



高等学校英语 应用能力考试

30天快训

姜莉莉 主编

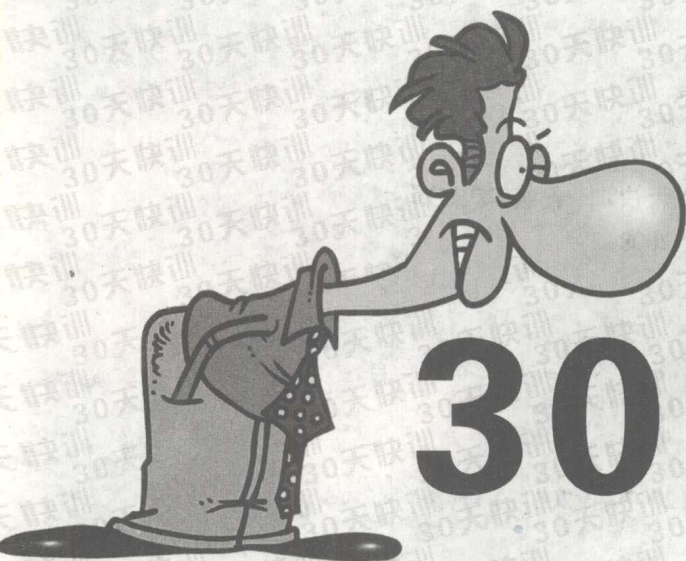
定时定量30天练

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



大连理工大学出版社



高等学校英语

应用能力考试

30天快训

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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》(A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(A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,对学习者的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(A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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第一阶段

(第1天~第5天)

听力训练

(Listening Comprehension)

考核标准

高等学校英语应用能力A级考试听力部分的要求: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。

考试形式

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

第一节:对话(Section A 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。录音只放一遍。

第二节:会话(Section B Conversation)

题型为选择题,包括两段会话,每段会话由十句左右组成,每段会话后有2-3个问题,每题为1分,共5分。录音播放两遍。

第三节:短文(Section C Passage)

题型为句子填空或简短回答,只有一篇100-150词左右的短文或独白,文章后有5个问题,共5分。录音播放两遍。



第 1 天 对话训练

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

类型 数量 试题	时间 数字	地点 方位	职业 身份	肯定 否定	比较 选择	推理 判断	虚拟 条件	因果 方式	请求 建议
2003.06		1	1	2		1			
2003.12						2	1		2
2004.06		1				2		2	
2004.12	1	1	1			2			
2005.06				1		2		1	
2005.12		1		2					2
2006.06				2		2			1
2006.12				1	4				
2007.06			1	1	3				
2007.12	1	1		1		1			1

对话技巧总结

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。

一、推理、判断类

此类题主要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来判断出具体的细节。这类题的特点是:四个选项都是主语相同的陈述句、表示主语状态的主系表结构,有时采用表示不同动作的动词短语。

实例 (2004 年 6 月第 4 题)

试题:A)The man can use her computer.

B)The man can help himself to some food.

C)The man should put the computer on the table.





D)The man should help her to move the table.

录音: M: Excuse me, would you mind if I use your computer?

W: Help yourself. It's on the table over there.

Q: What does the woman mean?

答案: A

题眼: ... would you mind if I use...? (我可以用一下……吗?), help yourself(请随便)

解析: 男士向女士询问是否可以使用一下她的计算机, 女士回答说: “别客气, 请随便。”这说明女士答应了他的要求。

考生注意事项

- 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 does the man/woman imply?
- What do we learn from the conversation?
- What is the man talking about?

二、肯定、否定类

此类题主要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)或否定词及转折词(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: 四个选项中带有肯定或否定的陈述句。

实例 (2003年6月第1题)

试题: A) It's going to snow.

B) It has already snowed.

C) The man doesn't like snowing.

D) The weather report is right.

录音: W: I hear it's going to snow this afternoon.

M: Going to snow? The ground is already wet.

Q: What can we learn from the man's reply?

答案: B

题眼: It's going to snow. (要下雪了。), Going to snow? (要下雪?)

解析: 女士说到“今天下午要下雪。”男士反问道: “要下雪?”男士用疑问的方式表达了否定的口吻, 接着他补充说: “地已经湿了。”这说明已经下雪了。所以答案是 B。

考生注意事项

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

典型问题

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





◀ 关键词必备 ▶

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

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

否定形式但含有肯定词义的词: no problem can't help but without a doubt not...until can't too...to why not...?

