

高等学校

英语应用能力

A 级考试

模拟试卷

内含

2份试卷

听力原稿

答案解析

8

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华东师范大学出版社

In many countries the process of industrialization has created overcrowded cities and many problems. Poor conditions such as lack of housing, lack of employment, bring about disease and crime.

The over-population of towns has led to a drift of large numbers of people to the countryside. People have become dissatisfied with farming, and have come to the towns for work and pay.

One possible solution to the problem is to limit the registration of town residents. If the number of town residents would be limited, the population would thus be limited. Limiting registration would be very difficult and would cause a great deal of trouble. It would ultimately lead to violence.

The only long-term solution is to encourage people to move to the rural areas more attractively. This could be achieved by encouraging people to move to the rural areas.

Mountain climbers around the world dream about going up Mount Everest. It is the highest mountain in the world.

But many people who have climbed the mountain have left waste material that is harming the environment. A team of Americans is planning the largest clean-up effort ever on Mount Everest. They will make the risky trip up the mountain next month.

The team of eight Americans will be guided by more than twenty Sherpas of Nepal. Their goal is to remove all the trash they see. They will spend two months cleaning up the mountain by gathering oxygen bottles, fuel containers, batteries, drink cans, human waste and other kinds of trash. They are expected to remove at least three tons of trash in large bags.

Team leader Robert Hoffman is making his fourth trip up the mountain. He says he hopes to bring Everest to the condition it was in before the first successful climb fifty years ago. He says he hopes the effort will influence people to clean up the environment closer home.

Human waste on Everest is a major concern. So the clean-up team will use newly developed equipment to collect and treat human waste. Over the years, the waste articles have polluted the mountain. In the warm season when the ice melts, the polluted water flows to Nepali villages below. The problem has gotten worse in recent years because climbing Everest has become more popular.

1. What are those Americans concerned about when they are planning the trip up Mount Everest?

- A) The environmental pollution of the mountain.
- B) The success in climbing up the mountain.
- C) The equipment for their trip to the mountain.

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前 言

根据教育部的要求,全国各高职高专院校每年须组织学生参加“高等学校英语应用能力考试(Practical English Test for Colleges,简称 PRETCO)”。为了帮助学生进一步熟悉所考题型、内容和难度,顺利地通过考试,我们组织了一批教学经验丰富的英语教师,编写了《高等学校英语应用能力 A 级考试模拟试卷》。书中所提供的模拟试卷适合正在接受高等职业教育、高等专科教育和成人高等教育,需要参加 PRETCO(A 级)考试的学生。同时,本书适合英语教师对参加 A 级考试的学生进行考前强化训练。

本书严格遵照教育部高等教育司《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》和“高等学校英语应用能力考试大纲”进行编写。我们在对历年的高等学校英语应用能力 A 级考试试题进行深入研究的基础上,按“高等学校英语应用能力考试大纲”提供的考试样题题型编写了十套试卷,并解析了 2005 年两次 A 级考试真题。本书与华东师范大学出版社于 2005 年出版的《高等学校英语应用能力 A 级考试专项突破》一书,以及我们正在编写、即将出版的《高等学校英语应用能力考试词汇解析、巧记与精练》一书,组成了高等学校英语应用能力考试考前辅导系列用书。

本书的每份试卷的听力部分,除了提供录音原文和答案外,还配有解释;词汇语法部分,每题都给出了答案、句意,同时还指出了试题的考核要点,进行了详尽的解析;阅读理解部分,配有参考译文,并提供了指导性的解题思路,有助于学生从整体上把握全文;翻译部分给出了详尽的解释,包括要点提示和核心词汇讲解;写作部分配有范文,供学生参考练习。

此外,我们在编写的过程中参考了大量的书籍、资料和历年 A 级考试真题。由于被参考的内容相当零散,无法一一列明,在此谨向相关作者致以诚挚的感谢!

由于编者水平有限,加之时间仓促,肯定会有错误、缺点、遗漏,敬请使用本书的广大师生提出宝贵意见,使之不断完善。

编 者
2006 年 3 月

前 言 / 1

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A 级考试模拟试题 (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:*

W: Are you catching the 13:15 flight to New York?

M: No, I'll leave this evening.

Q: What are the two persons talking 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 with a single line through the center.

[A][B][C][D]

Now the test will begin.

