

紧扣等级内容  
培养应用能力

组合全面灵活  
鼎助成功考试

# 高职高专英语

应用能力考试专项集训(3)

# PRETCO

# 阅读

主编 / 杨 程 吴远恒  
主审 / 杨大亮

# 高职高专英语 应用能力考试专项集训(3)

# PRETCO 阅读

主编 / 杨 程 吴远恒  
主审 / 杨大亮

中国传媒大学 出版社

## 图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

高职高专英语应用能力考试专项集训(3) PRETCO 阅读 / 杨程, 吴远恒主编. —北京: 中国传媒大学出版社, 2005.5

ISBN 7-81085-474-7

I. 高... II. ①杨...②吴... III. 英语—阅读教学—高等学校: 技术学校—自学参考资料 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2005) 第 038476 号

## 高职高专英语应用能力考试专项集训(3) PRETCO 阅读

---

主 编 杨 程 吴远恒

主 审 杨大亮

责任编辑 欧丽娜 许一凡

封面设计 王天义 王献华

出 版 人 蔡 翔

---

出版发行 中国传媒大学出版社 (原北京广播学院出版社)

社 址 北京市朝阳区定福庄东街 1 号 邮编 100024

电 话 010-65450532 65450528 传真 010-65779405

网 址 <http://www.cucp.com.cn>

经 销 新华书店总店北京发行所

---

印 刷 北京科文天和印刷有限公司

开 本 787 × 1092 毫米 16 开

印 张 12.5

版 次 2005 年 5 月第 1 版 2005 年 5 月第 1 次印刷

---

ISBN 7-81085-474-7/K·285

定 价 23.80 元

---

版权所有 翻印必究 印装错误 负责调换

# 前言

“实用为主，够用为度”——这个“八字方针”是教育部高等教育司颁布的《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》中有关英语教学的原则，精确、洗练、深刻。

我们伟大的祖国经历了近二十年“天翻地覆慨而慷”的巨变，无疑推动了我国高等教育的长足进步、实质性发展，而高职高专教育原本就是高等教育一个不可或缺的重要组成部分。自新世纪伊始，高职高专教育蒸蒸日上、蓬勃发展，为广大的青年学子提供了更多的选择学习的机会，为培养我国各行各业中急需的懂理论、有技术、有实践经验的“灰领”人才起着举足轻重的作用。“地球村”的逼近、全球经济一体化，其明显结果之一就是越来越凸显了英语在国际交往中不可替代的地位。但是，英语浩瀚如海，怎样才能算得上对其的掌握呢？答案只有一个——实用为主，够用为度。

本套丛书的编写正是以这八个字为主臬，注重打好语言基础，更注重培养实际使用语言的技能，特别注重使用英语来处理日常和涉外业务活动的的能力，有以下三“性”：

1、**目的性**：明确的目的表现在两个方面，一是严格按照《基本要求》所界定的词汇、语言技能、交际范围和语法结构来编写，既不拔高难度，也不降低水准，力争与 PRETCO 的内容、形式、题量、难易度等保持一致，做到有的放矢，学有所获，顺利通过考试；二是在各册书中尽可能多地提供丰富的语料，进行语言综合应用能力的训练，为今后进一步的深入学习打下比较扎实的基础，达到应试准备与语言素质培养双赢的目的。

2、**实用性**：本套丛书虽不是包罗万象的教科书，却是 PRETCO 的最佳伴侣，其原因就在于它具有很强的实用性。如果你的听力举步维艰，那你

会自然而然地选择 PRETCO 听力；如果你对作文与翻译饶有兴致，那么本套丛书也为你提供了这方面的材料；如果你想临阵磨枪，那赶紧把 PRETCO 全真模拟卷做光。总之，青年学子的实际需要是我们编写本套丛书的最高原则和最终目标。

3、灵活性：这一点，我们纯粹是为广大读者利益考虑的。数以万计的读者英语水平理所当然参差不齐，各人有各人的强项，各人有各人的软肋，故而需求不一。所以，我们相应地将本套丛书分为词汇、听力、阅读、作文与翻译、全真模拟卷五本书，广大读者完全可以按照自己实际水平的需要进行合理的选择。如此，对读者而言，节省不必要的经济开支倒在其次，更重要的是节省了宝贵的精力和时间，从而增强针对性，可以学得更好、更有效。

“多少事，从来急，天地转，光阴迫，一万年太久，只争朝夕。”如果以“只争朝夕”的精神来面对 PRETCO，焉有不成功之理？

欢迎读者对本套丛书中的不足及谬误之处批评指正，同时也祈盼它能成为读者的良朋益友。黑格尔老人说过一句意味深长的话：“猫头鹰是在黄昏后起飞的。”那么本书呢？

吴远恒

2005 年 4 月

# 目 录

第一部分 概述 .....	1
第二部分 集训 .....	3
Unit 1 .....	5
Unit 2 .....	10
Unit 3 .....	16
Unit 4 .....	21
Unit 5 .....	27
Unit 6 .....	33
Unit 7 .....	38
Unit 8 .....	43
Unit 9 .....	48
Unit 10 .....	54
Unit 11 .....	60
Unit 12 .....	66
Unit 13 .....	71
Unit 14 .....	77
Unit 15 .....	83
Unit 16 .....	88
Unit 17 .....	93
Unit 18 .....	99
Unit 19 .....	105
Unit 20 .....	110

