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# RETCO

## 新理念综合教程

湘潭大学出版社

# PRETGO

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## PRETCO 新理念综合教程

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# 前 言

国家教育部颁布的《高职高专教育英语课程基本要求(试行)》中明确规定,英语教学必须以培养学生的语言运用能力为目标,突出教学内容的实用性和针对性。为此,我们认真分析了全国高等学校英语应用能力考试(Practical English Test for Colleges,简称 PRETCO,是由教育部批准成立的高等学校英语应用能力考试委员会设计,供高职高专院校、高专院校和成人高专院校学生参加的标准化考试)实考试题,在采纳了一些兄弟院校一线英语教师的多年教学经验和积累资料的基础上,为指导和帮助考生更加熟悉这一考试,并在考试中取得理想的成绩,精心设计编写了这本《PRETCO 新理念综合教程》。

本书紧扣考纲,针对性强,循序渐进;模拟题实用性强,难度适当,并涵盖了考纲中所有题型;选题新颖,尽可能地以崭新的视角、全新的资料精心编制,确保选材的鲜活性和时效性。

本书内容全面,精辟权威,架构布局科学、富有条理性,编有测试要点与应试技巧,给出了5套模拟试卷与5套真题。书中第一部分测试要点与应试技巧对试题中五大题型的考试要点进行了详尽的分析,并详细阐述了各题型的应试技巧。第二部分模拟试卷与历年真题包括考试大纲中所规定的全部题型,涉及了《高职高专教育英语课程基本要求(试行)》中所指定的全部内容,提供大量的试题供考生进行实战演练,有助于提高考生的实际应试能力。试题答案列示在全书第三部分。各个环节既体现了不同的教学侧重点,又集腋成裘,浑然一体。

总之,本书内容丰富翔实,题型真实全面,分析深刻独到,样式新颖鲜活,是不可或缺的应考指导。

本书编写力求达到完美,但由于时间仓促和水平有限,错误或不妥之处在所难免,敬请广大师生指正。

编者

2010年8月

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# PRETCO

## 第一部分

### 测试要点与应试技巧





高等学校英语应用能力考试的目的是考查学生对语言知识、语言技能以及使用英语处理有关涉外业务的基本能力。考试的对象为修完《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》)B级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。按照教育部高教司颁布的最新《高等学校英语应用能力考试大纲》的规定,高等学校英语应用能力考试B级有以下5种题型:听力理解;词汇用法和语法结构;阅读理解;翻译/英译汉;写作/汉译英。

高等学校英语应用能力考试B级的测试项目、内容、题型及时间分配表

| 序号  | 测试项目      | 题号    | 测试内容                       | 题型            | 分数百分比 | 时间分配   |
|-----|-----------|-------|----------------------------|---------------|-------|--------|
| I   | 听力理解      | 1~15  | 问答、对话、听写                   | 多项选择、填空       | 15%   | 15 分钟  |
| II  | 词汇用法和语法结构 | 16~35 | 词汇用法、语法结构、词形变化等            | 多项选择、填空       | 15%   | 15 分钟  |
| III | 阅读理解      | 36~60 | 语篇,包括简单的一般性和应用性文章          | 多项选择、填空、简答、匹配 | 35%   | 40 分钟  |
| IV  | 翻译/英译汉    | 61~65 | 句子和段落                      | 多项选择、段落翻译     | 20%   | 25 分钟  |
| V   | 写作/汉译英    |       | 应用性文章(便条、通知、简短信函、简历表、申请表等) | 套写、书写、简写或翻译   | 15%   | 25 分钟  |
| 合计  |           |       |                            |               | 100%  | 120 分钟 |

## I. 听力理解

根据《基本要求》,高等学校英语应用能力B级考试听力理解部分要求为:测试考生理解所听问题并做出适当回答的能力,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个单词。对话、会话和短文以日常生活和简单的业务交际内容为主。词汇限于《基本要求》的词汇表中的2500个单词。

