

.....本书编委会 编
.....Alexander Wilson 审校

英语
高等学校
应用能力考试(A级)
仿真题集

PRACTICAL ENGLISH TEST FOR COLLEGES (PRETCO)

湖南人民出版社

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.....Alexander Wilson 审校

高等学校英语 应用能力考试(A级) 真题集

PRACTICAL ENGLISH TEST FOR COLLEGE STUDENTS (A)

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目 录

Test 1	(1)
Test 2	(11)
Test 3	(21)
Test 4	(32)
Test 5	(42)
Test 6	(53)
Test 7	(63)
Test 8	(73)
Test 9	(84)
Test 10	(95)
Test 11	(106)
Test 12	(117)

听力文字材料及参考答案

Test 1	(127)
Test 2	(130)
Test 3	(134)
Test 4	(137)
Test 5	(141)
Test 6	(145)
Test 7	(148)
Test 8	(151)
Test 9	(155)
Test 10	(158)
Test 11	(162)
Test 12	(165)



Test 1

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 listening ability to understand short dialogues. There are 5 recorded dialogues in it. After each dialogue, there is a recorded question. Both the dialogues and questions will be spoken only once. When you hear a question, you should decide on the correct answer from the 4 choices marked A, B, C and D given in your test paper. Then you should mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the 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 with a single line through the center. [A] [B] [~~C~~] [D]

Now the test will begin.

1. A. He will give her the direction. B. He is inviting her to follow him.
C. He doesn't know how to get there. D. He's too busy to tell her anything.
2. A. His son was badly injured. B. His wife was not seriously injured.
C. Both his son and his wife were badly injured. D. Only his wife was seriously injured.
3. A. 9:00 B. 8:20
C. 8:40 D. 9:20
4. A. In the library B. In the bookstore.
C. In a teacher's office D. In a classroom.
5. A. He is doing research. B. He works long hours in the lab.
C. He is making progress. D. He was unhappy until recently.

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 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.

Conversation 1

6. A. The man accepts her invitation.
B. The man doesn't feel worried about the test.
C. The woman gives him some advice.
D. The woman is comforting him.
7. A. He is going to pass the test.
B. He is not confident about the test.
C. The test is very difficult.
D. The test is quite easy.

Conversation 2

8. A. She has no boyfriend.
B. She is going back to her hometown.
C. She is going to visit her boyfriend's parents.
D. She is very nervous.
9. A. They are very nervous.
B. They are very kind.
C. They don't like Nancy.
D. They are going to see Nancy for the first time.
10. A. It is unclear from the passage.
B. She is going to break up with her boyfriend.
C. She doesn't like his parents very much.
D. She doesn't know how to get along with her boyfriend.

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 twice. When you hear a question, you should complete the answer to it with a word or a short phrase (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.

11. What has the prior speaker just pointed out?

He has just pointed out the importance of _____

12. In which way does English differ most from Chinese?

English differs most from Chinese in _____

13. In order to improve our listening, what may we listen to after class?

After class, we may listen to _____

14. In order to improve our speaking, what should we do?

We should _____ to our classmates and English teachers daily.

15. Only through what will you master English?

Only through _____ will you master English.

Part II Vocabulary & Structure (15 minutes)

Directions: This part is to test your ability to construct meaningful and 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. Then you should mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

16. Tomorrow we will buy _____ for you in the shop.

- A. a pair of shoe B. a piece of glove
C. ten slices of bread D. a pieces of paper

17. Look at those students in the reading room. Some are reading newspapers; _____ are reading magazines.

- A. other B. the other C. others D. the others

18. I wonder if I can ask him _____ time.

- A. four B. fourth C. the fourth D. a fourth

19. "Does he speak English or Japanese?"

"He doesn't speak _____."

- A. either B. neither C. none D. all

20. He lives all _____ but he never feels _____

- A. lone, lonely B. alone, lonely C. lonely, alone D. lonely, lone

21. That tree looked as if it _____ for a long time.

- A. hasn't watered B. didn't water

- C. hadn't been watered D. wasn't watered
22. We can not use the bridge now, because it _____.
A. has been repaired B. is repairing C. is repaired D. is being repaired
23. Everybody says he is a _____ boy.
A. promised B. promising C. to promise D. promise
24. Mr. Smith insisted that he _____ the work all by himself, but nobody believed him.
A. had done B. have done C. did D. do
25. Such electronic devices _____ are used in a radio set are also found in a computer.
A. which B. that C. what D. as

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. We've been friends ever since we (meet) _____ at school.
27. (science) _____ have done countless experiments to show that praise is far more effective than criticism in improving human behavior.
28. He had required that she (accompany) _____ him to Brussels.
29. My (suggest) _____ is that we send a few technicians to help other groups.
30. He's (increase) _____ rude to me.
31. She had been looking forward to (leave) _____ the hospital wards for a holiday in the Orkneys.
32. Did you remember (cash) _____ a cheque for Mr. Walter last Friday?
33. As the students gain (confident) _____ in themselves, they are less likely to cheat.
34. Twenty dollars seems a (reason) _____ price for that skirt.
35. She kept him (wait) _____ for twenty minutes on this occasion.

