^{高职高专英语系列教材} 高等学校英语应用能力 考试考点分析与强化训练

主 审 张道真 总主编 邱立志



English for Colleges and Institutes

主编张云勤



✓ 中国人民大学出版社

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图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

高等学校英语应用能力考试考点分析与强化训练/张云勤主编 北京:中国人民大学出版社,2005 (高职高专英语系列教材) ISBN 7-300-06613-5

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Ⅲ. ①英语 - 高等学校②技术学校 - 自学参考资料

Ⅳ. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2005) 第 065239 号

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出版发行		中国人民大学出版社				
社	址	北京中关村大街 31 号	邮政约	扁码	100080	
电	话	010-62511242(总编室)	010-	6251	1239(出版部)	
		010-82501766(邮购部)	010-	6251	4148(门市部)	
		010-62515195(发行公司)	010-	6251	5275(盗版举报)	
M	址	http://www.crup.com.cn				
		http://www.ttrnet.com(人大教	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
经	销	新华书店				and the second sec
ED	刷	河北三河汇鑫印务有限公司				4 N 1 24
开	本	787×1092 毫米 1/16	版	次	2005年11月第1版	1.11
印	张	14.25 插页 1	印	次	2006年11月第2次印刷	
字	数	348 000	定	价	16.00 元	

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前 言

高等学校英语应用能力考试(A·级)是国家教育部举办的,用以衡量高职高专学生的英 语应用能力。它不仅测试学生的英语语言水平,更注重考评学生的实际应用能力。这一权威 的英语应用能力考试已经被越来越多的企事业单位、外资公司等所认可,并作为聘用人才的 英语水平标准。

这本高等学校英语应用能力考试(A级)辅导书,是为高职高专学生提高英语水平,获 取A级证书而精心编写的。该书是被誉为"黄埔三期"的"教育部第三期高职高专英语骨干 教师高级培训班"骨干教师们的力作,它凝聚了多年在一线执教的老师们的教学中的经验和 心血,他们多年执教,了解学生英语水平,同时潜心研究考试动向,熟悉命题规律。同时也 得到了高等学校英语应用能力考试指导委员会领导以及专家、学者们的大力指导。本书是考 试命题专家和高校英语骨干教师通力合作的结晶。

本书浓缩了我们在考试辅导过程中所实施的考前考点分析,以及为使学生快速掌握考点 而设计的模拟练习的主要内容,包括听力理解的考点与解题技巧、词汇和语法结构的考点与 解题技巧、阅读理解的考点与解题技巧、英译汉的考点与解题技巧、写作/汉译英的考点与 解题技巧,以及六套全真模拟试题。此外,还提供了 2004 年 6 月和 2005 年 1 月的高等学校 英语应用能力考试 A 级试题及参考答案。

感谢上海交通大学刘鸿章教授,大连理工大学孔庆炎教授,长春工程学院安晓灿教授以 及美国迈阿密大学(Miami University)的 Jennie Dauter Mann 博士等的大力指导与支持。

本书由张云勤任主编,吴筱明任副主编,参编者有曾楚辉、钟小立、李吉英等老师。 我们竭诚希望同行和读者提出宝贵意见和建议,以便将此书修订得更加完善。

编者

二〇〇五年八月于广州

日 录

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第一部分 考前串讲——精要考点分析



一、听力理解考点概述

高等学校英语应用能力考试(A级)的第一部分为听力理解题,共有15题,占总分的 15%,考试时间为15分钟。听力材料的语速为每分钟120个单词。听力理解题包括 Section A、Section B 和 Section C, Section A 是对话 (Dialogue), Section B 是会话 (Conversation), Section C 是短文 (Passage)。

(一) 对话 (Dialogue)

这一部分共分5组对话,每组对话通常由一男一女各读一句,每句只读一遍,然后就对 话的内容提出一个问题。对话的内容一般以日常交际为主,句子结构都不太复杂。

(二) 会话 (Conversation)

