

高职高专英语“三段式集中教学法”系列教材

英语应用能力 考试分项训练

(B)

林健 安维彧 主编



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高职高专英语“三段式集中教学法”系列教材

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内容提要

《英语应用能力考试分项训练(B级)》是为了便于高职高专学生在较短时间内掌握《高职高专英语课程基本要求》所规定的内容而设计的。本书按照全国高等学校英语应用能力考试的形式,逐项详细讲解并进行较大力度和较大剂量的习题训练;与此同时,将历年考题要点、重点、难点贯穿于讲解和训练之中,并编制两套模拟试题和三套真题解析,可使学生在强化学习的过程中,有针对性地提高实考备战的能力。

本《分项训练》与《入学英语基础》和《英语应用能力词汇训练》紧密结合,使学生在学完以教师讲授为主导的“语法知识”以及以学生自学为主的“词汇知识”后,着眼于攻克最后的考级难关;解说紧紧围绕《基本要求》,讲解内容充实,针对性强,覆盖面广,具有很强的实用性和应试性。本《分项训练》供大学专科和高职高专学生参加高等学校英语应用能力考试(PRET-CO)使用。

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“三段式集中教学法”系列教材之四

英语应用能力考试分项训练(B级)

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编者寄语

编写《英语应用能力考试分项训练》是我校进行英语教学改革,实施“三段式集中教学法”的重要举措之一,是对《入学英语基础》和《词汇训练》的巩固、延伸和应用。根据《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》,我们编写此书,旨在帮助学生在短时间内提高语言实际应用能力,突破应试难关,从而顺利通过全国高等学校英语应用能力考试(PRETCO)(B级)。

本书特点如下:

一、系统性

本书虽然是供应试之用,但其设计思路仍然是要对英语进行系统性复习。因此,各个训练主项目,包括子项目的展开都是成系列的,不管是语言点还是语法要点。

二、广泛性

虽然是英语应用能力考试分项训练,但所涉及的层面非常广泛;其中结构训练中的语言点可以说是面面俱到,作文一项更是涵盖了几乎全部的应用文写作范例。

三、针对性

本书的分项训练完全是按照全国高等学校英语应用能力考试(PRETCO)(B级)的项目题型设计的,因此针对性和操作性极强;使学生在训练过程中体验实考语境。

四、强化性

各个项目题量较大,目的就是让学生举一反三;针对某一项进行反复性和强化性训练,从而达到熟练掌握的目的。另附两套模拟题和三套全真试题与解析供学生自测,提高应试能力。

本《分项训练(B级)》面向国内大学专科、高职高专学生和广大英语爱好者。在编写过程中,虽然博才众长,但由于编者水平有限,错讹之处一定不少,敬请专家同仁和广大读者不吝指正。

天津职业大学基础课部实用英语教研室

2007年4月

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第一部分 听力理解

第一节 考项分析

一、听力理解部分的考试要求和范畴

高等学校英语应用能力考试(B级)Part I 为听力理解,共 15 题,考试时间为 15 分钟,占考卷总分值的 15%。每分钟约为 100 个单词,词汇和短语不超过《高职高专英语课程基本要求》所规定的 B 级 2500 词的范围。

考题序号为 I,题号为 1~15,考试内容共分 3 节:1)听话选择(Give Proper Answer to Question);2)对话理解(Short Dialogues);3)听写(Spot Dictation)。第 1)、2)节的题型为多项选择,第 3)节的题型为短文听写填空。

Section A 为一问一答式题型,内容简单,几乎都是单句,多为日常用语,考查学生日常英语交际方面的能力。此项考题录音播放两遍,考生应集中听第一遍,在第二遍放音之后再确定答案。

Section A 涉及的题型内容:

- ①征求对方对某事的意见或看法;
- ②请求别人帮助做某事;
- ③邀请或建议某人做某事;
- ④时间或价格;
- ⑤对某人提供帮助的答复。

Section B 为对话理解,考题为对话、提问形式,共 5 题,每组对话约有 30~50 个词,主要以衣、食、住、行、工作、学习、商务为主。题目以问句形式出现,提问的形式多为 wh- 引导的特殊疑问句。

此项考题录音播放两遍,考生仍然要集中精力听懂第一遍,不要急于选择答案,待第二遍播音结束之后再对考题作出正确选择。

理解对话所涵盖的内容:

