

权威三级考试专家全程指导，考前冲刺必备

新编英语 应用能力考试 全真模拟试题

PRACTICAL ENGLISH TEST FOR COLLEGES

李明 主编

最新全真模拟试题及详解

湖北长江出版集团
湖北科学技术出版社

新编英语
应用能力考试
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前 言

为配合高职高专英语教学和教学质量检测,我们以《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》(以下称《基本要求》)为指导,以《高等学校英语应用能力考试大纲》(以下称《考试大纲》)为依据,编写出《新编英语应用能力考试全真模拟试题》一书。本书旨在帮助学生了解和熟悉高等学校英语应用能力考试(A级)的题型,并就有关内容进行模拟训练,以巩固所学内容和语言知识、语言技能,提高英语语言的应用能力和应试能力。

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(A级)的学生进行考前训练。本书可作为高职高专英语教师考前的辅导材料,同时也可供其他具有同等英语水平且需要在实际应用能力方面提高的涉外人员使用。

本书包括两大部分:

第一部分为10套模拟试题,每套均由以下内容组成:

模拟试卷:依照最新考试题型而设计,内容新颖,难度适中,题材广泛,语言知识和应用文体覆盖面广。

参考答案与解析:我们对试题中的语法点、阅读难点、翻译得失点有详细、专业的论述,读者在做完试题后,可参阅参考答案给自己打分,并可有针对性地阅读试题详析。

听力原稿:读者可通过对照听力原稿找出听力薄弱点,熟悉A级考试的听力速度和题型。

第二部分为最近几年的10套A级考试全真试题,并附有参考答案、试题详析和听力原稿。

我们希望本书能对广大读者及考生有所裨益,但由于编者水平和经验有限,本书不妥之处在所难免,望广大读者与同行不吝赐教。

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第一部分 高等学校英语应用能力考试模拟试题(A级)

Model Test One

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 5 recorded dialogues and questions. Both of them 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.

[A] [B] [C] [D]

Now the test will begin.

- | | | | |
|--|--|--------------|--------------|
| 1. A) She has to study for the exam. | C) She is very interested in plays. | | |
| B) She will go to see the new play with the man. | D) She can lend her notes to the man. | | |
| 2. A) They'd better change their mind. | C) Weather forecasts are not reliable. | | |
| B) They shouldn't change their plan. | D) The football game won't last long. | | |
| 3. A) It's too far from the city center. | C) The goods are too expensive. | | |
| B) Customers have to pack their own goods. | D) There isn't much variety. | | |
| 4. A) About 60. | B) More than 60. | C) About 30. | D) About 40. |
| 5. A) He refused to drive her. | C) He forgot his driver's license | | |
| B) He has a new car. | D) He is glad to drive her. | | |

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 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 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) At the post office. C) In the hospital.
B) In the school. D) On the street.
7. A) It's on the right of the second turning. C) It's on the right of the road.
B) It's on the left of the second turning. D) It's on the left of the road.

Conversation 2

8. A) Boss and worker. C) Teacher and student.
B) Father and daughter. D) Colleagues.
9. A) Because it is not a good place. C) Because it is too far.
B) Because the woman has been there before. D) Because it is not free to go there.
10. A) Going to Xi'an. C) Many places of interest.
B) Going to Shanghai. D) Many shopping centers.

Section C

Directions: This section is to test your ability to comprehend a short passage. You will hear a recorded short passage. After that you will hear five questions. Both the passage and the 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. The incomplete answers are printed in your test paper. You should write your answers on the Answer Sheet correspondingly. Now the passage will begin.

11. When was Issac Newton born?
He was born _____.
12. When did Newton's father die?
His father died a few months _____.
13. Who brought him up?
He was brought up by _____.
14. How did Newton get on with his studies at Cambridge University?
he _____.
15. When did he show his genius for mathematics?
When _____.

Part II

Structure

(15 minutes)

Directions: This part is to test your ability to construct 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 centre.

16. He advised us to withdraw from the election _____ get involved. .
A) so not as to B) so as to not C) not so as to D) so as not to
17. _____ might be expected, the response to the question was very mixed.
A) As B) It C) That D) All
18. I felt somewhat disappointed and was about to leave _____ something occurred which attracted my

attention.

A) unless

B) until

C) when

D) while

19. _____ we have finished the course, we shall start doing more revision work.

