

全国高职高专公共英语教材

主编 / 柴明 苏联波

高职高专英语 考试教程②

ENGLISH



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高职高专英语考试教程(2)

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前 言

《高职高专英语考试教程(2)》是特地为北京大学出版社新近出版的《新世纪应用英语教程》(第二册)和《新世纪交际英语教程》(第二册)而编写的一套学生练习用书。语言学习重在实践。本教程旨在为学生第二课堂语言实践活动的顺利开展提供有益的帮助,使他们能在丰富、多样而有效的语言实践中逐步培养并不断提高自己的语言能力,并能顺利通过各种语言测试以证明自己的能力。因此,本教程不仅可以作为两套教材的同步练习,还可用作准备大学英语考试(CET)和高等学校英语应用能力考试(PET)的适应性训练材料。

本教程针对高职高专学生的英语水平,从基础入手,训练重点有序、循序渐进、逐步提高,以强调实际应用能力和顺利通过相应的各级考试为宗旨。有鉴于此,本教程不仅覆盖了《新世纪应用英语教程》和《新世纪交际英语教程》对应单元的英语知识和技能,而且在特设的模拟应用情景和各类仿真考题中实践高职高专英语等级考试的词汇、语法和基本语言技能,从而很好地体现了教育部颁发的《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》。

按照《基本要求》,高职高专英语课程不仅应打好语言基础,更要注重培养实际运用语言的技能,特别是运用英语处理日常和涉外业务活动的的能力。语言测试应着重考核学生实际运用语言的能力,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。

为方便教学,本教程以“Unit”为单位,并与教材中的各个“Unit”相对应。在形式上,每个Unit前的“提要”中,列出了所对应单元的重点词汇和语法项目以及等级考试所要求的词汇和语言点,把学习与应考有机地结合起来,有助于学生对所学知识进行归纳总结,同时也加深了对等级考试的认识。每个Unit都包含两个部分:第一部分为本单元的同步练习(Drills),第二部分为一套模拟测试题(Test)。其中,奇数单元对应大学英语二、三级考试题型,偶数单元对应高等学校英语应用能力测试题型。分别对应大学英语二级考试和高等学校英语应用能力考试(B)级。所有练习的选择既顾及全面,又突出重点,严格对应有关考试题型,难度均与全真试题相似。

本教程的另一特色是:所有的测试题不仅提供参考答案,而且还适时就相应答案给予简析和例释,力争在解题技巧与解题思路给学生以启发,也为他们科学地探究问题、解决问题提供了便捷的途径。

本套教程由柴明、苏联波共同策划。在本教程的策划和编写过程中,我们得到了北京大学出版社外语编辑部以及张冰老师和姜军老师的指导和大力支持;陈欣、黄曦、马玉夏和彭艳坤等老师参加了本书的校对工作;此外,本书的编写还得到了各高等学校英语老师各种不同方式的关心和指导,在此一并致谢。

本书难免挂一漏万,恳请老师们和同学们对本教程的不足之处给予批评和指正,以便及时修订和完善。

《高职高专英语考试教程》编写组

2007年1月

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Unit One

提要:

1. 在本单元中,将着重训练以下的词汇和短语:

1. Words:

degree	<i>n.</i>	学位
fortune	<i>n.</i>	财富
launch	<i>v.</i>	发动;开始
rank	<i>n.</i>	顺序,次序
enroll	<i>v.</i>	注册,登记
candidate	<i>n.</i>	应试者
principal	<i>a. & n.</i>	主要的;首长,校长
illustrate	<i>v.</i>	说明
assure	<i>v.</i>	使……确信
countless	<i>a.</i>	无数的

2. Phrases:

name after	以……命名
extend (from) ... into ...	扩大;使变得……
(be) free from	解除;没有……的
at present	现在,马上
pay for	支付
be located in/at	位于……
a variety of	各种各样的

2. 本单元训练中强调的语法项目是:英语的时态(参见北京大学出版社《新世纪应用英语教程》第二册)。

3. 应用能力方面的训练是:证明的写作。

PART ONE

Drills

I. Fill in the blanks with the proper words from the text you have just learned.

The residential plan for _____ students is an essential part of the Harvard _____.
Every student is _____ a place in College housing for four years. _____ live in one of

the several dormitories in Harvard Yard, the oldest and most central part of the _____. At the end of the freshman year, students move into _____ Houses in which they will live for the rest part of their undergraduate careers. The House system _____ a smaller community for students within the larger University _____. Each House has a resident senior faculty member who is called the _____, a senior tutor or dean, a tutorial staff, a library, and dining facilities. All Houses are coeducational, and much of the social, athletic, extracurricular, and _____ life centers on the House.

