



高等学校英语应用能力考试 考前冲刺及核心密卷

高等学校英语应用能力考试指导丛书

(A级系列)

- 高等学校英语应用能力考试 A级词汇必备
- 高等学校英语应用能力考试 A级辅导大全
- 高等学校英语应用能力考试 A级全真模拟试题卷
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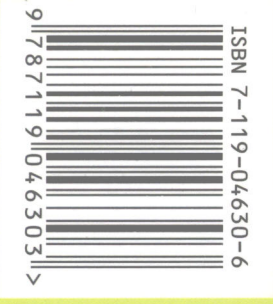
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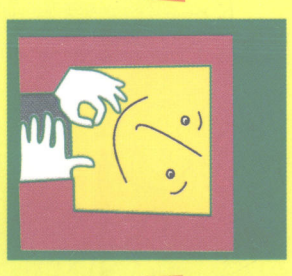
高等学校英语

应用能力考试



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高等学校英语应用能力考试 A 级考前冲刺及核心密卷

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前 言

高等学校英语应用能力考试自 2000 年在全国正式实施以来,参加考试的考生人数每年俱增。为了帮助考生进一步熟悉所考题型、内容及难度,使考生顺利通过考试,高等学校英语应用能力考试研究中心专门编写了这套《高等学校英语应用能力考试 A 级考前冲刺及核心密卷》。本套试卷严格遵循国家教育部高教司颁布的《高等学校英语应用能力考试大纲》和《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》编写而成。

本试卷与其他同类试卷相比具有如下鲜明特点:

1. 历年考卷透视,精确分类,锁定考点。

编者深入分析近十年的真卷,将历年考点以图表形式统计汇总,在试题命制过程中充分体现“核心、常考知识点反复出现操练,精确定位跟踪;次重要知识点全面覆盖,不留丝毫死角”的原则。

2. 标准试卷演练,名师预测,强化考点。

8 套核心密卷涵盖了历年核心及常考知识点;值得一提的是,本书阅读理解部分不仅突显阅读能力的提高,更注重实用文体的应用和掌握,充分体现高职高专“实用为主,够用为度”的教育思想。

3. 答案解析精讲,条分缕析,吃透考点。

答案解析对试题考点进行归纳整理,使之系统化、条理化,并对相关考点进行拓展延深,使考生“知其然,并知其所以然”。

对于所占分值较大的阅读理解部分不仅给出了“短文大意”,并对长难句进行解析,使考生能突破瓶颈,真正达到阅读能力和知识积累的同时提高。

由于时间有限,编者水平也有限,书中纰漏在所难免,恳请广大读者朋友批评指正。
祝广大考生顺利通过高等学校英语应用能力 A 级考试。

未来教育

高等学校英语应用能力考试

A 级

考前冲刺及核心密卷

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高等学校英语应用能力考试(A级)

PRACTICAL ENGLISH TEST FOR COLLEGES (Level A)

考前冲刺及核心密卷(一)

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 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 only once. 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) New York City.

B) An evening party.

C) An air trip.

D) The man's job.

From the dialogue we learn that the man is to take a flight to New York. Therefore, C) An air trip is the correct answer. You should mark C) on the Answer Sheet. Now the test will begin.

1. A) A teacher.
C) A worker.
B) A student.
D) A patient in a hospital.
2. A) In the lab.
B) Eating supper.
C) At home.
D) In the office.
3. A) Fifteen.
B) Fifty.
C) Sixty-five.
D) Forty.
4. A) An English textbook.
B) A Chinese textbook.
C) A chemistry book.
D) A medical book.
5. A) She will cook for him tomorrow.
B) The man should make the dinner himself.
C) She wants to go to the department with the man tomorrow.
D) She will cook if the man cooks for her tomorrow.

Section B

Directions: This section is to test your ability to understand short conversations. There are 2-recorded conversations in it. After each conversation, there are some recorded questions. Both the conversations 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 center.

Conversation 1

6. A) It's very far away from their place.
B) He doesn't like eating raw fish.
C) He doesn't like Japanese food.
D) He doesn't like that Japanese restaurant.
7. A) In the center of the city.
B) In Chinatown.
C) In the downtown.
D) In a Chinese city.

Conversation 2

8. A) She has spent a very nice weekend at his home.
B) He has given her a wonderful gift.
C) He has told her a very good piece of news.
D) He has done much to help her.
9. A) In the house next to the man's.
B) In Washington.
C) In New York.
D) We don't know.
10. A) Go to a party with them.
B) Go out to have a dinner together.
C) Spend the next weekend at her home.
D) Come to visit them some day.

Section C

Directions: This section is to test your ability to comprehend short passages. You will hear a recorded passage. After that you will hear five questions. Both the passage and the questions will be read two times. When you hear a question, you should complete the answer to it with a word or a short phrase (in no more than 3 words). The questions and incomplete answers are printed on your test paper. You should write your answers on the Answer Sheet correspondingly. Now the passage will begin.

11. How many stages is culture shock divided into?
_____ stages.
12. How does a person view the new culture in the first stage of culture shock?
To him, everything seems new, _____ and strange.
13. What do people often do in the "horror" stage of culture shock?
They often begin to _____ the country, the life and the values of the people.
14. What is the third stage of culture shock?
The "_____ " stage.
15. How does a person feel in the last stage of culture shock?
He begins to feel _____, and enjoys living in that country.

Part II Structure (15 minutes)

Directions: This part is to test your ability to construct grammatically correct sentences. It consists of 2 sections.

Section A

Directions: In this section, there are 10 incomplete sentences. You are required to complete each one by deciding on the most appropriate word or words from the 4 choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then you should mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

16. If I _____ to agree to your plan, how do you think the other colleagues would feel?

- A) were B) be C) will be D) am
17. Those who won't work should be made _____.
A) worked B) work C) to work D) to be working
18. The sun heats the earth, _____ makes it possible for plants to grow.
A) that B) where C) which D) what
19. Seldom _____ any mistake during his past ten years of service there.
A) did he make B) he made C) he makes D) he did make
20. Mary got a cold so she _____ stay in bed right now.
A) can B) may C) needs D) could
21. The building now _____ down is our old office building.
A) to be torn B) torn C) being torn D) tearing
22. This is _____ place that I have ever been to in my life.
A) the better B) a good C) the best D) a better
23. Would you be so kind _____ to do me a favor?
A) but B) and C) or D) as
24. The production of our new model is to go up _____ 8.6 percent this year.
A) at B) in C) by D) with
25. _____ he first heard of Ba Jin, the great Chinese writer.
A) That was from his father B) It was from his father that
C) It was his father D) It was his father that

Section B

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. The book (address) _____ mainly to chemical, environmental and mechanical engineers.
27. The professor has a large (collect) _____ of books.
28. (send) _____ the baby to bed, the mother began to work again.
29. I'll have her (pay) _____ what she has done.
30. She remembered (invite) _____ to the party, but left the invitation at home.
31. Suddenly she turned around and (catch) _____ sight of her boss.
32. Look at the clock! It's time you (go) _____ to bed.
33. I think it's no use (read) _____ without understanding.
34. Bread and butter (be) _____ what they usually have for breakfast.
35. If you read the paper (care) _____, I am sure you will pass the exam.

