

高等学校英语 应用能力考试指导丛书

英语》级数

(A级)

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全真模拟训练(A级)

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江苏工业学院图书馆 藏 书 章

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英语 AB 级考试全真模拟训练. A 级/虞晓向,陈华君主编. 一苏州: 苏州大学出版社,2005.10 (高等学校英语应用能力考试指导丛书) ISBN 7-81090-560-0

I. 英··· II. ①虞···②陈··· Ⅲ. 英语—高等学校: 技术学校一水平考试—习题 IV. H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2005)第 117059 号

英语 AB 级考试全真模拟训练(A 级)

虞晓向 陈华君 主编 责任编辑 谢永明

苏州大学出版社出版发行 (地址: 苏州市干将东路 200 号 邮编:215021) 宜兴文化印刷厂印装 (地址: 宜兴市南漕镇 邮编: 214217)

开本 787mm×1 092mm 1/16 印张 19.75(共两册) 字数 488 千 2005 年 10 月第 1 版 2005 年 10 月第 1 次印刷 ISBN 7-81090-560-0/H•47 定价: 26.00 元 (共两册)

苏州大学版图书若有印装错误,本社负责调换 苏州大学出版社营销部 电话: 0512-67258835

高等学校英语应用能力考试是对高职高专学生的英语应用能力进行检查的标准,许多高职高专学生把通过这一考试作为自己英语学习的短期目标。而在教学中,教师发现以 A 级为目标的学生虽具备一定的英语语言基础知识和基本技能,但缺乏实际运用英语进行交际以及有关涉外业务工作的能力。作为教学第一线的英语教师,我们非常愿意帮助学生在有限的时间里有效地提高英语应用能力,获得学习英语的成就感。

英语学习没有太多的技巧,只有靠掌握扎实的英语基础并在此基础上进行 大量的刻苦训练。我们编写本书时充分考虑到了我们所教学生的学习特点,严 格依据《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》和《高等学校英语应用能力考试 大纲》,特别注重阅读选材的"实用"性,并对练习中出现的词汇的难易程度作了 充分考虑。我们模拟历年的英语应用能力考试的题型,旨在通过大量练习,使 学生熟悉考试的各类题型,发现和弥补以往学习的空白点,理清语言知识要点, 扩大阅读量,从而真正提高英语综合应用能力。

本书为参加 A 级考试的同学平时训练和考前热身使用。希望通过前面十套模拟卷的练习,然后完成书后所附的 A 级实考试卷,学生能够检测自己已有的水平,发现自己的弱点并加以弥补,从而在参加 A 级考试时多一份自信。

由于时间仓促、编者水平有限,书中错误和疏漏之处难免,敬请师生在使用过程中加以指正,我们将在再版时改进。

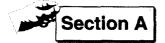
编 者 2005年8月

Test One(1)
Test Two(11)
Test Three(21)
Test Four
Test Five(43)
Test Six
Test Seven (65)
Test Eight (76)
Test Nine (87)
Test Ten(98)
高等学校英语应用能力考试试题(A级)(2005年1月)(108)
参考答案及录音文字材料 (119)

Test One

Part I Listening Comprehension (15 minutes)

Directions: This part is to test your listening ability. It consists of 3 sections.



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 dialogue and the 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: W: Are you catching the 13:15 flight to New York?

M: No. I'll leave this evening.

Question: 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 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) Black.
- B) White.
- C) Both black and white.
- D) Either black or white.

- 2. A) At home.
- B) At work.
- C) On holiday.
- D) At school.

- 3. A) Personnel.
- B) Planning.
- C) Marketing.
- D) Sales.

- 4. A) He knows Professor Wang well.
 - B) Professor Wang is his teacher.
 - C) He hasn't met Professor Wang before.



					•
	D)	He doesn't wa	ant to meet Profes	ssor Wang.	
5.	A)	Salad.	B) Sauce.	C) Sugar.	D) Salt.



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 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.

