

高等学校英语应用能力考试系列丛书

# 高等学校 英语应用能力 考试导学

Guide to  
PRETCO

• 赵 红 主 编

A 级  
Level A

外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

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# 高等学校 英语应用能力 考试导学

Guide to

P R E T C O

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## 前 言

为了贯彻《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求（试行）》（简称《基本要求》和《高等学校英语应用能力考试大纲和样题》（简称《大纲和样题》），云南省外语教学与考试指导委员会对本省高职高专英语教学进行了调研，并组织长期从事英语教学的老师编写了《高等学校英语应用能力考试导学系列丛书》，本系列丛书包括《高等学校英语应用能力考试导学——A级》、《高等学校英语应用能力考试导学——B级》和《高等学校英语应用能力考试导学——写作》。

本书为《高等学校英语应用能力考试导学——A级》，全书共分四部分。第一部分为各种题型的解题思路、技巧、专项训练及解析；第二部分为六套模拟试题。第三部分为专项训练及模拟试题听力原文；第四部分为模拟试题答案及解析。听力录音另附 MP3 光盘。

本书的特点：

1. 针对性强。按照考试大纲及命题规律针对每种题型进行分析讲解并组织相应题型进行专项训练，可以使广大考生快速进入备考状态并达到事半功倍的效果。
2. 难易适度、重点突出。针对实考项目设置的专项强化训练，从真题中选取例子进行解析，联系实际，讲、练结合，帮助考生举一反三，融会贯通。
3. 实用性强，难点复现率高。重要考点和难点以各种不同题型形式在专项训练中复现，使考生在训练的过程中对自己的薄弱环节得到强化及巩固。

本书由赵红担任主编，王艳、欧阳敏担任副主编，其中王艳、王秋菊编写了听力部分；木鸿英、尹文山、赵东丽、赵红编写了语法词汇及改错题部分；高辉编写了阅读理解部分；欧阳敏、任莉平编写了英汉翻译部分；苏幼敏老师编写了模拟试题。

由于编写水平有限，疏漏与错误之处在所难免，敬请读者不吝批评指正。

编 者

2008 年 3 月

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# 第一部分 专项训练

## Part I Listening Comprehension

听力理解主要测试考生理解所听对话、会话和简单短文的能力。要求考生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。常见的听力理解题型主要有简短对话、简短会话和短文三种类型，主要以日常生活和实用交际性内容为主。词汇限于《基本要求》中的“交际范围表”所列的全部听说范围。

### 1 简单对话和简短会话的解题思路及技巧

#### 简短对话和简短会话的解题思路

纵观近几年考试的情况，听力理解的出题形式有了一定的变化，由原来的纯客观型试题转为主客观兼顾型试题。简短对话和会话题型仍以客观测试为主，以选择题为考查方式。

简短对话主要测试考生理解简短对话的能力。对话中的内容并不复杂，出题形式相对稳定，多数情况下是对第二说话人的说话内容进行提问。在所问的问题中大多数是以 WH- 引导的特殊疑问句，主要内容包括考查逻辑推理、判断、数字计算、因果关系、请求建议五类题型。

简短会话题由两段较长的对话（一般为 5 个回合）组成，每篇后有 2-3 个问题，两篇共 5 题。会话的选材多为情景对话，涉及旅行、宾馆、海关、飞机、签证、保险、饮食、求知、购物等各个方面。简短会话的题型同简短对话基本一致，也可分为前面提到的五类题型。

对于简短对话和简短会话，解题时听者应首先预览选项，对篇章进行预测；边听边做记录；听到提问，确认预测，修正预测，做出正确判断。

#### 简短对话和简短会话的解题技巧

该类型的解题技巧按照前面所说的五类题型来进行分解。



● 逻辑推理题

e.g. (2002 年 6 月真题)

W: Sir, I've come to complain about the skirt I bought in your shop yesterday.

M: What's the matter with it?

