

最新 高等学校 英语应用能力考试 模拟与实考试题集

PRETCO
Simulated
and
Original
Test Papers

東華大學出版社

全国高职高专公共英语课程系列辅导教材

PRETCO Simulated & Original Test Papers

最新高等学校英语应用能力考试

模拟与实考试题集

主 编 张雁凌 张兰峰

副主编 李 玲 童平雄 宋 皓 付 玲 石玉洁

主 审 胡一宁 于兰祖

修 订 李有贵 周 婕

参编人员 (以姓氏笔画为序)

王永兴 朱凌云 刘桂林 华玉香

杨 林 李庆照 李委清 柳慧熙

骆河芊 徐守勤 徐良芹 唐灵芝

涂丽萍 曹芳菲 童敬东 孟小宇

东华大学出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

最新高等学校英语应用能力考试模拟与实考试题集/鲁可,涂丽萍
主编;张雁凌等分册主编. —上海:东华大学出版社,2008.3

ISBN 978-7-81111-348-8

I. 最... II. ①鲁...②涂...③张... III. 英语-高等学校-
水平考试-习题 IV. H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2008)第 023503 号

《新编实用英语同步辅导》系列编委会名单

策 划 鲁 可 骆河芊

主 编 鲁 可 涂丽萍

主 审 胡一宁 于兰祖

责任编辑名单 (按姓名笔画为序)

于兰祖 王春生 石玉洁 纪 红 杨 旗

余秀琴 汪海燕 宋 皓 张兰峰 张雁凌

陈教贵 周 婕 孟小宇 胡一宁 庾 敏

责任编辑:华润柏

封面设计:书衣坊

最新高等学校英语应用能力考试模拟与实考试题集

张雁凌等 主编

东华大学出版社出版

(上海市延安西路 1882 号 邮政编码:200051)

电话:(021)62379558 62373056

新华书店上海发行所发行 江苏省南通市印刷总厂有限公司印刷

开本:787×960 1/16 印张:12.25 字数:326 千字

2008 年 3 月第 1 版 2008 年 3 月第 1 次印刷

ISBN 978-7-81111-348-8/H·027

定价:19.70 元

出版说明

为配合高职高专公共英语教学,我们以“高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求”(以下简称“基本要求”)为指导,以“高等学校英语应用能力考试大纲和样题”(以下简称“考试大纲”)为依据,我们组织了一批具有丰富教学经验的老师编写出《高等学校英语应用能力考试模拟与实考试题集》。本书旨在帮助学生在修完“基本要求”所规定的内容后,了解和熟悉高等学校英语应用能力考试(PRETCO)的题型,巩固所学知识,提高学生英语运用能力和应试能力。

本书所编的模拟题基本涉及了“基本要求”所规定的全部要求。模拟试题内容新颖,题材广泛,语言知识和应用文体的覆盖面宽。此外,本书覆盖了“考试大纲”所列的所有题型。同学们使用本书时应遵循“实践第一”的原则,自己将题目先做一遍,然后再对照答案及解说进行检查,或听老师在课堂上讲解,注意领会老师的解题思路和解题方法,真正弄懂、弄通。本书由10套模拟试题和2套近年全国高等学校英语应用能力考试实考试题、参考答案及详解、听力文字材料组成,并配有**录音磁带**。

本书适用于高等职业学校、普通高等专科学校、成人高等学校的学生,更适用于参加“高等学校英语应用能力考试”的学生进行考前训练。本书既可作为高职高专学生复习迎考及平时练习的辅导材料,也可供其他具有同等英语水平的涉外人员使用。

参加编写《高等学校英语应用能力考试模拟与实考试题集》的人员有:张雁凌、张兰峰、李玲、童平雄、宋皓、付玲、王永兴、朱凌云、刘桂林、华玉香、杨林、李庆照、李委清、柳慧熙、骆河芊、徐守勤、徐良芹、唐灵芝、涂丽萍、曹芳菲、童敬东、孟小宇。再版修订:李有贵、周婕等。