Unit 21 .....	115
Unit 22 .....	121
Unit 23 .....	127
Unit 24 .....	133
Unit 25 .....	139
Unit 26 .....	145
Unit 27 .....	150
Unit 28 .....	156
Unit 29 .....	162
Unit 30 .....	168

第三部分 答案 .....	175
---------------	-----

# 第一部分 概述

## 一、大纲要求

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。

## 二、考题型式

PRETCO 考试的阅读部分共有五篇文章或资料等，分为五个 task：task 1 和 task 2 为同一类型，阅读一篇文章后选择五个问题的最佳答案；task 3 的要求是在阅读一篇文章后写出所列表格需要填入的信息；task 4 的要求是根据试卷提供的英文来找出与之相对应的中文；task 5 的要求是在阅读一段英文资料后回答附在其后的五个问题。

## 三、本书内容

本书共有三十个 unit，每个 unit 完全按照实考卷中的五个 task 的要求去做，难易度与实考相当。





## 第二部分 集 训

---





# Unit 1

## Task 1

**Directions:** After reading the following passage, you will find five questions or unfinished statements. For each question or statement there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should make the correct choice.

Every parent watches eagerly the child's acquisition of each new skill — the first spoken words, the first independent steps, or the beginning of reading and writing. It is often tempting to hurry the child beyond his natural learning rate, but this can set up dangerous feelings of failure and states of anxiety in the child. This might happen at any stage. A baby might be forced to use a toilet too early, a young child might be encouraged to learn to read before he knows the meaning of the words he reads. On the other hand, though, if a child is left alone too much, or without any learning opportunities, he loses his natural zest for life and his desire to find out new things for himself.

Learning together is a fruitful source of relationship between children and parents. By playing together, parents learn more about their children and children learn more from their parents. Toys and games which both parents and children can share are an important means of achieving this cooperation. Building block toys, jigsaw puzzles and crosswords are good examples.

Parents vary greatly in their degree of strictness or indulgence towards their children. Some may be especially strict in money matters, others are severe overtimes of coming home at night, punctuality for meals or personal cleanliness. In general, the controls imposed represent the needs of the parents and the values of the community as much as the child's own happiness and well-being.

1. Eagerly watching the child's acquisition of new skills \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) is characteristic of materially developed societies  
 B) sets up dangerous states of anxiety  
 C) is universal among parents  
 D) should be avoided
2. The encouragement of children to achieve new skills \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) will always assist their development
  - B) can never be taken too far
  - C) should be left to school teachers
  - D) should be balanced between the extremes of pushing and lack of interest
3. By playing together \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) parents and children learn from each other  
 B) parents learn more about the world from their children  
 C) parents tend to become like their children  
 D) children teach their parents more
4. Jigsaw puzzles are \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) a kind of building block toy  
 B) too difficult for children  
 C) a suitable exercise for parent-child cooperation  
 D) not very entertaining for adults
5. Parental controls and discipline \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) should be avoided as far as possible  
 B) serve a dual purpose  
 C) reflect only the needs of the parents and the values of the community  
 D) are designed to promote the child's happiness

## Task 2

**Directions:** *This task is the same as Task 1.*

If you ever went to the United States to study in a college or a university, one of the first things you would have to do is to open a checking account. If you went to a bank to open an account, you would probably go through most of the following procedures. Not all banks have the same requirements for opening new accounts, of course, and the routine may vary somewhat.

First you would go to the New Account Department and fill out a signature card. In order to open an account, you would have to offer proof of your identity. A passport is one of the best kinds of identification to have, but other kinds are accepted, one of the most common being a driver's license.

You would need to have a permanent address in the city, and you would also be asked to supply the name of a permanent resident who is willing to recommend you. For this purpose you could use the name of your landlord or landlady, for example, or the name of the foreign student advisor at the university. And last but not least, you would need to bring some cash with you in order to open your account. Many banks require a minimum cash deposit of \$ 50.

6. The procedures for opening a checking account\_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) are completely the same for all banks
  - B) are completely different for all banks
  - C) vary a little from bank to bank
  - D) have to be accepted by the customers
7. The first step to open an account is to\_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) prove your identity
  - B) fill out your signature card
  - C) present your passport
  - D) show your driver's license
8. In order to open an account, you should\_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) have a permanent address
  - B) be a permanent resident
  - C) be able to drive
  - D) have a foreign student advisor
9. From this passage we can know that\_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) it's difficult to open a checking account in America
  - B) you must always keep at least \$ 50 in your account
  - C) you must deposit \$ 50 at least for opening an account
  - D) while studying in America, you must have a checking account
10. What is this passage mainly about?
  - A) How much money you should deposit in a bank?
  - B) What identification you should provide to open an account?
  - C) What you should do when you study in America?
  - D) How you can open a checking account?