II. Fill in the blanks with the proper form of the words given in the box.

assure	candidate	consider	count	degree
launch	loan	person	principal	rank

1. They _____ a man-made satellite successfully.
2. My wages are the _____ source of my income.
3. I have something _____ to discuss with you.
4. He has never shown much _____ for his wife's needs.
5. I've told her _____ times.
6. He gave me a(n) _____ that it would be ready by Friday.
7. To do this job, you must have a _____ in English.
8. He had an appointment with a _____ member of the embassy.
9. She _____ her collection of paintings to the gallery.
10. Anyone over 18 years old has the _____ in this election.

III. Multiple-choice questions.

1. According to the time table, the train for London _____ at seven o'clock in the evening.
A. was leaving B. has left C. leaves D. will leave
2. You should visit this part of the country when _____.
A. spring will come B. spring comes
C. it has been spring D. it will be spring
3. We can go home when the ground _____.
A. is drying B. has dried C. dried D. will dry
4. Obviously, he _____ a bad cold. He sneezes so often.
A. has B. has been C. had D. was
5. Darwin proved that natural selection _____ the chief factor in the development of species.
A. were B. has been C. is D. was
6. While Peggy _____, her brother is playing records.
A. reads B. is reading
C. has read D. has been reading
7. It's been a long time since I _____. How are you?
A. had last seen you B. saw you last

- C. have last seen you D. last was seeing you
8. He said that he _____ for Shanghai the next day.
A. will leave B. has left
C. would leave D. had left
9. I think this time yesterday he _____ an English class in No. Three Classroom Building.
A. had B. will have
C. is having D. was having
10. I don't like to be disturbed if I _____.
A. work B. will work
C. am working D. have worked

IV. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 我出 10 镑钱买你这本书行吗? (offer)
2. 这个城市人口多达一百多万。(more than)
3. 在影片的结尾,主人公伤心地哭了。(at the end of)
4. 很抱歉,我现在帮不了你——实在太忙了。(at present)
5. 向校长申请就可得到钥匙。(principal)

V. Writing

- A. Write a composition on the topic **College Education**.
- B. Put the following Certificate into English:

(律师)证明

兹证明我已经向提供书面证词者说明
提供所有相关文据的必要性。

日期:

(律师签名)

PART TWO

Test

Part I. Listening Comprehension

Section A (每题 1 分)

Directions: In this part you will hear ten short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the question will be spoken twice. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A, B, C and D, and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corre-

sponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

1. A. The man wants to go to Los Angeles.
B. The man wants to go to San Francisco.
C. There are no flights to Los Angeles for the rest of the day.
D. There are two direct flights to Los Angeles within the next two hours.
2. A. He enjoys writing home every week.
B. He never fails to write a weekly letter home.
C. He doesn't write home once a week now.
D. He has been asked to write home every week.
3. A. Because she has got an appointment.
B. Because she doesn't want to.
C. Because she has to work.
D. Because she wants to eat in a new restaurant.
4. A. On the whole, she liked the film.
B. She didn't see the film.
C. The film was very exciting.
D. The film won't as good as she'd expected.
5. A. At a tailor's.
C. At a clothing store.
6. A. At 1: 00 p. m.
C. At 2: 00 p. m.
7. A. He has to wait for someone else.
B. He has to fix the seat first.
C. There is something wrong with the car.
D. The woman must fasten the seat belt.
8. A. She paid ¥40. 00 for the coat.
B. Her husband presented it to her as a gift.
C. She bought the coat on her fortieth birthday gift.
D. Her friend sent it to her as a birthday gift.
9. A. An English textbook.
C. A chemistry book.
10. A. Husband and wife.
C. Doctor and patient.
- B. At a laundry.
D. At a supermarket.
B. At 1: 30 p. m.
D. At 2: 30 p. m.
D. The film won't as good as she'd expected.
B. At a laundry.
D. At a supermarket.
B. At 1: 30 p. m.
D. At 2: 30 p. m.
B. He has to fix the seat first.
C. There is something wrong with the car.
D. The woman must fasten the seat belt.
B. Her husband presented it to her as a gift.
C. She bought the coat on her fortieth birthday gift.
D. Her friend sent it to her as a birthday gift.
B. A Chinese textbook.
D. A history book.
B. Father and daughter.
D. Teacher and student.

