

主 审 张道真

# 高等学校英语应用能力考试 强化训练及解析 (B级)



主 编 李春华

ENGLISH FOR  
COLLEGES AND  
INSTITUTES

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# 前 言

本书以教育部颁布的《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求（试行）》和《高等学校英语应用能力考试大纲》（B级）为编写依据和指南，旨在训练和考核学生的听力理解和阅读理解能力、翻译与写作能力，同时也对学生的词语用法、语法结构的掌握程度进行考核，以指导和帮助广大学生更加熟悉和顺利通过B级考试。为此，我们认真选拔了高职高专院校的一线英语教师来编写本书。本书是他们多年丰富的教学和考试指导经验以及所积累资料的集体结晶。

本书具有如下显著特点：

（1）**题型全面**。本书囊括了高职高专英语应用能力考试的最新考试题型，包括听力理解、词汇结构、阅读理解、翻译（英译汉和汉译英）以及写作的全部题型。

（2）**语法全面**。本书对于学生在英语学习中常见的语法难点，如定语从句、状语从句、名词从句、虚拟语气、各种时态、非谓语动词、介词的用法等等，都给予了解析，从而使学生能从根本上、实质上掌握语法知识，达到触类旁通的目的。

（3）**选材新颖**。本书以崭新的视角、全新的语料精心编制而成，大多数材料选自国内外近年来的英语书刊和精品短文，从而确保了选材的鲜活性和时效性。

（4）**解析精辟**。本书对每一道试题都进行了详细、透彻的解析，词汇、语法部分指出了试题的考核要点，翻译部分指出了要点和核心词汇，有助于考生在抓住关键知识的同时从整体上把握全局。

（5）**应用广泛**。学习本书将有助于学生掌握英语的实际应用本质，提高其语言交际能力，并使这种能力在学生毕业后的实际工作和职业生涯中真正发挥作用。

本书编写任务分配如下（按编写试题顺序排名）：

李荧（山东医专济南校区）编写内容为：听力部分 Section A、Section B；

穆秀安（山东医专济南校区）编写内容为：听力部分 Section C；

张轶今（山东医专济南校区）编写内容为：词汇结构部分 Section A；

安红英（山东医专济南校区）编写内容为：词汇结构部分 Section B；

贾春环（济南电子职业技术学院）编写内容为：阅读理解部分 Task 1、Task 2；

周英华（济南电子职业技术学院）编写内容为：阅读理解部分 Task 3、Task 4；

邵培琴（济南电子职业技术学院）编写内容为：翻译部分 Section A、Section B；

臧运福（济南电子职业技术学院）编写内容为：翻译部分 Section C；

郑国锋（山东医专临沂校区）编写内容为：写作部分。

由于时间仓促，编者水平有限，书中疏漏和错误之处在所难免，敬请广大考生和英语界同仁批评指正。

编者

2006年8月

# 目 录

第一章 高等学校英语应用能力考试 (B 级) 概述与分析 .....	1
第二章 强化训练——全真模拟试题 .....	4
Test 1 .....	4
Test 2 .....	14
Test 3 .....	24
Test 4 .....	34
Test 5 .....	45
Test 6 .....	55
Test 7 .....	66
Test 8 .....	76
Test 9 .....	87
Test 10 .....	97
第三章 全真模拟试题参考答案、解析及听力材料 .....	107
第一节 参考答案与解析 .....	107
第二节 听力材料 .....	150
附录一 实考真题试卷 .....	167
附录二 实考真题试卷参考答案及听力材料 .....	176

# 第一章 高等学校英语应用能力考试(B级)

## 概述与分析

随着世界经济的不断发展,以及我国加入 WTO,积极参与各种类型的国际合作所带来的新形势,国家对高职高专英语教育提出了新的要求。这个要求的具体体现就是国家教育部高教司颁布了《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求(试行)》(以下简称《基本要求》)。《基本要求》指出,高职高专教育英语课程的教学目的是“使学生掌握一定的英语基础知识和技能,具有一定的听、说、读、写、译的能力”;教学要求是“在加强英语语言基础知识和基本技能训练的同时,重视培养学生实际使用英语进行交际的能力”。