- ①地点类题型;
- ②人物关系和身份类题型;
- ③数字计算类题型;
- ④推断类题型;
- ⑤细节类题型等。

Section C 为短文听写,是填空题,约为 100~120 字的完整段落。短文中有 5 个空白处,要

求考生根据所听内容准确填入相关的单词或词组。

考题不仅测试考生听的能力,同时也考查拼写和语言交际的运用能力。短文听写题材广泛,其内容涉及校园生活、名人趣事、科普知识、社会热门话题等。

听写部分播放三遍,第一遍播音没有停顿,以便考生聆听全文,第二遍播音在每个空格处有约5秒钟的停顿,考生可在停顿的空当填入适当的单词或词组,第三遍同第一遍一样,全文播音一气呵成,中间没有停顿,考生可通过最后一次播音核对相关信息,以确保答案准确无误。

二、听力理解部分的命题方式、答题要领

1. Section A 的命题方式

Section A 的听话选择部分主要是以日常用语为主。

2. Section A 的答题要领

<1> 建议和请求题型

这类题的对话双方会就某些状况提出建议、请求,以征得对方的同意。句型多为提问形式,有些已形成了一定的固定模式,考生应注意平时的积累。解题的重点往往出现在第二个说话者身上,因为无论出现何种情况,他都会对建议或请求作出相应的答复。

常用表示建议或请求的句型:

表示建议

- ① Could you please...
- ② If I were you, I would...
- ③ How about...
- ④ May I...
- ⑤ Why don't you...?
- ⑥ Would you like me to...
- ⑦ You'd better (not)...

表示请求

- ① I wonder if...?
- ② Could you please do me a favor?
- ③ Could you...?
- ④ How about...?
- ⑤ Will/would you please...?
- ⑥ Would you mind...?

表示接受的句型

- ① I'd like to, thanks.
- ② Great idea.
- ③ It's very nice of you doing so.
- ④ Thank you very much.

表示拒绝的句型

- ① If I were you, I'd...
- ② It's so kind of you, but...

- ③No, thanks.
- ④Sorry, ...
- ⑤Thank you all the same.

常见提问句型

- ①What does the man mean?
- ②What does the man suggest?
- ③What does the woman suggest doing?
- ④What does the woman advise the man to do?
- ⑤What's the man's reply to the women?

【例1】Could you please send this letter for me? (2005. 12 ①)

- A) With pleasure. B) What a pity! C) Please don't. D) That's great.

答案:A

解析:“Could you please ...”是表示“建议请某人做……如何?”的日常用语,此时需要答复者的应答要么是肯定的,要么是否定的,符合句意的选项应该是A项。

【例2】Would you like to go swimming with me this afternoon? (2005.6 ①)

- A) Yes, I know that. B) Yes, I'd like to. C) Yes, I'm all right. D) Yes, I'm sure.

答案:B

解析:这是一道对邀请或建议答复的题型。句中出现的“Would you like to do sth.?”表示“你愿意做什么吗?”,用来表达说话人提出建议或发出邀请。B选项符合对话要求。

【例3】I think I'd better leave now. It's getting late. (2005.1 ④)

- A) You're right. B) But it's still early.
C) What do you think of it? D) Why are you so late?

答案:B

解析:“had better do sth.”表示“最好做……”,是说话人向对方提出的某种建议。本题第一说话人的言外之意是“我想现在我该走了,时间有点晚了。”,作为主人的第二说话人按照常规应挽留对方再小坐一会儿,以示主人的盛情。所以B项符合主人的意愿。

【例4】Could you get us another room on this floor? (2005.1 ⑤)

- A) Don't you know? B) Thanks a lot. C) No problem. D) It doesn't matter.

答案:C

解析:“Could sb. do sth.”是以一种委婉、客气的语气要求某人做某事的请求、建议题型。要求第二说话人对第一说话人所提出的请求或建议作出明确的肯定或否定的答复。选项C是一个肯定的答复。

<2> 时间、数字计算与价格题型

生活中每时每刻都离不开时间、价格、电话号码、数字计算等,所以考题中与数字有关的题型出现率也比较高,偶尔还会出现一些数字计算题。

常用提问句型:

- ①How much is it?
- ②What is the exact time...?
- ③What is the number of it?

④When does the conversation take place?

⑤When does the man usually arrive at home?

