

# 高等学校英语应用能力考试 全真试卷及解析

(2000.12 — 2005.6) (A级)



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## 高等学校英语应用能力 (Preco) 考试大纲 (A 级)

## 一、考试对象

本大纲适用于修完《基本要求》所规定的全部内容的高等职业教育、普通高等专科学校教育和成人高等教育各专业的学生。

## 二、考试性质

本考试的目的是考核考生的语言知识、语言技能和使用英语处理有关一般业务和涉外交际的基本能力,其性质是教学-水平考试。

## 三、考试方式与内容

考试方式为笔试,包括五个部分:听力理解、语法结构、阅读理解、翻译(英译汉)和写作(或汉译英)。考试范围为《基本要求》所规定的全部内容。

## 第一部分:听力理解 (Listening Comprehension)

测试考生理解所听对话、会话和简单短文的能力。听力材料的语速为每分钟 120 词。对话、会话和短文以日常生活和实用交际性内容为主。词汇限于《基本要求》的“词汇表”中 3400 词的范围,交际内容涉及《基本要求》中的“交际范围表”所列的全部听说范围。

本部分的得分占总分的 15%。测试时间为 15 分钟。

## 第二部分:语法结构 (Structure)

测试考生运用语法知识的能力。测试范围包括《基本要求》中的“词汇表”和“语法结构表”所规定的全部内容。

本部分的得分占总分的 15%。测试时间为 15 分钟。

## 第三部分:阅读理解 (Reading Comprehension)

测试考生从书面文字材料获取信息的能力。总阅读量约 1000 词。

本部分测试的文字材料包括一般性阅读材

料(文化、社会、常识、科普、经贸、人物等)和实用性文字,不包括诗歌、小说、散文等文学性材料;其内容能为各专业学生所理解。其中,实用性文字材料约占 60%。

阅读材料涉及的语言技能和词汇限《基本要求》中的“阅读技能表”所列的全部技能范围和“词汇表”中 3400 词的范围;除一般性文章外,阅读的应用文限于《基本要求》中“交际范围表”所规定的读译范围,如:函电、广告、说明书、业务单证、合同书、摘要、序言等。

主要测试以下阅读技能:

1. 了解语篇和段落的主旨和大意;
2. 掌握语篇中的事实和主要情节;
3. 理解语篇上下文的逻辑关系;
4. 对句子和段落进行推理;
5. 了解作者的目的、态度和观点;
6. 根据上下文正确理解生词的意思;
7. 了解语篇的结论;
8. 进行信息转换。

本部分的得分占总分的 35%。测试时间为 40 分钟。

## 第四部分:翻译——英译汉

(Translation-English to Chinese)

测试考生将英语正确译成汉语的能力。所译材料为句子和段落,包括一般性内容和实用性内容(各约占 50%);所涉及的词汇限于《基本要求》的“词汇表”中 3400 词的范围。

本部分的得分占总分的 20%。测试时间为 25 分钟。

## 第五部分:写作/汉译英

(Writing/Translation-Chinese to English)

测试考生套写应用性短文、信函,填写英文表格或翻译简短的实用性文字的能力。

本部分的得分占总分的 15%。测试时间为 25 分钟。

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	百分比	时间分配
I	听力理解	1-15	对话、会话、短文	多项选择、填空、简答	15%	15 分钟
II	语法结构	16-35	句法结构、词法、词形变化等	多项选择、填空、改错	15%	15 分钟
III	阅读理解	36-60	语篇,包括一般性及应用性文字	多项选择、填空、简答、匹配	35%	40 分钟
IV	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		应用文(摘要、信函、简历表、申请书、协议书等)或实用性段落/短文翻译	套写、书写、填写或翻译	15%	25 分钟
合 计			65+1		100%	120 分钟

注:以上有一部分题型在大项中交叉使用



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# 高等学校英语应用能力 (Pretco) 考试大纲 (B 级)

## 一、考试对象

本大纲适用于修完《基本要求》B 级所规定的全部内容的高等职业教育、普通高等专科学校教育和成人高等教育各专业的学生。

## 二、考试性质

本考试的目的是考核考生的英语基础知识和语言技能,以及使用英语进行简单交际的能力;其性质是教学-水平考试。

## 三、考试方式与内容

考试方式为笔试,包括五个部分:听力理解、词汇用法和语法结构、阅读理解、翻译(英译汉)和写作(或汉译英)。考试范围限于《基本要求》B 级所规定的全部内容。

### 第一部分:听力理解 (Listening Comprehension)

测试考生理解所听问题并作出恰当回答的能力、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 词。

听力材料以日常交际内容为主。词汇限于《基本要求》的“词汇表”中 B 级 2500 词的范围,交际内容涉及《基本要求》中的“交际范围表”所列的 B 级听说范围。

本部分的得分占总分的 15%。测试时间为 15 分钟。

### 第二部分:词汇用法和语法结构

#### (Vocabulary and Structure)

测试考生运用词语和语法知识的能力。测试范围限于《基本要求》中的“词汇表”B 级 (2500 词)和“语法结构表”所规定的全部内容。

本部分的得分占总分的 15%。测试时间为 15 分钟。

### 第三部分:阅读理解 (Reading Comprehension)

测试考生从书面文字材料获取信息的能力。总阅读量约 800 词。

本部分测试的文字材料以一般性阅读材料(科普、文化、社会、常识、经贸、人物等)为主,也包括简单的应用性文字,不包括诗歌、小说、散文等文学性材料;其内容能为各专业学生所理解。

