

# 高等学校英语应用能力考试30天底到

主编 姜莉莉

# 定时定量30天练 成绩提高看得见!

- 科学归纳和总结最近5年的最新10套实考真题题型及命题规律
- 以30天为快训周期,人性化地将五大考试题型和训练内容安排到周期的每一天中
- "语法与结构"考试难点中设计了实用和感性的"应试口诀",使考生记得易、记得牢
- 定时定量30天串讲与实训,使考生循序渐进、高效能地快速突破考试难关





# 30天顺河

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高等学校薬语

应用能力考试

30天牍训

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#### 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

高等学校英语应用能力考试 30 天快训. B 级/姜莉莉主编.一大连:大连理工大学出版社,2008.2 ISBN 978-7-5611-3882-3

I. 高… II. 姜… II. 英语一高等学校一水平考试—自 学参考资料 IV. H310.42

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2008)第 010237 号

#### 大连理工大学出版社出版

地址:大连市软件园路 80 号 邮政编码:116023

发行:0411-84708842 邮购:0411-84703636 传真:0411-84701466

E-mail: dutp@dutp.cn URL: http://www.dutp.cn

大连业发印刷有限公司印刷 大连理工大学出版社发行

幅面尺寸:185mm×260mm 附件:MP3 光盘一张 印张:14.25

字数:413 千字

利件: MP3 元益一张 2008 年 2 月第 1 版 印数:1~6000

2008年2月第1次印刷

责任编辑:庄晓红

责任校对:徐红梅

封面设计:苏儒光

# 前 言

本书是以《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》为指导,以《高等学校英语应用能力考试大纲》(B级)为依据,结合编者多年来的教学实践经验来编写的。本书编写的目的旨在帮助学生在短时间内,快速了解并掌握"高等学校英语应用能力考试(B级)"的题型和考试范围。通过理论指导、技巧归纳、模拟训练及真题测试来提高学生的应试能力。

本书以30天为整个学习过程,对学习者进行了全面系统的英语技能训练,帮助他们在短期内达到"高等学校英语应用能力考试(B级)"的应试水平。

本书包括六个阶段:第一阶段到第五阶段分别就各种考试技能进行指导和专门训练,第六阶段通过给学习者提供完整的模拟试卷和真题试卷,使学习者对考试过程有一个整体感受,并自我检测学习效果。

本书后面附有各练习部分的习题答案,为自学者的自学提供了便利条件。

本书可作为非英语专业的高职高专英语教师考试前的辅导材料或供高职高专学生和专升本学生自学或自我测试时使用。

编 者 2008年1月

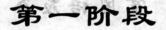
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第1天~第5天) 108至年608

# 听力训练

(Listening Comprehension)

#### 听力考核的标准

高等学校英语应用能力 B 级考试听力部分的要求:能听懂涉外及日常交际中的结构简单、发音清楚、语速较慢(每分钟 110 词左右)的英语简短对话和陈述,理解基本正确。

#### 听力考试的形式

听力理解部分的分值占总分的 15%,测试时间为 15分钟。本部分共 15000 道题,分三个小节。

第一节:常用语应答 (Section A Proper Response)

题型为选择题,包括5个简短交际用语,每题为1分,共5分。每道题播放两遍。

第二节:对话(Section B Dialogue)

题型为选择题,包括5个简短的对话,每组对话后有1个问题,每题为1 分,共5分。每道题播放两遍。

第三节:听写填空(Section C Spot Dictation)

是否具有用英语写他人恰当约延及收集所需信息的能力。"测试内容以具体信息为主(如:时)

深自为(Li

B) He has a big family.
D) He is working as a law

It is leaving by bus.

It is living in a small town.

12月第1個)

草等等)。这类愿的特点是:四个选项多样化。

2006.12

does Mr. Brown do for a living?

家思是。"布朗先生以出

does sb. do? (蔣某是干什么位?