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

A. Boss and secretary.

B. Husband and wife.

C. Salesman and customer.

D. Doctor and patient.

[解析] 对话中, skirt, bought, shop 是三个重要的关键词, 在商店里买了裙子并对此进行投诉, 双方的关系肯定是售货员和顾客。因此很容易判断出 C 就是正确答案。

e.g. (2004 年 6 月真题)

M: Madam, what are you going to order?

W: Just a cup of coffee and a sandwich.

Q: Where does the conversation most probably take place?

A. In a bookstore.

B. In a bank.

C. In a snack bar.

D. In a library.

[解析] 地点推断题。根据关键词 order, a cup of coffee and a sandwich 可以推断出对话发生在快餐店, 故答案为 C。

在这类题中, 对话发生的时间、地点及说话者的身份往往没有明确提到, 所以, 在听这类对话时, 要特别注意说话人的态度、语气和关键词语, 以便做出正确判断。

e.g. (2005 年 6 月真题)

M: Where have you been, Mary? I didn't see you the whole morning.

W: Peter took me sightseeing around the city.

M: I see. Are you doing anything this evening?

W: Nothing special. But I'm leaving for Shanghai tomorrow morning.

M: Good. Could you come to my house this evening? We're having a small party.

W: I'd love to. Is there anyone I know?

M: Yes. I've also invited Peter.

W: That's great. I'll be there.

M: Please come by around six if you can.

W: OK. See you then.

Q1: What was Mary doing this morning?

A. Sightseeing around the city.

B. Attending a meeting.

C. Shopping in the city.

D. Giving a party.

[解析] 细节题。对话开始男士问 Mary 到哪里去了, 一上午都没见到她, Mary 回答说 Peter took me sightseeing around the city, 这就是答案所在。另外, 选项 B 和 C 都未出现过。Mary 是受男士邀请参加 party 的, 并非举办的 party。故正确选项为 A。





Q2: When will Mary leave for Shanghai?

- A. This afternoon. B. This evening.  
C. Tomorrow morning. D. Tomorrow afternoon.

[解析] 细节题。答案在 Mary 的回答 But I'm leaving for Shanghai tomorrow morning 中。对话中的时间状语是考试的重点, 故正确选项为 C。

Q3: Where can Mary meet Peter again?

- A. At the party. B. At the meeting.  
C. In the office. D. In the hotel.

[解析] 推理题。对话中男士邀请 Mary 参加今晚的聚会, 并说 I've also invited Peter, 这是答案的关键所在, Mary 会在聚会上见到 Peter。另外, 选项 B、C 和 D 都未在对话中出现过。故正确选项为 A。

### ● 判断题

判断题型是听力考试对话部分最难的一类题。它不仅要求考生听出每一个词及其基本内容, 还要通过上下文、字里行间、语境等来判断说话人的行为方式、目的, 从而正确理解对话。这类题中通常是对第一说话人的提问或谈到的看法, 第二说话人不直接回答, 而是婉转地表达自己的意思, 而且对话中很少有判断各种逻辑关系的信号词。听者要善于从特定的词语中推断、悟出潜台词, 注意说话人的语气、语调和出现的短语、谚语、格言等, 从上下文推测其含义。

#### e.g. (2006 年 6 月真题)

W: I've got a few things for Mary.

M: A few? It seems you have bought the whole supermarket for her.

Q: What can we learn from this conversation?

- A. The woman has bought a few things for the man.  
B. The woman has bought a lot of things for Mary.  
C. The woman has bought nothing for Mary.  
D. The woman has bought a few things for herself.

[解析] 判断题, 考查学生对重复反问句的推理判断能力。从男士的反问句 "A few?" 的语气及句子内容可推测女士为 Mary 买了许多东西, 而不是仅仅几样。故正确答案为 B。

#### e.g. (2006 年 6 月真题)

W: Excuse me?

M: Yes, madam. Can I help you?

W: Could you tell me where the bank is?

M: It's upstairs across the coffee bar.

W: Thanks. Do you know what time it is open?

