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英语考试系列图书

新要求大学英语四级考试 710 分模拟试卷
高等学校英语应用能力考试 A 级模拟试卷
高等学校英语应用能力考试 B 级模拟试卷

高等学校英语应用能力考试

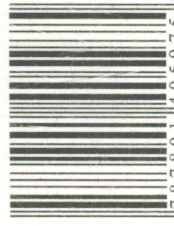
B 级 模拟试卷

主编 黄武兴

命题新颖 解析透彻

涵盖了大纲规定的全部题型

ISBN 978-7-80140-597-5



定价：18.00 元

国家行政学院出版社

高等学校英语应用能力考试 B 级模拟试卷

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据
高等学校英语应用能力考试 B 级模拟试卷/黄武兴主编.
北京: 国家行政学院出版社, 2007. 6
ISBN 978-7-80140-597-5
I. 高… II. 黄… III. 英语-高等学校-水平考试-习题 IV. H319.6
中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2007) 第 085899 号

书 名 高等学校英语应用能力考试 B 级模拟试卷
作 者 黄武兴 主编
责任编辑 任燕 刘水
出版发行 国家行政学院出版社
(北京市海淀区长春桥路 6 号 100089)
电 话 (010)68920640 68929037
编 辑 部 (010)68929095
经 销 新华书店
印 刷 北京春华腾飞印刷有限责任公司
版 次 2007 年 7 月北京第 1 版
印 次 2007 年 7 月北京第 1 次印刷
开 本 787 毫米×1092 毫米 16 开
印 张 11.75
字 数 280 千字
书 号 ISBN 978-7-80140-597-5/H·90
定 价 18.00 元

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编者的话

高等学校英语应用能力考试的目的是考查学生对英语语言知识、语言技能以及应用英语处理涉外业务的基本能力。参加考试的高职、高专学生人数不断增加,为了使广大考生迅速了解英语应用能力考试题型、内容及难度,并能顺利通过考试,我们组织部分一线教师编写了这套《高等学校英语应用能力考试B级模拟试卷》。本套试题是根据教育部颁布的《高职高专教育英语课程基本要求》和《高等学校英语应用能力考试大纲》编写而成。试题包涵了考试大纲中规定的题型,与历年考试真题形式相同,难易适中。题目形式广泛、命题新颖、题解详尽,使本套试题的科学性和权威性得到了保证。对于准备参加高等学校英语应用能力B级考试的广大考生来说,手头备有这样一本全面、客观的模拟试题集,可以有效地、有针对性地考前复习,进而轻松地通过考试。

由于时间仓促,编者水平有限,书中难免有疏漏之处,敬请广大教师和学生批评指正。

编 者
2007年1月

高等学校英语应用能力 B 级考试说明

高职高专英语课程的教学目的是通过 180~220 学时的教学使学生掌握一定的英语基础知识和技能，具有一定的听、说、读、写、译的能力，从而能够借助词典阅读和翻译有关英语业务资料，在涉外交际的日常活动和业务活动中进行简单的口头和书面交流，交为今后进一步提高英语交际能力打下基础。“英语应用能力考试”就是围绕这个目的构建试卷结构。

英语应用能力考试分为 A、B 两级。2000 年 10 月教育部高教司印发的《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》(试行)中指出：A 级是标准要求，B 级是过渡级。此项考试的目的提高学生对英语语言的应用能力。因而，无论在考试内容，还是在考试题型上，这项考试与其他种类的英语考试都有很大的差异。

在这里主要介绍 B 级考试。

一、考试的对象

考试的对象是修完《基本要求》B 级所规定的全部内容的高等职业教育、普通高等专科教育、成人高等教育和本科办二级技术学院等非英语专业的学生。

二、考试的目的及性质

考试的目的是考核学生的英语基础知识、语言技能，以及使用英语进行简单交际的能力，其性质是教学水平考试。

三、考试方法

考试的方法为笔试，测试语言知识和读、听、译、写四种技能。

四、考试范围

考试范围为《基本要求》B 级所规定的全部内容。

五、考试内容

考试内容包括五大部分：听力理解、语法结构和词汇用法、阅读理解、翻译(英译汉和汉译英)和写作。

1. 听力理解 (Listening Comprehension)

测试考生理解所听问题并作出恰当回答的能力，以及理解简短对话的能力和听写词语的能力。听力材料的语速为每分钟 100 个词左右。听力材料以日常生活交际内容

为主。词汇限于《基本要求》的“词汇表”中 B 级 2500 词汇的范围，交际内容涉及《基本要求》中的“交际范围表”所列的 B 级听说范围。本部分的分数占总分的 15%，测试时间为 15 分钟。

2. 语法结构和词汇用法 (Vocabulary and Structure)

测试考生运用语法知识和词语的能力。测试范围限于《基本要求》中的“词汇表”B 级 (2500 个) 和“语法结构表”所规定的全部内容。本部分的分数占总分的 15%，测试时间为 15 分钟。

3. 阅读理解 (Reading Comprehension)

测试考生从书面文字材料获取信息的能力，总阅读量约为 800 个词。本部分测试的文字材料一般以科普、文化、常识、经贸、人物等内容为主，也包括简单的应用文体的文字，不包括诗歌、小说、散文等文学性材料，其内容能为各专业考生所理解。阅读材料涉及的语言技能和词汇限于《基本要求》中的“阅读技能表”中与 B 级要求相应的技能范围和“词汇表”中 B 级 (2500 个) 的范围；阅读材料涉及的应用性内容限于《基本要求》中“交际范围表”B 级读译范围，如便条、通知、简短广告、简短说明书、简历等。阅读理解主要测试以下阅读技能：