## 第1天 常用语应答

2003 年至 2007 年间 B 级全真试题常用语应答题型及出题规律(10 套)

类型		情 景	交际	
试 数 题 量	问候 告辞	感谢 道歉	请求 建议	打听 询问
2003.06	41		2	3
2003.12			1	4
2004.06	1			4
2004.12	1		2	2
2005.06			2	3
2005.12			3	2
2006.06			2	3
2006.12		2	2	1
2007.06				5
2007.12			1	4

#### 常用语应答较巧总给

应答语听力分两步:预读+联想

#### 1. 预读选项

应试者首先应该快速扫视四个选项,了解大概的测试范围,为即将开始的听力做好准备。

#### 2.联想场景

应试者应该边听边在大脑中联想出一个相应的交际场景。然后根据西方人的习惯,选出正确的应答语。

#### 测试自标

#### 一、打听、询问类

考查考生是否具有用英语与他人恰当沟通及收集所需信息的能力。测试内容以具体信息为主(如:时间, 地点,感受,打算等等)。这类题的特点是:四个选项多样化。

#### 感例 (2003年12月第1题)

试题:A)He is leaving by bus.

B) He has a big family.

C)He is living in a small town.

D)He is working as a lawyer.

录音: What does Mr. Brown do for a living?

答案:D

题眼: What does sb. do? (某某是干什么的?)

解析:录音的意思是:"布朗先生以什么为生?",这是一个询问职业的句子,因此答案是 D (他是一名律师)。





#### ▲ 常用的打听和询问用语及其应答语 ▶

1. What's... like?

... is nice/beautiful/terrible/wonderful.

2. What can I do for you?

I'd like...

Please . . .

3. Excuse me, could you tell me...?

Do you know...

Certainly . . . .

Yes, ...

Sure....

Sorry, I'm a stranger here.

4. Where are you from?

I'm from . . .

5. May I have your name?

My name is...

I'm...

Call me...

6. Do you speak English?

Some.

A little.

Yes, but only a little/bit.

Yes. I do.

No. I don't.

Not really.

Not at all.

7. What's the matter?

What's wrong?

Nothing.

Don't worry. It's nothing.

I have a cold.

I'm just tired.

8. How do you think?

What is your opinion?

Let me think about it.

I would rather not talk about it.

Sounds good/fine/great-.

I don't think it's a good idea.

I don't know.

I think it's OK.

9. How can I get to...?

Can you show me the way to a ...?

Let me see. Oh, you...

Go straight to...

Go along this road to . . .

I have no idea.

I'm sorry. I don't know.

Sorry. I'm strange heré.

10. How are things going with you?

Pretty good, thank you.

Quite well, thank you.

Very well, thank you.

Fine, thanks.

Not too bad, thanks.

So-so, thanks.

#### 二、请求、建议类

考查考生在日常生活和工作交往中向他人提出请求或建议时的表述能力。测试内容以常用的请求、建议 类句型为主。这类题的特点是:四个选项都是表示回答者主观想法的句子或短语。

#### 冥例 (2003年6月第5题)

试题:A)I'm sorry to hear that.

B) I like Chinese food.

C) It's very kind of you to help me.

D)I'd like to, but I'll have a meeting.

录音:Tom, how about going to the theater tonight?

答案:D

题眼: How about...? (你认为……怎么样?)

解析:这是一个表示"提出建议',征求他人想法"的句型,其相应的场景套语是 D。意思是"我想去,但我得去参加一个会议"。

#### ▲ 常用的请求、建议用语及其应答语 ▶

1. How about...?

What about ...?

Would you like sth.?

That's a good idea.





Yes, please.

No, thank you.

I'd like to, but I...

2. Would you like to do . . .?

Yes, I'd love to, but...

Sure, it's very kind/nice, of you.

No. I...

3. May I...?

Yes./Certainly.

No, you mustn't.

4. Could you do... for me?

Of course.

Sure./Certainly.

All right.

OK.

By all means.

Sorry, I'm busy doing...

5. Would you mind if I...?

Yes. I do.

Of course I do.

Not at all.

No, go ahead.

