

天景图书



(配光盘)

高等学校 英语应用能力考试 A级模拟试题集

袁轶峰 林森/主编

Practical English
Test for Colleges
Level A



天津大学出版社

TIANJIN UNIVERSITY PRESS

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前 言

高等学校英语应用能力考试 (Practical English Test for Colleges, 简称 PRETCO) 是经教育部批准, 根据教育部高等教育司《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》(以下简称《基本要求》) 而设置的全国统一的标准化考试, 旨在检测高等职业教育、普通高等专科学校教育和成人高等教育的学生是否达到了教学要求所规定的实际运用英语的能力。该考试分 A 级和 B 级两种。本书是根据《基本要求》和《高等学校英语应用能力考试大纲》(以下简称《考试大纲》) 编写的 A 级模拟试题。

本书共有两部分。第一部分为十套模拟试题, 配有光盘。第二部分提供听力录音文字、试题答案、注释和作文参考范文。

本书的特点如下。① 针对性强。模拟试题紧扣考试大纲, 并均根据实际测试题所要求的内容、形式、难度和题量设计。② 实用性强。测试题中的应用性阅读材料包括广告、序言、目录、说明书、合同、商务信件等。③ 覆盖面广。本书覆盖了《考试大纲》所列的所有考试题型: 听力部分有多项选择和简答; 语法与结构部分有多项选择和填空; 阅读理解部分有多项选择、填空、匹配和简答; 翻译部分有单句翻译和段落翻译; 写作部分有书写、套写和翻译等。

本书作者长期从事高职高专英语教学, 且对英语标准化考试颇有研究。本书编写的具体分工如下: 模拟试题(一)~(五)及相关听力文字、参考答案和解析由林森完成, 模拟试题(六)~(十)及相关听力文字、参考答案和解析由袁轶峰完成。由于编者水平有限, 疏漏或错误之处在所难免, 敬请读者及同行们批评指正。

编 者

2009 年 3 月

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高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求（试行）

一、适用对象

《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》（以下简称《基本要求》）适用于高职高专教育（即普通高等专科学校教育、高等职业教育和成人高等专科学校教育）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 1 000（较低要求）~1 600 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商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。随着入学后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 3 400 个英语单词（包括入学时要求掌握的 1 600 个词）以及由这些词构成的常用词组，对其中 2 000 个左右的单词能正确拼写和英汉互译。学生还应结合专业英语学习，掌握 400 个专业英语词汇。

B 级：认知 2 500 个英语单词（包括入学时要求掌握的 1 000 个单词）以及由这些词构成的常用词组，对其中 1 500 个左右的单词能正确拼写并进行英汉互译。

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，格式基本恰当，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试题库”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，更要注意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、够用为度”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。

高等学校英语应用能力考试大纲（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、成人高等教育和本科办二级技术学院的非英语专业的学生。

二、考试性质

本考试的目的是考核学生的语言知识、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。其性质是教学一水平考试。

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》对 A 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的交际性内容为主。词汇限于《基本要求》的“词汇表”中 3 400 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“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 1 000 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。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于《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 3 400 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、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 3 400 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	语法结构、词法、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		应用性文字 (摘要、通告、信函、简历表、申请书、协议书等) 写作或翻译	套写、书写、填写或翻译	15%	25 分钟
合 计		65+1			100%	120 分钟

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 centre.*

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 centre.

[A] [B] ~~[C]~~ [D]

Now the test will begin.

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. A. The man's wife. | B. The woman wearing the jacket. |
| C. The man's secretary. | D. A shop assistant. |
| 2. A. It's cold outside. | B. It's noisy outside. |
| C. The windows are bare. | D. The curtains need some care. |
| 3. A. In a hotel room. | B. In a restaurant. |
| C. In a railway station. | D. At the airport. |
| 4. A. The family will be free next Saturday. | |
| B. The family will not enjoy having a trip. | |
| C. Some people in the family may not be free then. | |
| D. All of the family members will agree to have a trip. | |
| 5. A. Before the meal. | B. During the meal. |
| C. When the guest arrives. | D. When the guest leaves. |

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 centre.

Conversation 1

6. A. Because of the change of his plan.
B. Because of the bad weather.
C. Because of the cancellation of the flight.
D. Because of his terrible illness.
7. A. The woman's boss. B. Richard Brown's colleague.
C. The man's secretary. D. James Martin's friend.
8. A. Call Mr. Martin immediately.
B. Meet the man at the airport.
C. Tell the telephone message to Mr. Martin.
D. Go to the new factory to have a look.