Part III Reading Comprehension (40 minutes)

Directions: This part is to test your reading ability. There are 5 tasks for you to fulfill. You should read the reading 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) and D). You should make the correct choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

"High tech" and "state of the art" are two expressions that describe very modern technology. High tech is just a shorter way of saying high technology. And high technology describes any invention, system or device that uses the newest ideas or discoveries of science and engineering.

What is high tech? A computer is high tech. So is a communications satellite. A modern manufacturing system is surely high tech.

High tech became a popular expression in the United States during the early 1980s. Because of improvement in technology, people could buy many new kinds of products in American stores, such as home computers, microwave ovens, etc.

"State of the art" is something that is as modern as possible; It is a product that is based on the very latest methods and technology. Something that is "state of the art" is the newest possible design or product of a business or industry. A state of the art television set, for example, uses the most modern electronic design and parts. It is the best that one can buy.

"State of the art" is not a new expression. Engineers have used it for years to describe the best and most modern way of doing something.

Millions of Americans began to use the expression in the late 1970s. The reason was the computer revolution.

Every computer company claimed that its products were "state of the art".

Computer technology changed so fast that a state of the art computer today might be old tomorrow. The expression "state of the art" became as common and popular as computers themselves. Now all kinds of products are said to be "state of the art".

36. What is the purpose of the passage?

- A) To tell how "high tech" and "state of the art" have been developed.
B) To give examples of high tech.
C) To tell what "high tech" and "state of the art" are.
D) To describe very modern technology.

37. What can we infer from the passage?

- A) American stores could provide new kinds of products to people.
B) High tech describes a technology that is not traditional.
C) "State of the art" is not as popular as "high tech".
D) A wooden plough pulled by oxen is "state of the art".

38. All the following examples are high tech EXCEPT _____.

- A) a microwave oven B) a home computer
C) a hand pump D) a satellite

39. Which of the following statements is NOT true?

- A) Since the computer revolution, the expression "state of the art" has become popular.
B) "State of the art" means something that is the best one can buy.
C) With the rapid development of computer technology, state of the art computer may easily become out of date.
D) All kinds of products are "state of the art" nowadays.

40. The best title for the passage is _____.

- A) Computer Technology
B) High Tech and State of the Art
C) Most Advanced Technology
D) Two New Expressions

Task 2

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

Stress may be defined as the response of the body to any demand. Whenever people experience something pleasant or unpleasant, we say they are under stress. We call the pleasant kind "eustress", the unpleasant kind "distress".

People sometimes compare our lives with that of the caveman, who didn't have to worry about the stock market or the atomic bomb. They forget that the caveman worried about being eaten by a bear or about dying of hunger—things that few people worry about today. It's not that people suffer more stress today; it's just that they think they do.

It is inconceivable that anyone should have no stress at all. Most people who are ambitious and want to accomplish something live on stress. They need it. But excessive stress is by all means harmful. Worse, chronic exposure to stress over a long time may cause more serious diseases and may actually shorten your life.

The most frequent causes of distress in man are psychological—lack of adaptability, not having a code of behaviour. So the secret of coping with distress is not to avoid it but to do what you like to do and what you were made to do, at your own rate. For most people, it is really a matter of learning how to behave in various situations. The most important thing is to have a code of life, to know how to live.

41. The modern man is suffering _____.
A) more stress than the caveman
B) less stress than the caveman
C) different stress from the caveman
D) the same stress as the caveman
42. Which of the following is an example of eustress?
A) Lack of adaptability and code of life.
B) The Olympic winner at the moment of his glory.
C) A man who has just lost his job.
D) Learning how to do something.
43. Stress is _____.
A) always harmful to you
B) a disease in your life
C) an example of human experience
D) a normal state for everyone
44. The best way to deal with stress is to _____.
A) do things of our own accord
B) try to lengthen our life
C) become ambitious in business
D) get more eustress and meet less distress
45. The main idea of the passage is that one should _____.
A) overcome serious diseases
B) cope with stress with the public sense
C) learn how to live in the best way
D) have the response of the body to any demand

Task 3

Directions: The following is a passage about How to Borrow Books from Libraries. After

reading it, you are required to complete the outline below it (No. 46 through No. 50). You should write your answers briefly (in no more than 3 words) on the Answer Sheet correspondingly.

Most libraries require you to register before you are allowed to borrow any of their materials. This means you will probably be asked to fill out and sign a registration card. When you do this, you are not only giving the library your name and address for their files, you are also signing an agreement. The agreement says, basically, that you will obey the rules of the library.

Once you are registered, you will be issued a library, or borrower's card. Each time you check out, that is, officially borrow something from the library, you will have to present this card to the librarians.

You usually check out and return borrowed materials at the same desk. The library staff member at this desk will take your card and stamp the book card with a date. This is the date by which you are expected to return the materials to the library, so others can have the chance of borrowing it.

Some libraries charge a fine for each day a library book is overdue. There are also other fines for books returned damaged or written in. Should you lose a library book, you may be required to pay the library the amount it was worth.

How to Borrow Books

Registration: fill out and sign a _____ 46
be issued a _____ 47
Check-out: present it to _____ 48
Fines: 1. if the book is _____ 49
2. if the book is _____ 50
3. if the book is written in _____

Task 4

Directions: The following is a list of company terms. After reading them, 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—collective action | B—competitor analysis |
| C—corporate restructuring | D—gain sharing |
| E—employee involvement | F—hostile takeover |
| G—human resource management | H—joint venture |
| I—psychological support | J—performance-related pay |
| K—pay secrecy | L—cross training |
| M—holding company | N—corporate culture |
| O—board of directors | P—background checking |
| Example: 企业文化(N) | 合资企业(H) |

- | | |
|----------------|----------|
| 51. () 跨部门培训 | () 集体行动 |
| 52. () 员工参与 | () 董事会 |
| 53. () 业绩工资 | () 对手分析 |
| 54. () 控股公司 | () 盈利分享 |
| 55. () 人力资源管理 | () 公司重组 |

Task 5

Directions: *The following is a Memo. After reading it, you are required to read the questions and then complete the answers below them (No. 56 through No. 60). You should write your answers briefly (in no more than 3 words) on the Answer Sheet correspondingly.*

MEMO

FROM: David Williams
TO: IMA student

DATE: January 20, 2006

SUBJECT: Review Questions from Chapter 3 and Online Readings

Here are the answers to your January 18th review questions about feedback, listening, and non-verbal communication.