A) For now

B) Now that

C) Ever since

D) By now

20. Butter is a popular food in most western countries and is sold _____ pound.

A) at

B) with

C) to

D) by

21. He dare not _____ his parent about his failure in the examination.

A) told

B) telling

C) tell

D) to tell

22. I have not gone to see the doctor for a long time, but today _____.

A) I'm going to

B) I'm going to see

C) I'm going

D) I go

23. Many representatives are in favor of his proposal that a special committee _____ to investigate the incident.

A) were set up

B) was set up

C) be set up

D) set up

24. By the time he arrives in Beijing, we _____ here for two days.

A) will have stayed

B) shall stay

C) have been staying

D) have stayed

25. No agreement was reached in the discussion as neither side would give way to _____.

A) another

B) others

C) any other

D) the other

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. How much time will you give me (draw) _____ up the plan?

27. The church service is a (memory) _____ to those killed in the war.

28. You may have complete (free) _____ of action in dealing with this matter.

29. Note that smoking (forbid) _____ during the plane takes off.

30. It is hard to imagin (live) _____ in a place where there is no cars or bikes.

31. At the age of six I got to know that the earth (move) _____ around the sun.

32. This is the only party that I (enjoy) _____ in my life really.

33. Where did you get your watch (repair) _____?

34. In the meeting she will (summary) _____ the aims of the new party in a couple of sentences.

35. He has decided to devote (him) _____ to helping blind people.

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.

Methods of training animals have changed greatly in recent years. Zookeepers have always had problems getting the animals to leave their cages in order for the cages to be cleaned, and also training them to move indoors when appropriate. Another problem was that many of the large animals became listless and bored. In the

last twenty years, scientists have done research on dolphins and whales, training them to obey commands. The scientists found they could get animals to obey by rewarding them with food and affection when they responded correctly.

Proper training allows the animals to receive the care they need. It was very difficult to get untrained animals, especially the larger ones, to stay still when they needed medical attention. Now they can be trained, on command, to remain still and even to allow blood samples to be taken and shots administered. All this is accomplished through positive reinforcement, without the use of any force. Affection training, as this process is called, has been used with great success on a wide variety of zoo animals. Animal behavior experts have taught zookeepers to train bears, tigers, monkeys, and many other species to behave in a way that provides for better animal-keeper interaction. This training also keeps the animals from becoming bored and inactive.

36. The word "listless" means _____.
 A) countless B) obedient C) inactive D) mysterious
37. From the first paragraph, we know that many animals _____.
 A) have changed greatly in recent years C) can be trained in the wild
 B) respond favorably to rewards and affection D) should not be kept in zoos
38. The writer's purpose is to _____.
 A) persuade people not to feed animals in the zoo
 B) show how easy it is to train animals.
 C) explain the method of training animals through rewards
 D) criticize zoo keepers
39. According to the second paragraph, one of the problems zoo keepers faced was _____.
 A) getting large animals to accept medical treatment
 B) arranging an audience for animal shows
 C) capturing large animals for zoos
 D) feeding the animals
40. Affection training has been used successfully on _____.
 A) certain kinds of animals C) rare species of animals
 B) bears, tigers, monkeys only D) many kinds of zoo animals.

Task 2

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

The man of many secrets—Harry Houdini—was one of the greatest American entertainers in the theater this century. He was a man famous for his escapes—from prison cells, from wooden boxes floating in rivers, from locked tanks full of water. He appeared in theaters all over Europe and America; crowds came to see the great Houdini and his "magic" tricks. Of course, his secret wasn't magic, or supernatural powers. It was simply strength. He had the ability to move his toes as well as he moved his fingers. He could move his body into almost any position he wanted.

Houdini started working in the entertainment world when he was 17, in 1891. He and his brother performed card tricks in a club in New York. When he married, Harry and his wife Bess worked together as magician and assistant. Harry performed his first prison escape in Chicago in 1898. And many local newspapermen watched the escape. Harry Houdini had fingers trained to escape from handcuffs and toes trained to escape from ankle

chains. But his biggest secret was how he unlocked the prison doors. Every time he went into the prison cell, Bess gave him a kiss for good luck—and a small skeleton key, which is a key that will fit many locks, passed quickly from her mouth to his.

Harry arranged to escape from the local jail of every town he visited. In the afternoon, the people of the town read about it in their local newspapers, and in the evening every seat in the local theater was full.

