



全国高等学校英语应用能力考试规划教材

主编 李永兰 李淑静

# 大学英语综合教程

- ▶ 紧扣考纲，实用有效，循序渐进
- ▶ 要素全面，精辟权威，架构合理
- ▶ 内容丰富，题型真实，分析独到



苏州大学出版社  
Soochow University Press

全国高等学校英语应用能力考试规划教材

# 大学英语综合教程

---

主 编

李永兰 李淑静

---

副主编

姚 琦 王文娱 赵 静 王丽红

---

主 审

刘 源

---

苏州大学出版社

## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语综合教程 / 李永兰, 李淑静主编. —苏州  
: 苏州大学出版社, 2013. 4  
全国高等学校英语应用能力考试规划教材  
ISBN 978-7-5672-0485-0

I. ①大… II. ①李… ②李… III. ①英语—高等学  
校—教材 IV. ①H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2013)第 065819 号

## 大学英语综合教程

---

主 编 李永兰 李淑静  
责任编辑 汤定军  
策 划 汤定军  
装帧设计 刘 俊  
出版发行 苏州大学出版社  
地 址 苏州市十梓街 1 号  
邮 编 215006  
电 话 0512-65225020 67258815(传真)  
E-mail: tangdingjun@suda.edu.cn  
网 址 <http://www.sudapress.com>  
印 刷 扬州市文丰印刷制品有限公司  
开 本 787 mm×1 092 mm 1/16 印张 16.25 字数 402 千  
版 次 2013 年 4 月第 1 版  
2013 年 4 月第 1 次印刷  
书 号 ISBN 978-7-5672-0485-0  
定 价 29.50 元

---

版权所有 侵权必究



国家教育部颁布的《高职高专英语课程教学基本要求(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,为指导和帮助学生更加熟悉这项考试,并在考试中取得理想的成绩,精心编写了这本《大学英语综合教程》。

本教程紧扣考纲,针对性强,循序渐进。模拟题实用性强,难度适当,并涵盖了考纲所有题型。选题新颖,尽可能以崭新的视角、全新的语料精心编写,确保选材的鲜活性和时效性。

本教程要素全面,精辟权威,架构布局科学合理。《高等学校英语应用能力考试大纲和要求》中所规定的五大部分在本教程中都得到了充分体现,使得英语应用能力的培养贯穿于教程的整个过程,每部分的教学要点在对应的练习中都能得到及时的训练,对知识点的记忆起到了较好的温习巩固的作用。各个环节既体现不同的教学侧重点,又集腋成裘,浑然一体。

本教程主要作为本专科公共英语教学的辅助教材,共5章21单元。每单元都有具体的语言知识点、范例及练习题,这样有助于读者在学习和练习中把握语言的基本技能。内容丰富翔实,题型真实全面,分析深刻独到,样式新颖鲜活,既可以作为教师的教学综合教材,也可以作为学生自学之用,是不可或缺的应考指导。

本教程由河南农业职业学院李永兰老师、河南大学李淑静老师担任主编,河南农业职业学院姚琦老师、赵静老师、王文娱老师、王丽红老师担任副主编,并经刘源教授主审。具体章节分工如下:李永兰:Unit 1-4;李淑静:Unit 5-9;姚琦:Unit 10-12,16;王文娱:Unit 13-15,18;赵静:Unit 17,附件1-4;王丽红:Unit 19-21。在编写过程中,自始至终得到同行及朋友们的大力支持和帮助,我们在此谨表诚挚的谢意。同时,我们也借此机会对苏州大学出版社所给予的支持表示感谢。

本教程遵循创新理念的编写思路,难免会有不当和疏漏之处,敬请读者不吝指正。

编者  
2013年2月

# 目 录

## Chapter 1 Listening 听力

Unit 1 Questions 简短问答 .....	2
Unit 2 Conversations 简短对话 .....	10
Unit 3 Spot Dictation 听写填空 .....	14
Unit 4 Exercises 练习 .....	15