1. Four ways that can provide supportive feedback are:

- Maintaining eye contact
- Responding with appropriate facial expressions and gestures
- Using verbal reinforcements such as "I see" and "Yes"
- Rephrasing the speaker's comments to verify understanding

2. When your gestures conflict with your words, your audience will almost always believe your gestures and not your words.

3. Active listening is very useful when you are not sure you understand what the person means, or when an important or emotionally charged message is sent.

I hope this information is helpful. If you need further information, please contact me by e-mail at imastudent@ou.edu.

56. Who has written this memo?

57. What is the subject of this memo?

Review Questions from Chapter 3 and _____.

58. What kind of role can maintaining eye contact play in communication?

It can provide _____.

59. What will your audience always believe when your gestures conflict with your words?

They will almost always believe _____.

60. What should you do when you are not sure you understand what the person means?

You should _____.

Part IV Translation—English to Chinese (25 minutes)

Directions: *This part, numbered 61 through 65, is to test your ability to translate English into Chinese. After each of the sentences numbered 61 to 64, you will read four choices of suggested translation. You should choose the best translation and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet. And for the paragraph numbered 65, write your translation in the corresponding space on the Translation / Composition Sheet.*

61. Both China and America will benefit from an improved and further developed relationship.

- A) 中国和美国都将从自身利益而努力改善和促进两国关系的进一步发展。
B) 中美两国都将从改善了的和进一步发展发展的关系中获益。
C) 中国和美国关系改进和进一步发展会有益于两国。

D) 中国和美国谋取更多利益的美国进一步发展关系都是双方愿意的。

62. It is generally accepted that old people should have a share in the rewards for material and cultural advancements to which they have made contributions.

- A) 不言而喻,老年人应该享有一份回报,因为他们曾经为物质和文化做出过贡献。
B) 人们普遍认为,老年人对物质和文化的进步做出过贡献,应该分享其成果。
C) 毫无疑问,老年人有实力又有文化,他们都会主动为社会和文明多做贡献。
D) 毋庸置疑,老年人创造过物质和精神文明,他们应该享受各种奖励。

63. Once there is a threat to our water supply, water can quickly become the only thing that matters.

- A) 只要水源受到威胁,水很快就会变成唯一重要的物质。
B) 供水一度出现危机,所以水很快就成了唯一紧缺的物质。
C) 供水一旦受到威胁,水很快就会成为唯一至关重要的问题。
D) 有一次水源曾遭受污染,水成了人们唯一不能很快解决的问题。

64. If only she did not play the violin in the middle of the night, she'd been an ideal neighbour.

- A) 如果她不在午夜时分拉小提琴,她就会是一个理想的邻居。
B) 只有当她在午夜时分拉小提琴时,她才是一个好邻居。
C) 要是她不在午夜时分拉小提琴,她就算是一个完美的邻居了。
D) 尽管她不会在晚上拉小提琴,但她曾是一个理想的好邻居。

65.

Dear Mike,

Please accept my heartiest congratulations on your promotion to the manager of your department. I know how happy you and your family must be. You should consider this promotion a well-deserved reward for your many years of hard work for your company. As one of your friends, I am very proud of you.

All my family join with me in sending you hearty greetings. Our best wishes to your future prosperity in your new rank.

Part V Writing (25 minutes)

Directions: *This part is to test your ability to do practical writing. You are required to write a letter inquiry according to the following information given in Chinese. Remember to write it on the Translation / Composition Sheet.*

1. 在5月份的《儿童玩具》杂志上读到贵公司的洋娃娃产品广告。
2. 请惠寄洋娃娃的目录和最新价格表。
3. 如质量满意,价格合理,可望长期大量订购。

Words for reference:

洋娃娃 baby doll

高等学校英语应用能力考试(A级)

PRACTICAL ENGLISH TEST FOR COLLEGES (Level A)

考前冲刺及核心密卷(二)

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 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 only once. 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) New York City.

B) An evening party.

C) An air trip.

D) The man's job.

From the dialogue we learn that the man is to take a flight to New York. Therefore, C) An air trip is the correct answer. You should mark C) on the Answer Sheet. Now the test will begin.

1. A) At home. B) At the hospital.
C) In prison. D) In a kindergarten.
2. A) She baked the cake herself. B) She wants the man to bake the cake.
C) The bakery made the cake for her. D) The cake required no baking.
3. A) During dinner. B) Before dinner. C) Right after dinner. D) Tomorrow.
4. A) Because he has to go outside. B) Because he has to work early.
C) Because he has to catch the bus. D) Because he has to have breakfast.
5. A) No, not at all. B) Yes, with her mother.
C) Yes, after she goes home. D) Only if she is introduced.

Section B

Directions: This section is to test your ability to understand short conversations. There are 2-recorded conversations in it. After each conversation, there are some recorded questions. Both the conversations 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 center.

Conversation 1

6. A) He wants to book a table for two.
B) He wants to book a table by the window.
C) He wants to book a table for ten persons.
D) He wants to book a table for his company.
7. A) At the manager's office. B) In the restaurant.
C) On the phone. D) In Smith's home.

Conversation 2

8. A) He wanted to check the order number. B) He wanted to order some computers.
C) He wanted to report on a problem. D) He wanted to see the secretary.
9. A) They got a wrong order number from the caller.
B) They failed to deliver the computers on time.
C) They couldn't find the order form.
D) They made a wrong delivery.
10. A) The manager. B) The salesman. C) Mr. Peterson. D) Mary.

Section C

Directions: This section is to test your ability to comprehend short passages. You will hear a recorded passage. After that you will hear five questions. Both the passage and the questions will be read two times. When you hear a question, you should complete the answer to it with a word or a short phrase (in no more than 3 words). The questions and incomplete answers are printed on your test paper. You should write your answers on the Answer Sheet correspondingly. Now the passage will begin.

11. What is the speaker's major?
It is _____ ago.
12. When did the two friends meet last time?
_____ ago.
13. What is Lily's problem in her study of English?
She has _____ to practice English.
14. Which country does Lily's boyfriend come from?
He is from _____.
15. In which country does the speaker want to study?
In _____.

Part II Structure (15 minutes)

Directions: This part is to test your ability to construct grammatically correct sentences. It consists of 2 sections.

