LEVEL A

PRACTICAL ENGLISH TESTS
FOR COLLEGES

英语应用能力考试

级原结席

卢保江 主编

外语教学与研究出版社 FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

LEVEL A

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英语应用能力考试

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编者的话

根据教育部关于英语教学改革的精神,今后高职高专的英语教学要求应相对有别于本科院校,更加务实,强调语言的使用能力。从近两年的高等学校英语应用能力考试(Practical English Test for Colleges)内容来看,考试的词汇量、语法难度、文章内容、阅读要求和写作内容很明显区别于传统的全国大学英语四级考试的要求。

"高等学校英语应用能力考试"分 A、B 两个级别。A 级适合对象是已认知 3,400 个常用词 汇,具备 120 词/分钟语速的听力能力,70 词/分钟的阅读和 80~100 词/30 分钟写作速度的考生;B 级适合对象是已认知 2,500 个最常用词汇,具备 110 词/分钟语速的听力,50 词/分钟阅读速度和 60 左右词/30 分钟写作速度的考生。考试及格者将获得由教育部高教司"高等学校英语应用能力考试委员会"颁发的相应等级的证书。

《高等学校英语应用能力考试应考指南》是为了配合各院校实施教育部制订的《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》(试行)编写而成,分 A 级与 B 级两个分册,每册包括 19 套标准模拟试题以及两套"高等学校英语应用能力考试"全真试题。旨在帮助学生复习、巩固所学的内容,在检测自己学习成果的同时,为参加每年两次全国性的"高等学校英语应用能力考试"做好准备。

本书共有 19 套高等学校英语应用能力考试(A级)模拟试题和 2005 年 6 月及 12 月"高等学校英语应用能力考试(PRETCO)(A级)"两套真题。每套试题由五部分组成,包括听力理解(Listening Comprehension)、语法结构(Structure)、阅读理解(Reading Comprehension)、翻译(Translation—English into Chinese)和写作(Writing)。

本书适合 A 级应试者使用,也可以作为大学英语四、六级应考者打基础的参考用书,可以在教师指导下使用,也可由应试者进行自我测试。在试题之后附有参考答案(包括写作的参考范文)和听力部分的录音文字稿,供任课教师和学生参考。所有听力部分都配有录音带。

编者 2005年11月20日

高职高专教育 英语课程教学基本要求 (试行)

一、适用对象

本教学基本要求适用于高职高专教育(即普通高等专科教育、高等职业教育和成人高等专科教育)非英语专业的学生。学生人学时一般应掌握基本的英语语音和语法知识,认知英语单词1,000个(较低要求)~1,600个(标准要求),在听、说、读、写、译等方面受过初步的训练。

二、教学目的

高职高专教育英语课程的教学目的是:经过 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,并为今后进一步提高英语的交际能力打下基础。

三、教学要求

鉴于目前高职、高专和成人高专学生人学时的英语水平差异较大,本课程的教学要求分为 A、B 两级,实行分级指导。A 级是标准要求,B 级是过渡要求。人学水平较高的学生应达到 A 级要求,人学水平较低的学生至少应达到 B 级要求。随着人学英语水平的不断提高,学生均应达到 A 级要求。

本课程在加强英语语言基础知识和基本技能训练的同时,重视培养学生实际使用英语进行交际的能力。通过本课程的学习,学生应该达到下列要求:

1. 词汇

- A级:认知3,400个英语单词(包括入学时要求掌握的1,600个词)以及由这些词构成的常用词组,对其中2,000个左右的单词能正确拼写,英汉互译。学生还应结合专业英语学习,认知400个专业英语词汇。
- B级:认知2,500 个英语单词(包括入学时要求掌握的1,000 个词)以及由这些词构成的常用词组,对其中1,500 个左右的单词能正确拼写,英汉互译。

