

精编高等学校 英语应用能力考试

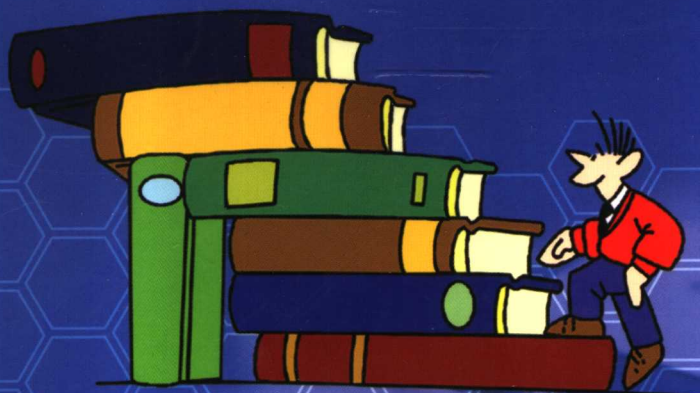
模拟 试题全解

适用于高职、高专、成教、自考

◎ 主 审 刘绍忠 王利民
◎ 总主编 范振辉 易永忠

Don't Worry
about Your English!

A 级



精编高等学校英语应用能力考试 模拟试题全解·A 级

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前 言

本书根据最新《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》结合近年试题精心编写而成。全书共编辑了12套模拟试题,每套试题均由英语教学专家和语言测试专家作了详细的解析。本书突出试题的答题技巧和方法,旨在提高学生综合运用英语的能力,以期达到事半功倍的效果。

本书信息量大,考点突出,具有很强的考前辅导针对性和可操作性,便于学生自学和查阅,适合应试者和广大英语爱好者学习使用。

本书具体在编纂方面有如下特点:

- 一、**题型全面**:本书囊括了近年的考试题型,是国内同类图书中题型涵盖量最大的。
- 二、**详解精辟**:本书对所有试题进行了详细、透彻的解析,与同类书相比,对试题的解析更有深度,更具体。读者读后稍加思考定能举一反三、触类旁通。
- 三、**版式实用**:本书编排版式设计新颖独特,既便于学生自我测试,又不至于因在书中前后翻找答案而耗时费力。
- 四、**解析权威**:本书的编写人员全是多年从事高职高专教学工作的教师和英语应用能力考试的命题人或阅卷人,他们融合多年的授课经验和出题技巧,把素质教育和应试技能有机地结合起来,通过研析考点,模拟经典试题出题并辅以系统详实的讲解,以供考生全面提高实践能力。
- 五、**精品作文**:本书写作部分提供的参考范文均是英语专家呕心沥血深思熟虑之作,其中使用的经典习语、句式和套路,被该考试的应试者奉为圭臬。

本书在编写过程中征求了全国著名英语专家和教授的意见,得到数十所学校领导和师生的支持,并在教学中进行了实验,得到了广大师生的支持和认可,深受师生们的喜爱。书中如有疏漏与错误之处,恳请广大读者及同仁批评指正。

编 者

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全国高等学校英语应用能力考试模拟试题A级试卷(一)

	总得分	听力理解	语法结构	阅读理解	英译汉	写作
卷面分值	100	15	15	35	20	15
得分						

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. 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 center.

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) A supermarket.
B) A drug store.
C) A department store.
D) A car repair shop.
2. A) \$25.
B) \$24.
C) \$4.
D) \$5.