Section B (每题 1.5 分)

Directions: In this part, you will hear some short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single

line through the centre.

Passage One

- 11. A. Disappointed. B. Satisfied.
C. Angry. D. Worried.
- 12. A. He checked out and left the hotel.
B. All his things were stolen.
C. His luggage was removed by mistake.
D. He was robbed of his suitcase.
- 13. A. He was asked to leave the hotel.
B. The receptionist was rude to him.
C. All his things were in disorder.
D. He was sent to a dirty room.

Passage Two

- 14. A. In a newspaper. B. On television.
C. On the radio. D. In an advertisement.
- 15. A. To give a speech. B. To fill in a form.
C. To answer some questions. D. To leave at once.
- 16. A. Ted is suitable for the job in the factory.
B. Ted has been taken as a prisoner.
C. Ted is unlikely to get the job in the bank.
D. Ted is very clever.

Passage Three

- 17. A. Because they have a driving license.
B. Because they have received special training.
C. Because the traffic conditions in London are good.
D. Because the traffic system of the city is not very complex.
- 18. A. Two to four months.
B. About three weeks.
C. At least half a year.
D. Two years or more.
- 19. A. Government officers are hard to please.
B. The learner has to go through several tough tests.
C. The learner usually fails several times before he passes it.
D. The driving test usually lasts two months.
- 20. A. They don't want their present bosses to know what they're doing.
B. They want to earn money from both jobs.
C. They cannot earn money as taxi drivers yet.
D. They look forward to further promotion.

Part II. Vocabulary and Structure(每题 0.5 分)

Directions: In this part, there are thirty incomplete sentences. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

21. Stop making so much noise _____ the neighbor will start complaining.
A. or else B. but still C. and then D. so that
22. We hope to go to the beach tomorrow, but we won't go _____ it's raining.
A. if B. when
C. though D. because
23. —How much vinegar did you put in the soup?
—I'm sorry to say, _____. I forget.
A. no B. no one
C. nothing D. none
24. I _____ to go for a walk, but someone called and I couldn't get away.
A. was planning B. planned
C. had planned D. would plan
25. We had a really bad time about six months ago but now things are _____.
A. looking up B. coming up
C. making up D. turning up
26. The little girl couldn't work the problem out. She wasn't _____ clever.
A. that B. much C. enough D. too
27. Listen! His family must be quarrelling, _____?
A. mustn't it B. isn't it
C. aren't they D. needn't they
28. The police have _____ power to deal with such matters by _____ law.
A. the; the B. /; /
C. /; the D. the; /
29. Jack felt unhappy as they all went outing _____ him.
A. except B. but
C. without D. besides
30. Scientists say they have found a way to produce the human body's own cancer-killing cells through gene treatment, _____ new hope to cancer sufferers.
A. offering B. showing
C. taking D. making
31. We should know that we can only reach the top if we are ready to _____ and learn from failure.
A. deal with B. depend on
C. carry on D. go with