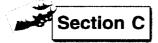
Conversation 1

- 6. A) On Saturday evening.
 - C) On Sunday evening.
- 7. A) In the woman's flat.
 - C) In the man's flat.
- 8. A) Her brother.
- B) Her friend.
- B) On Monday evening.
- D) On Friday evening.
- B) In a restaurant.
- D) In their department.
- C) Her cousin.
- D) Her sister.

Conversation 2

- 9. A) A waitress.
- B) A shop assistant.
- C) A secretary.
- D) A guide.

- 10. A) 9:35.
- B) 9:45.
- C) 10:00.
- D) 10:15.



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 correspondingly in your test paper. You should write your answers on the Answer Sheet. Now this is the passage.

11.	Why was the UN report released in 1990?
	It was released to of nations based on the lives of their citizens.
12.	How many countries does the report list this year?
	This year's report lists countries.
13.	Apart from their citizens' life span and education level, what is this year's report based on?
	It is based on the they earn.
14.	Where are the 24 countries at the bottom of the list from?
	They are all from
15.	What does the report mention about some countries in East Asia?



Part I Structure (15 minutes)

Directions: This part is to test your ability to construct grammatically correct sentences. It consists of 2 sections.



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). Then you should mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre. 16. _____ distinguishes man from the rest of the animal kingdom is his ability to speak. A) That B) Who C) What D) Which 17. _____, we turned on the air conditioner. A) The day was very hot B) The day being very hot C) It was a very hot day D) Being a very hot day 18. His wife insisted on ____ the supper dishes. A) his washing B) him washing C) him to wash D) his to wash 19. _____ she is the youngest, she knows a lot more than her elder brother. A) Unless B) However C) When D) Although 20. _____ the help of the government, a large number of people survived the flood. B) At C) On D) In 21. This time next month I'll be at home. Probably I _____ on my comfortable bed. A) am lying B) will be lying C) have lain D) will have lain 22. It was in this small room he wrote so many essays. A) where B) when C) in which D) that 23. the exception of Mary, all his friends agree to have a party. B) On C) With D) At 24. Farmers gathered at the gate of the city government _____ fields were destroyed in the flood. A) their B) when C) where D) whose 25. The chairman of Students' Union and monitor ____ invited to my birthday party. A) was B) is C) are D) were





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.	She did not have to be so angry; I (mere) asked her name.
27.	It's so late. Do you think it is high time we (leave) now?
28.	Most people think that we have more natural resources than we need, but it is not
	(necessary) true.
29.	Time for us is not enough. You must carry out your plan with (determine).
30.	His mother sat in her room quietly, (stare) out of the window.
31.	When my father came to my new house, he was greatly (impress) by it.
32.	You will be able to overcome the difficulties if you do not lose (confident).
33.	If he had worked harder last term, he (pass) the last final exams.
34.	Many a man (gather) in the street this time yesterday.
35.	Jenny isn't suited for this job because she hates (talk) with a stranger.

Part II 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 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.

Most peope who work in London get a break of about an hour for lunch. As they mostly live too far from home to go back there for lunch, they are obliged to make other arrangements for their midday meal.

Many large firms have a <u>canteen</u> on the premises for their employees. In such canteens the food served is plain but adequate, and although there is some variety of choice, the number of dishes is usually small. The employees themselves fetch their dishes from a counter at which they are served. There they can find a tray on which to carry their knives, forks, spoons, plates,



cups, saucers, and of course, their food. A meal in a canteen is inexpensive and may consist of soup, fish and chips or meat and two vegetables, with fruit or a pudding of some sort as dessert. Some firms that do run a canteen provide their staff with luncheon-vouchers, which many restaurants will accept in place of money.

As there are so many people at work in London, there are numerous cafes and restaurants in every area that is not purely residential. A meal may cost anything from a modest sum to quite a few pounds, depending on the restaurant and the food chosen.