这一部分包括两组对话(Conversation 1 和 Conversation 2),每组对话一般包括 120~ 150个词,之后会提出2~3个问题。会话部分以日常生活的内容为主,有人物、情节,句子 结构也不太复杂。

(三) 短文 (Passage)

这一部分是一篇 120~150 个词的短文, 根据短文内容提出 5 个问题。每个问题的答案 均以未完成的形式出现在答题纸上,要求学生根据所听到的内容填写答案。短文的题材广 泛,内容贴近生活,趣味性较强,句子结构一般不太复杂。

在对历次高等学校英语应用能力考试(A 级)试题进行统计分析后发现,听力理解部分 的内容主要集中在《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》的范围之内。考点中出现频率较 高的有,日常对话、细节记忆、意向推测、态度判断、语境推理、关系推定、大意归纳、单 词与短语识别、数字与数值的辨认和计算等。

高等学校英语应用能力考试(A级)的听力理解部分对考生的基本要求是:能听懂日常 生活和涉外业务活动中使用的结构简单、发音清楚、语速较慢(每分钟 120 个词左右)的英 语对话和相对简单的陈述,理解基本无误。



二、听力理解各部分考点分析与强化训练

(一) 对话考点分析与强化训练

1. 对话考点分析

对话这类题型内容较简单,多为日常用语。其提问形式丰富,多以 Wh-或 H-开头,即 What、Which、Where、Why、Who、Whose、When 和 How。这部分测试的要点通常包括: 根据对话内容确定说话者所参与的活动;根据对话内容确定说话者的身份或相互间的关系; 根据对话内容判定谈话人所处的场所;对数字或时间、特定日常用语的识别;根据对话内容 判断谈话人言明或未言明的思想或观点;根据语调、语音来推测说话人的情感色彩等。请看 下面的例子:

(1) 根据对话内容确定说话者所参与的活动。

【实例 1-1】(2003 年 6 月 A 级试题)

W: Look! The bookstore is over there.

M: Sorry, but I can't stop here. There's no place to park.

Q: What is the man doing?

- A. Running. B. Walking.
- C. Boating. D. Driving.

正确答案:D。

解题分析:对话中的男士说 "I can't stop here. There's no place to park." (这里不能停车,没有地方可停。)从中可以推测这位男士正开着车,因此应选 D。

(2) 根据对话确定说话者的身份或相互间的关系。

【实例 1-2】(2005 年 1 月 A 级试题)

W: Hello, I'm Marry. But have we met before?

M: No, I'm new here. I just started working with this company.

Q: What can we learn about the man from the conversation?

- A. He's the woman's friend. B. He's a visitor.
- C. He's a new employee. D. He's the boss.

正确答案:C。

解题分析: 女士问男士两人以前是否见过面, 男士答 "I just started working with this company."(我刚刚开始在这家公司工作。)这说明他是公司的新员工, 所以选 C。

【实例 1-3】(2002 年 12 月 A 级试题)

W: Sir, I've come to complain about the skirt I bought in your shop yesterday.

M: What's the matter with it?

Q: What's the probable relationship between the two speakers?

- A. Boss and secretary. B. Husband and wife.
- C. Salesman and customer. D. Doctor and patient.

正确答案:C。

解题分析:第一个人说"I've come to complain about the skirt I bought in your shop yesterday."(我来投诉昨天在你店里买的裙子。) complain about 指投诉而非抱怨,这个含义就说明他们是店员和顾客的关系。





(3) 根据对话内容判定谈话人所处的场所。

【实例 1-4】(2004 年 6 月 A 级试题)

A: Madam, what are you going to order?

B: Just a cup of coffee and a sandwich.

Q: Where does the conversation most probably take place?

- A. In a snack bar. B. In a bank.
- C. In a bookstore. D. In a library.

正确答案: A。

解题分析: order 意为"点(菜)", "Just a cup of coffee and a sandwich."(就要一杯咖啡和一个三明治。)在餐厅要表示"您要点些什么?"的常用表达方式为: What would you like to order? 从以上关键点可以判断说话人所处的场所是饭店。

【实例1-5】(2001年6月A级试题)

W: May I withdraw 100 dollars?

