

● 主 编 孙佩君

高等学校英语应用能力考试
应考大全A级
*Practical English Test
for Colleges (Level A)*
(The 4th Edition)

第四版



高等学校英语应用能力考试应考大全A级 (第四版)

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全书16套试题,包括2008-2011年度的八套全真试题及八套模拟试题。

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依据《高等职业教育英语课程教学要求》和《高等学校英语应用能力考试大纲》编写。

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前言

国家教育部颁发的《高等职业教育英语课程教学要求》(以下简称《教学要求》)中规定,英语教学必须以培养学生实际运用语言的能力为目标,要突出教学内容的实用性和针对性。“高等学校英语应用能力考试(Practical English Test for Colleges)”是经国家教育部批准实行的教学考试,旨在测试全国高等职业技术学校和成人高等职业学校学生是否达到《教学要求》中所规定的实际应用英语的能力。考试分 A 级和 B 级。

为了帮助学生学习和巩固所学的各种英语技能,对所学的知识在原有的基础上进行系统复习,全面提高英语语言应用能力,并熟悉《高等学校英语应用能力考试大纲》(以下简称《考试大纲》)中所规定的各种题型,提高学生的应试能力,我们根据《教学要求》和《考试大纲》对《高等学校英语应用能力考试应考大全》(以下简称《应考大全》)作了第四次修订,以使之更加适合当前广大考生的需要。

本书的主要特点是:紧扣《考试大纲》,针对性强;由浅入深,循序渐进;题材来自生活,实用性强;以实用为主,够用为度,涵盖《考试大纲》所有题型;在语言难度、题型设置等方面都较为准确,充分反映了《考试大纲》的要求。

全套书分为 A 级和 B 级两册,各由两部分组成,即八套模拟试题和八套全真试题。每一套试题、每一个项目的内容设计都贯彻了由浅入深的原则。听力部分包括单句、对话、短文和填空,由易到难;词汇部分和阅读理解中的选择题都配有简洁、明确的解题说明,使学生在最短的时间内抓住要点、触类旁通、排除干扰、命中答案。为了便于学生自测,本书提供了习题答案和听力部分的文字材料,作文部分也提供了参考范文。

重新修订出版的《应考大全 A 级》(第 4 版)对全真试题部分进行了更新,收入了从 2008 年到 2011 年的八套最新全真试题,旨在引导学生把握方向,总结命题规律,轻松掌握应试技巧,了解备考方略。本书适合参加“高等学校英语应用能力考试(A 级)”的考生,同时也可作为师生平时的教学参考之用。

在修订过程中,我们自始至终得到上海外语教育出版社的指导和帮助,在此谨表谢意。

由于时间仓促,水平有限,错误和不当之处在所难免,竭诚欢迎读者批评指正。

编者

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第一部分 模拟试题

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 3:15 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. Now the test will begin.

1. A. Do some housework.
B. Have the TV set repaired.
C. Go out to see a friend.
D. Watch TV at home.
2. A. He may give the woman some paper in the afternoon.
B. He doesn't need typing paper.
C. He has bought some typing paper for the woman.
D. He thinks the woman should use her own paper.
3. A. He goes to evening class every other day.
B. He takes French lessons twice a week.
C. His French needs to be greatly improved.
D. The evening class is not open on Mondays and Fridays.
4. A. At the man's house. B. At a restaurant.
C. At a birthday party. D. At a bakery.
5. A. He can't find the woman's room.
B. He can't open the door with the key.
C. He went to the wrong door.

- D. He thought the keys were his.

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. Secretary. B. Interviewer. C. Manager. D. Typist.
 7. A. For one year. B. For two years. C. For three years. D. For four years.
 8. A. Interesting. B. Boring.
 C. Interesting at first but boring later. D. Boring at first but interesting later.

Conversation 2

9. A. She got the news from her friend.
 B. Her nephew told her about the news.
 C. She saw the advertisement.
 D. It isn't mentioned in the conversation.
 10. A. She is a university student.
 B. She is a housewife with an eight-year-old child.
 C. She has a full-time job as a saleswoman.
 D. She works for a local store.

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 5 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 answers on the Answer Sheet correspondingly. Now the passage will begin.

11. _____ is the home of the kangaroo.
 12. They used to be _____ tall.
 13. They use their hind legs for _____.
 14. Because it moves _____.
 15. If kangaroos are frightened, they _____ all at once.