- (1) 语篇和段落的主旨和大意；
- (2) 掌握语篇中的事实和主要情节；
- (3) 理解语篇上下文的逻辑关系；
- (4) 了解作者的目的、态度和观点；
- (5) 根据上下文，正确理解生词的意思；
- (6) 了解语篇的结构；
- (7) 进行信息转换。

本部分共 35 分，占总分的 35%，测试时间为 40 分钟。

4. 翻译 (Translation)

测试考生将英语正确译成汉语和将汉语译成英语的能力。所译材料为句子和段落，包括一般性内容 (约占 60%) 和实用性内容 (约占 40%)；所涉及的词汇限于《基本要求》的“词汇表”B 级 (2500 个) 的范围。本部分的分数占总分的 20%，测试时间为 25 分钟。

5. 写作 (Writing)

测试考生套写应用性短文、填写英语表格或翻译简短的实用性文字的能力。本部分的分数占总分的 15%，测试时间为 25 分钟。

六、测试项目、内容、题型及时间分配 (见下表)

序号	测试项目	Section(节) Task(任务)	题号	测试 内容	题型	分值	时间分配
I	听力理解	Section A 回答问题	1~5	问题、对话、 听写	多项选择、 填空	15	15 分钟
		Section B 问答 对话理解	6~10				
		Section C 段落 理解	11~15				
II	词汇用法 和语法结构	Section A 多项 选择	16~25	词汇用法、 句法结构、 词形变化等	多项选择、 填空	15	15 分钟
		Section B 问单 词变化填空	26~35				
III	阅读理解	Task1 短文阅读理解	36~40	语篇, 包括 简单的一般 性和应用性 文字	多项选择、 填空、 简答题、 匹配	35	40 分钟
		Task2 短文阅读理解	41~45				
		Task3 短文理解填空	46~50				
		Task4 术语对号	51~55				
		Task5 按短文 回答问题	56~60				
IV	英译汉和 汉译英	译句选择	61~64	句子和段落	多项选择、 段落翻译	20	25 分钟
		小段	65				
V	写作			应用性文字 (便条、通知、 简短信函、 简历表、 申请书等)	套写、书 写、翻译	15	25 分钟

高等学校英语应用能力考试(B)级
PRACTICAL ENGLISH TEST FOR COLLEGES



试题册
(GZM)

注意事项

- 一、将校名、姓名、学校代号、准考证号和试卷代号填写在答题纸上。
- 二、所有答案均应做在答题纸上,写在试题册上的答案一律无效。
- 三、客观题必须用 2B 铅笔答题;主观题可以用钢笔或圆珠笔填写。注意保持答题纸卷面整洁、清楚。
- 四、多项选择题每题只能选一个答案,多选作答案错误处理。选定答案后,在相应字母的中间划一条横线。划线的浓度要盖过字母底色。
- 五、考试时间为 120 分钟。考试结束时,把试题册、答题纸、翻译和作文纸放在桌上。监考人员收卷后考生才可离开考场。

Model 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 give proper answers to questions. There are 5 recorded questions in it. After each question, there is a pause. The questions will be spoken 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: Mr. Smith is not in. Could you please give him a message?

You will read: A. I'm not sure.

B. You're right.

C. Yes, certainly.

D. That's interesting.

From the question we learn that the speaker is asking the listener to leave a message. Therefore, C. Yes, certainly is the correct answer. You should mark C on the Answer Sheet.

Now the test will begin.

1. A. Thanks a lot.
C. It's too good to be true.
2. A. Fifty cents.
C. It's very cheap.
3. A. I will not touch it.
C. It's beyond my reach.
4. A. Don't mention it.
C. Nor am I.
5. A. What do you think of the party?
C. Thank you.
- B. I'm sorry, I can't.
D. Goodbye.
B. Fifty stamps.
D. It's very expensive.
B. Here is my telephone number.
D. Yes, I can.
B. I've got a stomachache.
D. Yes, I look pale.
B. No, it's not as good as you say.
D. My pleasure.

Section B

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 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.

6. A. Strangers. B. Interviewer and interviewee.
C. Old friends. D. Colleagues.
7. 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.
8. A. That's fine. B. Why should he?
C. Why does he ask? D. He does not like her.
9. A. It's not painted nicely. B. It's just right for one person.
C. It has a small bed. D. It isn't big enough.
10. A. For his mother's birthday. B. For Christmas Day.
C. For Father's Day. D. For Mother's Day.

Section C

Directions: In this section you will hear a recorded short passage. The passage is printed on the test paper, but with some words or phrases missing. The passage will be read three times. During the second reading, you are required to put the missing words or phrases on the Answer Sheet in order of the numbered blanks according to what you hear. The third reading is for you to check your writing. Now the passage will begin.

Americans often use first names when they meet a 11 and do not always shake hands with each other. They often just smile and say "Hi" or "Hello" 12. It's good to remember that to an American, such "Hi" or "Hello" really means the same thing as a polite 13. Americans do not usually give a handshake to each person when they have a party or business meeting. They will often 14 goodbye to all the people there saying "Well, 15, everyone. I'll see you tomorrow." Then they leave without shaking hands.