三、请求、建议类

面的

实例

与式的理解能力。对话中,常会出现明显的表示请求、建议和计划方
语或者是主语相同,但谓语不同的句子。

B) Cook some food.

D) Eat outside.

ecial for a change?

I know a famous restaurant.

probably going to do?

答案: D

题眼: *Japanese food* (日餐), *a famous restaurant* (一家很有名的餐馆)

解析: 男士想换一种口味的饭菜, 女士就建议: “日餐如何? 我知道有一家日餐馆很有名。”所以, 答案是 D。

考生注意事项

- 四个选项全是涉及不同动作的句子。
- 重点放在第二个说话人的谈话上。
- 注意 but 后面的内容。
- 四个句子的主语相同。
- 在选项的动词上做标记以备辨别。

典型问题

- What will/does the man/woman do?
- What did the man/woman suggest?
- How did the man respond?
- What does the man/woman plan/want to do?
- What does the man think the woman should do?

◀ 关键词必备 ▶

表示建议的常用句型: Why not...? Why don't you...? How about...? If I were you,... You'll have to... You'd better (not)... You ought to... Let's... Maybe you should...

表示请求的常用句型: Do/Would you mind...? Will/Would you (please)...? Can/Could you...? I wonder if...?

表示计划的常用句型: be going to do... plan to do... I'll do...

四、地点、方位类

此类题主要考查考生对事件或对话发生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会直接在对话中出现, 有时则要求考生通过对话中的相关词来进行推断。

实例 (2005 年 1 月第 2 题)

试题: A) At a bank.

) At a railway.





C) At an airport.

D) At a parking lot.

录音: W: John, listen. It's the final call for Flight CA102.

M: Yes, let's hurry. Where is Gate 9?

Q: Where are the two speakers?

答案: C

题眼: *the final call* (最后一次播报), *Flight CA102* (CA102 航班), *Gate 9* (9 号登机口)

解析: 女士让约翰注意, 这是 CA102 航班的最后一次播报。约翰问道“9 号登机口在哪儿?”从以上的相关词语中, 我们可以看出答案是 C。

考生注意事项

- 四个选项中的介词或副词举足轻重。 如: in the east, to the east
- 与地点有关的词汇或短语。 如: beyond the mountain, in the east, to the east

典型问题

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

关键词必备

机场: airport

airline(航线)
flight(航班)
safety belt(安全带)
stewardess(空中服务员)

board a plane(登机)
economy class(经济舱)
first-class(头等舱)
take off(起飞)

check-in(机场登记处)
flight reservation(机票预订)
confirm the flight(确认航班)
boarding card(登机牌)

餐馆: restaurant

menu(菜单)
bill(账单)
order(点菜)
waiter/waitress(男/女侍者)
coffee(咖啡)
snack(快餐)
a table for two(双人桌)

dish(菜)
sauce(调味品)
beef(牛肉)
mutton(羊肉)
carry-out(外卖的)
tip(小费)

salad(沙拉)
pizza(比萨)
soup(汤)
sandwich(三明治)
go Dutch(各自付账)
be on one's treat(由某人请客)

学校: school

university(大学)
class(班级)
grade(年级)
teacher(教师)
student(学生)
pupil(小学生)

master(校长)
blackboard(黑板)
classroom(教室)
department(系)
mathematics(数学)
physics(物理)

chemistry(化学)
library(图书馆)
homework(家庭作业)
examination(考试)
mark(分数)

银行: bank

open an account(开立账户)
savings account(存款户头)
cash a check(支票兑现款)
traveller's check(旅行支票)
checking account(活期存款账户)

savings(存款)
interest(利息)
interest rate(利率)
cash(现钞)

check(支票)
withdraw(取款)
deposit(存款)
credit card(信用卡)



商店:shop (store)

department(部)	cash register(收款机)	T-shirt(T 恤衫)
supermarket(超市)	bargain(讨价还价)	jacket(夹克衫)
a special sale(特价出售)	counter(柜台)	brand(商标,牌子)
on sale(出售)	assistant(店员)	
price(价格)	dress(外衣,礼服)	

