

高等学校英语应用能力考试

# 专项训练与详解

Practical English Test  
**For Colleges**

主 编 徐品忠

江西高校出版社

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主 编	徐品忠
副主编	张 麟 魏丽琼
编 著	陈黎明 罗江婷
	朱文明 朱 洁
	苗纪美

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# 前 言

“高等学校英语应用能力考试 (Practical English Test For Colleges ,简称 ‘PRETCO’ )” 是由教育部高职高专教育英语课程指导委员会和高职高专教育英语课程考试委员会具体负责实施的全国性考试, 是依据《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》、《高等学校英语应用能力考试大纲》, 对普通高等专科学校、高等职业技术学院、成人高等学校的学生英语水平进行测试的一种标准。考试等级分为A级和B级。

为了帮助考生更好的了解考试的要求、内容、出题形式、并抓住重点, 掌握基本的应试技巧, 进而顺利通过考试, 我们严格按照《高等学校英语应用能力考试大纲》要求, 编写了这本针对A级的《高等学校英语应用能力考试专项训练与详解》。

本书的特点是: 1) 各部分专项训练均采取了“总述—精练—分析”的模式, 便于学生了解A级应用能力考试各部分的重点难点以及自己的弱点。从对大纲要求的总体分析到各类题型的专讲专练、从各个知识点的领悟到各个专项的强化训练, 使考生可以在细致独到的讲解中打好扎实的基本功, 以缓解学生一开始就做模拟试题而感到棘手的心理。2) 专中有专的模式。每个专项训练里囊括了大部分考试中常考的题型, 使学生能透彻领悟题型, 尽快熟悉考试内容, 达到真题再现的效果。相信考生在得到本书精要的指导后, 通过独立思考和大量素材的训练升华已有的理论知识, 巩固好各个知识点, 必能提升考试成绩, 达到考试的要求。

本书在编写过程中, 由于作者时间仓促, 水平有限, 错误和疏漏之处在所难免, 敬请广大师生和英语界同仁不吝批评指正。同时, 我们在编写过程中参阅了国内外相关资料, 借鉴了一些有价值的事例和文章, 在此我们向有关机构、作者和资料提供者一并致以诚挚的谢意。

编者



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## 第一部分 听力

### 听力部分解题思路与方法指导

#### 1. 简单对话和简短会话的理解

简单对话为两句话（一男一女各说一句）和一个问题。问题后有4个选择，找出最佳选项。简短会话部分有两段，每段会话后有2—3个问题，共5个问题。每个问题后有4个选项，两个问题的间隔是15秒，要求考生根据所听录音，从4个选项中选出最佳答案。简单对话和简短会话部分考查的重点有：

##### (1) 地点

根据对话内容判断对话发生的地点是高等学校英语应用能力考试听力测试中常见的也是比较重要的一个题型。地点题一般有以下几种：

##### 1) 根据信息词出题。例如：

W: Dear, I feel hungry now. How about you?

M: So do I. Let me call room service. Hello, room service. Please send a menu to 320 right away.

Q: Where are the two speakers?

A) In a hotel.

B) At a dinner table.

C) In the street.

D) At the man's house.

该题通过“hungry”和“menu”来迷惑考生，引导大家选择B。其实，本题所借助的信息词是“room service”和320这个房间号，答案是A。

##### 2) 借助对话中提到的多少地点出题。

有时对话中提到的地点不止一个。这时，一般是将所有的地点都包括在选项之中。这种情况下，考生不必考虑信息词问题，只要能将地点与其相关事件联系起来就可确定答案。例如：

M: I did not see our boss yesterday, has he come back?

W: He was just back from France besides visiting Britain, Germany, and Spain.

Q: Which country did the boss visit first?

- A) France.                      B) Britain.                      C) Germany.                      D) Spain.

4个地点都是访问过的地点，要求同学们能够分清先后。答案为B。

## (2) 职业、身份

根据说话内容判断说话者的身份和职业是听力测试中又一常见题型。该题型的选项设计有两种：

### 1) 说话者自身的身份或职业

根据谈话内容判断说话者一方的职业或身份。例如：

W: Good evening, Professor David. My name is Susan Gray. I'm with the local newspaper. Do you mind if I ask you a few questions?

