


创新
考试英语



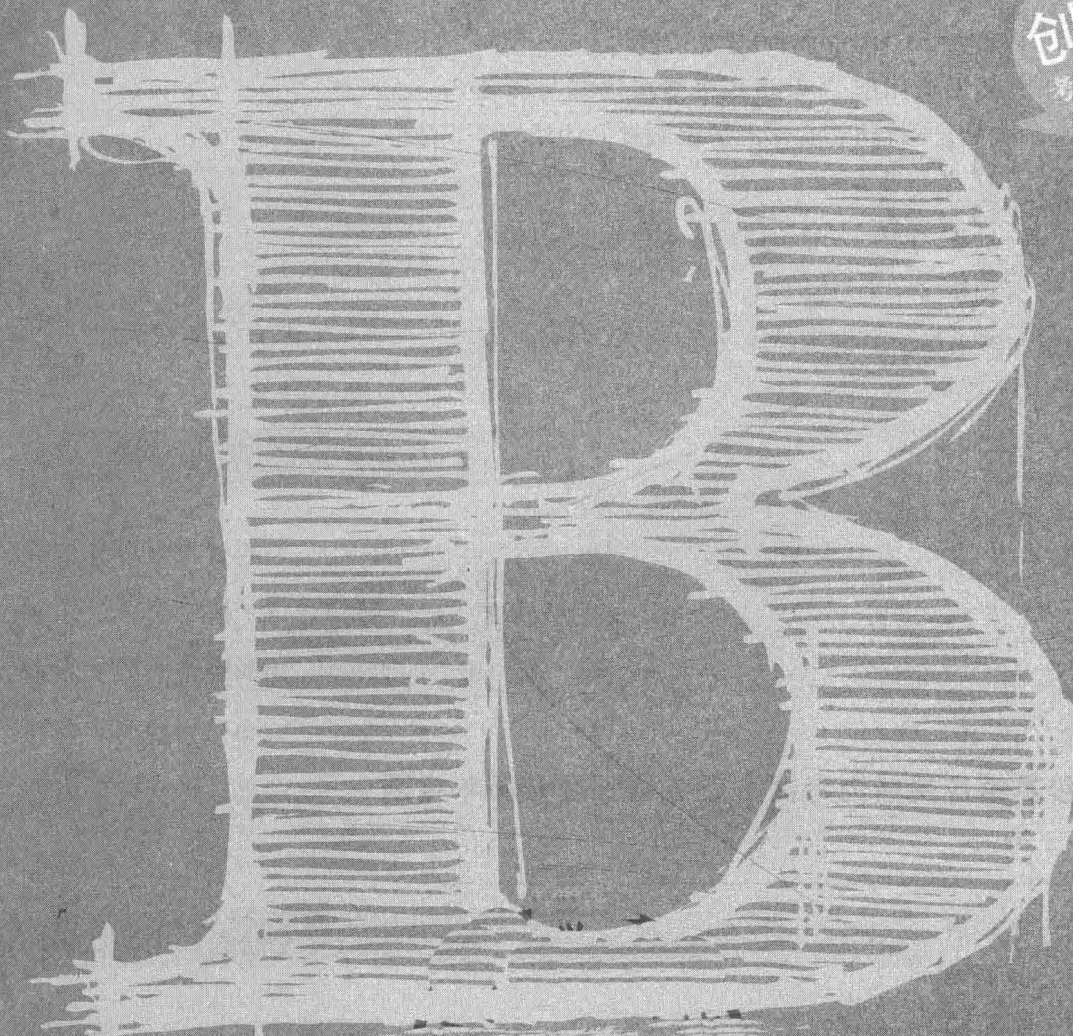
高等学校英语 应用能力考试 **B** 级 专项训练与历年真题

主 编 蒋玉琴

副主编 李 娜 冯林杰 钟 卢 谢文琴 徐俏俏

 ZHEJIANG UNIVERSITY PRESS
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第一部分 考试专项分析与练习

听力专项分析与练习

听力部分是高等学校英语应用能力考试 B 级的第一部分内容。该部分主要测试考生理解所听问题并快速做出回答、理解简短对话与稍长会话、听写词语的能力。听力材料的朗诵语速为每分钟 100 词。