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. The discovery of the ruins of an ancient palace was the _____ of their expedition.
A. climax B. opportunity C. crisis D. adventure
17. They saw a car on the street _____ an Irish license plate.
A. equipping B. bearing C. taking D. proving
18. The club members _____ in the meeting room at nine sharp.
A. assembled B. collected C. joined D. amassed
19. We made plans for a visit but _____ difficulties with the car prevented it.
A. subordinate B. subsequent C. afterward D. next
20. He _____ losing his house when his company went bankrupt.
A. endangered B. chanced C. threatened D. risked
21. The windows were open and all the papers on her desk were _____ about the room.
A. located B. disordered C. scattered D. replaced
22. Gas-fired power stations will _____ for less efficient coal-fired equipment.
A. substitute B. take place C. represent D. reproduce
23. Rumor has it _____ the director is to resign next month.
A. that B. which C. such that D. for which
24. When he was in prison he was not allowed to _____ with his family.
A. commit B. communicate C. commission D. command
25. The next afternoon I went to _____ Miss Barkley again.
A. call on B. call forth C. call after D. call off

Section B

Directions: There are 10 incomplete statements here. You should fill in each blank with the proper form of the word given in brackets. Write the word or words in the corresponding space on the Answer Sheet.

26. (accept) It took years for Einstein's special theory of relativity to gain _____.
27. (exception) My brother isn't _____; there are plenty of youngsters like him.
28. (encourage) If he should fail, we _____ him to try again.

29. (delight) Bright sunlight streamed through the windows of the _____ room.
 30. (present) Nobody noticed his _____ in the room.
 31. (be) If I _____ more careful, I could have done better.
 32. (report) It _____ there will be a heavy rain in a day or two.
 33. (expose) The paint on the fence came off as the result of _____ to the rain.
 34. (simple) For the sake of _____, the tax form is divided into three sections.
 35. (cold) Her _____ of manner and apparent aloofness distressed him greatly.

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 to 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.

If you didn't sleep for hours during the early part of the evening, you would be more ready to sleep at bedtime. If you didn't nap (打盹, 小睡) after dinner, you would not want to stay up so late, and you would not feel the need to take a sleeping pill. The pill is still working in your system when you get up in the morning. This helps account for the fact that you feel tired all day.

You should get out of the habit of sleeping during the evening. Right after your evening meal, engage in some sort of physical activity — a sport such as bowling, perhaps, or get together with friends for an evening of cards and conversation. Then go to bed at your usual time or a little earlier, and you should be able to get a good night's rest without taking a pill.

If you can get into the habit of spending your evenings this way, I am sure you will feel less tired during the day. At first it may be hard for you to go to sleep without taking a pill. If so, get up and watch television or do some jobs around your house until you feel sleepy. If you fall asleep and then wake up a few hours later, get up but do not take a sleeping pill. Read a while or listen to the radio, and make yourself a few hours' sleep that night, you will feel better in the morning than you usually feel after taking a pill. The next night you will be ready to sleep at an earlier hour.

The most important thing is to avoid taking that nap right after dinner and avoid taking pills.

36. According to the writer, it is difficult for you to go to sleep because _____.
 A. you get the habit of staying up late B. you haven't taken sleeping pills

- C. you sleep for hours after dinner D. you fail to do some exercises
37. Which of the following is NOT true if you want to get out of the habit of sleeping during the evening?
- A. Go to bed earlier than usual. B. Talk with friends after dinner.
- C. Stay with friends after dinner. D. Do some physical labor.
38. You feel tired all day probably because _____.
- A. you stay up too late B. you get up too early in the morning
- C. you take sleeping pills D. you wake up too frequently at night
39. The key to a good sleep at night is _____.
- A. to take sleeping pills
- B. to stay up late
- C. to take much food
- D. to get rid of the habit of taking a nap after dinner
40. We may infer that the author is most probably a _____.
- A. doctor B. reporter C. scientist D. professor

Task 2

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

Chicago is known as the Second City, but for drama (戏剧) it's first-rate. The city has over a hundred professional theatres, where you can see many of America's new writers and actors. With its huge eastern European and Mediterranean populations, Chicago is the place for food from the Old World. For German cuisine (菜肴), try Berghoff, located in the Loop which is the business and financial district. If you like Greek food, go to Greek Islands or one of the other eateries in Greek town, just west of the Loop. If you want a great view and a meal to match, reserve a window table at the 40th floor Everest Room in the Loop.

Chicago is best seen on foot. You may check out the shops on North Michigan Avenue, and take an early morning walk in the parks along Lake Shore Drive. In the summer, you may want to join Chicagoans in a swim in the lake.

