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大学英语考试

精讲与测试

主编◎苏玉仙

主审◎张伟

四川省二、三级专用

应试技能
专项演练

实战模拟
真题研究



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大学英语考试 精讲与测试

主 编 苏玉仙
副 主 编 张 雪 张志友 李 莉
主 审 张 伟
编 委 曾隆梅 王 榛 朱 英
陈 静 徐 玲 刘莉莉

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主编 苏玉仙

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前言

PREFACE



《大学英语考试精讲与测试》一书严格遵循教育部《高职高专英语课程教学基本要求》和参考《四川省大学英语二、三级考试大纲》的教学目标要求精心编写,旨在指导和帮助高职高专院校的非英语专业学生掌握二、三级题型、应试技巧、语言知识和技能,达到英语三级水平考试要求。

就现阶段高职院校学生的英语基础情况来看,听力理解、词汇与语法结构、阅读理解及写作部分都比较薄弱,本书针对基础比较薄弱的考生,以简单实用为主要原则,以短期内有效地提高考试成绩为宗旨。

本书由四大部分组成,概览、大学英语等级考试二、三级解题技巧、四川省大学英语二、三级模拟试题及三级真题构成。第二部分是本书的重点,以简洁通俗的语言介绍了听力理解、词汇与语法结构、阅读理解题型特点及解题技巧。内容充实、选材准确、针对性强,具有很高的指导性。

本书由四川工程职业技术学院非英语专业学生使用的校本讲义《大学英语等级考试三级题型解析及训练》(已使用三年)改编,实践证明,对提高大学英语三级考试通过率效果明显。我们相信,本书不仅有助于你通过英语三级考试,也可使你的英语水平有大幅度提高,并为“专升本”服务。

本书由曾经主编过《大学英语考试教程》的苏玉仙副教授任主编,由张雪、张志友、李莉担任副主编,编者为曾隆梅、王榛、朱英、陈静、徐玲、刘莉莉,由外语系张伟教授主审。在本书编写的过程中得到了外语系公共英语教研室全体老师的指导与帮助,在此表示诚挚谢意,并欢迎批评指正。

编 者

2014 年 3 月

目录



第一章 概览	(1)
第二章 大学英语等级考试二、三级解题技巧	(4)
第一节 听力理解	(4)
第二节 词汇与语法结构	(18)
第三节 阅读理解	(37)
第四节 英译汉	(61)
第五节 写作	(71)
第三章 四川省大学英语二、三级模拟试题	(90)
第四章 模拟套题参考答案及听力原文	(148)
附录 大学英语三级词汇：常用短语	(181)

第一章

概 览

一、大学英语等级考试二级(SCET—2)试卷设计

SCET—2 包括四项内容:听力理解、语法结构与词汇、阅读理解和英汉翻译。

I. 听力理解(Listening Comprehension)

听力理解部分主要考核考生初步的听的能力,考试时间 30 分钟,录音速度为每分钟 120 个词,共 18 题,分三部分:A、B 两部分采用多项选择,读两遍;C 部分为填充式听写,读三遍。

A 部分为日常生活简单对话理解,共 10 题。对话中无生词,并避免非常见专有名词。所提问题多为直接获取信息,只含少量推理和判断题。

B 部分为一篇短文理解,字数约 180 词,含 2 个理解题。短文内容为学生所熟悉的讲话、叙述和解说等。

C 部分听一篇约为 150 词的短文,要求考生在空白处填写 6 个实义词。

II. 语法结构与词汇(Structure and Vocabulary)

本部分主要考核考生掌握所要求的基础语法与词汇的情况。共 35 题,考试时间 35 分钟,其中语法结构 15 题,词汇 20 题。

语法部分的命题范围参照考试大纲语法结构表所列内容。

词汇命题在考纲所列词汇范围内。词汇以测试词义、用法和搭配为主,有一定的习语和短语动词。采用多项选择题型。

III. 阅读理解(Reading Comprehension)

本部分主要考核考生一定的阅读理解能力。自动生成的每份考卷均由四篇长度、难度相近的短文组成,总阅读量在 1000 词左右(含理解题)。每篇 5 个理解题,采用多项选择题型。共 20 题,考试时间 40 分钟。

