

高等学校英语应用能力考试

Practical English Test for Colleges

全真模拟 试题集

主编 王家勇

(第二版)



復旦大學出版社

高等学校英语能力考试 全真模拟试题集

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前言

一、国家推行高职高专英语应用能力考试的时代背景

高职高专教育培养的是从事技术、生产、管理和服务工作的高等应用型人才。高职高专学生学习英语,不是为了进行科学研究或学术交流,而是为了从事有关的涉外业务工作,故其语言知识的深度和广度应与大学本科有所不同。2000年教育部高等教育司关于印发《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》(简称《基本要求》)的通知中明确指出:“高职高专教育的英语课程是以培养学生实际运用语言的能力为目标,突出教学内容的实用性和针对性”。2002年5月,教育部批准成立了高等学校英语应用能力考试委员会,作为高职高专教育英语课程教学指导委员会的下设机构,研究和实施高职高专英语教学质量检测的评估工作。

在《基本要求》颁布以前,高职高专的英语教学的目标和要求不明确,英语课程普遍照抄大学本科的模式,采用本科教材,只强调打基础,忽视实际应用能力的培养。结果,大多数学生由于入学水平和教学时数所限,毕业后不仅不具有扎实的语言基本功,连与其业务相关的最简单的应用文也处理不了,交际能力更谈不上。专科英语教学如跟着本科走,也就只能用本科的标准来检测教学质量,教师和学生都以通过大学英语四级或六级考试来衡量教学效果。事实上,多数学校通过率甚低,只好以缺乏统一标准的大学英语三级甚至二级考试来进行检测。由于没有统一的二、三级测试标准,致使高职高专英语教学无章可循,更加脱离培养应用能力的目标。鉴于此,教育部高教司在其1997年批发的《关于加强高等专科英语课程工作的意见》中明确提出:“在三年内把目前的二、三级考试逐步转到普通高等专科英语题库考试的轨道上来”。目前在十多个省市推行的《高等学校英语应用能力考试》就是在此基础上逐步发展完善起来的,为高职高专英语教学全面贯彻《基本要求》、走上以培养英语应用能力为目标的正确轨道起了导向的作用。

考试是对教学过程和成果的检验。好的考试会为教学提供正确的导向。教育部高教司十分重视对考试工作的领导与组织。早在1993年,高教司即颁布了《高等专科教育英语课程教学基本要求》,并于1995年批准成立了“高等专科英语课程教学质量检测工作研究组”(简称“检测组”),着手研究如何检测和评价高专层次的英语教学质量。检测组以《基本要求》为依据,针对高等专科教育英语课程的培养目标和要求设计测试,既不忽视基本语言技能的检测,更突出应用能力的检测。检测组在高教司的支持和指导下首先研制了列入国家教委“九五”重点科研攻关项目

的“高等学校英语应用能力考试国家级题库”。该题库对应于教学安排,分为4个子题库,每一个子题库供一个学期结束时的测试使用,第4子题库为总的测试。由于题库既检测英语基础知识与技能,更测试实际应用英语的能力,如应用文的阅读和模拟写作,涉及实用涉外生活和业务的听说交际,对教学都产生了良好的影响,应用文的教学进入了课堂,听与说的教学也引入了模拟仿真的工作情景。广大师生反映,这样的考试实用性强,符合高职高专英语教学的实际。

在研制题库的同时,检测组以题库为基础设计了平行的试卷,即“高等学校英语应用能力考试”,供各省市自治区教学管理部门进行统一检测,以评估各校的英语教学工作。这一考试自1998年试行以来,已有20余个省市自治区参加,2002年6月份考生人数已接近30万。在尚未参加这一考试的省市中,也有高职高专学校单独参加这一考试。它们几年来坚决贯彻《基本要求》并一直参加英语应用能力考试,在高职高专英语课程改革中取得了优异成绩,起到了标兵作用。