听力材料内容以简单的涉外日常交际和涉外业务交际为主。词汇基本限于 B 级大纲“词汇表”的范围。

听力部分的得分占总分的 24%，测试时间为 25 分钟。具体如下：

测试项目	题号	测试内容	录音播放次数	题型	分值比重	时间分配
听力理解	1—7	问答	2 遍	4 选 1	7%	25 分钟
	8—14	简短对话	2 遍	4 选 1	7%	
	15—19	会话	2 遍	4 选 1	5%	
	20—24	听写词语	3 遍	填空	5%	

一、问答题

(一) 考试要点

该部分的问答题主要考查考生的实际英语语言交际技能，即在与他人交流过程中如何根据对方的话题做出正确的应答或回应的能力。内容一般以日常交际中常见的简单话题为主，包含打招呼、介绍、感谢、祝贺、问路、健康、运动、看医生、购物、天气、饮食、住宿、道歉、娱乐、学习、工作、打电话等常见的简单问答题。

(二) 答题技巧

1. 听前浏览选择项

在听录音之前，先快速浏览所给的四个选择项很重要，可以帮助考生大概把握题目所



问的方向。

2. 善于抓住关键词,排除干扰项

在听的过程中抓住关键词至关重要。有了第一步的快速浏览四个选项,做到明确所问问题的方向,之后在听的过程中你就可以依据选项的范围选听关键的词语。如:

What time do you usually go to work?

A. It's early.

B. Eight hours.

C. Yes, I'd love to.

D. At half past eight.

分析:该题四个选项有些分散,但是听的过程中你抓住了“**What time**”这个关键词语,就知道了问的是具体时间,就很容易选择 D。B 选项看似有点干扰,但表示的是时长,通常用来答复“**how long**”,也就排除了可能性,其他两个选项都是和具体时间没有多大关系的,尤其是 C 选项,可以把它直接排除掉。因此,抓住关键词,排除干扰选项是听力理解问答题的一大技巧。

二、对话和会话题

(一) 题型特点

该部分主要考查考生对于简单对话的理解能力和稍长会话的理解能力,对话一般涉及日常的交际内容。要求考生在听完对话之后,听懂会话双方的交际内容并理解交际的意图等。这不仅需要考生听懂会话内容,还需要他们根据会话双方的话语意思推断其中的含义,因此,比第一部分的简单回答更加复杂。

(二) 答题技巧

1. 听前看选项,确定问题方向

该部分也同样要求考生在听之前先看选项,确定大致的问题方向,这样有助于考生带着方向听题,更有针对性。如有选题如下: A. Warm. B. Cold. C. Hot. D. Wet. 我们可以推断对话是在谈论有关天气的冷热、干湿问题,因此在听的过程中要特别注意关于天气的问题。

2. 抓关键词,排干扰项

在对话的听力理解过程中,除了预先浏览四个选项外,在听的过程中还要善于抓住关键词。如:

A. Snowy.

B. Cloudy.

C. Windy.

D. Rainy.

听力原文: M: The streets are covered with snow.

W: That's true. It has been snowing for a whole day.

Q: What's the weather like?

分析:我们两次听到“**snow**”这一关键词,还有“**true**”,以及问到“**weather**”,再结合之前预先浏览的四个选项中就有“**Snowy**”,答案显然就是 A。

三、听写词语

(一) 题型特点

该部分主要考查考生的综合听力理解能力、词语拼写能力和速记能力。该题型的特点

是信息量较大、信息范围较广。

(二) 答题技巧

针对该部分的词语听写,考生需要理解语段的意义和逻辑构成,在语段的听力理解过程中快速捕捉某些单词和词组,并快速拼写出来。

1. 先简写,后补全

由于语段播放的速度较快,很多时候考生可能来不及拼写完整的词语,这个时候切不可为了拼写的原因而漏听了紧接着的部分内容。因此,在听力理解的过程中可以采取先简单拼写的方式记录所听的单词和词组,之后再补全完整的词语拼写。

2. 上下文检查

在词语听写结束之后,建议考生把整篇语段再阅读和检查一遍,这往往可以帮助考生根据上下文的衔接及时修改听写有误的单词和词组,常见的问题有:动词的过去式“ed”或名词的复数由于轻音的关系在听的过程中很难被识别出来,还有一些简写的表达可能没有很好地被识别。对全文的阅读检查可以帮助考生纠正这些小错误,提高答题的准确率。

