It can do this by cutting out wasteful spending. Of course, preparing a budget takes planning, and following a budget takes willpower (自制力). Your budget should meet your family's needs and income.

The first step in creating a budget is to set your goals. What does your family need and want? You must know all that to work out the details of the budget. Never spend more than you can. Then decide which goals are the most important

The next step is estimating family income. Before you can plan wisely, you need to know how much money you have to spend! Write down all the money you expect to receive (wages, savings, interest, etc.) during the planned budget period.

After you have calculated how much money will be available, it is time to estimate expenses. List all of your family expenses.

If you are not satisfied with what you got for your money, look carefully at your spending. Studying your records will show where overspending has occurred. It will also point out poor buying habits.

It is also a good idea to set aside a small amount of money for emergencies (紧急情况). Every family has small emergencies: a blown tire, a broken device, or the need for medical care.

41. According to the passage, what is the advantage of a budget?
A) It can help you set your goals clearly.
B) It can help you save a lot of money.
C) It can help you get rid of poor buying habits.
D) It can help you spend money wisely.
42. In carrying out your budget, you need _____.
A) to have the ability to control yourself
B) to ask your family members for advice
C) to cut it down as much as possible
D) to take care not to buy expensive things
43. According to the passage, one advantage of keeping a record of your spending is that
A) you will remember how much you have already spent
B) you will know if you have spent more money than you planned
C) you will be able to tell your family what should not be bought
D) you will learn how to make a better budget next time
44. The writer suggests that it is a good idea to set aside some money because
A) you probably will not be able to follow your budget

- B) people usually spend more than they plan to do
- C) one can hardly plan everything in advance
- D) others may want to borrow some money from you

45. This passage is mainly about _____.

- A) the meaning of a budget
- B) the relation between budget and income
- C) the way a budget is made
- D) the importance of making a budget

Task 3

Directions: The following is a letter about the arrangement for a conference (会议). After reading it, you should complete the information by filling in the blanks marked 46 through 50 in the table below.

Dear Nancy,

Now I am sending you a copy of the final program schedule of the Conference, together with a map of the location of St. Martin's College.

Please note also that there has been an exchange between meetings. Those meetings for Friday morning will be replaced by those for Saturday afternoon. I hope this will not cause you any problem.

If you are going to present a paper, please let me have an abstract (摘要) of it as soon as possible. The deadline for the abstract is Monday 23 September.

The entire Conference fee (3 days) is \$120. You may send the fee to the Conference organizer according to the above address or just pay on arrival.

Looking forward to meeting you soon.

Yours sincerely,
Dr. Johnson
Professor of Collins University
& Organizer of the Conference

Information About a Conference at Collins University

Place of the Conference: 46 St. Martin's college

Change in the schedule: Meeting for Friday morning will be held on

The time for receiving an abstract: no later than

Conference fee: 49 \$120

Receiver of the Conference fee: 50 the conference organizer

Task 4

Directions: The following is a reference index (索引) of a book. After reading it, you are required to find the items equivalent to (与...等同) those given in Chinese in the table below.

Then you should put the corresponding letters in the brackets on the Answer Sheet, numbered 51 through 55.

- A — Actors and Actresses
- B — Banks
- C — Area Codes, Telephone
- D — Arts and Media
- E — Awards, Medals, Prizes
- F — Books, Best Sellers
- G — Business Directory
- H — Cities of North America
- I — Copyright Law
- J — Declaration of Independence
- K — Flags of the World
- L — Height and Weight Averages
- M — Inventions and Discoveries
- N — Labor Union Directory
- O — Cities Managers
- P — Election of President

Example: (F) 书籍 / 畅销书 (A) 演员

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 51. (G) 商务指南 | (J) 独立宣言 |
| 52. (K) 各国国旗 | (C) 区域号码, 电话 |
| 53. (N) 工会指南 | (I) 版权法 |
| 54. (M) 发明与发现 | (P) 总统选举 |
| 55. (H) 北美洲城市 | (D) 艺术与媒体 |

Task 5

Directions: Read the following passage about what you should do and should not do during an interview. After reading it, you are required to complete the statements that follow (No. 56 through No. 60). You should write your answers briefly on the Answer Sheet correspondingly.

Job-hunting Myths (误区)

"Don't defeat yourself by accepting common myths", says the head of an international company.

Myth 1: If there's nothing available in your field, change careers.

Fact 1: That's one of the worst things you can do. You compete against others with experience, and you will not approach your old salary level on a new job.

Myth 2: Lower your salary demands. You'll be more attractive to employers in an uncertain economy.

Fact 2: People who ask for less are viewed as "low property". If you are considered anything less than first-class, you are not likely to be hired.

Myth 3: If you are over 50, it will be very hard to find another job.