2. 语法

掌握基本的英语语法规则,在听、说、读、写、译中能正确运用所学语法知识。

3. 听力

- A 级: 能听懂日常和涉外业务活动中使用的结构简单、发音清楚、语速较慢(每分钟120 词左右)的英语对话和不太复杂的陈述,理解基本正确。
- B级: 能听懂涉及日常交际的结构简单、发音清楚、语速较慢(每分钟110词左右)的英语简短对话和陈述,理解基本正确。

4. 口语

A 级: 能用英语进行一般的课堂交际,并能在日常和涉外业务活动中进行简单的交流。

B级: 掌握一般的课堂用语,并能在日常和涉外活动中进行简单的交流。

5. 阅读

- A 级: 能阅读中等难度的一般题材的简短英文资料,理解正确。在阅读生词不超过总词数 3% 的英文资料时,阅读速度不低于每分钟 70 词。能读懂通用的简短实用文字材料,如信函、技术说明书、合同等,理解正确。
- B级: 能阅读中等难度的一般题材的简短英文资料,理解正确。在阅读生词不超过总词数 3%的英文资料时,阅读速度不低于每分钟 50 词。能读懂通用的简短实用文字材料,如信函、产品说明、合同等,理解基本正确。

6. 写作

- A级:能就一般性题材,在30分钟内写出80~100词的命题作文;能填写和模拟套写简短的英语应用文,如填写表格与单证、套写简历、通知、信函等,词句基本正确, 无重大语法错误,格式恰当,表达清楚。
- B级: 能运用所学词汇和语法写出简单的短文: 能用英语填写表格、套写便函、简历等, 词句基本正确, 无重大语法错误, 格式基本恰当, 表达清楚。

7. 翻译(英译汉)

- A 级:能借助词典将中等难度的一般题材的文字材料和对外交往中的一般业务文字材料译成汉语。理解正确,译文达意,格式恰当。在翻译生词不超过总词数 5% 的实用文字材料时,笔译速度每小时 250 个英语单词。
- B级:能借助词典将中等偏下难度的一般题材的文字材料译成汉语。理解正确,译文 达意。

四、测试

语言测试在考核英语知识的同时,应着重考核学生实际运用语言的能力,要做到科学、公平和规范。完成《基本要求》规定的教学任务后,采用"高等学校英语应用能力考试国家级试题库"的命题进行检测。检测分A、B两级(含笔试和口试)。

五、教学中需要注意的几个问题

- 1. **高职高专教育**培养的是技术、生产、管理、服务等领域的高等应用性专门人才。英语课程不仅应打好语言基础,更要注重培养实际使用语言的技能,特别是使用英语处理日常和涉外业务活动的能力。
- 2. 打好语言基础是英语教学的重要目标,但打好基础要遵循"实用为主、够用为度"的原则,强调打好语言基础和培养语言应用能力并重;强调语言基本技能的训练和培养实际 从事涉外活动的语言应用能力并重。
- 3. 重视语言学习的规律,正确处理听、说、读、写、译之间的关系,确保各项语言能力的协调 发展。目前要特别注意加强听说技能的培养。
- 4. 考虑到目前学生入学英语水平的差异,教学和测试分 A、B 两级。对入学时未达到标准 人学水平的学生应进行必要的补充训练,逐步使学生都能达到 A 级要求,以保证《基本 要求》的全面落实。
- 5. 在完成《基本要求》规定的教学任务后,应结合专业学习,开设专业英语课程,这既可保证学生在校期间英语学习的连续性,又可使他们所学的英语得到实际的应用。
- 6. 正确处理测试和教学的关系。语言测试应着重考核学生实际运用语言的能力,防止应 试教育。与此同时,科学的测试又能为教学改革和语言学习提供积极的反馈,是提高教 学质量的必要保证。
- 7. 积极引进和使用计算机多媒体、网络技术等现代化的教学手段,改善学校的英语教学条件。组织学生参加丰富多彩的英语课外活动,营造良好的英语学习氛围,激发学生学习英语的自觉性和积极因素。

交际范围表

- 说明:一、制定本表的目的是明确英语教学的实用范围。本表列出了教学中学生应重点掌握 和运用的交际内容,培养其具有初步的语言交际能力。
 - 二、本表主要用于指导制定教学大纲、教材编写、测试设计等。
 - 三、标★号者为 A 级要求。.