## Chapter 2 Vocabulary & Structure 词汇和语法

Unit 5 Words 单词 .....	36
Unit 6 Sentences 句子 .....	62
Unit 7 Tense and Voice 时态和语态 .....	66
Unit 8 Agreement 一致关系 .....	78
Unit 9 None-Finite Verbs 非谓语动词 .....	82
Unit 10 Clauses 从句 .....	88
Unit 11 Inversion and Stress 倒装和强调 .....	101
Unit 12 Subjunctive Mood 虚拟语气 .....	105
Unit 13 Exercises 练习 .....	110

## Chapter 3 Reading Comprehension 阅读理解

Unit 14 Multiple Choices 选择题 .....	124
Unit 15 Blank Filling & Brief Answers 填空与简答题 .....	126
Unit 16 Matching the Corresponding Letters 配对题 .....	127
Unit 17 Exercises 练习 .....	135

## Chapter 4 Translation 翻译

Unit 18	Sentence Translation 句子翻译 .....	179
Unit 19	Paragraph Translation 段落翻译 .....	191
Unit 20	Exercises 练习 .....	194

## Chapter 5 Writing 写作

Unit 21	Practical Writing 应用文写作 .....	204
---------	-------------------------------	-----

附件 1	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 .....	220
附件 2	高等学校英语应用能力考试(B级)历年真题(2012年6月) .....	221
附件 3	高等学校英语应用能力考试(B级)历年真题(2011年12月) .....	230
附件 4	高等学校英语应用能力考试(B级)历年真题参考答案与解析 .....	239



# Chapter 1

## Listening

## 听力



根据《高职高专英语课程教学基本要求(试行)》,高等学校英语应用能力 B 级考试听力理解部分要求如下:

旨在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 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《高职高专英语课程教学基本要求(试行)》的词汇表中 2500 词的范围。

根据录音材料,考生需掌握如下听力的考试技能:

1. 熟悉并运用考试大纲中所列的交际范围表和可以背下来的语言技能表。可以把这两部分作为今后自己做题、选题的依据。特别要记住功能意念表。在平时的训练中,碰到符合这两个表的内容、有特色的语言表达方式,可以把它们写下来,注意多积累。

2. 培养正确高效的听力训练习惯。第一,要学会正确支配听力考试中的时间。在正式考试中,试卷发下来后,听力部分开始前后都有相当长的一段时间供考生利用。考生应该抓紧时间阅读题目,标出题目中需要自己注意的地方,为考试争取时间以提高听力效率。可以在平时的听力训练中进行强化和提高。第二,在平时的听力训练中,既要全神贯注听,又要培养边听边记要点的习惯,有意识地培养自己的短时记忆能力及对一些录音材料的敏感和识别能力。第三,正确对待录音材料中的生词和听不懂的问题。在平时训练中,录音材料中出现生词和听不懂的问题时,要善于通过上下文信息猜测和事后补救,切不可因几个地方影响全局。

3. 平时做个有心人,注意积累听力中的常用句型和习惯表达。训练中,要注意在语境中提炼文章的中心、理解正确的信息。

最后特别值得建议的是:每次听力训练时,要集中精力听,但一般每次训练的时间不宜超过 30 分钟。考生在明白这部分听力能力的标准和方法后,循序渐进、持之以恒地进行相应的练习,往往就能得到较理想的成绩。

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。

本部分共有五个简短问答题, 每个问题读两遍, 要求考生在听完两遍之后选出恰当的应答语。该题型主要考查考生对所听到的日常交际用语的理解并做出恰当回答的能力。



### 1.1 考查要点

B级听力简短问答部分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常见话题为主, 如介绍、会面、问候、告别、感谢、致歉、请求、建议、问路、指路、天气、爱好、学习、饮食、健康等。根据对话内容, 可大体归纳为生活场景题、询问情况、请求与建议、时间与价格等。考生在准备此类题型时, 应注意积累常见的交际场合下常用的词、词组、句型及相应答语。