Part II Vocabulary and Structure

(15 minutes)

Directions: This part is to test your ability to use words and phrases correctly to construct meaningful and grammatically correct sentences. It consists of 2 sections.

Section A

Directions: There are 10 incomplete statements here. You are required to complete each statement by choosing the appropriate answer from the 4 choices marked A, B, C, and D. You should mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

16. I have no _____ on me. Can I pay you tomorrow?
A. charge B. cash C. coin D. currency

17. I didn't know what to do but then an idea suddenly _____ to me.

A. took place B. occurred C. happened D. went

18. We should take plenty of clothes with us just _____.

A. in any case B. in no case C. in case D. in the end

19. It was simply for some special reasons _____ I didn't tell you the truth at that time.

A. that B. what C. so D. which

20. The area of this place is about _____ that of my hometown.

A. 5 times as larger as B. as 5 times large

C. as 5 times larger than D. 5 times as large as

21. I think it is high time we _____ strict measures to stop pollution.

A. will take B. take C. took D. have taken

22. The manager as well as some of the workers _____ responsible for the loss.

A. is B. was C. are D. were

23. _____ the lesson, the boy couldn't answer the teacher's question.

A. Having not prepared B. Not having prepared

C. Not prepared D. Have not prepared

24. There was plenty of time. She _____.

A. mustn't have hurried B. could have hurried

C. must not hurry D. needn't have hurried

25. This is the house _____ she lived last year.

A. which B. that C. where D. what

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 bracket. Write the word or words in the corresponding space on the Answer Sheet.

26. The government began to take steps to control the birth rate because of the large _____ (populate).

27. The sofa looks very hard but _____ (actual) it is quite comfortable to sit on.

28. He is often seen _____ (play) basketball on that playground.

29. They are trying to _____ (wide) the discussion to include environmental issues.

30. He put his coat over the child for fear that he _____ (catch) cold.

31. This project _____ (complete) by this time next year.

32. _____ (take) a key out of his pocket, he opened the door.

33. It will be a mistake for us _____ (not help) them.

34. _____ (walk) is a good form of exercise for both young and old.

35. Many a successful store _____ (pay) its rent cheerfully.

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 1

Directions: After reading the following passage, you will find 5 questions or unfinished statements numbered 36 to 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.

What makes one person more intelligent than another? What makes one person a genius, like the brilliant Albert Einstein, and another person a fool? Are people born intelligent or stupid, or is intelligence the result of where and how you live? These are very old questions and the answers to them are still not clear.

We know, however, that just being born with a good mind is not enough. In some ways, the mind is like a leg or an arm muscle. It needs exercise. Mental (done with the mind) exercise is particularly important for young children. Many child psychologists think that parents should play with their children more often and give them problems to think about. The children are then more likely to grow up bright and intelligent. If, on the other hand, children are left alone a great deal with nothing to do, they are more likely to become dull and unintelligent.

Parents should also be careful with what they say to young children. According to some psychologists, if parents are always telling a child that he or she is a fool or an idiot, then the child is more likely to keep doing silly and foolish things. So it is probably better for parents to say very positive (helpful) things to their children, such as "That was a very clever thing you did." or "You are such a smart child."

36. The words "intelligent" and "brilliant" in the first paragraph probably mean _____ while "dull" in the second paragraph means _____.
A. bright and splendid; slow in thinking and understanding
B. pretty and handsome; ordinary-looking
C. great and important; common
D. hopeful and helpful; careless

37. According to the context we can guess that a genius is _____ while an idiot is _____.
A. a normal person; a funny person
B. a strong person; a weak person
C. a highly intelligent person; a foolish or weak-minded person
D. a famous person; an ordinary person

38. A person _____ is more likely to become a genius.
A. whose parents are clever

B. often thinking about difficult problems
C. often helped by his parents and teachers
D. born with a good brain and putting it into active use

39. It is better for parents _____.
A. to praise and encourage their children more often
B. to be hard on their children
C. to leave their children alone with nothing to do
D. to give their children as much help as possible

40. Which of the following is NOT TRUE according to the article?
A. Parents play an important part in their children's growth.
B. The less you use your mind the duller you may become.
C. Intelligence is obviously the result of where and how you live.
D. What makes a person bright or stupid is still under discussion.

Task 2

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

After we meet people it is up to us to make them our friends. Let us stop a moment and consider what really makes a friend. The major qualities like faithfulness, devotion, and friendly company flash through our minds. But it is the large number of very small particular qualities that make up one's whole character, such as cheerfulness, friendliness, and punctuality. After all, "to make a friend, be a friend" is not such a big and difficult order. There are particular favorable qualities, which attract others to us, and some elements which do have an effect on people in fundamental psychology or not.

If you are in the presence of a shy person, talking and asking casual questions may bring him out of his shell. Think of what would be most acceptable to the other person, for you to talk, or to listen. Either way the goal is to make yourself pleasant.

Always remember to listen, and listen intelligently. To have anyone "hang on our words" is the most unnoticeably clever way in the world to please somebody. For a few extremely happy seconds we are the center of attraction, but when it is our turn to be audience, let us remember how we felt as the actor, and let's be genuinely interested in what the other fellow is saying.