M: It should be open now. It opens at 8 a.m.





W: Good. And can you tell me how often the buses leave for the city center?

M: Every half hour. And you just miss one.

W: Oh, dear, then I have to wait for another 30 minutes. Thank you very much.

M: That's OK.

Q1: Where is the bank?

A. Upstairs.

B. Downstairs.

C. Right behind the woman

D. Across the bus stop.

[解析] 判断题。从对话中 “It's upstairs across the coffee bar.” 可知银行是在往前走的方向，在咖啡厅的对面。upstairs 是关键词，可以推断出答案是 A。

Q2: How often do the buses leave for the city center?

A. Every ten minutes.

B. Every other hour.

C. Every hour.

D. Every half hour.

[解析] 细节题，考查学生对对话中的问题与答案的快速捕捉。对话中有问题 “...how often the buses leave for the city center?” 和答案 “Every half hour.” 听者应迅速熟悉四个选项，并根据所问问题找出答案，选择正确答案 D。

### ● 数字及计算

数字计算中涉及数字方面的内容比较多，主要包括：年代、年龄、日期、时间、价格、数量等几类。在听这类对话时，听者可以事先将四个选项的数字浏览一下，听的时候就有一定的重点。把听到的数字及相应的关键词记下来，然后根据提出的问题做出正确的判断。

e.g. (2005 年 1 月真题)

M: Can I rent a room for two weeks? I'm not sure whether I will stay for a whole month.

W: Yes, 150 dollars a week, but only 400 dollars a month.

Q: How much will the man pay if he rents the room for two weeks?

A. \$150.

B. \$200.

C. \$ 300.

D. \$400.

[解析] 这是一个租房的场景对话，房租和租房的时间是考试的重点，有时候房租要根据租房的时间进行计算。根据女士说的 150 dollars a week, but only 400 dollars a month 计算出问题中两周的房租是 300 美元，因此判断出 C 是正确答案。

### ● 因果关系

此类题型要求考生正确判断事物发展的前因后果，这种问题大多数提问原因。考生只要按照做听力题的常规方法去做，即浏览选题、细听原文、对照预测、做出判断。听时注意对话中含有一些表示因果关系的词汇：because, for, since, due to, that is why, so, so that, in order to, therefore, as a result of。



e.g. (2002 年 12 月真题)

M: Terry starts work at 6 o'clock.

W: So he has to get up early.

Q: Why does Terry get up early?

A. Because he has to go outside.

B. Because he has to work early.

C. Because he has to catch the bus.

D. Because he has to have breakfast.

[解析] 对话中出现了表示结果的提示词 so, 说明之前第一说话人所提到的 Terry starts work at 6 o'clock 就是 Terry 必须早起的原因, 故答案为 B。

### ● 建议及请求

建议题要求考生掌握建议的各种表达方式, 这种对话的常见形式是用 Why don't you..., Why not..., You'd better..., You should..., How about..., Would you like..., I suggest..., Shall we... 等句型表达建议及请求, 而建议及请求的内容通常是考查的重点, 根据建议选择正确选项。

e.g. (2003 年 12 月真题)

M: Shall we go to the airport to meet Dr. Smith this afternoon?

W: Oh, I forget to tell you he has put off his trip.

Q: What do we know about Dr. Smith?

A. He has changed his plan.

B. He has canceled his trip.

C. He is arriving this afternoon.

D. He forgot to arrange his trip.

[解析] 根据关键句型 Shall we 可知这是考查请求建议的, 对话中男士问是否去机场接 Dr. Smith, 女士回答说“我忘记告诉你他推迟行程了”, 根据关键词 put off 可知 Dr. Smith 是改变计划了, 而不是取消计划了, 故答案为 A。



## 2 简单对话和简短会话的练习及解析

### Section A Short Dialogues

**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 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 below.

**Example:** You will hear: W: Are you catching the 13:15 flight to New York?

M: No. I'll leave this evening.