本部分的得分占总分的15%,测试时间为15分钟。

听力理解分为三部分:简短问答、简短对话和听写填空。

### 一、简短问答题

#### (一) 考查要点

B级听力简短问答部分是以英语语言的交际功能为主要考点,主要考查学生的正确应答能力,内容以日常生活中的简单话题为主,如介绍、问候、感谢、致歉、道别、指路、天气、爱好、学习、饮食、健康等。考生在准备这类题时,应注意积累日常交际场合下常用的词、词组和句型。



## (二) 题目类型

简短问答题有询问数字题(包括时间、价格、日期、距离、频率)、询问状况题、询问态度看法题、询问原因题、请求建议题和生活场景题(包括日常问候、问路、问职业、问爱好、邀请、挽留)等。从历年考题来看,生活场景题的出现频率最高,其内容涉及广泛,如打电话、祝贺、邀请、挽留、问路、谈爱好等。考生应该熟悉生活中各类场景下的常用对话。询问数字题和请求建议题出现得也较频繁,询问状况、态度及原因题也是重点考查的考点。

## (三) 答题策略

要做好简短问答听力题,除了平时应注意积累日常交际场合下常用的词、词组和句型外,还应学会答题技巧和方法。

### 1. 学会抓关键。

#### 【例题分析】

A) Don't touch me.

B) It's beyond the reach.

C) Here is my telephone number.

D) I like to make new friend.

听力原文:How can I get in touch with you?

分析:本题的关键是 get in touch with,意思是“与某人联系”。第一个人问的是“我该怎样联系你?”,所以回答应该与联系方式有关,即 C 选项,其余 3 个答案都与 get in touch with 无关。

### 2. 善用排除法。

由于这一部分的考点是交际功能,因此出题老师会利用考生对某一语境下地道的英文回答方式不熟悉这一点,经常将中式的表达直接翻译为英文,并设计为干扰项。考生要在掌握纯正地道的英语表达的同时,学会用排除法排除这样的干扰。

#### 【例题分析】

A) Yes, you do.

B) Yes, he is in.

C) Hold the line, please.

D) Go ahead, please.

听力原文:Could I speak to Doctor Johnson?

分析:该题的问题是“我可以和约翰医生(博士)说话吗?”考查的是电话的应答用语。如果接电话的人正是要找的人,对方会回答“Speaking.”“请讲。”如果接电话的人不是要找的人,接电话的人通常会说“Sorry...”“对不起,他/她……”;或者说“Hold the line, please.”“请不要挂电话。”因而 C 为正确选项。本题中 A“是,你是”、B“是,他在里面”和 D“请继续”都是直接将中文的说法翻译过来的干扰项。

## (四) 常用的问题类型

### 1. 提问时间的问题:

When does this conversation take place?

How long did/does it take... to do...?

When will the... start?

### 2. 提问地点的问题:

Where does this conversation most probably take place?

Where did... happen?

Where is/ was...?

Where did... meet his friend?

3. 提问原因的问题:

Why is the man/woman angry?

What made the man happy?

Why did the man...?

What is the reason for...?

Why can't the woman...?

4. 提问方式的问题:

How did the manager know the truth?

How can the girl reach the lake?

5. 提问职业的问题:

What does the man do?

What's the girl's job?

What is the woman's husband?

6. 提问目的的问题:

What's the purpose of the...?

What is the man here for?

7. 提问态度或想法的问题:

How does the woman like the hotel?

What does the man think of the city?

How did the girl feel about...?

8. 提问某些言谈含义的问题:

What does the man mean?

What does the woman mean by saying that?

Why did the man say that?

9. 提问推测或判断的问题:

What do we learn from the conversation?

What can we conclude from the girl's reply?

What can we conclude from the conversation?

10. 提问对话双方关系的问题:

What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?

What is the relation between the two persons?

What is the probable relationship between the man and the woman?