41. Which of the following places is NOT included in his famous escape?

A) Prison cells.	C) Locked tanks full of water.
B) Wooden boats in the river.	D) Boxes floating in rivers.
42. According to the passage, Harry was famous because _____.
 - A) he was an escaped prisoner
 - B) he was an entertainer
 - C) the police could do nothing about him
 - D) he could escape from any prison in the city he visited
43. The key point that he could escape from the prison cells is that _____.
 - A) his wife helped him
 - B) his friends helped him
 - C) his fingers had been trained to escape from handcuffs
 - D) his toes were as nimble (灵活) as his hands
44. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage?
 - A) Harry's brother could play card tricks.
 - B) Every time Harry performed his escape from the prison, Bess would come to see him.
 - C) Bess was Harry's assistant before they got married.
 - D) When Harry performed his escape from the prison, there were newspaper reports.
45. What does "it" mean in the last paragraph?

A) His visit to the town.	C) His escape from the local jail.
B) His performance in the local theater.	D) The newspaper report.

Task 3

Directions: After reading the following passage, you are required to complete the outline below it (No. 46 through No. 50) in no more than 4 words each.

Oxford progressive English for Adult Learners has been designed for classroom use. The teacher has a large and important part to play, and this Teacher's Handbook has been written to make his work easier.

The decision to use a certain textbook means that the teacher has left to the author of that textbook the choice of vocabulary and structures to be taught, and the order in which these are to be presented. The decision does not mean, however, that the teacher has also given up his freedom to choose his own methods of presenting that material. He is free to decide upon the procedures to be used for that purpose.

This handbook provides numerous suggestions for teaching procedures. These are intended as a guide to the teacher who is perhaps beginning his teaching career and is without much experience. They may also be helpful to teachers who wish to experiment with new methods of language teaching. The suggestions need not, of course, be followed in their entirety.

The procedures outlined here may be modified according to the teacher's own desires and the results of his own experience, or to suit the particular needs or aims of his students.

The purpose of the handbook: 46.

The choice of vocabulary and structures has been decided by 47.

The teacher's freedom is to 48 of teaching.

The suggestions for teaching procedures are used as a 49 who lacks experience and 50 who wish to try new methods.

Task 4

Directions: *The following is a table of content. After reading it, you are required to find the items equivalent to (与...相同的) 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.*

Table of content

A — business-letter-writing

C — status enquirer

E — sending performance invoices

G — quotations, offer and counter-offer

I — orders and their fulfillment

K — packing

M — shipment

O — complaints and adjustment

Q — compensation trade

B — establishing business relations

D — enquiries and replies

F — telecommunication

H — sale promotion

J — terms of payment

L — insurance

N — agencies

P — joint venture

Example: (E) 寄送形式发票

(M) 装运

51. () 建立业务关系

52. () 代理

53. () 支付条款

54. () 包装

55. () 保险

() 电信

() 推销

() 合资企业

() 询价及答复

() 补偿贸易

Task 5

Directions: *The following is an application letter. After reading it, you should give brief answers to the 5 questions (No. 56 through No. 60) that follow. The answers (in not more than 3 words) should be written after the corresponding numbers on the Answer Sheet.*

The visa office,

Enclosed is my completed application form for an entry visa to enable Professor Smith, the head of the delegation, to visit Singapore.

Professor Smith will be leaving Hong Kong on 5th May for a business tour of the southeastern Asia and, subject to issue of the necessary visa, proposes to arrive in Singapore on 8th or 9th May and to stay for about seven days, and then he will leave for Kuala Lumpur (吉隆坡).

The purpose of Professor Smith's visit to Singapore is to join the Annual Conference. He intends to visit departments of philosophy and education. We would guarantee Professor's financial security during his stay in Singapore and payment of all expenses he may incur (招致).

I enclose the following supporting documents:

- (1) Professor Smith's passport.
- (2) A check for the visa fee of \$ 100.
- (3) A registered stamped, addressed envelope for return of the passport.

Should you require any further information, and if let me know, I shall be happy to supply it.

56. Who is Professor Smith?

He is the _____.

57. How long will he stay in Singapore?

For _____.

58. Why does he visit Singapore?

To joint _____.

59. What is enclosed in this letter?

Professor Smith's passport, a check for _____, and an envelope.

60. Why is the envelope registered stamped and addressed?

For _____.

Part IV

Translation

(15minutes)

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 the Answer Sheet. And for the paragraph numbered 65, write your translation in the corresponding space on the Translation/Composition Sheet.