另一方面,人才市场对高职高专学生的英语水平也提出了新要求,要求学生不仅应具备必要的英语基础语言知识,而且还应具备运用英语处理有关涉外业务工作的基本能力,以充分适应国际交流和合作的需要。

在这些形势的推动下,英语学习的重要性更加凸显出来,我国各类高等院校的教师和学生在学习英语上投入的时间越来越多。同时,很多英语教师大胆改革传统的英语教学模式和方法,大大提高了学生学习英语的兴趣和学好英语的信心,改变了“必须有语言天赋的人才能学好英语”的错误观念。

为了检验高职高专学生的英语学习效果,国家教育部高教司设置了高等学校英语应用能力考试(Practical English Test for Colleges,简称 PRETCO),并颁布了《高等学校英语应用能力考试大纲》。本考试以《基本要求》为依据,既测试语言知识,也测试语言技能;既测试一般性语言内容,也测试与涉外业务有关的应用性内容。考虑到目前我国高职高专学生入学时的英语水平,《基本要求》将教学要求分为 A 级和 B 级两个层次,本考试也相应地分为 A 级考试和 B 级考试。修完《基本要求》A 级规定的全部内容的学生可参加 A 级考试;修完《基本要求》B 级规定的全部内容的学生可参加 B 级考试。

我们编写此书的目的,就是为了让学生更加熟悉和了解 B 级考试的内容和模式。为此,我们以《基本要求》和《高等学校英语应用能力考试大纲》为编写依据和指南,并参考和借鉴了多种全国 B 级英语考试的教辅资料,从中汲取精华,优中选优,内容紧扣高职高专英语教学主线,突出教学过程中的重点和难点,注重对考试方法和技巧的讲解,具有很强的针对性、实用性和指导性,以期能对学生的英语学习和应试能力的提高起到事半功倍的作用。

现将 B 级考试简单概述与分析如下。

B级考试方式为笔试,测试语言知识和读、听、译、写四种技能。口试正在规划之中,待时机成熟时实施。由于客观性试题有信度较高、覆盖面广的优点,而主观性试题有利于提高测试的效度,能更好地检测考生运用语言的能力,因此本考试采用主客观题混合题型,以保证良好的信度和效度。

B级考试按百分制计分,满分为100分。60分及60分以上为及格;85分及85分以上为优秀。考试成绩合格者发给“高等学校英语应用能力考试”相应级别的合格证书。

### 一、考试对象

考试的对象是修完《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、成人高等教育和本科办二级技术学院各非英语专业的学生。

### 二、考试目的及性质

考试的目的是考核学生的英语基础知识、语言技能,以及使用英语进行简单交际的能力,其性质是教学水平考试。

### 三、考试方法

考试的方法为笔试,测试语言知识和读、听、译、写四种技能。

### 四、考试范围

考试范围为《基本要求》B级所规定的全部内容。

### 五、考试内容

考试内容包括五大部分,即听力理解、语法结构和词汇用法、阅读理解、翻译(英译汉和汉译英)以及写作。

#### 1. 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,以及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个词。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2,500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20分钟。

#### 2. 语法结构和词汇用法(Vocabulary and Structure)

测试考生运用语法知识和词语的能力。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20%,测试时间为20分钟。

#### 3. 阅读理解(Reading Comprehension)

测试考生从书面文字材料获取信息的能力。总阅读量约为800个词。本部分测试的文字材料一般以科普、文化、常识、经贸、人物等内容为主,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”中与B级要求相应的技能范围和“词汇表”中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、简短广告、简短说明书、简历等。

主要测试以下阅读技能:

- (1) 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, 正确理解生词的意思;
- (6) 了解语篇的结构;
- (7) 进行信息转换。