【提示】这部分测试听力。它由3小部分组成。

【提示】这部分测试理解小对话的能力。一共有5段对话,每段对话后将有一个问题,对话和问题只播放一遍。听完问题后,请从试卷上的A)、B)、C)和D)4个选项选出最佳答案,接着请在答题纸上用单横线画过相应字母的中心。

1. 【答案】B 【考点】地点判断题

【解析】根据关键词语 have prescription filled(配药方)可以判断出对话是在药店发生的。

2. 【答案】C 【考点】数字计算题

【解析】首先听清问题,return to(退还);其次是change... green... to the red;再根据信息:The red is \$10.65;The green one is \$14.65,便容易计算出店员应退给女士4美元。

3. A) She was caught in a rain.
B) She fell ill.
C) She said that she'd come later.
D) She decided to stay home.
4. A) Mike got a bargain.
B) John bought a new car.
C) Mike bought a new car.
D) Mike is a car agent.
5. A) You can fill in the spaces under the questions.
B) You can ask me at most three questions.
C) You may ask questions if you want.
D) Please tell me when you are free.

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. The conversations and questions will be spoken only once. When you hear a question, you should decide on the correct answer from the 4 choices 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) Fried chicken with green beans, mashed potatoes and dessert.
B) Apple, ice cream and soup.
C) Soup, crackers and green beans.
D) Fried chicken, soup and apple.
7. A) The woman will be on a diet tomorrow.
B) The woman will never be really on a diet.
C) The woman is on a diet now.
D) The woman has been on a diet.

Conversation 2

8. A) He wants the doctor to look at his mouth.
B) He wants the doctor to look at his eyes.
C) He wants the doctor to look at his face.
D) He wants the doctor to look at his teeth.

3. 【答案】B 【考点】因果关系题

【解析】从男士回答中的关键词 caught a cold 便可知道 Joan 没来的原因是她病了。

4. 【答案】A 【考点】逻辑推理题

【解析】关键是先听清三个人名中是谁买了车；然后理解词组 get a good deal on it (就…达成协议或交易)和 get a bargain 属同义。

5. 【答案】C 【考点】逻辑推理题

【解析】解此题关键是理解 please feel free to ask questions 的含义,即:有问题尽管问。

【提示】这部分测试理解中等长度对话的能力。一共有两段对话,每段对话后将有几个问题,对话和问题都播放一遍。听完问题后,请从试卷上的 A)、B)、C)和 D) 4 个选项中选出最佳答案。接着请在答题纸上用单横线画过相应字母的中心。

6. 【答案】A 【考点】细节题

【解析】那位男士饿了,他要吃很多食物,选项 A) 属完全重现。

7. 【答案】B 【考点】推断题

【解析】根据女士说她也想吃。男士提醒她在节食,女士说:明天再节食,反正“明天”有的是。故 B) 项正确。

8. 【答案】D 【考点】细节题

【解析】第一句基本上交代了场景;第二句中男士即表达了想让安德森医生看他的牙。

9. A) The doctor is not at the office.
 B) The doctor doesn't want to see him.
 C) The doctor is busy writing an appointment book.
 D) The doctor has been fully engaged.
10. A) His diseased teeth.
 B) His false teeth.
 C) His healthy teeth.
 D) His gold-crowned teeth.

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 5 questions. The passage will be spoken two times. When you hear a question, you should complete the answer to it with a word or a short phrase. The incomplete answers are printed in your test paper. You should write your answers on the Answer Sheet. Now this is the passage.

11. What kind of places are hotel bars?
 Hotel bars are _____ in the United States.
12. What are you often asked to do while waiting for a table in a restaurant?
 You are often asked to _____ at the bar.
13. What do people believe about drinking too much?
 They believe too much drink will _____ like heart attack.
14. What do recent studies show?
 No more than three drinks a day may significantly _____ of a heart attack.

9. [答案]D 【考点】细节题

【解析】医生的挂号已经排满了,所以以后两周医生不能给他看病。fully engaged 是 appointment book is filled 的重现。

10. [答案]B 【考点】细节题

【解析】他让医生看的是假牙。

【提示】这部分测试理解短文的能力。你将听到一篇短文,然后你将听到5个问题。短文将播放两遍。听问题时,请将一个词或短语填在每个空格上,使之符合文意。不完整的答案已印在试卷上。你需要在答题纸上写下答案。

11. [答案]common meeting places

【考点】细节题

【解析】短文第1句 Hotel bars are common meeting places in the United States.

