

# A级

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## 高等学校英语 应用能力考试 指南[ A级 ]



Practical English Test  
for Colleges (Level A)



WUHAN UNIVERSITY PRESS

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# 高等学校

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PRACTICAL ENGLISH TEST FOR COLLEGES (LEVEL A) [ A级 ]

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## 前 言

为了贯彻教育部颁布的《高职高专教育英语课程教学的基本要求》,更有效、更全面地考核高职高专学生的英语综合应用能力,我们组织了一批长期耕耘在教学第一线并从事教学研究的优秀教师,编写了《高等学校英语应用能力考试(A级)指南》一书。本书以《高等学校英语应用能力考试大纲》(以下简称《大纲》)为依据,旨在帮助学生了解、熟悉和掌握《大纲》要求掌握的内容。针对《大纲》里的重点语言知识和技能,我们精心编写了13套模拟全真试题供同学们模拟训练,以巩固学生的语言知识和语言技能,最终提高英语语言的应用能力和应试能力。

本书的选材新颖,涵盖面广,融知识性和趣味性于一体;题例精练,且具有普遍性和代表性;难易适中,实用性强,体现了《大纲》以实用为主的精神。每套试题均有参考答案,并进行了分析、比较、归纳;讲解透彻,浅显易懂。值得一提的是,本书在试用时,深受师生的欢迎和好评。

本书的适用范围为普通高职高专学生、成人高等学校的本科生和专科生以及具有同等英语水平且需要在实际应用能力方面提高的涉外人员。此外,本书还可能作为高职高专英语教师的辅导教材,在教学中与正式课本穿插使用。我们相信本书能够在方便教学、提高教学质量方面发挥重要作用。

《高等学校英语应用能力考试(A级)指南》内容分三部分:第一部分为13套试题;第二部分为参考答案及详解;第三部分为听力录音材料。

本书由武汉科技大学中南分校余澄清教授主审,李道顺、李双锁、安铁汉、刘沛主编。编写人员有陈招、范煜、郭敏、黄义强、刘晶、杨雅洁、李艳雄、郭磊、王晓璐、汪钰、徐慧、许爱兵、谢芬、杨仁泰、杨颢。

在编写的过程中,我们参考和借鉴了大量的相关文献资料;此书能够顺利出版,是由于武汉科技大学中南分校的领导、教务处的领导以及武汉大学出版社的领导和编辑人员热忱关心和支持的结果。在此,我们一并致谢。

由于编者水平有限,加之时间仓促,书中差错在所难免,恳请广大读者及英语界专家批评斧正。

编 者

2006年12月1日于武昌

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## 13 套(A 级)试题





## Test One

### 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 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 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.*

**Example:** You will hear:

You will read: A) New York City.

B) An evening party.

C) An air trip.

D) The man's job.

From the dialogue we learn that the man is to take a flight to New York.

Therefore, C) "An air trip" is the correct answer. You should mark C) on the Answer Sheet. Now the test will begin.

- |                               |                           |          |          |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|----------|----------|
| 1. A) 1:50.                   | B) 1:15.                  | C) 2:50. | D) 2:15. |
| 2. A) At a reception desk.    | B) In a restaurant.       |          |          |
| C) At a hotel room.           | D) At a railroad station. |          |          |
| 3. A) Ask her mother.         | B) Buy the ingredients.   |          |          |
| C) Read the recipe.           | D) Cook the soup.         |          |          |
| 4. A) She'll go to the beach. |                           |          |          |
| B) She'll go to France.       |                           |          |          |

- C) She'll drive to see her brother.  
D) She'll drive her mother to the airport.
5. A) There won't be any neighbors in the new apartment.  
B) The neighbor won't return late any more.  
C) She wants to have a quieter place.  
D) She doesn't want to have neighbors.

## 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 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 centre.*

### Conversation 1

6. A) She likes everything in London.  
B) She likes many things in London except its weather.  
C) She doesn't like the place at all.  
D) She likes the weather in London best.
7. A) It's wet. B) It's foggy.  
C) It's wet and foggy. D) It's cool and dry.
8. A) It's often cold and snowy. B) It's often wet and warm.  
C) It's often cool and dry. D) Not mentioned in the conversation.

### Conversation 2

9. A) She likes young people, and wants to get some experience on teaching.  
B) She likes working independently without too much direction.  
C) She wants to work in the office.  
D) The salary is very attractive.
10. A) The manager is quite satisfied with the woman.  
B) The woman likes working with others.  
C) The woman likes working on her own.  
D) The woman is a student.



