

高等学校英语应用能力考试(大专\高职\成人)

实考真题详解 与命题趋势分析

B级
配录音带



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高等学校英语应用能力考试(大专\高职\成人)

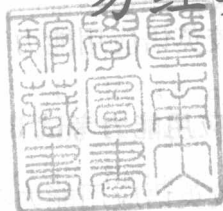
实考真题详解 ⑤ 命题趋势分析

B 级

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一、2000 年 12 月高等学校英语应用能力考试 B 级实考试卷及详解



(一) 2000 年 12 月高等学校英语应用能力考试 B 级实考试卷

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 answers to questions. There are 5 recorded questions in it. After each question, there is a pause. The questions will be spoken 2 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 centre.

Example: You will hear:

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

B) You're right.

C) Yes, certainly.

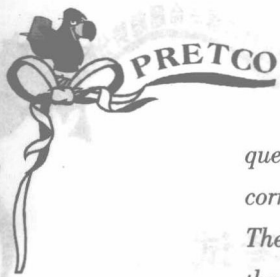
D) That's interesting.

From the question we learn that the speaker is asking the listener to leave a message. Therefore, C) Yes, certainly is the correct answer. You should mark C) on the Answer Sheet. Now the test will begin.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1. A) He leaves for school at 7. | C) He's doing very well. |
| B) He's studying in Paris. | D) He likes his school. |
| 2. A) He came to our company last year. | C) He was in London 5 years ago. |
| B) I think he is a nice person. | D) I have met him somewhere before. |
| 3. A) It's a good one. | C) You are right. |
| B) It's a good idea. | D) Tomorrow morning. |
| 4. A) Also coffee. | C) Thank you very much. |
| B) Tea, please. | D) That's all right. |
| 5. A) Hold on, please. | C) Don't go away. |
| B) Whom do you want? | D) Well, you can't. |

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. 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 centre.

6. A) In a hotel. C) At a meeting.
B) In a bank. D) At a post office.
7. A) A recorder. C) A computer.
B) A heater. D) A motorbike.
8. A) She did well on the test.
B) She found the test difficult.
C) She needed more time to finish the test.
D) She could answer most of the questions.
9. A) To the seaside. C) To the countryside.
B) To the city centre. D) To the new bridge.
10. A) She is sad. C) She is nervous.
B) She is upset. D) She is ill.

Section C

Directions: In this section you will hear a recorded short passage. The passage is printed on 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 according to what you hear on the Answer Sheet in order of the numbered blanks. The third reading is for you to check your writing. Now the passage will begin.

Jim is my brother-in-law. He was (11) a toothache last week. But he didn't want to see a doctor. Finally, (12), my mother-in-law decided that she would go and see the doctor herself. She carefully (13) that although her son had a lot of pain, he was refusing to get treatment. Her son was (14) doctors. The nurse told her that they were used to dealing with this (15) fear and would be able to fit Jim in right away. "How old is your little boy?" she asked. My mother-in-law replied, "He's 40 years old."

Part II

Vocabulary & 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, each with a blank. You are required to complete each 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 centre.

16. How many computers will the company _____ this year?
A) turn up C) turn on

- ## Section B

26. The chairman emphasized his ideas by speaking more (loud) _____.

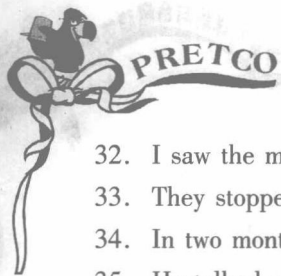
27. There has been a large (grow) _____ of light industries during these years.

28. The manager asked the secretary to (short) _____ the report to 600 words.

29. Living in the country is less (expense) _____ than living in the city.

30. The children from the U. S. got used to (eat) _____ Chinese food quite soon.

31. If the medicine (take) _____ in time, it will be quite effective.



32. I saw the man (knock) _____ down by a car in the street.
33. They stopped (search) _____ for the missing plane as the weather was very rough.
34. In two months' time he (finish) _____ his training and start work.
35. He talked as if he (do) _____ all the work himself, but in fact Tom and I did most of it.

