

高等学校英语 应用能力考试全真模拟

侯焕玲 主编

◆ 苏州大学出版社



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前 言

高职高专英语应用能力考试是为检测全国高职高专学生是否达到所规定的教学要求而设置的考试,本考试依据《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》、《高等学校英语应用能力考试大纲》,既测试语言知识也测试语言技能,既测试一般性语言也测试与涉外业务有关的内容。

为了帮助学生巩固所学的各种英语技能,对所学的知识在原有的基础上有个系统的掌握,对英语语言应用能力有个全面提高,熟悉考试大纲中所规定的各种题型,提高应试能力,我们根据《基本要求》和《考试大纲》精心编写了这本《高等学校英语应用能力考试全真模拟》,供全国高职高专和成人高专院校的学生考前自测和强化训练时使用。

本书的主要特点是:紧扣考纲,针对性强;由浅入深,循序渐进;题材来自生活,实用性强;以实用为主、够用为度,涵盖考纲所有题型。

本书有 14 套试卷,每套试卷包括五个部分。听力由单句、对话、短文、填空四部分组成。词汇结构由选择题、填空题和选错题组成。阅读理解由五个 TASK 组成,分为选择题、文章要点填空题、中英文匹配题和简答题。英译中部分采用在阅读文章中划线的办法,以便于学生根据上下文进行正确翻译。写作部分主要是应用文写作,尤其是各种不同类型的书信写作,还有应用文的汉译英等。

全部内容选自英美书刊、报纸、杂志、网络等,问题多样,文字准确,内容新颖,绝大部分为实用性文章,完全适用于学生的实际运用和写作。

为了便于学生自测,本书提供了习题答案和听力部分的文字材料,作文部分也提供了参考范文。

本书由徐州工业职业技术学院侯焕玲任主编,徐州工业职业技术学院外语教研室部分教师参加编写。具体分工如下:Test 1:韩善化、Test 2:刘晓蕾、Test 3:姚琪、Test 4:李怀玉、Test 5:魏雪超、Test 6:苗坤、Test 7:王冉、Test 8:曾莹、Test 9:侯焕玲、Test 10:陈东梅、Test 11:张妍妍、Test 12:侯治辉、Test 13:张宇、Test 14:高清。

由于时间仓促,作者水平有限,书中错误和疏漏之处在所难免,恳请广大师生能够谅解和指正。

编者

2005 年 5 月

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Test 1

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 question. Both the dialogues and questions will be read twice. 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: W: Are you catching the morning flight to New York?

M: No, I'll leave this evening.

Q: What are the two people talking about?

You will read: A. New York City.

B. An evening party.

C. An air trip.

D. The man's new job.

From the dialogue we learn that the speaker is to take a flight to New York. Therefore, C is the correct answer. You should mark C on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center. Now the test will begin.

1. A. It is very good.
B. It doesn't go well with her dress.
C. It is too large.
D. It is too small.
2. A. He doesn't care the hot weather.
B. The woman shouldn't open the window.
C. He would like the woman to open the window.
D. The woman will close the window.

3. A. She went to Atlanta.
B. She went to a conference.
C. She stayed home.
D. She went shopping.
4. A. The park is nearby.
B. He doesn't know the park.
C. There is no parking here.
D. The park is beautiful.
5. A. A speech on television.
B. An article in the newspaper.
C. A meeting with the president.
D. Sports meeting.

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 questions. Both the conversations and questions will be read twice. 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

Questions 6 and 7 are based on the conversation you've just heard.

6. A. One day. B. Two days. C. The whole of the last week. D. One week.
7. A. Because of the changing weather.
B. Because one day is cold and the next day is colder.
C. Because everybody doesn't wear his thick coat.
D. Because everybody is ill.

Conversation 2

Questions 8 to 10 are based on the conversation you've just heard.

8. A. Their work. B. Their business. C. Their holiday. D. Their friend.
9. A. He worked on a farm. B. He runs a store.
C. He worked on a beach. D. He was a doctor.
10. A. He will stay at home reading. B. He will go to the beach.
C. He is going camping. D. He is going abroad.