	听、说	读、译	5
日常交流	 课堂交流 日常交际:介绍、问候、感谢、致歉、道别、指路;天气、学习、爱好、 	阅读与翻译一般题材的文字材料,如:科普、人物、政治、商贸、文化、生活等	日常题材的短文
3.5	饮食、健康等		
	 一般涉外活动 1) 迎送 2) 安排日程与活动 3) 安排住宿 4) 宴请与迎送会 5) 陪同购物、游览、就 	2 0 30 000 8 4	 表格填写 个人资料表 业务表单 模拟套写 1)名片、贺卡、通知等 ★ 2)便条、邀请函及回函
	诊等 2. 一般涉外业务	言、序言和正文节选	3) 个人简历 4) 简短私人信函
业务交际	1)面试 2)介绍公司/工厂:历 史、现状	★ 6. 科技文摘★ 7. 技术专利★ 8. 招、投标书	★ 5) 简短业务信函★ 6) 简短传真和电子邮件★ 7) 简短广告
	能、规格、市场等		★ 8) 简短产品与厂家介绍 ★ 9) 简短产品维护及使用
	投资意向、签定合同、 人员培训、专家待遇、 议价、折扣、佣金、	**************************************	★ 10) 合同
	订购、付款方式、交 货日期、保险等 ★5)主持业务交流会议	And Street	

· v ·

语言技能表

说明:一、本表列出英语课程教学中,学生应在语言技能方面达到的基本要求。

二、本表列出的语言技能要求较为概括,在教材编写和实际教学中应当对相关的语言技能进行必要的拓展和灵活处理。

	1. 理解所听材料的主旨或要点		
听的	2. 理解具体信息		
	3. 理解所听材料的背景、说话人之间的关系等		
技能	4. 推断所听材料的含义		
	4. 推断所列初和的各人		3110
说的	1. 模拟或套用常用口头交际句型,就日常生活和有	关业务提出问题和简	短回答
技能	2. 交流有困难时能采取简单的应变措施		
	\$10.00 pt 100 pt		
	1. 理解文章的主旨或要点		
	2. 理解文章中的具体信息		
阅读	3. 根据上下文推断生词意思		
	4. 根据上下文做出简单判断和推理		
技能	5. 理解文章的写作意图、作者的见解和态度等		
	6. 就文章内容做出结论		
	7. 快速查找有关信息		
	10 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 1	7,	
W 19	1. 正确翻译一般语句,基本符合汉语习惯		
翻译	2. 正确掌握被动句式的译法		
(英译汉)	3. 正确掌握倍数的译法		
技能	4. 正确掌握定语从句的译法		
	5. 正确掌握长句的译法		
	1. 正确使用所学的词、词组和句型		
写的	2. 语法及标点符号使用正确,句子结构完整		
技能	3. 句子意思清楚,符合逻辑顺序		
	4. 注意连贯性,正确使用连接手段,如first,second	·l等	

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模拟试题 1

PRACTICAL ENGLISH TEST FOR COLLEGES (PRETCO) (Level A)

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 dialogs. There are 5 recorded dialogs in it. After each dialog, there is a recorded question. Both the dialogs 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: W: Are you catching the 13:15 flight to New York?

M: No. I will leave this evening.

Q: What are the two speakers talking about?

You will read: A) New York City.

- B) An evening party.
- C) An air trip.
- D) The man's job.

From the dialog 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 with a single line through the center. Now the test will begin.