Other people will like us, if we like them. If you want friends, keep your mind and heart open to friendship. Be alive to the other person's world.

41. This passage is mainly about _____.
A. the ways of talking to a shy person
B. some favorable qualities to be a psychologist
C. how to make yourself attractive to your listeners
D. how to make a friend and be a friend

42. According to the passage, "To make a friend, be a friend" is not such a big and difficult
A. arrangement B. command C. a way of learning D. sort of thing
43. The words "bring him out of his shell" (In Para. 2, Line 1-2) in this passage most proba-
bly means _____.

- A. make him become active
B. make him feel more nervous
C. help him understand the question better
D. help him listen intelligently
44. According to the passage, an important way in making friends is to _____.
- A. attract them B. be attracted C. listen attentively D. talk widely
45. According to the passage, which of the following statements is Not TRUE?
- A. Talking and asking casual questions may make a shy person nervous.
B. To make a friend, you should be faithful, devoted and friendly.
C. When you are an audience, you should remember to listen intelligently.
D. If you want friends, to be frank and honest are necessary.

Task 3

Directions: The following is a short passage about inventors. After reading it, you are re-
quired to complete the outline below it (No. 46 to No. 50). You should write your answers
briefly on the Answer Sheet correspondingly.

New inventions are appearing every day to make our lives easier, longer, warmer, speedi-
er and so on. But only a few inventors design a new machine or product that becomes so
well-known that the invention, named after its creator, becomes a household word. Here are
four famous inventors and the inventions that are named after them:

1. John Bowler, a London hatter who designed the hard round hat known as the bowler
in about 1850. It has become the symbol of a respectable British man.
2. Louis Braille (1809-1952), born in France. He was blinded as a child. In 1924 he
developed his own alphabet pattern's known as Braille by which the blind could read
by touch.
3. Rudolf Diesel (1858-1913), a German engineer who invented the diesel engine in
1897 and so began a transport revolution in cars, lorries and trains.
4. Charles Rolls, a car salesman who with the engineer Henry Royce created the world-
famous Rolls-Royce car.

Inventors and Their Inventions

Our lives are made easier, longer, warmer and speedier by 46 . A few inventions
were named after their inventors. Here are some:

Inventors	description	inventions
John Bowler	the 47 hat	bowler

- Louis Braille his own 48 Braille
Rudolf Diesel an engine that began a transport revolution 49
Charles Rolls the world-famous car 50 car

Task 4

Directions: The following are some terms about some organizations. After reading it, you are
required to find the 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, num-
bered 51 to 55.

- A. United Nations Economic and Social Council
B. The European Communities
C. Security Council
D. Association of South-East Asian Nations
E. International Labor Organization
F. European Free Trade Association
G. Trusteeship Council
H. World Trade Organization
I. World Food Programme
J. United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
K. Universal Postal Union
L. World Intellectual Property Organization
M. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
N. International Monetary Fund (IMF)
O. United Nations Industrial Development Organization
P. United Nations Commission on International Trade Law
Q. International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)
R. Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)

Examples: (J) 联合国教科文组织 (N) 国际货币基金组织

51. () 东南亚国家联盟 () 国际原子能组织
52. () 万国邮政联盟 () 欧洲共同体
53. () 国际劳工组织 () 世界贸易组织
54. () 托管理事会 () 联合国工业发展组织
55. () 世界粮食计划署 () 石油输出国组织

Task 5

Directions: The following is a passage about Young People. After reading it, you should give
brief answers to the five questions (No. 56 to No. 60). The answers should be written after

the corresponding numbers on the Answer Sheet.

Millions of words have been written about young people in the United States. There are reasons of this great interest in the ideas, feelings and actions of youth.

Today there are about seven million Americans in the colleges and universities. Young persons under twenty five make up nearly half of the American population. Many of these will soon be in charge of the nation. Naturally, their ideas are important to everyone in the country and it is necessary for older people to understand what they think and feel.

College students today have strong opinions about right and wrong. They are deeply interested in making a better life for all people, especially for those who have not been given a fair chance before now. They see much that is wrong in the lives of their parents. It is hard for them to see what is right and good in the older ways. As a result, there is often trouble in American families.

56. What does the passage talk about?

57. What makes up half of the American population according to the passage?

58. Why are young people very important in the USA?

Because many of them will soon be _____ for all people.

59. What are college students interested in today?

They are interested in _____ in American families.

60. What can we conclude?

There is _____ in American families.

Part IV Translation

(25 minutes)

Directions: This part, numbered 61 to 65, is to test your ability to translate English into Chinese. After each sentence of numbers 61 to 64, you will read four 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. As teachers we should concern ourselves with what is said, not what we think ought to be said.

- A. 作为教师, 我们应该关注学生说了什么, 而不是我们认为学生应该说些什么。
B. 作为教师, 我们应该注意什么是该说的, 什么是我们认为不该说的。
C. 作为教师, 我们应该注意我们自己在课堂上说了什么, 而不是我们认为该说些什么。
D. 作为教师, 我们应该注意什么是学生该说的, 什么是我们认为不该说的。

62. According to the notice, medical staff is prohibited from using cell phones at work.

- A. 按照这份通知的规定, 医务人员在工作人员期间不允许使用手机。
B. 按照这份通知的规定, 医务人员被禁止在工作期间不使用手机。
C. 按照这份通知, 医务人员不允许在工作上使用手机的。
D. 按照这份通知, 医务人员被禁止在工作上使用手机。

63. She has now nothing to live on, because whenever she had a good job, the more she earned, the more she spent, so that she never saved anything.