目前高职高专学生入学水平参差不齐,各校教学时数也由180学时至220学时不等,要求学生在学完所开设的英语课程之后达到统一的要求,显然是不符合实际的。为此,英语应用能力考试自2000年起,与现行的《基本要求》相对应,也设立了两个级别,即A级和B级。A级测试学完《基本要求》全部内容的考生,是标准要求;B级测试学完《基本要求》规定的B级内容的考生,是过渡要求。参加哪一级考试,由学校或省市自治区教学主管部门规定,考生自愿报名参加。A级考试的要求是:1)较好地掌握英语基础知识和语言技能,具有一定的听、说、读、写、译的能力;2)借助词典能阅读和翻译有关的英语业务资料,具有套写有关的应用文的基本能力;3)能在一般交际和涉外业务交际活动中进行简单的交流。B级考试的要求是:1)掌握基本的英语基础知识和语言技能,具有初步的听、说、读、写、译的能力;2)熟悉有关的应用文简单格式;3)具有用英语进行简单交际的能力。通过考试的考生可以得到由高教司批准成立的高等学校英语应用能力考试委员会颁发的相应级别的证书。随着教学水平和学生英语能力的提高,可以预计将会有越来越多的考生参加并通过A级考试。

高等学校英语应用能力考试目前实施的是笔试。在A级试卷中,一般性内容约占40%,应用性内容约占60%,例如要求能听懂来访者与接待人之间的对话或导游对游客的介绍,能看懂广告、计算机的菜单和说明书,能用汉语译出英文通告或其他应用性文字,以及能填写个人简历、草拟通知或业务信函等等。B级试卷的难度低于A级试卷,应用性内容的比例也大体相当,但范围窄于A级(详见《基本要求》)。考试在题型的选择上也作了慎重的考虑,例如听力测试有一部分考题是要求考生在听完一则通知或说明以后,以答问的方式写出关键词;在阅读考试中有

的试题要求考生就所读的应用文填列提纲,有的试题要求考生从目录或表格中找出所需要的信息;写作测试要求考生填写表格、回复来函等。这些都是学生在工作中需要操作的实际涉外业务。高职高专学生受英语水平所限,对其要求不能脱离实际,但这并不意味着他们不具有以英语为工具解决实际业务问题的能力。实际处理应用文的能力就是其中典型的例子。

随着我国改革开放形势的不断发展,高职高专学生在未来的工作中使用口头语言进行交际的机会会越来越多,为此《基本要求》指出,英语教学不仅要确保各项语言能力的协调发展,“目前要特别注意加强听说技能的培养”。现在成立的考试委员会的一项重要工作就是在不断改进笔试的同时,设计和准备科学的、切实可行的口语考试,并于不久以后推出。口语考试的实施将会有利于推动高职高专英语教学的全面发展,改变过去认为高职高专的学生只能培养阅读和翻译能力的片面观点,以保证毕业生能更好地适应改革开放对外语能力的需求。

高等学校英语应用能力考试国家级题库和以其为依据实行的考试,推出只有几年,虽然取得了一定的成果,仍然有待于进一步完善。但是,这一考试的方向和它对高职高专英语教学的积极影响是值得肯定的。我们相信,随着这一考试的科学性(信度、效度、可行性、实用性,等等)不断提高,它对促进高职高专英语教学改革的作用将会越来越明显。

时下我国的高职高专教育正处于发展的黄金时期,为切实规范教学管理,确保教学质量,教育部决定将定期对高职高专学校进行教学水平的合格和优秀评估,英语应用能力考试的通过率已被列为评估的重要指标之一。教育主管部门明确规定将通过高等学校英语应用能力A级考试作为高职高专学生“专升本”的必备条件。

二、本书的特色和优势

本题集由具有丰富高职高专英语教学经验的资深教师严格按照教育部颁发的“高等学校英语应用能力考试大纲”并结合近两年的实考试卷精心编制,具有很强的针对性和较高的参考价值。主观试题的参考答案附有评分标准,并附有听力测试录音部分的文字材料,所配备的录音带(共二盒)或CD盘由英国教师按照稍高于实际测试标准的水平精心录制。在市场上同类题集较为欠缺的情况下,此书对广大高职高专学生提高英语应用能力考试的应试技能必将大有裨益。

编者
2004年5月

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高等学校英语应用能力考试(A级)大纲

一、测试对象

本大纲适用于修完《高职高专英语课程教学基本要求》(以下简称《基本要求》)所规定的全部内容的高等职业技术教育、高等专科教育和成人高等教育各专业的学生。普通高校的艺术、体育等专业的本科学生也可根据所在学校的要求参加考试。