32. If you win the competition, you will be given _____ to Europe for two.
A. a free 7-day trip
B. a free trip for 7-day
C. a 7-day free trip
D. a trip for 7-day free
33. If you live in the country or have ever visited there, _____ are that you have heard birds singing to welcome the new day.
A. situations
B. facts
C. chances
D. possibilities
34. Working in the kitchen for years made Tom _____ a good cook.
A. for
B. into
C. of
D. as
35. Before the war broke out, many people _____ possessions they could not take with them.
A. threw away
B. put away
C. gave away
D. carried away
36. _____ the search engine just gave me some brief introductions rather than the whole content of the book to read.
A. Luckily
B. Mostly
C. Funnily
D. Disappointingly
37. In Scandinavian countries it is common _____ for the husband to stay at home to look after the baby.
A. use
B. sense
C. practice
D. idea
38. I spent the whole day repairing the motorbike. The work was _____ simple.
A. nothing but
B. anything but
C. something of
D. all except
39. It's a bad practice to _____ children much money as a New Year gift.
A. promise
B. permit
C. admit
D. allow
40. The Cleveland Cavaliers _____ the Los Angeles Lakers 108 : 89 in the NBA on Sunday.
A. hit
B. strike
C. beat
D. beaten
41. She felt sorry that she had disturbed the _____ calmness of a man she respected.
A. regular
B. curious
C. usual
D. various
42. My command of English is not _____ yours.
A. as half as
B. so half good as
C. good as half as
D. half so good as
43. I know the man by _____ but I have never spoken to him.
A. chance
B. heart

"Hooray!" shouted the crowd. It was the loudest 56 I had ever heard at a meet. The first-place runner was two laps (圈) ahead of me when she crossed the finish line.

"Maybe I should 57," I thought as I moved on. 58, I decided to keep going. During the last two laps, I ran 59 and decided not to 60 in track next year. It wouldn't be worth it, 61 my foot did heal.

When I finished, I heard a cheer- 62 than the one I'd heard earlier. I turned around and 63, the boys were preparing for their race. "They must be cheering for the boys."

I was leaving 64 several girls came up to me. "Wow, you've got courage!" one of them told me.

"Courage? I just 65 a race!" I thought.

"I would have given up on the first lap," said another girl. "We were cheering for you. Did you hear us?"

Suddenly I regained 66. I decided to 67 track next year. I realized strength and courage aren't always 68 in medals and victories, but in the 69 we overcome (战胜). The strongest people are not always the people who win, 70 the people who don't give up when they lose.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|---------------------|---------------|
| 51. A. slighter | B. worse | C. earlier | D. heavier |
| 52. A. expected | B. supposed | C. imagined | D. doubted |
| 53. A. late | B. eager | C. ready | D. thirsty |
| 54. A. from behind | B. ahead of | C. next to | D. close to |
| 55. A. ashamed | B. astonished | C. excited | D. frightened |
| 56. A. cheer | B. shout | C. cry | D. noise |
| 57. A. slow down | B. drop out | C. go on | D. speed up |
| 58. A. Therefore | B. Otherwise | C. Besides | D. However |
| 59. A. with delight | B. with fear | C. in pain | D. in advance |
| 60. A. play | B. arrive | C. race | D. attend |
| 61. A. even if | B. only if | C. unless | D. until |
| 62. A. weaker | B. longer | C. lower | D. louder |
| 63. A. well enough | | B. sure enough | |
| | C. surprisingly enough | D. strangely enough | |
| 64. A. while | B. when | C. as | D. since |
| 65. A. finished | B. won | C. passed | D. lost |
| 66. A. cheer | B. hope | C. interest | D. experience |
| 67. A. hold on | B. turn to | C. begin with | D. stick with |
| 68. A. measured | B. praised | C. tested | D. increased |
| 69. A. sadness | B. struggles | C. diseases | D. tiredness |
| 70. A. or | B. nor | C. and | D. but |

Part IV. Reading Comprehension (每题 2 分)

Directions: There are four passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Reading is thought to be a kind of conversation between the reader and the text. The reader puts questions, as it were, to the text and gets answers. In the light of these he puts further questions, and so on.

For most of the time this "conversation" goes on below the level of consciousness. At times, however, we become aware of it. This is usually when we are running into difficulties and when mismatch is occurring between expectations and meaning. When successful matching is being experienced, our questioning of the text continues at the unconscious level.

Different people converse with the text differently. Some stay very close to the words on the page; others take off imaginatively from the words, interpreting, criticizing, analyzing and examining. The former represents a kind of comprehension, which is written in the text. The latter represents higher levels of comprehension. The balance between these is important, especially for advanced readers.

