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高等学校英语应用能力考试指导丛书——

高等学校英语应用能力考试

B级专项训练 综合指导

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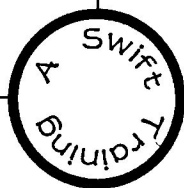
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高等学校英语应用能力考试指导丛书

高等学校英语应用能力考试B级 专项训练综合指导

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在浩如烟海的考试指导丛中,为了让考生能在较短的时间里熟悉考试题型,抓住考试重点,顺利地通过高等学校英语应用能力 B 级水平测试,本书根据国家教育部高等教育司颁布的《高职高专教育英语课程基本要求》和《高等学校英语应用能力考试大纲》中 B 级部分的要求编写而成,它适用于欲参加高等学校英语应用能力 B 级考试的所有考生。

与其他同类考试指导丛书相比,本书有以下特点:

1. 题型分析透彻,针对性强。

本书根据考试大纲的要求以及对历届考试真题的研究,对考试中出现的每一种题型都进行了详细的介绍与分析,并针对不同题型的特点、重点以及考点加以概括总结,进行专项训练,使得考生对考试题型和应试技巧做到了如指掌。

2. 语法精讲多练,重点突出。

语法结构是高等学校英语应用能力考试中的一个必考项目,而考生恰在此方面的应试能力相对薄弱,鉴于此,本书对考试常出现的语法结构的重点与考点做了详尽的归纳与讲解,并配有大量的相关练习,做到在理论知识基础之上通过反复的实际操练,使得考生在尽可能短的时间里快速精通并掌握与考试相关的语法内容。

3. 试题设计精心,仿真性强。

本书在具有针对性的专项练习基础之上,又精心设计了 6 套与实考难易程度相当、与实考题型完全一致的模拟试题,使得考生在分门别类地掌握了与考试相关内容的同时,进一步全方位、综合地了解 B 级考试,合理安排好各部分间的用时分配,力求在单位时间内更好地完成所有考试内容。

总之,本书是由从事多年大学英语教学工作、一直潜心高等学校英语应用能力考试研究的老师们精心编写而成,相信通过使用此书,考生们一定会受益匪浅,并能顺利通过 B 级考试。当然,在编写过程中,难免会有不妥之处,还恳请广大考生加以指正。

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第一单元

题型解析及单项练习



第一章 听力理解

概述

高等学校英语应用能力考试(B级)的第一部分为听力理解题。共包括三个部分:问题(Question)、简短对话(Dialogue)和听写(Spot Dictation)。总计15分,考试时间为15分钟,语速为每分钟100词,词汇限于《高职高专教育英语课程基本要求》中“词汇表”中B级2500词的范围;交际内容涉及《高职高专教育英语课程基本要求》中的“交际范围表”所列的B级听说范围(见附表)。题型为多项选择、填空。

附表

交际范围表

	听 说
日常交际	1. 课堂交流 2. 日常交际:介绍、问候、感谢、致歉、问路、天气、学习、爱好、伙食、健康等。
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

下面就三种类型题分别进行叙述。

第一部分 常考听力理解题型

第一节 Section A 问题

题型介绍及解题要领

这一部分共有5个问题,每一问题读两遍,要求考生在4个选项中选出正确的答案。该部分是考查考生对一些问题给出合适回答的能力,内容为日常生活中的问话。句子结构和内容都不复杂,而且出题形式比较固定,一般为疑问句。本部分考试的重点内容包括:问候、询问感受、时间、数字、爱好、健康和建议等日常交际问题。

1. 问候

对一些问候语的回答,通常有固定的几种模式。如果在平时的学习中注意的话,会很顺利地选出正确答案。

【例 1】 How do you do?