- A. 她目前无所事事, 因为任何时候她都能找到好的工作, 钱挣得越多也花得越多, 显得不会在乎。
B. 她目前连住处都没有, 因为过去她曾找到好的工作, 钱也挣得多, 但花得多, 什么也不在乎。
C. 她目前的生活无着, 因为过去她一找到好的工作, 钱挣得越多, 也就花得越多, 结果是无从积蓄。
D. 她目前的衣食无着, 因为过去她一找到好的工作, 就多钱挣, 花得也多, 结果是省不下积蓄。

64. They were obviously quite impressed by the arguments that the Chinese were advancing.

- A. 他们对中国人提出的这些论点显然颇为赞同。
B. 他们对中国人正在前进的这种观点显然是赞成的。
C. 显然, 他们深深知道, 中国人会做出这种让步。
D. 显然, 他们对中国人提出了这种争论而深有印象。

65. Generally speaking, China is now only at the beginning stage of producing its own cars. Those cars can now best compete with the low grade imported ones. Great efforts are needed to master and apply new technologies for the development of new famous brand cars so as to win a greater market share.

Part V Writing

(25 minutes)

Directions: This part is to test your ability to do practical writing. You are required to write a FAX according to the following instruction given in Chinese. You should write no less than 80 words.

陈先生一行因参加 7 月份在上海举行的 CCGT (Computer Go Tournament) 99 会议需向 Hotel Hilton 订房间若干, 单人房两间, 双人房四间。现请以自己的名义草拟一份酒店订房传真。

To: Hotel Hilton

Phone: 81298-56-5116
From: Mr. Wang
Phone: 81308-12-5432
Dates: 14/02/2007
Subject: Booking Rooms

Fax: 81298-51-0008

Fax: 81308-12-9878

答题卡

学校:

姓名:

试卷代号

学校代号

准考证号

[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]
[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]
[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]
[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]
[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]
[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]
[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]
[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]

必须用 HB-2B 铅笔涂卡
要有一定粗度盖过字母底色 [A] [B] [C] [D]
涂卡修改前要用橡皮擦干净
答题,填写学校,姓名,学校代号及准考证号须用钢笔
本卡不可弄脏,弄皱,弄破,并严禁折叠
注意:灰色阴影部分不可填涂

1 [A] [B] [C] [D]	16 [A] [B] [C] [D]	31 [A] [B] [C] [D]	46 [A] [B] [C] [D]	61 [A] [B] [C] [D]
2 [A] [B] [C] [D]	17 [A] [B] [C] [D]	32 [A] [B] [C] [D]	47 [A] [B] [C] [D]	62 [A] [B] [C] [D]
3 [A] [B] [C] [D]	18 [A] [B] [C] [D]	33 [A] [B] [C] [D]	48 [A] [B] [C] [D]	63 [A] [B] [C] [D]
4 [A] [B] [C] [D]	19 [A] [B] [C] [D]	34 [A] [B] [C] [D]	49 [A] [B] [C] [D]	64 [A] [B] [C] [D]
5 [A] [B] [C] [D]	20 [A] [B] [C] [D]	35 [A] [B] [C] [D]	50 [A] [B] [C] [D]	65 [A] [B] [C] [D]
6 [A] [B] [C] [D]	21 [A] [B] [C] [D]	36 [A] [B] [C] [D]	51 [A] [B] [C] [D]	66 [A] [B] [C] [D]
7 [A] [B] [C] [D]	22 [A] [B] [C] [D]	37 [A] [B] [C] [D]	52 [A] [B] [C] [D]	67 [A] [B] [C] [D]
8 [A] [B] [C] [D]	23 [A] [B] [C] [D]	38 [A] [B] [C] [D]	53 [A] [B] [C] [D]	68 [A] [B] [C] [D]
9 [A] [B] [C] [D]	24 [A] [B] [C] [D]	39 [A] [B] [C] [D]	54 [A] [B] [C] [D]	69 [A] [B] [C] [D]
10 [A] [B] [C] [D]	25 [A] [B] [C] [D]	40 [A] [B] [C] [D]	55 [A] [B] [C] [D]	70 [A] [B] [C] [D]
11 [A] [B] [C] [D]	26 [A] [B] [C] [D]	41 [A] [B] [C] [D]	56 [A] [B] [C] [D]	71 [A] [B] [C] [D]
12 [A] [B] [C] [D]	27 [A] [B] [C] [D]	42 [A] [B] [C] [D]	57 [A] [B] [C] [D]	72 [A] [B] [C] [D]
13 [A] [B] [C] [D]	28 [A] [B] [C] [D]	43 [A] [B] [C] [D]	58 [A] [B] [C] [D]	73 [A] [B] [C] [D]
14 [A] [B] [C] [D]	29 [A] [B] [C] [D]	44 [A] [B] [C] [D]	59 [A] [B] [C] [D]	74 [A] [B] [C] [D]
15 [A] [B] [C] [D]	30 [A] [B] [C] [D]	45 [A] [B] [C] [D]	60 [A] [B] [C] [D]	75 [A] [B] [C] [D]