Section A

Directions: In this section, there are 10 incomplete sentences. You are required to complete each one by deciding on the most appropriate word or words from the 4 choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then you should mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

16. The doctor said I _____ go back to the hospital; my leg is all right now.
A) mustn't B) needn't C) won't D) can't

17. It will be a great advantage to be able to speak a foreign language, esp. if you are _____ business.
A) in B) on C) to D) with
18. I broke a dish while washing up this morning. Of course, I did not _____.
A) love to B) need to C) mean to D) want to
19. Those were the soldiers _____ to rescue the trapped miners.
A) whose was the responsibility B) from whom the responsibility was
C) whose responsibility was D) from who was the responsibility
20. I should like _____ touch with my old friends but I have so little time.
A) getting into B) being in C) keeping D) to keep in
21. Fox was advised to give the assignment to _____ he believed had a strong sense of responsibility.
A) whom B) whenever C) whoever D) that
22. There _____ little change in the patient's condition since he was taken to the hospital.
A) is B) has been C) have been D) was
23. If ever again _____ happens an accident like this, we will have only ourselves to blame.
A) it B) so C) there D) that
24. Taking more vitamins than the body needs does not make it function better: _____ over fulfilling the oil lamp makes it lighten better.
A) no more than B) any more than
C) not more than D) much more than
25. We decided against installing the new heating apparatus for the reason _____ it would be too costly.
A) why B) which C) that D) as

Section B

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. (see) _____ from the hill, the city looks magnificent.
27. The teacher said his work was (satisfy) _____ but there was still room for improvement.
28. The cost of meals in big cities varies greatly, (depend) _____ on choices.
29. The manager listened to the (complain) _____ from the customers patiently.
30. The old man felt (help) _____ when he got lost.
31. At last the murderer was brought in, with his hands (tie) _____ behind his back.
32. I didn't go to the concert in that big hall last night, but I do wish I (be) _____ there.
33. The secretary worked late into the night, (prepare) _____ a long speech for the president.
34. If I got the information then, I (let) _____ you know.
35. The criticisms only (strengthen) _____ the manager's determination to carry out her plans.

Part III Reading Comprehension (40 minutes)

Directions: This part is to test your reading ability. There are 5 tasks for you to fulfill. You should read the reading 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) and D). You should make the correct choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

As soon as it was revealed that a reporter for *Progressive* magazine had discovered how to make a hydrogen bomb, a group of firearm (火器) fans formed the National Hydrogen Bomb Association, and they are now lobbying against any legislation to stop Americans from owning one.

"The Constitution," said the association's spokesman, "gives everyone the right to own arms. It doesn't spell out what kind of arms. But since anyone can now make a hydrogen bomb, the public should be able to buy it to protect themselves."

"Don't you think it's dangerous to have one in the house, particularly where there are children around?"

"The National Hydrogen Bomb Association hopes to educate people in the safe handling of this type of weapon. We are instructing owners to keep the bomb in a locked cabinet and the fuse (导火索) separately in a drawer."

"Some people consider the hydrogen bomb a very fatal weapon which could kill somebody."

The spokesman said, "Hydrogen bombs don't kill people — people kill people. The bomb is for self-protection and it also has a deterrent effect. If somebody knows you have a nuclear weapon in your house, they're going to think twice about breaking in."

"But those who want to ban the bomb for American citizens claim that if you have one locked in the cabinet, with the fuse in a drawer, you would never be able to assemble it in time to stop an intruder (侵入者)."

"Another argument against allowing people to own a bomb is that at the moment it is very expensive to build one. So what your association is backing is a program which would allow the middle and upper classes to acquire a bomb while poor people will be left defenseless with just handguns."

36. According to the passage, some people started a national association so as to _____.

- A) block any legislation to ban the private possession of the bomb
B) coordinate the mass production of the destructive weapon
C) instruct people how to keep the bomb safe at home
D) promote the large-scale sale of this newly invented weapon

37. Some people oppose the ownership of H-bombs by individuals on the grounds that _____.

- A) the size of the bomb makes it difficult to keep in a drawer
B) most people don't know how to handle the weapon
C) people's lives will be threatened by the weapon
D) they may fall into the hands of criminals

38. By saying that the bomb also has a deterrent effect the spokesman means that it _____.

- A) will frighten away any possible intruders
B) can show the special status of its owners
C) will threaten the safety of the owners as well
D) can kill those entering others' houses by force

39. According to the passage, opponents of the private ownership of H-bombs are very much worried that _____.

- A) the influence of the association is too powerful for the less privileged to overcome
 B) poorly-educated Americans will find it difficult to make use of the weapon
 C) the wide use of the weapon will push up living expenses tremendously
 D) the cost of the weapon will put citizens on an unequal basis
40. From the tone of the passage we know that the author is _____.
 A) doubtful about the necessity of keeping H-bombs at home for safety
 B) unhappy with those who vote against the ownership of H-bombs
 C) not serious about the private ownership of H-bombs
 D) concerned about the spread of nuclear weapons

Task 2

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

Some kids start to drink alcohol at a young age. They think it is part of becoming an adult. They also think drinking is not that bad because everybody does it. They feel it is not as bad as taking drugs. It is easy for kids to get liquor by using fake identification.

Parents may start to notice a change in their child's behavior if the child starts drinking. Kids who drink sometimes stop doing things they normally liked to do. They may keep telephone calls and meetings a secret and not want anybody touching their things. They often act moodily (喜怒无常地) and change their eating and sleeping habits.

Parents need to stay involved in their kids' life and talk to them about their problems, be aware of any changes.

Parents can be the best protection. Children who get a lot of love can feel good about themselves. It helps them resist doing bad things even when other kids are doing them. Parents can also set their kids a good example by not drinking while driving. They can have firm rules in the home that everyone follows.

Giving children good ideas on how to say "no" to drinking even when they're at a party, or what to do if someone else is drunk. Try not to overreact (反应过度) or panic if the child tries alcohol. How you handle it can affect their attitude. It may be helpful to talk to other parents about setting up rules with parties or other events.

41. Kids who start experimenting with alcohol will probably _____.
 A) stick to their habits as usual
 B) spend more time on studies
 C) lose interest in former hobbies
 D) make a lot of trouble at school
42. To protect kids from alcohol, parents should _____.
 A) give more freedom to the kids
 B) set strict rules for the kids to follow
 C) set a good example by not drinking at all
 D) show more love and concern to the kids
43. According to the passage, the author probably holds the opinion that _____.
 A) too much interference leads to worse situation
 B) self-confidence helps the kids say "no" to alcohol
 C) rules should be laid against selling alcohol to kids
 D) keeping kids in home at night is the most effective way
44. If children try alcohol, parents should not be _____.
 A) annoyed and uncomfortable
 B) frustrated and surprising

- C) frightened and anxious
 D) astonished and unreasonable
45. The purpose of this passage is to _____.
 A) analyze the reason why kids take alcohol
 B) arouse the attention of parents and educators
 C) tell how serious the problem parents are facing
 D) discuss the ways to cope with kid alcohol-abuse

Task 3

Directions: The following is a passage about Credit Card. After reading it, you are required to complete the outline below it (No. 46 through No. 50). You should write your answers briefly (in no more than 3 words) on the Answer Sheet corresponding.

In business, many places adopt a credit system, which dates back to ancient times. At present, purchases can be made by using credit cards. They fall into two categories: one has limited use, while the other is accepted almost everywhere. Usually the application has to be made at a bank.

Once the customer starts using the card, he/she will be provided with a monthly statement of purchases by the credit company. He/She is required to pay one quarter to half of his/her credit every month.