12. [答案]have a drink

【考点】细节题

【解析】短文第2句 You are often asked to have a drink at the bar.

13. [答案]lead to diseases

【考点】细节题

【解析】短文第2段第2句 They believe too much drink will lead to diseases like heart attack.

14. [答案]decrease your risk

【考点】细节题

【解析】短文第2段第3句 No more than three drinks a day may significantly decrease your risk of a heart attack.

15. Who have higher blood pressure than moderate drinkers?

Both total and _____ have higher blood pressure.

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) given in your test paper. Then you should mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

16. I don't like either of the two pens. Please show me _____.

- A) the other
- B) other one
- C) one another
- D) another

17. Please retell the story you have just heard _____ your own words.

- A) in
- B) with
- C) by
- D) through

18. You should make every _____ to do your work well.

- A) affect
- B) effect
- C) afford
- D) effort

19. He was very tired. He could hardly stand up, let alone _____.

- A) to walk
- B) walk
- C) walking
- D) walked fast

15. 【答案】heavy drinkers

【考点】事实细节题

【解析】短文最后一句 ... lower blood pressure than both total and heavy drinkers.

【提示】这部分测试语法和造句能力。它由两小部分组成。

【提示】这部分共有 10 个不完整的句子,请从每题 4 个选项中选择最佳答案,并在答题纸上用单横线画过相应字母的中心。

16. 【答案】D 【考点】不定代词

【解析】不定代词 another 意为“另一个”,表示单数形式。

17. 【答案】A 【考点】介词

【解析】英语中常用介词 in 表示用什么语言讲话,如: say in English/Chinese.

18. 【答案】D 【考点】固定搭配

【解析】effort 努力,尽力; make (every) effort to do sth. 尽一切努力做某事。

19. 【答案】B 【考点】动词形式

【解析】let alone 在祈使句中表示“别说,更不用说了”,后接动词原形。

20. She has _____ work to do today that she can't come to the party.
A) too much
B) so many
C) so much
D) much more
21. You _____ the reference books to the library yesterday, the students needed them badly.
A) must return
B) should have returned
C) ought to return
D) can have return
22. Hardly _____ the door when the wind blew it open.
A) did she close
B) she was going to close
C) she had closed
D) had she closed
23. The telephone had been ringing for several minutes before it _____.
A) answered
B) had been answered
C) was answered
D) is answered
24. But for your help, we _____ the important job in time.
A) have to finish
B) are sure to finish
C) should not have finished
D) should have finished
25. _____ your proposal, I would have given you an answer two days ago.
A) If I received
B) If I have received
C) Should receive
D) Had I received

20. 【答案】C 【考点】不可数名词
【解析】so... that...引导表示结果的状语从句，much修饰不可数名词 work。

21. 【答案】B 【考点】虚拟语气
【解析】should + have + 过去分词表示“过去应该做而实际上未做”。

22. 【答案】D 【考点】倒装句
【解析】hardly ...when ...表“刚...就...”。当表示否定意义的副词 hardly 在句首时，要用倒装语序。

23. 【答案】C 【考点】被动语态
【解析】英语中接听电话是“answer the telephone”，此句需用被动语态。

24. 【答案】C 【考点】虚拟语气
【解析】but for = without，用于虚拟语气，表示对过去事情的假设，因此主句需用 should + have + 过去分词。

25. 【答案】D 【考点】虚拟语气
【解析】本题是省略 if 的虚拟条件句。在正式文体中，如果句子中有 were, had, should 等助动词，可以把虚拟条件句中的 if 省去，而把 were, had, should 提到主语前面，形式倒装。

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. None of those representatives (have) _____ any further remarks to make, the chairman closed the meeting.