A. Fine, thank you.

B. The same to you.

C. How do you do?

D. I'm a teacher.

本题的关键是掌握问候语的固定模式。对 How do you do? 的回答只能用 How do you do? 因此, C 为正确答案。

2. 询问感受

询问感受题的特点是询问对方对一些事物的看法、感受。常常以“How do you like...?”, “What do you think of...?” 等形式来提问。需要强调的是, 这类问题不是简单的“Yes”, “No”问题。要针对所问问题进行回答, 一定不要所答非所问。

【例 2】 Hi, Mike. How did you like the movie you saw last night?

A. Yes, I did.

B. No, I didn't.

C. It was a waste of time.

D. It lasted two hours.

本题问题关键是询问迈克对昨晚所看电影的感受如何。选项 C (那是浪费时间。), 言外之意是“电影不好看”。因此, C 为正确答案。

3. 询问时间、数字

这类题型是常考题型。其特点是问题中涉及数字, 如: 时间、价格、号码等。一般情况下只要听懂问题, 认出这是与数字有关的题, 答案还是很容易选出的。Section A 中的问题一般来讲不会出现干扰性的选项。因此, 考生要掌握数的读法、日期年代的读法、房间号及电话号码的读法等。

【例 3】 What time is the next train to Boston?

A. It's over there.

B. It's 9:30.

C. It's too late.

D. It sounds good.

问题问的是“下一趟去波士顿的火车是几点?” 只有 B 是对时间的回答。

4. 询问兴趣、爱好

本题型在询问对方兴趣、爱好时, 可以直接问。做这种题的关键是听懂关键词, 正确判断出题型, 然后在四个选项中选择最准确的答案。

【例 4】 I really enjoy pop music. How about you?

A. No, that's not good.

B. Yes, it is.

C. It doesn't matter.

D. So do I.

本题为询问兴趣、爱好题。问的是“我真的很喜欢流行音乐。你呢?” 此题关键是要听懂 enjoy music, How about you? 选项 A 和 B 是针对一般疑问句的回答, 选项 C 答非所问。因此, 只有选项 D (我也喜欢。) 是本题的正确答案。

5. 询问健康

本题型是以“What's the matter?”, “Are you all right?”, “What's wrong with you?” 等形式针对对方健康提出的问题。做该题时首先应判断出其题型。同时, 还要注意问话人提问时是用特殊疑问句, 还是用一般疑问句提出的问题, 然后迅速把所给选项分类, 以最快的速度选出正确答案。

【例 5】 I'm sorry to hear that you were ill. What about you, now?

A. Thank you.

B. I agree with you.

C. Me, too.

D. A little better.

本题关键要听懂 you were ill, what about you, now? 属于询问对方健康状况的题。选项 A, B, C 都是所答非所问。故选 D (好点儿了)。

6. 建议

问话中常有一些表示建议的题目。它的特征主要在于表示建议的一些句型。如: How/What about...? Why don't you...? Why not...? Let's... 等。因此, 值得注意的是, 考生一定要先判断出其题型。这些句型只是表示建议的委婉表达方式, 并不是单纯的问句。

【例 6】 Let's go to the library, shall we?

A. Right.

B. Shall we?

C. Great idea, let's go.

D. Oh, thank you.

本题关键是判断出 Let's... 句型。因此,选项 C(好主意,我们走吧。)为正确答案。

第二节 Section B 简短对话

题型介绍及解题要领

这一部分共分 5 组,一般是一男一女各读一句,然后就对话内容提出一个问题。每个对话和问题各读两遍。该部分一般为日常对话,句子结构和内容都不太复杂,而且出题形式相对稳定,多数情况下是对第二个人的讲话内容设问。在所问问题中特殊疑问句比例较大,提问形式多以 Wh-形式开头,如: when, where, what, why, who, whose, how 等。本部分考试的重点内容包括:判断类、逻辑推理类、建议及请求类、否定类、数字及计算类、原因及结果类和词语汇及习语类。

1. 判断

判断题型也可称为场景题型,主要是涉及到一个具体的语言环境,要求考生根据一个或几个含有信息的关键词,迅速判断出对话所发生的地点、时间、目的、谈话者的身份职业及相互关系等。

做好此类题型的关键是要求考生能根据对话中所给出的线索词或关键词来进行判断。所以考生在听的过程中一定要抓住这方面的信息词。有时在一个对话中会有几个方面的信息词,考生要根据第三者所问的问题及信息词进行判断后选出正确答案。

【例 1】 M: How long can I keep these books?