Q: What are the two people 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. Now the test will begin.*

### ● 逻辑推理题

1. A. On the second floor.  
C. On the right side.
2. A. In the bookstore.  
C. In the library.
3. A. At the airport.  
C. At the station.
4. A. He really doesn't want to buy a house.  
B. He plans to buy a house in a little while.  
C. He will have enough money for a house soon.  
D. He doesn't have enough money for a house.
5. A. He thinks it's very crowded.  
C. He likes the buildings of Paris.
6. A. Boss and secretary.  
C. Doctor and patient.
7. A. They were both businessmen years ago.  
C. They are very good friends.
8. A. He has no idea.  
B. He has no preference.  
C. He'd rather have the party on Tuesday morning.  
D. He'd rather have the party on Friday afternoon.
9. A. Cold and windy.  
C. Cloudy and windy.
10. A. The plan should be discussed again in the next meeting.  
B. The woman should have supported him at the meeting.  
C. His back hurts during the meeting.  
D. He agrees that it was a good meeting.
- B. On the third floor.  
D. Next to the stairs.
- B. In the department store.  
D. In the hotel.
- B. At the hotel.  
D. At the bus stop.
- B. He thinks it's a big city.  
D. He likes modern buildings of Paris.
- B. Waitress and guest.  
D. Husband and wife.
- B. They were schoolmates.  
D. They are professors of a university.
- B. Warm and sunny.  
D. Rainy and cold.

### ● 判断题

11. A. To talk with Mrs. Robbins.  
C. To make a phone call.
- B. To make a complaint.  
D. To do some shopping.



12. A. To see Peter.  
C. To meet his friend.
  - B. To talk to his doctor.  
D. To visit Professor Johnson.
13. A. He dislikes it because of too much violence.  
B. He likes it because of too much violence.  
C. He thinks it's very interesting.  
D. He thinks it's very boring.
14. A. She wants the man to call her back.  
B. She wants the man to ask Smith to call her.  
C. She wants to leave a message for the man.  
D. She wants Smith to take a message for her.
15. A. Who are going to attend the meeting?  
B. When is the meeting going to be held?  
C. Where is the meeting going to be held?  
D. What is to be discussed at the meeting?
16. A. To ask Tom to be their tutor.  
C. To talk with Tom about his study.
  - B. To take Tom to a doctor.  
D. To study English with Tom.
17. A. To attend a meeting.  
C. To hold a party.
  - B. To clean the office.  
D. To have a rest.
18. A. The tour was worth the time but not the money.  
B. The tour was not worth the time or the money.  
C. The tour was worth both the time and the money.  
D. The tour was worth the money but not the time.
19. A. Alice does not know much about electronics.  
B. Alice is unlikely to find a job anywhere.  
C. Alice is likely to find a job in an electronics company.  
D. Alice is not interested in anything but electronics.
20. A. The company has trouble printing a schedule.  
B. The schedule has been misprinted.  
C. The speakers arrived at the station late.  
D. The train seldom arrives on time.

● 数字及计算

- |                    |                |                |                |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 21. A. One.        | B. Two.        | C. Three.      | D. Four.       |
| 22. A. 20 minutes. | B. 25 minutes. | C. 50 minutes. | D. 55 minutes. |
| 23. A. \$40.       | B. \$90.       | C. \$108.      | D. \$120.      |
| 24. A. 25.         | B. 75.         | C. 100.        | D. 125.        |
| 25. A. 7:15.       | B. 8:15.       | C. 9:15.       | D. 2:00.       |



- |                     |                 |              |              |
|---------------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|
| 26. A. 8:00 a.m.    | B. 8:15 a.m.    | C. 8:30 a.m. | D. 8:45 a.m. |
| 27. A. \$12.        | B. \$8.         | C. \$5.      | D. \$4.      |
| 28. A. \$14.        | B. \$25.        | C. \$28.     | D. \$50.     |
| 29. A. At 1:40 p.m. | B. At 1:50 p.m. | C. At 2:00.  | D. At 3:50.  |
| 30. A. \$39.95.     | B. \$39.9.      | C. \$40.     | D. \$45.     |