Part III Reading Comprehension (40 minutes)

Directions: This part is to test your reading ability. There are 5 tasks for you to fulfil. 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) or D). You should make the correct choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Anthropology (人类学) is the study of how people live. It includes their family life, religion, art, laws and language. The term anthropology comes from two Greek words: "anthropos" means "human being" and "logy" means "the science of".

Anthropology can be divided into two areas. These two main divisions are cultural anthropology and physical anthropology. Culture includes many things, such as art, religion, laws, and even furniture and movies.

Anthropologists define human progress in three main steps. Step one begins with the first human being and continues until the last of the people who hunted animals just to survive. Step two includes people who grew food. In this step, there was progress in invention and religion. The third step deals with the first civilizations (文明), such as those in Egypt and parts of Asia.

Anthropologists always seek new information about people. For instance, recent evidence found in Ethiopia and Kenya shows humans earlier in history than it was previously believed.

36. According to the passage, anthropology mainly deals with _____.
 - A) family life, religion and art
 - B) differences between human races
 - C) the study of ancient people
 - D) the study of different cultures
37. Which of the following belongs to the second step of human progress?
 - A) Many religions and inventions were made.
 - B) People hunted animals just to survive.
 - C) The early civilizations came into being.
 - D) People started to learn science and art.
38. Which of the following statements is TRUE?
 - A) Furniture and movies belong to physical anthropology.
 - B) Anthropologists are still trying to get new findings about people.
 - C) The study of human beings began in Greek times.



- D) The first civilizations appeared only in Egypt and parts of Asia.
39. What have anthropologists recently found?
- A) There are cultural anthropology and physical anthropology.
 B) There are three steps in the progress of human beings.
 C) There were more civilizations in Egypt than in parts of Asia.
 D) There is a longer history of human beings than it was thought before.
40. Which could be the best title for the passage?
- A) What is Anthropology
 B) The Progress of Human Beings
 C) The First Civilizations
 D) The Work of Anthropologists

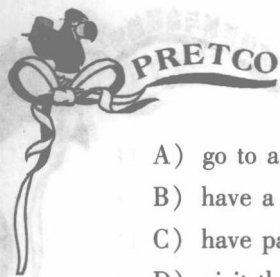
Task 2

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

In Spain in summer there are many villages with a lot of tourists. The tourists go to the villages with their families, where there are festivals. People living around the villages also go to these festivals. To begin the festivals they throw big fireworks and the mayor (市长) makes a speech. When he finishes, people applaud and parties begin. In the morning of the first day people organize chocolate parties and clowns (小丑) for the children. In the afternoon there is a festival for the grandparents with music, drinks and food. And at night a big party is held for everybody. At the party, people dance and sing. They feel very happy in the festivals and go to bed very late.

Next morning they get up much later than usual; then they go to a place where there are poetry (诗歌) competitions, squares (纵横字谜), etc. Later the people go to a ceremony in the church to visit their dead family members. In the afternoon there is a fair and everybody goes to it to buy things or to go for a walk. At night a famous pop music group goes to the village and holds a concert and at 12 or 1 o'clock the group plays traditional songs. The third day is the last day, people are still very happy. To end the festivals they throw a lot of artificial fire. People will have to wait till the next year for such festivals.

41. How long do the village festivals usually last?
- A) Two days.
 B) Three days.
 C) Four days.
 D) The whole summer.
42. The festival begins with _____.
- A) a concert and dance
 B) children's parties
 C) a speech by the organizer
 D) a display of fireworks
43. During the first day of the festival, the people _____.



- A) go to a fair and visit the church
B) have a concert and competitions
C) have parties, dance and sing
D) visit the dead and throw artificial fires
44. According to the passage, who take part in the festival?
A) Tourists as well as the people around the village.
B) Tourists and their families.
C) The mayor and the villagers.
D) The grandparents and their children.
45. Which of the following is TRUE about the festivals?
A) More tourists visit the villages than the cities in Spain.
B) Tourists usually watch the performances instead of taking part in them.
C) The last day of the festival is the happiest.
D) The festivals last till very late in the night.