M: All right, just a moment, please.

Q: What does the conversation probably take place?

- A. In a factory.
- C. In a shop.

- B. In a bank.
- D. In a book store.

B. 1:40.

D. 3:00.

正确答案: B。

解题分析:withdraw 后面加钱数,是指"提取……现金"的意思。所以,这段对话应该 是发生在银行。

(4) 对数字或时间、特定日常用语的识别。

【实例 1—6】(2002 年 12 月 A 级试题)

M: Will the lecture begin at 1:40 or 2:00?

W: No, it begins at 1:30 and ends at 3:00.

Q: When will the lecture start?

- A. 1:30.
- C. 2:00.

正确答案: A。

解题分析:男士向女士询问讲座的开始时间,女士告诉他的是讲座的开始时间(1:30) 和结束时间(3:00)。由于本题问题问的是讲座开始的时间,因此应该选 A。

(5) 根据对话内容判断谈话人言明或未言明的思想或观点。

【实例 1-7】(2004 年 6 月 A 级试题)

M: Excuse me, would you mind if I use your computer?

W: Help yourself. It's on the table over there.

Q: What does the woman mean?

A. The man can use her computer.

- B. The man can help himself to some food.
- C. The man should help her to move the table.

D. The man should put the computer on the table.



语**系列教材**

正确答案: A。

解题分析: 男士问女士 "Would you mind if I use your computer?"(你是否介意我用你 的电脑?) 女士说"Help yourself."(请随便用。)因此答案是 A。

(6) 根据语调、语音来推测说话人的情感色彩。

【实例 1-8】(2001 年 12 月 A 级试题)

W: Attention please. Professor Smith wants us to hand in a paper on Psychology by Monday morning.

M: Another paper for him. My God! We did one only last week.

Q: What's the man's reaction to the announcement?

- B. He seemed pleased. A. He felt upset.
- C. He didn't care.

- D. He was quite happy.

正确答案: A。

解题分析: 女生向大家宣布 Professor Smith 要求他们周一前交论文,男生听到后抱怨 Professor Smith 又要让他们交论文,因为他在上周才布置过一篇。本题的问题问男生对该通 知的反应是什么,从对话中他的语调可以看出其情绪是比较抵触的。

2. 强化训练题(])

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 recording will be played only once. When you hear a question, you should decide on the correct answer from the 4 choices 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.

- 1. A. In a cotton field.
 - C. On a farm.
- 2. A. Spending more time on sightseeing.
 - C. Touring the city on a fine day.
- 3. A. Bob is learning to repair cars.
 - C. Bob is too busy to help them now.
- 4. A. He is angry.
 - C. He is hungry.
- 5. A. Husband and wife.
 - C. Landlord and tenant.
 - (二) 会话考点分析与强化训练
 - 1. 会话考点分析

- B. At a railway station.
- D. On a train.
- B. Visiting the city with a group.
- D. Taking the man with her on the tour.
- B. It is difficult to find Bob lately.
- D. Bob finds it difficult to pass his exams.
- B. He is happy.
- D. He is anxious.
- B. Guest and host.
- D. Boss and secretary.

虽然会话与简短对话在题型上有很多共同点,但是会话提问的侧重点与简短对话不同, 而且前者要求更高,这主要体现在对背景知识以及对某一事实、观点和结论等方面的理解、 分析、概括能力等的要求。相对而言,会话篇幅较长,信息量大,句子结构也更复杂。会话 部分的测试除了要求考生具有较强的英语理解能力外,还要具备良好的短时记忆能力和一定



的逻辑推理能力。测试的要点往往包括:

- (1) 对相关词汇、句子含义的理解;
- (2) 对近义词、近音词、近形词的辨别;
- (3) 猜测人物的身份、地位及相互之间的关系;
- (4) 预测或推测人物的观点、意向和态度;
- (5) 对故事发生的时间和地点的推定;
- (6) 有关数字的运算;
- (7) 事件发生的因果。