【例1】What's the best time for us to leave? (2005. 6 ②)

A) Leave it to me. B) That's a good idea. C) That's great. D) Ten o'clock

答案:D

解析:对方的提问方式为“what's time ...”,很显然,答案中一定有一个明确的时间,所以D选项为正确答案。

【例2】When can I come to have my photos? (2005.12 ②)

A) By 12 o'clock. B) In the photo. C) A moment ago. D) About 10 dollars.

答案:A

解析:这是一道询问时间的题型,第一说话人提问“我什么时候能取回我的照片?”,那么第二说话人要告知第一说话人一个准确的时间,所以A项符合对话要求。

【例3】How much is the ticket to New York, please? (2005.1 ③)

A) Fourteen dollars. B) It's next to the station.
C) Sorry, I have no money. D) Sorry, I don't know the way.

答案:A

解析:这是一道有关“How much is / are ...”价格的听力题,询问到纽约的票价是多少,那么选项中一定会有一项是直接报价的,所以依照此规律,A选项为正确答案。

【例4】Mr. Smith, how often do you get this magazine? (2004. 6 ⑤)

A) A good one. B) One dollar. C) Six times a year. D) In a bookstore.

答案:C

解析:本题是对“how often”频率的提问,虽然对话没有涉及准确的时间地点,但却涉及时间的频率段,答案应该是具有准确数字的频率时间段,所以正确答案应该是C。

<3> 征求或询问情况题型

这类考题主要是针对主、客观的情况进行提问,包括征询某人对某件事情的看法、评价和感受;个人对事情发生的原因或对某件事情肯定或不肯定发生所持的态度等。

常用提问句型:

①What do you think of sth.?

②What happened to that man?

③Why are you going to the park?

④What do they look like?

⑤How do you like Mary?

【例1】Sally, what do you think of the play? (2005. 1 ②)

A) It cost me twenty dollars. B) It was a waste of time.
C) It took me three hours. D) It's time for dinner now.

答案:B

解析:这道题用“what do you think of sth.”询问某人对某件事的看法或感受,所以选项中一定会出现能够表明某人观点或看法的句子,B选项符合提问要求。

【例2】What does Mary look like? (2004. 6 ②)

- A) She's an English student. B) She's interested in music.
C) She's a friend of mine. D) She's tall with dark hair.

答案:D

解析:本题考查如何描述某人的长相。选项中与长相有关的是 D 项。

【例 3】Hi, Nancy, what do you think of the movie? (2003. 12 ④)

- A) Yes, I got it. B) It's interesting. C) No, I don't have it. D) It begins at 6:00.

答案:B

解析:本题仍然使用了“what do you think of sth.”征询某人对某事看法的句型,题目是“你觉得这部电影如何?”,那么答话人一定会阐述自己的观点,与提问相符的答案是 B 项。

【例 4】Why did you come by taxi instead of driving your own car? (2003. 12 ⑤)

- A) It's difficult to park here. B) I don't like taking a taxi.
C) I came here by bus. D) I agree with you.

答案:A

解析:本题用“why”的特殊疑问形式来询问发生某事的原因,提问“你为什么搭出租车而不开私家车来呢?”,那么答话一定是一个不开私家车来此地的真实理由,阐述完整且符合题意的是选项 A。

<4> 问候及礼貌用语题型

这一类型的考题主要涉及日常生活中人们相互之间的问候和客套用语,表达和回应方式已形成固定模式,要求考生注意日常生活用语的积累。

常用的表达和回应用语有:

①问:How do you do? My name is ...

答:How do you do. I am ...

②问:How are you these days?

答:Just fine, thanks. And how are you?

③问:Are you Mr. Blace?

答:Oh, yes, Simon Blace.

④问:I've not seen you for a long time, I miss you very much.

答:Me, too.

【例 1】I'm so glad to meet you here, Jennet. (2005.1 ①)

- A) Hurry up. B) Nothing left. C) No more. D) Me, too.

答案:D

解析:本题考查日常用语的表达方式。Glad to meet sb. 与 nice to see sb. 都是与人见面相互打招呼的日常用语,回答时要说“Glad to meet sb too.”或“Me, too.”,所以正确选项应该是 D。

【例 2】Mr. Wang, shall I take a message for you? (2005. 12 ⑤)

- A) Thank you very much. B) Can I help you?
C) No trouble. D) What's there?