听力专项练习

Model Test 1

Section A

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 1. A. That's good. | B. It's tasty. |
| C. Why not have a rest? | D. It doesn't matter. |
| 2. A. Also coffee. | B. Tea, please. |
| C. Thank you very much. | D. That's all right. |
| 3. A. Hold on, please. | B. Whom do you want? |
| C. Don't go away. | D. Well, you can't. |
| 4. A. It's a good one. | B. It's a good idea. |
| C. You are right. | D. Tomorrow morning. |
| 5. A. He came to our company last year. | |
| B. He is very nice. | |
| C. He was in Beijing 3 years ago. | |
| D. I have met him somewhere before. | |
| 6. A. That's great. | B. Everyone likes it. |
| C. I'll do it right now. | D. Sorry, I'm a stranger here. |
| 7. A. Very well. | B. He's studying hard. |
| C. That sounds good. | D. He likes his school. |



Section B

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| 8. A. In a hotel. | B. In a bank. |
| C. At a meeting. | D. At a post office. |



9. A. A recorder. B. A heater. C. A car. D. A motorbike.
10. A. She did well on the test.
B. She found the test difficult.
C. She needed more time to finish the test.
D. She could answer most of the questions.
11. A. To the seaside. B. To the city center.
C. To the countryside. D. To the new bridge.
12. A. She is sad. B. She is upset.
C. She is nervous. D. She is ill.
13. A. They must hurry up. B. They won't miss the train.
C. They will be late. D. They won't take this train.
14. A. Hold a party. B. Go travelling.
C. Think out a good idea. D. Have a weekend.

Section C

Conversation 1

15. A. Go sightseeing. B. Buy a T-shirt.
C. Put on a shirt. D. Bargain with the woman.
16. A. Small size. B. Large size.
C. Average size. D. XL size.

Conversation 2

17. A. Watching movies. B. Playing computer games.
C. Chatting online. D. Doing sports.
18. A. Watching TV. B. Playing computer games.
C. Chatting online. D. Watching movies.
19. A. Watch TV. B. Watch a movie.
C. Go swimming. D. Play tennis.

Section D

Some managers have noticed recently that the employees in the company are taking advantage of the policy of having breaks. The workers have two 15-minutes breaks per 20. However, the two breaks are lasting 21 as 25 to 30 minutes each. The workers complain that the factory work is so 22 that they need longer breaks. Also the dining hall is so 23 that it takes too long to walk there and back. But the company is losing hundreds of work hours each year. Should employees be paid for the time they are not working? The general manager has to call a meeting to 24 this matter.

Model Test 2

Section A

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. A. Never mind.
C. No problem. | B. Yes, I am.
D. Here it is. |
| 2. A. I like it very much.
C. Thank you. | B. That's a good idea.
D. You're welcome. |
| 3. A. Let's go.
C. It's delicious. | B. Don't mention it.
D. Here you are. |
| 4. A. He's busy.
C. He's fifty. | B. He's fine.
D. He's a doctor. |
| 5. A. Thanks.
C. Oh, no. | B. I don't think so.
D. It doesn't matter. |
| 6. A. Sandwich and coffee.
C. It's my favorite food. | B. Beer, please.
D. I don't like this meal. |
| 7. A. A good one.
C. Six times a year. | B. One dollar.
D. In a book store. |



Section B

- | | |
|---|---|
| 8. A. A telephone.
C. A coat. | B. A watch.
D. A computer. |
| 9. A. Travel to Australia.
C. Work part-time. | B. Start a business.
D. Write a report. |
| 10. A. Prepare a speech.
C. Type a letter. | B. Send an e-mail.
D. Make a phone call. |
| 11. A. The first floor.
C. The third floor. | B. The second floor.
D. The fourth floor. |
| 12. A. In a bank.
C. At the airport. | B. In a bookstore.
D. At a hotel. |
| 13. A. Go to the concert.
C. Stay at home. | B. Work in the office.
D. Attend a party. |
| 14. A. Customer and saleswoman.
C. Patient and doctor. | B. Husband and wife.
D. Teacher and student. |

Section C

Conversation 1

- | | |
|--|--|
| 15. A. What for dinner.
C. When for dinner. | B. A wonderful dinner.
D. Where for dinner. |
|--|--|



16. A. A Chinese restaurant. B. An old Italian restaurant.
C. A new Italian restaurant. D. A Thailand restaurant.

Conversation 2

17. A. Mr. Smith's secretary. B. Mr. Smith's wife.
C. Mr. Smith's mother. D. Mr. Smith's sister.
18. A. On the 15th. B. On the 16th.
C. On the 17th. D. On the 18th.
19. A. ABC Company. B. Simon Li Company.
C. Wood Trade Corporation. D. An international corporation.