A word on the weather: the city's famous winds can cause extreme changes in temperature. Even in the summer there can be 30-degree differences — it can be 90 degrees one day and 60 degrees the next. So you might as well bring a sweater.

41. What does the passage mainly talk about?
- A. Chicago's transport, restaurants and weather.
- B. Chicago's theatre, concerts and weather.
- C. Chicago's theatre, restaurants, sightseeing and weather.
- D. Chicago's theatre, concerts, restaurants and weather.
42. According to the passage, what kind of place is Loop?
- A. A business and financial district. B. A famous scenic spot.

- C. A political and financial center. D. A business and political center.
43. Where can people go for Greek food?
A. Greek Islands. B. Berghoff. C. Blue Chicago. D. Victory Garden.
44. Where can people go shopping?
A. The Old World. B. North Island Street.
C. Chicago Dramatist's Workshop. D. North Michigan Avenue.
45. What's the weather like in Michigan?
A. Plentiful rain. B. Snowstorm.
C. Cloudy. D. Extreme changes in temperature.

Task 3

Directions: The following is a brief instruction. After reading it, you are required to complete the outline that follows (No. 46 to No. 50). You should write your answers briefly (**in no more than 3 words**) on the Answer Sheet correspondingly.

Wu Jingtang Restaurant provides a tranquil (宁静的) atmosphere with only the accompaniment (伴奏) of Chinese folk music, which matches well with its decoration in ancient style.

"Jingtang" was a nickname of a Mandarin official in Beijing during the Qing Dynasty (1644 - 1911).

Wu Jingtang was well-known for its hand-pulled noodles which were silky and flexible.

The noodles were special for the bone soup and the young beef they chose.

After being boiled on slow fire for 24 hours, the soup was heavy and tasty, with nothing added but a secret combination of herbs (药草).

The restaurant does not have a wide selection of noodles but each one is classic, especially the noodles with the beef of half meat and half tendon.

Prices may be the highest among restaurants of its kind. 100 yuan (\$ 12) should feed two people.

1. Wu Jingtang is named after 46.
2. The noodles were silky and flexible because they were made by 47 and special for 48 and 49.
3. Wu Jingtang provides a tranquil atmosphere with only the accompaniment of 50.

Task 4

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

- A. government bill
- B. to pass a bill
- C. to enact a law
- D. law enforcement
- E. to come into force
- F. clause
- G. legal incapacity
- H. constitutional law
- I. canon law
- J. administrative law
- K. commercial law
- L. international law
- M. Civil Suit Law
- N. Copyright Law
- O. penal code
- P. code of mercantile law
- Q. civil rights
- R. human rights, rights of man
- S. (customs) duties
- T. death duty

Example: (A) 政府法案

(C) 颁布法律

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 51. () 公民权利; () 执法 | 52. () 著作权法; () 民事诉讼法 |
| 53. () 宪法; () 行政法 | 54. () 通过议案; () 人权 |
| 55. () 条款; () 国际法 | |

Task 5

Directions: The following is a passage. After reading it, you should give brief answers to the 5 questions (No. 56 to No. 60) that follow. The answers (**in no more than 3 words**) should be written after the corresponding numbers on the Answer Sheet.

The Chinese calendar contains cycles of 12 years, each of which is represented by a different animal. The first year of the cycle is the year of the rat. After that comes the year of the ox, the year of the tiger, the rabbit, the dragon, the snake, the horse, the goat, the monkey, the rooster (鸡), the dog and the pig. After the pig the cycle begins again.

No one actually knows why the Chinese named the year in honor of these animals, but there are several interesting legends (传说) which explain the cycle of animals.

One story goes that once, long ago, a Chinese King invited all the animals to his palace to celebrate the New Year. Only 12 animals accepted the invitation and came to the party. The first animal to arrive was the rat and the next was the ox. The other 10 animals came soon one after another. To reward the animals, the King named a year for each of them.

Now many people say that if a person is born in the year of a certain animal, he or she is like that animal. Find the year of your birth on the illustration and then read about the animal your year is named for. Don't be angry if your year is a snake, a horse or a pig. In the Chinese horoscope (占星图) all the animals are wise and important. No animal of the horoscope is considered dumb or ugly or evil. The Chinese symbols or characters in the centre of the illustration mean "birth" and "alike". They are pronounced *Sheng* and *Xiao* in Chinese.

56. What is the aim of this passage?

To introduce the _____ of the Chinese calendar.