二、测试性质

本测试的目的是考核学生的语言知识、语言技能和使用英语去处理业务的基本能力;其性质为教学一水平测试。

三、测试方式与内容

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

第一部分:听力理解(Listening Comprehension)

测试考生理解所听对话、会话和简单短文的能力。听力材料的语速为每分钟120词。本部分的比分占总分的15%,测试时间为15分钟。

第二部分:语法结构(Structure)

测试考生运用语法知识的能力。测试范围包括《基本要求》语法结构表所规定的全部内容。本部分的比分占总分的15%,测试时间为15分钟。

第三部分:阅读理解(Reading Comprehension)

测试考生从书面文字材料获取信息的能力。总阅读量约1000词。本部分的比分占总分的35%,测试时间为40分钟。

本部分测试的题材包括一般性阅读材料(科普、文化、社会、常识、经济、人物等)和应用文(文摘、函电、广告、说明书、序言、业务单证和文件等),不包括故事、小说、散文等文学性材料。其内容应为各专业学生所能理解。其中,实用性文字材料约占60%。

阅读材料涉及的语言技能和词汇限于《基本要求》语言技能表和词汇表的范围。

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

测试考生将英语正确译成汉语的能力。所译材料为句子和段落,包括一般性内容和实用性内容(各约占 50%),共约 120 个英文词。本部分的比分占总分的 20%,测试时间为 25 分钟。

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

测试考生写应用型短文、填英文表格或翻译简短的实用性文字材料的能力。要求写或译的词数不少于 80 个。本部分的比分占总分的 15%,测试时间为 25 分钟。

测试项目、内容、题型、分值及考试时间分配表

序号	测试项目	题 号	测 试 内 容	题 型	分 值	时 间
I	听力理解	1~15	对话、会话、短文	填空、简答、多项选择	15	15
II	语法结构	16~35	句法结构、词形变化、词类用法、词语搭配等	填空、改错、多项选择	15	15
III	阅读理解	36~60	理解语篇,包括一般性及应用型题材	填空、简答、信息转换、排序、匹配、多项选择	35	40
IV	英译汉	61~65	句子和段落	写出译文	20	25
V	写作/汉译英		写作短文(填写简历表、申请书、协议书等)或翻译段落(实用题材)	模拟作文、填写表格、段落汉译英	15	25
合计		65+1			100	120 分钟

以上各部分所采用的题型中,多项选择题约占总题量的 30%。

SIMULATED TEST 1 PRACTICAL ENGLISH TEST FOR COLLEGES

(PRETCO — Level A)

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. 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:*

M: Are you catching the 3:15 flight to New York City?

W: No, I'm leaving this evening.

Q: What do the speakers talk about?

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 should take it to the post office.
B) It is too big to send by mail.
C) He should return it to the sender.
D) It needs more stamps.
2. A) In a grocery store
B) In a gift shop
C) In a electric shop
D) In a bank
3. A) She saw an ad in the newspaper.
B) She heard about it during a television interview.
C) A friend told her about it.
D) She saw it on a unit of job opening.
4. A) She suggests the man should not look at the advertisements.
B) She suggests nothing.
C) She suggests the man should look at the advertisement.
D) She means that the advertisements are of no use.
5. A) Whether the man is good at English.
B) Whether the woman has passed the examination.
C) Whether the woman is about to have an English examination.
D) Whether the woman is preparing for the English examination.

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. The conversations and questions 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) given in your test paper. Then you should mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Conversation 1

6. A) China
B) Italy
C) America
D) Spain
7. A) The computer
B) The printer
C) The computer and the printer
D) The company

Conversation 2

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 8. A) Painters | B) Artists |
| C) Musicians | D) Tourists |
| 9. A) A concert | B) A city's name |
| C) A Jazz's name | D) The best place for a Jazz concert |
| 10. A) Fascinating | B) The biggest city |
| C) Beautiful | D) Interesting |

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 twice. When you hear a question, you should complete the answer to it with a word or a short phrase. The incomplete answers are printed correspondingly in your test paper. You should write your answers on the Answer Sheet. Now this is the passage.