● 因果关系

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 31. A. He didn't like the present.<br>C. He got home too late.   | B. He didn't have television.<br>D. He was busy with his studying.                  |
| 32. A. She will have a meeting.<br>C. She will go to the movie.  | B. She will buy a ticket.<br>D. She will meet her sister.                           |
| 33. A. He finished his chemical research paper last semester.<br>B. He'll finish his chemical research paper in a few minutes.<br>C. He never does his assignments early.<br>D. He always does his assignments late. |   |
| 34. A. He doesn't have spare time.<br>C. He doesn't like traveling.  | B. He doesn't have enough money.<br>D. He doesn't like going with them.             |
| 35. A. She likes typing very much.<br>C. She types faster than her mother.   | B. She learns to read and write at six.<br>D. She has a long experience of typing.  |
| 36. A. The man didn't come with his wife.<br>B. The man didn't let her know his trip in time.<br>C. She doesn't want to leave so early.<br>D. She doesn't want his wife to leave with him.                           |   |
| 37. A. Because the new apartment is cheaper.<br>C. Because the present apartment is too small.   | B. Because he needs a quieter place.<br>D. Because he needs a better place.         |
| 38. A. Because its style is out of fashion.<br>C. Because it suits her very well.  | B. Because its color fails to match her.<br>D. Because it seems too bright for her. |
| 39. A. Because the film is frightening<br>C. Because the film is disappointing.  | B. Because the film is interesting.<br>D. Because the film is extraordinary.        |
| 40. A. His mother is ill.<br>C. He has been ill for several days.  | B. His sister is ill.<br>D. He has to look after her sister.                        |

● 建议及请求

41. A. It's time to clean up her room.  
B. It's time to listen to the weather report.  
C. There's no need to wait for her.  
D. There's no need to fetch his umbrella.



42. A. Go out to work. B. Listen carefully to John.  
C. Be calm and patient. D. Do the easiest thing.
43. A. She suggests the man should look at the advertisement.  
B. She suggests the man should not look at the advertisement.  
C. She suggests there be no new advertisement.  
D. She suggests that the advertisements be useless.
44. A. To let their children do as they pleased.  
B. To leave their children at home.  
C. To tell their children some stories.  
D. To sing some songs for their children.
45. A. To get some travel information.  
B. To help him to carry his luggage.  
C. To tell him the way to the luggage office.  
D. To look after the luggage for him.
46. A. Waiting in the line. B. Not going to the movie today.  
C. Coming back for a later show. D. Coming back in ten minutes.
47. A. He will go out with the woman.  
B. He will ask the woman to post his letter.  
C. He will write a letter after taking a walk with the woman.  
D. He will wait until the woman comes back.
48. A. To have a birthday party.  
B. To join in a birthday party.  
C. To invite all his classmates to his party.  
D. To invite a few of his classmates to his party.
49. A. To travel abroad. B. To visit China.  
C. To cook food. D. To eat outside.
50. A. He only knows one way to get to the bookstore.  
B. He doesn't know how to get to the bookstore.  
C. The bookstore is a bit far away.  
D. The bookstore is around the corner.

## 答案及解析

### ● 逻辑推理题

1. B 女士想要找约翰的公寓, 男士说约翰住在三楼, 所以女士应该再上一层楼, 答案为 B。
2. C 判断谈话发生的场合, 由对话中的 keep the books 和 return 可推断谈话主题是借书, 显然谈话发生场所是图书馆, 故答案为 C。