- 36. According to the context, what might the word "canteen" mean in Paragraph 2?
 - A) Soldier's or camper's waterbottle.
 - B) A place serving food and drink.
 - C) A box containing knives, forks and spoons.
 - D) A kind of big store.
- 37. How do the employees carry their food, forks and knives?
 - A) They put them on a plate.
 - B) They put them on the counter.
 - C) They put them on a tray.
 - D) They put them in a cart.
- 38. Which of the following food is a kind of dessert?
 - A) Chips.
- B) Vegetables.
- C) Pudding.
- D) Fish.
- 39. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?
 - A) The people who work in London have half an hour for lunch.
 - B) All the firms in London have canteens.
 - C) A meal in a canteen costs a lot.
 - D) A meal in a restaurant may be cheap or expensive.
- 40. Which might be the best title of the passage?
 - A) Lunch in London.
 - B) Canteens in London.
 - C) Restaurants in London.
 - D) Food in London.

Task 2

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

In UK, the cost of getting a degree has changed dramatically in the last 15 years. In 1990 students lost the right to claim housing benefit or unemployment benefit during summer holiday, then the maintenance grant was progressively reduced and student loans increased. In 1998 tuition fees were introduced at £1,000 per year. As a result 90 per cent of students are now in debt.



Most students borrow money through the government's Student Loan scheme, 34 per cent also have debt with banks and 15 per cent an outstanding credit card balance. Ten per cent borrow from parents.

And it's about to get much worse. Next year the cap on tuition fees in England is to be raised to £3,000. Many universities feel even that is too low. The Oxford Center for Higher Education Policy Studies wants to see top universities charging in excess of £10,000 a year.

In the next six years Barclays Bank expects the average graduate debt, currently £11,000, to triple. So if you have a child taking GCSEs later this year, by the time they leave university they may well have debts of a phenomenal £33,700.

While families on incomes of £15,000 or less will be cushioned by promised student grants, middle income homes will be hard hit. Nearly a quarter of families surveyed recently by Prudential now expect to have to put off retirement in order to fund their children through university.

A degree should be the key you need to open the door to your dream job, but many graduates are now finding that door closed because of debt.

41.	According to the passage, the problem that british students are facing is
	A) losing jobs
	B) high rent
	C) increasing tuition fees
	D) an outstanding credit card balance
42.	How many students are involved in educational debt?
	A) 15%. B) 34%. C) 10%. D) 90%.
43.	What do the UK educational institutions think about the tendency on tuition?
	A) They don't think the increasing fees are necessary.
	B) They believe the increasing tuition fees will richen their revenue.
	C) They are very eager for higher charging instead of the cap fee.
	D) They believe high charging will block their school developing.
44.	Which statement from the passage is true?
	A) A quarter of income homes will be hit by promised student grants.
	B) It is expected that three times more student will borrow money from banks.
	C) Parents don't like to quit their jobs to fund their children's education.
	D) A student on campus now has to pay £33,700 for his study.
45.	The last paragraph tells us that
	A) a university student is easy to find a job
	B) many graduates are all in debt
	C) many graduates need degree to open the door of their dream job
	D) it is harder for a student in university to pay off Student Loan than to find a job



Task 3

Directions: The following is a passage about a famous poet. After reading it, fill in the blanks with the correct words on the Answer Sheet.

Marianne Moore, a famous poet, grew up in Kirkwood, Missouri, near St. Louis. After graduation from Bryn Mawr College in 1909, she taught commercial subjects at the Indian School in Carlisle, Pennsylvania. Later she became a librarian in New York City. During the 1920's she was editor of the *Dial*, an important literary magazine of the period. She lived quietly all her life, mostly in Brooklyn, New York. She spent a lot of time at the Bronx Zoo, fascinated by animals. Her admiration of Brooklyn Dodgers—before the team moved to Los Angeles—was widely known.

Her first book of poems was published in London in 1921 by a group of friends associated with the Imagist movement. From that time on her poetry has been read with interest by succeeding generations of poets and readers. In 1952 she was awarded the Pulitzer Prize for her Collected Poems. She wrote that she did not write poetry "for money or fame. To earn a living is needful, but it can be done in routine ways. One writes because one has a burning desire to objectify what it is indispensable to one's happiness to express ..."