- A) turning down                      B) turn down  
C) to turn down                      D) to be turned down
18. I'd rather you \_\_\_\_\_ that.  
A) did not do                      B) will no do  
C) would not do                      D) do not do
19. It is mouth \_\_\_\_\_ talks too much \_\_\_\_\_ always causes trouble.  
A) which. . . that                      B) that. . . which  
C) which. . . which                      D) so. . . that
20. Not only I but also Jane and Lucy \_\_\_\_\_ accepted into the University.  
A) has                      B) have                      C) have been                      D) has been
21. In no other way \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) the matter can be explained                      B) the matter can explain  
C) can the matter explain                      D) can the matter be explained
22. \_\_\_\_\_ hasn't rained here this summer.  
A) The climate                      B) The weather                      C) Here                      D) It
23. The accident was my fault, so I had to pay for the damage \_\_\_\_\_ the other car.  
A) at                      B) to                      C) on                      D) for
24. Ever since I arrived here, I \_\_\_\_\_ in the dormitory because it is cheaper.  
A) lived                      B) was living  
C) had been living                      D) have been living
25. The harder I tried, \_\_\_\_\_ it seemed to solve that math problem.  
A) the impossible                      B) most impossible  
C) the most impossible                      D) the more impossible

## 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. Neither the students nor the teacher (like) \_\_\_\_\_ the environment of the school.
27. Tom does not prefer (communicate) \_\_\_\_\_ with his classmates. It's not a good phenomenon.
28. My father used to tell me never to judge people by (appear) \_\_\_\_\_.
29. Many scientists have admitted the (exist) \_\_\_\_\_ of UFO.

30. There are many (differ) \_\_\_\_\_ between Chinese culture and Western culture.  
31. When I was a little boy I liked playing piano and wanted to be a (music) \_\_\_\_\_.  
32. Water, food and air are people's (base) \_\_\_\_\_ needs to survive.  
33. Steven is a good speaker. Each time he gives a speech, he gets a good (argue) \_\_\_\_\_.  
34. Johnny and Joyce are twins. They have many (similar) \_\_\_\_\_.  
35. We call the people who works for another people an (employ) \_\_\_\_\_.

### Part III Reading Comprehension (40 minutes)

**Directions:** This part is to test your reading ability. There are some tasks for you to fulfill. You should read the reading materials carefully and do the tasks as you are instructed.

#### Task 1

**Directions:** After reading the following passages, 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 centre.

Since their strongest connection has always been with family, when it comes to friendship, the French seem to be more careful than the British. A Frenchman may be ready to start a chat with a stranger in a train or cafe, and there may be a discussion with feelings, but the speakers will remain unknown to each other by name; personal questions are not asked in most case.

And the British and Americans are certainly more open than the French at meeting new people, developing them quickly into friends, asking them home, and calling them "Bill". The French themselves admit that they are careful in developing new friendships in a society still based on mistrust(猜疑), and much talking has to be done before this mistrust disappears.

Yet the French consider the British-American style(方式) of so-called(所谓的) friendship to be lacking in depth(深度). The French do not make true friendships lightly, and most of these are formed in youth, or slowly over the years among co-workers(同事). Once made, they will be lasting and faithful. But except at a high-

er executive(行政的) level, office co-workers do not often try to meet each other socially, and casual(随意的) friendship is seldom seen between workers of different grades. This can make life lonely for anyone who arrives to work in a new town, especially Paris, without existing friends. However, the pattern has been changing in the past ten years, especially among younger workers and in new-style offices open to American methods.

36. The French are usually closest to their \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) family B) friends  
C) workmate D) boss
37. Generally speaking, when a Frenchman talks with a stranger, he \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) does not start talking at first  
B) is ready to talk about feelings  
C) introduces his name first  
D) talks about his family
38. According to the passage the British \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) do not like the French very much  
B) are open in making new friends  
C) invite new friends to their homes sometimes  
D) do not trust people whom they have newly(最近) met
39. The following statements(陈述) are false EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) the British style of the friendship is totally different to the American style  
B) the friendship of the French is often deep  
C) young co-workers often meet each other after work these days  
D) the French do not have true friends
40. The best title for the passage may be “\_\_\_\_\_”.  
A) The British, American and French Styles of Friendship  
B) Deep and Casual Friendship in French  
C) The French Style of Friendship  
D) The Changes of the French Style of Friendship

## Task 2

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

For once in a man's life, he would have to regard "defeat" as the strange forces

Mrs. Pat Mmakwe is one of the very few women who could actually manage a hopeless situation and turn it around to make the best use of.