Section C

Directions: This section is to test your ability to comprehend a short passage. You will hear a recorded passage. After that you will hear 5 questions. Both the passage and questions will be read twice. When you hear a question, you should complete the answer to it.

You should write your answers on the Answer Sheet correspondingly. Now the passage will begin.

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the passage you've just heard.

11. What do you think the speaker is introducing?

The speaker is introducing a _____ to the visitors.

12. What does the speaker say about the Yellowstone National Park?

He said the park began in the late _____.

13. What is one of the duties of the speaker?

One of his duties is to _____ tours in the park.

14. Which park is the first national park in the world?

The first national park in the world is _____.

15. Who managed the national park?

_____ managed the national park.

Part II Vocabulary & 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. You should put the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

16. In _____ opinion, Lin is a good student.

A. me

B. we

C. my

D. one

17. —Would you like to see a film with me?

—_____.

A. I'd like to

B. I'd love to

C. I'd love

D. I would

18. He _____ tea _____ coffee.

A. would rather like, to

B. preferred, to

C. had better like, to

D. would have, to

19. I was born in Chicago, _____.

A. so did my parents

B. so was my parents

C. so were my parents

D. my parents were, either

20. First he told us his family background, and then he _____ about his traveling experience.

- A. went on to talk B. went on talking
C. went on with D. went on with talking
21. Tom broke his leg and _____, he had to be away from school for two weeks.
A. for the result B. in a result
C. as a result D. as the result
22. The police decided to _____ the truth.
A. find B. look for C. found D. find out
23. Which of the following is not right?
A. Glad to meet you. B. Nice to meet you.
C. Nice meeting you. D. Nice meet you.
24. Zhou Lan didn't like the stamp, _____ his sister.
A. so did B. nor didn't C. so didn't D. nor did
25. I _____ back tomorrow unless it _____.
A. will, rains B. will be, rains
C. am, rains D. will be, is going to rain

Section B

Directions: *There are 10 incomplete statements here. You should fill in each blank with the proper form of the word given in the brackets. Write the word or words in the corresponding space on the Answer Sheet.*

26. We regret _____ (inform) you that the books you want to buy are sold out.
27. They have always been on good _____ (relate) with their next-door neighbors.
28. The world output of crude oil that year was 25 percent _____ (high) than the previous year.
29. There is considerable room for _____ (improve) in carrying out this task.
30. It's the leaders' _____ (care) that led to the failure of the project.
31. The president said, "The plan _____ (discuss) now must be kept as a secret."
32. A new gym is _____ (build) in our university now.
33. Evening schools are opened to those _____ (educate) young people.
34. The policeman dealt with that problem _____ (intelligence).
35. His daughter has grown more _____ (skill) because there were more and more people leaving.

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 One

Directions: After reading the following passage, you will find 5 questions or unfinished statements, numbered 36 through 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 many countries such as France, Greece, and Japan, it is often more difficult for students to pass the college entrance exams than to do the course work when they are actually in college and students who don't have much money are at a disadvantage. Students prepare for these tests for years in advance. Often, students attend a private school at night to get ready for them. These private schools are usually expensive. If their families don't have much money, students can't attend and they might not pass the entrance exams without this extra preparation. In contrast, students can easily get into an American or Canadian college—at least more easily than in other countries. American students take an entrance exam called the S. A. T. (the Scholastic Aptitude Tests). However, colleges do not consider only S. A. T. scores. They also consider a student's grades and activities throughout high school. A student who has done well in high school will probably get into college.

What happens when a student finally enters a college or university? Students in China, Korea, or Japan might find their studies easier than high school work. On the other hand, when American or Canadian students begin college, many of them discover that they need to work very hard and study seriously for the first time in their lives especially if they plan to go to graduate school.