题材包括传记、社会、文化、日常生活、科普知识等,所涉及的背景知识能为学生所理解;体裁包括叙述文、说明文、议论文等。

文章的难度相当于同届生学习使用的二级阅读教材,并允许 3% 的生词。

阅读理解题大体分为两类:理解句子水平的意义,理解字面意思和理解事实、细节的题量占 70%;根据上下文逻辑关系、主旨大意、推理判断的题量占 30%。

IV. 英汉翻译 (Translation from English into Chinese)

本部分考核确切理解英语书面材料的阅读能力及其对正确通顺的汉语译文的鉴别能力。共 5 题,每题 20 词左右,总词量约为 100 词。考试时间 15 分钟。每题后设计 5 个相对完整通顺、长度近似而正确程度不同的译文供考生选择,得分值分别为 0,0.5,1,1.5 和 2。

SCET—2 卷面设计

序号	试题分项名称	题目数	计分	小题分值	考试时间	试题形式
I	A 部分(简短对话)	10 题	10 分	1 分	30 分钟	MC 四选一
	B 部分(短文一篇)	2 题	2 分	1 分		MC 四选一
	C 部分(短文一篇,留 6 空)	6 题	3 分	0.5 分		SD 填充式
	小计	18 题	15 分			
II	语法结构与词汇	15 题(语法结构)	35 分	1 分	35 分钟	MC 四选一
		20 题(词汇)				
III	阅读理解	20 题	40 分	2 分	40 分钟	MC 四选一
IV	英汉翻译	5 题	10 分	2 分	15 分钟	MC 五选一
合计		78 题	100 分		120 分钟	

二、大学英语等级考试三级(SCET—3)试卷设计

SCET—3 考试包括五项内容:听力理解、语法结构与词汇、阅读理解、英汉翻译和写作。

I. 听力理解 (Listening Comprehension)

听力理解部分主要考核考生听的能力和初步的听写记录能力。考试时间 20 分钟,录音速度为每分钟 130 个词,共 18 题,分三部分:A、B 两部分采用多项选择,读两遍;C 部分为填充式听写,读三遍。

A 部分内容为简单的日常交际对话,共 10 题。对话中无生词,并避免非常见专有名词。所提问题多为直接获取信息,只含少量推理和判断题。

B 部分为一篇字数约 180 词的短文,要求回答 2 个理解题。体裁为学生所熟悉的讲话、叙述和解说等。

C 部分听一篇约为 150 词的短文,要求考生在空白处填写 6 个实意词。“听写填空”短文的题材、体裁和难度与 B 部分相同。

II. 语法结构与词汇 (Structure and Vocabulary)

共 20 题,考试时间 20 分钟,其中语法结构占 40%,即 8 题,词汇占 60%,即 12 题。采用

多项选择。

语法部分的命题范围参照考试大纲语法结构表所列内容。

词汇命题在考纲所列词汇范围内。词汇以测试词义、用法和搭配为主,有一定的习语和短语动词。

III. 阅读理解(Reading Comprehension)

共 20 题,考试时间 35 分钟。本部分由四篇短文组成,总阅读量在 1200 词左右(含理解题)。每篇设计 5 个理解题,采用多项选择。

题材包括传记、社会、文化、日常生活、科普知识等,所涉及的背景知识能为学生所理解;体裁包括叙述文、说明文、议论文等。

文章的难度不超过三级阅读教材,并允许 3% 的生词,影响理解的关键生词用汉语注释。

理解句子水平的意义,理解字面意思和理解事实、细节的题量占 70%;根据上下文逻辑关系、主旨大意、推理判断的题量占 30%。

IV. 英译汉(Translation from English into Chinese)

本部分为考核考生根据上下文确切理解英语书面材料的阅读能力及其对正确通顺的汉语译文的鉴别能力。考试时间 15 分钟。

本部分共 5 题,4 题分别选自第三部分阅读理解的四篇文章,每篇选 1 句组成一题,每题 20 词左右,另外一题按同等难度、长度另选,总词量约为 100 词。每题后设计 5 个相对完整通顺、长度近似而正确程度不同的译文供考生选择,得分值分别为 0,0.5,1,1.5 和 2。

V. 写作(Writing)

本部分旨在考核考生是否具有一定的用英语写作的能力。采用命题作文的方式,给出英语题目、中文要点提纲和少量英语参考词。考生应按题目和提纲要求,在 30 分钟内写出一篇不少于 100 个左右英语单词的短文,内容切题,表达思想清楚、语言正确。

