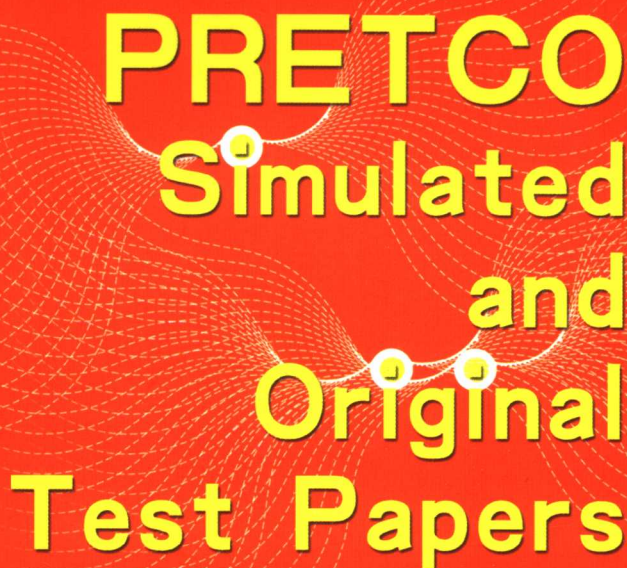


高等学校 英语应用能力考试 模拟与实考试题集

第二版



PRETCO Simulated and Original Test Papers

孟小宇 主编

東華大學出版社

全国高职高专公共英语课程系列辅导教材

PRETCO Simulated & Original Test Papers

高等学校英语应用能力考试

模拟与实考试题集

(第二版)

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出版说明

为配合高职高专公共英语教学,我们以“高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求”(以下简称“基本要求”)为指导,以“高等学校英语应用能力考试大纲和样题”(以下简称“考试大纲”)为依据,我们组织了一批具有丰富教学经验的老师编写出《高等学校英语应用能力考试模拟与实考试题集》。本书旨在帮助学生在修完“基本要求”所规定的内容后,了解和熟悉高等学校英语应用能力考试(PRETCO)的题型,巩固所学知识,提高学生英语运用能力和应试能力。

本书所编的模拟题基本涉及了“基本要求”所规定的全部要求。模拟试题内容新颖,题材广泛,语言知识和应用文体的覆盖面宽。此外,本书覆盖了“考试大纲”所列的所有题型。同学们使用本书时应遵循“实践第一”的原则,自己将题目先做一遍,然后再对照答案及解说进行检查,或听老师在课堂上讲解,注意领会老师的解题思路和解题方法,真正弄懂、弄通。本书由10套模拟试题和4套近年全国高等学校英语应用能力考试实考试题、参考答案及详解、听力文字材料组成,并配有**录音磁带**。

本书适用于高等职业学校、普通高等专科学校、成人高等学校的学生,更适用于参加“高等学校英语应用能力考试”的学生进行考前训练。本书既可作为高职高专学生复习迎考及平时练习的辅导材料,也可供其他具有同等英语水平的涉外人员使用。

参加编写《高等学校英语应用能力考试模拟与实考试题集(第二版)》的人员有:孟小宇、项西国、童平雄、姜邱焰、宋春艳、董广钧、孙良诚、杨璐、徐良芹。

我们希望本书能对广大读者及考生有所裨益。由于时间仓促,编者水平有限,书中不妥或错漏之处在所难免,恳请广大读者与同行不吝赐教。

2007年6月10日

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PRETCO Simulated 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 five 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 four 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: If I were you, I'd take the bus home. It is not easy to drive in the rush hour.

M: But by the time the bus arrives, there are few seats left.

Q: How does the man prefer to go home?

You will read : A. By bus. B. By bike.
C. By car. D. On foot.

From the dialogue we learn that the man prefers to drive home. Therefore, C) By car is the correct answer. Now the test will begin.

- A. The car is in poor condition.
 - B. She bought it about five years ago.
 - C. It is a second hand car.
 - D. She bought it only last year.
- A. He is out to have lunch.
 - B. He is at home.
 - C. He is at his office.
 - D. He is at a travel agency.
- A. 4:30
 - B. 4:00
 - C. 3:30
 - D. 3:00

4. A. Friday morning. B. Thursday morning.
C. Thursday afternoon. D. Saturday afternoon.
5. A. At a library. B. At an airport.
C. At a bank. D. At a restaurant.

Section B

Directions: This section is to test your ability to understand short conversations. There are two 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 center.

Conversation 1

6. A. 5:00 B. 4:45 C. 5:30 D. 5:00 or 5:30
7. A. Clean the suit. B. Talk with the shopper.
C. Buy a suit. D. Pick up the suit at the cleaner's.