- 1. A) Mr. Johnson is expecting the guest.
 - B) Mr. Bill Jones doesn't have an appointment with Mr. Johnson.
 - C) Mr. Johnson cannot spare time to see the guest.
 - D) Mr. Bill Jones may be very busy this week.
- 2. A) He is anxious to see Mr. Carter.
 - B) He has to give up because Mr. Carter is not free.
 - C) Mr. Carter is expecting him at the meeting room.
 - D) Mr. Carter refuses to see anyone.
- 3. A) She is going to take part in some exams.
 - B) She is going to do some planting in her garden.

. 1 .

- C) She plans to teach English to some immigrants.
- D) She plans to teach some children English.
- 4. A) They are friends.

B) They are neighbors.

C) They are colleagues.

- D) They are strangers.
- 5. A) The man is going to visit his friend's house.
 - B) The man is asking for the direction of a restaurant.
 - C) The man is walking in a strange block.
 - D) The woman is looking forward to meeting the man.

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 center.

Conversation 1

- 6. A) Two.
- B) Three.
- C) Four.
- D) Six.

- 7. A) At 3:40 p.m.
- B) At 3:14 p.m.
- C) At 4:14 p.m.
- D) At 4:40 p.m.

Conversation 2

- 8. A) In the early afternoon.
 - C) In the morning.
- 9. A) In the café.
 - C) At the non-smoking room.
- 10. A) Any time he likes.
 - C) Any time after 8:00.

- B) In the evening.
- D) Every late at night.
- B) In the lounge.
- D) Not mentioned.
- B) Any time tomorrow.
- D) Any time before 12:00 at noon.

Section C

Directions: This section is to test your ability to comprehend short passages. You will hear a recorded passage. After that you will hear five questions. Both the passage and the questions will be read two times. When you hear a question, you should complete the answer to it with a word or a short phrase (in not more than 3 words). The questions and incomplete answers are printed in your test paper. You should write your answer on the Answer Sheet correspondingly. Now the passage will begin.

What was the opening day of the International Women's Year mentioned in the passage?
The International Women's Year began on
Where was the meeting held?
The meeting of International Women's Year was held in

13.	How many days did t	he meeting last?		
	The meeting of Interr	national Women's Year	lasted days.	
14.	How many nations to	ok part in the official	opening of International V	Vomen's Year?
	nations	took part in the officia	l opening.	
15.	What is the theme of	most speakers in the	meeting?	
	The theme of most sp	oeakers is	women.	
Paı	rt II Structure			(15 minutes)
	ections: This part is to ions.	o test your ability to co	nstruct grammatically corr	rect sentences. It consists of 2
Sec	tion A			
Dir	ections: In this section	n, there are 10 incomp	lete sentences. You are requ	uired to complete each one by
		=	-	(A), (B) , (C) and (D) . Then
			Answer Sheet with a singl	
				-
16.	To wages an	d salaries means to inc	crease purchasing power.	
	A) raise	B) rise	C) lift	D) improve
17.	Wisdom is knowing	when to your i	mind and when to mind y	our speech.
	A) read	B) go out of	C) make up	D) lose
18.	Life is not merely _	, but the enjoym	ent of health.	
	A) living	B) alive	C) lively	D) live
19.	Most of the men wor	king in the factory we	re farmers	
	A) formally	B) formerly	C) early	D) firstly
20.	A successful man i	s with comp	etence and confidence w	ho has the opportunity and
	takes it.			
	A) person	B) anyone	C) some	D) one
21.	When Mrs. White g	oes back to her home	after class, she expects	Jimmy, her youngest son,
	at his desk.			
	A) to be worked	B) working	C) being worked	D) to be working
22.	Your father must ha	ve waited here for an		
	A) didn't he	B) mustn't he	C) hasn't he	D) must he
23.	. We'll have to go wit	hout him he c	omes before our flight de	parts.
	A) if	B) providing	C) unless	D) on condition that
24.	. Since our stay was t	oo short, we couldn't	visit all the places	_•
	A) where we should		B) which we would	
	C) where we would		D) which we would	have liked to
25			ne announcement,	he had won the award.
			C) and each hopes	

Section B

Directions: There are 10 incomplete statements here. You should fill in each blank with the proper form of the word given in brackets. Write the word or words in the corresponding space on the Answer Sheet.

