

无忧英语考试系列丛书

总主编 韩霆一

# 精编高等学校 英语应用能力考试

# 模拟 试题全解

适用于高职、高专、成教、自考

◎ 顾问 刘绍忠

◎ 主编 易永忠 范振辉

**Don't Worry**  
about Your English!

**B**级



# 精编高等学校英语应用能力考试 模拟试题全解·B级

总 顾 问:刘绍忠

总 主 编:易永忠 范振辉

主 编:唐 晓 陆 勇 刘国斌

副 主 编:陈国娟 罗秋华 符吉祥 王福清

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张晓梅

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**总 主 编:**易永忠 范振辉

**总 策 划:**韩 波

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# 前言

本书根据最新《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》结合近年试题精心编写而成。全书共编辑了14套模拟试题,每套试题均由英语教学专家和语言测试专家作了详细的解析。本书突出试题的答题技巧和方法,旨在提高学生综合运用英语的能力,以期达到事半功倍的效果。

本书信息量大,考点突出,具有很强的考前辅导针对性和可操作性,便于学生自学和查阅,适合应试者和广大英语爱好者学习使用。

本书具体在编纂方面有如下特点:

一、**题型全面**:本书囊括了近年的考试题型,是国内同类图书中题型涵盖量最大的。

二、**详解精辟**:本书对所有试题进行了详细、透彻的解析,与同类书相比,对试题的解析更有深度,更具体。读者读后稍加思考定能举一反三、触类旁通。

三、**版式实用**:本书编排版式设计新颖独特,既便于学生自我测试,又不至于因在书中前后翻找答案而耗时费力。

四、**解析权威**:本书的编写人员全是多年从事高职高专教学工作的教师和英语应用能力考试的命题人或阅卷人,他们融合多年的授课经验和出题技巧,把素质教育和应试技能有机地结合起来,通过研析考点,模拟经典试题出题并辅以系统详实的讲解,以供考生全面提高实践能力。

五、**精品作文**:本书写作部分提供的参考范文均是英语专家呕心沥血深思熟虑之作,其中使用的经典习语、句式和套路,被该考试的应试者奉为圭臬。

本书在编写过程中征求了全国著名英语专家和教授的意见,得到数十所学校领导和师生的支持,并在教学中进行了实验,得到了广大师生的支持和认可,深受师生们的喜爱。书中如有疏漏与错误之处,恳请广大读者及同仁批评指正。

编者

# 目 录

全国高等学校英语应用能力考试模拟试题 B 级试卷(一)	( 1 )
全国高等学校英语应用能力考试模拟试题 B 级试卷(一)听力文字材料	( 15 )
全国高等学校英语应用能力考试模拟试题 B 级试卷(二)	( 17 )
全国高等学校英语应用能力考试模拟试题 B 级试卷(二)听力文字材料	( 31 )
全国高等学校英语应用能力考试模拟试题 B 级试卷(三)	( 33 )
全国高等学校英语应用能力考试模拟试题 B 级试卷(三)听力文字材料	( 46 )
全国高等学校英语应用能力考试模拟试题 B 级试卷(四)	( 48 )
全国高等学校英语应用能力考试模拟试题 B 级试卷(四)听力文字材料	( 62 )
全国高等学校英语应用能力考试模拟试题 B 级试卷(五)	( 64 )
全国高等学校英语应用能力考试模拟试题 B 级试卷(五)听力文字材料	( 80 )
全国高等学校英语应用能力考试模拟试题 B 级试卷(六)	( 82 )
全国高等学校英语应用能力考试模拟试题 B 级试卷(六)听力文字材料	( 96 )
全国高等学校英语应用能力考试模拟试题 B 级试卷(七)	( 98 )
全国高等学校英语应用能力考试模拟试题 B 级试卷(七)听力文字材料	( 112 )
全国高等学校英语应用能力考试模拟试题 B 级试卷(八)	( 114 )
全国高等学校英语应用能力考试模拟试题 B 级试卷(八)听力文字材料	( 128 )
全国高等学校英语应用能力考试模拟试题 B 级试卷(九)	( 130 )
全国高等学校英语应用能力考试模拟试题 B 级试卷(九)听力文字材料	( 144 )
全国高等学校英语应用能力考试模拟试题 B 级试卷(十)	( 146 )
全国高等学校英语应用能力考试模拟试题 B 级试卷(十)听力文字材料	( 162 )
全国高等学校英语应用能力考试模拟试题 B 级试卷(十一)	( 164 )
全国高等学校英语应用能力考试模拟试题 B 级试卷(十一)听力文字材料	( 178 )
全国高等学校英语应用能力考试模拟试题 B 级试卷(十二)	( 180 )
全国高等学校英语应用能力考试模拟试题 B 级试卷(十二)听力文字材料	( 194 )
全国高等学校英语应用能力考试模拟试题 B 级试卷(十三)	( 196 )
全国高等学校英语应用能力考试模拟试题 B 级试卷(十三)听力文字材料	( 210 )
全国高等学校英语应用能力考试模拟试题 B 级试卷(十四)	( 212 )
全国高等学校英语应用能力考试模拟试题 B 级试卷(十四)听力文字材料	( 226 )