阅读材料涉及的语言技能和词汇限于《基本要求》中的“阅读技能表”与 B 级要求相应的技能范围和“词汇表”B 级 (2500 词)的范围;阅读材料涉及的应用性内容限于《基本要求》中“交际范围表”B 级读译范围,如便条、通知、简短信函、简明广告、简明说明书、简历等。主要测试以下阅读技能;

1. 了解语篇和段落的主旨和大意;
2. 掌握语篇中的事实和主要情节;
3. 理解语篇上下文的逻辑关系;
4. 了解作者的目的、态度和观点;
5. 根据上下文正确理解生词的意思;
6. 了解语篇的结论;
7. 进行信息转换。

本部分的得分占总分的 35%。测试时间为 40 分钟。

### 第四部分:翻译——英译汉

#### (Translation-English to Chinese)

测试考生将英语正确译成汉语的能力。所译材料为句子和段落,包括一般性内容(约占 60%)和实用性内容(约占 40%);所涉及的词汇限于《基本要求》的“词汇表”B 级 (2500 词)的范围。

本部分的得分占总分的 20%。测试时间为 25 分钟。

### 第五部分:写作/汉译英

#### (Writing/Translation-Chinese to English)

测试考生套写应用性短文、填写英文表格或翻译简短的实用性文字的能力。

本部分的得分占总分的 15%。测试时间为 25 分钟。

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	百分比	时间分配
I	听力理解	1~15	问题、对话、听力	多项选择、填空	15%	15 分钟
II	语法结构	16~35	词汇用法、句法结构、词形变化等	多项选择、填空	15%	15 分钟
III	阅读理解	36~60	语篇,包括简单的一般性及应用性文字	多项选择、填空、简答、匹配	35%	40 分钟
IV	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		应用文(便条、通知、简短信函、简历表、申请表等)或实用性的段落/短文	套写、书写、填写或翻译	15%	25 分钟
合 计			65+1		100%	120 分钟



## 高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求 (试行)

### 一、适用对象

本教学基本要求适用于高职高专教育(即普通高等专科教育、高等职业教育和成人高等专科教育)非英语专业的学生。学生入学时一般应掌握基本的英语语音和语法知识,认知英语单词 1000 个(较低要求)~1600 个(标准要求),在听、说、读、写、译等方面受过初步的训练。

### 二、教学目的

高职高专教育英语课程的教学目的是:经过 180~220 学时的教学,使学生掌握一定的英语基础知识和技能,具有一定的听、说、读、写、译的能力,从而能借助词典阅读和翻译有关英语业务资料,在涉外交际的日常活动和业务活动中进行简单的口头和书面交流,并为今后进一步提高英语的交际能力打下基础。

### 三、教学要求

鉴于目前高职、高专和成人高专学生入学时的英语水平差异较大,本课程的教学要求分为 A、B 两级,实行分级指导。A 级是标准要求, B 级是过渡要求。入学水平较高的学生应达到 A 级要求,入学水平较低的学生至少应达到 B 级要求。随着入学英语水平的不断提高,学生均应达到 A 级要求。

本课程在加强英语语言基础知识和基本技能训练的同时,重视培养学生实际使用英语进行交际的能力。通过本课程的学习,学生应该达到下列要求:

#### 1. 词汇

**A 级:** 认知 3400 个英语单词(包括入学时要求掌握的 1600 个词)以及由这些词构成的常用词组,对其中 2000 个左右的单词能正确拼写,英汉互译。学生还应结合专业英语学习,认知 400 个专业英语词汇。

**B 级:** 认知 2500 个英语单词(包括入学时要求掌握的 1000 个词)以及由这些词构成的常用词组,对其中 1500 个左右的单词能正确拼写,英汉互译。

#### 2. 语法

掌握基本的英语语法规则,在听、说、读、写、译中能正确运用所学语法知识。

#### 3. 听力

**A 级:** 能听懂日常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 词左右)的英语对话和不太复杂的陈述,理解基本正确。

**B 级:** 能听懂涉及日常交际的结构简单、发音清楚、语速较慢(每分钟 110 词左右)的英语简短对话和陈述,理解基本正确。

#### 4. 口语

**A 级:** 能用英语进行一般的课堂交际,并能在日常和涉外业务活动中进行简单的交流。

**B 级:** 掌握一般的课堂用语,并能在日常涉外活动中进行简单的交流。

#### 5. 阅读

**A 级:** 能阅读中等难度的一般题材的简短英文资料,理解正确。在阅读生词不超过总词数 3% 的英文资料时,阅读速度不低于每分钟 70 词。能读懂通用的简短实用文字材料,如信函、技术说明书、合同等,理解正确。

**B 级:** 能阅读中等难度的一般题材的简短英文资料,理解正确。在阅读生词不超过总词数 3% 的英文资料时,阅读速度不低于每分钟 50 词。能读懂通用的简短实用文字材料,如信函、产品说明等,理解基本正确。

#### 6. 写作

**A 级:** 能就一般性题材,在 30 分钟内写出 80~100 词的命题作文;能填写和模拟套写简短的英语应用文,如填写表格与单证,套写简历、通知、信函等,词句基本正确,无重大语法错误,格式恰当,表达清楚。

**B 级:** 能运用所学词汇和语法写出简单的短文;能用英语填写表格,套写便函、简历等,词句基本正确,无重大语法错误,格式基本恰当,表达清楚。

#### 7. 翻译(英译汉)

**A 级:** 能借助词典将中等难度的一般题材的文字材料和对外交往中的一般业务文字材料译成汉语。理解正确,译文达意,格式恰当。在翻译生词不超过总词数 5% 的实用文字材料时,笔译速度每小时 250 个英语词。

**B 级:** 能借助词典将中等偏下难度的一般题材的文字材料译成汉语。理解正确,译文达意。



#### 四、测试

语言测试在考核英语知识的同时,应着重考核学生实际运用语言的能力,要做到科学、公平和规范。完成《基本要求》规定的教学任务后,采用“高等学校英语应用能力考试国家级题库”的命题进行检测。检测分 A、B 两级(含笔试和口试)。

#### 五、教学中需要注意的几个问题

1. 高职高专教育培养的是技术、生产、管理、服务等领域的高等应用性专门人才。英语课程不仅应打好语言基础,更要注重培养实际使用语言的技能,特别是使用英语处理日常和涉外业务活动的能力。

2. 打好语言基础是英语教学的重要目标,但打好基础要遵循“实用为主、够用力度”的原则,强调打好语言基础和培养语言应用能力并重;强调语言基本技能的训练和培养实际从事涉外交际活动的语言应用能力并重。

3. 重视语言学习的规律,正确处理听、说、读、写、译之间的关系,确保各项语言能力的协调

发展。目前要特别注意加强听说技能的培养。

4. 考虑到目前学生入学英语水平的差异,教学和测试分 A、B 两级。

对入学时未达到标准入学水平的学生应进行必要的补充训练,逐步使学生都能达到 A 级要求,以保证《基本要求》的全面落实。

5. 在完成《基本要求》规定的教学任务后,应结合专业学习,开设专业英语课程,这既可保证学生在校期间英语学习的连续性,又可使他们所学的英语得到实际的应用。

6. 正确处理测试和教学的关系。语言测试应着重考核学生实际运用语言的能力,防止应试教育。与此同时,科学的测试又能为教学改革和语言学习提供积极的反馈,是提高教学质量的必要保证。

7. 积极引进和使用计算机多媒体、网络技术等现代化的教学手段,改善学校的英语教学条件。组织学生参加丰富多彩的英语课外活动,营造良好的英语学习氛围,激发学生学习英语的自觉性和积极性。

#### 附件 1. 高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求 (试行) 交际范围表

一、制定本表的目的是明确英语教学的实用范围。本表列出了教学中学生应重点掌握和运用的交际内容,培养其具有初步的语言交际能力。

二、本表主要用于指导制定教学大纲、教材编写、测试设计等。

三、标★号者为 A 级要求。

交际范围表

	听、说	读、译	写
日常交际	1. 课堂交流 2. 日常交际: 介绍、问候、感谢、道别、指路; 天气、学习、爱好、饮食、健康等。	阅读与翻译一般题材的文字材料, 如: 科普、人物、政治、商贸、文化、生活等。	日常题材的短文
业务交际	1. 一般涉外活动 1) 迎送 2) 安排日程与活动 3) 安排住宿 4) 宴请与迎送会 5) 陪同购物、游览、就诊等 2. 一般涉外业务 1) 面试 2) 介绍公司/工厂: 历史、现状 ★ 3) 介绍产品: 类型、性能、规格、市场等 ★ 4) 业务洽谈: 合作意向、投资意向、签订合同、人员培训、专家待遇、议价、折扣、佣金、订购、付款方式、交货日期、保险等 ★ 5) 主持业务交流会议	1. 业务信函、传真、电子邮件 2. 广告 3. 产品与厂家介绍 4. 维护与厂家介绍 5. 本专业书籍的前言、序言和正文节选 ★ 6. 科技文摘 ★ 7. 技术专利 ★ 8. 招、投标书 ★ 9. 合同、意向书 10. 国际商务、进出口及保险等的单证	1. 表格填写 1) 个人资料表单 ★ 2) 业务表单 2. 模拟套写 1) 名片、贺卡、通知等 2) 便条、邀请函及回函 3) 个人简历 4) 简短私人信函 ★ 5) 简短业务信函 ★ 6) 简短传真和电子邮件 ★ 7) 简短广告 ★ 8) 简短产品与厂家介绍 ★ 9) 简短产品维护及使用说明 ★ 10) 合同

## 附件 2. 高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求 (试行) 语言技能表

- 一、本表列出英语课程教学中学生应在语言技能方面达到的基本要求。
- 二、本表列出的语言技能要求较为概括,在教材编写和实际教学中应对相关的语言技能进行必要的拓展和灵活处理。
  1. 听的技能
    - 1) 理解所听材料的主旨或要点
    - 2) 理解具体信息
    - 3) 理解所听材料的背景、说话人之间的关系等
    - 4) 推断所听材料的含义
  2. 说的技能
    - 1) 模拟或套用常用口头交际句型,就日常生活和有关业务提出问题和简短回答
    - 2) 对交流有困难时能采取简单的应变措施
  3. 阅读技能
    - 1) 理解文章的主旨或要点
    - 2) 理解文章中的具体信息
    - 3) 根据上下文推断生词意思
    - 4) 根据上下文作出简单的判断和推理
    - 5) 理解文章的写作意图、作者的见解和态度等
    - 6) 就文章内容作出结论
    - 7) 快速查找有关信息
  4. 翻译 (英译汉) 技能
    - 1) 正确翻译一般语句,基本符合汉语习惯
    - 2) 正确掌握被动句式的译法
    - 3) 正确掌握倍数的译法
    - 4) 正确掌握定语从句的译法
    - 5) 正确掌握长句的译法
  5. 写的技能
    - 1) 正确使用所学的词、词组和句型
    - 2) 语法及标点使用正确,句子结构完整
    - 3) 句子意思清楚,符合逻辑顺序
    - 4) 注意连贯性,正确使用连接手段:如 first、second 等
    - 5) 正确套用或使用常见的应用文格式