26.	Don't be late, (punctual) is very important for a new employee.
27.	If I had previewed my lessons carefully yesterday, I (know) how to answer the questions now.
28.	Our refrigerator is light in weight, portable in size and low in power (consume).
29.	The time limit for the project was determined, only three weeks (allow) for making the necessary preparations.
30.	Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet in the original is beyond our capacity while the (simple) edition is quite easy.
31.	(pass) all the tests, she felt a great weight taken off her mind.
32.	Everything (take) into consideration, they ought to have another chance.
33.	Before taking off, we were asked to (fast) our safe belt and clear up the board before us.
34.	It is the fourth year now since I (start) working as a teacher.
35.	It is (responsible) to allow all such polluting water being discharged from the chemical

Part III Reading Comprehension

(40 minutes)

Directions: This part is to test your reading ability. There are 5 tasks for you to fulfil. 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.

Until now, computers have been primarily employed in cars to keep the engine running cleanly and efficiently, and to monitor its performance. Compared with your laptop PC (手提电脑), they're almost nothing. Why not link your much more powerful portable PC directly to your car?

That's on the way. The key step is to link your car's cell phone with the Global Positioning System, a wireless data modem, and voice-recognition and text-to-speech software, all running through a laptop. Through voice interaction, engineers hope to avoid distracting the driver from the primary job of driving.

The basic voice-command systems are already available to adjust the climate control and audio systems in luxury cars like Jaguar's S-Type and the Mercedes-Benz S-class. But it won't be long before your car will take direction, read your e-mails and make reservations for dinner. Happily, the cost of such technology is going down year by year.

On-board computers will provide important safety and convenience features as well. More than a dozen cities have already put traffic information on the Internet. On long vacation trips, your kids will watch on-board DVD movie or play video games using the same computer. Individual monitors built into the backs of the front seats, and wireless headphones, will allow one child to watch an interesting movie while the other is playing a game of saving the planet from space invaders. Meanwhile, front-seat passengers can listen to their favorite CD, receive traffic or weather information, or simply admire the scenery.

- 36. What does the author mean by saying "Compared with your laptop PC, they're almost nothing." (Lines 2-3, Para. 1)?
 - A) The computer plays a great role in car running.
 - B) The computer used in cars is not much powerful.
 - C) The laptop PC is not competent enough.
 - D) The portable PC is too slow.
- 37. The word "distract" (Line 3, Para. 2) means "_____".
 - A) confuse
- B) attract
- C) disturb
- D) occupy
- 38. Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?
 - A) Computers were used to keep the engine running cleanly and efficiently.
 - B) The basic voice-command systems are now used in some cars.
 - C) To read your e-mails and to make reservations for dinner in your car now become true.
 - D) On long vacation trips, children can play PC games in their car.
- 39. What is the main idea of the last paragraph?
 - A) On-board computers deliver safety and convenience.
 - B) How to spend a trip.
 - C) Entertainments during a trip.
 - D) On-board computers will make a long trip more convenient.
- 40. " would be the best title of the passage.
 - A) Computer

- B) The Development of Computer Technology
- C) The Development of Car Technology
- D) Computer Changes Car Driving

Task 2

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

About 10 men in every hundred suffer from color blindness in some way; women are luckier, for only about one in two hundred is affected in this manner. There are different forms of color blindness. A man may not be able to see deep red. He may think that red, orange and yellow are all

shades of green. Sometimes a person cannot tell the difference between blue and green. In rare cases, an unlucky man may see everything in shade of green—a strange world indeed. In certain occupations, color blindness can be dangerous and the persons applying for the jobs are tested most carefully. For example, when fighting at night, soldiers use lights to signal to each other. A green light may mean "Advance!" and a red light may mean "Danger! Keep back!"You can see what will happen if somebody thinks that red is green! Color blindness in human beings is a strange thing to explain. In a single eye there are millions of very small things called "cones" (圆锥细胞). These help to see in a bright light and to tell the difference between colors. There are also millions of "rods" (视杆细胞) but these are used for seeing when it is nearly dark. They show us shape but not color. Wait until it is dark tonight, then go outside. Look around you and try to see what colors you can recognize.