# 全国高等学校英语应用能力考试模拟试题 B 级试卷(一)

	总得分	听力理解	语法结构	阅读理解	英译汉	写作
卷面分值	100	15	15	35	20	15
得分						

## 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 give proper responses. There are 5 recorded questions in it. After each question, there is a pause. The 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.

**Example:** You will hear: Mr. Smith is not in. Could you please give him a message?

You will read: A) I'm not sure.

B) You're right.

C) Yes, certainly.

D) That's interesting.

From the question we learn that the man is asking the listener to leave a message. Therefore, C) Yes, certainly is the correct answer. You should mark C) on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Now the test will begin.

1. A) I am.  
B) Sorry, I can't.  
C) Lucy is absent.  
D) Fine, thank you.
2. A) Fine, thank you.  
B) That's all right.  
C) I'm afraid it's too weak.  
D) Don't mention it.

【提示】这部分测试听力。它由 3 部分组成。

【提示】这部分测试恰当回答问题的能力。一共有 5 段对话,每段对话后将有一个停顿,问题播放两遍。听完问题后,请从试卷上的 A)、B)、C) 和 D) 4 个选项中选出最佳答案,接着请在答题纸上用单横线画过相应字母的中心。

1. 【答案】A 【考点】问候语

【解析】题目问:“今天谁值班?”只有 A) 意思是:“我值班。”符合题意,其余都是答非所问,重点词语: on duty.

2. 【答案】C 【考点】询问感受

【解析】题目问:“咖啡怎么样?”weak 在这里指咖啡淡,故 C) 最符合题意。

3. A) I'm not sure.  
B) You're right.  
C) Yes, certainly.  
D) That's interesting.
4. A) Thank you.  
B) I like growing flowers.  
C) Yes, you are right.  
D) I don't agree.
5. A) I had many travels by train.  
B) Here you are.  
C) I like traveling.  
D) Yes, it's very comfortable.

## Section B

**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 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.

6. A) In the street.  
B) In a store.  
C) In a bus.  
D) In the office over the telephone.
7. A) He likes all sorts of drink.  
B) He doesn't like all sorts of drink except for coffee and tea.  
C) He wants cola.  
D) He doesn't like any drink.
8. A) \$2.                      B) \$1.  
C) \$3.                      D) \$4.

### 3. 【答案】C 【考点】打电话

【解析】问题是让对方留个信儿 (leave a message), 所以 C) 最符合题意。

### 4. 【答案】B 【考点】询问兴趣爱好

【解析】录音说了他父亲的喜好, 问对方如何 (What about you)。B) 也是围绕 like doing sth. 回答, 最符合题意。

### 5. 【答案】D 【考点】询问经历

【解析】题目问: “你是第一次乘飞机吗?” 是一般疑问句, 所以只有 D) 是正确回答。

【提示】这部分测试理解简短对话的能力。一共有 5 段对话, 每段对话后将有一个问题。听完问题后, 请从试卷上的 A)、B)、C) 和 D) 4 个选项中选出最佳答案。接着请在答题纸上用单横线画过相应字母的中心。

### 6. 【答案】D 【考点】地点判断题

【解析】从说话双方所说的内容及说话的语气来看, 四个选项中只有 D) 最合适。

### 7. 【答案】C 【考点】逻辑推理题

【解析】男士在围绕选择 drink 回答时说到他想要 (prefer) 可乐, 在看选项时要看懂每个选项, 找到与原话意思最接近的一句。

### 8. 【答案】A 【考点】数字计算题

【解析】这个对话牵涉到数字加减运算。黑笔价钱是 3 美元, 蓝笔比它少一美元, 因此蓝笔的价格为 2 美元, 重点词语: a dollar less。



9. A) In a railway station.  
B) In a shop.  
C) On a bus.  
D) In a hospital.

10. A) Irish.  
B) English.  
C) Welsh.  
D) America.

### Section C

**Directions:** In this section you will hear a recorded passage. The passage is printed in the test paper, but with some words or phrases missing. The passage will be read three times. During the second reading, you are required to put the missing words or phrases on the Answer Sheet in order of the numbered blanks according to what you hear. The third reading is for you to check your writing. Now the passage will begin.