36. In France and Greece, students find that _____.

- A. they don't have to do extra preparation to pass the entrance exams
- B. private schools are inexpensive
- C. course work in colleges is more difficult
- D. college entrance exams are more difficult

37. From the first paragraph we can see that before entering college, students must _____.

- A. pass the entrance exams
- B. study in private schools

- C. earn enough money
D. do some course work
38. In America colleges usually take new students according to _____.
A. students' grades and activities in high school
B. students' scores of S. A. T. only
C. both students' S. A. T. scores and records in high school
D. students' objectives of academic study
39. In North America, colleges students _____.
A. study harder than they were in high school
B. study as hard as they were in high school
C. find college studies easier than high school work
D. find it easier to go to graduate school
40. This passage is mainly about _____.
A. advantages of college study in North America
B. differences in college education in different countries
C. American higher education
D. higher education in general

Task Two

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

Not very long ago, a special family system existed in certain parts of South India. In this system, the actual head of a family unit was the mother's brother, though the mother also had an important position in the family. In families of this kind, a husband was actually no more than a visitor. He didn't live with his wife, but with his own mother, brothers and sisters in another house. He saw his sons and daughters sometimes, but the man who actually fed and cared for them and acted as their father was their uncle—their mother's brother.

But this system, in which brothers and sisters take the place of the father, no longer exist in South India except in a few villages. Economic changes have had far-reaching effect on family life. Family life began to change when men went out to work in factories and offices instead of working with their mothers, brothers and sisters on the land. When a man went out to work he had money of his own and could buy his own land and build his own family, instead of depending on his mother and his brothers. He wanted to be independent. This is an example of the way in which economic relations can have an effect on family relationships.

41. The best title of this passage is _____.
A. Husband—Actually Visitor in Family
B. Family System in South India
C. Wife Has Important Position in Family
D. Economic Relations Affect Family Relationships

42. Who had the actual control of a family in South India not Long ago?
- A. The mother. B. The mother's eldest brother.
C. The father. D. The father's mother.
43. In this peculiar family system a husband is a _____.
A. visitor B. friend
C. servant D. father without real power
44. Now in South India there are _____ of this system in which a husband has no control of his family.
A. no families B. many more families
C. very few families D. not any families
45. What has caused such a peculiar family system to die away?
- A. The fact that the mother has not got any brother.
B. The fact that the father has got his own house and land.
C. The change in economic relations.
D. The changes in family relationships.

Task Three

Directions: Read the given passage carefully. Then complete the chart following it with the information you have got from the passage. Remember to write your answers in the corresponding space (No. 46 through No. 50) on the Answer Sheet.

International Business

An ideal medium for overseas entrepreneurs(企业家) to develop business with China, *International Business*, sponsored (主办) by the Ministry of Economic Relations and Trade of the People's Republic of China, is the only authorities newspaper on China's foreign economic relations and trade. *International Business* conveys the policies of the Chinese government and publishes announcements, laws and regulations on foreign trade.

International Business timely reports domestic and overseas economic developments, market and commodity information.

International Business gives authorities explanations on economic policy, regulations and laws in China.

International Business is a broadsheet four-page newspaper published on Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday and distributed both at home and abroad.

Readers abroad, please contact China International Book Trading Corporation (subscription No. D790) or Global Media Representative Ltd. (Hong Kong) Tel: 8119733, Fax: 5642086.

International Business Monthly (English edition) and *International Business Bimonthly* (Japanese edition) are also distributed both at home and abroad. Readers in China please contact the Circulation Department of *International Business*. Address: 18 San-huan Zhonglu, Beijing, Tel: 7017158, 7019077, postcode: 100036. Readers abroad please contact Global Media Representative Ltd. (Hong Kong) for subscription.

Name of the Newspaper: _____ 46 _____.

Function of the Newspaper:

A: _____ 47 _____.

B: Publishing announcements, laws and regulations on foreign trade.

C: _____ 48 _____.

D: Explaining the economic policy, regulations and laws in China.

Readership of the Newspaper: _____ 49 _____.

Issuing scope: _____ 50 _____.

Task Four

Directions: The following is a list of some office equipment and furniture. After reading it, you are required to find the equivalents to those items given in Chinese in the table. Then you should put the corresponding letters in the brackets on the Answer Sheet, numbered 51 through 55.

A—armchair

B—executive desk

C—display cabinet

D—coat rack

E—computer and printer

F—microwave oven

G—partition shell

H—scanner

I—secretarial desk and typist chair

J—card index cabinet

K—bookcase

L—stationery cabinet

M—refrigerator

N—coffee machine

Example: (K) 书柜

(B) 主管办公桌

51. () 扫描器

() 咖啡机

52. () 微波炉

() 冰箱

53. () 展示柜

() 卡片索引柜

54. () 电脑及打印机

() 扶手椅

55. () 间隔柜

() 秘书用桌和打字椅

Task Five

Directions: Read the following letter. After reading it, you are required to answer the questions. You should write your answers briefly on the Answer Sheet correspondingly.