- 1. Marianne Moore is known as 46
- 2. In 1909, she worked as 47.
- 3. During the 1920's, she became 48
- 4. In 1921, her first book of poems was published in 49.
- 5. In 1952, she was awarded ____50__

Task 4

Directions: The following is a list of festivals. After reading it, you are required to find the Chinese equivalents in the table below. Then put the corresponding letters in the brackets on the Answer Sheet, numbered 51 through 55.

- A-New Year's Day
- B-Inauguration Day
- C-Lincoln's Birthday
- D-Valentine's Day
- E-Easter
- F-April Fool's Day
- G-Mother's Day
- H-Memorial Day
- I-Flag Day
- J-Father's Day



K-Independence	Day
----------------	-----

L-Labor Day

M-Halloween

N-Election Day

O-Thanksgiving Day

P-Christmas Day

Q-Dragon Boat Festival

Example: (B) 总统就职日

(Q)端午节

51. ()复活节	()选举日	
52. ()圣诞节	() 元旦	
53. ()劳动节	()感恩节	
54. ()国旗节	() 愚人节	
55. ()母亲节	()独立纪念日	

Task 5

Directions: The following is a report. After reading it, you should give brief answers to the 5 questions (No. 56 through No. 60) following them. The answers should be written after the corresponding numbers on the Answer Sheet.

From birth, American women and men are raised to view and spend money quite differently. Our socialization is primarily modeled after our same-sex parent. While experts agree these generalizations are breaking down, here's the money example most of us have been dealt:

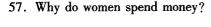
Women, trained to care and seek acceptance, view money as a means to create a lifestyle. Women spend on things that enhance day-to-day living. Theirs is a now-money orientation.

Men, trained to fix and provide, view money as a means to capture and accumulate value. Men don't spend, and they invest. Men don't want something, but they need it. Theirs is a future-money orientation.

Women have been taught to invest in lifestyle and children. Men have been taught to invest in things that hold value—a house, retirement. The way that translates into spending is that women spend more money on the stuff that makes the day work. The problem with that is, most of that stuff has no asset value, no visible value.

In other words, let the quarrel begin. It usually starts with the words, "Where did all the money go?"

56.	What	do	American	ı w	omen	differ	${\bf from}$	men?
	They	are	different	in	their			·





	To improve their
58.	What attitudes do men have to money?
	Money is used in
59.	Who will be in charge of kids in a family?
	•
60.	How do men make investment?
	They hav

Part IV Translation (15 minutes)

Directions: This part numbered 61 through 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 Translation/Composition Sheet.

- 61. Protecting our delicate environment seems to be on the agenda of government leaders and citizens in many parts of the world to show support for mother nature.
 - A)保护我们的环境似乎上了政府领导们和老百姓的日程,在世界大多数地方为了表示他们对大自然的支持。
 - B) "保护我们的环境",在世界大多数地方,似乎上了政府领导们和老百姓的日程,为了表示他们对大自然的支持。
 - C) 在世界上大多数地方,政府领导和市民群众为了表示对维护自然力量的支持,要将环境保护事宜列上议程。
 - D) 保护我们景致的自然环境似乎在政府的日程上了,而且在世界多数地方的城市显示 出他们对母亲环境的支持。
- 62. MP3 audio players will keep a digital voice journal, that is, keep weekly recordings of your life events much like you would in a traditional diary.
 - A) MP3 音频播放器能够记录一份数码有声日记——记录你一周的生活,那就像你传统日记本里的生活一样。
 - B) MP3 音频播放器将会提供一份数码有声日记,那是记录每周的生活日记,特别像你记录的传统日记。
 - C) MP3 音频播放器可以保留一份数码有声日记,就是保留每周的生活记录,非常像和你在传统日记里一样。
 - D) MP3 音频播放器将会保持一段数码有声之旅,它是让你一周的生活事件像是在传统