## 附件 3. 高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求 (试行) 语法结构表

一、本表列出了英语课程教学中学生需掌握的语法知识。

二、本表所规定的是学生应该掌握的语法知识和技能范围,并不要求在教学中所列全部项目进行专题讲授。语法教学的重点是培养学生实际使用语法的能力。

Symbol & Abbreviations	Nomenclature
N	Noun
Pron	Pronoun
Num	Numeral
Art	Article
Prep	Preposition
Adj	Adjective
Ad	Adverb
Det	Determiner
V	Verb
V-ing <sub>1</sub>	Gerund
V-ing <sub>2</sub>	Present participle
V-ed <sub>1</sub>	Past form of verb
V-ed <sub>2</sub>	Past participle
To V	Infinitive

S	Subject
O	Object
Oi	Indirect object
Od	Direct object
Cs	Subject complement
Co	Object complement
Wh-words	who, when, where, how, why, which, whether
Conj	Conjunction
Exc	Exclamation

1. Noun (名词)
  - 1.1 Classes of N: countable vs. Uncountable (名词的种类: 可数名词与不可数名词)
  - 1.2 Number of N (名词的数)
  - 1.3 Irregular plurals (不规则复数)
  - 1.4 Genitive case of N (名词的所有格)
  - 1.5 Double genitive (双重所有格)  
e.g. a portrait of Mr. Brown's (cf. a portrait of Mr. Brown)
2. Pronoun (代词)
  - 2.1 Personal pronoun (人称代词)
  - 2.2 Demonstrative pronoun (指示代词)



- 2.3 Possessive pronoun (物主代词)
- 2.4 Reflexive pronoun (反身代词)
- 2.5 Interrogative pronoun (疑问代词)
- 2.6 Indefinite pronoun (不定代词)
- 2.7 Reciprocal pronoun (相互代词)
- 2.8 Relative pronoun (关系代词)
3. Numeral (数词)
- 3.1 Cardinal and ordinal numbers (基数词和序数词)
- 3.2 Percentage (百分数)
- 3.3 Fraction (分数)
- 3.4 Decimal (小数)
- 3.5 Multiple (倍数)
- 3.6 Year, Month, Date, Time (年份、月份、日期、时刻)
4. Determiner (限定词)
- 4.1 Definite and indefinite articles (定冠词和不定冠词)
- 4.2 any, all, both, each, every, either, neither, no, this, etc.
- 4.3 Quantifiers (数量词)  
e.g. many, a piece of, etc
5. Preposition (介词)
- 5.1 Simple preposition (简单介词)
- 5.2 Compound preposition (复合介词)
6. Adjective (形容词)
- 6.1 Syntactic function of Adj (形容词的句法功能)
- 6.2 Adj+Prep
- 6.3 Adj+to V
- 6.4 Adj+that-clause
- 6.5 Too+Adj+to V
- 6.6 Adj+enough+to V
- 6.7 so+Adj+as+to V
7. Adverb (副词)
- 7.1 Syntactic function of Adv (副词的句法功能)
- 7.2 Adverbs with or without -ly (带 -ly 和不带 -ly 的副词)  
e.g. high, highly; most, mostly, etc.
- 7.3 Position of adverbs (副词的位置)
8. The comparative and superlative degrees of Adj/Adv (形容词和副词的比较级和最高级)
9. Verb classes (动词)
- 9.1 Transitive and intransitive verbs (及物动词和不及物动词)
- 9.2 Auxiliaries and modal auxiliaries (助动词和情态动词)
- 9.3 Phrasal verbs (短语动词)  
e.g. depend on, turn out, catch up with, etc.
10. Tense (时态)
- 10.1 Simple present, past, future (一般现在时, 一般过去时, 一般将来时)
- 10.2 Present and past progressive (现在进行时和过去进行时)
- 10.3 Future progressive (将来进行时)
- 10.4 Present and past perfect (现在完成时和过去完成时)
- 10.5 Future perfect (将来完成时)
- 10.6 Present perfect progressive (现在完成进行时)
- 10.7 Past perfect progressive (过去完成进行时)
11. Passive voice (被动语态)
- 11.1 Passive voice in simple tenses (被动语态的一般式)
- 11.2 Passive voice in perfect and progressive tenses (被动语态的完成式和进行式)
- 11.3 Passive voice of phrasal verbs (短语动词的被动语态)
- 11.4 Passive voice of modal verbs (含情态动词的被动语态)
12. Subjunctive mood (虚拟语气)
- 12.1 in conditional sentences (用于条件句中)
- 12.1.1 if+V-ed<sub>1</sub>...would+V
- 12.1.2 if+had+V-ed<sub>2</sub>...would+have+V-ed<sub>2</sub>
- 12.1.3 if+should/were to+V, ...would+V
- 12.1.4 omission of if (if 的省略)
- 12.2 in the following that-clause after (用于下列动词的 that 宾语从句中)  
wish, demand, suggest, etc.  
It + be + suggested / desirable, etc.  
Suggestion, recommendation, etc.
- 12.3 in the following clauses and constructions (用于下列从句和结构中)  
as if + clause, as though + clause  
It is time that  
Would rather
13. To V (Infinitive 动词不定式)
- 13.1 as subject, object, attribute and complement (用作主语, 宾语、定语和补足语)
- 13.2 Indicating purpose/result (表示目的/结果)
- 13.3 It+ (be)+Adj (+for+sb.)+ to V
- 13.4 wh-words+ to V (phrase) (疑问词加不定式[短语])
- 13.5 to be+V-ed<sub>2</sub>, to have+V-ed<sub>2</sub>, to be +V-ing<sub>2</sub> (不定式的被动式、完成式和进行式)
14. V-ing<sub>1</sub> (Gerund 动名词)
- 14.1 as object, subject and predicative (用作宾语、主语和表语)
- 14.2 Prep+V-ing<sub>1</sub>
- 14.3 It+be+...+V-ing<sub>1</sub>