57. Who knows exactly why the Chinese calendar contains cycles of 12 years?
_____.
58. Suppose your cousin is 24 years old and he was born in the year of the rabbit and you are a few years younger than your cousin. If you were born before the year of monkey, how old are you?
_____.
59. Why did the author specially mention "a snake, a horse or a pig" in the last paragraph?
People generally thought they were _____.
60. From what kind of book is the passage probably taken?
An encyclopaedic book on _____.

Part IV Translation — English into Chinese (25 minutes)

Directions: This part, numbered 61 to 65, is to test your ability to translate English into Chinese.

After each of the sentences numbered 61 to 64, you will read 4 choices of suggested translation. You should choose the best translation and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet. And for the paragraph numbered 65, write your translation in the corresponding space on the Translation/Composition Sheet.

61. We have little chance to discuss the problem with the teachers concerned or to do more than glance at the books being used.
A. 我们没有多少机会同有关老师讨论问题,或者不仅仅是对正在使用的书粗看一下。
B. 我们几乎没有机会同有关老师讨论问题,对于正在使用的书最多也只能浏览一下。
C. 我们有些机会就老师关心的问题进行讨论,对于正在使用的书也看得比较多。
D. 我们没什么机会就关心的问题与老师讨论,对于正在使用的书有机会粗看一看。
62. Advertising is an effective means of introducing a new product nationwide and generating a sales lead.
A. 广告是一种有效手段,它在全国范围内介绍新产品,并产生销售。
B. 广告是一种在全国范围内介绍新产品并产生销售的有效手段。
C. 广告是一种有效手段,介绍新产品到国内进行销售。
D. 广告是一种在全国范围内介绍新产品并产生销售优势的有效手段。
63. A student should understand the relation of basic research to applied research, and the connection between technological developments and human affairs.
A. 学生应该了解基础研究与应用研究的关系,以及科技发展与人事务之间的联系。
B. 一个学生应该明白基本研究以及技术发展与人类事件之间的联系。
C. 一个学生必须明白有关基本研究、深入研究与人类技术发展的关系。
D. 学生应该理解基本研究与应用研究的关系,以及科技发展与人类事件之间的联系。
64. He is no more capable of dealing with such an affair than she is.
A. 他和她一样没有能力处理好那件事。
B. 他比她更没能力处理这样的事。

- C. 他处理这事的能力并不比她强。
D. 他没有能力像她一样处理这样一件事。

65. Professor Farok Contractor, known for his research on international investments and recognized worldwide for his vast contribution to the field of International Business Management and an elected member of the Executive Boards of the Academy of International Business, will be the Forum's distinguished speaker.

Part V Writing

(25 minutes)

Directions: This part is to test your ability to do practical writing. You are required to write a message to ask for leave of absence according to the following information given in Chinese. Remember to do the task on the Translation/Composition Sheet.

请假人: 石磊

收信人: 余老师

内容: 由于姐姐来电告知父亲病重,故请假一周回青岛看望父亲,从本月 15 日起到 21 日止。当予准假,当不胜感激。所缺功课定努力补上。

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 3:15 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. Now the test will begin.

1. A. He lost his way. B. He can't find his calculator.
C. He forgot where he put the calculator. D. He was locked out.
2. A. In a bedroom. B. In a restaurant.
C. In a hotel. D. At the airport.
3. A. In a hospital. B. At work.
C. At home. D. On her way home.
4. A. It doesn't run properly. B. It was bought recently.
C. It looks old. D. It's in good condition.
5. A. He has been told to call back. B. He is talking on the phone.
C. He is not in at the moment. D. He is going out this afternoon.

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. He plans to give the woman some help.
B. He plans to give up smoking.
C. He plans to call all his friends.
D. He plans to advise all his friends to give up smoking.
7. A. Because he needs her help.
B. Because she wants him to stop smoking.
C. Because she doesn't like him to smoke in front of her.
D. Because he wants to get some advice.
8. A. He'd better not do that.
B. He needn't tell her that.
C. He'd better give up smoking right now.
D. He needn't give up smoking at all.

Conversation 2

9. A. It sells all kinds of presents.
B. It sells things for dogs only.
C. It sells things for men only.
D. It sells things for women only.
10. A. She is buying a coat for her dog.
B. She is choosing a present for her son.
C. She is buying a coat for herself.
D. She is buying a hat for her dog.

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 5 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 answers on the Answer Sheet correspondingly. Now the passage will begin.

11. A proverb is _____ that gives advice.
12. Proverbs are based on _____.
13. Proverbs take _____ forms.
14. They contain some advice about _____.
15. It is important to figure out _____ behind the words.