### Task 3

**Directions:** After reading the following passage, you are required to complete the outline below it. You should write your answers briefly.

Break out of the everyday routine and come alive with a trip to Florida. Spectacular natural beauty and varied attractions let you create your dream escape. Nature lovers can explore vast lakes, forests and wetlands filled with native birds, fish and wildlife.

Florida is an athlete's paradise as well, with plenty of opportunities for tennis, golf and water sports lovers to engage in their favorite form of recreation every day of the year. Florida is the nation's top golf and tennis destination, offering more golf courses than any other state plus over 7,700 tennis facilities. With thousands of crystal clear rivers and lakes, plus over

1,000 miles of beaches on the Atlantic Ocean and Gulf of Mexico, Florida is a water sports wonderland. Florida is also home to some of the best attractions in the United States, from technologically advanced parks to historic museums.

So relax and return to your senses in Florida!

### Florida

Florida is most attractive because of its \_\_\_\_\_ 11 \_\_\_\_\_, and its \_\_\_\_\_ 12 \_\_\_\_\_.

Visitors to Florida are mainly \_\_\_\_\_ 13 \_\_\_\_\_ and sportsmen.

Among the various sports Florida offers, the most wonderful are \_\_\_\_\_ 14 \_\_\_\_\_.

Florida has a beach as long as \_\_\_\_\_ 15 \_\_\_\_\_ miles.

### Task 4

**Directions:** After reading the following material, you are required to find the Chinese equivalents in the table below.

- A — savings bank
- B — central bank, national bank, banker's bank
- C — commercial bank
- D — letter of credit
- E — issuing bank, opening bank
- F — favorable balance
- G — debenture
- H — confirming bank
- I — paying bank
- J — clearing bank
- K — branch bank
- L — trust company
- M — credit department
- N — national budget
- O — self-service bank
- P — construction bank
- Q — industrial and commercial bank
- R — bank of communications
- S — bad debts
- T — surplus

Example: (T) 结余

(K) 银行分行

- |              |          |
|--------------|----------|
| 16. ( ) 商业银行 | ( ) 信用证  |
| 17. ( ) 顺差   | ( ) 交通银行 |
| 18. ( ) 信托公司 | ( ) 自助银行 |
| 19. ( ) 国家预算 | ( ) 工商银行 |
| 20. ( ) 坏账   | ( ) 清算银行 |

## Task 5

**Directions:** After reading the following material, you should give brief answers to the five questions below.

There are some critical things to remember when you want to have a productive meeting. First, always be prepared for a meeting. If you are leading the meeting, this means that you must prepare the agenda. As a participant, you should be sure to read the agenda about the meeting before attending. A meeting is a good place to let your bosses know how you present yourself. You do not want them to think that you have poor presentation skills. Secondly, try to prevent conflicts before the meeting. This is particularly important if you are leading the meeting. If you know that one of your suggestions might negatively affect a colleague, let him or her know in advance. This can help you to avoid a problem during the meeting and perhaps even get this person to support your idea. Next, when to say something in a meeting is almost as important as what you say. If you are a participant, you should avoid making any comments at the very beginning. It is best to let everyone at the meeting get comfortable with the agenda first. In addition, it never hurts to volunteer to help with some important matter at the close of the meeting. This is a good way to learn and an effective way to show your managers that you take your job seriously.

21. Why should a participant read the agenda before the meeting?

Because if he is not familiar with the agenda, he may show \_\_\_\_\_.

22. What can a leader of a meeting do to avoid conflicts before the meeting?

If he knows that one of his suggestions might negatively \_\_\_\_\_, let him or her \_\_\_\_\_.

23. How can you get others to support your idea?

Let them know \_\_\_\_\_.

24. When shouldn't you make any comments at the meeting?

\_\_\_\_\_

25. What should you do at the end of the meeting?

\_\_\_\_\_





## Unit 2

### Task 1

**Directions:** After reading the following passage, you will find five questions or unfinished statements. For each question or statement there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should make the correct choice.

Researchers have spent many hours learning how human populations grow and develop. They have studied education, health care and other activities in different societies. They have tried to learn how these activities influence population levels.

Such population studies are slow. Teams go from house to house gathering information. They ask many questions, then they copy the answers onto official papers. Examining the results can take months. One way to speed up is to use computers. A number of computer programs already exist to do this.

Computer programs for population planning can help in several ways. First, team members asking questions do not have to write the answers on paper. They can put the answers directly into small computers they carry. Second, researchers do not have to look for relationship among many different facts. The computer programs do it for them. For example, one program shows how population growth influences energy use. Some of the computer programs are used to train researchers.

Most people work with IBM or Apple computers. The programs do have some problems. For one thing, the programs are new. Scientists have not had much time to uncover mistakes. Also, some programs have poor guide books. It may not be easy for everyone to learn how to use them. Computer programs for population planning are a new idea. But scientists believe they probably will become important for researchers and policy makers.

1. It took the researchers many years to study\_\_\_\_\_.

- A) why population grows so fast
- B) how study influences population levels
- C) how population grows and develops
- D) some activities