1. A) He was seriously ill. B) He had a maths exam.
C) He had a maths class. D) He had a physics exam.
2. A) 50 dollars. B) 15 dollars. C) 100 dollars. D) 30 dollars.
3. A) Because she is ill.
B) Because she is cold.
C) Because she likes buying heavy coats in summer.
D) Because heavy coats are cheap in summer.
4. A) 7 : 50. B) 8 : 05. C) 7 : 35. D) 8 : 40.

-
5. A) He is buying a house. B) He is asking the way to a hotel.
C) He is visiting a hotel. D) He is booking a room in a hotel.

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) Shanghai. B) New York. C) London. D) Sydney.
7. A) A week. B) Three days. C) Two weeks. D) A month.

Conversation 2

8. A) Hospital. B) Hotel. C) Bus station. D) Star movie.
9. A) One. B) Two. C) Three. D) Four.
10. A) Because it moves faster. B) Because the driver is cleverer.
C) Because its line is shorter. D) Because the station is nearer.

Section C

Directions: *This section is to test your ability to comprehend a short passage. 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 incomplete answers are printed in your test paper. You should write your answer on the Answer Sheet correspondingly. Now the passage will begin.*

11. What's Snowman?
It is _____.
12. What is Snowman fond of?
Jumping over _____.
13. Where did Mary and Snowman have a very bad fall that day?
In a _____.
14. Who sent Mary to the hospital?
Mary was sent to the hospital by a _____.

15. What happened to Mary the next time?

She almost _____ Snowman because of surprise.

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. They should have cut away the jungle brush, but they _____.
A) don't B) didn't C) won't D) shouldn't
17. We are going to have the service man _____ the light in the classroom tomorrow.
A) repair B) to repair C) to be repaired D) repaired
18. This is Mr. Zhang, _____ I think has something emergent to tell you.
A) who B) whom C) that D) /
19. All flights _____ because of the typhoon, many passengers could do nothing but wait in the terminal building.
A) had been canceled B) have been canceled
C) were canceled D) having been canceled
20. The doctor advised that she _____ for a few days.
A) rests B) rest C) rested D) will rest
21. Among all the workers in the company, Tom works _____.
A) the less efficiently B) less efficiently
C) the least efficiently D) the lest efficiently
22. Only three of the people we invited to the party didn't show _____.
A) out B) off C) up D) around
23. Only when all the work was done _____ home.
A) the young teacher returned B) did the young teacher return
C) returned the young teacher D) the young teacher did return
24. I don't mind _____ the decision as long as it is not too late.
A) you to delay making B) your delaying making
C) your delaying to make D) you delay to make
25. More than one employee _____ dismissed by that company.
A) have been B) are C) has been D) has

Section B

Directions: *There are 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 PLA _____ (found) on August 1st, 1927.
27. His brother shook his head, but gave no _____ (explain).
28. They requested that she _____ (sing) a song.
29. The _____ (surprise) look on his face suggested that he hadn't expected that.
30. Although she was totally _____ (experience), she was chosen for the job.
31. They _____ (courage) the children to paint pictures.
32. The sports meeting _____ (hold) next week is of great importance.
33. The house is too _____ (cost) for us to buy.
34. The conference wouldn't have been so successful if we _____ (not make) adequate preparation.
35. Although he is over 100 years old, Tom has very good eyes and ears, and is very _____ (sense) to the outside world.

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.*

Some animals are pets, some are wild, and many of them provide us with food. All have a different and important role in our lives.

It is easy to forget that the steak at the supermarket once formed part of a steer (肉用小公牛). But without domestic (驯养的) animals such as chickens and cattle, we would all be vegetarians, or a great deal of our time would need to be spent on hunting for meat.

Wild animals not only attract sport hunters. For some people they are even an important source of food. When urban people visit the wild, deer, bears and other wild animals remind them of an older way of life.

Pets, however, are the animals that are especially significant for most of us. They

are undemanding companions. They share our sadness or endure our bad tempers without complaints or caring about what they will get from the owners. A pet can be a great comfort when life seems hard.

For children, pets can be both fun and instructive. If a child cares for a pet, he or she learns to take responsibility for another being. Watching kittens or puppies being born can be a natural form of sex education. For children, as for adults, pets are loving companions and a help in tough times.

As I recall, an Indian chief once said, "Without our brothers, the animals, we would all be very lonely." I believe that he is right.