Reading is pleasure of the mind, which means that it is a little like sport: your eagerness and (11) \_\_\_\_\_ and quickness make you a good reader. Reading is (12) \_\_\_\_\_, not because the writer is telling you something but because it makes your mind work. Your own imagination works (13) \_\_\_\_\_ the author's or even goes beyond his. Your experience, compared with his, brings you to the same or different conclusions, and your ideas (14) \_\_\_\_\_ as you understand his. As a result of reading, you will become better, (15) \_\_\_\_\_, kinder or more gentle.

## Part II Structure (15 minutes)

**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

**Directions:** There are 10 incomplete statements here. You are required to complete statement by choosing the appropriate answer from the 4 choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

9. 【答案】D 【考点】地点判断题

【解析】由女士的回答可知她头痛在医院, 重点词语: trouble, headache, could hardly sleep.

10. 【答案】C 【考点】细节题

【解析】重点是关于汤姆的朋友是哪里人的一般疑问形式, 作否定回答后又给出了正确的答案。他是威尔士人。

【提示】在这部分你将听到一篇短文。短文已印在试卷上, 但有部分单词或词组缺失。短文播放3遍, 听第2遍时请将一个词或短语填在一个空格上, 听第3遍时, 请检查核对。

11. 【答案】knowledge

12. 【答案】fun

13. 【答案】along with

14. 【答案】develop

15. 【答案】wiser

【提示】这部分测试语法和造句能力。它由两小部分组成。

【提示】这部分共有10个不完整的句子, 请从每题4个选项选出最佳答案, 并在答题纸上相应的字母中心画一条横线。

16. "Will you join me in a walk?" "I'll \_\_\_\_\_."

- A) glad
- B) be glad
- C) be glad to
- D) glad to

17. That's \_\_\_\_\_ really like.

- A) what war is
- B) what is war
- C) which is war
- D) which war is

18. It is reported that crimes are most likely to happen in cities \_\_\_\_\_ a large percentage of unemployment.

- A) which they have
- B) that having
- C) that have
- D) where have

19. \_\_\_\_\_ his work, he would do it till it was finished.

- A) Once Charles would start
- B) Once Charles started
- C) Since Charles would start
- D) Since Charles started

20. It is urgent that a new president \_\_\_\_\_ for the university.

- A) is elected
- B) elected
- C) will be elected
- D) be elected

16. 【答案】C 【考点】不定式的省略

【译文】“你愿意和我一起去走走吗？”“非常愿意。”

【解析】当一个不定式被省略时，to 常常保留下来。

17. 【答案】A 【考点】表语从句

【译文】那就是战争真实的一面。

【解析】what 引导的是表语从句。在表语从句中，主语和谓语的顺序与陈述句相同，不用倒装。在从句中，what 做 like 的宾语。其他选项与题意不符。

18. 【答案】C 【考点】定语从句

【译文】据报道，在失业率高的城市最容易发生犯罪。

【解析】that 在定语从句中做主语，其先行词是 cities。虽然 where 能修饰 cities，但它不能在从句中做主语。

19. 【答案】B 【考点】状语从句

【译文】查尔斯一旦开始工作就要一直做下去，直到做完。

【解析】once 意为“一旦，就”；since 的意思是“自从”或“由于”，与题意不符。主句为将来时，时间状语从句不用将来时，而用现在时或过去时表示将来或过去发生的动作。

