



无忧英语

无忧英语考试系列丛书

丛书主编：韩霆一

# 全国高等学校 英语应用能力考试

## 模拟 试题全解

适用于高职、高专、成教、自考

顾问：刘绍忠

总主编：卢士伟 王立民

# A级

中国电力出版社

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中国电力出版社

[www.centuryoriental.com.cn](http://www.centuryoriental.com.cn)

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

全国高等学校英语应用能力考试模拟试题全解·A级/卢士伟,王立民主编.

北京:中国电力出版社,2004

(无忧英语考试系列)

ISBN 7-5083-2710-1

I. 全… II. ①卢… ②王… III. 英语—高等学校—水平考试—解题

IV. H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2004)第 082782 号

## 全国高等学校英语应用能力考试模拟试题全解·A 级

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出版发行:中国电力出版社

社 址:北京市西城区三里河路 6 号(100044)

网 址:<http://www.centuryoriental.com.cn>

印 刷:北京地矿印刷厂

开本尺寸:185×260

印 张:12.625

字 数:323 千

版 次:2004 年 10 月第 1 版 2004 年 10 月第 1 次印刷

书 号:ISBN 7-5083-2710-1

定 价:14.80 元

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# 前言

本书根据最新《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》结合近年试题精心编写而成。全书共收集了 10 套试题,每套试题均由英语教学专家和语言测试专家作了详细讲解。本书突出试题的答题技巧和方法,旨在提高学生综合运用英语的水平和能力,以期达到事半功倍的效果。

本书信息量大,考点突出,具有很强的考前辅导针对性和可操作性,便于学生自学和查阅,适合应试者和广大英语爱好者学习使用。

本书具体在编纂方面有如下特点:

一、题型全面:本书囊括了近年的试题,是国内同类图书中题型涵盖量最大的。

二、详解精辟:本书对所有试题进行了详细、透彻的解析,与同类书相比,对试题的解析更有深度,更具体。读者读后稍加思考定能举一反三、触类旁通。

三、版式实用:本书编排版式设计新颖独特,既便于学生自我测试,又不至于因在书中前后翻找答案而耗时费力。

四、解析权威:本书的编写人员全是多年从事高职高专教学工作的教师和英语应用能力考试的命题人或阅卷人,他们融合多年的授课经验和出题技巧,把素质教育和应试技能有机地结合起来,通过研析考点,解读经典试题,对历年试卷作了系统详实的讲解。

五、精品作文:本书写作部分提供的参考范文均是英语专家呕心沥血深思熟虑之作,其中使用的经典习语、句式和套路,被该考试的应试者奉为圭臬。

本书在编写过程中征求了全国著名英语专家和教授的意见,得到数十所学校领导和师生的支持,并在教学中进行了实验,得到了广大师生的支持和认可,深受师生们的喜爱。书中如有疏漏与错误之处,恳请广大读者及同仁批评指正。

编者

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	总得分	听力理解	语法结构	阅读理解	英译汉	写作
卷面分值	100	15	15	35	20	15
得分						

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 in it. After each dialogue, there is a recorded question. 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 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.

Now the test will begin.

1. A) At the office.  
   B) In his own house.  
   C) On his way to work.  
   D) In the hospital.

2. A) He is ill.  
   B) He will go to the party.

【提示】这部分测试听力。它由 3 小部分组成。

【提示】这部分测试理解小对话的能力。一共有 5 段对话，每段对话后将有一个问题，对话和问题只播放一遍。听完问题后，请从试卷上的 A)、B)、C) 和 D) 4 个选项选出最佳答案，接着请在答题纸上用单横线画过相应字母的中心。

1. 【答案】B   【考点】推理判断题  
【解析】根据 Jane 的回答“*Oh, yes. But the doctor says he' ll have to stay in bed*”可知，Bill 的病情已经好转，所以不可能在医院里；又根据她的回答“*但医生说，他还得呆在床上*”可以排除 A) 和 C) 的可能性。所以答案应为 B)。

2. 【答案】C   【考点】推理判断题  
【解析】根据“*I' d love to, but I have*

C) He will see a doctor.

D) He is going to see Hilda.

3. A) Monday.

B) Tuesday.

C) Wednesday.

D) Thursday.

4. A) Accompany the woman home.

B) Lend her a bike.

C) Offer the woman a ride.

D) Show the woman to the bus stop.

5. A) It is going on well.

B) It has failed several times.

C) It will soon be finished.

D) It may have to be stopped.

## 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 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.

### Conversation 1

6. A) Skirts.

B) Shoes.

C) Shirts.

D) Socks.