SCET—3 卷面设计

序号	试题分项	题目数	计分	小题分值	考试时间	试题形式
I	A 部分(简短对话)	10 题	10 分	1 分	20 分钟	MC 四选一
	B 部分(短文一篇)	2 题	2 分	1 分		MC 四选一
	C(短文一篇,留 6 空)	6 题	3 分	0.5 分		SD 填充式
	小计	18 题	15 分			
II	语法结构与词汇	8 题(语法结构)	8 分	1 分	20 分钟	MC 四选一
		12 题(词汇)	12 分			
III	阅读理解	20 题	40 分	2 分	35 分钟	MC 四选一
IV	英译汉(句子)	5 题	10 分	2 分	15 分钟	MC 五选一
V	短文写作	1 题	15 分		30 分钟	命题作文
合计		64 题	100 分		120 分钟	

第二章

大学英语等级考试二、三级解题技巧

第一节 听力理解

一、听力理解解题技巧

1. 试题答案扫描

拿到考卷后,不要按部就班地听(或读)题前说明和例句,因为这部分例句和说明基本不变,考前已经很熟悉。学生可利用录音中播放题目要求时快速浏览各个题目的四个选择项,特别是那些较长的选项。

2. 从选择项出发,善于预测问题

男女双方的对话、第三者提出的问题,卷面上出现的选项之间有着密切的联系。学生应从选择项入手,从中预测对话的主题和可能提出的问题。预测在听力理解中非常重要。预测能帮助提高识别速度,而识别速度是听力理解的关键之一。听力理解不像阅读理解,听力理解是单向的、一次性的,如果考生的识别速度跟不上放音速度,就会顾此失彼,非常被动。

3. 善于捕捉解题信息

信息词是解题的钥匙,抓住了信息词,问题即可迎刃而解。解题信息可能是一个词、一个短语、一个句子,甚至是一个标点;也可能是语音、语调或语气。听时要注意快速捕捉,仔细辨析。

4. 注意对话的情景

任何对话都离不开具体的语言环境和在某种情景里必然要交流的信息。学生在听的过程中要集中精力,对所出现对话内容的条件和因素进行分析、推测和判断。例如:在商店,服务员与顾客一般谈论商品的价格、尺寸、款式、颜色等问题;在餐馆,顾客与服务员之间一般谈论订餐、点菜、推荐菜、买单,顾客对服务进行评价等;在机场,服务员与顾客之间一般谈论航班或飞机的机票、起飞或降落等话题。学生如果搞清楚了对话的情景,一般就可预知将要交流的信息;反之,学生如果知道了交流的信息,也可推测对话者之间的关系或对话发生的环境。对话部分的10道题,有好几道就是基于上述原则而设置的。因此,要听好对话,注意对话环境和交流信息至关重要,不可忽视。

5. 明察言外之意

对话中的含蓄性试题较多,所以,不仅要理解对话的表层意义,还需体会言外之意。明确要求听懂言外之意的典型问题是:“What does the man/woman mean/suggest?”

6. 边听边记

听力过程中要克服“偏重眼睛,死用耳朵,少用心机,不用嘴手”的毛病,要边听边想,同时做一些记录。录音中的细节,如重要的数字、人物、地名等,仅凭大脑记忆很难完全记住。因此,考试中可以有目的地、有选择地加以记录,以便听完录音后能快速准确地选出答案。听到的是数字可用阿拉伯数字记录,其他内容可用缩写或自己独创的理解符号来记录。总之,越简明越易记越好。

7. 善于阅读选择项

由于只有大约 15 秒钟的答题时间,所以在阅读选择项时一定要避免逐词阅读,要运用略读技巧。对于较短的选择项,一般可采用扫视法;对于较长的选择项,可采用竖读法。

Example:

A. Running. B. Cycling. C. Fishing. D. Hunting.

只需用眼光掠过选择项,便可知是四种不同的活动。

8. 综合多种技能和技巧来理解语篇寻求答案

A. 阅读技巧:应用平行结构预测所填内容。

B. 写作技巧:英文短篇的首句通常为 topic sentence,注意此句的理解有助于听出下文空缺。

C. Keyword:通过关键词可预测答案。

D. 熟悉语法结构、句式等有益于听写。

E. 听话听音:speaker 的语音、语调、语气等都是很好的暗示,要充分利用。

F. 不同的文体有不同的特点和写法,掌握这一点对听写大有裨益。

二、听力理解专项练习

Practice One (Band 3)

Part I Listening Comprehension

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 10 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the question, will be spoken twice. After each question, there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A, B, C and D, and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Example: You will hear;

You will read;

A. At the office.

B. In the waiting room.

C. At the airport.

D. In a restaurant.

From the conversation we know that the two were talking about some work they had to finish in the evening. This is most likely to have taken place at the office. Therefore, A. "At the office" is the best answer. You should choose A. on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the centre.