20. 【答案】D 【考点】虚拟语气

【译文】这所大学急需选举一名新校长。

【解析】在“It is/was + 某些形容词”后的 that 从句中，常用“(should) + 动词原形”构成虚拟语气，表示建议、惊奇等。

21. He \_\_\_\_\_ his homework when his mother came back yesterday evening.  
A) was doing  
B) is doing  
C) did  
D) does
22. They all study hard but she studies the hardest \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) all  
B) of all  
C) in all  
D) all in all
23. \_\_\_\_\_ had enough time to study, I would have been able to enter university.  
A) Have  
B) I have  
C) Had I  
D) I had
24. Every knife and fork \_\_\_\_\_ carefully.  
A) have cleaned  
B) has cleaned  
C) have been cleaned  
D) has been cleaned
25. It took me a year to be \_\_\_\_\_ to the college life.  
A) adapted  
B) adopted  
C) received  
D) accepted
21. 【答案】A 【考点】动词时态  
【译文】昨天晚上他妈妈回来的时候他正在做作业。  
【解析】从时间状语可以看出, 该句表示过去某个时刻正在进行的动作, 所以应该用过去进行时。
22. 【答案】B 【考点】副词最高级  
【译文】他们学习都很努力, 但她是其中最努力的。  
【解析】形容词和副词的最高级可以用一个短语来说明比较的范围, 如 among..., of all 等。
23. 【答案】C  
【考点】虚拟条件句的倒装  
【译文】如果我曾有时间学习, 我也能上大学。  
【解析】在省略 if 的虚拟条件句中, 需用倒装结构, 表示与过去事实相反, 相当于 if I had had time to study。
24. 【答案】D 【考点】主谓一致  
【译文】每一副刀叉都认真清洗过了。  
【解析】knife 和 fork 一起使用, 被看作一个整体, 它们做主语时谓语动词用单数。因为主谓之间是被动关系, 所以用被动语态。
25. 【答案】A 【考点】固定搭配  
【译文】我用了一年的时间才适应大学生活。  
【解析】be adapted to 指“适应”; adopt 意为“收养, 采纳”。

## 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. We started the attack when the enemy (cross) \_\_\_\_\_ the river.

27. My suggestion is that we (send) \_\_\_\_\_ a few people to help the other groups.

28. I am sorry to learn that you have made no(improve) \_\_\_\_\_ on the design at all.

29. I prefer (live) \_\_\_\_\_ in the country rather than in a city.

30. We had difficulty (carry) \_\_\_\_\_ out the plan.

【提示】这部分共有 10 个不完整的句子,请将括号内单词的适当形式填在空格上。

26. 【答案】were crossing

【考点】动词时态

【译文】当敌人正在过河的时候,我们发起了进攻。

【解析】根据句意,从句表示过去某段时间正在进行的动作,所以用过去进行时。

27. 【答案】(should) send

【考点】虚拟语气

【译文】我的建议是我们应该派几个人去帮助其他小组。

【解析】当表语从句说明的是主句中能够引起虚拟语气的抽象名词时,从句必须用虚拟语气。

28. 【答案】improvement

【考点】词性转换

【译文】得知你在设计上没有取得任何进展,我感到很惋惜。

【解析】根据句子结构可以看出, no 后需要一个名词做宾语。improve 的名词为 improvement,意为“进展,进步”。

29. 【答案】to live

【考点】动词不定式

【译文】我宁愿居住在乡村也不愿居住在城市。

【解析】prefer to do sth. rather than do sth. 表示“宁愿做…也不愿做…”。此句中, rather than 后的 live 被省略了。

30. 【答案】carrying

【考点】动名词

【译文】在执行这个计划方面我们有困难。

【解析】have difficulty/trouble (in) doing sth., 表示“做…有困难”。

31. Not (know) \_\_\_\_\_ her address, we couldn't get in touch with her.

31. 【答案】knowing

【考点】现在分词

【译文】因为不知道地址,我们无法和她取得联系。

【解析】现在分词做原因状语,现在分词与主句主语之间为主谓关系。

32. Do you know the (high) \_\_\_\_\_ of St. Paul's Cathedral?

32. 【答案】height

【考点】词性转换

【译文】你知道圣保罗大教堂的高度吗?