6. Excuse me?

Yes, can I help you?

Yes, may I help you?

That's all right. What is it?

One moment, please.

7. Let's...

Good idea.

All right.

OK.

#### 三、感谢、道歉类

考查考生在社交中对感激、赞扬之词和致歉之意的应答能力。测试内容以向他人表示感激和抱歉时的常用语为主。这类题的特点是:四个选项中包含表示接受感谢时的客气用语和表示原谅他人时的应答语。下面让我们看一看 2003 年到 2007 年间考过的惟一的一道有关这方面的试题。

#### 突例 (2006年12月第3題)

试题:A)Yes, of course.

B) Is it true?
D) No. thanks.

C) You're welcome.

录音:Thank you very much for your help.

答案:C

题眼: Thank you for...(感谢您的……)

解析: 当得到别人的感谢时, 其应答语应该为 C。意思是"不用谢。"

#### ▲ 常用的感谢、道歉用语及其应答语 ▶

#### 1. Thanks.

Thank you.

Thank you very much.

You are very kind.

It's very kind of you.

I can't thank you enough.

I really don't know how I can thank you enough.

You're welcome.

Not at all.

My pleasure.

It's a pleasure.

Don't mention it.

No need to thank me.

That's OK.

That's all right.

#### 2. Thanks for the wonderful meal.

Thank you for the present you sent me.

I'm glad you like it.

I'm glad you enjoyed it.

3.I'm (very) sorry.

.I must apologize.

I'm sorry about...

That's all right.

That's OK.

It's all right.

It doesn't matter.

It's nothing.

Never mind about that.

Forget about it.

Don't worry about it.





With pleasure.

#### 四、问候、告辞类

考查考生对情景交际中的英语套语的实际应用能力。测试内容以日常生活中人们迎来送往中的交际用语为主。这类题的特点是:四个选项中常常包含问候、告辞之类的应答语,再加上其他干扰项。

#### 原砌 (2004年6月第3題)

试题:A)Thanks.

B) I don't think so.

C)Oh. no.

D)It doesn't matter.

录音: Congratulations on your getting the job, Tom.

答案:A

题眼: Congratulations on (祝贺……)

解析:这是向对方表示祝贺时的用语,录音中的句意是:"汤姆,祝贺你获得这份工作。"在交际英语中,与 之相配的应答语是 A (谢谢)。

#### ▲ 常用的问候和告辞用语及其应答语 ▶

1. How do you do?

How do you do?

2. How are you?

I'm fine, thank you. And you?

Fine, thanks. And you?

3: Good morning/afternoon/evening/night.

Good morning/afternoon/evening/night.

4. Glad/Nice to meet you.

Glad/Nice to meet you, too.

Me, too.

5. Happy new year to you.

Happy new year to you, too.

You too.

The same to you.

Thanks, you too.

Thank you. And the same to you.

6. Happy birthday to you.

Thank you.

Thanks.

7. Please accept my congratulations on...

It's nice of you to say so.

Thank you.

8. Congratulations, you...

Thank you.

9. Good luck to you.

I wish you a pleasant journey.

Thank you.

Thanks.

Thank you very much.

10. This is my brother,...

How do you do?

Hello! I'm...

I'm pleased to meet you.

It's a pleasure to meet you.

11. How are things going with you?

How are you doing?

How is it going?

How's everything going?

How are things?

Good.

Pretty good, thank you.

Quite well, thank you.

Very well, thank you.

Fine, thanks.

I've been doing well.

All right, I guess.

I'm fine, thank you. How about you?

Not (so) bad.

Not (so) good.

Not too bad, thanks.

Same as usual.

Couldn't be better.

So-so, thanks.

12. See you later/soon/tomorrow.

See you later/soon/tomorrow.

13. I must be leaving now.

Must you leave so soon?...

14. I have to go now.

I'll miss you.

Have a nice day.



15. Have a nice day, ...

Thank you.

Thanks a lot.

Same to you.

16. Please give my best wishes to...

Thank you.

I will. Thank you.