我们希望本书能对广大读者及考生有所裨益。由于时间仓促,编者水平有限,书中不妥或错漏之处在所难免,恳请广大读者与同行不吝赐教。

2008年3月10日

Contents

PRETCO Simulated Test 1	(1)
PRETCO Simulated Test 2	(13)
PRETCO Simulated Test 3	(25)
PRETCO Simulated Test 4	(37)
PRETCO Simulated Test 5	(49)
PRETCO Simulated Test 6	(61)
PRETCO Simulated Test 7	(72)
PRETCO Simulated Test 8	(84)
PRETCO Simulated Test 9	(95)
PRETCO Simulated Test 10	(107)
2006 年 12 月 B 级 PRETCO 实考试题	(119)
2006 年 12 月 A 级 PRETCO 实考试题	(131)
Keys and Reference Compositions	(143)
Tape Scripts for Listening Comprehension	(168)

PRETCO Simulated 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 ability to understand short dialogues. There are five 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 four choices marked A, B, C, D given on your test paper.

Example: You will hear:

W: If I were you, I'd take the bus home. It is not easy to drive in the rush hour.

M: But by the time the bus arrives, there are few seats left.

Q: How does the man prefer to go home?

- You will read: A. By bus. B. By bike.
C. By car. D. On foot.

From the dialogue we learn that the man prefers to drive home. Therefore, C. By car is the correct answer. Now the test will begin.

1. A. The car is in poor condition.
B. She bought it about five years ago.
C. It is a second hand car.
D. She bought it only last year.
2. A. He is out to have lunch.
B. He is at home.
C. He is at his office.
D. He is at a travel agency.
3. A. 4:30 B. 4:00
C. 3:30 D. 3:00



4. A. Friday morning. B. Thursday morning.
C. Thursday afternoon. D. Saturday afternoon.
5. A. At a library. B. At an airport.
C. At a bank. D. At a restaurant.

Section B

Directions: This section is to test your ability to understand short conversations. There are two 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 on your test paper.

Conversation 1

6. A. 5:00 B. 4:45 C. 5:30 D. 5:00 or 5:30
7. A. Clean the suit. B. Talk with the shopper.
C. Buy a suit. D. Pick up the suit at the cleaner's.

Conversation 2

8. A. They want to sweep the floor of the classroom.
B. They plan to visit their teacher.
C. The man asked the woman help him with study.
D. They want to talk about the party.
9. A. The party they held last time was unsuccessful.
B. They want to plan the party better this time.
C. They are pity for the last party.
D. They are satisfied with the last party.
10. A. At Judy's home. B. At the man's house.
C. At the woman's house. D. At the classroom.

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 questions will be read two times. When you hear a question you should complete the answer to it with a word or a short phrase (in no more than 3 words). The incomplete answers are printed on your test paper. Now the passage will begin.

11. The first Americans were _____.
12. In _____.



13. In _____.
14. About _____ of the present American population.
15. More than _____ million.

Part II Structure (15 minutes)

Directions: This part is to test your ability to use words and phrases correctly to construct grammatically correct sentences. It consists of 2 sections.

Section A

Directions: There are 10 incomplete sentences. You are required to complete each one by deciding on the most appropriate answer from the 4 choices marked A, B, C and D.

16. Everyone has arrived. It's time we _____.
A. would start B. shall start C. started D. has start
17. You can _____ us in the reading if you _____.
A. join; wish to B. join in; want to join
C. take part in; hope so D. attend; don't want to
18. At the entrance to the theatre, there are many _____ cups for people to drink water with.
A. common B. ordinary C. general D. usual
19. What the boy _____ his teacher very angry.
A. did do make B. had done make
C. did did making D. had done did make
20. Two thirds of his money _____ spent on books and the rest of the money _____ spent on food.
A. are; is B. is; are C. were; was D. was; was
21. I have never met _____ for hard work.
A. such a man as him B. a such man as he
C. such a man like he D. a such man as him
22. Don't forget to _____ the windows before going to bed. There is going to be a storm tonight.
A. clean B. open C. keep D. fasten
23. _____ I saw the piano, I remembered who the person was.
A. While B. The moment C. Until D. Although