注意:
考生不能在此栏填写,否则试卷作废。

评卷员代号

作文分

[0] [1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9]	[0] [1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9]
[0] [1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9]	[0] [1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9]
[0] [1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9]	[0] [1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9]

高等学校英语应用能力考试(B)级
PRACTICAL ENGLISH TEST FOR COLLEGES



试题册
(GZM)

注意事项

- 一、将校名、姓名、学校代号、准考证号和试卷代号填写在答题纸上。
- 二、所有答案均应做在答题纸上,写在试题册上的答案一律无效。
- 三、客观题必须用 2B 铅笔答题;主观题可以用钢笔或圆珠笔填写。注意保持答题纸卷面整洁、清楚。
- 四、多项选择题每题只能选一个答案,多选作答案错误处理。选定答案后,在相应字母的中间划一条横线。划线的浓度要盖过字母底色。
- 五、考试时间为 120 分钟。考试结束时,把试题册、答题纸、翻译和作文纸放在桌上。监考人员收卷后考生才可离开考场。

Model Test Two

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 give proper answers to questions. There are 5 recorded questions in it. After each question, there is a pause. The questions will be spoken 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: Mr. Smith is not in. Could you please give him a message?

- You will read: A. I'm not sure.
B. You're right.
C. Yes, certainly.
D. That's interesting.

From the question we learn that the speaker is asking the listener to leave a message. Therefore, C. Yes, certainly is the correct answer. You should mark C on the Answer Sheet. Now the test will begin.

1. A. No, I'm not.
B. Yes, I did.
C. I didn't watch the match.
D. I didn't mean that.
2. A. He is at the age of 22 now.
B. He is as tall as me.
C. Don't mention it.
D. I can remember.
3. A. Sure.
B. Yes, we won't.
C. Hold on, please.
D. Hurry up!
4. A. Yes, I will do it on my way home.
B. Yes, I won't do that again.
C. No, I won't.
D. No, I did so.
5. A. I want, too.
B. Who's speaking?
C. It's me.
D. I'm coming.

Section B

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 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.

6. A. In a restaurant. B. In a taxi.
C. On a train. D. On a plane.
7. A. \$ 2.00. B. \$ 4.00. C. \$ 6.00. D. \$ 5.00.
8. A. Choosing the same color. B. Waiting to decide.
C. Painting the room white. D. Making the room darker.
9. A. Tea. B. Coffee. C. Water. D. Wine.
10. A. She wants a bigger house. B. She needs a quiet place.
C. She likes moving around. D. She likes playing the piano.

Section C

Directions: In this section you will hear a recorded short passage. The passage is printed on the test paper, but with some words or phrases missing. The passage will be read three times. During the second reading, you are required to put the missing words or phrases on the Answer Sheet in order of the numbered blanks according to what you hear. The third reading is for you to check your writing. Now the passage will begin.

Examinations are an important part of every student's life. Students must, therefore, know how to 11 them. There are three important things a student must do to 12 for an exam. First, he must work out a study plan. Second, he must always keep his mind 13 by setting aside some time for exercise. The most important is that he must 14 what he has studied at least three times. After all, success can only be achieved through 15.

Part II Vocabulary and Structure

(15 minutes)

Directions: This part is to test your ability to use words and phrases correctly to construct meaningful and grammatically correct sentences. It consists of 2 sections.

Section A

Directions: There are 10 incomplete statements here. You are required to complete each statement by choosing the appropriate answer from the 4 choices marked A, B, C, and D. You should mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

16. Thomas recently bought a house in the suburbs, which is located in beautiful _____.
A. surrounding B. surroundings C. environment D. local

17. My English teacher is very kind to us, so we feel _____ ease in her class.
A. in B. at C. with D. on
18. _____ the pearls you asked for, I bought you some apples.

- A. Except B. In addition to C. But D. Beside
19. _____ right away, he might have been alive.
A. If he was operated on B. Had he been operated on
C. Was he operated on D. Should he been operated on
20. There are no seats _____ for those who come late.
A. sufficient B. supplies C. available D. enough
21. It is urgent that the police _____ about those strange phone calls.
A. is notified B. be notified C. being notified D. will be notified
22. Every man and every woman _____ waiting for the snow to stop yesterday.
A. is B. was C. are D. were
23. If there is rain, they can do nothing but _____ their plan.
A. to change B. changing C. changed D. change
24. Since the road was wet this morning, it _____ last night.
A. must be raining B. must rain
C. must have rained D. must be rained
25. That is the very student _____ I have been looking for.
A. that B. whom C. what D. which

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. I don't think this sweater is _____ (suit) for the party.
27. The more carefully the proposal is considered, the _____ (bad) it appears.
28. The latest (announce) _____ conflicts with the company's policy.
29. Parents need to _____ (courage) a sense of responsibility in their children.
30. It's strange that she _____ (fail) to see her own shortcomings.
31. No sooner had we gone out than it _____ (begin) to rain.
32. _____ (compare) with you, we still have a long way to go.
33. To say something is one thing and _____ (do) it is another.
34. This movie is really interesting; it's worth _____ (watch) again.
35. No one except his own supporters _____ (agree) with him.

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 1

Directions: After reading the following passage, you will find 5 questions or unfinished statements numbered 36 to 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.