本部分的得分占总分的 30%, 测试时间为 30 分钟。

#### 4. 翻译 (Translation)

测试考生将英语正确译成汉语和将汉语正确译成英语的能力。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 25%, 测试时间为 30 分钟。

#### 5. 写作 (Writing)

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 10%, 测试时间为 20 分钟。

### 六、测试项目、内容、题型及时间分配

考试中几项测试的具体分配见表 1—1。

表 1—1

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	问话、对话、听写	单项选择、 填空	15%	20 分钟
II	语法结构和 词汇用法	16—35	词汇用法、句法结构、 词型转换	单项选择、 填空	20%	20 分钟
III	阅读理解	36—55	语篇, 包括简单的一 般性和应用性文字	单项选择、 填空、简单匹配	30%	30 分钟
IV	英译汉和 汉译英	56—70	句子和段落	单项选择、 段落翻译	25%	30 分钟
V	写作		应用性文字 (便条、 通知、简短信函、简 历表、申请书等)	套写、书写、 翻译	10%	20 分钟
合计		70+1			100%	120 分钟



# 第二章 强化训练——全真模拟试题

## Test 1

### Part I Listening Comprehension

(15 points, one point for each)

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

#### Section A (5 points)

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear 5 short dialogues. At the end of each dialogue, a question will be asked about what was said. Both the dialogues and questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the 4 choices marked A, B, C and D, and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.*

1. A. They want to listen to the weather report.  
B. They want to watch TV.  
C. They want to listen to some music.  
D. They want to watch news.
2. A. Ask Jack to send an invitation.  
B. Get the Johnsons' address.  
C. Invite Jack to the party.  
D. Tell Jack to pick up the Johnsons.
3. A. In a car.  
B. In a restaurant.  
C. On the street.  
D. At home.

4. A. Because he has to go to work early.  
B. Because he has to go shopping.  
C. Because he has to catch the train.  
D. Because he has to have breakfast.
5. A. Give the man some water.  
B. Buy some water for the man.  
C. Get the man's car repaired.  
D. Send the man to his home in her car.

### Section B (5 points)

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear two short conversations. After each conversation, you will be asked some questions. Each conversation will be read twice. When you hear a question, you should decide on the correct answer from the 4 choices marked A, B, C and D, and then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

#### Conversation 1

Questions 6 to 8 are based on the following conversation.

6. A. A pair of black jeans.  
B. A pair of shoes.  
C. A pair of blue jeans.  
D. A pair of gloves.
7. A. 22 waist and 30 length.  
B. 23 waist and 30 length.  
C. 30 waist and 22 length.  
D. 32 waist and 22 length.
8. A. The woman can exchange them at any time.  
B. The woman can exchange them in two weeks.  
C. The woman can exchange them in one month.  
D. The woman can keep it or send it to another person.

#### Conversation 2

Questions 9 to 10 are based on the following conversation.

9. A. How to do housework.  
B. How to get in rice.  
C. Their summer vacation.  
D. Where to spend their holiday.
10. A. On her grandfather's farm.  
B. At home.

- C. In a fruit garden.
- D. In hospital.

## Section C (5 points)

**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. The first reading is for you to get the general idea. During the second reading, you are required to choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D for the missing word or phrase in order of the numbered blanks according to what you hear. Then you should mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center. The third reading is for you to check your answers.

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage.

Last month, American writer Stephen King published a new story 11 "Riding the Bullet". It is about a young man who has to find a way 12 from college to see his sick mother. Some very scary things happen to him 13. Critics say it is a pretty good story. But that is not why "Riding the Bullet" has become so famous. The most interesting thing about "Riding the Bullet" is that you can only read it on a computer. The story 14 be published on paper like a traditional book. 15 can not print a copy of it. They have to read it on their computer screens, in electronic form. So publishers call such writing "e-books".