36. Pets are important in our lives because they _____.
A) provide us with food B) are domestic animals
C) can be our good friends D) can be very attractive
37. In Paragraph 4, the word "undemanding" refers to _____.
A) needing not much care or attention B) needing no food at all
C) needing nothing D) needing no companion
38. What is being discussed in the above article?
A) Man and animals. B) Wild animals and pets.
C) Different kinds of animals. D) Wild animals and hunters.
39. What does the Indian chief mean in saying "Without our brothers, the animals, we would all be very lonely"?
A) Indians die from hunger if they don't live with animals.
B) Animals are so important to us that we cannot live without them.
C) We would all be very lonely without pets.
D) Only animals are important to the Indians.
40. Which of the following gives a best summary of the article?
A) All kinds of animals are playing an important role in our lives.
B) Without domestic animals, we need to spend a lot of time in hunting.
C) All animals are important because they provide us with food.
D) All animals can be both fun and instructive to children.

Task 2

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

What did the first bicycles look like? The earliest bicycles were called "running machines". The rider sat on the seat of the "machine" and pushed it with his feet. The rider ran with his feet but the wheels of the bicycle helped him to go very fast. These bicycles went faster than a running man but they were very uncomfortable. The wheels were iron and in those days the roads had many holes and big stones.

There was another kind of old bicycle with a big wheel in the front and a small one behind. People called these bicycles “Penny Farthings”. In England, many years ago, there were two coins called a penny and a farthing. The farthing was about a quarter of the size of a penny.

The big wheel had pedals. The rider sat on the seat at the top of the big wheel and pushed the pedals with his feet. “Penny Farthings” went much faster than “running machines” because of the big wheel, but were uncomfortable, too. The wheels were usually iron or wood. They were also dangerous because it was a long way to fall to the ground!

In about 1876 a new kind of bicycle was born. People called it a “safety bicycle” because it was safer than a “Penny Farthing”. The wheels were the same size and the rider did not have far to fall. It looked like bicycles we have today. The rider sat on the seat and pushed the pedals with his feet. This made the wheel at the back go round. “Safety bicycles” went very fast but they were not very comfortable. The wheels had hard rubber tyres.

Then, in 1887, someone thought of making a new kind of tyre. It was rubber with air inside and was soft. A bicycle with tyres like this was safe and very comfortable to ride. Today all bicycles are like this.

41. What is the best title for the passage?
- A) Different Kinds of Bicycles.
 - B) Modern Bicycles are Safer than the Old One.
 - C) History of Bicycles.
 - D) Invention of Rubber Tyres.
42. The earliest bicycles were called “running machines” because _____.
- A) people have to run on feet when using the machines
 - B) they were faster than running men
 - C) the riders could run on the bicycles
 - D) the bicycles could run fast automatically
43. According to the passage, what does the underlined word “pedals” mean?
- A) Something on a bicycle that riders can rest their feet on.
 - B) A kind of boards on a wheel that can be pressed by foot.
 - C) Part of the running machines.
 - D) Levers that drives a bicycle when pressed down by foot.
44. People called the new kind of bicycle made in about 1876 a “safety bicycle” because the _____.
- A) riders would not fall
 - B) wheels had hard rubber tyres
 - C) riders could touch the ground easily

- ### Task 3

Dictionary

A student should always keep one thing in mind, however. As a language learner, you can never become too attached to dictionaries. Basic language skills do not come from dictionaries, but from your practice. Expose yourself to the language by listening, speaking and writing; and that is the way to master a language.

Although the dictionary is so beneficial, you cannot get such basic language skills that come from 50 .

Task 4

B. medium-haul aircraft
D. waiting list
F. safety inspection
H. arrival time

I . seat belt

K . luggage insurance

M . off-peak season

O . personal valuables

Example: (K) 行李保险

J . boarding check

L . customs procedure

N . airport bus

P . flight schedule

(O) 个人贵重物品

51. () 起飞时间

() 淡季

52. () 安全检查

() 海关手续

53. () 登机牌

() 民用航空

54. () 紧急出口

() 机场巴士

55. () 客舱

() 安全带

Task 5

Directions: *The following is a passage about air transport. After reading it, you should give brief answers to the 5 questions (No.56 through No.60) following them. The answer should be written after the corresponding numbers on the Answer Sheet.*

Usually one and a half hours before departure, the check-in counters open and passengers begin to check in for their flight.