Task 3

Directions: The following is an advertisement by a travel service. After reading it, you should fill in the blanks marked 46 through 50 in the table below.

Last month Dave went on holiday to France. He caught the train from London to Dover and then went by boat across the Channel. He met a friend on the boat, then they caught the train to Paris and stopped in Milan Hotel. While staying in Paris, he visited some historic sites. After a few days he went by bus to Lyon, and arrived there in the evening. He stayed in a small hotel. Next day he visited Lyon Museum of Natural History. Early on the third day, he took a bus to Monaco. He thought Monaco was an attractive city and he stayed there for nearly two weeks in Anchor Hotel in the centre. He visited a lot of museums and art galleries (艺术画廊). In Monaco he hired a car and drove south down the coast to Marseille. He stayed in Moucher Hotel with some friends for three days. They visited a historic site there. Finally he returned to Lyon and flew home.

City stayed	Places visited	Hotel	Length of stay
Paris	46.	Milan Hotel	a few days
47.	Museum of Natural History	A small hotel	48.
Monaco	Museums and art galleries	49.	nearly two weeks
Marseille	A historic site	Moucher Hotel	50.

Task 4

Directions: The following are some expressions for hotel services. After reading them, you are required to find the Chinese equivalents in the table below. Then you should put the corresponding letters in the brackets on the Answer Sheet numbered 51 through 55.

A — Information

H — Morning Call

B — Room Service

I — Banking Service



C — Check-in Counter

D — Recreation Facilities

E — Check-out Counter

F — Booking Office

G — Laundry Service

J — Reservation

K — Reception

L — Medical Care

M — Telecommunications

N — Locker

Example: (M) 电信服务

(N) 保管业务

- | | |
|--------------|----------|
| 51. () 入住登记 | () 娱乐设施 |
| 52. () 票务服务 | () 金融服务 |
| 53. () 唤醒服务 | () 医疗服务 |
| 54. () 洗衣服务 | () 送餐服务 |
| 55. () 房间预定 | () 退房结账 |

Task 5

Directions: Read the following letter. After reading it, you are required to read the questions and then complete the answers below them (No. 56 through No. 60). You should write your answers briefly on the Answer Sheet correspondingly.

The Light Industrial Products

Import & Export Corporation

Stafford Street

Wolverhampton WV1 1SB

Tel: (01902) 322479

Fax: (01902) 322739

E-mail: le1968@wlv.ac.uk

Aug. 4, 2000

Dear Mr Smith,

Thank you very much for your letter of 18th July. We have also received the cow split leather and work glove samples (样品) you sent us. We are glad to inform you that your order for the work gloves has been put to work. As we can't see which one is Item P79252 and which one is Item SUR100, please give us an explanation as soon as possible.

We have pleasure in informing you that we have given the above mentioned cow split leather and your samples to our factory for producing sample products. When we get any further news, we will contact you right away.

We thank you very much for this first order, and hope that this transaction (交易) will be the beginning of a long and friendly connection with your firm.

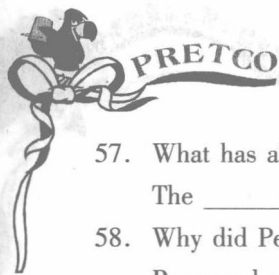
We look forward to hearing from you soon.

Yours truly,

Peter Anderson

56. What did Peter get together with the letter of 18th, July?

_____ and work glove samples.



57. What has already been put into production?
The _____ in the order.
58. Why did Peter ask for an explanation about the two items mentioned?
Because he _____ the difference between them.
59. When will Peter contact Mr Smith again?
When he has _____.
60. For what did Peter thank Mr Smith at the end of the letter?
For _____.

Part IV

Translation

(15 minutes)

Directions: This part, numbered 61 to 65, is to test your ability to translate English into Chinese. Each of the four sentences (No. 61 through No. 64) is followed by four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the best answer and write the corresponding letter on the Composition / Translation Sheet. Write your translation of the paragraph (No. 65) in the corresponding space also on the Composition / Translation Sheet.