Conversation 2

9. A. She is going to buy tickets for the evening's performance.
B. She is talking with the man about the drama play.
C. She is inviting the man to enjoy the drama play with her.
D. She is expressing her opinion on the traditional opera.
10. A. A post officer. B. A bus conductor.
C. A policeman. D. A ticket clerk.

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 incomplete answers are printed in your test paper. You should write your answers on the Answer Sheet correspondingly. Now the passage will begin.

11. What did Michael do after the engine stopped?
He tried _____.
12. Where did the plane finally crash?
On _____.
13. When was Michael found?
On _____.
14. What did Michael do when he saw a small airplane?
He tried his best to _____.
15. What did the plane drop on the ground?
Some _____ and a sleeping bag.

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 accident was my fault, so I had to pay for the damage _____ the other car.
A. at B. to C. on D. for
17. The representative of the company demanded that part of the agreement _____ revised.
A. will be B. is C. to be D. be
18. We've got two TV sets, but we still can't watch anything because _____ works properly.
A. each B. either C. neither D. every
19. _____ that Bob had got promoted, his friends came to congratulate him.
A. Heard B. Having heard C. Hear D. To hear
20. Ever since I arrived here, I _____ in the dormitory because it is cheaper.
A. lived B. was living
C. had been living D. have been living
21. Try not to be absent _____ class again for the rest of the term.
A. from B. on C. in D. of
22. You can't get a driver's license _____ you are at least sixteen years old.
A. if B. unless C. when D. though
23. What do you think of his suggestion _____ we all attend the meeting?
A. which B. whether C. that D. what
24. The young man lost his job last month, but it wasn't long _____ he found a new position in my company.
A. before B. while C. as D. after
25. The harder I tried, _____ it seemed to solve that math problem.
A. the impossible B. most impossible
C. the most impossible D. the more impossible

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. The manager was (entire) _____ unaware of the trouble with the heating system in the hotel until this week.

27. By the end of next month, we (find) _____ a good solution to the technical problem.
28. The nurse told the visitors (not speak) _____ so loudly as to disturb the patients.
29. I'm afraid there is not much (differ) _____ in their points of view.
30. If he had taken his lawyer's advice, he (save) _____ himself a great deal of trouble.
31. (impress) _____ by the young man's good qualifications, they offered him a job in their firm.
32. I am sure the secretary who has just been hired will prove to be an efficient (employ) _____.
33. We all felt excited when China succeeded in (launch) _____ its first manned spaceship.
34. We regret to inform you that we no longer manufacture the product you are (interest) _____ in.
35. The tall building (complete) _____ last month is our new classroom building.

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 centre.*

Every nation has a set of rules, either written or unwritten, which determines how people act with each other. Formal written rules are often laws, and they control how we drive, operate a business, or run a government. Individuals who disobey laws may be fined or put in jail. Because illegal behavior generally harms other individuals or society at large, our court system must punish people who disregard these formal rules.

Informal rules, often called "manners", describe correct and incorrect behavior in such situations as eating in a restaurant, going on a date, or working in an office. If one is impolite or misbehaves in these situations, other people often consider offender insensitive. And although we can strongly disagree to such misconduct, we cannot legally punish someone for simply being inconsiderate or unpleasant.

Neither laws nor manners are inflexible; both change as society develops. For example, in the early twentieth century, the selling of strong spirits was forbidden. This law, however, had to be changed because the government found it impossible to force people to drink only soft drinks. More recently, many people who were dissatisfied with the unequal between the rights of men and women worked to pass the Equal Rights Law. As women became more independent and took on new roles, a new law was considered necessary to reflect that change.

36. What is the passage mainly about?

A. Rules of a society.

- B. Laws of a society.
C. Social manners.
D. The reason for people to change their laws.
37. According to the passage, laws and manners _____.
A. are not inflexible
B. can change our society
C. are exactly the same in a society
D. can help us reflect the unequal changes in a society
38. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?
A. The first paragraph mainly tells us how to run a government.
B. The first paragraph mainly discusses the difference between laws and manners.
C. The second paragraph tells us in detail how to cultivate good manners.
D. The third paragraph mainly explains why both laws and manners have to be changed with the development of the society.
39. What is implied in the passage?
A. In the early twentieth century, the selling of strong spirits was forbidden.
B. Laws are formal written rules.
C. Only those whose illegal behavior harms other people or the society will be legally punished.
D. We can also legally punish someone for simply being inconsiderate or unpleasant.
40. What is closest in meaning to the underlined word “disregard” (Para. 1)?
A. Disguise. B. Disobey. C. Disagree. D. Discard.