### 1.2 题目类型

题目类型包括生活场景题(包括日常问候、介绍、问路、指路、邀请、挽留、道别、感谢、致歉、提供帮助、请求帮助、谈论职业、谈论爱好)、询问状况题(包括问健康、问生意、问学业)、询问数字题(包括时间、价格、日期、距离、频率)、询问态度看法题、询问原因题和请求建议题等。从历年考题来看, 生活场景问题的出现频率最高, 其内容涉及广泛, 如打电话、祝贺、邀请、挽留、问路、谈爱好等, 考生应熟悉生活中各类场景的常用表达法; 数字题和请求建议题也出现较频繁; 此外, 询问状况、态度及原因也是经常出现的考点。



### 1.3 答题策略

考生在准备简短问答听力题时除了平时应注意积累常见的交际场合下常用的词、词组、句型及应答语外, 还应特别注重答题技巧和方法。

#### 1.3.1 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 friends.

[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”。所以题中问的是“我该如何联系你?”, 回答应该与联系方式有关, 即 C 选项, 其余 3 个答案都与联系方式无关。A 的含义是“不要碰我。”B 的含义是“够不着。”D 的含义是“我喜欢交新朋友。”



### 1.3.2 善用排除法

由于这一部分的主要考点是考查英语语言的交际功能,所以出题者往往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,将中式的表达直接翻译为英文,并设计为干扰项。因此,考生要在掌握纯正地道的英语表达的同时善用排除法排除这些干扰项。

#### 【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?”考查的是打电话的应答用语。如果接电话的人正是要找的人,对方会回答是“Speaking.”(请讲。)如果接电话的人不是要找的人,他/她通常会说“Sorry, he/she is not in.”(对不起,他/她不在。)或者说“Hold the line, please.”(请不要挂电话。)因而C为正确答案。本题中A(是,你做)、B(是,他在)和D(请继续)都是直接将中文的说法翻译过来的干扰选项。



## 1.4 常用的日常交际用语

### 1.4.1 Introduction, Meeting, Greeting, Parting and Responses 介绍、会面、问候、告别与应答

- 1) —Hi, my name is John.  
—Hello, I'm Cherry.
- 2) —This is Miss Sophie Green.  
—Nice to meet you.
- 3) —Nice to meet you.  
—Nice to meet you, too.
- 4) —How do you do?  
—How do you do?
- 5) —Good morning, Mary.  
—Good morning, Jack.
- 6) —Hello, Jane.  
—Hello, Paul.
- 7) —How are you?  
—I'm fine, thank you. And you?
- 8) —How's your work?  
—It's all right.
- 9) —How are your English lessons going?  
—Not too bad.
- 10) —It is getting late. I have to leave now.

—Must you go so soon?

11) —See you.

—Bye.

#### 1.4.2 Good Wishes, Congratulations and Responses 祝愿、祝贺和应答

1) —Well done and congratulations to you. (Congratulations!)

—Thanks very much.

2) —I hope you'll succeed in everything.

—So do I. (Thank you.)

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. (The same to you.) (Merry Christmas!)

7) —I hope you'll have a good time.

—Thank you.

8) —Happy birthday!

—Thank you.

#### 1.4.3 Invitations and Responses 邀请和应答

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 have mooncakes.

—OK. Thank you very much.

7) —We're having a party this weekend. Will you join us?

—With pleasure.

8) —You will come to have dinner with us, won't you?

—That would be very nice.

#### 1.4.4 Expressing Agreement and Disagreement 表示同意和不同意

- 1) —I think the shop is closed at this time of day.  
—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 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.
- 7) —Don't you think he's the cleverest boy in our class?  
—I couldn't agree more.
- 8) —It would be very nice to live in the countryside, don't you think so?  
—I absolutely agree.