- 14.4 N/Pron or their Possessive+ V-ing<sub>1</sub> as subject and object (名词/代词或其所有格加动名词作主语和宾语)
- 14.5 Prep+N/Pron or their possessive+ V-ing<sub>1</sub> (介词加名词/代词或其所有格加动名词)
- 14.6 Being+ V-ed<sub>2</sub>, having + V-ed<sub>2</sub> (动名词的被动式和完成式)
15. V-ing<sub>2</sub> and V-ed<sub>2</sub> ( Present and Past Participle 现在分词和过去分词)
- 15.1 as premodifier and postmodifier in a noun phrase (作名词的前位和后位修饰语)
- 15.2 as complement (作补足语)
- 15.3 as an adverb clause equivalent (作状语)
- 15.4 when / while, etc. +V-ing<sub>2</sub> / V-ed<sub>2</sub> (when/while 等+现在分词或过去分词)
- 15.5 (with)N+V-ing<sub>2</sub>/V-ed<sub>2</sub> ([ with ] +名词+现在分词或过去分词)
- 15.6 being+ V-ed<sub>2</sub>, havins+ V-ed<sub>2</sub>, having been+ V-ed<sub>2</sub> as an adverb or adjective clause equivalent (现在分词的被动式、完成式和完成被动式作状语或定语从句)
16. Basic sentence patterns and sentence elements (基本句型和句子成分)
- Pattern 1: S+V
- Pattern 2: S+V+Cs
- Pattern 3: S+V+O
- Pattern 4: S+V+Oi+Od
- Pattern 5: S+V+Od+Co
17. Transformation of basic sentence patterns (基本句型转换)
- 17.1 Interrogative form (疑问形式)
- 17.2 Negative from (否定形式)
- 17.3 Imperative form (命令形式)
- 17.4 Passive form (被动形式)
18. There be (There be 结构)
- 18.1 There+ (be)+N+Adv
- 18.2 There will-/modal V+be/exist (s)/seem (s) to be/ appear (s) to be +N+Adv
- 18.3 There (be) + N + Adj/V-ing<sub>2</sub>/V-ed<sub>2</sub>/to V/relative clause
19. Agreement 一致关系)
- 19.1 Between subject and predicate V (主语和谓语动词的一致关系)
- 19.2 Between pronoun and its antecedent (代词与其先行词的一致关系)
20. Noun clause (名词从句)
- 20.1 that and omission of that (that 和 that 的省略)
- 20.2 whether, if
- 20.3 which (ever),who (ever), whom, whose
- 20.4 when, where, why, how, how much/many/long /often
- 20.5 what, whatever
21. Attributive clause (定语从句)
- 21.1 Restrictive and non-restrictive (限制性定语从句和非限制性定语从句)
- 21.2 That, which, who, whom, when, where, why
- 21.3 Whose
- 21.4 Omission of that/which (that/which 的省略)
- 21.5 (N+Pron+ )Prep+which/whom/whose
- 21.6 the same/such...as
- 21.7 which/as (with sentential antecedent), (which/as 指代句子)
22. Apposition (同位关系)
- 22.1 Noun in apposition (名词作同位语)
- 22.2 Appositive clause (同位语从句)
- 22.3 Noun phrase as appositive to clause (名词短语作句子的同位语)
- 22.4 explicit indicators of apposition  
e.g. that is (to say), for example, etc.
23. Clauses of time and space (时间从句和地点从句)
- 23.1 when (ever), while, as, after, before, since
- 23.2 where (ever)
- 23.3 until, till
- 23.4 once, the moment, as soon as , each time, immediately (that), no sooner...than.
24. Clauses of condition, concession and contrast (条件从句、让步从句和对比从句)
- 24.1 if, unless
- 24.2 provided/providing (that), as/so long as, in case, on condition that, supposing
- 24.3 though, although, whether, even though, even if
- 24.4 no matter+wh-words
- 24.5 wh-words+-ever
- 24.6 whereas, while
- 24.7 Adj/Adv+as/though
25. Clauses of cause, result and purpose (原因从句、结果从句和目的从句)
- 25.1 because, as, for, for, for this reason, etc.
- 25.2 hence, therefore, then, as a result of, etc.
- 25.3 for, for this purpose, with this in mind, lest, in order than, etc.
26. Clauses of manner and comparison (方式从句和比较从句)
- 26.1 as, as...as, not so (as) ...as, more than, less than, no/not more than