W: Two weeks. Then you will be fined each day.

Q: Where does this conversation probably take place?

A. At the bookstore.

B. At the library.

C. At the travel agency.

D. At the hospital.

本题为地点判断题。对话中的关键词是 keep the books, will be fined。书过期要罚款显然是在图书馆,在书店只能买书。故选 B。

2. 逻辑推理

逻辑推理题型主要是测试考生的理解与推理能力。这类考题是对话部分所有题型中难度最大的一种。主要包括三种具体情况:词汇题、句型题、全文理解题。这类题型从 imply 或 infer 这两个角度提问,要求考生根据对话所提供的信息和暗含的内容进行正确而且合乎情理的推测。

做逻辑推理题时首先要在基本听懂的情况下才能做出有把握的推理。涉及面较广,提问的形式也多种多样。一般不会在选项中直接给出明显的内容,对话原文与字面答案要绕圈子,而且要发生替换,往往不会是原字原句、原封不动地出现在选项中。所以要求考生在听到有关的内容或信息后根据上下文进行综合、归纳,最后做出选择。

【例 2】 M: May I speak to Lucy King please?

W: Sorry. Nobody by that name works here.

Q: What can we learn from the woman's words?

A. Lucy King isn't at home right now.

B. Lucy King doesn't want to answer the phone.

C. Lucy King is busy now.

D. The man got the wrong number.

本题的关键是要听懂女士的回答 Sorry. Nobody by that name works here. 很明显她的意思是这儿没有叫这个名字的人,你打错电话了。因此,选项 D 为正确答案。

3. 建议及请求

这类题型是对话中比较简单的试题。它的特征主要是一些表示建议的句型。一般有比较固定的表达

方式,而且回答的问题也比较简单。

由于此类型的题比较简单,考生在听对话时,要把注意力放在建议、请求和提议方面,所回答的问题应注意是“接受”,“同意”,还是“拒绝”。在确定句型时做到思路正确,题型判断准确,题目就会迎刃而解。

【例3】 W: We do need another bookshelf in this room, but the problem is the space for it.

M: How about moving the old dining table to the kitchen?

Q: What does the man suggest?

A. Find a larger room.

B. Buy two bookshelves.

C. Sell the old table.

D. Rearrange some furniture.

听到 How about...? 这个结构,应快速与提建议联系起来。根据建议的内容“把旧餐桌搬到厨房里”,即可以排除前三项,选项 D 为正确答案。

4. 否定

否定类题型也是对话部分比较难的部分。在英语中否定的形式比较多,而且有时是直接的,有时是间接的,也就是说:从表面看是肯定的,但其含义是否定的。此类型题由于涉猎面广,其出题形式也较复杂。否定类对话中一般都有相应的否定词,如: not, no, neither, nor, hardly, seldom, little, few, impossible, 或转义词: but, although, 以及 would rather, too... to, can't but, neither... nor, at a loss, anything but, rather, 还有少量的动词或短语: miss, lose, fail to 等。

对否定类型题要做出正确判断,首先要掌握一些常用的否定形式(如以上所列举的单词或短语等)。在听的同时要多注意一些关键词在句子中所起的作用。除了听明白对话外,同时也必须注意四个选择项,把听和看结合起来才不至于听完后做选择时还是恍惚不定,难以做出肯定的判断。

【例4】 W: I need a car this weekend, but mine has broken down.

M: I'm sorry to hear it, but you can always rent one if you have a licence.

Q: What does the man mean?