There is another conversation which from our point of view is equally important, and that is to do not with what is read but with how it is read. We call this a "process" conversation as opposed to a "content" conversation. It is concerned not with meaning but with the strategies (策略) we employ in reading. If we are advanced readers our ability to hold a content conversation with a text is usually pretty well developed. Not so our ability to hold a process conversation. It is precisely this kind of conversation that is of importance when we are seeking to develop our reading to meet the new demands being placed upon us by studying at a higher level.

71. Reading as a kind of conversation between the reader and the text becomes conscious only when _____.
A. the reader's expectations agree with what is said in the text
B. the reader has trouble understanding what the author says
C. the reader asks questions and gets answers
D. the reader understands a text very well
72. At a lower level of comprehension, readers tend to _____.
A. read a text slowly
B. read without thinking hard

- C. interpret a text in their own way
 - D. concentrate on the meaning of words only
73. A "process" conversation has to do with _____.
A. the application of reading strategies
B. matching our expectations with the meaning of a text
C. the development of our ability to check the details
D. determining the main idea of a text
74. According to the passage, it is of great importance for readers at a higher level to maintain a balance between _____.
A. conscious and unconscious levels of comprehension
B. the readers' expectations and the meaning of a text
C. lower and higher level of comprehension
D. interpreting and criticizing a text
75. If we want to develop our reading ability at an advanced level, we should _____.
A. learn to use different approaches in reading different text
B. make our reading process more conscious
C. pay more attention to the content of a text
D. take a critical attitude towards the author's ideas

Passage Two

You don't need every word to understand the meaning of what you read.

In fact, too much emphasis on individual words both slows your speed and reduces your comprehension. You will be given the chance to prove this to yourself, but meanwhile, let us look at the implications.

First, any habit which slows down your silent reading to the speed at which you speak, or read aloud, is inefficient. If you point to each word as you read, or move your head, or form the words with your lips, you read poorly. Less obvious habits also hold back reading efficiency. One is "saying" each word silently by moving your tongue or throat or vocal cords; another is "hearing" each word as you read.

These are habits which should have been outgrown long ago. The beginning reader is learning how letters can make words, how written words are pronounced, and how sentences are put together. Your reading purpose is quite different; it is to understand meaning.

It has been estimated that up to 75% of the words in English sentences are not really necessary for conveying the meaning. The secret of silent reading is to seek out those key words and phrases which carry the thought, and to pay less attention to words which exist only for the sake of grammatical completeness.

An efficient reader can grasp the meaning from a page at least twice as fast as he can read the passage aloud. Unconsciously perhaps, he takes in a whole phrase or

thought unit at a time. If he "says" or "hears" words to himself, they are selected ones, said for emphasis.

76. This passage is mainly about _____.
A. improving eye movements
B. reading more widely
C. eliminating poor reading habits
D. concentrating while reading
77. Saying each word to yourself as you read _____.
A. improves comprehension
B. increases reading speed
C. prevents regression
D. hinders reading efficiency
78. Your reading purpose should be _____.
A. to understand all the words
B. to make fewer eye movements
C. to understand meaning
D. to understand the grammatical structures
79. It has been estimated that up to 75% of words in English sentences are _____.
A. grammatically unnecessary
B. essential to the meaning
C. not absolutely essential to grasp of meaning
D. regressed more than once by poor readers
80. Efficient readers usually _____.
A. move their heads quickly
B. take in whole phrases at a time
C. point at key words
D. miss some important points for speed

Passage Three

To be a good teacher, you need some of the gifts of a good actor; you must be able to hold the attention and the interest of your audience; you must be a clever speaker, with a good, strong, pleasing voice which is fully under your control; and you must be able to act what you are teaching, in order to make its meaning clear.

The fact that a good teacher has some of the gifts of a good actor doesn't mean that he will indeed be able to act well on the stage, for there are very important differences between the teacher's work and the actor's. The actor has to speak words which he has learnt by heart; he has to repeat exactly the same words each time he plays a certain part, even his movements and the ways in which he uses his voice are usually fixed beforehand. What he has to do is to make all these carefully learnt words and actions seem