17. So long.

So long.

18. Good-bye! /Bye-bye! /Bye!

Good-bye! /Bye-bye! /Bye!

#### 考生注意事项

- 注意交际用语中比较固定的应答语。
- 避免凭借汉语的应答习惯选择答语。

#### Exercise 1

1.A)No, thanks.

B) You're welcome.

D) Sorry, you can't.

2.A) Yes, please.

C) Take care of yourself.

3.A) It's cloudy.

C) It likes rain.

4.A)Good idea.

B) No, I don't like to go.

5.A)I don't like spring.

C) I prefer spring to summer.

6.A) There is a show tonight.

C) Thank you very much.

7.A) Yes. please.

B) Not at all.

8.A) Certainly. Here you are.

C) Yes, that's right.

9.A) Not at all.

C) Thank you. The same to you.

10.A) That's all right.

B) Not at all:

11.A)OK. See you then.

B) The same to you.

12.A) Yes, please.

B) You're welcome.

13.A) Last month,

B) For a week.

14. A) It's very important for me.

C) It is easy for me to do it.

15.A)I like coffee.

C)I'd rather have some tea, if you don't mind.

16.A)Good idea.

B) Thank you.

17.A) Yes, I live there.

B)OK, I'd love to.

18.A)I often send e-mails to you.

C) The Internet is interesting.

19.A)I'm sorry, but she's not in.

C) No, you must have the wrong number.

20.A) You're welcome.

C) Yes, let's have a talk.

21.A) Yes, we really do.

C) Yes, we have a car.

C)I like it.

B) Certainly, I'm sorry.

D)No. I don't.

B)I don't like this kind of weather.

D) It's raining.

C) Yes, please.

D)I like.

B) I like summer, too.

D) I like spring and summer.

B)OK. Go along this way and you will see it.

D) Well, that is.

C)Do, please.

D) That's all right.

B) It doesn't matter.

D) That's OK.

B) That's a good idea.

D) Good.

C)Oh, it's over there. D)That's easy.

C) It doesn't matter. D) Thank you.

C) All right.

D) That's all.

C) No, I haven't.

D) Yes, I was...

B) It doesn't matter to me.

D) All of them.

B)I had better do some shopping.

D) No, I don't mind.

C) What's the matter? D) That's right.

C) By air.

D) It's very exciting.

B) Sure, that's smith@bton.com.uk.

D) It's very nice to get your e-mail.

B) Would you like to leave a message?

D)Oh, that's really a long number.

B) Nice talking to you, too.

D) Very well, thank you.

B) Not until now.

D) No, the factory doesn't have a car.



- 22.A)No, we haven't.
  - C)Hi, Susan. Glad to see you again.
- 23.A) Yes, it is, isn't it?
  - C) Yes, isn't it, is it?
- 24.A)Last night.
- B) At lunchtime.
- 25. A) Certainly. Here you are.
  - C)Sure, I'll get it.
- 26.A)Don't say that.
- B) Not at all.
- 27.A)It's right.
- B) All right.
- 28.A) Not at all. I'd be happy to.
  - C) Not at all. I've not idea.
- 29.A)I'm sorry to hear that.
  - C) Why wasn't he careful?
- 30.A) You're welcome. B) Thank you.
- 31.A) How do you do, Jack?
  - C)OK, I'm Mr. Wang.
- 32.A) Yes, but why?
- B)Sure, it'll be good.
- 33.A) I like tea very much.
  - C)I'd like tea.
- 34.A) Never mind.
- B) It doesn't matter.
- 35.A)No, thanks.
- B) Nothing
- 36.A) You can take a bus.
  - C) Yes, it's only five minutes' walk.
- 37. A) My father did so, too.
  - C)So was my father.
- 38.A) I went there by train.
  - C) It was a busy and happy day.
- 39. A)I'm sorry to hear that.
  - C) What have you done with it?
- 40. A) Sure. Here you are. B) Have a look.
- 41.A) Yes, please.
- B) Certainly.
- 42.A) The way you speak.
  - C) The way you eat.
- 43.A) Yes, I know you.
  - C) Glad to meet you.
- 44. A) She lives far from here.
  - C) Both John and his wife are doctors.
- 45.A) It was raining.
- B) Never mind.
- 46.A) Fine, I'll be ready.
  - C) Yes, I'd love to.
- 47.A)I lived here two years ago.
  - C)I lived here last year.
- 48.A) It's a pleasure.
- B) That's right.
- 49.A) See you later.
- B) A cup of tea.
- 50.A)Don't mention it.
- B) Thank you.