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 center.

We are all conditioned by the way we are brought up. Our values are determined by our par-



ents, and in a larger sense, by the culture in which we live. Chinese people, for example, are traditionally not accustomed to drinking milk, and may actually become sick if they are compelled to drink a glassful of the beverage. Americans, on the other hand, thrive on milk, although they have many taboos of their own.

Some years ago I gave a dinner party during which I served a delicious hors d'oeuvre filled with a meat that tasted somewhat like chicken. My guests wondered what the meat was, but I refused to tell them until they had eaten their fill. I explained that they had just dined on the flesh of freshly killed rattlesnake. Some people reacted by becoming nauseous, and a few people even vomited. By contrast, if I had served rattlesnake to a Chinese person, he might have requested a second helping, for in China the dish is considered a delicacy.

Another interesting case is a young man I met recently in New York City. An American by birth, he had been removed from his native state of Oregon at the age of six months when his parents went to Japan as missionaries. Orphaned before his first birthday, he was reared by a Japanese family in a remote village. The young man was unmistakably American in appearance, with blond hair and blue eyes. But he had a Japanese style of walking, Japanese facial expressions, and he thought like a Japanese. Though he had learned to speak English fluently, he felt uncomfortable and out of place in an American city. He soon returned to Japan.

36. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?

- A. Cultural Conditioning B. Our Parents' Values
C. Taboos among Americans D. American Customs

37. The author says that cooked rattlesnake is _____.

- A. sickening B. healthful C. tasty D. unappetizing

38. When informed they had eaten the flesh of rattlesnake, some of the author's guests ____.

- A. were delighted B. were surprised C. praised the dish D. felt sick

39. The young man could not live happily in an American city because _____.

- A. he looked like a Japanese B. his parents were Japanese
C. his worldview was Japanese D. he couldn't speak English

40. It can be inferred from the passage that many of our values _____.

- A. are inborn B. are learned
C. change as we grow up D. can be selected

Task 2

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

George had stolen some money. The police had caught him and he had been put in prison. Now his trial was about to begin and he felt sure that he would be found guilty and sent to prison for a long time.

Then he discovered that an old friend of his was one of the members of the jury at his trial. Of course, he didn't tell anybody, but he managed to see his friend secretly one day. He said to him, "Jim, I know that the jury will find me guilty of having stolen the money. I cannot hope to be found not guilty of taking it — that would be too much to expect. But I should be grateful to you for the rest of my life if you could persuade the other members of the jury to add a strong recommendation for mercy to their statement that they consider me guilty."

"Well, George," answered Jim, "I shall certainly try to do what I can do for you as an old friend, but of course I cannot promise anything. The other eleven people on the jury look terribly strong-minded to me."

George said that he would quite understand if Jim was not able to do anything for him, and thanked him warmly for agreeing to help.

The trial went on, and at last the time came for the jury to decide whether George was guilty or not. It took them five hours, but in the end they found George guilty, with a strong recommendation for mercy.

Of course, George was very pleased, but he didn't have a chance to see Jim for some time after the trial. At last, however, Jim visited him in prison, and George thanked him warmly and asked him how he had managed to persuade the other members of the jury to recommend mercy.

"Well, George," Jim answered, "as I thought, those eleven men were very difficult to persuade, but I managed it in the end by tiring them out. Do you know, those fools had all wanted to find you not guilty!"

41. Which phrase best defines a "jury"?

- A. A person who works in a court.
- B. A police officer.
- C. A judge.
- D. A group of people who decide if someone on trial is guilty or not.

42. Jim could not promise anything. Why?

- A. He thought George was guilty.
- B. George's case was too serious.
- C. The other members might not listen to his recommendation.
- D. He did not want to help George.

43. The jury made a decision _____.

- A. immediately after hearing Jim's argument
- B. after having had a vote
- C. shortly after Jim said George was guilty
- D. only after several hours of heated discussion

44. Why did George feel pleased about the decision?



- A. He thought he deserved the punishment.
- B. Jim did what he had promised.
- C. He would be set free immediately.
- D. The punishment was less severe than he expected.