Section D

Almost every activity in life requires communication. When you make a speech at school, 20 your food at a restaurant, or tell a joke, you are communicating. Learning to speak and express your thoughts 21 is the basic requirement of good communication. But there is 22 to speaking—one that's often neglected. That's "listening." If you don't listen, how will you know what to say when your workmate needs help or your friend is upset? So, try to remember that good communicators listen twice 23 as they speak. Maybe that's why God gave us two ears and just one 24.

Model Test 3

Section A

1. A. Yes, I know that. B. Yes, I'd like to.
C. Yes, I'm all right. D. Yes, I'm sure.
2. A. Leave it to me. B. That's a good idea.
C. That's great. D. Ten o'clock.
3. A. Chinese history. B. I'm twenty.
C. Too difficult. D. I like football.
4. A. They are too big. B. They are the same size.
C. They are thirty dollars. D. They are in fashion.
5. A. I'm sorry to hear that. B. No, thanks.
C. My pleasure. D. Yes, I'd love to make it.
6. A. It's open at 9:00 a.m. B. Sorry, I have no idea.
C. That's all right. D. Thank you.
7. A. She's an English student. B. She's interested in music.
C. She's a friend of mine. D. She's tall with dark hair.



Section B

8. A. In a post office.
C. In a booking office.
B. On a ship.
D. On an airplane.
9. A. Look for Jack.
C. Call for a doctor.
B. Buy some medicine.
D. Send Jack to school.
10. A. 5 dollars.
C. 15 dollars.
B. 10 dollars.
D. 20 dollars.
11. A. He has no idea about it.
C. He enjoys it.
B. He's quite interested in it.
D. He doesn't like it.
12. A. He is very nice.
C. He is careless.
B. He is impatient.
D. He is very rich.
13. A. Her mother took her to the hospital.
B. Her mother was ill.
C. She went to see a friend.
D. She had no class.
14. A. The man will take a flight.
C. The flight will leave at 2:30.
B. The man will leave at once.
D. The flight will be late.

Section C

Conversation 1

15. A. One room. B. Two rooms. C. Four rooms. D. Five rooms.
16. A. 300 RMB. B. 270 RMB. C. 250 RMB. D. 200 RMB.

Conversation 2

17. A. Cash a check.
C. Drive to the bank.
B. Borrow some money.
D. Have a trip.
18. A. Lend her money.
C. Cash her a check.
B. Drive her to the bank.
D. Get her check out of a desk.
19. A. It is broken.
C. It is out of gas.
B. It is stolen.
D. It is sold out.

Section D

Tourism (旅游) was not always as important as it is today. In the past only 20 people could travel on vacation to other countries. But in 21, one person in ten visited a country away from home.

More people travel today because there is a 22 middle class in many parts of the world. People now have more money for travel. Special airplane fares for tourists make travel 23 and thus more attractive than ever before.



One person does not travel for the same reason as another. But most people 24 seeing countries that are different from their own. They also like to meet new people and try new foods.

Model Test 4

Section A

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. A. Yes, I did. | B. No, I didn't. |
| C. It was a waste of time. | D. It lasts two hours. |
| 2. A. It's over there. | B. It's 9:30. |
| C. It's too late. | D. Good idea. |
| 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. | |
| 6. A. A pound of tomatoes, please. | B. You can't do anything for me. |
| C. Please do it for me. | D. I can manage it myself. |
| 7. A. It's good. | B. Just so-so. |
| C. I'm glad you enjoyed it. | D. Yes, of course. |



Section B

- | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|
| 8. A. His bag. | B. His tape. | C. His cap. | D. His book. |
| 9. A. It was wonderful. | | B. It was disappointing. | |
| C. It was boring. | | D. It was unusual. | |
| 10. A. Manager and secretary. | | B. Doctor and patient. | |
| C. Shop assistant and customer. | | D. Taxi driver and passenger. | |
| 11. A. At 1:40. | B. At 1:50. | C. At 2:00. | D. At 3:50. |
| 12. A. He was killed in an air crash. | | | |
| B. He was wounded in a fight. | | | |
| C. He was injured in an accident. | | | |
| D. He was burnt in a fire. | | | |
| 13. A. It's in the right of the man. | B. It's on Rose Street. | | |
| C. It's far from Rose Street. | D. It's around the next corner. | | |
| 14. A. The man hasn't made up his mind yet. | | | |
| B. The man doesn't know where to go. | | | |

- C. The man wants to visit Beijing.
- D. The man has been to Beijing before.