- B) Yes. we are.
- D)Do you think it's true?
- B) Yes, is it, isn't it?
- D) Yes, it isn't, is it?
- C)Sometimes.
- D)Two days ago.
- B) That's all right.
- D)Of course, you can.
- C) Never mind.
- D) Just so-so.

D) Good.

- C)You're right.
- D) It's on the right.
- B) Not at all. I've no idea.
- D) Not at all. I'd rather not.
- B) Are you sure?
- D)Don't say that.
- C) All right.
- B)Oh, is that so?
- D)I'm very glad.
- C) You're welcome. D) Thanks a lot.
- B)I like coffee a lot.
- D) I like coffee better.
- C) No problem.
- D)Don't worry.
- C)I'm sorry.
- D) Yes, I've had enough.
- B) It's near the bus stop.
- D) No, it's only five minutes' walk.
- B) So had my father.
- D)So could my father.
- B) We picked fruit on my uncle's farm.
- D)I got up early.
- B) Why?
- D) Just have a look.
- C) That's OK.
- D)Go on.
- C) Yes, you're right. D)I did something important.
- B) The way you walk.
- D) The way you work.
- B)Of course, if you like.
- D) See you tomorrow.
- B) She has a happy life.
- D) She is a doctor.
- C) I had left it behind. D) It's rainv.
- B) Yes. Can I help you?
- D) Yes. We need someone to help us.
- B) I lived here some time.
- D) I have lived here for two years.
- C) That's OK.
- D)OK.
- C) Hurry up, please. D) Thank you all the same.
- C) He's really great.
- D)Bob takes the place.



### 第2天 对话听力

#### 2003 年至 2007 年间 B'级全真试题对话题型及出题规律(10 套)

类型 试数量,	时间数字	地点 方位	职业 身份	肯定 否定	推理判断
2003.06	1.	1		2	1
2003.12					5
2004.06	1		1	1	2
2004.12				2	3
2005.06	1	1		3	
2005.12					5
2006.06	1	1			3
2006.12		1	-	1	3
2007.06				2	3
2007. İ2			1	2	2

#### 能認可發影檢

对话听力三步走:预读--记录--问线索

1.预读选项——中心词为主,小品词为辅。

应试者用眼睛快速浏览四个选项,找出中心词,根据介词和连词等虚词推测出可能出现的问题,抓住关键点。

2.记录关键词——边听边动笔,有的放矢。

应试者要边听边做笔记,根据预测的内容,记下时间、地点、人物和原因等关键词,帮助其确定答案。

3. 问线索——耳听问题,眼寻答案。

应试者应该把所听到的问题作为线索,根据自己从对话中获得的信息,快速地在四个选项中确定正确答案。

#### 测试目标

#### 一、推理、判断类

考查考生对事物的推理与判断能力。推理类是指说话者不直接表达其意,要求考生根据对话的内容、说话者的语气来推断并得出结论。判断类则侧重根据对话内容判断出具体的内容细节。这类题的特点是:四个选项都是主语相同的陈述句、表示主语状态的词语或主系表结构,有时采用表示不同动作的动词短语。

#### 图例 (2003年12月第9題)

试题:A)Difficult.

B) Exciting.

C) Interesting.

D) Boring.

录音:W:Does John like his physics lessons?

M: He thinks they are not interesting.





Q: What does John think about the physics lessons?