## (五) 常用的情景语言

任何对话都离不开具体的语言环境和在这种环境里必然要交流的信息。例如:在商店,服务员与顾客一般谈论商品的价钱、尺寸、款式、颜色等问题;在餐馆,多谈论点菜、桌位、服务、评价等;在机场,服务员与顾客之间一般谈论航班或飞机的机票和票价、起飞或降落等问题。考生如果清楚了对话的情景,一般就可预知将要交流的信息;反之,考生如果知道了交流的信息,也可推测对话者之间的关系或对话发生的环境。这样,考生在听的过程中就可以根据关键词,对录音材料里的情景进行分析、推测和判断。常用的情景语言如下:

1. In a shop:

Can I help you?

What can I do for you?

How much is this coat?

What color do you like?

What size do you want?

Sorry, we don't have the blouse in your size.

2. In a hotel:

This is the reception desk. May I help you?

What kind of room would you like, a single one or a double one?

How many nights would you like to stay?

I'd like to have a morning call at 5:00 a. m. tomorrow.

May I check in now?

May I have your name, please?

I'd like to check out this afternoon.

What's your room number?

What's the price?

Good morning. I'd like to book a room.

Here is the credit card and the room key.

3. In a restaurant:

May I take your order now?

Do you want anything to drink?

Are you ready to order?

What kind of wine do you want, red or white?

Green tea or black tea?

Can we have the bill, please?

4. At the bank:

Good morning, sir. What can I do for you?

I'd like to deposit some U. S. dollars.

Do you want to open a current account or a fixed account?

What's the interest rate for a year?

Here's your bank book.

I want to cash this check into RMB.

I want to open an account.

What's the exchange rate?

I want to withdraw 1,000 dollars.

5. At the post office:

What can I do for you, sir?

I'm going to send this letter/parcel to Paris.

How do you want to send it?

I'm going to send this parcel by air mail.

By airmail/surface/ordinary/registered mail or special delivery, please.

How much is the postage for a special delivery?

Can I send 2,000 yuan to Shanghai?

Here's the postal order. Please fill it out.

What's the charge?

## 二、简短对话题

### (一) 考查要点

简短对话部分以日常交际对话为主,句子较短,交际性、实用性强,考查考生对日常交际对话的理解能力。与简短问答题不同,简短对话题要求考生在听到一段对话后,得出一个结论或推断出一个事实。这显然比听到问句直接回答难度更大,需要考生在正确理解对话的基础上,对得到的信息进行分析、判断、筛选,并找到正确答案。因此,在做简短对话题时,分析这一环节就显得尤为重要。

### (二) 题目类型

简短对话部分大体可分为两种题型:推理题和干扰题。推理题包括对数字、地点、场景、人物关系、态度看法的推理以及隐含的推理。干扰题则通常以读音相同或相似的词和短语干扰考生的判断。常见的简短对话题题型根据对话及考查的内容可分为场景判断题、数字信息题、一般信息理解题等,而根据理解的过程可分为信息明示题、关键词题、理解归纳题、推理判断题和观点态度题等。

### (三) 答题策略

#### 1. 分析选项,预测对话内容和问题。

选项中或多或少会透露出对话的内容,考生要根据选项中的信息大致地推断出对话的内容、对话双方的身份和关系以及对话发生的场景等,或判断出考题的考点。考生在平时积累词和词组时还应注意此类题常见的提问方式,如:

场景判断——Where does this conversation most probably take place?

数字信息——How many students got prize?

身份判断——What's the probable relationship between the two speakers?

归纳推断——What does the sign most probably say?

询问职业——What is the man's occupation/profession?

#### 2. 善于辨别干扰。

在分析了大量听力多项选择题后,我们发现,干扰项一般都包含与录音原文中出现的内容相同的词、词组或同音词、词组。因此,考生在答题时一般可排除含有这类词的选项,而选择与原文意思一致的选项。正确选项中包含的词、词组常常与原文中的词和词组不完全一样,而是同义或近义词。

#### 【例题分析】

A) In a post office.    B) On board ship.    C) In a booking office.    D) On an airplane.

听力原文:M: I want to mail these books to New York.

W: By ship, or by air, sir?