First, dog owners may encounter many problems getting to know and train their pets. Sometimes a puppy, or even an older dog, will chew the owners' fingers or bite them. Even in play, this can really hurt. Unfortunately, many pet owners tolerate this in a young dog. However, when the dog gets larger, it is not fun to be bitten by it. Training a dog never to place his teeth on human skin or clothing is an important lesson. From now on, if you feel your dog's teeth while you are playing with him, say "Ouch" in a loud voice and move away from him. He will soon learn that when he bites, you will not play with him any more.

Another bad habit that many people tolerate in their pets is allowing them to bite and hold on to clothing. Don't let your dog do this to you. When he does something you want him to do, praise him and tell him he's a good dog. You can also give him a treat at the same time he performs the good behavior. Eventually he will learn which kind of behavior is acceptable and which is not.

Remember that reward is more effective than punishment. If you reward your dog when he does what you want, he will become very well behaved. Also remember that puppies need to chew on something. So give him a sock with a knot tied in it or an old shoe. If he chews the wrong thing, take it away while saying "No" and give him something he can chew. If dogs are trained well, they will truly be your friends for a lifetime.

36. This passage is written to _____.

- A. teach people how to train dogs
 - B. show dog owners how to behave
 - C. demonstrate good dog behavior
 - D. explain why a dog chews on something
37. According to this passage, many people tend to _____.
- A. think puppies should be properly trained
 - B. be too rough towards their dogs
 - C. give their dogs treats infrequently

D. allow their dogs to behave badly

38. Based on this passage, which of the following statements is NOT TRUE?

- A. Our behavior influences our dogs' behavior.
 - B. Dogs enjoy being rewarded by their owners.
 - C. Say nothing even when your dog has bitten you.
 - D. Training a dog takes patience and time.
39. The author thinks that a better way to train a dog is to _____.
- A. punish him for any mistake he has made
 - B. reinforce (加强) his good behavior with a treat
 - C. tolerate him no matter what he does
 - D. be kind to him and not to scold him

40. What does the underlined word "eventually" mean in the passage?

- A. in the end
- B. frequently
- C. first of all
- D. unexpectedly

Task 2

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

Ternang, Mon—More than 10,000 people were made homeless in Ternang after six days of continuous heavy rain. The wooden bridge across the river has been swept away. The town is cut by the flood. At the fifth mile Jalan Tengku, the water is now two metres deep. It is closed to all traffic. Motorists going south are advised to use Jalan Hisamuddin.

Flooding first appeared at mid-afternoon yesterday along the river banks. People moving to higher ground were just in time to escape from the flood. Most of the people had to leave their possessions behind. Helped by the army, police and Red Cross Society, the whole town was moved out of danger. They are now housed near the town of Tulang. "Everything possible is being done to help the unfortunate people", a government official said, "In fact, money, food and clothing have begun to come in from organizations and people."

According to the latest reports it is still raining heavily at Ternang. The whole town is expected to be totally covered. So far nobody has been reported dead.

41. Jalan Tengku was closed because _____.

- A. it had broken up
- B. the bridge over it had been washed away
- C. it was deeply flooded
- D. it was damaged

42. Motorists to the south were advised to _____.

- A. return home
- B. avoid all roads

C. move the higher ground D. travel by Jalan Hisamuddin

43. The flood victims first escaped to _____.

- A. the nearby town B. Jalan Hisamuddin
C. higher ground D. Tulang

44. The people are staying _____.

- A. at a newspaper office B. at a police station
C. in Tulang D. on their roof tops

45. The flood is expected to _____.

- A. go down B. cause more rain
C. become worse D. kill more people

Task 3

Directions: The following is an advertisement. After reading it, you are required to complete the outline below it (No. 46 to No. 50). You should write your answers briefly on the Answer Sheet correspondingly.

CS Airlines

Welcome aboard your China-South Airlines Flight (CSA900) to Beijing. Just a couple of hours after lunch we will touch down at Beijing International Airport. And you will have an immediate sampling of the world famous Chinese hospitality as you are met and driven to your first class hotel. You may want to rest or you may find it difficult to resist the entertainment in our capital city. This evening would be a good time to use your ticket for the welcome dinner at Beijing Hotel. Welcome to Beijing.

The flight CSA900 will arrive in Beijing in 46 later.

Chinese people is well known for his 47.

This short welcome speech is made by 48, and the speech was made when the plane 49 at 50.

Task 4

Directions: The following are some terms about computer. After reading it, you are required to find the 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 to

55.

- A. buffer storage
B. table tools
C. sleep mode

D. software package

E. interface

F. system software

G. active

H. database

I. text formatting

J. Word Wide Web

K. e-commerce

L. home page

M. handwriting recognition

N. compressed file

O. e-mail attachments

P. anti-virus software

Q. uninstall

R. updated version

Examples: (Q) 卸载 (L) 主页

51. () 数据库 () 缓冲存储器

52. () 界面 () 杀毒软件

53. () 电子商务 () 激活

54. () 压缩文件 () 升级版

55. () 电子邮件附件 () 表格工具

Task 5

Directions: There is a business letter here. After reading it, you should give brief answers to the five questions (No. 56 to No. 60). The answers should be written after the corresponding numbers on the Answer Sheet.

From: Chief Accountant

Date: 5 October, 2004

To: Managing Director

Ref: MA/501/AC

Subject: Eduonu Brothers, Bicycle Retailers

I have received a letter from Eduonu Brothers dated the 20th of September. They would like to open an account with us and pay us quarterly on receipt of a statement from us.