Section C

Conversation 1

- 15. A. He has a cough. B. He has a toothache.
- C. He has a high fever. D. He has measles.
- 16. A. Take some medicine. B. Lie in bed.
- C. Have an injection. D. Do some sports.

Conversation 2

- 17. A. Going shopping. B. Having an interview.
- C. Taking a seat. D. Guiding visitors.
- 18. A. English language. B. Accounting.
- C. Business management. D. Tourism management.
- 19. A. A tour guide. B. A shop assistant.
- C. An assistant manager. D. Teaching.

Section D

We usually think that people have five senses. Senses are the 20 we learn about what is happening around us. The five main senses are 21, hearing, touch, taste, and smell. Each sense 22 a certain part of the body that receives information and then 23 the information to the brain. Besides these five senses, there are also some other senses. There is a sense of balance which stops us from 24. We also have senses of hunger, thirst, and cold.



词汇与结构专项分析与练习

高等学校英语应用能力考试 B 级的语法部分主要涉及以下几个方面:

(一) 名词。名词可分为可数名词和不可数名词。可数名词有单、复数之分。

(二) 冠词。冠词是一种虚词,用在名词前面,说明名词是特指还是泛指。冠词分不定冠词和定冠词。

(三) 代词。代词用于指代。包括人称、物主、反身、疑问、不定代词等。

(四) 数词。数词分为两大类,即基数词和序数词。

(五) 形容词和副词的原级、比较级与最高级

(六) 动词的基本时态

时间/状态	一般(态)	完成(态)	进行(态)	完成进行(态)
现在时	一般现在时	现在完成时	现在进行时	现在完成进行时
过去时	一般过去时	过去完成时	过去进行时	过去完成进行时
将来时	一般将来时	将来完成时	将来进行时	将来完成进行时
过去将来时	一般过去将来时	过去将来完成时	过去将来进行时	过去将来完成进行时

(七) 非谓语动词。在英语中,不作句子谓语,而具有除谓语外其他语法功能的动词,叫作非谓语动词。非谓语动词包括动词不定式、动名词、现在分词、过去分词;有一般时态、进行时态和完成时态三种形式以及相应的主动与被动语态。

(八) 情态动词。用来表示能力、允许、许诺、可能、必须、劝告、意愿等概念或态度。情态动词无人称变化,在句子中和动词原形一起组成谓语。常用的情态动词有 must, can, be able to, need, shall, should (ought to), could, would。

(九) 动词的语态。表示主语和谓语之间的关系。英语有两种语态:主动语态表示主语是谓语动作的执行者,被动语态表示主语是谓语动作的承受者。

(十) 虚拟语气。是动词的一种特殊形式,用来表达说话人的主观愿望和假想虚拟的情况。

1. 虚拟语气用于 if 引导的条件状语从句

表示对不可能发生的事实的一种假设;或对已经发生过的事实进行一种相反情况的假设:

时 间	从句谓语形式	主句谓语形式
虚拟现在时 (与现在事实相反)	动词的过去式 (be 一般用 were)	should (would/could/might) + 动词原形

续 表

时 间	从句谓语形式	主句谓语形式
虚拟过去时 (与过去事实相反)	had done	should (would/could/might) + have done
虚拟将来时 (与将来事实可能相反)	动词过去式; should + 动词原形; were to + 动词原形	should (would/could/might) + 动词原形

2. 虚拟语气用在由表示要求、命令、建议语气的词引导的从句中

(1) 用在动词 suggest (建议), order (命令), insist (坚持), require (需要), demand (要求), propose (提议) 等引导的宾语从句中, 以及它们相应的名词 suggestion, order, insistence, requirement, demand, proposal 后面的表语和同位语从句中, 这个从句的谓语要用“(should) + 动词原形”。