- |                           |                    |                       |                      |
|---------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 11. A. calling            | B. called          | C. calls              | D. call              |
| 12. A. to home            | B. homing          | C. home               | D. go home           |
| 13. A. along the way      | B. on the way      | C. alone the way      | D. long way          |
| 14. A. will ever          | B. will never      | C. whenever           | D. wherever          |
| 15. A. Interesting reader | B. Interest-reader | C. Interested readers | D. Interests-readers |

## Part II Vocabulary and Structure

(20 points, one point for each)

**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 (10 points)

**Directions:** In this section, there are 10 incomplete sentences. For each sentence there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. You are required to choose the answer that best completes the sentence, and then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

16. The survival of natural environment, as we know, is \_\_\_\_\_ threat.  
A. within                      B. towards                      C. under                      D. upon
17. The last place \_\_\_\_\_ we visited was the West Lake.  
A. which                      B. that                      C. where                      D. it
18. He was so foolish \_\_\_\_\_ his car unlocked.  
A. to leave                      B. that leave                      C. as to leave                      D. for him to leave
19. \_\_\_\_\_ Jacky couldn't understand was \_\_\_\_\_ fewer and fewer audience showed interests in her performance.  
A. What; why                      B. That; what                      C. What; because                      D. Why; that
20. How dare you say I'm unfair! \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ it again?  
A. Do; dare to say                      B. Dares; say                      C. Dare; to say                      D. Do; dare to saying
21. It was true \_\_\_\_\_ Alice did surprised her mother.  
A. that; that                      B. what; that                      C. that; what                      D. what; what
22. I enjoyed the movie very much. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ the book from which it was made.  
A. have read                      B. had read                      C. should have read                      D. are reading
23. He told his wife as little as possible, \_\_\_\_\_ she spread the news all over the town.  
A. if                      B. so that                      C. lest                      D. even if
24. \_\_\_\_\_ late in the morning, Bob turned off the alarm.  
A. To sleep                      B. Sleeping                      C. Sleep                      D. Having slept
25. Only in a few countries \_\_\_\_\_ a reasonable standard of living.  
A. the whole of the population enjoy  
B. the whole of the population enjoys  
C. does the whole of the population enjoy  
D. has a whole of the population enjoy

**Section B (10 points)**

**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. After his encounter with her, he found himself greatly \_\_\_\_\_ (shake).  
27. They gave us a good \_\_\_\_\_ (perform) at the stage.  
28. Please tell me \_\_\_\_\_ (true) what you think about it.  
29. All the soldiers were \_\_\_\_\_ (equip) with guns to defend themselves against the enemy.  
30. While \_\_\_\_\_ (cross) the street of this district, you must be more careful.  
31. There is a rapid increase in population in Africa and has caused a food \_\_\_\_\_ (short).  
32. Upon his \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive), he was recognized and arrested.  
33. She is over thirty years old. It's high time she \_\_\_\_\_ (get) married.  
34. You should \_\_\_\_\_ (large) your vocabulary so that you can do well in reading compre-

hension.

35. I suggested that the negotiation \_\_\_\_\_ (be) postponed.

### Part III Reading Comprehension

(30 points, one or two points for each)

**Directions:** *This part is to test your reading ability. There are 4 tasks for you to fulfill. You should read the reading materials carefully and do the tasks as you are instructed.*

#### Task 1 (5 points)

**Directions:** *After reading the following passage, you will find 5 questions or unfinished statements, numbered 36 to 40. For each 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.*

Animals like the lion are known as carnivorous animals. The word "carnivorous" is derived from Latin words meaning "eater of flesh". You have already read about wild lions and you know that they feed on smaller animals. But many other animals are vegetarian, and they are called herbivorous animals. Examples of wild animals that are herbivorous are the giraffe and the elephant. Instead of saying "carnivorous animal" and "herbivorous animal" you can say "carnivore" and "herbivore".

You may be surprised to learn that there are carnivorous plants as well. Plants usually obtain food from the water in the soil. But some plants that grow in poor soil need other food to make up for the lack of food in the soil itself. To make up for this deficiency they trap small insects and digest their bodies.