答案:D

题眼: not interesting(没趣)

解析:女士问:"约翰喜欢物理课吗?"男士回答说:"他认为物理课没有意思"。由于 not interesting 的意 思相当于 boring,所以答案是 D。

#### **岩生注意事项**

- 说话者间接地陈述或表达自己的想法。
- 需将对话中的信息进行归纳总结。
- 注意同义词的转换。

- 根据对话人的语气和语境进行判断。
- 掌握固定表达短语的用法。

#### 典型问题

- · What does the man/woman mean?
- · What can be inferred from the conversation?
- What can be concluded from the conversation?
   What is the man talking about?
- · What does the man/woman imply?
- · What do we learn from the conversation?

#### 二、否定、肯定类

考查考生判断事物的能力。通过对话中的肯定词(Yes/Sure/A good idea...等)或否定、转折词(No/Sorry/ I'd love to, but...等),考查考生是否能迅速、正确地判断出一方对另一方所做出的反应及其所持的看法和态 度。这类题的特点是:四个选项中有肯定的,也有否定的陈述句。

#### 奕例 (2004年12月第10题)

试题:A)The Export Department.

B) The Import Department.

C) The Sales Department.

D) The Personnel Department.

#### 录音:

W: Would you please take this report over to the Sales Department?

M: Sure. I'd be very happy to.

Q:To which department will the man take the report?

题眼: Would you please...(请您……,好吗?), the Sales Department(销售部), Sure(当然可以) 解析:女士请男士把这份报告交到销售部门,男士用"sure","very happy"表示非常高兴做这件事。所以 答案是 C。

#### 考生注意事项》

- •对话中的递进和转折的形式。如:and, but, however.
- 用肯定句表达否定的意思。
- 用否定句表达肯定的意思。
- 反问句往往表示怀疑、否定或不确定。
- 注意 but 后的内容常是测试的重点。

#### 典型问题 🦠

- · What do we learn from the conversation?
- · What does the man/woman mean?
- · What do we learn about the man?
- · What does the man think of ...?



#### ~~~~~~ 关键词必备 ~~~~~~~

明确表示肯定和否定的词:yes no of course not any certainly none

含有否定语义的形容词和副词:few little rarely barely seldom hardly neither... nor

否定形式却含有肯定意义的词:no problem can't help but... without a doubt ...not... until can't too... why not...? Why don't...?

#### 三、地点、方位类

考查考生对事物发生的地点以及人物去向的判断和推理能力。这类题的特点是:四个选项都是地点。需 要注意的是:选项中的地点有时在对话中没有直接出现过,这时就要求考生必须通过对话中的相关词来进行推 断。

#### 实例 (2003年6月第7题)

试题:A)In a store.

B) In a post office.

C) At a restaurant.

D) At a bus stop.

录音:M:May I have a look at that black jacket, please?

W: Yes, what size do you take?

Q: Where does this conversation most probably take place?

答案:A

题眼: jacket(夹克衫), size(尺寸)

解析:男士想看一看那件黑夹克衫,女士问男士穿多大尺寸的衣服。我们知道这种对话发生的地点应该 是 在商店。因此答案应是 A。

#### 考生注意事项心

• 四个选项中的介词或副词举足轻重。

如:in the east. to the east

• 要掌握一些与地点有关的词汇或短语。

如: beyond the mountain, menu, ticket window

#### 典型问题》

- · Where is ...?
- Where does this conversation probably take place...?.
- Where are they going . . .?
- Which of the following places was not mentioned...?

#### 

#### 机场:airport

airline(航线:航空公司)

flight(航班)

safety belt(安全带)

boarding card(登机牌)

board a plane(登机) economy class(经济舱)

first-class(头等舱)

check-in(机场登记处) flight reservation(机泵预订)

take off(起飞)

#### 餐馆:restaurant

menu(菜单)

bill(账单)

order(点菜)

waiter/waitress(男/女侍者)

dish(菜)

sauce(调味品)

beef(牛肉)

mutton(羊肉)

salad(沙拉)

pizza(意大利饼)

soup(汤)

sandwich(三明治)