Conversation 2

8. A. They want to sweep the floor of the classroom.
B. They plan to visit their teacher.
C. The man asked the woman to help him with study.
D. They want to talk about the party.
9. A. The party they held last time was unsuccessful.
B. They want to plan the party better this time.
C. They are pity for the last party.
D. They are satisfied with the last party.
10. A. At Judy's home. B. At the man's house.
C. At the woman's house. D. At the classroom.

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 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 questions and incomplete answers are printed in your test paper. You should write your answers on the Answer Sheet correspondingly. Now listen to the passage.



11. Who were the first Americans?
The first Americans were _____.
12. Where do most Indians live today?
In _____.
13. In which year did President Lincoln free the slaves?
In _____.
14. What is the percentage of blacks in America?
About _____ of the present American population.
15. How many people are there in the United States today?
More than _____ million.

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 boss has _____ my pay by 50%.
A. rose B. risen C. arisen D. raised
17. I am sorry _____ so long. I forgot the keys.
A. keeping you waiting B. to keep you waiting
C. to keep you to wait D. to have kept you waiting
18. Do you have any _____ explanation for your rudeness?
A. further B. longer C. farther D. far
19. The book is _____ more difficult than the one I recommended to you.
A. rather B. very C. much D. so
20. I was ill that day. Mr. Smith took my class _____.
A. instead of B. instead C. in place of D. place
21. It was stupid _____ them to leave their bikes outside and have them stolen.
A. of B. for C. with D. about
22. Hardly had I arrived _____ I had a new problem to deal with.



- A. at B. than C. when D. that
23. They are _____ to arrive in time.
A. maybe B. likely C. possibly D. probably
24. While he was in prison, he was not allowed to _____ with his family.
A. complain B. comment C. communicate D. involve
25. You can hardly imagine a child _____ so cruelly.
A. to treat B. to being treated
C. treating D. being treated

Section B

Directions: *There are 10 incomplete sentences 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. It is necessary that he (send) _____ to hospital at once.
27. It is a (certain) _____ that she attempts to interfere in my work.
28. When I found Mary, she (play) _____ table tennis with her friend John.
29. The man told me that the (equip) _____ would arrive in three days.
30. Mum told us that we should stop and watch traffic lights before (cross) _____ the street.
31. It's a lot (easy) _____ to learn a foreign language in the country where it is spoken than at home.
32. She said it was her first (appear) _____ on the stage.
33. There is something wrong with the TV set. I must have it (check) _____.
34. By the end of next year, we (finish) _____ building three great bridges over the Yellow River.
35. Weather (permit) _____, the spaceship will be launched tomorrow evening.



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 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 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.

Scientists today think that no single method can account for all the aspects of animal homing. Pigeons, for instance, may use the sun to help them find the right direction, but also use magnetism when conditions make it necessary, and then direct visual observation for the last few miles. Green turtles (海龟) on an extraordinary journey across the Atlantic may get help from the sky most of the time, and then smell Ascension Island when they get near.

However, none of these physical explanations can answer the fundamental question: How does any creature know where home is? How do salmon know, after traveling thousands of miles, which river to go up? How did a lone British bird, taken in a dark container in a plane across the Atlantic to Boston, find its way back to its exact nesting place, 5000 kilometers away just off the coast of Wales, in only 12 and a half days.

Some scientists explain these phenomena with a "cosmic (宇宙)" theory, and say there is a current built into animals through heredity (遗传) which they cannot resist. But this does not explain the extraordinary cases of animals who find their way home to their owners over incredible long distances. Homing is definitely a phenomenon in search of a theory.

36. Which of the following is not mentioned as a means used by homing pigeons?

- _____.
A. Magnetism B. The eyes C. Smell D. The sun

37. A salmon is most probably a(n)_____.

- A. fish B. bird C. animal D. turtle

38. What scientists find hard to explain is _____.

- A. how animals know the place of their homes
B. why birds can travel such long distances
C. how green turtles get across the Atlantic
D. what animals get through heredity

39. What the "cosmic" theory fails to explain is _____.

- A. the current built into animals through heredity



- B. the long distances covered by homing animals
 - C. the phenomenon of animal homing
 - D. the ability to tell directions
40. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage? _____.
- A. The phenomenon of animal homing still remains to be explained.
 - B. Scientists know for sure how pigeons find their way home.
 - C. The “cosmic” theory provides the key to all aspects of animal homing.
 - D. All scientists agree that there is a current built in animals.