Q: Where is the man?

分析:该题中 B、C、D 三个选项中都出现了与原文相同的词,如 ship、book、air,典型地利用了英语中许多词一词多义的特点,设计了与对话中的含义不符的干扰项,例如原文中的 books 指的是“书”,而 C 中的 booking 是“预订票”的意思。

#### (四) 常用的日常交际用语

##### 祝贺和应答 (Good wishes, congratulations and responses)

1. —Well done and congratulations to you.  
—Thanks a lot.
2. —I hope you'll succeed in everything.  
—So do I.
3. —I wish you success.  
—Thank you.
4. —We send you our best wishes.  
—Thank you very much.
5. —Happy new year!  
—Happy new year! (The same to you.)
6. —A merry Christmas to you.  
—Thank you.
7. —I hope you'll have a good time.  
—Thank you.
8. —Happy birthday!  
—Thank you.

##### 邀请和应答 (Invitations and responses)

1. —Would you like to come to the party?  
—Oh, yes, thank you.
2. —I hope you can come to the dance next Saturday.  
—I'm sorry, but I can't.
3. —Will you go dancing with us?  
—Of course. I'll be glad to.
4. —Will you come to our English Evening?  
—Yes, thank you.
5. —Would you please give us a talk on English learning?  
—OK. When?
6. —You and your friends must come over to my house and eat mooncakes.  
—OK. Thank you very much.

##### 表示同意或不同意 (Expressing agreement or disagreement)

1. —I think the shop is closed at this time of day.  
—No, I think it's open.
2. —I think foreign languages are more interesting than science.

- I really can't agree with you. I prefer science.
3. —I think I shall read a book instead.  
—Good idea. That's much better than watching a bad TV program.
4. —I don't think that it's true. He's always telling strange stories.  
—I know. But this time I can't decide if he is right or not.
5. —I think Chinese is more popular than any other subject.  
—Maybe. But I prefer art.
6. —Don't think in Chinese when you're speaking English.  
—You are quite right.

### 道歉和应答 (Apologies and responses)

1. —Sorry to trouble you.  
—That's all right.
2. —Oh, I am so sorry.  
—That's quite all right.
3. —I'm sorry to give you so much trouble.  
—No trouble at all.
4. —I'm sorry. I lost the key to your bike.  
—It doesn't matter.
5. —Sorry to have kept you waiting for a long time.  
—It doesn't matter.
6. —You haven't paid for it yet.  
—Oh, I'm really sorry.

### 劝告和建议 (Advice and suggestions)

1. —The park isn't far from here. Shall we walk there?  
—OK.
2. —You'd better close the windows. It's cold in the room.  
—All right.
3. —If you are not better by then, I'll take you to see the doctor.  
—OK. Thank you very much.
4. —You must look after yourself and keep healthy.  
—Yes, I will. Thanks.
5. —The museum is very far from here. Let's catch a bus, shall we?  
—OK. Let's catch a bus.
6. —You must remember the saying: Whatever you do, do it well.  
—Thank you for your advice.

### 打电话 (Making telephone calls)

1. —Hello!  
—Hello, Bill?  
—No, this is Sam.  
—Hi, Sam. This is Mike. How are you?
2. —Hello.

—Hello. May I speak to Mr. Green?

3. —No. 5 Middle School.

—Mr. Green, please.

—I'm sorry. Mr. Green is not in.

—When will he be back?

—About six this afternoon.

—All right. I'll ring again then.

—Very well.

4. —Hello!

—Hello, Han Mei. Could I borrow your Chinese-English dictionary please?

—Sorry! It's not a very good line. Could you speak more loudly?

—Could I borrow your Chinese-English dictionary?

—Sure. I'll bring it to you tomorrow.

—Thank you. Goodbye.

#### 求允和应答 (Asking for permission and responses)

1. —Please let me help you.

—No, thanks. I can carry it.

2. —Can I see your license, please?

—OK.

3. —May I call you James?

—Of course, if you wish.

4. —Could I borrow a pen, please?