#### 1.4.5 Apologies and Responses 道歉和应答

- 1) —I'm sorry. I'm late.  
—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.
- 7) —I'm very sorry for what I've said to you.  
—Let's forget it.

#### 1.4.6 Advice and Suggestions 劝告和建议

- 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.

#### 1.4.7 Making Telephone Calls 打电话

- 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.
- 5) —May I speak to Mr. John Smith?  
—(This is John Smith) speaking.
- 6) —Hello, is Anna at home?  
—Sorry, she is not in. May I take a message?
- 7) —Could I speak to Tom?  
—Hold on, please.

#### 1.4.8 Asking for Permission and Responses 求允和应答

- 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.

#### 1.4.9 Offers and Responses 提供和应答

- 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) —Would you like a cup of coffee?  
—No, thanks.
- 5) —Would you like a cup of tea?  
—Yes, please.
- 6) —What can I do for you?  
—I'd like to have an English-English dictionary.

#### 1.4.10 Asking the Way and Responses 问路和应答

- 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 I can get to the supermarket?  
—Go straight along this road. Then go over the bridge and turn right at the bookshop.  
You'll find it.

#### 1.4.11 Shopping 购物

- 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?  
—Ninety *yuan*.
- 6) —Good morning, sir. May I help you?  
—Yes, I'd like to buy a sweater.

#### 1.4.12 Talking about the Weather 谈论天气

- 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?  
—So it is.
- 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.

#### 1.4.13 Asking the Time or Date and Responses 询问时间或日期和应答

- 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.

#### 1.4.14 Making Appointments 约会

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?

#### 1.4.15 Prohibition and Warnings 禁止和警告

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.

#### 1.4.16 Seeing the Doctor 看病

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.

3) —Doctor, she is not feeling well.

—Nothing serious, I hope.

- 4) —Doctor, do I have to take the medicine before or after meals?  
—Three times a day after meals.
- 5) —What's the matter?  
—I've got a headache.
- 6) —What's your trouble?  
—I've had a pain in my stomach since morning.

#### 1.4.17 Language Difficulties 语言困难

- 1) —I don't quite follow you, Mr. Green. Will you please say it again?  
—OK.
- 2) —Do you follow what I'm saying?  
—Sorry, I can't follow you.
- 3) —I beg your pardon. Will you say it again?  
—All right.
- 4) —Will you say it again more slowly? I can't follow you.  
—OK.
- 5) —Will you please repeat what you've just said?  
—OK. I'll repeat what I have said.
- 6) —I'm sorry, I don't understand French. Do you speak English?  
—Yes, I do.

## Unit 2

## Conversations 简短对话

本部分共有5组简短对话,每组对话由两个人(通常为男女双方)完成,对话后提出问题,要求考生根据所听内容在4个选项中选出最恰当的答案。B级考试中听力部分问题的句子结构和内容都比较简单,问题常是由 what, when, where, who, why, how 等疑问词引导的特殊疑问句。



### 2.1 考查要点

简短对话部分以日常交际对话为主要考点,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。与简短问答部分不同的是,简短对话要求考生在听到一组对话后,得出一个结论或推断出一个事实,显然比听到问句直接回答难度要大,需要考生在正确理解对话的基础上,对听到的信息进行分析、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。





## 2.2 题目类型

简单对话部分大体可分为推理题和干扰题两种题型。推理题包括对场景、人物关系、数字、地点、态度看法等的推理及隐含的推理。干扰题则通常以相似的词或短语或读音相同的词为干扰信息,干扰考生做出正确判断。常见的对话题型根据对话及考查的内容可分为:场景判断题、人物身份型、数字信息题、细节和推理题等。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、观点态度题等。



## 2.3 答题策略

### 2.3.1 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,以便对录音材料有重点地听和识别。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 woman mean?

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

### 2.3.2 善于辨别干扰项

听力选择题中的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,考生在答题时应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,如原文中的books指的是“书”,而booking是“预定,订票”的意思。

### 2.3.3 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