A. She can use his car.

B. She can borrow someone else's car.

C. She must get her car fixed.

D. She can't borrow his car.

对话中,女士说:“这个周末我用车,可是我的车坏了。”言外之意就是你能否借我用你的车。而男士没有给予答复,只是讲:“很抱歉,但是,如果你有驾照,你可以租一辆车。”也就是说,男士委婉地拒绝了女士的请求,不打算借给女士汽车。因此,选项 D 为正确答案。

5. 数字及计算

数字及计算题型是听力中常考题型。这类题型的特点主要是每个问题都与数字有关。英语中与数字有关的表达大致有以下几种:数的读法,日期年代的读法,房间号、电话号码的读法,与价格有关的数字等。考生听录音时要做到:根据录音中所提供的数据信息,尽可能记住一些相关数字(如有可能的话,用速记法记下来),确定其应回答的问题类型,然后迅速地把它计算出来,最后确定正确的选项。切记:千万不要“听见”什么(数字)就选什么,一定要根据所问问题进行回答。

【例5】 M: Excuse me, but when can I take the bus for the airport?

W: There is a bus at 10 o'clock. You'll have to wait for five minutes.

Q: What time is it now?

A. 9:55

B. 10:00

C. 9:50

D. 10:05

本题的关键是听懂 There is a bus at 10. 和 You'll have to wait for 5 minutes. 考生很容易推算出现在的时间是 9:55. 因此,选项 A 为正确答案。

6. 原因及结果

这类题型一般侧重于对原因的考查,而很少考查结果。对话中一方询问对方某事的原因,另一方就其询问做出回答或反馈。常用 because, since, as, for 等来说明全部或部分原因。有时由 so that 和 so 引导,用来表示结果。有时在对话中并不讲明原因和结果,习题中的提问却点到原因和结果上。

【例6】 W: I wonder what's happened to Jerry. He hasn't been around for at least two weeks.

M: He took a leave to see his mother in Europe.

Q: Why is Jerry away?

- A. He is attending his sick mother at home.
- B. He is on a European tour with his mother.
- C. He is at home on sick leave.
- D. He is in Europe to see his mother.

听懂关键短语 took a leave to see his mother(休假去看他母亲)和 in Europe(在欧洲),考生会很容易判断出他不在的原因。因此,D为正确答案。

7. 词汇及习语

这类题通常以词汇的各种不同搭配形式出现。他们使用不同词汇、以不同形式而固定搭配成不变的词汇组合来表示特定含义。更多的是动词和介词的搭配。解好这类题要求考生不仅注意平时的积累,并要根据上下文的字面意义来进行判断,以确定其正确答案。

例7 M: I'm worried about those classes I missed when I was sick.

W: I will try to bring you up today on what we've done.

Q: What does the woman mean?

- A. She will help the man to catch up.
- B. She is worried about the man's health.
- C. She will take the man to the hospital.
- D. She has bought the man a pair of glasses today.

男士说很担心自己生病时误下的课程,女士说要帮他补上功课;本题关键在于理解词组 bring you up on sth.表示“(使)赶上”或“补上”。因此,选项A为正确答案。

第三节 Section C 听写

题型介绍及解题要领

听写在听力测试中是难度较大的,其特点之一是信息量大,涉及范围广,句子的长度和复杂性要比前两部分大。考题的题材虽然涉及面较广,但其词汇量不会超过《高职高专教育英语课程基本要求》中“词汇表”所列的2500词的范围。

这一部分考生将听到一篇短文,短文共读三遍,第二遍在空格后有停顿,要求根据所听内容填空,空格处可能是单词或短语。第三遍要求完整地听全文,边听边检查所填答案。该项考试主要考查考生听的能力、拼写的能力、记笔记的能力和书面表达的能力。考听写填空时,应注意做到以下几点:

1. 预测短文内容。在考试正式开始之前,考生应利用有限的时间浏览卷面文字,对听力材料有个大致的了解,同时预测短文大概会涉及哪方面的内容及可能会谈到的细节。
2. 在听第一遍的时候,注意要以听为主,记为辅。在不影响全文听音的情况下,可利用速记的方式记录关键词。
3. 在听第二遍的时候,应该以记为主。尽可能地写出听到的词语。
4. 第三遍用于认真核对,补缺补漏。考生要注意不要忽视句子中的大小写部分以及标点符号的使用。
5. 如遇到某一个空格的内容没听清或拿不准,应该准备放弃或根据第一遍的印象填上一个,切忌犹豫不决,以致影响下一个空格甚至全篇内容。

例题

Many cultures have different ideas about why people catch cold. For example, in the United States, some people think that you can catch cold if your 1 get cold. So, mothers tell small children to wear 2 boots in the winter. In other places, including parts of the Middle East, some people believe that strong winds cause colds. So, on trains and buses, people usually don't like to sit 3 open windows. In parts of Eu-

rope, some people think that wearing wet clothes will give you a cold. They say that after you go 4, you should quickly put on dry clothes. Today, scientists know that colds are caused by viruses(病毒). But the old ideas are still very strong, and many people still follow them to 5 getting ill.

Answers:

1. feet 2. warm 3. next to 4. swimming 5. avoid

第二部分 单项练习

第一节 Section A 问题

1. A. Yes, please give it to me.
C. Sorry, I can't help you.
2. A. I don't like taking a taxi.
C. I came here by bus.
3. A. It's very far from here.
C. I've got a good idea.
4. A. Sure. You take the other end.
C. I think it's too expensive.
5. A. I go there every day.
C. I'm a teacher.
6. A. Yes, I'm pretty sure.
C. Sorry to hear that.
7. A. Oh, I don't care.
C. Sure, I'd love to.
8. A. Hand me the hammer please.
C. I'm in the middle of watching a program.
9. A. Thanks very much.
C. It's nice of you to say that.
10. A. I'll go to class at 8:00.
C. The bus will come soon.
11. A. Not until May.
C. It's nice of you to offer.
12. A. That sounds great.
C. I hadn't thought of it.
13. A. OK.
C. All right.
14. A. Yes, my name is Li Lei.
C. Yes, this is Li Lei speaking.
15. A. What a pleasure.
C. It's my pleasure.
16. A. It matters a lot.
C. I don't like it.
17. A. She is old.
B. No, I can take it myself.
D. Sure. Here you are.
B. It's difficult to park here.
D. I agree with you.
B. It's very small, but nice.
D. I've been there.
B. Turn right at the next corner.
D. I'm afraid it can't work.
B. My major is chemistry.
D. I live in West Street.
B. You mean the one with fish in it?
D. I have no doubt about it.
B. I'll do my best.
D. Yes, that's right.
B. Sure. Here it is.
D. As a matter of fact you're right.
B. No way.
D. Is that too large?
B. He'll be home at 12:00.
D. Nine, isn't it?
B. Do you need any help?
D. I'll do my best.
B. I'd be happy to do it for you.
D. The sooner, the better.
B. It doesn't matter.
D. Yes, You're late.
B. Yes, I'm Li Lei.
D. Yes, Li Lei is me.
B. I'm very pleased.
D. Pleased to meet you.
B. I feel rather tired.
D. It doesn't matter.
B. She is tall.