- 26.2 as, just as
- 26.3 as if, as though
27. **Clauses of proportion and other types** (表示比较关系的从句和其它从句)
- 27.1 the..., the...
- 27.2 as..., so...
- 27.3 except that
28. **Coordination (并列)**
- Coordinators: and, both ... and, not only ... but (also), as well as, either ... or, neither ... nor, whether ... or, not ... but, for, etc.
29. **Clauses with introductory it (用引导词 it 的从句)**
- 29.1 Anticipatory it as subject or object
- 29.2 it in emphatic sentence  
e.g. It is/was ... that/who
30. **Pro-form (替代形式)**
- 30.1 Pro-forms for noun phrases (名词短语的替代形式)
- 30.1.1 3rd person pronouns, and plurals of the 1st and 2nd person pronouns (第三人称代词、第一和第二人称代词的复数)
- 30.1.2 indefinite pronouns (不定代词) (+of+N/Pron)
- 30.1.3 one, ones, that, those
- 30.1.4 the same, the former, the latter
- 30.2 Pro-forms for adverbials (状语的替代形式)  
here, then, thus
- 30.3 Pro-forms for predicate (谓语的替代形式)
- 30.3.1 do, do so
- 30.3.2 so do, so will
- 30.4 Sentence / Clause reference (句子或从句的替代形式)
- 30.4.1 this, the following
- 30.4.2 so, not  
e.g. A: Do you think he will come?  
B: Yes, I think so. (or) No, I think not.
31. **Discontinuous modification (割裂)**
- 31.1 Separation of relative clause from its antecedent (定语从句与所修饰的名词割裂)
- 31.2 Separation of V-ing<sub>2</sub> / V-ed<sub>2</sub> / Prep-phrase from its head noun. (现在分词/过去分词/介词短语与所修饰的名词割裂)
- 31.3 Separation of appositive (clause) from its antecedent (同位语[从句]与所同位的词的割裂)
- 31.4 Separation of Prep-phrase from adjective (介词短语与形容词割裂)  
e.g. different techniques from those...
32. **Subject-verb inversion (主语与谓语倒装)**
- 32.1 Sentences beginning with neither, nor, so, etc.
- 32.2 Sentences beginning with negative adverb expressions  
e.g. hardly, never, rarely, etc.
- 32.3 Sentences beginning with adverbs of position and direction  
e.g. here, there, down, away, etc.
- 32.4 Sentences beginning with a fronted predicative  
e.g. More important is the principle of...
- 32.5 Sentences beginning with only+Adv, not only... (but)also...
33. **Parenthesis (插入语)**  
e.g. actually, generally speaking, to be exact, as a result, as you see, etc.
34. **Omission (省略)**
- 34.1 Omission through coordination (并列结构中的省略)  
e.g. It's cold in December in England, but (it's cold) in July in New Zealand.
- 34.2 Omission in the following clauses (下列从句的省略)  
Whether...or not; whatever; as; than; the..., the...
35. **Negation (否定)**
- 35.1 Total negation (全部否定)
- 35.2 Partial negation (部份否定)
- 35.3 Double negation (双重否定)
36. **Emphasis (强调)**
- 36.1 By single words or phrases (用单个词或词组)  
e.g. only, even, just, ever, alone, must, still, too, very, a good (great) deal, (by) far, a lot, etc.
- 36.2 By reflexive pronouns, auxiliary verb do or emphatic it (用反身代词、助动词 do 或强调结构中的 it)
- 36.3 By inversion or repetition (用倒装或重复)  
e.g. Hardly did I think it possible
37. **Word formation (构词法)**
- 37.1 Affixation (词缀法)
- 37.2 Conversion (转化法)
- 37.3 Compounding (合词法)
38. **The use of it (it 的用法)**
39. **Abbreviation (缩写法)**  
e.g. TV, ad, smog, etc
40. **Punctuation (标点)**

全国高等学校英语应用能力考试 (A 级)

PRETCO (Level A) ----- 2005 年 6 月 ----- Time Limit: 120 Min.

**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:*

*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.

$$[A][B][\neg][D]$$

*Now the test will begin .*

1. A) He didn't like that computer.  
B) He didn't find what he liked.  
C) The price of the computer was too high.  
D) That type of computer was sold out.
2. A) Go to a lecture.  
B) Go to a concert.  
C) Go shopping.  
D) Go sightseeing.
3. A) Write a letter for the woman.  
B) Take the woman to the office.  
C) Drive the woman home.  
D) Finish the report for the woman.
4. A) She was tired of reading it.  
B) She liked it very much.  
C) She didn't think much of it.  
D) She wasn't interested in it.
5. A) When he can receive the order.  
B) What the order number is.  
C) When he should send the order.  
D) What's wrong with the order.



## 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) Three weeks ago.      B) Last month.      C) Last week.      D) Last Monday.
7. A) Install more machines.      C) Buy more machines.  
B) Test the machines.      D) Sell the machines.