Birds and animals which hunt at night have eyes which contain few or no cones at all, so they cannot see colors. As far as we know, bats and adult owls (猫头鹰) cannot see colors but light and dark shapes. Similarly cats and dogs cannot see colors as well as we can. Insects can see ultraviolet (紫外线) rays which are invisible to us, and some of them can even see X-rays. The wings of a moth may seem gray and dull to us, but to insects they may appear beautiful, showing colors which we cannot see. Scientists know that there are other colors around us which insects can see but we cannot see. Some insects have favorite colors. Mosquitoes (蚊子) like blue, but do not like yellow. A red light will not attract insects but a blue lamp will.

41.	Among people who suffer from color blindness	·•
	A) some may see everything in shades of gree	n
	B) few can tell the difference between blue ar	nd green
	C) few may think that red, orange and yellow	are all shades of green
	D) very few may think that everything in the	world is in green
42.	When millions of rods in our eyes are at work	in darkness we can see
	A) colors only	B) shapes and colors
	C) shapes only	D) darkness only
43.	According to the passage, bats and adult owls	cannot see colors
	A) because they hunt at night	B) because they cannot see light
	C) because they have no cones or rods	D) because they have no cones
44.	According to the passage, dogs and cats	•
	A) as well as human beings can not see some	colors
	B) have fewer cones than human beings	
	C) have less rods than human beings	
	D) can see colors as well as human beings	
45.	Which of the following statements is NOT true	about insects?
	A) All insects have their favorite colors.	
	B) Insects can see ultraviolet rays which are	invisible to man.
	C) The world is more colorful to insects than	to human beings.
	D) Insects can see more colors than human b	eings can.

Task 3

Directions: The following is a passage. After reading it, you are required to complete the outline below it (No. 46 to No. 50). You should write your answers briefly (in not more than three words) on the Answer Sheet correspondingly.

Australia is the world's smallest continent and largest island, a relative young nation established in an ancient land. For years this land remained barren and isolated. Its development represents man's triumph over remoteness and a harsh landscape.

Australia has a land area of 7,682,300 square kilometers and its coastline is 36,735 kilometers long. It is the world's driest inhabited continent. Vast areas are arid or semi-desert, and virtually uninhabited. There are rain forests and vast plains in the north, snow fields in the south-east, desert in the center and fertile (肥沃的) croplands in the east, south and south-west. Much of the country lies in the tropics.

Australia is one of the most urbanized (城市化) countries in the world, with about 70 percent of the population living in the 10 largest cities. Most of the population is in the south-eastern corner and only 15 percent of Australians live in rural areas.

It is generally accepted that Australia's original inhabitants, the Aboriginal (土著的) people, have lived on the continent for 40,000 to 60,000 years. They were also its sole human inhabitants until two centuries ago. The first European settlement of the continent, by British, began in 1788, on the site now occupied by Sydney, Australia's largest city. There were then about 1,500 Europeans and an estimated 300,000 aboriginal people in Australia. As a result of natural increase and immigration, the population today has reached more than 18 million. Australia is a multicultural society with about a quarter of the population foreign born.

January 26, the date of the first European settlement of the continent in 1788, is Australia's National Day. Australia has no official or traditional national costume. The official language is English, by usage, not by law. Although Australian English has its own colloquialism (口语用法) and slang expressions, it does not differ importantly from other forms of English, except in accent. Spelling generally follows the British form.

Australia's coastline: 46	<u> </u>	
The weather character: 47	***	
Population today: more than	48	
The National Day: 49		
The official language by usage:	50	-