Task 2

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

In the United States, it is important to be on time, or *punctual*, for an appointment, a class, a meeting, etc. However, this may not be true in all countries. An American professor discovered this difference while teaching a class in a Brazilian(巴西的)university. The two-hour class was scheduled to begin at 10 A. M. and end at 12. On the first day, when the professor arrived on time, no one was in the classroom. Many students came after 10 A. M., several students arrived after 10:30 A. M. Two students came after 11 A. M. Although all the students greeted the professor as they arrived, few apologized(道歉) for their lateness. Were these students being rude? He decided to study the students' behavior.

The professor talked to American and Brazilian students about lateness in both an informal and a formal situation: at a lunch with a friend and in a university class, respectively. He gave them an example and asked them how they would react. If they had a lunch appointment with a friend, the average American student defined lateness as 19 minutes after the agreed time. On the other hand, the average Brazilian student felt the friend was late after 33 minutes.

In an American university, students are expected to arrive at the appointed hour. In contrast, in Brazil, neither the teacher nor the students always arrive at the appointed hour. Classes not only begin at the scheduled time in the United States, but also end at the scheduled time. In the Brazilian class, only a few students left the class at 12:00; many remained past 12:30 to discuss the class and ask more questions. While arriving late may not be very important in Brazil, neither is staying late.



41. The word “*punctual*” most probably means _____.
A. leaving soon after class B. coming early
C. arriving a few minutes late D. being on time
42. Why did the professor study the Brazilian students’ behavior? Because _____.
A. he felt puzzled at the students’ being late
B. he felt angry at the students’ rudeness
C. he wanted to make the students come on time later
D. he wanted to collect data for one of his studies
43. It can be inferred from the professor’s study of lateness in the informal situation that _____.
A. American students will become impatient if their friend is five minutes late
B. neither Brazilian nor American students like being late in social gatherings
C. being late in one culture may not be considered so in another culture
D. Brazilian students will not come thirty-three minutes after the agreed time
44. From the last paragraph we know that in Brazil _____.
A. it is important to arrive at the appointed time
B. it is rude to keep the professor staying after class
C. it is normal for students to leave during lectures
D. it is acceptable for professors to be late for class
45. What is the main idea of this passage? _____.
A. It is important to be on time for class in the United States.
B. The importance of being on time differs among cultures.
C. People learn the importance of time from the culture they are in.
D. Students being late for class should explain the reason to their teacher.



Task 3

Directions: *The following is a guarantee for a product. After reading it, 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 product is guaranteed for two years after the date of purchase against defects due to faulty workmanship or materials. The guarantee covers both. Service under guarantee is provided only upon presentation of reasonable evidence (completed guarantee card or purchase receipt) that the date of the claim is within the guarantee period.

The guarantee is not valid if the defect is due to accidental damage, misuse, neglect or unauthorized persons carried it out in case of alterations or repair.

Service during and after guarantee is available in all countries where LG officially distributes the product. In countries where LG does not distribute the product, the local LG service organizations will also arrange service. Yet, there may be delay if the required spare parts are not readily available. In this case, please contact your LG dealer or the LG Service Organization.

For information and in the event of difficulty, please contact the *Consumer Relation Desk* (消费者联系处) in your country. For a list of Consumer Relation Desks, see the gray box in this leaflet. If there is no Consumer Relation Desk in your country, you can contact Service Department, LG Co. (address on cover).

Guarantee

The guarantee period: 46 .

The guarantee covers faulty 47 .

Service under guarantee is not available unless consumers show their 48 .

The producer of the product: 49 .

To get a list of Consumer Relation Desks, consumers may refer to the 50 .

Task 4



Direction: The following is a list of computer components. 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 — CD-ROM
- B — Hard Drives
- C — Loud Speaker
- D — Mouse
- E — Microphone
- F — Monitor
- G — Modem
- H — CPU
- I — Motherboard
- J — Memory
- K — Keyboard

- L — Sound Card
 M — Graphic Card
 N — Hardware
 O — Software
 P — Digital Camera
 Q — Digital Video
 R — Scanner
 S — LCD
 T — Laptop
 U — Printer

Example: (B) 硬盘驱动器

(J) 内存

- | | |
|---------------|----------|
| 51. () 音箱 | () 显示器 |
| 52. () 中央处理器 | () 键盘 |
| 53. () 扫描仪 | () 数码相机 |
| 54. () 调制解调器 | () 显卡 |
| 55. () 打印机 | () 主板 |



Task 5

Directions: *There is a letter below. 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.*

May 10, 2007

Dear Sirs,

Because of the steady increase in demand for our china ornaments (装饰品) we have decided to appoint an agent to handle our export trade with your country. When we last met, you mentioned you might be interested in an agency and we can perhaps come to some arrangements.