—Of course. With pleasure.

5. —Excuse me. May I use your dictionary?

—Yes, here you are.

6. —May I ask you several questions?

—Yes, of course.

#### 提供和应答 (Offers and responses)

1. —May I help you?

—Oh yes, thank you.

2. —Let me help you with the bags.

—Well, I can manage all right. Thanks just the same.

3. —Can we help you?

—I want to go to hospital. But I can't. My leg hurts.

4. —Must I clean the classroom now?

—Oh, you needn't.

5. —Would you like a cup of tea?

—Yes, please.

6. —What can I do for you?

—I'd like to have an Chinese-English dictionary.

### 问路和应答 (Asking the way and responses)

1. —Excuse me. Where is the washroom, please?  
—Oh, it's over there.
2. —Excuse me. Can you tell me where the bookshop is?  
—Look! It's on the other side of the road.
3. —How far is the post office, please?  
—Only a few kilometers.
4. —Will you please tell me the way to the railway station?  
—Go down this street. At the end of the road you'll see it.
5. —Excuse me. Could you tell me how can I get to the supermarket?  
—Go straight along this road. Then go over the bridge and turn right at the bookshop. You'll find it.

### 购物 (Shopping)

1. —What can I do for you?  
—I'd like some apples.
2. —Where can I buy some stationery?  
—Let's look at the shopping guide. Oh, it's on the ground floor.
3. —Could I buy half a kilo oranges?  
—Certainly. Here you are.
4. —Will you please show me that radio?  
—Certainly.
5. —How much is the radio?  
—Ninty yuan.
6. —Good morning, sir. May I help you?  
—Yes, I'd like to buy a sweater.

### 谈论天气 (Talking about the weather)

1. —It's a fine day for a walk.  
—Yes, the air is nice and clean.
2. —Oh dear! It's very cold today.  
—Yes, you need to wear warmer clothes.
3. —What's the weather like today?  
—It's fine.
4. —What's the weather like in your country now?  
—It's very hot.
5. —Lovely weather, isn't it?  
—Yes, isn't it?
6. —I missed the weather report this morning. Did you hear it?  
—Yes. It said partly cloudy today, with a strong wind from the northwest.

### 询问时间或日期和应答 (Asking the time or date and responses)

1. —Hi, Mary. What time is it now?  
—It's about three.



2. —What day is it today?  
—It's Wednesday.
3. —Excuse me. Could you tell me what time the plane leaves?  
—Certainly. It leaves at ten in the evening.
4. —What's the time? My watch has stopped.  
—Let me see. It's five to ten.
5. —Excuse me. Have you got the time?  
—Yes, it's six twenty.
6. —Excuse me. Could you tell me the time?  
—Oh sorry, I don't have my watch with me.

### 约会 (Making appointments)

1. —Are you free next Wednesday evening? I want to go to the cinema with you.  
—Yes, I'd like to.
2. —When shall we meet, this evening or tomorrow evening?  
—I don't mind. Either time is OK.
3. —Are you free later today?  
—Sorry, I'm free every day except today.
4. —Are you able to come tomorrow morning?  
—I think so.
5. —Are you free this afternoon?  
—Oh, no. Will this evening be all right?
6. —I'm busy today. What about tomorrow afternoon?  
—That would be fine. Shall we make it nine o'clock?

### 禁止和警告 (Prohibition and warnings)

1. —Don't climb that ladder! It's broken.  
—OK. Thank you.
2. —Look out! There's a car coming.  
—Oh, thank you.
3. —You mustn't play on the street. It's dangerous.  
—No, we won't.
4. —Don't touch the machine when it is working.  
—No, I won't. Thank you.
5. —You are not allowed to smoke here.  
—Oh, I'm sorry.
6. —You can't walk your dog in the park.  
—Oh, I'm sorry. I'll never do it again.

### 看病 (Seeing the doctor)

1. —I'm feeling tired, doctor.  
—Have a good rest and then you'll feel better.
2. —How are you feeling today?  
—I'm feeling even worse.