27. Do you think they (go) _____ to the bank in that bus Monday when the accident happened?

28. Like most artists, he is at heart a scientist devoted to (discover) _____ how things and people work.

29. She came to China because she (hear) _____ so much about the beautiful country.

30. If Mr. White had not had two heart attacks, he (work) _____ now.

31. It is important not to (understand) _____ what I'm telling you; otherwise you can't do it correctly.

【提示】这部分共有10个不完整的句子。请将括号内单词的适当形式填在空格上。

26. 【答案】having

【考点】独立主格

【解析】本题考查分词的独立结构。当分词的逻辑主语与句子的主语不一致时,分词可带有自己的主语。这种带主语的分词被称为分词的独立结构,在句中做状语,表示时间、原因、条件等。

27. 【答案】had gone

【考点】动词时态

【解析】本题考查动词时态。宾语从句中谓语go的动作发生在时间状语从句的谓语happen之前,所以用过去完成时。

28. 【答案】discovering

【考点】词汇用法

【解析】devote to 奉献于,献身于, to 是介词,后面跟名词或动名词。

29. 【答案】had heard

【考点】动词时态

【解析】本题考查时态。because从句的动作发生在主句动作之前,动词用过去完成时。

30. 【答案】would be working

【考点】虚拟语气

【解析】本句是一个虚拟语气。if条件句表示的是过去的假设,用had + 过去分词形式,而主句是指现在的假设情况,应用would + 动词原形。

31. 【答案】misunderstand

【考点】双重否定

【解析】根据题意,所填的词应与句中的not构成双重否定,表示肯定。因此,understand应加上前缀mis-构成意义相反的词。

32. My sister or my brother (be) _____ likely to be at home now.

33. The (apply) _____ to the new scientific discoveries to industrial processes usually makes jobs easier to do.

34. I won't be (comfort) _____ until I know what happened.

35. Every body said I would get (kill) _____ if tried to sail round the world on my own.

32. 【答案】is 【考点】主谓一致

【解析】本题考查主谓一致。or 连接两个单数名词做主语,表示“或者这一个,或者那一个”。因此,谓语动词也用单数形式。

33. 【答案】application

【考点】词性变化

【解析】本题考查词性变化。主语应是名词,需要用 apply 的名词形式。

34. 【答案】comfortable

【考点】词性变化

【解析】本题考查词性变化。做表语时需要用 comfort 的形容词形式。

35. 【答案】killed

【考点】被动语态

【解析】本题考查被动语态。be (get) killed 意思是“被杀死”。

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 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.

Juggling (杂耍) could be simpler than a game of catch. But just add another ball or two and the game turns magical—the juggled balls take on a life of their own. Suddenly, simple motions and common objects blur into one stunning display after another.

In recent years, juggling has experienced a renaissance (复兴). Street performers and skilled amateurs are practicing the ancient art in parks,

【提示】这部分测试阅读能力。需要完成 5 个任务。请仔细阅读每篇文章,再按要求答题。

【提示】阅读下面这篇文章后,请为第 36 至 40 题选出最佳答案,并在答题纸上用单横线画过相应字母的中心。

【内容概述】本篇是一篇说明文,介绍了杂耍这一古老的艺术的起源和最新发展情况。

backyards and on campuses around the globe. Membership in the amateur International Jugglers' Association (IJA) has more than doubled since 1979.

Juggling is actually 4,000 years young. In Egypt, Asia and the America, it was once associated with religious ritual. In medieval Europe, wandering minstrels (吟游诗人) often juggled; the very term derives from these jongleurs.

Amazing jugglers imported from the Orient—in particular the “East Indian” Ramo Samee, who was said to string beads in his mouth while turning rings with his fingers and toes, and the Japanese artist Takashima, who manipulated a cotton ball with a stick held in his teeth—convinced 19th century Europeans that juggling could be extraordinary show business.