答案:A

解析:本题考查的是对要求做某事表示感谢或婉言谢绝的日常用语,考题中提出“可以为您带个口信吗?”,那么答复时若需要对方这样做,就向对方表示诚挚的谢意,否则要委婉地谢

绝。根据题意 A 项符合句意。

【例 3】Congratulations on your getting the job, Tom. (2004. 6 ③)

- A) Thanks. B) I don't think so. C) Oh, no. D) It doesn't matter.

答案: A

解析: 本题是日常用语当中的祝贺语, 当对方搬迁、升职、考学、增薪、结婚等喜庆的事情得到某人的祝贺时, 常常会用到“Congratulations on ...”句型, 回答时一般用“Thank you.”或“Thanks.”即可, 所以 A 选项为正确答案。

【例 4】Merry Christmas, Professor Green. (2002. 12 ⑤)

- A) The same to you. B) That's all right. C) Me, too. D) Nice to see you.

答案: A

解析: 本题考查日常生活中的节日祝福语, “Merry Christmas”是人们彼此祝福圣诞节快乐, “Thanks”或“The same to you”都用来表示把相同的祝福给予对方, 根据题意 A 选项为正确答案。

3. Section B 的命题方式

Section B 的对话内容广泛, 基本上以衣、食、住、行等日常交际为主要话题。

对话的主要类型包括:

- ① 人物职业与人际关系题型;
- ② 时间、数字与价格计算题型;
- ③ 地点与位置题型;
- ④ 推理判断题型;
- ⑤ 细节分析题型。

4. Section B 的答题要领

<1> 人物职业与人际关系题型

由于这类考题要求学生能根据所听到的表示身份、职业的关键词去识别人物身份、职业以及人际关系, 所以, 了解有关表示人物职业、身份的关键词, 是解题的重点。

与职业和身份有关的词:

- 1) Teacher and Student 教师与学生
- 2) Doctor and Patient 医生与病人
- 3) Salesman and Customer 销售员与顾客
- 4) Waiter and Customer 旅馆或饭店服务员与顾客
- 5) Librarian and Reader 图书管理员与读者
- 6) Bank or Post office Clerk and Customer 银行或邮局职员与顾客

常用提问句型:

- ① Who do you think the man is?
- ② What does the man do?
- ③ What is the man's job?
- ④ Who is the man most probably speaking to?
- ⑤ What is the man's profession?
- ⑥ What is the relationship between the speakers?

⑦Who is the woman they are talking about?

⑧What most probably is the man?

【例1】M: Here we are, madam. This is Yangtze Hotel. (2004. 6⑧)

W: Thank you. How much should I pay you?

Q: What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?

A) Manager and secretary.

B) Doctor and patient.

C) Shop assistant and customer.

D) Taxi driver and passenger.

答案: D

解析: 对话中出现了“madam”, 由此可以分析出, 这是服务行业使用的称呼用语, 我们还听到“Yangtze Hotel”, 另外女士问到“How much ...”, 从中可以得知对话双方的关系应该是选项D。

【例2】W: The shirt is thirty-nine dollars, sir. (2002. 12 ⑦)

M: All right, I'll take it.

Q: What is the relationship between the two speakers?

A) Customer and saleswoman.

B) Husband and wife.

C) Patient and doctor.

D) Teacher and student.

答案: A

解析: 对话中出现了“shirt”和“thirty-nine dollars”, 男士的答话为“I'll take it”, 由此判断出对话发生在某商场, 所以A选项的关系符合对话场景。

【例3】M: Henry, did you type the letter of Nancy and John yesterday? (2001. 6 ⑨)

W: No, I had Peter do it on his computer.

Q: Who typed the letter?

A) Henry.

B) John.

C) Peter.

D) Nancy.

答案: C

解析: 本题是一种使役动词的用法“have sb. do sth.”, 表示“使/让别人做……”, 对话的问题是“Who typed the letter?”, 根据“I had Peter do it”, 本题的正确答案应该是C。

【例4】M: Mrs. Smith, have you got any work experience? (2006. 6 ⑦)

W: Yes. I've been a secretary for five years.

Q: What do we know about the woman?

A) She's a secretary.

B) She's an engineer.

C) She's a manager.

D) She's a teacher.