61. She has put on a lot of weight since she got out of the hospital.
A) 自从出院以来她挑起了工作的重担。
B) 自从出院以来她长胖了许多。
C) 因为她出院了，所以挑起了工作的重担。
D) 因为她出院了，所以长胖了许多。
62. "Your presence at the meeting will be a great support to our cause," says the cable.
A) 电报称：“您出席会议将是对我们事业的极大支持。”
B) 电报称：“您支持我们的主要原因是给会议送的礼物。”
C) 电报中说，您出席会议极大地支持了我们的事业。
D) 电报中说：“您送给会议的礼物是对我们事业的极大支持。”
63. The lecture was supposed to start at eight, but it was delayed an hour.
A) 讲座以为在八点钟开始，但一个小时以后就开场了。
B) 讲话被认为在八点钟开始，但被延误了近一小时。
C) 讲演本该在八点钟开始，但迟了一个多小时。
D) 讲座应该在八点钟开始，但被耽搁了一个小时。
64. The driver of the bus is responsible for the safety of the passengers.
A) 一辆公共汽车的驾驶员与乘客的安全有关。
B) 每辆公共汽车的驾驶员要保证乘客按时到达目的地。
C) 公共汽车的司机对乘客的安全负有责任。
D) 乘客的安全得由这个公共汽车司机负责。
- 65.

A Flat to Let

A comfortable flat with 3 bedrooms, one dining-room, one living-room and one bathroom is to let. The flat is located at 100 Oxford (牛津) Street. It is in the town center, which makes shop-



ping quite convenient. All the facilities, such as water, electricity, gas, central heating, etc., are available. As for the rent, you may pay either monthly (220 pounds) or yearly (2 500 pounds). If you are interested, please contact Mr Wilson at 021 - 4005004 (office time).

Part V Writing (15 minutes)

Directions: This part is to test your ability to do practical writing. You are required to write a letter according to the following information given in Chinese. You should write no less than 60 words on the Composition / Translation Sheet.

收信人: 刘军

写信人: 杨玲

写信日期: 2000年7月8日

内容: 杨玲写信告诉刘军, 她的朋友张兰将于本月15日从厦门(Xiamen)到南京(Nanjing), 请刘军去机场接张兰。如果张兰需要帮助, 请他作必要的安排。对刘军的好意表示感谢。

(二) 2000年12月高等学校英语应用能力考试 B级实考试卷详解

Part I Listening Comprehension Section A

第1题录音原文: How is your brother getting along with his study?

考点: 对固定搭配词组 “get along with sth. (doing sth.)” 的听辨理解能力。

关键信息: “get along” 意为 “进展”, 在句子中可以作不及物短语动词。例如: How are you getting along in your English? (你的英语学得怎么样?)

get along 也可与 with 连用, 组成及物的动词短语, 例如:

We are getting along with the work quite well. (我们的工作进展很顺利。)

答案: C)

第2题录音原文: How do you find our new manager?

考点: 测试听辨多义动词 find 的能力。

关键信息: find 的基本含义是 “找到, 发现”; “发觉, 觉得, 感到”。本题 How do you find our new manager? 可译为 “你觉得我们新来的经理怎么样?” “find” 为 “觉得” 的意思。

答案: B)

第3题录音原文: When are you going to discuss our plan?



考点：测试听辨疑问代词的能力。

关键信息：When are you going to discuss our plan? 意为“你们打算什么时候讨论我们的计划?” 听力材料中出现的是“when”(什么时候)。

答案：D)

第4题录音原文：Which do you prefer, coffee or tea?

考点：测试对用 prefer 提问句子的理解。

关键信息：prefer 提问句子的结构往往是 Which do you prefer, A or B? 或是 Would you prefer A or B? 意为“你喜欢 A 还是 B”，对其回答一般是 A 和 B 两者选一，prefer 意为“更加喜欢，宁愿”；prefer 常和介词 to 搭配，表示“比起……来，更喜欢……”例如：

I prefer running to walking. (与散步比，我更加喜欢跑。)

答案：B)

第5题录音原文：Hello, can I speak to Mr Simpson, please?