24. The soldiers marched down the streets, _____ the flags.
 A. waved B. waving C. being waved D. wave
25. Round the corner _____.
 A. a large policeman walked B. walked a large policeman
 C. did a large policeman walk D. does a large policeman walk

Section B

Directions: *There are 10 incomplete sentences here. You should fill in each blank with the proper form of the word given in the brackets.*

26. Mrs. Smith (ask) _____ a personal question at the meeting yesterday.
 27. They thought the problem was far from (solve) _____.
 28. Could you see the flowers (nod) _____ gently in the wind?
 29. He called his wife to remind her of their lunch (engage) _____.
 30. These rules were (special) _____ designed to protect travelers.
 31. It's not (fashion) _____ to wear short skirts at the moment.
 32. If you plan to do public relations work you should (wide) _____ your knowledge and enrich your experience.
 33. So far we have used the word "communication" as if its meaning (be) _____ perfectly clear.
 34. Because of the effects of weather the rock has an (regular) _____ surface.
 35. Nowadays many people are able to receive (far) _____ education by the distance education system.



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 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.*

The fridge is considered a necessity. It has been so since the 1960s when packaged food first appeared with the label: "store in the refrigerator."

In my fridgeless fifties childhood, I was fed well and healthily. The milkman came daily, the grocer, the butcher (肉商), the baker, and the ice-cream man delivered two or three times a week. The Sunday meat would last until Wednesday and surplus (剩余) bread and milk became all kinds of cakes. Nothing was wasted, and we were never troubled by rotten food. Thirty years on food deliveries have ceased, fresh vegetables are almost unobtainable in the country.

The invention of the fridge contributed comparatively little to the art of food preservation. A vast way of well-tried techniques already existed — natural cooling, drying, smoking salting, sugaring, bottling...

What refrigeration did promote was marketing — marketing hardware and electricity, marketing soft drinks, marketing dead bodies of animals around the globe in search of a good price. Consequently, most of the world's fridges are to be found, not in the tropics where they might prove useful, but in the wealthy countries with mild temperatures where they are climatically almost unnecessary. Every winter, millions of fridges hum away continuously, and at vast expense, busily maintaining an artificially-cooled space inside an artificially heated house — while outside, nature provides the desired temperature free of charge.

The fridge's effect upon the environment has been evident, while its contribution to human happiness has been insignificant, if you don't believe me, try it yourself, invest in a food cabinet and turn off your fridge next winter. You may miss the hamburgers (汉堡包), but at least you'll get rid of that terrible hum.

36. The statement "*In my fridgeless fifties childhood, I was fed well and healthily*" (Line 1, Para.2) suggests that _____.

- A. the author was well-fed and healthy even without a fridge in his fifties
 - B. the author was not accustomed to use fridges even in his fifties
 - C. there was no fridge in the author's home in the 1950s
 - D. the fridge was in its early stage of development in the 1950s
37. Why does the author say that nothing was wasted before the invention of the fridge? _____.
- A. People would not buy more food than was necessary
 - B. Food was delivered to people two or three times a week
 - C. Food was sold fresh and did not get rotten easily



- D. People had effective ways to preserve their food
38. Who benefited the least from fridges according to the author? _____.
A. Inventors B. Consumers
C. Manufacturers D. Traveling salesmen
39. Which of the following phrases in the fifth paragraph indicates the fridge's negative effect on the environment? _____.
A. Hum away continuously B. Climatically almost unnecessary
C. Artificially cooled space D. With mild temperatures
40. What is the author's overall attitude toward fridges? _____.
A. Neutral B. Critical
C. Objective D. Compromising

Task 2

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

The problem of leisure is new. Until very recent times people worked each day to the limit of their strength. Of course there were always a privileged (有特权的) few who had leisure. But most men had to work 12, 14, or even 16 hours a day, six days a week. As late as in 1840 the average factory worker labored 72 hours a week. "Sunup to sundown" was the farmer's day, or as another phrase puts it, "*from can to can't*."

Today, working less than a 40-hour week, people enjoy more leisure time. Hence, the wise use of leisure time has become an important problem for everyone, young or old. It is a particularly difficult problem for the sick, the aged, and those who have retired from earning a living. Those people have so much leisure that it is hard for them to find interesting and worthwhile ways to use it.