答案: A

解析: 这是一道有关人物身份的推理分析题。解题的关键是女士的“I've been a secretary for five years.”(我做秘书已有5年的时间), 由此可以推断出女士的身份是秘书, 所以正确答案应该是A。

<2> 时间、数字与价格计算题型

这类题型涉及时间、价格、电话号码、计算数字等, 所以, 考题中多会涉及以下几个方面:

1) 基数词、序数词;

2) 年、月、日、时刻;

3) 价格;

4)编号。

常用提问句型:

- ①How much is it?
- ②What is the exact time...?
- ③What is the number of it?
- ④When does the conversation take place?
- ⑤When does the man usually arrive at home?

【例1】W: What time should I check out if I leave the hotel tomorrow? (2006.6 ⑩)

M: Anytime tomorrow morning, Madam.

Q: When will the woman check out?

- A) This morning. B) Anytime today. C) Next afternoon. D) Tomorrow morning.

答案: D

解析: 这是一道细节分析题, 女士问到 “What time ...”, 由此可以判断此题与时间有关, 另外, 女士的问话中还出现了 “check out”, 这个短语一般出现在客人离开某住处结账时使用, 根据这一信息可以推断女士是在问离店的时间, 而男士的回答是确定答案的关键 “Anytime tomorrow morning”, 所以正确答案为 D。

【例2】M: These cups look nice. How much are they? (2005. 6 ⑧)

W: They are \$ 10 each.

Q: How much will the man pay if he buys only one cup?

- A) \$5. B) \$10. C) \$15. D) \$20

答案: B

解析: 本题考查的是有关价格的问题。男士问到 “How much ...?”, 题目中的问题是 “如果男士买一只杯子要花多少钱?”, 根据女士的答复 “They are \$10 each” 可知, 正确答案为 B。

【例3】M: Will Dr. White's lecture begin at 1:40 or 2 o'clock? (2004. 6 ⑨)

W: It would begin at 1:50 and finish in 2 hours.

Q: When will the lecture begin?

- A) At 1:40. B) At 1:50. C) At 2:00. D) At 3:50.

答案: B

解析: 在对话中出现了三个不同的时间, 根据提问 “讲座什么时间开始?”, 解题的关键就在女士答复的时间中 “It would begin at 1:50”, 所以正确选项应该是 B。

【例4】W: Excuse me! But when can I take the bus for the airport? (2003. 6 ⑧)

M: There is a bus at 10:00. You will have to wait for five minutes.

Q: What time is it now?

- A) 9:55. B) 10:00. C) 9:50. D) 10:05.

答案: A

解析: 这是一道时间计算推理题。先听清 “There is a bus at 10:00.”, 即有车时间是 10:00, 解题的关键是男士的 “You will have to wait for five minutes.” (你还得等上 5 分钟), 经过时间的换算现在的时间应该是 A 项。

<3> 地点与位置题型

这类考题常为某事发生在什么地方或某个地址的方位,要求考生了解与地点或方位有关的词语,并且熟知表示方位的介词短语的用法。

与地点和位置相关的词

- 1) In the hospital
- 2) In a school
- 3) In a library
- 4) In a bank
- 5) In a hotel
- 6) In a restaurant
- 7) In a post office
- 8) At a bus / train station / airport

常用提问句型

- ① Where do they meet?
- ② Where is the conversation taking place?
- ③ Where is/was the conversation now / last year?
- ④ Where is the man probably going?
- ⑤ Where is the man?
- ⑥ Where is the next / last stop?

【例 1】M: Would you like to see the menu, Madam? (2006. 6 ⑨)

W: Oh, yes. What is today's special food?

Q: Where does the conversation most probably take place?

- A) In a restaurant. B) In a post-office. C) At a railway station. D) At the airport.

答案: A

解析: 本题是一道推理分析题型。对话中出现了“menu”, 即点菜单, 听力的问题是“对话发生在什么地方?”, 根据对话所提供的信息“see a menu”和“special food”, 正确答案应该是 A。

【例 2】M: I want to mail these books to New York. (2005. 6 ⑥)

W: By ship or by air, sir?

Q: Where is the man?

- A) In a post office. B) On board a ship. C) In a booking office. D) On an airplane.

答案: A

解析: 这是一道有关地点的推理题。对话中的解题关键是男士“I want to mail these books”, 同时对话中还出现了辅助信息, 即女士问到“By ship or by air?”, 由此判断出正确答案应该是 A。

【例 3】W: Would you please take this report over to the Sales Department?

M: Sure. I'd be very happy to.

Q: To which department will the man take the report? (2005. 1 ⑩)

- A) The Export Department. B) The Import Department.
C) The Sales Department. D) The Personnel Department.