【解析】根据句子结构可以看出, the 后需要一个名词做宾语, high 的名词为 height, 意为“高度”。

33. The great number of traffic accidents (emphasis) \_\_\_\_\_ he need for careful driving.

33. 【答案】emphasizes

【考点】词性转换

【译文】交通事故的巨大数目强调了小心开车的必要性。

【解析】根据句子结构可以看出, 空格中需要一个动词做谓语, emphasis 的动词为 emphasize。本句强调了一个客观事实, 所以要使用一般现在时, 又因为主语 the number of... 是第三人称单数, 所以谓语动词要使用第三人称单数形式。

34. Many modern cars are equipped with an (automatically) \_\_\_\_\_ temperature control system.

34. 【答案】automatic

【考点】词性转换

【译文】许多现代汽车都装备了自动温度控制系统。

【解析】根据句子结构可以看出, 空格中需要一个形容词做定语, automatically 的形容词为 automatic, 意为“自动的, 自动化的”。

35. That one is no good; this one is even (bad) \_\_\_\_\_.

35. 【答案】worse

【考点】形容词比较级

【译文】那个不好, 这个更糟。

【解析】根据句意可以看出, 本句是两者 this one 和 that one 之间进行的比较, 所以要使用比较级形式。注意: bad 的比较级形式是 worse。

### 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 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.

There was once a traveler who was wet and cold because he had been riding in the rain. At last he reached a country inn. The inn was so crowded with people that he could not get near the fire. So he called out to the innkeeper, "Take some fish to my horse!" The innkeeper answered, "But the horse doesn't eat fish!" The traveler then said, "Never mind, do as I tell you." The crowd of the people, hearing this strange order, ran out to see the horse eat fish. The traveler, now having the whole room to himself, sat down beside the fire and warmed himself.

When the innkeeper came back with the crowd of the people, he said, "Your horse would not eat fish." The traveler answered, "Never mind; put it on the table, and when I have quite dried my clothes, I will eat it myself."

36. The traveler had \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) ridden a horse
- B) caught a bad cold
- C) traveled a long way
- D) started very late

37. The owner of the inn had \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) a big family
- B) invited many people
- C) many customers
- D) waited for the traveler

38. The traveler's horse was \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) able to eat fish
- B) old and weak
- C) tried and ill
- D) just the same as the usual horse

【提示】这部分测试阅读能力。需要完成5个任务。请仔细阅读每篇文章,再按要求答题。

【提示】读完下面这篇文章后,请为第36至40题选出最佳答案,并在答题纸上用单横线画过相应字母的中心。

【内容概述】这篇文章主要讲述了一个聪明的旅行者通过巧计调离其他坐在火炉边的旅客,自己最终靠近火炉的故事。

36. 【答案】A 【考点】细节题

【解析】由第一段"had been riding in the rain"和"Take some fish to my horse!"可得出答案。

37. 【答案】C 【考点】细节题

【解析】由第一段"The inn was so crowded with people."可得出答案。

38. 【答案】D 【考点】逻辑推理题

【解析】由第一段后半部分和第二段全文可得出答案。

39. The traveler \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) told a story to the innkeeper
- B) bought a strange horse
- C) played a trick on the innkeeper and his customers
- D) liked nobody there

40. Which word can best describe the people in the inn? \_\_\_\_\_

- A) Mad.
- B) Stupid.
- C) Curious.
- D) Funny.

## Task 2

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

Teenagers have a new shape these days. They are about 20 pounds heavier than they were 60 years ago. They are about four inches taller, too. These facts come from J. M. Tanner, a professor in England.

J. M. Tanner has measured people from all over the world. He has also studied people's growth records of the past 100 years.

"Kids today are bigger than ever before," he says. "Today's nine-year-olds look like eleven-year-olds looked back in the 1900s."

According to Tanner, adults also are taller than ever before. But the bigger change can be seen in young people. That's because boys used to keep on growing until they reached age 26. But today they stop growing at 18 or 19. Most girls stop growing even earlier. So today's teenagers are bigger than 26-year-olds 60 years ago.

41. Today's teenagers are \_\_\_\_\_ they were 60 years ago.

- A) as heavy as
- B) lighter than
- C) heavier than
- D) brighter than

42. Pro. J. M. Tanner has studied people's growth records of the past \_\_\_\_\_ years.

- A) 50
- B) 60
- C) 100
- D) 120

39. 【答案】C 【考点】逻辑推理题

【解析】由第一段后半部分可得出答案。

40. 【答案】C 【考点】细节题

【解析】由第一段"The crowd of the people, hearing this strange order, ran out to see the horse eat fish."可得出答案。