45. Who do you think feels most foolish?

- A. George.
- B. The policeman who caught George.
- C. Jim.
- D. The other members of the jury.

Task 3

Directions: The following is an introduction of an organization. After reading it, you should complete the information by filling in the blanks marked 46 through 50 in the table below with no more than 4 words.

Over 1 billion people lack adequate housing. These people are found in every country of the world and, indeed, in almost every community. In some cases, they don't even have a roof over their heads. The problem is huge. Does this mean there is nothing that can be done?

According to the people at Habitat (住处) for Humanity International (HFHI), there is plenty that can be done. HFHI was founded in 1976 by Millard and Linda Fuller, millionaires who decided their money could best be spent helping people. Since then, HFHI has helped fix and build homes for tens of thousands of people in the United States and over 30 other countries.

HFHI believes that the homes should not be given as charity; instead, the organization follows a system known as partnership housing: The people who will live in the homes work together with volunteers on the construction and then gradually pay off the basic cost of the homes. These payments, together with contributions, enable HFHI to help other people.

Throughout the world, the number of people who lack housing: 46

HFHI stands for: 47

The founders of HFHI: two 48

The purpose of HFHI: help people 49

The system by which HFHI offers help: through 50

Task 4

Directions: The following is a list of terms related to a knowledge-based economy terms. After reading it, you are required to find those items given in Chinese in the table below. Then you should put the corresponding letters in the brackets.

A — artificial intelligence

B — knowledge era



- C — command and control
D — computerization
E — intellectual property
F — division management
G — history of automation
H — industrial revolution
I — market incentives
J — knowledge networking
K — mass production
L — ownership of information
M — product development
N — value-added chain
O — intelligent enterprises

Example: (I) 市场激励

(B) 知识时代

- | | |
|---------------|-----------|
| 51. () 大规模生产 | () 产业革命 |
| 52. () 人工智能 | () 管理的分工 |
| 53. () 知识联网 | () 命令与控制 |
| 54. () 增值链 | () 信息所有制 |
| 55. () 智力资产 | () 产品开发 |

Task 5

Directions: The following is a preface to a book. After reading the passage you should answer the 5 questions (No. 56 through No. 60) following it. Just write a word or a phrase for each answer. The answers should be written after the corresponding numbers on the answer sheet.

This practice book is intended for foreign engineers or students of engineering who have already mastered the elements of English, and who now want to use their knowledge of the language to read books on their own subjects. Readers should understand, however, that the purpose of the book is to teach language, not to teach engineering.

The language in which scientific and technical facts are expressed is not a separate language from that of everyday life, but all the same it presents the foreign student with a number of special problems. The most obvious and the most widely recognized of these problems is the vocabulary. Much more difficult are the semi-scientific words, which have a whole range of meanings and are frequently used idiomatically. One of the aims of this practice book is to present as many of these words as possible, and as often as possible: words such as "work" and "paint" and "load" and "feed" and "force". Words like these look harmless, but they can cause a lot of trouble to the student.



More than anything else, I have tried to describe the *technical statements*: that is, the form of complete sentences rather than individual vocabulary word. Many of the structures illustrated in the book are essential to the expression of technical facts and ideas under current scientific theories and protocols.

56. Whom is the book primarily addressed to?

To foreign engineers or students of engineering who want to _____.

57. What does the book aim to do first and foremost?

It aims to _____.

58. Why are semi-scientific or semi-technical words often difficult for foreign students?

It's because they have _____.

59. What is a secondary goal of the book?

To place emphasis on _____.

60. Where was the passage likely taken from?

It's taken from _____.

Part IV Translation

(20 minutes)

Directions: This part, numbered 61 through 65, is to test your ability to translate English into Chinese. After each of the sentences numbered 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 for the paragraph numbered 65, write your translation in the corresponding space on the Translation/Composition Sheet.

61. Anyone seen carrying boxes, bags, or the like was stopped by the police.

- A. 每个看见带有箱子、提包之类物品的人都被警察拦住了。
- B. 任何带有箱子、提包之类物品的人都把警察拦住了。
- C. 任何被发现带有箱子、提包之类物品的人都被警察拦住了。
- D. 警察拦住了每个带有箱子、提包之类物品的人。

62. Since this would make software cheaper, or even free, consumers might be willing to live with the bargain.

- A. 由于这将使软件更便宜甚至免费,用户可以讨价还价。
- B. 既然这样使软件更便宜自由,消费者会靠这种廉价品为生。
- C. 由于这将使软件更便宜甚至免费,顾客可能会接受这种交易。
- D. 这会使软件更便宜自由,甚至免费,用户可以承受这种价格。