考点：测试电话用语“Can I speak to...”的听辨能力。

关键信息：“Can I speak to...”意为“请……接听电话”；Can I speak to Mr Simpson, please? 意为“麻烦你叫 Simpson 先生接电话”，备选答案中的 hold on 为“请稍等”。

答案：A)

Section B

第6题录音原文：

M: Could you give me a wake-up call tomorrow morning at 5:30?

W: Certainly. Tell me your room number, please.

Q: Where does the conversation most probably take place?

考点：根据内容判断对话发生的地点。

关键信息：wake-up call 相当于 morning call，意为“唤醒电话，催醒电话”，是旅馆等处应旅客要求在早晨指定时间打到客房内的电话。从 wake-up call 与 room number 可了解到这是旅馆中发生的情况。

答案：A)

第7题录音原文：

W: Nancy bought a computer for only \$ 1 500 last week.

M: Really? I'd like to have a look at it.

Q: What did Nancy buy?

考点：测试对具体细节的听辨能力。

关键信息：computer 和 \$ 1 500，且提问中的疑问词是 what，针对 computer 而问。若是 how much，那问的就是“多少钱”，即针对 \$ 1 500 而问。另外 buy something for... money 意为“花……钱买某物”。

答案：C)

第8题录音原文：

M: How do you feel about the test?

W: There were many difficult questions I couldn't answer.

Q: How did the woman feel about the test?



考点：测试对动词短语的理解。

关键信息：feel about sth 意为“对……感觉如何”，“对……认为怎样”。听辨出 many difficult questions 是回答问题的关键。

答案：B)

第9题录音原文：

M: What did you do over the weekend?

W: Oh, we had a wonderful time on the beach.

Q: Where did the woman go on the weekend?

考点：根据内容判断事件发生的地点。

关键信息：have a wonderful time (度过一段愉快的时间) 和 on the beach (在海滩上)。beach 意为“海滩，河滩”，seaside 意为“海边，海滨”。

答案：A)

第10题录音原文：

M: Why, you look so pale! What's wrong with you?

W: I have a terrible headache.

Q: What do we know about the woman?

考点：通过听辨症状描述判断身体状态。

关键信息：have a terrible headache (头疼得厉害)，look pale 意为“(看上去) 脸色苍白”。

答案：D)

Section C

第11~15题录音原文：

Jim is my brother-in-law. He was suffering from a toothache last week. But he didn't want to see a doctor. Finally, however, my mother-in-law decided that she would go and see the doctor herself. She carefully explained that although her son had a lot of pain, he was refusing to get treatment. Her son was afraid of doctors. The nurse told her that they were used to dealing with this common fear and would be able to fit Jim in right away. “How old is your little boy?” she asked. My mother-in-law replied, “He's 40 years old.”

内容大意：

杰姆是我的姐夫。上个星期，他牙疼得厉害，可是却不愿意去看医生。后来，姐夫的妈妈决定由她自己到医生那儿去。她小心翼翼地解释说，儿子病得不轻，但是却不肯接受治疗，因为怕医生。护士对姐夫的妈妈说明，许多人都怕看医生，这样的事情他们见得多了。还说他们能用合适的方法为杰姆治疗。然后她问：“您的小孩有多大了？”“40了”，姐夫的妈妈答道。

第11题考点：测试对单词听辨和语境语义分辨的能力。

关键信息：suffer from 意为 experience sth unpleasant, 即“遭受……痛苦”，“患……病痛”，与上下文意思一致。另外，短文中已给出了 He was...，表示进行时，所以要用进行时态表述。

答案：suffering from

第12题考点：测试对单词听辨和语境语义分辨的能力。

关键信息：空格中需要填入的是表示语气转折的词。比较合适的就是 however。



答案: however

第13题考点: 测试对单词听辨和语境语义分辨的能力。

关键信息: 上下文叙事中用的动词是 was suffering, didn't want, decided, was refusing 等。

答案: explained

第14题考点: 测试对单词听辨和语境语义分辨的能力。

关键信息: 文中有... although her son had a lot of pain, he was refusing to get treatment... 和... fear... 等信息。根据推理, 应该是表示“害怕就医”, “害怕医生”这样的信息。

答案: afraid of

第15题考点: 测试对单词听辨和语境语义分辨的能力。

关键信息: 听力材料中出现“common”意为“共同的, 共有的”, 问答书面材料中又给出信息“... with this... fear”, 根据语法规则, 填入的应该是一个形容词。

答案: common

Part II

Vocabulary & Structure

Section A

第16题大意: 今年将生产多少台计算机?