I am satisfied that they are credit-worthy, and will write to them, if you agree, granting the credit terms they ask for. They have been our customers for three years and have always paid promptly on receipt of our invoices. They have recently opened a bank account, for which we were able to supply them a good reference. It would be easier for us and for them if

they did not have to make separate payments each time a purchase was made.

56. Who writes this letter?

57. To whom is the letter written?

58. What would Eduonu Brothers do?

They want to _____ and pay on receipt of a statement.

59. What is Chief Accountant satisfied with?

He is satisfied that _____.

60. What have Eduonu Brothers been?

They have been _____.

Part IV Translation

(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 mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet. Write your translation of the paragraph (No. 65) in the corresponding space on the Answer Sheet.

61. Confidence in oneself and no confidence in others make a person blind, suspicious and weak.

A. 只对自己有信心,对别人没有信心,会造成一个人盲目、疑心,觉得自己弱小。

B. 只对自己有信心,对别人没有信心,会使一个人盲目、狐疑、心虚。

C. 只对自己有信心,无端猜忌他人会使一个人变得盲目、多疑、病弱。

D. 只相信自己,不相信别人,会使一个人变得盲目、多疑、虚弱。

62. I hope you understand that the longer you wait, the less it is helpful for you to get this plan.

A. 我希望你明白拖地越久,这计划给你的好处就越少。

B. 我希望你明白你越等待,离计划就越远。

C. 我希望你明白你越有耐心,计划就越容易到手。

D. 我希望你明白你越拖,实现计划的把握就越小。

63. The present question is that many people consider impossible what is really possible if effort is made.

A. 当前的问题是,很多人认为怎么努力也可能会有济于事。

B. 眼前的问题是,很多人认为,不可能的事只要努力就可以变为可能。

C. 目前的问题是,很多人把努力一把能做到的事情看成是做不到的事。

D. 现在的问题在于,许多人认为那些能够通过努力达到的事情是不可能的。

64. One's never too old to learn. So many Londoners in their sixties apply for an Open University course and set off to work enthusiastically.

A. 人越学越年轻。所以很多伦敦人六十多了还申请函授大学,全身热情地参加学习。

B. 人只要学习就不容易老。所以很多伦敦人六十多了还申请读函授大学,热情饱满地参加工作。

C. 活到老,学到老,很多伦敦人就是这样。他们六十多了还报名读函授大学,以饱满的热情参加学习。

D. 人再老学习也不算太晚。很多伦敦人就是这样。他们六十多岁时才报名读函授大学,毕业后照样以满腔热情投入工作。

65. To recognize business opportunity is vital for all businesses. Exploiting the opportunity requires decision-making. Management must decide what type of opportunity to pursue. Decision is also needed when management recognizes a problem. Decision must be made regarding a clear definition of the problem.

Part V Writing

(25 minutes)

Directions: This part is to test your ability to do practical writing. You are required to write an English Travel Agenda (旅游指南) according to the following instructions given in Chinese.

休闲哪里去? 畅游好莱坞

三天, 795 美元。带你游遍电影明星之城好莱坞的秀丽风光。

6月10日

9: 00a.m-11: 00a.m

参观摄影棚,了解拍电影的内幕。

2: 00p.m-4: 00p.m

观赏牛仔表演、购物。

6月11日

9: 00a.m –11: 00a.m

6月12日

Words for reference:

Fun 休闲

Universal Studios 摄影棚

Cowboys 牛仔

Hollywood 好莱坞

Grumman’s Chinese 中国大剧院

Disneyland 迪斯尼乐园

中国大剧院,带你寻找明星的手印和足迹。

下午自由活动

迪斯尼乐园一日游!

答题卡

学校:

学校代号

准考证号

姓名:

试卷代号

[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]
[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]
[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]
[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]
[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]
[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]
[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]
[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]

填卡要求

必须用 HB-2B 铅笔涂卡
要有一定粗度盖过字母底色 [A] [B] [C] [D]
涂卡修改前要用橡皮擦干净
答题,填写学校,姓名,学校代号及准考证号须用钢笔
本卡不可弄脏,弄皱,弄破,并严禁折叠
注意: 灰色阴影部分不可填涂

1	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]	16	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]	31	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]	46	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]	61	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]
2	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]	17	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]	32	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]	47	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]	62	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]
3	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]	18	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]	33	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]	48	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]	63	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]
4	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]	19	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]	34	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]	49	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]	64	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]
5	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]	20	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]	35	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]	50	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]	65	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]
6	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]	21	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]	36	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]	51	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]	66	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]
7	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]	22	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]	37	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]	52	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]	67	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]
8	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]	23	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]	38	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]	53	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]	68	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]
9	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]	24	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]	39	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]	54	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]	69	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]
10	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]	25	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]	40	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]	55	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]	70	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]
11	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]	26	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]	41	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]	56	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]	71	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]
12	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]	27	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]	42	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]	57	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]	72	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]
13	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]	28	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]	43	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]	58	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]	73	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]
14	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]	29	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]	44	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]	59	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]	74	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]
15	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]	30	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]	45	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]	60	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]	75	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]

注意:
考生不能在此栏填写,否则试卷作废。

评卷员代号

[0] [1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9]

作文分

[0] [1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9] [10] [11] [12] [13] [14] [15]