邮局:post office

postage(邮资)	package(包裹)	overweight(超重)
airmail(航空信)	postcard(明信片)	telegraph(电报)
express mail(特快邮件)	postal code(邮政编码)	
regular mail(平寄邮件)	registered letter(挂号信)	

医院:hospital

symptom(症状)	vomit(呕吐)	pill(药片)
sore throat(嗓子痛)	chest pain(胸痛)	injection(注射)
cough(咳嗽)	diagnosis(诊断)	surgeon(外科医生)
flu(流感)	treatment(治疗)	physician(内科医生)
sneeze(打喷嚏)	operation(手术)	dentist(牙医)
fever(发烧)	blood pressure(血压)	
headache(头痛)	prescribe(开药方)	

图书馆:library

catalogue(目录)	library card(借书证)	be due(到期)
reference room(资料室)	reading room(阅览室)	be overdue(超期)
publication(出版物)	loan desk(借书处)	call number(索取号)
librarian(图书管理员)	renew(续借)	fine(罚款)

旅馆:hotel

reservation(预订)	luggage(行李)	single room(单人房)
registration(登记)	room service(客户服务)	double room(双人房)
lounge(休息大厅)	room number(房间号码)	check in(登记住宿)
suite(套房)	reception desk(登记处)	check out(结账离开)
reception desk(前台)		

五、时间、数字类

此类题主要考查考生对时间、日期、价格、年龄、数量、频率、电话号码、尺寸、门牌号、街道号、飞机航班等有关数字的计算或辨析能力。这类题的特点是:四个选项都是数字。值得注意的是:考生千万不要一听到数字就选答案。因为有时需要通过计算才能得到正确的答案,

实例 (2005 年 1 月第 5 题)

试题:A) \$ 400. B) \$ 200. C) \$ 300. D) \$ 150.

录音:M: Can I rent a room for two weeks? I am not sure whether I stay for a whole month.

W: Yes, it's \$ 150 a week, but only \$ 400 a month.

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

答案:C

题眼: \$ 150 a week(每周 150 美元), \$ 400 a month(每个月 400 美元)

解析:男士想租一间房,时间为两周。女士说一周 150 美元,租满一个月 400 美元。男士若租用两周,就只能按一周 150 美元的标准来计算,因此就应交 300 美元。此题需要计算。





考生注意事项

- 正确区分发音相似的数字:如:13, 30 (thirteen, thirty)
- 了解小数、分数、百分数、倍数的读法:如:1.25(one point two five); 1/3 (one third); 8% (eight percent); 两倍(twice)
- 知道电话号码的说法:如:4762508 (four seven six two five zero eight)
- 注意基数词和序数词的读法:如:one, the first
- 留意答案可能需要简单的运算。

典型问题

- When...?
- How often...?
- How long...?
- How many/much...?
- How old...?
- What day is it?
- What's the date?

六、职业、身份类

此类题主要考查考生对谈话中人物的职业、身份、国籍和对话者之间的关系的判断理解能力。这类题的特点是:四个选项要么是职业,要么是身份。有时考生要根据具有描述职业特点的词汇或根据说话者的口吻来确定答案。

实例 (2005年1月第4题)

- 试题:A)He's the boss. B)He's a visitor.
C)He's a new employee. D)He's the woman's friend.

录音:W:Hello, I am Mary, but haven't we met before?

M:No, I am new here. I just start working with this company.

Q:What can we learn about the man from the conversation?

答案:C

题眼: new(新来的), just start working with this company(刚开始在这家公司工作)

解析:从男士的话语中,我们知道他是一名新员工,刚进入这家公司工作,因此答案是C。

考生注意事项

- 答案不直接提及。
- 必须通过对话中的相关词或说话人的语气来推测出答案。
- 通过地点或方位猜测出人物的职业或身份。
- 必须掌握一定数量的有关某些特定场合和职业的相关词汇。

典型问题

- Who is the man/woman?
- What is the man/woman?
- What is the man's profession/job?
- What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?
- What is the man's nationality?

七、因果、方式类

此类题主要考查考生辨别事物发展状况的能力,测试点包括事物发展的因果关系和方式。这类题的四个选项常是以 because 开头的句子或表示主语状态的陈述句。





实例 (2005 年 6 月第 1 题)

试题: A) He didn't like that computer.

B) He didn't find what he liked.

C) The price of the computer was too high.

D) That type of computer was sold out.