After all efforts to get a job somewhere else failed, she decided to look for something challenging(挑战性的) to do. Then, with her little knowledge of the fashion business which she had learned over the years from her mother and sisters, she decided to take action.

The event was a colorful one with Mrs. Mmakwe, the owner of Patty Creations, gracefully( 优雅的) clothed in a well-designed dress showing her designs. Delivering a speech at that time, she expressed satisfaction in what she found herself doing and concluded that it was a big achievement( 成就) for her.

41. Which of the following is Mrs. Pat Mmakwe's view on her job as a computer analyst?
- A) It's a success. B) It's meaningless.
- C) It's a failure. D) It's something dangerous.
42. What was the reason that she decided to do the fashion business?
- A) She knew much about the fashion business.
- B) Her mother and sister could give her a lot of help.
- C) She didn't like her original work.
- D) She failed in getting a new job after being fired.
43. What does the writer want to prove in this passage?
- A) Fashion business is a challenging career.
- B) Being a computer analyst is not a good job for her.
- C) Being fired is a good thing.

- D) Sometimes failure is turning point in one's life.
44. Which of the following is True?
- A) She got a little knowledge of the fashion business from her family.
- B) Mrs. Pat Mmakwe quited the job as a computer analyst because she wanted to find a new one.
- C) She wore a beautiful dress designed by herself when having an interview.
- D) Mrs. Pat Mmakwe was a successful woman because she did well as a computer analyst.
45. What do we know from this passage?
- A) Her mother was a successful designer.
- B) Many people wanted to be a fashion designer.
- C) Getting a job was very difficult.
- D) She didn't like to change the job again.

### Task 3

**Directions:** *The following is a passage about Science Fiction. After reading it, you are required to complete the outline below it (No. 46 through No. 50). You should write your answers briefly (in no more than 3 words) on the Answer Sheet correspondingly.*

#### Science Fiction

Among the most popular books being written today are those which are usually classified as science fiction. Hundreds of titles are published every year and are read by all kinds of people. Furthermore, some of the most successful films of recent years have been based on science fiction stories.

It is often thought that science fiction is a fairly new development in literature, but its ancestors can be found in books written hundreds of years ago. These books were often concerned with the presentation of some form of ideal society, a theme which is still often found in modern stories.

Most of the classics of science fiction, however, have been written within the last hundred years. Books by writers such as Jules Verne and H. G. Wells, to mention just two well-known authors, have been translated into many languages. Modern science fiction writers don't write about men from Mars or space adventures stories. They are more interested in predicting the results of technical developments on society and the human mind; or in imagining future worlds which are a reflection of the world which we live in now. Because of this their writing has obviously political undertones.



In an age where science fact frequently overtakes science fiction, the writers may find it difficult to keep ahead of scientific advances. Those who are sufficiently clearly-sighted to see the way we are going, however, may provide a valuable lesson on how to deal with the problems which society will inevitably face as it tries to master its new technology.

Science fiction stories are among the most popular books. Hundreds of titles are published (46) and are read by all kinds of people. Some of the (47) develop from science fiction stories. Actually, science fiction is not a (48) in literature. Its writers don't write about men from Mars or (49). Furthermore, the writers may find it difficult to keep ahead of (50).

#### Task 4

**Directions:** The following is a list of terms used in sport events. After reading it, you are required to find the items equivalent to (与...相同的) those given in Chinese in the table below. Then you should find out the corresponding letters in brackets on the Answer Sheet, numbered 51 to 55.

A—Football	I—Badminton
B—Judo	J—Horizontal Bar
C—Dive	K—Side Horse
D—Shooting	L—Rings
E—Balance Beam	M—Volleyball
F—Hurdling	N—Tennis
G—Fencing	O—Basketball
H—Table Tennis	P—Weight-lifting

**Examples:** (A) 足球

(N) 网球

- |             |         |
|-------------|---------|
| 51. ( ) 单杠  | ( ) 柔道  |
| 52. ( ) 射击  | ( ) 乒乓球 |
| 53. ( ) 举重  | ( ) 击剑  |
| 54. ( ) 羽毛球 | ( ) 鞍马  |
| 55. ( ) 跨栏  | ( ) 平衡木 |