However short the work week becomes, work is still the most important part of life. We do not work to get leisure and the pleasures leisure brings us; rather, we use leisure wisely so that work itself can become awarding and enjoyable. The feeling of success at doing one's daily work — whether it is a job, maintaining a home, or going to school — depends largely on coming to it each day with fresh energy and active interest.

Leisure and recreation (消遣) go together, though they are not necessarily the same thing. "Recreation" has an obvious meaning. It is the kind of leisure activity that brings "re-creation" of strength and spirit. When one speaks of making good

use of leisure, he means choosing recreational activities which contribute to health, growth, and spirit.

41. The phrase "from can to can't" in Paragraph 1 means _____.
A. from beginning to end
B. from birth to death
C. from morning to night
D. from time to time
42. How to spend leisure time wisely is not a particularly difficult problem for people _____.
A. who are very busy everyday
B. who are sick in bed
C. who are aged and in good health
D. who have retired from work
43. How does the author look at work and leisure? _____.
A. We work hard so that we can enjoy more leisure.
B. We enjoy leisure so that we can come back to work with fresh energy.
C. Leisure can bring us a lot of pleasures that work can not.
D. The success of work has little to do with how we spend our leisure time.
44. What is the relationship between leisure and recreation, according to the author? _____.
A. Leisure and recreation are closely related.
B. Leisure and recreation are identical.
C. Recreation covers all kinds of leisure activities.
D. Recreation does not belong to any leisure activity.
45. From the passage we know that _____.
A. leisure has been an old problem since ancient times
B. leisure can not be replaced as the most important part of life
C. our success in work is mostly determined by whether we use leisure wisely
D. good recreational activities contribute greatly to health, growth and spirit



Task 3

Directions: After reading the following letter, you are required to complete the outline below it (No. 46 through 50). You should write your answers briefly (no more than 3 words) on the Answer Sheet correspondingly.

Dec 12, 2007

Dear Wang,

I am awfully sorry for not returning to you your book "A Tale of Two Cities" which I read through with great interest. I had finished reading it and was about to return it to you when one of my classmates came to see me. He was so interested in the book that he wanted to read it. So I had to retain it longer. However, I do promise I will return it to you as soon as he finishes reading it. I hope you will accept my apologies for not returning your book sooner.

Yours,
Li Hong

46 _____ lent the book *A Tale of Two Cities* to 47 _____.
Li Hong wrote the letter to Wang to 48 _____ because 49 _____
borrowed the book from him.

What does the word *retain* mean in this letter? 50 _____.

Task 4



Directions: The following is a list of terms in International Business English. After reading it, you are required to find the items equivalent to those given in Chinese in the table below. Then you should put the corresponding letters in the brackets on the Answer Sheet, numbered 51 through 55.

- A — B \ L: Bill of Lading
- B — L \ C: Letter of Credit
- C — Draft at sight
- D — FOB: Free On Board
- E — CIF: Cost Insurance and Freight
- F — CFR: Cost and Freight
- G — Irrevocable L \ C
- H — COSCO
- I — Commission House
- J — Credit Inquiry
- K — Offer

- L — Sales Promotion
M — Counter-off
N — Packing List
O — Means of payment
P — Telex & Fax
Q — Cable Transfer
R — Import & Export
S — Shipment

Example: (B) 信用证

(J) 信用调查

- | | |
|------------------|-----------|
| 51. () 中国远洋运输公司 | () 付款方式 |
| 52. () 电报与电传 | () 报盘(价) |
| 53. () 还盘(价) | () 即期汇票 |
| 54. () 成本保险加运费 | () 提单 |
| 55. () 装箱单 | () 促销 |

Task 5

Directions: The following is a classified advertisement. After reading it, you should give brief answers to the 5 questions (No. 56 through No. 60) following it. The answers (in no more than 3 words) should be written after the corresponding numbers on the Answer Sheet.