3. **B** 就地点提问, 根据对话中的关键词如 bill 和 room number 可以判断这个对话发生在酒店。故答案为 B。
4. **D** 男士问 Bill 计划买房子了吗, 女士回答几乎没有, 因为 a house is beyond his means, 也就是说他没有足够的钱买房子, 故答案为 D。
5. **C** 本题关键在于男士对巴黎的印象, 首先是 It's interesting 可以看出他还是喜欢巴黎的, 然后继续说明自己对这个城市的特殊喜好, 所以可以推断出他喜欢巴黎的建筑。故答案为 C。
6. **B** 就人物关系提问, 根据对话中的关键词如 order 可以判断这两个人应该是饭店里服务员和客人的关系。故答案为 B。
7. **B** 就人物关系提问, 根据对话中的关键句 I haven't seen you since we graduated from the university 可以判断这两个人应该是同学。故答案为 B。
8. **B** 女士问男士聚会是周二早上开还是周五下午开, 而男士的回答是你安排的我就满意, 说明自己并没有什么特别的要求, 故答案为 B。
9. **A** 男士说前两天非常冷, 女士说天气预报说下周会有更多的雪并伴有强风, 所以可以推断出天气将是又冷又有风, 故答案为 A。
10. **B** 关键在于理解男士的话, back up 的意思为支持, 男士的意思是既然女士同意他的观点, 就应该在会议上支持他才对。故答案为 B。

### ● 判断题

11. **B** 男士说要找服务部门, 要找经理, 可以判断出男士要找经理投诉, 故答案为 B。
12. **D** 男士问女士是否愿意去看望彼得, 女士说愿意, 但是她先要去拜访约翰教授, 故答案为 D。
13. **A** 关键在于理解男士不喜欢这部电影的原因, 男士说的 No 是对女士问题的否定回答, 其后通常会说否定的原因, 此时要留意其后的内容 I thought it showed too much unnecessary violence, 而 A 是对此句的同义转述, 故答案为 A。
14. **B** 从女士的话中可以听到女士希望男士带个信给史密斯, 请他回来后给女士打电话, 故答案为 B。
15. **D** 关键在于理解女士回答了男士的话 Yes, I did 后, 由 But 引起的句子 I'm still not quite sure what the meeting is about 说明女士希望知道会议的内容, 故答案为 D。
16. **C** 女士说汤姆英语不好, 也许需要一个家庭教师辅导他, 男士回答也许是的, 但是他认为应该先和汤姆谈一谈, 所以他们有可能要去和汤姆谈谈他的学习, 故答案为 C。
17. **A** 男士请女士明天帮他打一些文件, 但女士说恐怕不行, 因为据说会议可能要开一整天, 由此可以推断出女士明天可能要参加一个会议, 故答案为 A。
18. **B** 从女士的话 It was worth neither the time nor the money 中可以看出女士认为这次旅行时间和金钱都不值, 故正确答案为 B。
19. **A** 关键在于理解女士的话, 女士说除了电子学 Alice 什么都好, 也就是说她对于电子学一无所知, 故答案为 A。





20. D 女士说我们被告知火车又晚点了, 男士说为什么铁路公司还要那么麻烦地印时刻表, 从男士的话中可以看出是在抱怨, 可能因为火车经常晚点, 故答案为 D。

### ● 数字及计算

21. C 男士说想要借两本小说和一本书, 一共三本, 故答案为 C。
22. C 女士问男士在交通不拥挤时驱车回家需要多长时间。男士说只需 25 分钟。但是如果在下午 5:30 以前不能离开办公室, 有时就需要 50 分钟。问男士在高峰时间驱车回家需要多长时间, 故答案为 C。
23. C 男士说一双鞋 40 美元, 3 双总额 120 美元, 但是总额可以有 10% 的折扣, 即 12 元的折扣, 所以女士应该付 108 美元, 故答案为 C。
24. B 女士说共有 100 个学生, 其中四分之一来自美国, 其余的来自欧洲, 故答案为 B。
25. C 男士说因为桥断了, 7:15 的火车要推迟两小时, 所以火车应该 9:15 到, 故答案为 C。
26. B 男士问会议几点开始, 女士回答 8:30 开始, 我们还有 15 分钟到那儿, 所以现在应该是 8:15, 故正确答案为 B。
27. A 女士说她以为寄一封快递是 8 元, 男士说过去是, 但现在价格已经上涨了 4 元, 所以现在寄一封快递应该是 12 元, 故答案为 A。
28. C 男士说一件 T 恤衫 28 元, 两件 50 元, 而问题问一件 T 恤衫价值多少钱, 故答案为 C。
29. B 问的是演讲什么时候开始, 而对话中女士说到 It will begin at 1:50, 故答案为 B。
30. A 关键在于理解女士的话, 女士说今天这双鞋特价, 只要 \$39.95, 昨天还是 \$45, 故答案为 A。