的日记里一样。

- 63. Many believe that a meteorite (陨星) 10 kilometers in diameter crashed into Earth 65 million years ago which led to the mass extinction of many animal species including the dinosaurs.
 - A) 许多人相信 6 亿 5 千万年以前一颗直径 1 万米的陨星撞击了地球,许多动物种类由 此消失,恐龙也因此灭绝。
 - B) 许多人相信 6 亿 5 千万年以前一颗直径 1 万米的陨星撞进了地球,使得许多动物的 悲惨死亡,包括恐龙。
 - C) 许多人相信 6 亿 5 千万年之前直径 1 万米的一颗陨星撞击了地球导致许多动物种类的大规模死亡,包括恐龙。
 - D) 许多人相信 6 亿 5 千万年之前有一颗陨星,一万米的直径,在地球上爆裂了,让许多 动物大量的死亡了,其中有恐龙。
- 64. Refinancing your mortgage can provide you with additional funds to finance other home improvements, like repairing that leaky roof, adding a garage, or building an addition on to your home.
 - A) 重抵押为您提供附加投资去投资其他的房屋开发商,像去修补漏水的房顶,增加车库,建造额外的东西在你的房子上。
 - B) 重抵押为您提供额外资金,为了投资其他的居家设备,为了修补渗水房顶,添加停放车库,或是房屋需要建造附属结构。
 - C) 重抵押为您提供额外资金,为了投资其他的房产,像修补漏水的屋顶,增加汽车库,或者是在房子上建造其他的东西。
 - D) 重抵押为您提供额外资金,为改进家居生活提供经费,诸如您需要经费修补渗水房顶,添加停放车库,或是房屋需要添砖加瓦。
- 65. In the 1980's, real estate prices flied up to super inflated(膨胀的) levels, and investors sank their money into the booming(繁荣的) stock market. There seemed to be no end in sight for the land of the rising sun. Everything was rising, and the government, financial institutions, and individuals paid little notice to the warning signs of a coming crash. Then, land and stock prices dropped, and national economy fell into a severe mess.

Part V Writing (15 minutes)

Directions: This part is to test your ability to do practical writing. You are required to write a letter according to the following instruction given in Chinese. Remember to write the letter on the Translation/Composition Sheet.

以你自己的名义写一封申请信给北京大学统计系的主任。邮编:100001。内容:你有兴趣参加该系 2004—2005 学年的研究项目,并希望获得奖学金。要求:按照申请信的格式和要求书写,表达你的愿望并介绍自己的学习历程、获得的荣誉和特长。

Test Two

Listening Comprehension Part I (15 minutes)

Directions: This part is to test your listening ability. It consists of 3 sections.



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 dialogue and the 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: W: Are you catching the 13:15 flight to New York?

M: No. I'll leave this evening.

Question: 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 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) London.
- B) Paris.
- C) New York.
- D) Tokyo.

- 2. A) Doctor.
- B) Worker.
- C) Teacher.
- D) Nurse.

- 3. A) At a railway station. B) In a library.
- C) In a theatre.
- D) At school.

- 4. A) Long hair.
- B) Big eyes.
- C) Brown hair.
- D) Short hair.

- 5. A) A doctor.
- B) A farmer.
- C) A nurse.
- D) A teacher.





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 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.

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- 6. A) Husband and wife.
 - C) Boss and secretary.
- 7. A) Monday.
- B) Tuesday.
- 8. A) Stay in bed.
 - C) Do more exercise.

Conversation 2

- 9. A) At a theatre.
 - C) At a clinic.
- 10. A) Item 6 and Item 7.
 - C) Item 7 and Item 9.

- B) Doctor and patient.
- D) Teacher and student.
- C) Wednesday.
- D) Thursday.
- B) Have a good rest.
- D) Do less work.
- B) In a restaurant.
- D) In a shop.
- B) Item 4 and Item 8.
- D) Item 6 and Item 9.



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 correspondingly in your test paper. You should write your answers on the Answer Sheet. Now this is the passage.

11.	When did Helen hear all kinds of stories about a hard life in the US?
	Before she to the US in 1992.
12.	Why did Helen know life would be hard in the US?
	Because she had to be far from her
13.	What did Helen know after witnessing the experience of her fellow Chinese students?
	She got the true meaning of
14.	What are the two fields that most Chinese students interested in?
	They are
15.	Why are they interested in these two fields?