Classified Ads	
For Rent	Roommates
Bet on Campus Excellent room for women begins Jan. 2, 4 or 8 month lease. Singles, \$250-\$290. Double, \$320. Call for appointment. 800-1932.	Need Person to assume lease for own bedroom in apt. near campus, \$125/mo. starting Jan. 1. Call 800-6157 after 5:00.
One Bdrm. modern furn. apt, \$460 mo, air cond, balcony, avail Jan. 1 or immediate occupancy. Close to campus. Call Rick 800-0119 after 10 p.m.	Female Roommate Wanted Own room near campus. Available December 1. Rent \$200 per month until March 1. \$280 thereafter. Call Jill for details, 800-7839.
Family Home. 3 bdrm, full partition basement, 2 car garage, large yard, children and well trained pets welcome. \$675. See 11-21-76. Call Renter's Aid. 800-4300	Business Service Early Hour Wake-up Service For prompt, courteous wake-up service. 800-0760
Wanted to Rent	Passport and Application Photos. Call 800-0552 or 800-9668, ask for Steve.
2-bdrm. Place wanted. Hopefully under \$450/mon. Thanks. 800-6839	Typing And Editing. Call Jean. 800-3594, 10 a. m. - 10 p.m.
Garage or Parking Space wanted near campus. Call Rob. 800-4992 before 10:00 a. m. or after 6:00 p.m.	
Wanted: One-bedroom Apartment for Jan. 1 through August. Preferably near campus, but not necessary. Call 800-7129.	

56. If you want to rent an apartment with three bedrooms, which telephone number should you call?

57. What can you have if you call Rick?

58. What does Rob want to do?

59. If you can only pay \$125/mon. for a room, what time and what number should you call?

60. What can you call Jean for?

Part IV Translation — English to Chinese (25 minutes)

Direction: 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 the Answer Sheet. And for the paragraph numbered 65, write your translation in the corresponding space on the Answer Sheet.



61. You can ensure your car against loss by theft during your stay abroad.
A. 你可以在国外为你的汽车投保防盗险。
B. 在国外逗留期间,为使你的汽车不被盗,可以进行保险。
C. 如果你在国外,你的汽车一定要保证防止被盗。
D. 在国外逗留期间,你的汽车可以投保防盗险。
62. He did not talk at length about the matter, which was not considered by the police to be a particularly important question.
A. 警察认为这是一个不太重要的问题,他就此事并没有发表太长的评论。
B. 他没有详细地谈警察认为是非常重要的东西。
C. 他没有详细地谈这件事,因为警察没有把这事看作是一个特别重要的问题。
D. 虽然他根本没有谈及这件事,但警察并不认为这是重要的。
63. The increase in international business has created a need for persons with abilities in cross-culture communication.
A. 国际贸易增加了跨国文化交流的机会,也提高了人的能力。
B. 国际贸易提高了对人们掌握跨国文化交流能力的要求。
C. 国际贸易的增加需要具有跨国文化交流能力的人才。
D. 国际贸易增加了对人们文化交际能力的需求。
64. By means of this program the machine can stop running of itself.

A. 这个程序使用后, 机器就能自动停止转动。

B. 利用这个程序, 机器就能够自动停止转动。

C. 这个程序的使用后, 机器就会自己停止跑步。

D. 这个程序的意义在于能够使机器本身停止转动。

65. Our wide selection of pizza (比萨饼) and other delicious food is good for sharing with families and friends anywhere, anytime. All food is baked fresh to order. You can phone to order and our hot pizzas will be ready for pick up in 30 minutes. Ask for a take-away (外带) menu which includes our telephone number.



Part V Writing (25 minutes)

Directions: This part is to test your ability to do practical writing. You are required to write a **Letter of Apology** in English according to the following content given in Chinese. Remember to write the letter in the corresponding space on the **Translation / Composition Sheet**.

你(保罗·考德罗)是一家电脑公司的客户经理,你的一位顾客温斯顿女士购买你公司电脑后遇到麻烦但是没有得到妥善解决因此写信投诉。你在收到投诉信后向温斯顿女士致以歉意,给予耐心解释并保证尽快解决问题。

Words for reference:

保罗·考德罗 Paul Cordero

温斯顿女士 Ms. Winston

不便 Inconvenience