M: Not at all. Go ahead, please.

Q: What is Susan Gray?

- A) A writer.                      B) A teacher.                      C) A reporter.                      D) A student.

由“local newspaper”可以判断说话者是位记者，在采访。答案是C。

### 2) 说话者双方之间的关系

该题型是一题型的延伸，要求考生能判断说话者双方的身份或关系，问题经常是“What's the relationship between the two speakers?”。例如：

W: How long will it take you to fix my watch?

M: I'll call you when it's ready. But it shouldn't take longer than a week.

Q: What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

- A) Librarian and student.                      B) Operator and caller.  
C) Boss and secretary.                      D) Customer and repairman.

既然女士让男士“fix my watch”，说明对方是“repairman”，而自己是“customer”。答案是D。

可以看出，职业、身份以及说话者双方关系的选择所依据的同样是信息词。当然，要判断双方的关系，还可以从说话的方式入手。例如：

M: Make thirty copies for me and twenty copies for Mr. Brown.

W: Certainly, sir. As soon as I make the final corrections on the original.

Q: What's the relationship between the two speakers?

A) Boss and secretary. B) Lawyer and client.

C) Teacher and student. D) Nurse and patient.

两人说话的方式：一个以命令式发话，另一个以客气回话“Certainly, sir. As soon as I make...”表明是“老板与秘书”的关系。答案是A。

### (3) 计算题

计算题在高等学校英语应用能力考试听力测试中属于比较难的题型，要求考生不仅能分辨不同的时间、金钱等数量概念，而且能将听到的各个数量联系起来并进行加减运算。例如：

M: Your son seems to have made much progress in playing the piano. Does he attend any piano classes?

W: Yes, he takes lessons twice a week, but from next week on, he will go to the class on Saturday evenings, too.

Q: How often will the woman's son have piano lessons from next week on?

A) Once a week.

B) Twice a week.

C) Three times a week.

D) Four times a week.

从关键信息“go to the class on Saturday evenings, too”可知前面提到的两次得另加一次才是下周开始上的课，答案是C。

从以上例子可以看出，含有数量概念的题，对话中提到的数量一般不可能为正确答案，通常需要考生进行一些简单的加减乘除运算。

### (4) 言外之意、弦外之音

推测说话者话中之话是听力中必考的题型。从试题的设计特点来看，大体有以下几种：

#### 1) 对虚拟证据的考查

包含虚拟语气的听力考题中一般都有“是与非”相对的选项，要求考生了解虚拟语气的表意功能，根据虚拟语气判断正确选项。例如：

W: If it hadn't been snowing so hard, I might have been home by 9 o'clock.

M: It's too bad you didn't make it. Jane was here and she wanted to see you.

Q: What happened to the woman?

A) She got home before 9 o'clock.

B) She had a bad cold.

C) She had a car accident.

D) She was delayed.

“If it hadn't been snowing so hard, I might have home by 9 o'clock”说明因为雪太大，

说话者未能在9点前到家。也就是说“she was delayed”, 答案是D。

## 2) 对建议的考查

建议题要求考生掌握建议的各种表达方式, 根据建议选择正确选项。例如:

W: The movie starts in 5 minutes and there's bound to be a long time.

M: Why don't we come back for the next show? I'm sure it would be less crowded.

Q: What is the man suggesting?

A) Coming back for a later show. B) Waiting in a queue.

C) Coming back in five minutes. D) Not going to the movie today.

Why don't...? 是一种建议表达方式。根据该句所表达的内容可以判断答案是A。

建议的表达方式还有:

Why not...? What do you think of...?

If I were you/If I were in your shoes, I would...

Shall we...? I suggest...

You'd better/You ought to...

## 3) 对话题的考查

话题指会话双方所谈论的话题, 要求考生具有一定的概括能力。例如:

W: Do you want a day course or an evening course?

M: Well, it would have to be an evening course since I work during the day.