### Conversation 2

8. A) Sightseeing around the city.      C) Shopping in the city.  
B) Attending a meeting.      D) Giving a party.
9. A) This afternoon.      C) Tomorrow morning.  
B) This evening.      D) Tomorrow afternoon.
10. A) At the party.      B) At the meeting.      C) In the office.      D) In the hotel.

## 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 five 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 not more than 3 words**). The questions and incomplete answers are printed in your test paper. You should write your answer on the Answer Sheet correspondingly. Now the passage will begin.

11. What can visitors see at the exhibition?  
They can see most of the latest \_\_\_\_\_ of the company.
12. Which section do the visitors go to see first?  
The \_\_\_\_\_ section.
13. For whom are the products specially designed?  
For \_\_\_\_\_.
14. What's special about the keyboard?  
Its keys are \_\_\_\_\_.
15. What kind of sound does the mouse produce?  
It produces \_\_\_\_\_ sounds.

**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. \_\_\_\_\_ Susan gets onto the top of a tall building, she will feel very much frightened.  
A) Now that                      B) Even though                      C) Every time                      D) Only if
17. The chair looks rather unusual in shape, but it is very comfortable to sit \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) by                      B) on                      C) with                      D) at
18. \_\_\_\_\_ ow to deal with the trouble of the computer, Martin had to ask his brother for help.  
A) Not know                      B) Not known                      C) Not to know                      D) Not knowing
19. It's said that the agreement \_\_\_\_\_ between the two companies last month will become effective from May 1<sup>st</sup>.  
A) to sign                      B) signed                      C) to be signed                      D) signing
20. Many people have found \_\_\_\_\_ uncomfortable to hold the same position for a long time.  
A) it                      B) which                      C) this                      D) that
21. He doesn't feel like \_\_\_\_\_ a picnic in the park this weekend, and he suggested watching the football match instead.  
A) have                      B) to have                      C) having                      D) had
22. It was because I wanted to buy a dictionary \_\_\_\_\_ I went downtown yesterday.  
A) but                      B) and                      C) why                      D) that
23. Though he \_\_\_\_\_ well prepared before the job interview, he failed to answer some important questions.  
A) will be                      B) would be                      C) has been                      D) had been
24. The cost of traveling around the eight European countries can run as high \_\_\_\_\_ \$2,000.  
A) to                      B) as                      C) by                      D) for
25. This book is designed for the learners \_\_\_\_\_ native languages are not English.  
A) whose                      B) which                      C) who                      D) what

## 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. We are not short of raw materials at the moment, but we need reliable (equip) \_\_\_\_\_.
27. For those foreign students who are interested in (learn) \_\_\_\_\_ Chinese, the university offers a Chinese training program every summer.
28. Before the flight takes off, all passengers (ask) \_\_\_\_\_ to fasten their seat belts.
29. A guest in this hotel accused one of the hotel staff of (steal) \_\_\_\_\_ his money.
30. We surely (find) \_\_\_\_\_ a good solution to the technical problems in the near future.
31. He might not have been killed in the traffic accident yesterday if he (fasten) \_\_\_\_\_ the seat belt.
32. Following the (success) \_\_\_\_\_ settlement of the strike, the train service is now back to normal.
33. The more challenging the journey is, the (happy) \_\_\_\_\_ the young people will feel.
34. With his knowledge and experience, he is no doubt (qualify) \_\_\_\_\_ for the task.
35. If a business wants to sell its products (international) \_\_\_\_\_, it should do some world market research first.

## 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 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.*

In Britain there is a National Health Service (NHS) which is paid for by taxes and National Insurance, and in general people do not have to pay for medical treatment. Every person is registered with a doctor in his or her local area, known as a general practitioner (全科医生) or GP. This means that their names are on the GP's list, and they may make an appointment to see the doctor or may call the doctor out to visit them if they are ill. People sometimes do have to pay part of the cost of drugs that the doctor prescribes. GPs are trained in general medicine but are not

specialists in any particular subject. If a patient needs to see a specialist doctor, they must first go to their GP and then the GP will make an appointment for the patient to see a specialist at a hospital or clinic.

Although everyone in Britain can have free treatment under the NHS, it is also possible for him to have treatment done privately, for which he has to pay. Some people have private health insurance to help them pay for private treatment. Under the NHS, people who need to go to hospital may have to wait for a long time on a waiting list for their treatment. Anyone who is very ill can call an ambulance (救护车) and get taken to hospital for free urgent medical treatment. Ambulances are a free service in Britain.

36. In Britain, the National Health Service refers to \_\_\_\_\_ .
- A) a local hospital  
B) a medicine supplier  
C) a medical care system  
D) an insurance company
37. Under the National Health Service, British citizens \_\_\_\_\_ .
- A) are all registered with a general practitioner  
B) do not need to buy private health insurance  
C) can only go to see a general practitioner  
D) cannot call in a general practitioner
38. People buy private health insurance in order to \_\_\_\_\_ .
- A) pay for the ambulance service  
B) receive free urgent treatment  
C) see a general practitioner  
D) have private treatment
39. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?
- A) People in Britain do not have to pay for any kind of medical care.  
B) People in Britain may wait long for their free medical treatment.  
C) In Britain you have to pay for ambulance service.  
D) British private medical insurance is free.
40. What is this passage mainly about?
- A) Private medical care in Britain.  
B) Roles of general practitioners.  
C) Taxes and free medical care.  
D) Health services in Britain.

## Task 2

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

CHICAGO (AP) On Jan. 1, an order went into effect requiring that every checked bag at more than 400 of the nation's commercial airports be screened (扫描检查) for bombs and weapons.