1. A. Please sit down.
B. She doesn't want him to sit down.
C. She'll mind if he sits down.
D. She doesn't want the man to sit with her.
2. A. 30 minutes.
C. 15 minutes.
B. 20 minutes.
D. 10 minutes.
3. A. Nowhere is particular.
C. She was lost.
B. She was walking her dog.
D. She was going to a hotel.
4. A. Watching television.
C. Swimming the channel.
B. Listening to radio.
D. Changing their news programs.
5. A. She is too weak to say very much.
C. She is not familiar with the area.
B. She is very afraid.
D. She has never taken the bus before.
6. A. On the street. B. In a hotel.
C. Outside. D. In a car.
7. A. Return a book.
C. Go home.
B. Return David's dictionary.
D. Attend a class.
8. A. At home.
C. With her parents.
B. In Europe.
D. In America.
9. A. At a bus stop.
C. At the airport.
B. At the railway station.
D. At a restaurant.
10. A. 40 dollars. B. 45 dollars. C. 55 dollars. D. 60 dollars.

Section B

Directions: *In this section, you will hear a short passage. At the end of the passage, you will hear two questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken twice. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.*

11. A. What is Waterloo?
B. Who was Washington?
C. Who is the president of the United States?
D. Where is the capital of the United States?
12. A. The pupil didn't finish his homework.
B. The pupil didn't listen to the teacher carefully.
C. The pupil couldn't give at least one correct answer.
D. The pupil made one mistake.

Section C Spot Dictation

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. Listen carefully during the first reading. Then listen to the passage again. When it is being read the second time, you should fill in the six blanks numbered S1) to S6) with the exact words or phrases you have just heard. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

To be successful in a job interview, the applicant should show certain personal and S1) _____ qualities. In as much as the first and often lasting S2) _____ of a person is decided by the clothes he wears, the job applicant should take care to appear well-groomed and modestly dressed, S3) _____ the extreme of too elaborate or too casual.

Besides care for personal appearance, he should pay attention to his manner of speaking, which should be neither ostentatious (夸示的, 卖弄的) nor familiar, but rather straightforward, accurate and S4) _____. In addition, he should be prepared to talk knowledgeably about the requirements of the position for which he is applying S5) _____ his own professional experience and interests.

And finally, the really impressive applicant must S6) _____ a sense of self-confidence and enthusiasm for work, factors which all interviewers value highly. The job seeker who displays these characteristics, with just a little luck, will certainly succeed in the typical personal interview.

Practice Two (Band 3)**Part I Listening Comprehension****Section A**

Directions: In this section, you will hear 10 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the question will be spoken twice. After each question, there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A, B, C and D, and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Example: You will hear:

You will read:

A. At the office.

B. In the waiting room.

C. At the airport.

D. In a restaurant.

From the conversation we know that the two were talking about some work they had to finish in the evening. This is most likely to have taken place at the office. Therefore, A. "At the office" is the best answer. You should choose A. on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the centre.

1. A. Buying some more pears.

B. Eating up the pears.

C. Eating some fruits.

D. Buying some other fruits.

2. A. In a printing shop.

B. In a classroom.

- C. In a reading-room.
3. A. A complaint will be of no use.
C. The man will go to the post office.
4. A. Earning some money.
C. Taking a trip to Beijing.
5. A. English is very important.
B. The man likes English.
C. Both the man and the woman like English.
D. Neither the man nor the woman likes English.
6. A. Anyone can do it well.
C. Mary probably can't do it.
7. A. Tuesday.
C. Thursday.
8. A. She is not on a diet.
C. She is very fat.
9. A. Julie's.
C. The man's sister's.
10. A. See the movie with Lucy.
C. Go nowhere.
- D. In a post office.
B. The post office will need some help.
D. The man can help the post office.
B. Summer vacation plan.
D. Getting a job in Beijing.
- B. No one can do it well.
D. Only Mary can do it well.
B. Wednesday.
D. Friday.
B. She is on a diet.
D. She likes apples.
B. The man's.
D. The woman's.
B. Do shopping with Lucy.
D. Read the screenplay.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear a short passage. At the end of the passage, you will hear two questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken twice. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