Carnivorous plants use ingenious (巧妙的) devices to trap insects for their food. The pitcher plant is a common carnivorous plant in tropical forests. This plant has a clever trap shaped like a pitcher or jug. The mouth of the pitcher is covered with sweet, sticky substance, like honey. Insects come to the plant to feed on this substance. When they have eaten all that is round the mouth they crawl into the pitcher to look for more. There is more honey at the bottom and they go down to feed on it. The inner wall of the pitcher is covered with fine hairs. These hairs point downwards, so that the insects cannot climb out of the pitcher. They are trapped in it. They die there, and their bodies are digested by the plant and absorbed as food.

36. Herbivorous animals feed on \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. plants            B. flesh            C. animals            D. horses
37. Usually plants get food from \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. sunlight            B. soil            C. insects            D. water
38. Insects go to pitcher plants because they \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. are attracted by the colors of the plants
  - B. want to eat the sweet substance on the plants
  - C. get into the pitcher to stay out of rain
  - D. like the taste and smell of the plants
39. When pitcher plants trap insects, they \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. eat them immediately
  - B. kill them at once
  - C. take them in slowly
  - D. clean them out quickly
40. What can be inferred from this passage?
- A. Some plants are cleverer than animals.
  - B. Animals are divided into two kinds.
  - C. Not only animals but plants can kill as well.
  - D. Herbivorous animals are more friendly.

**Task 2 (5 points)**

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

Not everyone in the world requires the same amount of living space. The amount of space a person needs around him is a cultural difference, not an economic one. Knowing your own psychological space needs is important because they strongly affect your choices, including, for example, the number of bedrooms in the home. If you were brought up in a two-child family, and both you and your sister or brother had your own bedrooms, the chances are, if you have two children or more, that you also will offer separate bedrooms for them. In America, for example, they train people to want to have their rooms by giving them their own rooms when they are babies. This is very rare in the world. In many other countries, the baby sleeps in the same bed with his parents or in a bed near them.

The space in the home also shows a lot about psychological space needs. Some families gather closer to each other and the size of their house has nothing to do with it. Others have separate little corners where family members go to be alone.

Although it is true that psychological space needs are not decided by economic reasons, they sometimes have to be changed a little because of economic pressures. It is almost impossible, however, to completely change your psychological space needs.

41. The passage is chiefly concerned with \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the American way of living
  - B. living conditions in different countries
  - C. space requirements in different cultures

- D. space requirements and economic factors
42. According to the author, the amount of living space a person needs is decided by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. his personal finances  
B. the relationship between the family members  
C. whether he is educated  
D. how many rooms there are in his house
43. The example of American families seems to suggest that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Americans are more eager to be alone when they are at home  
B. psychological space needs are developed when one is very young  
C. it is advisable to let the baby sleep with his parents  
D. it is advisable to let the baby sleep in a separate room
44. Some families gather close to each other at home because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. they have limited living space  
B. they haven't small corners for themselves  
C. they have been brought up in a small family  
D. it satisfies their psychological space needs
45. According to the author, psychological space needs \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. will change as one's incomes are reduced  
B. will change if you move to a smaller house  
C. can be changed if one chooses to  
D. can hardly be changed altogether

### Task 3 (10 points)

**Directions:** *The following is a list of information for buildings. After reading it, you are required to find the items equivalent to those given in Chinese in the table below. Then you should put the corresponding letters in the brackets on the Answer Sheet, numbered 46 to 50.*

A—skyscraper

B—cottage

C—apartment

D—curtain

E—carpet

F—window sill

G—attic

H—ceiling

I—roof

J—residence

K—balcony

L—corridor

M—basement

N—garage

O—camp

P—study

Q—studio

R—tent

**Examples:** (G) 阁楼

(L) 走廊



- |            |          |
|------------|----------|
| 46. ( ) 小屋 | ( ) 摩天大楼 |
| 47. ( ) 公寓 | ( ) 书房   |
| 48. ( ) 地毯 | ( ) 车库   |
| 49. ( ) 营房 | ( ) 帐篷   |
| 50. ( ) 阳台 | ( ) 窗台   |