Q: What are they talking about?

A) The choice of courses.

B) A day course.

C) An evening course.

D) Their work.

两个人谈论的是选白天的课还是晚上的课, 由此可以判断答案应该是A。

## 2. 短文的听力理解

短文涉及面较广, 包括历史地理、新闻报道、文化教育、风土人情、医学科技、人物传记等, 文章的体裁不外乎叙述文“Narration”、说明文“Exposition”和议论文“Argumentation”三种。叙述文一般首先点明人物、事件、时间和地点, 然后叙述事件的原因、过程和结果。所设计的问题多由“when”、“where”、“who”、“what”、“why”和“how”来提问。说明文主要解释说明事物的性质、特征、状态、构成等。议论文是分析整理、阐明作者观点和主张的文章, 常用逻辑论证和逻辑推理的方法来说明某个观点或主张。后两文体往往在文章的开头, 一般是文章的第一句话概括全文的主题思想。

短文听力测试要求考生在大概3分钟的时间里听完一篇文章，并且要听懂大意，记住并理解具体细节，然后在15秒钟内针对所提问题选出正确答案。正确的听力技巧和解题方法是：

(1) 了解并熟悉提问方式

就文章内容所提问题主要有3种情况，其提问方式分别如下：

a. 主题题型

What is the main idea/topic of the passage?

What does the passage focus on?

What does the passage mainly talk about?

What is the passage mainly about?

Which of the following is the best title of the passage?

Which topic does the passage mainly discuss?

Which of the following statements best expresses the main idea?

b. 针对具体细节提问

According to the passage what/when/which/who/why/how/did/was/would...?

Which of the following statements is true/not true?

Which of the following best describes...?

Which of the following is mentioned/not mentioned in the passage?

Which of the following is discussed/not discussed in the passage?

c. 针对内在含义提问

What can you infer/not infer from the passage?

What does the passage mainly suggest?

(2) 听清主题句，把握文章的主题思想。

文章的主题句大都出现在文章的开头，即文章的第一句话。它往往概括了文章所包含的重要信息。通过主题句，考生可领会作者的观点，这样有助于预测下文内容，获取其他重要信息，从而把握文章的主题思想。

(3) 抢读选项，预测文章体裁和问题。

利用播放考试指令的时间以及两个问题间的停顿，快速抢读选项，预测短文的体裁和内容，再根据不同体裁短文的不同提问方式，进一步预测可能提的问题。这样在听录音时就可以抓住重要信息。

(4) 边听边记, 抓住关键信息。

记笔记在做短文听力理解题时是非常重要的。通过笔记记下一些关键词和词组以及一些关键信息, 如时间、地点、人物和事件等, 这对提高答题的准确率有着至关重要的作用。

(5) 根据所听到的信息, 做出正确推断。

短文第三种提问方式是针对文章的内在含义提问。选项内容所表现出的不是文章的表面含义, 而是其内在含义。考生须充分利用上下文, 将所听到的信息进行归纳、推理、判断, 以确定正确选项。

## 听力专项训练

### Section A

Directions: This section is to test your ability to understand short dialogues. There are 50 recorded dialogues in it. After each dialogue, there is a recorded question. Both the dialogues 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 center.

Example: You will hear:

W: I'm so tired; I don't think I can finish this report.

M: Go home now, leave that to me.

Q: What does the man offer to do?

You will read:

A) Write a letter for the woman.

B) Take the woman to the office.

C) Drive the woman home.

D) Finish the report for the woman.

From the dialogue we learn that the man asks the woman to go home now since she is too tired to be able to finish the report and leave it to him meaning he is to finish the report for the woman. Therefore, "D) Finish the report for the woman." is the correct answer. You should mark D) on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center. Now the test will begin.