There are signs of promising market for our particular type of product and there is little doubt a really active agent could bring about a big increase in our sales. Being aware of your wide experiences of the china trade and of your connections with the principal buyers in your country, we feel that your firm is the right one to do this and we have pleasure in offering you a sole agency.

Should you not be able to accept it, perhaps you could recommend some other reliable and well-established firm whom we might approach. We hope, however, that

you yourself will accept. If you decide to do so, please state the terms on which you would be willing to represent us.

56. Why does the writer want to have an agent?

Because of _____ in demand for their products.

57. What's the main product of the writer's company?

They produce _____.

58. What kind of people does the writer believe can increase their sales a great deal?

A _____ can increase their sales a great deal.

59. What advantages does the addressee have to be the right agent?

He has wide experiences of the china trade and _____ with the principal buyers in his country.

60. What kind of right does the writer's company want to offer the firm it has chosen?

They will offer the firm _____.

Part IV Translation — English into Chinese (25 minutes)

Directions: This part, numbered 61 to 65, is to test your ability to translate English into Chinese. Each of the four sentences (NO. 61 to NO. 64) is followed by four choices of suggested translation marked A), B), C) and D). Make the best choice and write the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet. Write your translation of the paragraph (NO. 65) in the corresponding space of the Answer Sheet.



61. This essay is divided into five chapters that deal with topic of everyday conversation.

- A. 本文共分五章,内容涉及日常生活会话。
- B. 五章的内容解决了日常生活会话的难题。
- C. 在五章里包括的内容是日常生活会话。
- D. 本文共五章构成,内容回答的是日常生活会话问题。

62. Computer databases and electronic mail systems have been around since the late 1970s.

- A. 计算机数据库和电子邮件自 20 世纪 70 年代末,便无处不在了。
- B. 20 世纪 70 年代后期以来,计算机数据库和电子邮件系统已被广泛使用。
- C. 20 世纪 70 年代末,计算机数据基础和电子邮递系统就已经在大家周围了。
- D. 在 20 世纪 70 年代后期,计算机数据库和电子邮件已普及了。

63. Many American parents set funds aside for their children's future education even before they are born.
- A. 美国许多父母甚至在孩子出生前就为他们的未来的教育留出了一笔专款。
B. 许多美国父母甚至在他们的孩子出生之前就为他们留出一笔专款。
C. 对美国许多父母的教育是让他们提前留出一笔专款养活孩子。
D. 在孩子出生前,美国许多父母就为孩子的未来的教育留出了一笔专款。
64. Researchers found that the more carrots people ate, the lower their odds of developing lung cancer.
- A. 研究者发现吃胡萝卜的人越多得肺病的几率越低。
B. 研究者发现人们吃胡萝卜越多得肺癌的可能性越低。
C. 研究者找到了那些喜欢吃胡萝卜的人但发现他们得了肺病。
D. 研究者发现人们吃胡萝卜越多得肺病的几率越低。
65. A unique combination of reference grammar and practice book, *Grammar in Use* can be used as a classroom text or for self-study. It consists of a *Students' Book* and a separate *Answer Key*. It's easy to use this book. Each unit consists of two pages: on the left-hand page are clear explanations of grammar points and on the right-hand page are exercises to check understanding.
-
-
-
-



Part V Writing (25 minutes)

Directions: This part is to test your ability to do practical writing. You are required to write a **Letter of Apology** according to the following information given in Chinese. Remember to write it in the corresponding space of the Answer Sheet.

说明 假如你是李明,你的好友 Tom 的公司于本周末举行开业典礼,邀请你参加,但你因为提前与中国银行行长有约,不能前往祝贺,请给 Tom 写一封委婉的道歉信。

信的内容包括

1. 对他的邀请表示祝贺和感谢;
2. 说明不能前往祝贺的原因;
3. 道歉并表达你的祝贺。

PRETCO Simulated Test 2

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 five 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 four 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: If I were you, I'd take the bus home. It is not easy to drive in the rush hour.

M: But by the time the bus arrives, there are few seats left.

Q: How does the man prefer to go home?

- You will read:
- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| A. By bus. | B. By bike. |
| C. By car. | D. On foot. |

From the dialogue we learn that the man prefers to drive home. Therefore, C) By car is the correct answer. Now the test will begin.

- | | |
|---|--|
| A. The woman went to the concert but the man didn't. | |
| B. The man went to the concert but the woman didn't. | |
| C. Neither the man nor the woman went to the concert. | |
| D. Both the man and the woman went to the concert last night. | |
- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| A. Newspaper. | B. A timetable. |
| C. An advertisement. | D. A list of prices. |
- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| A. Ask Tom for the Green's address. | |
| B. Invite Tom to the party. | |
| C. Put off the party. | |