**Task 4 (10 points)**

**Directions:** *The following is an article. After reading it, you should give brief answers to 5 questions (No. 51 to No. 55) following it. The answers should be written after the corresponding numbers on the Answer Sheet.*

Miss Jenkins was born in a rich family. She liked all the foods which were rich in fat and sugar. So she got fatter and fatter. Her workmates often laughed at her for it. She was angry with them and couldn't get on well with them. But her weight brought her some trouble. No young man liked a fat girl like her and now she was more than thirty, she had to live alone. She went to see the doctors. They gave her a list of the healthy diets and advised her to lose weight and of course it was difficult for her to do so. For example, it was her birthday one day. She went to a restaurant and bought a nice cake. The waiter asked her how many pieces she wanted him to cut it into. She thought for a while and said she was losing her weight so the cake would be cut only into two, not into six.

51. How old was Miss Jenkins?

\_\_\_\_\_.

52. Why did Miss Jenkins get fatter?

\_\_\_\_\_.

53. Why couldn't Miss Jenkins get on well with her workmates?

\_\_\_\_\_.

54. Did she want to live alone?

\_\_\_\_\_.

55. Do you think two pieces of cake are equal to six pieces of cake in the last sentence?

\_\_\_\_\_.

**Part IV Translation**

(25 points, one or two points for each)

**Directions:** *This part is to test your ability to translate English into Chinese or Chinese into English.*

**Section A (5 points)**

**Directions:** *Each of the four sentences (No. 56 to No. 59) is followed by 4 choices of sugges-*

*ted translation marked A, B, C and D. Make the best choice and write the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet. Write your translation of the paragraph (No. 60) in the corresponding space on the Translation Sheet.*

56. Students, after all, are individuals who are entitled to decide for themselves how they are going to act.
- A. 学生, 毕竟是独立的个体, 有权利为他们自己决定怎样行动。  
B. 毕竟, 学生是独立的个体, 有权决定他们的行为举止。  
C. 学生最终有权决定自己的行为。  
D. 学生最后被授予决定自己的权利。
57. There is no doubt that adults, and even highly educated adults, vary greatly in the speed and efficiency of their reading.
- A. 成人们是毫无疑问的, 即使是受教育程度很高的人, 在他们阅读的速度和效率上也会存在很大差别。  
B. 毫无疑问, 成年人, 即使是受教育程度很高的人, 在他们阅读的速度和效率上也会变化多样。  
C. 毫无疑问, 成年人, 即使是受教育程度很高的人, 在他们阅读的速度和效率上也会存在很大差别。  
D. 不要怀疑成年人, 即使是受教育程度很高的人, 在他们阅读的速度和效率上也会变化多样的。
58. Nor are college and university professors in the U. S. A. generally held in the high regard they are in many other countries.
- A. 大学教授在美国也不像在许多其他国家那样受到高度尊敬。  
B. 大学教授在美国也像在许多其他国家那样受到高度尊敬。  
C. 没有大学教授在美国不像在许多其他国家那样受到高度尊敬的。  
D. 没有大学教授在美国不像在许多其他国家那样被看待的。
59. At the same time, however, there is much more to excellent education than can be measured in dollars or RMB.
- A. 然而, 此时的杰出教育比美元或人民币更多地被衡量。  
B. 然而, 此时对杰出的教育来说, 比美元或人民币被衡量得更多。  
C. 此时然而, 对杰出的教育来说, 还有许多东西是更能用美元或人民币来衡量的。  
D. 然而, 此时对杰出的教育来说, 还有许多东西是无法用美元或人民币来衡量的。
60. Proof-reading is extremely difficult for most people, since they are accustomed to overlooking such details. In fact, considerable practice is required to practice this task efficiently and it can be done only by reading very slowly, and by paying comparatively little attention to the general meaning of the text.

## Section B (10 points)

**Directions:** Translate the following into English.

61. 新法律不适用于海外合资企业。