11. A. In clean city people's health may be better.
B. Keeping our city clean is not an easy job.
C. We should keep our city clean.
D. The government has done a lot to keep our city clean.
12. A. Arranging for sanitation men to clean the main roads every night.
B. Imposing some laws to restrict the factories.
C. Placing dustbins in the streets.
D. Disposing garbage in a scientific way.

Section C Spot Dictation

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. Listen carefully during the first reading. Then listen to the passage again. When it is being read the second time, you should fill in the six blanks numbered S1) to S6) with the exact words or phrases you have just heard. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

Having Breakfast Or Not

Generations of Americans have been brought up to believe that a good breakfast is one of life's essentials. Eating breakfast at the start of the day, we have all been told and told again, is as S1) _____ as putting gasoline in the family car before starting a trip.

But for many people, the thought of food as the first thing in the morning is S2) _____ a pleasure. So despite all the efforts, they still take no breakfast. Between 1977 and 1983, the latest year for which figures are S3) _____, the number of people who didn't have breakfast increased by 33 percent—from 8.8 million to 11.7 million—according to the Chicago-based Market Research Corporation of America.

For those who feel pain or guilt about not eating breakfast, however, there is some good news. Several studies in the last few years S4) _____ that, for adults especially, there may be nothing wrong with omitting breakfast. “Going without breakfast does not S5) _____ performance,” said Arnold E. Bender, former professor of nutrition at Queen Elizabeth College in London, “nor does giving people breakfast improve performance.”

Scientific evidence linking breakfast to better health or better performance is surprisingly S6) _____ and most of the recent work involves children, not adults. “The literature,” says one researcher, Dr. Ernesto Pollitt at the University of Texas, “is poor.”

Practice Three (Band 3)

Part I Listening Comprehension

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 10 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the question will be spoken twice. After each question, there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A, B, C and D, and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Example: You will hear;

You will read;

A. At the office.

B. In the waiting room.

C. At the airport.

D. In a restaurant.

From the conversation we know that the two were talking about some work they had to finish in the evening. This is most likely to have taken place at the office. Therefore, A. “At the office” is the best answer. You should choose A. on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the centre.

1. A. The woman should wait to buy new clothes.

B. The cold weather will probably continue.

C. The weather will warm up soon.

D. He already has a warm coat.

2. A. Finish the work this afternoon.

B. Fix the computer.

- C. Use her computer. D. Buy a new computer.
3. A. A librarian. B. A student. C. A teacher. D. A freshman.
4. A. At the gate. B. In the garden. C. Under the stairs. D. In the room.
5. A. The man can wait for the clerk to help him.
B. The clerk doesn't like to be bothered.
C. The man shouldn't make any more copies.
D. She can teach the man to use the machine.
6. A. 15 words a minute. B. 45 words a minute.
C. 18 words a minute. D. 80 words a minute.
7. A. Sports. B. History. C. News. D. Discovery.
8. A. One. B. Two. C. Three. D. Five.
9. A. Stay for tea. B. Buy some fruits.
C. Go back home. D. Do nothing at all.
10. A. The woman's study. B. The woman's friend.
C. The woman's trouble. D. The woman's home.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear a short passage. At the end of the passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken twice. After you hear one question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D, and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with the single line through the center.

11. A. At the beginning of the term. B. In the middle of the term.
C. By the end of the term. D. At the beginning of the year.
12. A. Organize the exam. B. Attend a meeting.
C. Give the class. D. Answer questions.

Section C Spot Dictation

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. Listen carefully during the first reading. Then listen to the passage again. When it is being read the second time, you should fill in the six blanks numbered S1) to S6) with the exact words or phrases you just heard. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

In police work, you can never predict the next crime or problem. No working is identical to any other, so there is no "S1) _____" day for a police officer. Some days are "relatively" slow, and the job is "S2) _____"; other days are so busy that there is no time to eat. Think I can describe police work in one word: S3) _____. Sometimes it's dangerous. One day, for example, I was working undercover, that is, I was on the job, but I was wearing normal clothes, not my police S4) _____. I was trying to catch some robbers who were stealing money from people as they walked down the street. Suddenly, seven bad men jumped out at me. Another policeman arrived and together, we arrested three of the men; but the other four S5) _____.