- C. She is a teacher.
18. A. The same to you.
C. The same as you.
19. A. I'm sorry to hear that.
C. Thank you, but I think I can manage it.
20. A. It's all right.
C. Yes, look at that thing.
21. A. Not at all.
C. Oh, you over-praised me.
22. A. Of course.
C. That's Mr. Green.
23. A. You must stay here.
C. Take it easy.
24. A. That's all right.
C. Thank you.
25. A. Not really.
C. The same to you.
26. A. Really? Congratulations.
C. I'm sorry to hear that.
27. A. It's not far from here.
C. It will take you twenty minutes to get there.
28. A. Thank you.
C. Not at all.
29. A. What a pity!
C. I'm sorry to hear that.
30. A. No, thanks.
C. Not at all.
31. A. It's very kind of you.
C. I like green tea.
32. A. I'm sorry to hear that.
C. It's very kind of you to help me.
33. A. It's good.
C. It's 10:30.
34. A. Please take a seat.
C. Why not?
35. A. I'm well today.
C. No, I like to do so.
36. A. Nobody is absent today.
C. It's my duty.
37. A. I like TV program.
C. That young girl is.
38. A. It's May 5.
C. It's May.
39. A. Yes, but you've got to change lines.
D. She is well.
B. You do, too.
D. You have it, too.
B. That's all right.
D. It's none of your business.
B. That's a new thing.
D. It's very big and round.
B. Thank you.
D. No, I don't.
B. He's a doctor.
D. He's driving a car.
B. Go and see a doctor please.
D. You'd better have a rest.
B. Congratulations.
D. Good luck to you.
B. Thank you all the same.
D. I'm glad you enjoyed it.
B. Oh, you are kind.
D. How nice to see you.
B. You'd better take the No.5 bus to get there.
D. You'd better go there earlier.
B. I'm sorry.
D. I'm glad to hear that.
B. You're welcome.
D. Well done!
B. Goodbye.
D. It doesn't matter.
B. No, thanks.
D. Yes, I would.
B. I like Chinese food.
D. I'd like to, but I'll have a meeting.
B. In the theatre.
D. I like it.
B. I don't think so.
D. It's very nice.
B. That's OK.
D. Because I've got a sore throat.
B. I'm on duty today.
D. It's my pleasure.
B. TV plays are popular.
D. It's really a popular song.
B. It's a fine day today.
D. It's Monday.
B. The bus is late.

- C. I won't go there.
40. A. Mary is not here, because she is ill.
C. Yes, it is.
41. A. What a pity.
C. I'm afraid not.
42. A. I prefer English.
C. Yes, I like English best.
43. A. Three times.
C. It's half past three.
44. A. I like a hamburger.
C. I like a glass of juice.
45. A. I have to look after her.
C. Take care of yourself.
46. A. I don't know Lu Xun.
C. I like Lu Xun very much.
47. A. Sorry, but I'm a stranger here.
C. Don't ask me, please.
48. A. That's great.
C. Here you are.
49. A. I can do it.
C. Thank you.
50. A. See you later.
C. Of course.

- D. Yes, it's a very interesting place.
- B. No, it isn't.
- D. We are ready.
- B. It doesn't matter.
- D. That's very kind of you.
- B. I like maths best.
- D. I don't like them at all.
- B. Quite a long time.
- D. It's time to go there.
- B. I like some oranges.
- D. I like swimming.
- B. I'm sorry to hear that.
- D. Don't mention it.
- B. Not yet.
- D. Lu Xun is a famous writer.
- B. She's ill in hospital.
- D. I'm too busy now.
- B. That's all right.
- D. It doesn't matter.
- B. That's nothing.
- D. That's all right.
- B. That's a good idea.
- D. I don't like flying kites.

第二节 Section B 简短对话

1. A. He had a class.
C. He broke a glass.
2. A. It's hot.
C. It's snowing.
3. A. Difficult.
C. Boring.
4. A. Go to work.
C. See a doctor.
5. A. Pass a letter to Mr. Black.
C. See Mr. Black.
6. A. In a store.
C. At a restaurant.
7. A. 9:55
C. 9:50
8. A. A magazine.
C. A book.
9. A. In Japan.
C. In Mexico.
10. A. One of her friends was absent at the party.
B. He accepted a task.
D. He took a bath.
B. It's cold.
D. It's raining.
B. Exciting.
D. Interesting.
B. Visit a friend.
D. Take a rest.
B. Talk to Mr. Black.
D. Ask about Mr. Black.
B. In a post office.
D. At a bus stop.
B. 10:00
D. 10:05
B. A dictionary.
D. A newspaper.
B. Here.
D. In Georgia.