61. Both sides have virtually done nothing to maintain the lasting peace.

- A) 双方均未就维持持续和平作出实质性努力。
- B) 为了维持持久和平, 双方实质上什么也没有做。
- C) 实际上不是双方都作了维持永久和平的事情。
- D) 双方均未就维持过去的和平作出实际努力。

62. Although how language began is still a puzzle, why language began seems rather clear.

- A) 虽然语言如何产生仍是一个谜, 语言产生的原因则似乎相当清楚了。
- B) 尽管语言的产生是一个谜, 语言为什么产生却已相当清楚。
- C) 尽管语言如何出现还是一个谜, 但语言为什么出现似乎很清楚。
- D) 虽然语言的开始依然是一个不解之谜, 而语言为什么产生却已经相当清楚了。

63. A contrast is often made between business, which is competitive, and government, which is a monopoly.

- A) 人们常常将商家与政府进行对比, 一个具有竞争性, 一个却是独断专行。
- B) 商家和政府常被用来进行对比, 它们具有竞争性和独断专行性。
- C) 竞争性的商家和独断专行的政府常在对比中出现。
- D) 对比常在具有竞争性的商家和独断专行的政府间进行。

64. A high executive does not have a language vocabulary merely because of the opportunities of his position.

- A) 仅由于没抓住职位的机会, 高级管理人员没有掌握许多词汇。
- B) 仅由于职位之便, 高级经理有机会拥有大量的词汇。
- C) 高级管理人员没有大量的词汇只是因为他的职位为他提供的机会不多。
- D) 高级管理人员拥有大量的词汇, 并不仅仅是由于其职位为其提供了机会。

65. Recently one night, my husband told of his fear of dying. Until then he had been afraid to expose his naked soul. I spoke of trying to find myself in the writings in my journal. It seemed as if each of us had been hiding our soul-searching from the other.

Part V

Writing

(25 minutes)

Directions: *This part is to test your ability to do practical writing. You are required to write a **Broadcasting Announcement** of your school according to the following information given in Chinese. Remember to do the task on the Translation/Composition Sheet.*

假如你校学生将为来访的美国朋友举办一个晚会,要在学校广播种宣布此事,并欢迎大家参加,为使美国朋友听懂,请用英文写一篇广播通知,要点如下:

组织者:学生会

时 间:8月15日(星期六)晚7:30

地 点:三楼屋顶花园

内 容:音乐、跳舞、唱歌、交换小礼品(请包装好,签名并写上祝愿词)

参考答案与解析

Part I

1. A 2. B 3. B 4. C 5. D 6. D 7. A 8. D 9. B 10. D

11. on 25 Dec. 1642 12. before he was born 13. his grandmother 14. got on well with his studies
15. he was at university

Part II

Section A

16. **D.** 句意:他们建议我们退出选举,免得牵扯进来。在该题中,so as to 引导目的状语。当需否定时,否定词 not 必须放在不定式符号 to 之前,否定形式为 so as not to,故 D 项为本题正确答案。
17. **A.** 句意:正如预计的那样,这个问题的答案很混乱。本题中的 as 做关系代词引导定语从句,代指后面整个句子的含义,并在从句中充当主语。
18. **C.** 句意:我感到有些失望,正要离开时,发生了一件事,吸引了我的注意力。连词 when 在这里表示“这时”,相当于 at that time。Unless 表示“除非”,与句意不符。While 相当于 during the time that,表示主句的动作是在从句动作进行期间发生,在这里也不符。Until 表示“直到”,与句意不合。
19. **B.** 句意:既然我们学完了这门课程,就可在复习上花更多的时间。从句子的结构和意义来看,应填入一个表示因果关系的连接词来引导状语从句。Now that 是一个复合连词,表示“既然”,有时可省略 that。For now 表示“目前,眼下”,ever since 表示“从…以来”,by now 表“至今”,仍不符合题意。
20. **D.** by 可表示“以…为计量单位”。句意:黄油在多数西方国家很受欢迎,且以磅为单位出售。At 通常接价格数目,to 接买者,with 通常表示“和,用”。
21. **C.** dare 做情态动词时,通常用在否定句和疑问句中,后接动词原形,故首先排除 B, D。当 dare 做实义动词时,有人称和数的变化。在肯定句中,dare 后接带 to 的不定式,即 dare to do;故 A 也不对。此句意:他不敢把考试失利的事告诉父母。
22. **A.** 不定式的省略形式通常是保留 to,而省略 to 后面的动词(词组),故选 A。句意:我很长时间没有去看医生了,不过今天我要去。
23. **C.** 解释 proposal 内容的同位语从句需用“should + 动词”做谓语,而且 should 可省略。故可排除 A, B。动词 set up 和名词 committee 是动宾关系,故 committee 做主语,set up 需用被动态。选 C。句意:他建议成立特别委员会来调查这件事,许多代表同意他的意见。
24. **A.** 词组 by the time 意为“在…之前”,它引导的句子用现在时表示将来时间,故主句需用将来时。再用 stay 这个动作一直持续着,故用完成时。结合以上两点,故选 A。句意:在他到达北京之前,我们将在这儿住了两天。
25. **D.** neither side 表明在讨论中只有两方。故用 the other,选 D。others 表示“别人,其他事物”,明显不符。Another 和 any other 表示多方中的另一方,不符句子意思。只有 D 符合。句意:讨论中双方未达成协议,因为双方都不愿让步。