36. According to the author, juggling can be very attractive when _____.

- A) it is simpler than a game of catch
- B) its motions are simple
- C) more objects are added to the game
- D) its objects are common

37. The evidence that proves juggling has experienced a renaissance recently is that _____.

- A) the game is played in the street
- B) the game is an ancient art
- C) the game is played by amateurs
- D) the game is very popular

38. Judging from the context, the word “jongleurs” means _____.

- A) the people who juggle in the street
- B) the wandering minstrels
- C) the game juggling itself
- D) people who live in the jungle

36. 【答案】C 【考点】推断题

【解析】文中第一段说杂耍可以是一种很简单的接球游戏，但再增加几个球这一游戏就会变得妙不可言。简单的动作加上常见的道具可以表演出一个个引人入胜的节目。所以其奇妙之处在于道具数量的增加。

37. 【答案】D 【考点】推断题

【解析】作者说近年来杂耍又兴旺起来了。这一古老的艺术出现在街头巷尾、公园校园，业余爱好者更成倍增长，说明这一古老艺术又流行了起来。

38. 【答案】B

【考点】词义猜测题

【解析】文中第三段中说在中世纪的欧洲，四处漫游的吟游诗人常常会杂耍，而杂耍这个术语正是从 jongleurs 这个词演变而来。所以推测出 jongleurs 这个词就是 wandering minstrels 的意思。

39. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the passage?

- A) It is the western jugglers that make the 19th century Europeans believe that juggling could be extraordinary show business.
- B) It is the Indians living in the east of the U.S. that make the 19th century Europeans believe that juggling could be extraordinary show business.
- C) It is the oriental jugglers that make the 19th century Europeans believe that juggling could be extraordinary show business.
- D) Juggling is originally imported from India and Japan.

40. The tone of this passage is _____.

- A) serious
- B) critical
- C) light-hearted
- D) satirical

Task 2

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

You ask how to start a business? Here is an example.

David Dawson, a serious mountain climber, was dissatisfied with soft iron pitons(锥锤), the only ones he was able to buy. They lasted just one or two climbs, and Dawson wanted to replace them with "chrome-molys" (铬铝合金), which were harder, stronger and longer-lasting. Some climbers made them for limited distribution among friends, but they were not commercially available. So Dawson started Dawson Equipment Ltd., a purveyor (承办商) of climbing equipment, as a one-man enterprise in Burbank, California, in 1958. He had no plan, no management experience and no advertising. He worked in a shed using a hand forge purchased with \$ 800 of capital borrowed from his mother.

What Dawson did have was a knowledge of the kind of equipment that he needed in his own climbs, and a sense that serious climbers would follow his lead. Currently Dawson Equipment is thriving and produces over 200 products.

Business opportunities are more than ample today for the simple reason that many consumers are dissatisfied. Dawson's business started from his being a customer not liking what he bought. I suspect that your business

39. 【答案】C 【考点】判断题

【解析】文中最后一段说来自东印度和日本的杂耍家使得十九世纪的欧洲人确信杂耍能够成为非常奇妙的表演行当。故选C)。D)项是干扰项，文中 imported 是过去分词，修饰 juggling，这是理解时需要注意的。

40. 【答案】C 【考点】推断题

【解析】文中的措辞、语气是轻松欢快的。它把4000年古老的艺术说成是4000年年轻的艺术，用 renaissance (意大利文艺复兴) 这么一个 大字眼来形容杂耍，都洋溢着作者对杂耍这一艺术形式的喜爱。

【提示】读完下面这篇文章后，请为第41至45题选出最佳答案。

【内容概述】本篇是一篇说明文，说明一个新的成功的行当，首先产生于作为顾客对商品的不满意而引起的新的需求之中。

will begin that way too. You know what you want to replace, improve or change. So begin where the tool breaks, the service slips or the shoe pinches.