录音: W: Did you buy the type of computer you wanted?

M: No, I didn't. It was too expensive.

Q: Why didn't the man buy the computer?

答案: C

题眼: *no* (没有), *too expensive* (太贵了)

解析: 女士问男士是否买了他想要买的计算机, 男士回答说: “没买, 太贵了。”虽然表示原因的连词 *because* 没有出现, 但前后两个句子之间已经形成了因果关系, 所以很容易确定答案 C。

考生注意事项

- 千万不要在理解上把因果关系弄颠倒。
- 边听边在四个选项中找出对应的信息。
- 注意第二个说话人所说的内容。
- *but* 引导的句子往往是直接的原因或方式。
- 没有因果信息词时, 要通过上下句来判断。

典型问题

- Why...? • What reason...? • What causes...?
- How long...? • What happened...?

◀ 关键词必备 ▶

表示原因的关键词语: *because* *by* *thanks to* *as* *through* *result from* *since* *with* *as a result of* *for* *because of* *that is why*

表示结果的关键词语: *so* *so that* *in order that* *therefore* *so... that* *be responsible for* *thus* *such... that* *lead to* *as a result* *result in*

八、虚拟、条件类

此类题主要考查考生对条件句, 特别是非真实条件句的区分、理解能力。这类题的特点是: 四个选项都是陈述句。下面请看近几年来考过的惟一一道这类试题。

实例 (2003 年 12 月第 5 题)

试题: A) They had lost their way.

B) They were told it would rain.

C) They were caught in the rain.

D) They had taken an umbrella.

录音: M: I wish we had taken an umbrella.

W: That's my fault. I thought it wouldn't rain today.

Q: What happened to the two speakers?

答案: C

题眼: *wish* (希望), *had taken an umbrella* (带了一把雨伞)

解析: 男士说: “我真希望我们带了一把伞。”在这句话中使用了与过去相反的虚拟结构。此后, 女士说 “这是我的错, 我当时想今天不会下雨。”这两句话说明他们被雨淋了。

- 分辨出是真实条件句, 还是非真实条件句 (虚拟语气)。





考生注意事项

- 掌握虚拟语气的结构和含义。
- 要学会利用逆向思维的技巧。

典型问题

- What do we learn from the conversation?
- What does the man/woman imply/mean?
- What does the man/woman suggest?
- Why...?

◀ 关键词必备 ▶

if would rather if only wish as if/though prefer it's time...

▶▶▶▶ Exercise 1

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. A) \$ 300. | B) \$ 500. | C) \$ 200. | D) \$ 400. |
| 2. A) At 3:30. | B) At 3:00. | C) At noon. | D) In thirty minutes. |
| 3. A) \$ 550. | B) \$ 500. | C) \$ 450. | D) \$ 50. |
| 4. A) At 8:35. | B) At 9:30. | C) At 9:35. | D) At 8:25. |
| 5. A) Near an art museum. | B) At a science exhibit. | C) At a news conference. | D) Near a paint store. |
| 6. A) At the health center. | B) At Sun Valley. | C) At work. | D) At home. |
| 7. A) In a library. | B) In a hotel. | C) In the street. | D) In the train station. |
| 8. A) In an office. | B) In a shop. | C) In the post office. | D) In a hotel. |
| 9. A) In a department store. | B) In a bank. | C) In a library. | D) In a company. |
| 10. A) Mrs. Berkeley. | B) Mr. Adams. | C) Both of them. | D) Neither of them. |
| 11. A) George. | B) George's wife. | C) George's father. | D) George's father-in-law. |
| 12. A) Waitress and customer. | | B) Shop assistant and customer. | |
| | C) Wife and husband. | D) Secretary and boss. | |
| 13. A) Look for another seat. | B) Go away. | C) Remain standing. | D) Sit down. |
| 14. A) The new teacher was sick. | | B) He hasn't met the new teacher yet. | |
| | C) There are three new teachers. | D) He didn't like the teacher. | |
| 15. A) It was too expensive. | | B) He bought it with 50 dollars. | |
| | C) He bought it with less than 50 dollars. | D) It cost him more than 50 dollars. | |
| 16. A) He didn't like any fruit. | | B) He wanted other kinds of fruit. | |
| | C) He liked banana more than any other fruit. | D) He liked all sorts of fruit except for apple and orange. | |
| 17. A) She thought they were expensive. | | B) She thought they were cheap. | |
| | C) She liked the books. | D) She didn't like the books. | |
| 18. A) The man asked why he should offer a hand. | | B) The man was sure about the hand. | |
| | C) The man was willing to help. | D) The man didn't like to help. | |
| 19. A) The woman should watch the program too. | | B) The program will be over soon. | |
| | C) The woman should leave the television on. | D) The watch is on the top of the television. | |
| 20. A) She likes to take long camping trips. | | | |
| | B) She hasn't gone camping for several weeks. | | |
| | C) She prefers not to go camping on weekends. | | |
| | D) She often spends a lot of time planning her camping trips. | | |