Task 2

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

The first hotels were very different from today's hotels. They were small inns built along the road. Later, as people began to travel by train, hotels were built in the centers of large cities. Usually located near railroad stations, these hotels were many stories tall and had hundreds of rooms. Although trains were a popular means of travel for some time, automobiles slowly began to take their place. Automobile travel caused problems for city hotels, which did not have parking space for so many cars. People who traveled by automobile needed a different kind of hotel. They needed places to stay that were near highways and had room to park. Motorists did not like to drive in heavy city traffic to reach a hotel. The answer to the motorists' problems came when a new kind of hotel was built. These new buildings were called motels, a word made from the first part of MOTORIST and the last part of HOTELS. Motels were much smaller than hotels. Built on ground level, often in separate units, they were more convenient for people traveling. The separate units also made them quieter than hotels. Best of all, there was more than enough room for cars to park. Now, many big hotels in the cities are being torn down. They can no longer make enough money to stay in business. In their place, many small motels have been built on the outskirts of cities. Motels have become a big business in the United States.

41. The first hotels were built _____.
A. with hundreds of rooms
B. around the city centers
C. near railway stations
D. not far away from roads
42. Hotels became less popular because they usually did not have _____.
A. large enough rooms for big families
B. places for cars to park in
C. sufficient ground rooms
D. quiet and convenient units
43. Motels are usually _____.
A. large, high buildings built in the downtown area
B. large, low buildings built around city centers
C. small, high buildings built on the outskirts
D. small, low buildings built along highways outside the city
44. The reason why many big hotels are being torn down is that _____.
A. they are losing their competition to motels
B. people need the materials to build small motels
C. it costs too much money to stay in a hotel
D. cities are usually short of land for building motels
45. On the whole, this passage is about _____.
A. motorists' problems out on the highway
B. the reason why a new kind of hotel came into being
C. which place is better for people to stay for the night
D. how to find a place to park your car during travel

Task 3

Directions: After reading the following preface, you are required to complete the outline below it (No. 46 to No. 50). You should write your answers briefly (**in not more than 3 words**) on the Answer Sheet correspondingly.

This second volume in the series of *Classics of American Librarianship* is devoted to library work with children. As stated in the preface to the first volume, on "Library and School", the papers chosen are primarily of historic rather than of present-day value, although many of them embody (包含) principles which govern the practice of today. They have been grouped under general headings in order to bring more closely together material relating to the same or to similar subjects. Several different phases of children's work are thus represented, although no attempt has been made to make the collection comprehensive.

Book selection for children has not been included, since it is expected that this subject will be treated in another volume as part of the general subject of book selection. In the same way, material on training for library work with children has been reserved for a volume on library training. The present volume is an attempt to bring together in accessible (可达到的) form papers representing the growth and tendencies of forty years of library work with children.

The second volume is primarily devoted to (46)_____ value instead of (47)_____ value.

Material on training for library work with children and (48)_____ are the two subjects that have not been included in this volume.

The aim of this volume is to represent the (49)_____ of (50)_____ of library work with children.

Task 4

Directions: *The following is a list of terms used in the Internet. 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 through 55.*

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A. Abbreviated Dialing Code | J. Audio Signal |
| B. Off-peak Hours | K. Local User Terminal |
| C. Charging Period | L. File Management |
| D. Access Code | M. Response Signal |
| E. Identity Number | N. Operating Instructions |
| F. Video Conference | O. Change of the Battery Unit |
| G. Operational Status | P. Function Indicator |
| H. Information Subscription Service | Q. Entry Rejected |
| I. Network User Address | R. External Control |

Examples: (A) 缩位拨号码

(H) 预定信息业务

- | | |
|----------------|-----------|
| 51. () 计费时间 | () 非高峰时间 |
| 52. () 网络用户地址 | () 标识码 |
| 53. () 本地用户终端 | () 音频信号 |
| 54. () 文件管理 | () 操作指令 |
| 55. () 外部控制 | () 功能指示 |

Task 5

Directions: *The following is an instruction to a hotel. After reading it, you should give brief answers to the 5 questions (No.56 to No.60) that follow. The answers (in not more than 3 words) should be written after the corresponding numbers on the Answer Sheet.*

Sunburst Hotel

Location: On Waikiki Beach facing the ocean on one of the main beaches on the island of Oahu.

Accommodation: A large complex including 32 houses, two 12-storey towers with 245 rooms and a 16-storey tower with 300 rooms. Room choices include one or two king or queen size beds or 2 double beds. Each room has a shower, hair-dryer, coffee maker, mini-fridge, in-room safe,