7. A) Because he had already had breakfast and lunch.

B) Because he shouldn't feel hungry at that time.

C) Because she wanted him to do his homework.

D) Because she wanted to teach him a lesson.

an appointment with my dentist"中的 but 可以排除 B) 的可能性。dentist 意为牙医,为医生的一种,所以答案应为 C)。

3. 【答案】D 【考点】时间判断题

【解析】根据 "Today's already Tuesday" 可知今天是星期二,根据回答可知杂志将在后天到达,后天当然是星期四了。

4. 【答案】C 【考点】固定表达题

【解析】根据回答中的第 2 句 "I can give you a lift." 只要知道 lift 为 "搭便车" 之意,答案就不难选择了。

5. 【答案】A 【考点】推理判断题

【解析】根据 "In spite of my continuous failure, I have already made some progress." 可知,实验还是向前进展了,因此答案应为 A) 项。

【提示】这部分测试理解中等长度对话的能力。一共有两段对话,每段对话后将有几个问题,对话和问题都播放一遍。听完问题后,请从试卷上的 A)、B)、C) 和 D) 4 个选项中选出最佳答案。接着请在答题纸上用单横线画过相应字母的中心。

6. 【答案】B 【考点】推理判断题

【解析】文章一开始,妈妈便说: "Tom, 瞧你的鞋子,多脏啊,你必须把它们擦干净。" 根据上下文,我们知道这里的它们 (them) 应该指的是 shoes。故 C) 项为正确答案。

7. 【答案】D 【考点】推理判断题

【解析】从文中可知, Tom 不想擦鞋,说今天擦了明天还会脏。恰好这时 Tom 饿了,想吃饭,妈妈就说,你今天吃了明天还会饿。

**Conversation 2**

8. A) Less than a year.  
B) At least one year.  
C) More than a year.  
D) About four months.
9. A) At the World Bank.  
B) At the German company.  
C) At a university.  
D) In Spain.
10. A) Two.  
B) Three.  
C) Four.  
D) Five.

**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 5 questions. The passage will be spoken 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. Now this is the passage.

11. He suffered from \_\_\_\_\_.

这里妈妈用了一个简单的类比,想给 Tom 一个教训,从而让他擦鞋,而没有别的意思。故答案应为 D) 项。

8. 【答案】A 【考点】时间判断题

【解析】Ann 说:“很长时间了,不是吗?至少有一年了。”而 Bob 回答说:“不,去年 12 月我们还在约翰逊家圣诞晚会上说过话呢。你不记得了吗?”从这两句话及其语气可知,他们没有见面的时间应该不到一年。故 A) 为正确答案。

9. 【答案】C 【考点】身份职业题

【解析】从此句“I am still working at the university...”可知 C) 项为正确答案。

10. 【答案】B 【考点】推理判断题

【解析】从此句“Sure, I grew up in Spain, you know.”可知她不是西班牙人,而只是在西班牙长大的。又从此句“German was what I studied in college.”可知德语也不是其母语。由此可断定,加上母语,她至少能说三种语言。

【提示】这部分测试理解短文的能力。你将听到一篇短文,然后你将听到 5 个问题。短文将播放两遍。听问题时,请将一个词或短语填在每个空格上,使之符合文意。不完整的答案已印在试卷上。你需在答题纸上写下答案。

11. 【答案】a severe chest pain/a severe pain in chest

【解析】从“A farmer who lived... severe pain in the chest.”可知农夫患的是胸部疼痛。

12. Because his doctor failed \_\_\_\_\_ .

13. He must pay \_\_\_\_\_ .

14. Because he wanted \_\_\_\_\_ .

15. The doctor in the town gave the farmer \_\_\_\_\_ .

## 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 part, 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 center.

12. 【答案】to cure him

【解析】从“The doctor in the village had tried his best but had been unable to cure him. The farmer finally decided that he would see a doctor in the nearest town.”可知他去最近城镇看医生的原因是村里的医生没能治好他的病。

13. 【答案】three pounds

【解析】从“He was told that a patient had to pay three pounds for the first visit and...”可知第一次看医生要付3英镑。

14. 【答案】to save two pounds

【解析】从“He was told that a patient had to pay three pounds for the first visit and one pound for the second visit.”可知第一次看医生要付3英镑，而第二次只付1英镑。如果说“我又来了”，说明他不是第一次来看医生，所以只付1英镑就可以了。这样他就能节省两英镑。