With a card, it is not necessary to save up money before an actual purchase. If the card is lost, its owner is protected. A regular and complete list of purchase received from the credit company helps the owner to remember the time and place of his/her purchases.

But with the card, the owner is tempted to overspend his/her money. If this is the case, it becomes increasingly difficult for the user to keep up with the required payments, which will result in the credit card being cancelled by the credit company.

Credit Card

Application: be approved by _____ 46 _____
 Be provided monthly with: _____ 47 _____
 Advantages offered:
 1. unnecessary to _____ 48 _____ money in advance
 2. to be protected if lost
 Potential disadvantage:
 1. spending one's money _____ 49 _____
 2. cancellation of _____ 50 _____ due to overspending

Task 4

Directions: The following is a list of stopwatch terms. After reading them, 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 — Read-out | B — Reset Button |
| C — Time Key | D — Stopwatch Start / Stop Key |
| E — Multi-display | F — Numeral / Decimal Point Key |
| G — Function Command & Equal Key | H — Time Entry Key |
| I — Date Entry Key | J — Entry Clear Key |
| K — All Clear Key | L — Power Source |
| M — Remove Used Batteries | |

Example: (L) 电源 (M) 取出旧电池

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------|
| 51. () 时间输入按键 | () 数字和小数点 |
| 52. () 跑表的起止按键 | () 读数仪 |
| 53. () 功能命令和等号按键 | () 全洗按键 |
| 54. () 时间按键 | () 日期输入按键 |
| 55. () 输入抹清按键 | () 多用途显示按键 |

Task 5

Directions: The following is a Report. After reading it, you are required to read the questions and then complete the answers below them (No. 56 through No. 60). You should write your answers briefly (in no more than 3 words) on the Answer Sheet correspondingly.

Many countries face a somewhat more serious economic problem in the form of an unfavorable trade balance (贸易逆差) with other nations. Such an imbalance exists when the total value of a country's imports exceeds that of its exports. For example, if a country buys \$ 25 billion of products from other countries, yet sells only \$ 10 billion of its own products overseas, its trade deficit (赤字) is \$ 15 billion. Many underdeveloped nations find themselves in this position because they lack natural resources or the industrial capacity to use these resources, and thus have to import raw material or manufactured goods.

One effect of a trade deficit is the flow of currency (货币) out of a country. In the case of an underdeveloped nation, this can cause many financial difficulties, including failure to meet debt payments and obstacles to creation of an industrial base. Even in the case of a fully developed nation such as the United States, a large trade deficit is the reason for alarm. American products, made by well-paid workers in US industries, cost more to produce than those made in places like Asia, where labor and material costs are much lower. Money spent on foreign products is money not spent on items produced by domestic industries.

56. What does this passage mainly discuss?
The cause and consequences of _____.
57. According to the passage, when does a trade imbalance occur?
When the value of the products a country imports is _____ than the value of the products it exports.
58. What does the word "deficit" probably mean?

59. What is the main result of trade deficit in developed countries?
Causing _____.
60. What influence of trade imbalance is on American industries?
_____.

Part IV Translation—English to Chinese (25 minutes)

Directions: This part, numbered 61 through 65, is to test your ability to translate English into Chinese. After each of the sentences numbered 61 to 64, you will read four choices of suggested translation. You should choose the best translation and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet. And for the paragraph numbered 65, write your translation in the corresponding space on the Translation / Composition Sheet.

61. People who are not self-confident usually depend too much on the praise of others in order to feel good about themselves.

- A) 没有自信心的人通常靠他人的怜悯来使自己感觉舒服。
B) 缺乏自信心的人通常过于依赖他人的赞赏来使自己感觉良好。
C) 不自信的人通常要靠赞扬别人来使自己感到快乐。
D) 不自信的人通常在意他人的赞扬, 为了让自己感觉良好。

62. Traffic in Beijing is quite a serious problem. The same is true of other big cities in the world.

- A) 北京的交通问题相当严重, 世界上的其他大城市也是如此。
B) 北京的交通是一个十分严重的问题, 与世界上的其他大城市相比更是如此。
C) 北京的交通安全是一个十分严肃的问题, 要向世界上其他大城市学习。
D) 像世界上的其他大城市一样, 北京的交通很有问题。

63. One of the solutions to the more and more urgent problem of sea pollution is to produce ships which do not pollute.

- A) 海水污染问题的解决更加的迫切, 原因之一就是船只的生产带来大量的污染。
B) 越来越严重的水污染问题的解决方案之一是制造一些排放物无污染的船只。
C) 解决越来越迫切的水污染问题的办法是生产一种不污染的船舶。
D) 海水污染已经成为一个越来越迫切的问题, 解决方案之一是研制出不产生污染的船舶。

64. Any substance is made of atoms whether it is a solid, a liquid, or a gas.
A) 由原子组成的物质不是固体, 就是液体或气体。
B) 任何物质, 不论是固体、液体或气体, 都由原子组成。
C) 物质是固态、液态或气态, 要看其原子构成。
D) 物质是否由原子构成, 是根据它是固态、液态还是气态来判断的。

65. "Thanks" seems like such a short, simple word. It's not much to describe our appreciation of everything you've contributed here. Our appreciation of your upbeat attitude. Our dependence on your advice. Our appreciation of your attentive nature during the times we shared the good and the bad. Yes, as short, simple, and inadequate as "thanks" sounds, I want to say it anyway from the bottom of my heart, thanks.

Part V Writing (25 minutes)

Directions: This part is to test your ability to do practical writing. You are required to write a Contributions Wanted according to the following information given in Chinese. Remember to write it on the Translation / Composition Sheet.

征稿启事 (Contributions Wanted)

内容: 1. 本报的主要对象为我公司员工; 出版日期为每个月的 15 日。

2. 欢迎下列各种形式和题材的稿件:

- a. 各部门情况的报道;
b. 对我公司生产、销售、产品推广的意见和建议;
c. 员工业余 (spare-time) 生活;
d. 其他。

3. 来稿请勿超过 1 000 字; 英文来稿要求电子稿。

4. 来稿如不采用, 3 个月内退还作者。

5. 联系人: 林月

6. 联系地址: 公司公共关系部

高等学校英语应用能力考试(A级)

PRACTICAL ENGLISH TEST FOR COLLEGES (Level A)

考前冲刺及核心密卷(三)

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 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 only once. 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) New York City.

B) An evening party.

C) An air trip.

D) The man's job.

From the dialogue we learn that the man is to take a flight to New York. Therefore, C) An air trip is the correct answer. You should mark C) on the Answer Sheet. Now the test will begin.

1. A) He broke the window to enter his house.
B) He entered his house by opening a window.
C) He got into the wrong house.
D) He got into his house from back door.
2. A) Going to the library to find a job.
B) Borrowing some books from the library.
C) Doing his work in his library.
D) Trying to find some books in the library.
3. A) The woman.
B) The man.
C) Joe.
D) Jim.
4. A) 8:30.
B) 7:30.
C) 6:30.
D) 8:00.
5. A) Susan.
B) Sue.
C) Susan and Sue.
D) Helen.