21. A) The hot weather. B) Long working hours. C) The size of the room. D) The fan in the room.
22. A) House building. B) Story telling. C) Mountain climbing. D) Story writing.
23. A) Reading. B) Writing. C) Speaking. D) Grammar.
24. A) She enjoyed it. B) She disliked it.
C) She didn't like it at the beginning. D) She prepared it for teaching.
25. A) Cold. B) Warm. C) Hot. D) Mild.
26. A) It's too cold and rainy to go. B) He thinks it's a good idea.
C) He doesn't have the time. D) He doesn't like museums.
27. A) She doesn't know why the food is bad.
B) She wonders if something happened at the restaurant at the corner.
C) She only wants drinks because she isn't hungry.
D) She thinks that they ought to go to the restaurant at the corner.
28. A) She would go with him. B) She would stay at home.
C) She would go with the kids. D) She would visit their friends.
29. A) Jim painted his house himself.
B) Jim asked somebody to paint his house.
C) Jim didn't paint his house because he was very busy.
D) Jim didn't want to paint his house.
30. A) Chinese. B) English. C) Japanese. D) Language studying.
31. A) Buy a ticket. B) Have a meeting. C) Make a journey. D) Pack all his things.
32. A) John is now in London. B) The man will go to London to visit Jane.
C) The man will go to London for a holiday. D) The man will do business with Tom.
33. A) A handbag, a box and some books. B) A box and some books.
C) A handbag and some books. D) A handbag and a box.
34. A) He had already prepared for the exam. B) He didn't need to prepare for the exam.
C) He couldn't prepare for the exam. D) He and Bill prepare for the exam together.
35. A) Going home. B) Phoning his family.
C) Writing home. D) Staying at home with his family.
36. A) He needs more practice. B) He should be a good listener.
C) He is very good at his study. D) He'd better take care of his health.
37. A) He's working in hotel. B) He's visiting a young couple.
C) He's travelling around. D) He's working here with great interest.
38. A) By car. B) By train. C) By plane. D) By ship.
39. A) Jim will get well soon.
B) Jim doesn't like school.
C) The teacher is glad that Jim can't come to school.
D) Jim won't go back to school any more.
40. A) Clean her house while she is away. B) Buy her some flowers and take care of them.
C) Water her flowers while she is away. D) Water her flowers when she is not at work.
41. A) She is going to pardon the man. B) She thinks the man is telling lies.
C) She is unhappy for the man is late. D) She does not prefer going out by bike.
42. A) Something went wrong with the bus. B) He took somebody to hospital.
C) Something prevented him from catching the bus. D) He came on foot instead of taking a bus.
43. A) He enjoys it. B) He doesn't like it at all.





- C) He wants to find a new job.
44. A) By bus. B) By bike.
45. A) Taking the man with her on the tour.
- C) Touring the city on a fine day.
46. A) They set off early.
- C) They go sightseeing.
47. A) 10 miles. B) 20 miles.
48. A) She's willing to lend him her bicycle.
- C) She doesn't have a bicycle.
49. A) They repair their TV set.
- C) They throw away their TV set.
50. A) She should go to see a doctor.
- C) She should have a rest.
- D) He has to do it.
- C) By taxi. D) By train.
- B) Visiting the city with a group.
- D) Spending more time on sightseeing.
- B) They wait for a fine day.
- D) They go to the seaside.
- C) 30 miles. D) 40 miles.
- B) She refuses to lend him her bicycle.
- D) She has lent her bicycle to someone else.
- B) They send their TV set to the shop.
- D) They go and buy a new TV set.
- B) She should stay at home.
- D) She should clean her room.