No. 5 The Fifth Avenue

New York City

New York, CN68Z U. S. A.

January 4th, 2001

The Personal Department

Nelsons Co. Ltd.

No. 109 The 21st Avenue
New York City
New York CH23P
U. S. A.

Dear Sir,

I wish to apply for a position with your company as a photographer. I am twenty-one years old and I am at present employed by the Peterson Co. where I have worked for the past three years. Formerly, the Raymond Whitecomb Co. employed me where I was nearly two years.

My only reason for leaving is that these positions would be to better myself and I feel there is no further opportunity in my present position.

The advertising business has always had a great appeal to me. I have some ability in CI and I would like a position with a firm like yours, where I might be able to use this.

I can give you references from both these firms as to my character and ability as a photographer. My present salary is \$1,500 a month and I would not care to accept less in another position, but I am willing to start at the same salary, provided there is an opportunity for advancement.

Very truly yours,
Michael Jordan

56. What is the purpose of the letter?
57. Why does Michael Jordan want to quit his present job?
58. What business does the Nelsons do?
59. How does Michael prove his qualification?
60. Where did Michael work two years ago?

Part IV Translation (25 minutes)

Directions: This part, numbered 61 through 65, is to test your ability to translate English into Chinese. After each sentence of numbers 61 to 64, you will read 4 choices of suggested translation. You should choose the best translation and mark the corresponding letter on your Answer Sheet. And write your translation of number 65 in the corresponding space on the Answer Sheet.

61. Advertising is an effective means of introducing a new product nationwide and generating sales leads.
A. 广告是一种有效手段,它在全国范围内介绍一种新产品,并产生销售。
B. 广告是一种在全国范围内介绍一种新产品并产生销售的有效手段。

- C. 广告是一种有效手段,介绍一种新产品到国内并进行销售。
- D. 广告是一种在全国范围内唤起对新产品的兴趣并产生销售优势的有效手段。
62. Several complaints have been received from customers who have been sent the correct orders with the wrong invoices and wrong orders with the correct invoices.
- A. 从客户中已经收到一些投诉,他们被送到具有错误发票的正确定货和具有正确发票的错误定货。
- B. 我们已收到那些收到正确订货和错误发票或错误订货和正确发票的客户的投诉。
- C. 我们收到不少客户的投诉说,有的人收到的订货是对的,但发票开错,有的订货有错,但发票没错。
- D. 我们收到不少客户的投诉,他们中有的人收到了正确的订货和错误的发票,另一些人收到了错误的订货和正确的发票。
63. The statement declared that the international order must be changed or the gap between developed and developing countries would continue to widen.
- A. 声明指出国际局势必须改变,否则发达国家与发展中国家之间的距离将继续变宽。
- B. 这个讲话表明,国际关系必须改变,或者发达与发展中国家的关系将继续扩大。
- C. 声明宣称国际秩序必须改变,否则发达国家与发展中国家之间的差距将继续加大。
- D. 政府声明国际政策必须改变,否则与发展中国家的代沟将越来越深。
64. Without a car most people feel that they are poor, and even if a person is poor he doesn't feel really poor when he has a car.
- A. 没有汽车,大多数人觉得他们很穷;而且一个人即使是真的很穷,一旦有了汽车也不会觉得自己穷。
- B. 没有车的话人们会感到穷,但如果有了车就不感到穷了,即使穷。
- C. 大多数人如果没有车子会自以为很穷;如果有了车,尽管穷他也会觉得自己很富。
- D. 没有车时大多数人觉得他们是很贫穷的,而尽管一个人是穷的,当他有辆车时他也不会觉得穷。
65. At the request of Foreign Languages Department, we have investigated and discussed the necessity of buying English typewriters. We found that, students are intensely interested in typewriting and that it is a good way to train students' practical ability. So we suggest 30 typewriters be bought and allotted to the Foreign Languages Department and research section.