答案:C

解析:这是一道关于地点的细节分析题。解题的关键在于听懂女士的“take this report over to the Sales Department”,即她要求男士把文件送交到“销售部”,正确答案应该是 C。

【例 4】M: Excuse me, could you tell me how to go to the Bank of China?

W: Go along Rose Street, turn right at the next corner and there you are.

Q: Where is the Bank of China? (2002. 12 ⑩)

A) It's on the right of the man.

B) It's far from Rose Street.

C) It's on Rose Street.

D) It's around the next corner.

答案:D

解析:这是一道关于地点的细节分析题。想知道中国银行的位置,关键要听明白女士所指的方位“沿着玫瑰大街向前走,在下一个拐角处右转弯就到了”,正确答案应该是 D。

< 4 > 推理判断题型

这类题型既含有单项推理判断又含有综合推理判断,主要考查考生对逻辑具有综合的推理和判断能力,诸如对说话人态度的表述,对事物发生地点的判断,对说话人身份的评述等等,以利于对话题有一个综合的判断能力。这类考题是出现率最高的一种题型。

常见的提问形式:

① What are they talking about?

② What can we conclude from the woman's reply?

③ What does the conversation tell you?

④ What does the woman want the man to do?

⑤ What does the man or woman mean?

⑥ What happened to the man?

⑦ What is the woman doing?

【例 1】W: Mr. Young, have you brought a price list with you? (2006. 6 ⑧)

M: Yes. Here you are.

Q: What does the woman want?

A) A contract.

B) A list.

C) A product.

D) A book.

答案:B

解析:这是一道推理分析题。问题是“女士想要什么?”,解题的关键是女士所说的“have you brought a price list with you?”(你带着价目表了吗?),正确答案应该是 B。

【例 2】W: Well, Mr. Black, what do you think of fast food? (2005. 6 ⑨)

M: Oh, I don't like it.

Q: What does the man think of fast food?

A) He has no idea about it.

B) He's quite interested in it.

C) He enjoys it.

D) He doesn't like it.

答案:D

解析:本题是询问某人对某件事情的看法和所持的态度。“What do you think of sth.”,表示“你对某事认为……?”,从男士的“I don't like it”,可得知他并不喜欢吃快餐,由此推断正确答案应该是 D。

【例 3】W: Mr. Peterson, how did the party go last night? (2004. 6 ⑦)

M: We had a wonderful time.

Q: What does the man think of the party?

A) It was wonderful. B) It was disappointing. C) It was boring. D) It was unusual.

答案: A

解析: 这是细节推理题。解题的关键是男士的“*We had a wonderful time.*”, “wonderful”已经表明了他对“party”的评价, 由此推断正确答案应该是 A。

【例 4】W: You look so tired, Joe. You'd better go home and have a rest.

M: Thank you! I think I'll take your advice. (2003. 12 ⑩)

Q: What will Joe probably do?

A) Visit a friend. B) Buy some medicine. C) Take a rest. D) See a doctor.

答案: C

解析: 这是一道事实推理的题型。首先要听懂女士说的“*You'd better go home and have a rest.*”, 解题的关键是男士的“*I'll take your advice.*”。“*take one's advice*”表示“听从某人的建议”, 男士接受女士向他提出的建议“回家休息”。正确答案应该是 C。

< 5 > 细节分析题型

这类考题涉及学校生活、文娱活动、职场拼搏、日常生活等方面。

常用的提问形式:

- ① What did he do yesterday?
- ② What do you buy in that bookshop?
- ③ Which language do you speak?
- ④ What's the weather like today?
- ⑤ What kind of job do you do in the new company?
- ⑥ Do you enjoy the party?
- ⑦ What happened?
- ⑧ Why do you do that?

【例 1】W: Mike, may I use the telephone here? (2005. 12 ⑦)

M: Sure. And local calls are free here.

Q: What does the man say about local calls?

A) They are charged. B) They are free. C) They are expensive. D) They are cheap.

答案: B

解析: 这是一道细节分析题。解题关键在于男士“*local calls are free here*”(本地电话免费), 正确答案应该是 B。

【例 2】M: Is it still snowing outside? (2005. 1 ⑦)

W: Yes, it is. We'd better wait until it stops.

Q: What's the weather like now?

A) It has stopped snowing. B) It's going to snow.
C) It has just begun to snow. D) It's still snowing.

答案: D