Section B

Directions: This section is to test your ability to understand short conversations. There are 2 recorded conversations in it. After each conversation, there are some recorded questions. Both the conversations 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 center.

Conversation 1

6. A) Tenth.
B) Eleventh.
C) Twelfth.
D) Thirteenth.
7. A) They like going to the zoo.
B) They like to go to the beach.
C) They dislike going to the zoo.
D) They want to visit the zoo by themselves.

Conversation 2

8. A) An Economic Company.
B) An Electronic Exhibition.
C) A Family Shopping Center.
D) A Washing Machines Factory.
9. A) 574340.
B) 574430.
C) 547430.
D) 547740.
10. A) To show the products of his company.
B) To sell the products of his company.
C) To explain the products to the woman later.
D) To buy the products of the Family Shopping Center.

Section C

Directions: This section is to test your ability to comprehend short passages. You will hear a recorded passage. After that you will hear five questions. Both the passage and the questions will be read two times. When you hear a question, you should complete the answer to it with a word or a short phrase (in no more than 3 words). The questions and incomplete answers are printed on your test paper. You should write your answers on the Answer Sheet correspondingly. Now the passage will begin.

11. Where is the world's largest library?
It's in _____.
12. When did President John Adams start the library?
He started the library in _____.
13. Where were the first 740 books bought?
They were bought in _____.
14. According to Thomas Jefferson, what kinds of subjects should the books on?
He felt Congress should have books on _____.
15. How many books does the library contain now?
It contains _____ books.

Part II Structure (15 minutes)

Directions: This part is to test your ability to construct grammatically correct sentences. It consists of 2 sections.

Section A

Directions: In this section, there are 10 incomplete sentences. You are required to complete

each one by deciding on the most appropriate word or words from the 4 choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then you should mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

16. Look, the trees are fallen. There _____ a strong wind.
A) must be B) should have been C) must have been D) could be
17. We hoped that by the end of the year we _____ the job.
A) had finished B) finished C) would have finished D) will finish
18. Some of the older villagers prefer _____ tobacco rather than smoke it.
A) chew B) chewed C) to chew D) chewing
19. When she overcomes her shyness, Nancy will surely grow _____ the other girls.
A) the more popular of B) the most popular than C) just as popular like D) as popular as
20. When I go out in the evening I use the bike _____ the car if I can.
A) rather than B) regardless of C) in spite of D) other than
21. Many scientists _____ their own eyes and ears than the theories of the ancients.
A) would rather to believe B) would rather believe C) rather would believe D) will rather believe
22. The play is said to be worth seeing. You must have seen it yesterday evening, _____ you?
A) didn't B) musn't C) did D) can't
23. If you are to catch a train, it is always better to be comfortably early than even a fraction of a minute _____ late.
A) too B) very C) much D) rather
24. This is so difficult a program that the scientist is known to _____ it for about ten years.
A) have worked on B) have been working on C) be working on D) work on
25. He glanced _____ the newspaper quickly because he was in a hurry.
A) in B) at C) among D) through

Section B

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 forgot (send) _____ my sister a birthday card and it's her birthday tomorrow.
27. Do you agree that it is important to make yourself (understand) _____?
28. Please keep us (inform) _____ of the latest development.
29. My son (frequency) _____ stays out all night.
30. (Walk) _____ along the downtown streets for a while, they decided to take a taxi to the Holiday Hotel.
31. As far as I (concern) _____, whether we will have vegetables or meat for dinner is not so important.
32. The clerk of the company entered the hospital (examine) _____.
33. Don't become too (confident) _____ with strangers.
34. The children (dress) _____ in red and sang songs at the gathering.

35. The commander ordered his soldier that his bootlace (do) _____ up.

Part III Reading Comprehension (40 minutes)

Directions: This part is to test your reading ability. There are 5 tasks for you to fulfill. You should read the reading 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) and D). You should make the correct choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Very old people do raise moral problems for almost everyone who come into contact with them. Their values—this can't be repeated too often—are not necessarily our values. Physical comfort, cleanness and order are not necessarily the most important things. The social services from time to time find themselves faced with a flat with decaying food covered by small worms, and an old person lying alone on bed, taking no notice of the worms. But is it interfering with personal freedom to insist that they go to live with some of their relatives so that they might be taken better care of? Some social workers, the ones who clear up the worms, think we are in danger of carrying this concept of personal freedom to the point where serious risks are being taken with the health and safety of the old.

Indeed, the old can be easily hurt or harmed. The body is like a car: it needs more mechanical maintenance as it gets older. You can carry this comparison right through to the provision of spare parts. But never forget that such operations are painful experiences, however good the results. And at what point should you cease to treat the old body? Is it morally right to try to push off death by pursuing the development of drugs to excite the forgetful old mind and to activate the old body, knowing that it is designed to die? You cannot ask doctors or scientists to decide, because so long as they can see the technical opportunities, they will feel bound to give them a try, on the principle that while there's life, there's hope.

When you talk to the old people, however, you are forced to the conclusion that whether age is happy or unpleasant depends less on money or on health than it does on your ability to have fun.

36. It is implied in paragraph 1 that _____.

- A) very old people enjoy living with their relatives
B) social services have nothing to do with very old people
C) very old people would like to live alone so that they can have more personal freedom
D) very old people are able to keep their rooms very clean

37. Some social workers think that _____.

- A) health and safety are more important than personal freedom
B) personal freedom is more important than health and safety
C) old people should keep their rooms clean
D) one should not take risks dealing with old people

38. In the author's opinion, _____.

- A) the human body can't be compared to a car

- B) the older a person becomes, the more care he needs
C) too much emphasis has been put on old people's values
D) it is easy to provide spare parts for old people

39. The word "it" in the last paragraph refers to _____.

- A) the conclusion you have come to
B) your talk with the old people
C) whether age is happy or unpleasant
D) one's money or one's health

40. The author thinks that _____.

- A) medical decisions for old people should be left to the doctors
B) old people can enjoy a happy life only if they are very rich
C) the opinion that we should try every means possible to save old people is doubtful
D) it is always morally right to treat old people and push off death

Task 2

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

Television carries more national advertising than any others in the United States. The same is true in some smaller countries such as Spain and Portugal, where it is the only medium reaching a general national audience. In many countries—Sweden and Denmark, for example, the state-owned television accepts no advertising. In many other countries the amount of commercial time is extremely limited, as in France, Germany, and Italy. Soviet state-owned television began accepting a limited amount of advertising in 1988.

The chief reason for the population of television among United States advertisers is that it reaches a vast number of people at the same time. While it can cost well over \$ 100,000, a 30-second commercial on network television can be seen and heard by as many as 25 million viewers. For manufacturers who must make prospects aware of their products and convince them of its benefits immediately, there is nothing as efficient as television advertising.