(2) 用在 “It + be + natural (necessary/strange/important/essential 以及 insisted/suggested/ordered) + that...” 结构中的 that 引导的主语从句以及它们相应的名词(引导的表语和同位语从句中; 从句的谓语用“(should) + 动词原形”。

3. 虚拟语气运用在其他从句中

(1) 运用在 wish 后面的从句中表示“愿望”, 运用在 as if 从句中表示“好像”, 谓语形式: 用动词的过去式虚拟现在的情况; 用过去完成式虚拟过去的情况; 用 “would(或 might) + 动词原形” 虚拟将来的情况。

(2) 运用在 would rather 后面的从句中。

表示“希望”, 用动词的过去式虚拟现在或将来的情况, 用过去完成式虚拟过去的情况。

(3) 运用在 It is (high) time 后面的从句中。

表示“该干……的时间到了”, 用动词的过去式或 “should + 动词原形”。

(十一) 主谓一致。就是谓语动词必须在数和人称上与主语取得一致。主谓一致的关系根据“语法一致”、“意义一致”和“就近一致”三项原则来实现。

(十二) 倒装句。倒装是指将句子的谓语动词或其助动词放在主语之前。

(十三) 强调结构。强调句的结构是: “It is/was + 被强调部分(主语、宾语、表语或状语) + that (who)...” 。当被强调的部分指的是事物、时间、地点、原因、方式时, 一律用 that; 当被强调的部分指的是人物时, 用 that 或 who 皆可。

(十四) 从句通常包括以下几种:

1. 名词从句

在句中起名词作用的从句称为名词从句, 可以在句中作主语、宾语或介词宾语、表语、同位语等。名词性从句通常由 that, whether/if, 疑问词 (which, what, why, how 等) 以及连接词 (whenever“无论什么时候”, whatever“无论什么”等) 引导。

2. 定语从句

(1) 在句子中作定语的从句称为定语从句。

(2) 关联词在定语从句中充当一定成分。



关系代词/副词		先行词	在从句中的作用
关系代词	who	指人	作主语
	whom		作宾语(可省略)
	that	指人或物	作主语/宾语(作宾语时可省略)
	whose		作定语
	which	指物	作主语/宾语
关系副词	when	表示时间的名词	作时间状语
	where	表示地点的名词	作地点状语
	why	表示原因	作原因状语

3. 状语从句

用作状语的从句称为状语从句。它主要用于修饰句子中的谓语动词,从各个方面来修饰、说明谓语动词发生时的各种情况。状语从句的连接副词有很多,比如:when(当……时候),while(当……时候),as(正当……时;像……一样;因为……),every time(每当),before(在……以前),since(自……以来;既然),until/till(直到……),hardly...when(刚……就……),because(因为),if(如果),though(虽然),than(比……)等。

高等学校英语应用能力考试B级的第二大项Section B为填空题,本题要求考生在解题过程中首先看懂句子,通过对句子结构的分析,判断出所填的词在句子中担任什么成分,用所给词的适当形式填空,其中许多题涉及词的转换,特别是名词、形容词、副词的转换,以下对部分规律进行了归纳并提出了相应的答题技巧。

1. 动词—名词

把动词变成名词最常用的方法就是加后缀,这里的后缀包括“-ment”“-tion”“-sion”“-ion”“-er”“-al”“-ing”“-ance”“-ence”“-ure”等。而这其中出现频率较高且最基本的是“-ment”“-tion”“-er”“-ing”。

2. 形容词—副词

形容词和副词都是修饰词,但所修饰的成分不一样,形容词主要修饰名词和代词;而副词可以修饰动词、形容词、副词和整个句子。要把形容词变成副词的方法很简单,直接加“-ly”即可。

3. 名词—形容词

把名词变成形容词包括下列方式:

(1)(后缀)“-ful”在名词后面构成形容词。带有“充满……”“显示……”或“使得……”的含义。如:color—colorful, hope—hopeful。

(2)(后缀)“-ly”可以跟在名词后面构成形容词。如:friend—friendly, week—weekly, day—daily。

(3)(后缀)“-y”可以跟在名词后面构成形容词。带有“充满……”“有……”“包含……”“被覆盖”或“想要……”的含义。如:rain—rainy, noise—noisy。

(4)(后缀)“-al”可以跟在名词后面构成形容词。有“……的”的含义。如:nation—