11. Teenagers are _____ to teach than adults.
12. _____ reports are mentioned in the passage.
13. Many people think that, maybe around _____, we lose ability to learn languages well.
14. _____, it is _____.
15. Because adults know more _____.

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*

- 6 —

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| A) equal in | B) equivalent to |
| C) equivalent in | D) equivalence with |

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 Chinese people rose to the (resist) _____ against Japanese aggression.
27. Her flat was on the top of the house, the window (face) _____ the sea.
28. Efficiency will (multiply) _____ several times.
29. There is no (deliver) _____ of letters on Sunday.
30. But for Mr. Deng, we (live) _____ such a happy life now.
31. Tell me (truth) _____ what you think if you want me to help you.
32. They required that we (get) _____ there before nine.
33. His mother being very worried, he regrets (tell) _____ her that he has lost his job.
34. The (develop) _____ of the company can not simply depend on tradition.
We need new blood like you to make our company greater and stronger.
35. Some children are full of (complain) _____ about their food.

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 centre.

The wheel was one of the man's first inventions and yet it has also proved one of the most useful. So wide and varied are the uses of wheels, in machines and vehicles of all kinds that it is difficult to imagine what the world would be like without them. It is surprising to hear it said, therefore, that the wheel's importance will perhaps be greatly reduced by the end of the century by an invention so new as to be still unnamed.

This invention is a machine that floats above any surface on a cushion of air. The cushion is formed when air is blown into the bottom of the machine. This part is shaped like a saucer turned upside down. If air is blown into the saucer, the machine rises to a height that may vary from a few inches to a few feet.

Industry is already using one form of the invention to deal with heavy loads. It can lift them with ease and since there are no wheels, and therefore no friction, they can be put into motion with the touch of a finger.

The new invention, however, is having a great effect on transport. Not only does it make expensive road systems unnecessary, but also it enables vehicles to travel equally well over land or water. This unique ability to reach most destinations has given rise to the prediction that wheeled vehicles may be as uncommon at the end of this century as airplanes were at the beginning of last century.

36. The first paragraph tells us that _____.
 A) big wheels have all kinds of uses
 B) the wheel's usefulness hasn't been proved
 C) a new invention may make wheels less important
 D) the wheel was man's earliest invention
37. In the third paragraph, the phrase "with the touch of a finger" means _____.
 A) without fiction
 B) by hand
 C) without difficulty
 D) with a hand
38. The new invention works on _____.
 A) water
 B) air

C) land

D) friction

39. The passage tells us that the new invention _____.

A) makes it possible to travel without using roads

B) will replace wheeled vehicles in a few years

C) will be used instead of airplanes in the near future

D) is more important for industry than for transport

40. Vehicles using the new invention will probably be _____ at the end of this century.

A) unique

B) unnecessary

C) unusual

D) plentiful

Task 2

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

Escaping a fire is a serious matter. Knowing what to do before a fire breaks out can save a life. For example, people should know the safety measures to take before opening a hall door during a fire. Also, make sure everyone knows how to unlock doors that may be in the escape path. At times, a key is needed to unlock a door from the inside. So, keep the key in the lock, or, you can put the key on a key ring and put it where it can be found easily.

If you live in an apartment, know the ways you can use to get out. Show everyone in the family these routes. Stress the importance of using stairways or fire escapes, not elevators.

From most homes and the lower floors of apartment buildings, escape through windows is possible. Learn the best way of leaving by a window with the least chance of serious injury.

In a home fire, windows are often the only means of escape. The second floor windowsill is usually not more than 13 feet from the ground. An average person, hanging by the fingertips, will have a drop of about six to the ground. Of course, it is safer to jump a short way than to stay in a burning building. Rolling away from the building when you land.

Windows are also useful when you are waiting for help. Often you'll be able

On a second or third floor, the best windows for escape are those which open onto a roof or balcony. From the roof or balcony, a person can either drop to the ground or await rescuer. Dropping onto cement or pavement might end in injury. Bushes, soft earth, and grass can help to break a fall. A rope ladder should be considered when the drop is too great.

In a town where the fire department acts quickly, it may be best to wait for rescuer. Close the doors and wait by an open window for help. Shout for help. Be sure to close the door before opening a window. Otherwise, smoke and fire may be drawn into the room by the draft.

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