Because it employs motion as well as words, graphics, sound and music, television is a valuable medium for products that lend themselves to demonstration. No other medium is effective in showing how quickly an automobile can accelerate or how well a brand of wristwatch will stand up under abuse and continue to run. Similarly, it is an ideal medium such as long-distance telephone calls.

41. Which medium carried most national advertising in Spain?

- A) Radio. B) Newspaper. C) Television. D) Internet.

42. State-owned televisions accept ads in the following countries EXCEPT _____.

- A) Portugal B) Sweden C) France D) Italy

43. What does this passage mainly talk about?

- A) TV can make advertisers aware of their products.
B) TV is more popular than any other medium in the United States.
C) TV covers a large audience at the same time.
D) TV carries more national advertising than other media in the United States.

44. The word "commercial" in Para. 2 means _____.

- A) advertisement B) business C) notice D) positive

45. The writer of this passage is _____ about the benefits of TV advertising.
A) optimistic B) unconcerned C) enthusiastic D) positive

Task 3

Directions: The following is a passage about Advertisement. After reading it, you are required to complete the outline below it (No. 46 through No. 50). You should write your answers briefly (in no more than 3 words) on the Answer Sheet correspondingly.

Advertisement

More and more people begin to concern about their health as competition intensifies in modern life, and weight reduction has been in fashion. The PUS-155 electronic body-weighting scales (电子人体秤) developed by our company recently, satisfy people's demand and become good facilities for their health.

The electronic body-weighting scale is one of the necessary bathroom facilities in most European countries. In order to keep moderate figure and know about your health, you can weigh yourself every morning and evening. Electronic body-weighting scales can be applicable to the people who care about their weight. It can be used not only in families, but also in hotels, kindergartens, schools and gymnasias. Meanwhile, it is a kind of popular gift because it embodies respect to elders and taking good care of youngsters. Presenting electronic body-weighting scales to others means presenting care and affection to them.

It is a kind of advanced product and has many advantages, such as high integration level (集成度), low electric current, weighing accurately, no damageable part, long service life, suitable price, etc. During weighing process, it delights us by its exquisite appearance, clear reading, and easy to operate.

Should you have interests in our products, or for more information, write to: Philip Brothers Inc., 32 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C. 20005.

Advertisement

Advertiser: 46
Location of the advertiser: the city of 47
Applicable to: people who 48 their weight
Applicable at: 49 and public places
Features: it can save power because it has 50

Task 4

Directions: The following is a list of film terms. After reading them, 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—X-rated film B—spoken title
C—camera angle D—special effect shot
E—box office record F—director's personality
G—stage effect H—film cutting
I—interior shooting J—film maker

- K—lighting effects
L—shooting procedure
M—screen test
N—screen debut
O—outdoor scene
P—film script
Q—film festival
- Example: (A) 青少年禁看影片 (O) 外景

- | | |
|----------------|-----------|
| 51. () 特技拍摄 | () 内景拍摄 |
| 52. () 票房收入记录 | () 电影剪辑 |
| 53. () 试镜 | () 电影制片人 |
| 54. () 拍摄角度 | () 对白字幕 |
| 55. () 首映 | () 舞台效果 |

Task 5

Directions: The following is a talk. After reading it, you are required to read the questions and then complete the answers below them (No. 56 through No. 60). You should write your answers briefly (in no more than 3 words) on the Answer Sheet correspondingly.

American universities and colleges look at several things when they consider the admission of international students. First, they check the grades that students had in high school or in any previous college or university. Second, schools consider English ability. Most schools require students to take the Test of English as a Foreign Language (TOEFL test). This test is given regularly in many countries. Finally, schools look at the finances of the students. International students can't work while they are studying in the US, so they must show schools that they have enough money for tuition and living expense.

56. The main topic of this passage is _____ for international students.

57. If you apply to an American university, what must you supply for admission?

58. According to the talk, the international students are not allowed to do _____.
59. What students have to take TOEFL?
- International students to _____.
60. American universities and colleges accept high school or college or university students who _____.

Part IV Translation—English to Chinese (25 minutes)

Directions: This part, numbered 61 through 65, is to test your ability to translate English into Chinese. After each of the sentences numbered 61 to 64, you will read four choices of suggested translation. You should choose the best translation and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet. And for the paragraph numbered 65, write your translation in the corresponding space on the Translation / Composition Sheet.

61. I will see to it that everything is ready for the salesmen to meet our first customers in the newly opened store tomorrow morning.
- A) 我会准备好去看销售人员明天上午在新开张的商店接待第一批顾客。

- B) 我会为销售人员做好准备,以便他们明天上午可以在新开张的商店迎接第一批顾客。
- C) 我负责让销售人员安排好一切,以便明天上午可以在新开张的商店迎接一批新顾客。
- D) 我会负责安排好一切,以便明天上午销售人员可以在新开张的商店接待第一批顾客。
62. Any academic breakthrough, brilliant as it may be, does not automatically ensure that it can be applied to practice.

- A) 学科上的任何成果,除非它辉煌灿烂,否则不能自动用于实践。
- B) 任何学科上的成就,尽管不能自动用于实践,但也可能是灿烂辉煌的。
- C) 学术上的任何成就,无论杰出与否,都不能确保它可以自动地用于实践。
- D) 任何学术上的突破,或许本身很卓越,也并非自然而然地就可用于实践。
63. I wish to express my thanks for being warmly received when I was visiting your firm.

- A) 访问贵公司时受到热情招待,本人深表谢意。
- B) 我打算在访问贵公司时对你的热情表示感谢。
- C) 我将要参观你们公司,希望届时可以受到你们的热情接待,本人将深表谢意。
- D) 收到你们关于让我去访问贵公司的盛情邀请,我深表感谢。
64. Great writers are those who not only have great thoughts but also express these thoughts in words which deeply attract our minds and emotions.

- A) 伟大的作家是那些不仅有伟大的想法而且能在文字中表达这些想法的人,他们的思想深深地吸引了我们的思想并且打动我们的情感。
- B) 伟大的作家是那些不但有伟大思想而且能用文字表达这些思想,并能深深地吸引以及打动我们的人。

- C) 伟大的作家是那些既有伟大思考又能表达这些思想,既能深深地吸引我们又能感动我们的人。
- D) 伟大的作家有伟大的思想和伟大的词汇,吸引着我们的思想,感动着我们。

65. Latest tourism ministry figures show a 4.5 percent rise in visitors in May against the same month last year, the first overall rise since militant (武装的) groups began attacks on tourist buses, cruise boats and other tourist targets in late 1992. Hoteliers (旅馆业主) say the recovery has strengthened since then.

Part V Writing (25 minutes)

Directions: This part is to test your ability to do practical writing. You are required to write a letter inquiry according to the following information given in Chinese. Remember to write it on the Translation / Composition Sheet.