在考试中,针对一则会话通常会提出2至3个问题。在听的过程中要注意从对话整体方面去推测答案。听前先浏览选项,预测可能提到的问题,做到心中有数。听时要做到眼、 耳、手三管齐下。对与问题密切相关的内容应快速把握,并记下关键信息。

【实例 1-9】(2005 年 1 月 A 级试题)

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 recording will be played two times. When you hear a question, you should decide on the correct answer from the 4 choices 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

Questions 6 to 7 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

6. A. Holiday wear.

C. Summer wear.

7. A. See more samples.

C. Meet the designers.

- B. Sports wear.
- D. Casual wear.
- B. Try on some T-shirts.
- D. Place an order.

步骤一:浏览选项。

【分析】根据选项可以推测出第6题可能是关于衣服的喜好问题,第7题可能是考查对 事情的决定或对实物的尝试。

我们注意到这两道题都与方向、地点、时间无关,所以在听的过程中就不必留意关于方向、地点、时间的内容,这就省了不少功夫。

步骤二:边听边记,快速捕捉关键地方,有时甚至只需记住重要单词的前一两个字母。

W: Well, what do you think of our products?

- M: They are beautiful and quite impressive.
- W: Thank you. We have very good designers.
- M: I'm particularly interested in your summer wear.
- W: Thank you. Our summer wear is always in great demand.
- M: I see. Any T-shirts available now?

W: Yes, of course.



M: Could I see more samples before making a decision?

W: Sure. Let's go to the show room. All of our products are on display there.

M: I'd like to place an order today. T-shirts are in season.

步骤三:听问题选答案。

Question 6: What product was the man particularly interested in?

【分析】从对话中的斜体部分可以知道, 男士对 summer wear 特别感兴趣, 因此答案为 C。 Question 7: What would the man like to do before making a decision?

【分析】从对话中的划线部分可以知道,男士对 T-shirts 也感兴趣,因为 T-shirts 正时 兴,所以他想看看 sample 再决定。因此答案为 A。

- 2. 强化训练题([])
- 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 recording will be played two times. When you hear a question, you should decide on the correct answer from the 4 choices 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

Questions 6 to 7 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

- 6. A. Sofa cushion cases.
 - C. Washing machine.

7. A. Color will easily go off.

C. Color is bright.

- B. Silk fabrics.D. Flowers.
- B. Color won't go off.
- D. Color is dark.

Conversation 2

Questions 8 to 10 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

- 8. A. Because they wanted her to read books.
 - B. Because they wanted her to look after her baby brother.
 - C. Because she had a lot of homework.
 - D. Because they didn't want her to go out.

9. A. Yesterday.

C. Last night.

B. Last week.D. Last morning.

- 10. A. Because he had a lot of homework to do.
 - B. Because he had to stay at home.
 - C. Because he missed boxing on television.
 - D. Because he went to a boxing-match in the sports stadium.

(三) 短文考点分析与强化训练

- 1. 短文考点分析
- (1) 短文听力材料的基本特点:

English _{高职高专英语}系列数时

在整个听力测试中,短文难度最大,原因在于:一是篇幅最长,信息量最大,句子结构 较之简短对话、会话也复杂得多;二是题型难度大且形式多,有填空、简答等;三是要求对 内容的理解更透彻、更全面。由于材料的涉及面较广,有故事传记,也有科普、文教、风土 人情、历史介绍等,因此,要求考生平时就要广泛阅读各类报刊、书籍,扩大视野和知识 面。而且平时还要多听多练,方能在做听力测试时心态轻松,对内容一点就通,理解能力自 然会更胜一筹。

(2) 短文听力材料的其他特点:

题目中要求完成的句子与所听到的内容顺序基本一致;所有答案都会在短文中直接或间 接提到;录音播放两遍,有机会仔细辨听,抓住关键词。

(3) 针对以上特点,考生可开展以下技巧训练:

一是考生可以借助试卷上所提供的有效信息(问题选项或未完成的句子),推测需要填的内容或整篇短文的基本信息,因此,在听录音材料之前应当快速浏览问题选项及所给出的 填空题上下文。

二是紧扣关键词语和主题句子。短文或段落的主题句不仅是作者的观点、看法的反映, 而且还是全文或段落的中心大意。主题句通常出现在短文或段落的开头或结尾,有时也出现 在篇中。正确找出主题句的技能,有赖于平时有目的性的训练。关键词在短文听力中尤为重 要,它们常常在很大程度上影响着听力理解的准确度。例如,有的词或短语读音相似甚至相 同;有些词在不同的语言环境中有不同的含义;有些词在幽默故事中的引申含义,通常会令 人难以捉摸,影响我们的理解。这就要求在听的时候应当一边听一边记录,联系上下文来 理解。

三是要敢于"舍弃"。这是听力测试中难度最大的。对于考生而言,个别问题不知道正确答案是很正常的事。考试时不能因为一时答不出某道题就乱了阵脚,而是要冷静、沉着。同时,不要困在某一题上,耽误了完成其他题目,而应果断地凭感觉或上下文推选出一个自己认为较贴切的答案。

【实例 1-10】(2004 年 6 月 A 级试题)

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

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. How many parts does a conversation with a new friend usually consist of ?

12. What do you do in *the first part* of the conversation?

We ______ and tell each other our names or exchange name cards.

13. What is mentioned as an example of important matters? affairs.



English anastasyas

14. What is usually avoided in the conversation?

____ or unpleasant things.

15. What do you usually say to your new friend at *the end* of the conversation? We tell him we are happy to ______ him.

步骤一:浏览题目。

【分析】上述五道题可以告诉我们以下信息:(1)这是关于人与人之间如何交谈方面的 事情;(2)开始对话的第一步会做的事情;(3)问到关于重要的事情会提到的内容;(4)对 话中常避免谈的问题;(5)与新朋友的对话常以什么话语结束。

步骤二:根据以上信息,听录音,同时快速对关键的词句作简单的笔记。

When you talk with new friends, usually there are three parts in the conversation. The first is greeting. In this part, you and your new friends will greet each other and tell each other your names or exchange name cards. The second part is the conversation itself. Sometimes, the conversation is just a small talk. That is, you talk about unimportant matters, such as the weather, sports, entertainments and other interesting things. But it's not the time for you to ask about private or unpleasant things. Sometimes, the conversation is about important matters like business affairs. The third part of the conversation is the leaving-taking part. In this part, you tell your new friends that you are happy to have net him or her. And then the conversation comes to the end.

【分析】在听的过程中,第一遍要在听懂大意的同时,按照题目顺序找到信号词,尽力 粗略地记下题中所缺内容,记录时应在词间空下一些地方以备补充。千万勿停在某一词上而 忽略了对全文的掌控。

步骤三: 审核问题, 写下问题的关键词语。

【分析】题目中的斜体部分为关键词或短语,有了关键词的引领,第二遍再听时目的就 明确了,更容易掌握全文意思。

步骤四:重听时应尽力补全先前速记的重要信息,合理组织答案,顺利完成题目。本题的答案如下:11. Three 12. greet each other 13. Business 14. Private 15. have met 2. 强化训练题(Ⅲ)

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

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. How long was the restaurant open a day?

The restaurant was open _____.

12. What was my job when I was ten years old?





I _____ and washed plates.

- 13. What were the standards that I had to meet?I had to be and polite to the customers.
- 14. What was the mistake I made one day?I told Dad I thought he should give me 10 pounds
- 15. How much money did I owe my Dad?