考点: 对短语动词用法的掌握。

关键信息: 根据语境, 填入的信息应具有“生产”的意思, 又根据语法结构分析, 填入的短语应该是一个及物动词词组。turn out 的意思是“生产”, 可以带宾语。

答案: B)

第17题大意: 他对我说, 我应该去出席典礼。

考点: 测试情态动词用法的掌握。

关键信息: 情态动词中能够表示“应该”之意的是“should”。

答案: C)

第18题大意: 由于受过很好的培训, 所以他能够很快发现机器的毛病在哪里。

考点: 测试对非谓语动词用法的掌握。

关键信息: 位于句首的动词要用非谓语形式表示: “train” (培训) 是及物动词, 在句中作现在分词, 在句子中的“他”是 train 的动作对象, 或称逻辑宾语, 所以 train 应该用被动语态表示。此外, train 这个动作在谓语动词 find 之前发生, 要用完成时态。

答案: A)

第19题大意: 在那个国家, 战争爆发以后生活费用猛增。

考点: 测试对动词词义的理解。

关键信息: 句中谓语动词应该是能表示“增长, 提高”之意的不及物动词, rise 意为“上升, 增高”。

答案: D)

第20题大意: 我们的校长是在那个小村庄里出生的。

考点: 测试对 It is... that... 这一强调句型的掌握。

关键信息: 本题句中被强调的部分是 in that small village, 它后面要用 that 引出句子其他成分。

答案: C)



第21题大意：他只有一岁时父母就去世了。是奶奶把他抚养大的。

考点：测试对动词搭配关系的掌握。

关键信息：本题空格中应该填入的信息是“去世，死亡”；pass away 有“去世，逝世”的意思。

答案：A)

第22题大意：他抬头望去，看见东边月亮挂在树梢上。

考点：测试对介词用法的掌握。

关键信息：本题出现“月亮”与“树”的关系，一般只能是 above the trees，意为“在树梢上”。

答案：B)

第23题大意：自从引进新技术以来，生产成本大大降低了。

考点：测试对时态用法的掌握。

关键信息：since 表示“自从……以来”，它引导的介词短语后面应该用现在完成时态。

答案：D)

第24题大意：本宾馆餐厅早餐的供应时间为上午6:30到8:30。

考点：测试对词汇用法的掌握。

关键信息：serve 有“为某人端上食物”的意思，serve a meal 是常用搭配。这是宾馆、饭店中有关服务指南方面的常用语。

答案：A)

第25题大意：我希望明年夏天我们回来的时候，他们已经把路修好了。

考点：测试对时态用法的掌握。

关键信息：由介词 by 引导的短语表示“到……时为止”，“在……之前，不迟于”，与它连用的谓语动词常用完成时态表示。例如，By this time next year I will have finished the task. (明年这个时候，我已经完成任务了。) next summer 表示“明年夏天”，与将来时态连用。

答案：D)

Section B

第26题大意：会议主席提高嗓门，以此来强调他所说的话。

考点：测试对词形变化的掌握。

关键信息：题中空格所缺少的信息是动词 speaking 的修饰语。修饰动词要用副词，所以应该填入副词形式。

答案：loudly

第27题大意：这些年来，轻工业有了很大的发展。

考点：测试对词形变化的掌握。

关键信息：There be 的结构后面应该跟 somebody 或 something 等名词作主语；动词 grow 的名词形式是 growth。

答案：growth

第28题大意：经理要秘书将报告缩短至600个词。

考点：测试对词形变化的掌握。

关键信息：依据句意，应将括号内的形容词 short 转化成动词形式，即应该填入 shorten。