【提示】读短文,并为第 41 至第 45 题选出最佳答案。

【内容概述】本文讲述了当代青少年的生长趋势问题。从体重、外形等方面介绍了今天的青少年与过去 100 年间青少年在生长方面的主要差别。

41. 【答案】C 【考点】细节题

【解析】由第一段"They are about 20 pounds heavier than they were 60 years ago."可得出答案。

42. 【答案】C 【考点】细节题

【解析】由第二段"He has also studied people's growth records of the past 100 years."可得出答案。

43. It can be inferred that a boy aged 11 in 1900 might look like \_\_\_\_\_ years old today.  
A) 9 B) 13  
C) 18 D) 26
44. Today most girls stop growing \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) just before they are reaching 10 years old  
B) just before they are reaching 18 years old  
C) just after they have reached 20 years old  
D) just after they have reached 26 years old
45. The best title for this passage might be \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) Growing of Teenagers  
B) Growing of Adults  
C) Growing of Girls  
D) The Growing Tendency of Today's Teenagers

### Task 3

**Direction:** *The following is a Letter of Apology. After reading it, you should complete the information by filling in the blanks marked 46 through 50 in not more than 3 words in the table below.*

#### A Letter of Apology

Dear Ms. Jameston,

We appreciate your April 23 letter concerning the failure of one of our sales representatives to inform your client of the possible zoning (划分) of the Blake Property.

Please accept my sincere apology for not having corresponded with you sooner. The sales associate who showed this property, Pete Fargo, is no longer with our firm; he is presently operating his own business in Greeley. Therefore, Jack Dodge, branch manager of our office at 2165 South Adams Avenue, where Mr. Fargo was employed, interviewed Mr. Fargo at Greeley. Yesterday Jack and I reviewed the transaction and the commitments made by Mr. Fargo. I'm sure that you can expect a detailed report from Mr. Dodge within the next day or so.

Sincerely yours,  
Lucy

43. 【答案】A 【考点】细节题

【解析】由第三段“Today's nine-year-olds look like eleven-year-olds back in 1900s.”可得出答案。

44. 【答案】B 【考点】细节题

【解析】由文章倒数第二句和倒数第三句话可得出答案。

45. 【答案】D 【考点】主旨大意题

【解析】由文章主要讲青少年的生长趋势可得出答案。

【提示】下面是一封道歉信。仔细阅读下列信函，完成第46到50题，答案不得超过3个字。

【内容概述】这是一封道歉信，写信者代表公司向Ms. Jameston致以歉意。



### A Letter of Apology

Apology for: 46 of Pete Fargo to inform Jameston's client of the zoning of the Blake Property.

I apologize for not 47 with you sooner.

Jack Dodge, a 48 of our office 49 Mr. Fargo at Greeley.

Jameston can expect a 50 from Mr. Dodge.

46. 【答案】failure  
47. 【答案】having corresponded  
48. 【答案】branch manager  
49. 【答案】interviewed  
50. 【答案】detailed report

### Task 4

**Directions:** The following is a list of special terms. After reading it, you are required to find the items equivalent (与...等同) to those given in Chinese in the table below. Then you should put the corresponding letters on the Answer Sheet, numbered 51 through 55.

【提示】下面是一些特殊术语表, 阅读后在表格中找出对应的中文。

- A—foreign project contracting  
B—labor service cooperation  
C—modality of foreign aid  
D—quota-free products  
E—forms of ownership  
F—foreign trading rights  
G—risk management  
H—projects listed as encouraged by the state  
I—ministerial meeting  
J—equitable and rational  
K—take the preemptive opportunities  
L—reduce and cancel debts  
M—engineering project  
N—increase in the same pace  
O—building materials

- A—对外项目承包  
B—劳务合作  
C—外援方式  
D—非配额产品  
E—所有制形式  
F—外贸权  
G—风险管理  
H—国家鼓励项目  
I—部长级会议  
J—公正合理  
K—抢得先机  
L—减免债务  
M—工程项目  
N—同步增长  
O—建筑材料

Examples: (C) 外援方式                      (E) 所有制形式

- |                |            |
|----------------|------------|
| 51. ( ) 对外项目承包 | ( ) 抢得先机   |
| 52. ( ) 公正合理   | ( ) 国家鼓励项目 |
| 53. ( ) 部长级会议  | ( ) 风险管理   |
| 54. ( ) 劳务合作   | ( ) 工程项目   |
| 55. ( ) 减免债务   | ( ) 同步增长   |

51. 【答案】A, K  
52. 【答案】J, H  
53. 【答案】I, G  
54. 【答案】B, M  
55. 【答案】L, N