三、常见失误分析及应对策略

考生普遍反映在进行听力测试时大都处于相对紧张的状态。其主要原因在于测试环境特定、时间固定,话题变化大且关联小,涉及面又广,也没有语言背景,连平时英语较好的学 生也常感到听力测试难得高分。这里不妨让我们对影响听力测试的诸多因素进行分析。

(一)语音语调不准确

由于发音不准确、语音语调知识的薄弱而导致对关键词或说话者语气判断错误。听力是 一种语言交际能力,通过语音语调可以辨别所听到的词的词义和说话者的态度。只有掌握正 确的发音和足够的语音语调知识,才能提高听辨能力,包括对音素的发音部位和发音方法, 元辅音音素的语音特征及区别,音节规则,语调规则以及连读、爆破、省音、加音等现象的 了解和掌握。

【实例 1-11】(2002 年 12 月 A 级试题)

W: Good morning. Can I help you ?

M: Yes, I'm Stone Williams. I've reserved a room here.

W: Let me check. Yes, a single room for the night.

M: That's right.

W: Would you please fill out the registration form?

M: Certainly. Oh, how much do you charge a day?

W: 30 dollars a day.

M: All right. Here is the form.

W: Thanks. Here is your room key. Have a good day.

M: Thanks.

Q: How much will the man pay?

- A. \$3.00.
- C. \$30.00.

D. \$33.00.

B. \$13.00.

正确答案: C。

解题分析:此段会话中本题错选 B 项较多。误选原因是由于对数字发音不够敏感,难以 准确辨别「ī]和〔i:]。

(二) 词汇量较小

考生掌握的词汇量、习惯用语和一般性短语的多少及相关词语推理能力的高低都影响其 对听力答案的选择。



【实例 1-12】(2002 年 12 月 A 级试题)

W: Sir, I've come to complain about the skirt I bought in your shop yesterday.

M: What's the matter with it?

Q: What's the probable relationship between the two speakers?

A. Boss and secretary. B. Husband and wife.

C. Salesman and customer.

D. Doctor and patient.

正确答案: C。

解题分析:在这个对话中 "complain about" 是答题的关键,它的意思不是 "抱怨",而 是 "投诉",这个含义就说明谈话双方是店员和顾客的关系。

【实例 1-13】(2003 年 12 月 A 级试题)

W: Have you found the trouble with the car ?

M: Not yet. The engine works well. I'm checking over the wheels.

Q: What are the two speakers talking about?

- A. Fixing an engine.
- B. Repairing a car.
- C. Cashing a check.

D. Buying some wheels.

正确答案: B。

解题分析:此题考生误选 D 项的较多。误选原因是对 check 的意思不够清楚。在这里 check 不是"支票"的意思,而是指"检查"。在听力测试过程中,若出现生疏单词,考生常 将注意力集中在单词的读音上,而对于其他信息,甚至解题关键信息则在考生犹豫时溜走, 大大影响成绩。遇到这种情况,考生应放平心态,继续听下面的内容,争取获取更多的信息。这就要求考生在平时需熟记单词,扩大词汇量,解决词汇障碍。

(三) 听前预测准备不足

这往往会使考生陷入思维空白、反应迟钝的境地,从而作出错误选择。因此,快速浏览 答案选项需在听力正式播放前和播放 Directions 的时候进行,通过对答案选项的共同点进行 分析,预测出题型(如时间题、地点题、关系题、职业身份题、感觉态度题、主旨题等), 利用经验和洞察力给关键信息定位,做到战而不殆。

【实例 1-14】(2004 年 6 月 A 级试题)

A: Madam, what are you going to order?

B: Just a cup of coffee and a sandwich.

Q: Where does the conversation most probably take place?

- A. In a snack bar. B. In a bank.
- C. In a bookstore. D. In a library.

正确答案: A。

解题分析:从答案选项的共同点可预测此题是地点类题目。

【实例 1-15】(2005 年 1 月 A 级试题)

M: Can I rent a room for two weeks? I'm not sure whether I'll stay for a whole month.

W: Yes. It's \$150 a week but only \$400 a month.

Q: How much will the man pay if he rents the room for two weeks?

A. \$150.

B. \$200.