Sunday was expected to be the heaviest travel day since Jan. 1. Yet spot checks on Sunday at several of the nation's airports showed no major delays caused by the new security measures.

At the international terminal for Northwest Airlines at John F. Kennedy International Airport in New York, passengers waited up to 30 minutes longer than usual. Their bags were sent through



giant screening machines and workers tore open taped boxes and searched through their contents before closing them up again.

Most travelers simply accepted stricter screening developed since the terrorist (恐怖分子的) attacks on Sept. 11, 2001, before which only 5 percent of the roughly 2 million bags checked each day were screened for bombs.

The U. S. Government has put an additional 23,000 people into airports to carry out the new order.

Sonny Salgatar, a 23-year-old college student flying home to San Diego from Chicago, was told by an airport officer after the first pass that one of his bags was “hot”, meaning there was something he couldn’t identify and he wanted to open the bag for an inspection.

The “hot” item turned out to be Salgatar’s clothing iron.

“Listen, anything they want to do for security is OK for me,” Salgatar said.

41. The new measure was adopted to guard against \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) terrorist attacks      B) luggage damage      C) flight delays      D) air crash
42. The word “hot” (Line 2, Para. 6) most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) heated      B) popular      C) expensive      D) suspicious
43. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?  
A) Major delays were caused after the security order went into effect.  
☒ B) Most passengers regard the new measure as necessary.  
C) Passengers complain about longer delay at the airport.  
D) There will be more and stricter security measures.
44. What was the attitude of Sonny Salgatar towards the security measure taken?  
A) He was annoyed.      ☒ C) He thought it useless.  
B) He had no objection.      D) He didn’t worry about it.
45. The best title of the passage might be \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) Fear of Terrorist Attacks      C) New Security Measures Adopted  
B) Latest Screening Technology      D) Inspection of Bombs and Weapons

### Task 3

**Directions:** The following is a *Memo*. After reading it, you are required to complete the outline below it (No.46 through No.50). You should write your answers briefly (**in not more than three words**) on the Answer Sheet correspondingly.

To: All Employees

From: Berry E. Silver, President

Date: Oct. 22, 2004

Subject: Our goals for the next year

## Marketing and Sales

Our present sales program has helped us to improve our sales by slightly over 15%, but I am setting a goal of a 25% increase in sales for the next year. To help make this goal possible, I am announcing today the expansion (扩大) of our Marketing Department.

## Research and Development (R&D)

Any company in our business must make great efforts to develop new and better products. Our R&D will certainly make us more competitive. But creative ideas do not come from only R&D departments; they also come from the creative thinking and participation of all employees. One way we have begun to collect the suggestions of our employees is through our new computerized network.

## Human Resources

Our company's most valuable resources are its employees. In the years ahead I would like to see our efforts doubled in on-the-job training. To achieve this goal I have asked Barbara Johnson to head a new department, Human Resources and Employee Development, which will coordinate (协调) a company-wide effort.

### Memo

Subject: Goals for the next year

Marketing and Sales:

- 1) Goal set: to reach a 46 in sales;
- 2) Measure to be taken: to expand the 47 ;

Research and Development (R&D):

- 1) Goal set: to encourage the employees' participation;
- 2) Channel to collect suggestions: the new 48 ;

Human Resources:

- 1) Requirement set: to double the efforts in 49 ;
- 2) Measure to be taken: to appoint Barbara Johnson to head 50 .

## Task 4

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

- |                               |                             |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A — collective action         | B — competitor analysis     |
| C — corporate restructuring   | D — gain sharing            |
| E — employee involvement      | F — hostile takeover        |
| G — human resource management | H — joint venture           |
| I — psychological support     | J — performance-related pay |

K—— pay secrecy  
M—— holding company  
O—— board of directors

L —— cross training  
N—— corporate culture  
P —— background checking

Example: 企业文化 (N) 合资企业 (H)

- |                |          |
|----------------|----------|
| 51. ( ) 跨部门培训  | ( ) 集体行动 |
| 52. ( ) 员工参与   | ( ) 董事会  |
| 53. ( ) 业绩工资   | ( ) 对手分析 |
| 54. ( ) 控股公司   | ( ) 赢利分享 |
| 55. ( ) 人力资源管理 | ( ) 公司重组 |

### Task 5

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

July 20, 2004

Dear Sirs,

Today we have received your bill for 150 name-bearing (刻有名字的) crystal vases (花瓶) which you sent us the other day.

We had ordered these vases on condition that they should reach us by the end of June. But they arrived here 15 days behind the schedule.

The customers refused to accept the goods because they arrived too late. Since the vases bear their names, we cannot sell them to other customers. So we asked the customers again and again to take the vases, and finally they agreed to accept them, but at a price cut of 30%.

You may understand how we have lost the customer's confidence in us. In this situation, we have to ask you to compensate for the loss we have suffered. We are looking forward to hearing from you soon.

Yours faithfully,  
G. Pastry

56. What was the problem with the delivery of the vases?

They arrived 15 days \_\_\_\_\_.

57. When did the vases actually arrive?

In the middle of \_\_\_\_\_.

58. Why couldn't the vases be sold to other customers?

Because they were bearing \_\_\_\_\_ of those who ordered the vases.

59. In what condition did the customers accept the goods?

At a price cut of \_\_\_\_\_.