63. Bill Clinton is still present and will be for 23 more months.

- A. 比尔·克林顿目前仍是总统,并且在今后 23 个月中也仍将是总统。
- B. 比尔·克林顿目前仍是总统,他将连任 23 个月。
- C. 比尔·克林顿依然是总统,而且这种状况可以维持 23 个月。

- D. 比尔·克林顿依然是总统,并且持续 23 个月。
64. The simplest way to succeed in business is to buy low and sell high.
- A. 最简单的商业买卖,就是低价买入,高价卖出。
- B. 在生意场上成功最简单的方式是低价买入,高价卖出。
- C. 这是惟一使生意成功关键买出一个商价的方法,并且低价买进。
- D. 最简单的生财之道就是贱买贵卖。
65. To most Chinese parents, college is a place where their children should go. And their children, for the most part, are also anxious to go. Chinese tradition suggests that there is something about a college that transforms(转换)an ordinary child into a superior adult. But in spite of this belief, many men and women who have been to college know that this is not necessarily the case.

Part V Writing

(15 minutes)

Directions: This part is to test your ability to do practical writing. You are required to write a letter of introduction according to the following information given in Chinese. Do not translate word by word. Remember to do the task on the Composition/ Translation Sheet.

你的朋友儿子杨明想去美国深造,现在正在准备 TOEFL 考试。你于 2006 年 1 月 8 日给刘教授去了一封介绍信,希望他在听力与写作方面给杨明予以指导与帮助。



Test 2

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 listening ability to understand short dialogues. There are 5 recorded dialogues in it. After each dialogue, there is a recorded question. Both the dialogues and questions will be spoken only once. When you hear a question, you should decide on the correct answer from the 4 choices marked A, B, C and D given in your test paper. Then you should mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the 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 with a single line through the center. [A] [B] [~~C~~] [D]

Now the test will begin.

1. A. At the reception desk. B. At the gate of the company.
- C. In the boss' office. D. In Mr. Johnson's office.
2. A. Without sugar. B. Strong.
- C. Slightly sweetened. D. Weak.
3. A. Cold in winter. B. Sunny.
- C. Rainy. D. Seldom rainy.
4. A. \$ 55 B. \$ 80 C. \$ 75 D. \$ 64
5. A. It's more convenient to make changes when using a computer.
- B. A computer uses less paper.
- C. It's less expensive to use the computer.

D. Changes are always needed when writing.

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 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.

Conversation 1

6. A. In his thirties. B. About fifty.
C. A little less than sixty. D. More than sixty.
7. A. The man is too old to dance.
B. The man danced a lot when he was young.
C. The woman doesn't like dancing very much.
D. They are going to dance tomorrow.

Conversation 2

8. A. In a restaurant. B. In a hotel.
C. In a hospital. D. In a snack-bar.
9. A. She wants to have lunch in the hotel.
B. She wants to order some food for lunch.
C. She wants to have breakfast in her room.
D. She wants to eat something immediately.
10. A. 7:00 B. 10:00 C. 8:00 D. 8:30

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 twice. When you hear a question, you should complete the answer to it with a word or a short phrase (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.

11. What is unique about camels?

The camel is an animal that can survive many days _____.

12. Where do camels typically live?

Most camels live in very _____ of the world.

13. According to the text, how does a camel look?



A camel looks _____.

14. What surprising items can camels chew up?

Camels can chew up sharp _____.

15. What are camels sometimes called?

Camels are sometimes called "_____".

Part II Vocabulary & Structure (15 minutes)

Directions: This part is to test your ability to construct meaningful and 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. Then you should mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

16. I will give this dictionary to _____ wants to have it.

A. whomever B. whoever C. whatever D. wherever

17. Can you tell me the name of the factory _____ you visited last week?

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

18. It was _____ that a hundred people looked lost in it.

A. so large a room C. a such large room
B. so large room D. a so large room

19. It was not until 1920 _____ regular radio broadcasts began.

A. while B. which C. that D. since

20. Look! _____!

A. Here your teacher comes B. Comes here your teacher
C. Your teacher comes here D. Here comes your teacher

21. "Do you mind my taking this seat?" "_____."

A. Yes, sit down, please B. No, of course not
C. Yes, take it please D. No, you can't take it

22. One day Cruse walked along _____ towards his boat.

A. beaches B. the beach C. sand D. sands

23. This question is very difficult. _____ of the students can answer it.

A. Both B. All C. Neither D. None

24. It was in 1939 that _____ broke out.

A. World War Second C. Second World War