假设你是一家三星级酒店的客户服务部经理,为了提高服务质量,草拟一封客户意见征询信,内容包括:

1. 感谢他对酒店多年的信任;
2. 说明这封征询信的目的,并希望配合;
3. 询问对酒店的印象,诸如:大堂接待,餐厅服务,客房服务等;
4. 询问有何建议;
5. 对于合作表示感谢。

高等学校英语应用能力考试(A级)

PRACTICAL ENGLISH TEST FOR COLLEGES (Level A)

考前冲刺及核心密卷(四)

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 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 only once. 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) New York City.

B) An evening party.

C) An air trip.

D) The man's job.

From the dialogue we learn that the man is to take a flight to New York. Therefore, C) An air trip is the correct answer. You should mark C) on the Answer Sheet. Now the test will begin.

1. A) 11:00.

B) 12:00.

C) 11:45.

D) 1:15.

2. A) Write a report.

B) Type a report.

C) Check a report.

D) Read a report.

3. A) Bob can't help.

B) Bob will help.

C) Bob will not help.

D) Bob will be asked for help.

4. A) She is also a customer.

B) The vase has already been sold.

C) The vase is not for sale.

D) She can't tell the price.

5. A) Go with Bill.

B) Bill will see the man.

C) Try to visit Bill.

D) Bill will go to New York, too.

Section B

Directions: This section is to test your ability to understand short conversations. There are 2-recorded conversations in it. After each conversation, there are some recorded questions. Both the conversations 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 center.

Conversation 1

6. A) The 5th floor.

C) The 4th floor.

7. A) He doesn't like it.

C) He thinks it is a little small.

8. A) Tennis.

B) Table tennis.

9. A) Swimming and playing football.

C) Playing table tennis and basketball.

10. A) Swimming.

C) Playing tennis.

C) Basketball.

D) Volleyball.

B) Running and playing volleyball.

D) Playing basketball and volleyball.

B) Playing volleyball.

D) Playing basketball.

Section C

Directions: This section is to test your ability to comprehend short passages. You will hear a recorded passage. After that you will hear five questions. Both the passage and the questions will be read two times. When you hear a question, you should complete the answer to it with a word or a short phrase (in no more than 3 words). The questions and incomplete answers are printed on your test paper. You should write your answers on the Answer Sheet correspondingly. Now the passage will begin.

11. What is a library?

A library is a place where _____.

12. What can we get from library?

We can get all kinds of _____.

13. What kinds of books are available?

There are fiction, nonfiction and _____.

14. What do the students go to the library to do?

Students go to libraries to study and to write _____.

15. If one is in a hurry, how can he get the information?

He can _____.

Part II Structure (15 minutes)

Directions: This part is to test your ability to construct grammatically correct sentences. It consists of 2 sections.

Section A

Directions: In this section, there are 10 incomplete sentences. You are required to complete each one by deciding on the most appropriate word or words from the 4 choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then you should mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

16. Jack's father suggests that Jack _____ in London for a few more days.

A) would stay

B) stay

C) had stayed

D) stayed

17. _____ those pictures, he couldn't help thinking of those memorable days they spent together.

A) Seen

B) Seeing

C) Having Seen

D) To see

18. Our flight from Amsterdam to London was delayed _____ the heavy fog.

- A) because of B) because C) on account D) as result
19. Spring _____, we may perhaps look forward to better weather and more outdoor activities.
A) coming B) having come C) to be coming D) is coming
20. The gray building is where the workers live, and the white one is where the spare parts _____.

- A) are produced B) are producing C) produced D) being produced
21. He got a message from Miss Zhang _____ Professor Wang couldn't see him the following day.
A) which B) whom C) that D) what

22. Somebody in the next room must be ill, _____ a doctor has just come out.
A) because B) for C) in that D) as

23. His features were agreeable; his body, _____ slight of build, had something of athletic outline.
A) somehow B) as C) though D) somewhat

24. Mr. Brown has a strong _____ of duty.
A) sense B) emotion C) feeling D) thought

25. Look, the grass is shaking. There _____ a strong wind.
A) must be B) should have been C) must have been D) could be

Section B

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. His job is to keep the traffic moving and see that people don't park where parking (forbid) _____.
27. She is running about as if she (be) _____ mad.
28. All but Tom (be) _____ at the meeting yesterday evening.
29. When he hurried to the airport, he found, to his great disappointment, his ticket and passport (leave) _____ at home.
30. Any student who neglects his homework is (like) _____ to pass the final examination.
31. The director has an entertainment (allow) _____, money for entertaining important customer, etc.
32. Candidates (require) _____ to present themselves fifteen minutes before the examination begins.
33. I would rather you (leave) _____ for Hangzhou last week.
34. Hundreds of people (kill) _____ in the terrible earthquake.
35. Bob would have studied medicine if he (admit) _____ to a medical school.

Part III Reading Comprehension (40 minutes)

Directions: This part is to test your reading ability. There are 5 tasks for you to fulfill. You should read the reading 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) and D). You should make the correct choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

In the 74-year history of the Academy Awards, women have been nominated for best director exactly twice. Yet the motion picture academy would never consider creating a category for "best directress".

Even in fields where there are more women, they tend to fare (勉强过得去) poorly against men. Of the 146 writers nominated for an Academy Award in the last decade, for example, only 16 have been women. No one favors separate awards for male and female screenwriters.

And if the idea is to recognize professionals (内行) who tend to be ignored (忽略) in Hollywood, then there ought to be a separate award for black actors. You think women have it hard in Hollywood? Only three black actors have ever won the top award and only 15 have ever been nominated, compared with over 300 white actors.

The Academy Awards indulge (纵容) in sexual difference because the Oscars are, first and foremost, about glitz (浮华). Actresses are more in the public eye than almost anyone else in Hollywood. No offense to the male actors in their black or white evening dresses, but on Oscar night, it's the women who bring the attraction. Audiences want to see this year's dresses and hairstyles. Studios want female stars to help them sell tickets.

36. How many men have been nominated for best screenwriter in the history of Academy Awards?
A) 16. B) 146. C) 162. D) 130.

37. As for the situation of the black actor, which of the following is TRUE?

- A) Only one black actor has ever been nominated for the Academy Awards.
B) Only three black actors have ever won the best director title.
C) Only 16 black actors have ever been nominated for best actor.
D) The black actors experience more unfair treatment.

38. Which of the following statement is TRUE in this passage?

- A) The Academy Awards has a 74-year history.
B) Two women won the best director title in the history of the Academy Awards.
C) Many professionals support separate awards for male and female screenwriters.
D) On Oscar night, studios want super stars to help them sell tickets.

39. In "No offense to the male actors" (Para. 4), what does the word "offense" probably mean?

- A) disrespect B) crime
C) anger D) disagreement

40. The author mentioned two important things in this passage, they are _____.

- A) Hollywood and Academy awards
B) Hollywood and sexual separation
C) actors and actresses
D) racial discrimination and sexual difference

Task 2

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