### ● 因果关系

31. C 女士问男士是否喜欢昨晚总统的电视演讲, 男士说不幸的是他回来得太晚了而没有看到。故答案为 C。
32. D 男士问是否和他去看电影, 女士说很想去, 但是她必须去车站接她妹妹。故答案为 D。
33. C 关键在于理解男士没有完成研究论文的原因, 原文中男士说 I always seem to put things off until the last minute, 而 C 是对此句的同义转述, 故答案为 C。
34. B 关键在于理解男士不去杭州的原因, 从男士的话中可以得知是因为没有足够的钱, 故答案为 B。
35. D 女士说她六岁起母亲就开始教她打字, 所以可以看出她打字快的原因是她打字的经历很长, 故答案为 D。
36. B 关键在于理解女士生气的原因, 从女士的话 I wish you had told me your departure time earlier 中可以知道女士生气是因为男士没有及时让她知道他的行程, 故答案为 B。
37. B 关键在于理解男士搬家的原因, 男士说 My roommate plays the radio all night long, and I can't sleep well, 由此可以看出他需要一个安静的地方, 故答案为 B。



38. B 男士说式样不错,但和年龄搭配,颜色似乎太深了,由此可以得知男士不喜欢这条裙子的原因是颜色和女士的年龄不配,故答案为 B。
39. C 男士说那部电影几乎让他睡着了,说明他对那部电影很失望,故答案为 C。
40. D 女士问男士为何没有完成家庭作业,男士回答因为他母亲病了几天,他不得不照顾他的妹妹,故答案为 D。

### ● 建议及请求

41. D 男士说把伞忘在房间里了,要回去取。女士说不用麻烦了,天气预报说中午天就要晴了,故答案为 D。
42. C 考查原因,女士说她对约翰非常生气,因为他从不听她的话。男士说别着急事情会解决的,可以看出男士建议女士冷静、耐心,故答案为 C。
43. A 女士在向男士提建议,用到了常用的提建议句型 Why not have a look at the advertisement? 因此可以判断出女士是建议看一下广告,故答案为 A。
44. A 男士用了提建议的句型 Why don't we leave that for themselves? 意思是说让孩子自己做决定,故答案为 A。
45. D 男士问女士能否把行李留在这里几个小时,女士说为什么不把它们放到行李寄存处,由此可以推断出男士希望女士帮他照看行李,故答案为 D。
46. C 男士用到了建议的句型 Why don't we come back for the next show? 由此可以看出男士建议看下一场电影,故答案为 C。
47. A 女士建议 Why don't we go sightseeing? 男士说 Would you like to wait for me a few minutes? 可以看出男士愿意和女士一起出去,故答案为 A。
48. C 男士说要邀请一些同学参加他的生日晚会,女士说不能只邀请一些,否则其他人会生气的,因此可以看出女士是建议男士邀请所有的同学,故答案为 C。
49. D 男士建议 Shall we have something special for a change? 女士提出 How about Chinese food? 可以推断出他们有可能要出去吃饭,故答案为 D。
50. C 女士问你告诉我怎样到达书店吗,男士回答当然可以,但是路太远了。从男士的话中可以得知到书店的路程很远。故答案为 C。

## Section B Short Conversations

**Directions:** This section is to test your ability to understand short conversations. There are 20 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 below.

### Conversation 1

- |                        |                                  |
|------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. A. Renting a house. | B. Letting a house.              |
| C. Selling a house.    | D. Talking about a rented house. |