Another day, I helped a woman who was going to have a baby. She was trying to get to the hospital. But there was a bad S6) _____. I put her in my police car to get her there faster. I thought she was going to have the baby right there in my car. But fortunately, the baby waited to arrive until we got to the hospital.

听力理解专项练习听力原文及答案解析

Tape Script for Practice One(练习1 听力原文)

Keys: 1-5	ACBAC	6-10	DBBCB	11-12	BC
	S1. professional		S2. impression		S3. avoiding
	S4. friendly		S5. in relation to		S6. convey

Section A

- W: Do you mind if I sit here?
M: No, of course not.
Q: What does the man mean?
- W: It's 9:45 already. At what time will the show start?
M: At 10 o'clock. It won't be long.
Q: How long will the man and woman wait?
- W: I saw Mary down at the corner just now. Do you know where she was going?
M: As far as I know she was just walking her dog.
Q: What does the man think Mary was doing?
- W: Will you please change this channel? I can't stand this program.
M: If you wait a minute, the fashion show will be on next.
Q: What are these people doing?
- M: Excuse me, can you tell me if this bus goes to Plaza Hotel?
W: I'm afraid I can't. I've only been here a few weeks myself.
Q: Why can't the woman give the man direction?
- M: Please drive a little slower.
W: Mind your own business. If you don't like the way I drive, you can just get out.
Q: Where does this conversation take place?
- M: Will you please return this dictionary to David when you see him?
W: Of course, I'll be seeing him in class this afternoon.
Q: What did the woman say she will do?
- W: Where is your daughter? I haven't seen her for a long time.
M: She and a friend are in Paris for the summer. She should be back in about two weeks.
Q: Where is the girl now?
- M: Excuse me, but where is the gate for Flight AA186 to Chicago?
W: It's upstairs. Gate 10.
Q: Where does this conversation most probably take place?

10. W: These are very nice sweaters. How much are they?

M: 50 dollars each. For two, 90 dollars. They are on sale today.

Q: How much does one sweater cost if you buy two?

答案解析:

1. A 女士问介不介意她坐在那儿,男士说当然不。意思是让她坐下。
2. C 现在是 9:45,演出 10:00 开始,他们还要等 15 分钟。
3. B 对话中男士说 Mary 在“walking her dog”。
4. A 对话中的换频道、节目、时装表演都说明他们在看电视。
5. C 男士问路,女士说她自己刚到这儿几周,说明她对这个片区不熟悉。
6. D 对话中提到开车开慢点、下去,看得出他们在汽车里。
7. B 男士让女士帮忙把 David 的字典还了,女士说当然可以,反正下午上课看得见 David。
8. B 对话中男士说他女儿跟朋友在 Paris 度假,Paris 是巴黎,在欧洲。
9. C 对话中提到航班、登机门,表明是在机场。
10. B 一件 50 美元,两件 90 美元,那么买两件的话,每件 45 美元。

Section B

The teacher was asking one of her pupils some questions, but not even one of the answers was correct. So the teacher began to ask him some very simple questions, she hoped that he could give at least one correct answer.

“Now, Sam,” said the teacher, “What is Waterloo?”

“Waterloo?” said the boy, “Oh, it’s a kind of washing machine, I think.”

The teacher was surprised. She shook her head and raised another question. “Sam, be serious, please. Now tell me the answer to a very, very simple question, who was Washington?”

“Well,” the answer came quickly, “Washington must be the man who uses that washing machine.”

The teacher got angry, but she didn’t give up. She thought and thought, and at last she thought of the easiest question—if this could be called a question: “Who is the president of the United States now?”

Sam stood up again. He looked puzzled.

“Oh, I’m sorry,” he said, “I thought you were calling the next student.”

Questions 11 and 12 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. What is the second question that the teacher asked?

12. Why was the teacher very angry?

答案解析:

11. B 老师问了 3 个问题,第一个是“What is Waterloo?”,第二个是:“Who was Washington?”,第三个是:“Who is the president of the United States now?”。本题问题是:老师问的第二个问题是什么?所以答案是 B。
12. C 老师问了三个问题,而学生 Sam 则一个都没答对,所以老师很生气。