Section B

26. **to draw.** 句意:你给我多少时间来制定这个计划? 本题为动词 give 接双宾语的结构:give sb sometime to do sth。不定式含有“去做某事”的将来意味。
27. **memorial.** 句意:教堂的礼拜仪式是为了纪念死于战争中的人举行的。memory 作为名词意为抽象的“纪念,记忆”,是不可数名词。memorial 意为“纪念物,纪念仪式”,是可数名词,在句中很合适。

28. **freedom**。由 complete 和 of 可知,此处应填名词,故填 freedom。句意:你在处理这件事时,享有充分的行动自由权利。
29. **is forbidden**。根据逻辑判断,谓语动词应用被动态。句意:注意:当飞机起飞时,禁止吸烟。
30. **living**。imagine 后接动名词,所以填 living。句意:很难想象在没有汽车和自行车的地方生活(会是什么样)。
31. **moves**。尽管句子前部分用的是过去式,但“地球绕太阳转”是个公理。故从句不用过去时,而用现在时。句意:我六岁时知道地球绕着太阳转。
32. **have enjoyed**。“the only + 名词 + 定语从句”结构中,定语从句需用完成时。又由前句中的 be 动词用的是现在时,故从句用现在完成时,填 have enjoyed。句意:这是唯一让我感到真正快乐的晚会。
33. **repaired**。get sth. done 表示“让别人做某事”,指由别人施加的动作。句意:你的手表是在哪儿修的?
34. **summarize**。句子缺谓语动词,故用 summary 的动词形式 summarize。句意:在会上,她将用几句话概括新政党的宗旨。
35. **himself**。词组 devote oneself to (doing) sth. 与 be devote to doing sth. 表示同一种意思,即“投身于...”。所以此处填 himself。句意:他已决定投身于帮助盲人这一事业中。

Part III

Task 1

36. **C**。文章第一段第三句中谈到,另一个问题是许多大动物为 listless and bored; 在第二段的最后一句谈到,这种训练可避免使动物变得 bored and inactive。
37. **B**。文中第一段最后一句:The scientists found they could get animals to obey by rewarding them with food and affection when they responded correctly. A、C、D 在文中没有提到。
38. **C**。文章第一段谈到了驯养动物的方法有了很大的改变,接着解释如何使动物园里的动物受益。因此可以推断出,本文的目的是阐述用奖励的方式训练动物。
39. **A**。从文章的第二段第二句可推断出只有 A 项与问题不合。
40. **D**。文章第二段第五句说明“情感驯养”已成功地用于动物园里的许多动物。所以 D 项是正确的。A、B 与文章内容不符。C 在文中没有提到。

Task 2

41. **B**。要找出文中没有提到的地方,从第一段可以看出,河里的木船没有提到。A)、C) 和 D) 都可在第一段找到。
42. **D**。从最后一段可以看出,哈里之所以受欢迎是因为他可以从他所去过的任何一座城市的监狱中逃出来。而在 A) 和 C) 项 哈里并不是囚犯; B) 并不是他非常出名的原因。
43. **A**。从第四段可以看出,哈里可以从监狱里逃出来的关键在于,他的妻子会在他进监狱前给他一把万能钥匙。B) 文中没有提到; C) 和 D) 是他可以逃出来的部分原因,但并不是最关键的。
44. **C**。要找出错误的选项,从第三段可以看出,Bess 是和 Harry 结婚后才成为他的助手的。A) 可在第三段找到; B) 可在第四段找到; D) 可在最后一段找到。
45. **C**。最后一段可以看出,it 指的是 Harry 从当地的监狱逃出来的消息。A) 不够准确; B) 在当地剧院的表演是在晚上进行的; D) 没有说明是关于什么的报道。

Task 3

这是对一本教师指导手册的介绍。

46. **make teacher's work easier**。从第一段最后一句可知。
47. **the author**。第二段第一句话即可找到答案。