1. A) Go shopping. B) Stay at home.  
C) Watch TV. D) Go to bed.
2. A) Go to the cinema. B) Watch TV.  
C) Do his homework. D) Play with his friends.
3. A) He'd rather not go to the lecture.  
B) He doesn't mind if the woman goes to the lecture.  
C) He wants to take part in the lecture.  
D) He's heard the lecture before.
4. A) His mother is ill.  
B) His mother is ill and he has to look after his sister.  
C) He has been ill for several days.  
D) His sister is ill.
5. A) He will go out with the woman.  
B) He will ask the woman to post the letter.  
C) He will write a letter after taking a walk with the woman.  
D) He will wait until the woman comes back.
6. A) 5:30. B) 5:00.  
C) 5:15. D) 5:45.
7. A) The price is not on the tag. B) \$ 15.  
C) \$ 5. D) \$ 50.
8. A) 3. B) 5. C) 6. D) 4.
9. A) 5 minutes. B) 10 minutes. C) 15 minutes. D) 25 minutes.
10. A) About 7:00. B) About 8:00. C) About 9:00. D) About 10:00.
11. A) 60 dollars. B) 45 dollars. C) 16 dollars. D) 65 dollars.
12. A) In a restaurant. B) In a post-office.  
C) At a railway station. D) At the airport.
13. A) Where to have the meeting. B) When to have the meeting.  
C) Who to attend the meeting. D) What to discuss at the meeting.
14. A) She is very nice. B) She is impatient.

- C) She is careless. D) She is very rich.
15. A) No Smoking. B) No Parking.
- C) Wet Paint. D) Keep off the Grass.
16. A) He was killed in an air crash. B) He was wounded in a flight.
- C) He was injured in an accident. D) He was burnt in a fire.
17. A) It's cold. B) It's hot.
- C) It's snowing. D) Boring.
18. A) It's on the right of the man. B) It's far from Rose Street.
- C) It's on Rose Street. D) It's around the next corner.
19. A) He never smokes. B) He is starting to smoke.
- C) He smoked before now. D) He likes smoking.
20. A) He studied there for four years. B) He studied there for five years.
- C) He studied there for six years. D) He studied there for there years.
21. A) Boss and employee. B) Father and daughter.
- C) Teacher and student. D) Doctor and patient.
22. A) She was a secretary. B) She was a teacher.
- C) She was a salesperson. D) She was a sales manager.
23. A) She won't go to the cinema with the man.
- B) She will go to the cinema with the man.
- C) She will not be happy to accept the invitation.
- D) She will refuse the invitation.
24. A) A cow. B) A cap. C) A cat. D) A car.
25. A) She doesn't agree with the man. B) She thinks the man is right.
- C) She is very happy. D) She wants to dance.
26. A) Tourist Information. B) Food Information.
- C) Computer Information. D) Shopping Information.
27. A) At a railway station. B) At a bank.
- C) In a company. D) At a hotel.
28. A) Jack. B) Jane.

- C) Both Jack and Jane. D) Nobody.
29. A) The woman. B) The man.
- C) Then woman and her friend. D) The woman and her husband.
30. A) At 10. B) At 9.
- C) At 4. D) At 9:40.
31. A) 221st. B) 211th Street.
- C) 122nd. D) 212th Street.
32. A) It's 8:00. B) It's 8:20.
- C) It's 8:30. D) It's 8:50.
33. A) She is going to Qingdao. B) She is going to Huangshan.
- C) She hasn't decided yet. D) She has decided to go to Beijing.
34. A) She likes black color. B) She likes white color.
- C) It didn't say. D) She doesn't know.
35. A) In a library. B) In an elevator.
- C) In a store. D) In a laundry.
36. A) The information in the book is out of date.
- B) It has been reprinted several times.
- C) It is no longer available.
- D) The store doesn't have it now, but will have it soon.
37. A) They cost \$ 5.00. B) They cost \$ 5.15.
- C) They cost \$ 4.50. D) They cost \$ 5.50.
38. A) In the countryside. B) Near the station.
- C) Near her work place. D) In the city.
39. A) They have a look at the advertisement.
- B) They go and buy a big TV set.
- C) They get a TV set right away.
- D) They throw away their TV set.
40. A) 5 p.m.. B) 12 noon. C) 8 a.m.. D) 9 a.m..
41. A) He felt better. B) He barely finished it.