A passenger service agent checks the passenger's ticket and his reservations status. The ticket must be the right one and the status should be OK. If the passenger has any baggage to check in, the agent weighs it and takes care of it. Each first-class passenger has a free baggage allowance of thirty kilograms, and for economy-class passengers the allowance is twenty kilograms. Airlines can charge for overweight baggage.

The agent attaches a tag to each piece of checked baggage, and gives the identification tag, i.e. the baggage claim check to the passenger. The passenger claims his baggage with this identification tag upon arrival.

Besides, passengers must pay an airport tax. The charge varies from country to country. In the United States it is US \$3 for each passenger. In Japan it is Japanese ¥2,000, and it's RMB ¥50 in China.

Then the passenger receives a boarding pass. The pass shows the flight number, the class, and the seat assignment. Next he goes to the passport control and the departure gate.

56. When will the passengers be checked in for their flight?

_____ hours before departure.

57. Who will check the passenger's ticket?

A _____.

58. What is the free baggage allowance for a first-class passenger?

59. How can the passenger claim his baggage?

With _____

60. How much will a passenger pay for an airport tax in China?

Part IV Translation — from English into 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 letters on the Answer Sheet. And for the paragraph numbered 65, write your translation in the corresponding space on the Answer Sheet.

61. The structure of the family, which is a basic unit of the society, changes along with the development of the society.

A) 家庭结构是社会结构的基本单位,它随着社会的发展而变化。

B) 家庭结构是社会结构的基本单位,同社会一起向前发展。

C) 家庭是社会的基本单位,其结构随着社会的发展而变化。

D) 家庭是社会的基本单元,同社会一起向前发展。

62. In such fields as advertising, show business, and journalism, the charm and publicity are worth more than any monetary benefit.

A) 在广告、演艺和新闻等领域,魅力和知名度比钱财更有价值。

B) 在像广告、演艺和新闻这样的领域,魅力和知名度比金钱更贵重。

C) 在广告、演艺和新闻界,魅力和知名度更重要。

D) 在广告、演艺和新闻等领域,与任何金钱、利润相比,魅力和知名度价值更高。

63. The Sunday newspapers, on the other hand, are intended to entertain as well as inform, and they tend to be read leisurely by all members of the family.

A) 另一方面,星期天的报纸既提供信息又提供娱乐内容,供所有家庭成员空闲时阅读。

B) 而星期天的报纸除了提供信息之外,还提供娱乐内容,供所有家庭成员阅读消遣。

C) 而星期天的报纸被设计刊有娱乐内容和信息,它们常常被所有家庭成员悠闲地阅读。

D) 另一方面,星期天的报纸打算很好地娱乐人们、告知信息,所有家庭都能经常阅读。

64. His ignorance of the company's financial situation resulted in his failure to take effective measures.

A) 他无视公司的财务状况,采取自以为有效的措施,结果失败了。

B) 他对公司的金融状况不了解,以至没有及时采取有效的措施。

C) 他没有采取有效的措施,是因为他对公司的财务状况有所疏忽。

65. This is an educational programme about Light Pollution. It has been arranged through the Ministry of Education and Religion with support and finance from the local government. The two-year programme will run from 2003 to 2005. The programme's targets (目的) are to: 1) Familiarize students with the problems of Light Pollution and study the problems through Astronomy (天文学), Physics and Computer Science; 2) Consider the cultural and social impacts of Light Pollution.

A 级考试模拟试题 (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:

W: Are you catching the 13:15 flight to New York?

M: No, I'll leave this evening.

Q: What are the two persons talking 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 with a single line through the center.

[A][B][C][D]

Now the test will begin.

- | | | | |
|--|-------------------------|--|------------------|
| 1. A) In a bank. | B) In a hotel. | C) In a library. | D) In an office. |
| 2. A) Mr. Scott. | | B) Mr. Scott's son. | |
| | C) Mr. Scott's grandpa. | D) Mr. Scott's father. | |
| 3. A) She totally agrees with the man. | | B) She totally disagrees with the man. | |
| | C) She has no idea. | D) She partly agrees with the man. | |
| 4. A) A book seller. | B) A writer. | C) An artist. | D) A worker. |
| 5. A) She had an accident. | | B) She travelled outside. | |
| | C) She was ill. | D) She died. | |