41. Dawson was dissatisfied with soft iron pitons because _____.

- A) they were too soft to bear the climber's weight
- B) they were the only pitons he could afford to buy
- C) they could not last long
- D) they were made of iron

42. Dawson's example shows that a business starts _____.

- A) with a moment of sudden realization of inspiration
- B) with the knowledge of what is needed
- C) after you have climbed some mountains
- D) when you have the sense that you are setting a trend

43. Which of the following statements is TRUE?

- A) There are less opportunities today to start a business because customers are always dissatisfied.
- B) There are many opportunities today to start a business with a simple reason.
- C) Customers' dissatisfaction means you can start a business to satisfy them.
- D) Never start a business if customers are dissatisfied.

44. "I suspect that your business will begin that way too." in the last paragraph means "_____."

- A) I doubt you will start a business in the same way
- B) I don't believe your business will succeed if you start that way
- C) I think it is likely you start a business that way
- D) I have no idea if you will start a business that way

41. 【答案】C 【考点】细节题

【解析】文中说道森惟一能买到的软式铁制锥锤爬一两处山便不能用了。

42. 【答案】B 【考点】推断题

【解析】文中说道森真正拥有的是他知道自己在爬山中需要什么样的装备，这也就使他在生意上获得了成功，故选B)。A)项说的是突然的心灵感悟会产生一个新的行当，不合文意；C)项不是一般的归纳；D)项说你觉得自己在开风气之先时你就会开始一个新的行当，与文中说爬山者会照你的样子做离得太远。

43. 【答案】C 【考点】推断题

【解析】道森爬山的例子说明人们在不满意中会产生新的需求。道森作为一个不满意所购物品的顾客开发了一个新行当。所以C)项最符合题意。

44. 【答案】C 【考点】词义理解题

【解析】suspect一词同学们常会照词典的字面释意来理解为“怀疑”，其实这个词真正含义有“相信，认为”的意思。

45. Which of the following can best express the main idea of the passage?
- A) Never be satisfied with what you have.
 B) Start a business as a customer.
 C) It is profitable to find fault with what you have.
 D) To start a business is to make a fortune.

Task 3

Directions: After reading the following material, you are required to complete the outline below it (No.46 through No.50). You should write your answers briefly (no more than 3 words) on the Answer Sheet correspondingly.

Overhead bridges are found in many parts of Singapore, especially in places where traffic is very heavy.

The purpose of these bridges is to enable pedestrians to cross roads safely. Overhead bridges are used in very much the same way as zebra crossings. They are more efficient although less convenient, because people have to climb up a long flight of steps. This is inconvenient especially to older people. When pedestrians use an overhead bridge, they do not hold up traffic. However, when they cross a busy road using a zebra crossing, traffic is held up. This is why the government has built many overhead bridges to help pedestrians and to keep traffic moving at the same time.

The government of Singapore has spent large sums of money building these bridges. For their own safety pedestrians should be encouraged to use them instead of risking their lives by dashing across the road. Old people, however, may find it a little difficult climbing up and down the steps, but it is still much safer than walking across the road with all the danger of moving traffic.

Overhead bridges serve a very useful purpose. Pedestrians, both old and young, should make it a habit to use them. This will prevent unnecessary accidents and loss of life.

Topic of the passage: 46

Overhead bridges are to make the pedestrians able to 47.

Compared to zebra crossings, overhead bridges are 48, but 49.

When using the overhead bridges, the traffic will not 50.

45. 【答案】B 【考点】主旨题

【解析】综观全篇,讲的是作为顾客才知道产品的缺陷所在,从而想生产替代产品去改进或改变它,新的行当便产生了。

【提示】阅读下列材料完成下题(第46-50题)。答案不得超过3个单词。

【内容概述】本文简要介绍了新加坡的桥梁对新加坡人的益处。

46. 【答案】overhead bridges

47. 【答案】cross roads safely

48. 【答案】more efficient/safer

49. 【答案】less convenient

50. 【答案】be held up