15. 【答案】nothing

【解析】根据最后一句话，医生说：“请继续服用我第一次为你开的药。”而实际上我们知道农夫是第一次来看病，所以最终医生没有为农夫开任何药。

【提示】这部分测试语法和造句能力。它由两小部分组成。

【提示】这部分共有10个不完整的句子，请从每题4个选项选出最佳答案，并在答题纸上用单横线画过相应字母的中心。

16. Having labored for months before the examination, she was hopeful \_\_\_\_\_ success.  
A) of  
B) with  
C) for  
D) in
17. It was not until he arrived at the station \_\_\_\_\_ he realized he had forgotten his ticket.  
A) where  
B) that  
C) suddenly  
D) immediately
18. I'm not sure which restaurant \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) to eat  
B) eating  
C) to eat at  
D) for eating
19. \_\_\_\_\_ we decided to take up, we should try to make it a success.  
A) Whatever  
B) Unless  
C) Whenever  
D) If only
20. The problem is that what she says doesn't \_\_\_\_\_ with what she does.  
A) satisfy  
B) correspond  
C) equal  
D) trust
21. \_\_\_\_\_, I know some of the family secrets.  
A) Young as I am  
B) Young although I am  
C) Young since I am  
D) Young I am
22. I've made my decision and I'm going to \_\_\_\_\_ to it.  
A) insist

16. 【答案】A

【解析】短语 be hopeful of 意为“对……满怀希望”。

17. 【答案】B

【解析】句型 It was not until ... that ... 意为“直到……才……”，是短语 not ... until ... 的强调形式。

18. 【答案】C

【解析】本题中 which restaurant 作不定式 to eat 的状语，因此不定式后的介词 at 不可省去，相当于 to eat at which restaurant。

19. 【答案】A

【解析】疑问代词 whatever 具有名词的特征，在句中作 to take up 的宾语，是 what 的强调形式。

20. 【答案】B

【解析】短语 correspond with 表示“相符；相一致”。

21. 【答案】A

【解析】本题考查让步状语从句。as 引导的状语从句必须用倒装结构，就是把句中的表语、状语或谓语放在句首，Young as I am = Though I am young。

22. 【答案】B

【解析】短语 stick to sth. 表示“坚持”。

- B) stick  
C) determine  
D) persist

23. You'd better \_\_\_\_\_ the water until it has been boiled.

- A) not to drink  
B) not drink  
C) not drunk  
D) not drinking

24. If you \_\_\_\_\_ with them they might reduce the price.

- A) bargain  
B) deal  
C) discuss  
D) exchange

25. It's not \_\_\_\_\_; it can wait until tomorrow.

- A) essential  
B) typical  
C) urgent  
D) outstanding

## Section B

**Directions:** In this section, there are 10 incomplete sentences. You should fill in each blank with proper form of the word given in the brackets. Write the word or words in the corresponding space on the Answer Sheet.

26. Nobody is allowed (go) \_\_\_\_\_ in. The committee seem to be discussing an important problem.

27. Let's hurry. Marry is likely (wait) \_\_\_\_\_ for us.

28. (bring) \_\_\_\_\_ up in the city, he didn't know much about farm work.

23. 【答案】B

【解析】had better 结构后一般跟动词原形。

24. 【答案】A

【解析】bargain with sb. 是“与某人讲价，讨价还价”的意思。

25. 【答案】C

【解析】形容词 urgent 意为“紧急的，迫切的”，根据句意，应填此词。

【提示】这部分共有10个不完整的句子。请将括号内单词的适当形式填在空格上。

26. 【答案】to go

【解析】allow sb. to do sth. 是固定用法，表示“允许……做某事”。这句话的意思是“任何人都不允许进入。委员会好像在讨论重要的事情”。

27. 【答案】to be waiting

【解析】likely 表示可能性，与不定式连用，表示有可能做某事。不定式的进行时表示对现在可能做的事进行猜测。

28. 【答案】Being brought up / Having been brought up

【解析】后面的句子是主句，前

29. Wash the (dirty) \_\_\_\_\_ off the children's knees.

30. If he's not here in five minutes, we(assume) \_\_\_\_\_ that he isn't coming.

31. We were anxious that everyone(know) \_\_\_\_\_ the truth.

32. I'll tell you what we(plan) \_\_\_\_\_ for Jane's birthday, as long as you promise not to tell Jane about it.

33. He scored a goal in the (close) \_\_\_\_\_ minutes of the game.

34. You'd have more chance of(catch) \_\_\_\_\_ a train if you got a bus to the station instead of walking.

面的句子只能修饰或补充说明后面的句子,所以用分词短语作伴随状语。因为动词 bring up 的动作发出者是句子的主语 he,又由于 bring up 的特点,需用被动语态,所以这里用现在分词短语的被动语态。

29.【答案】dirt

【解析】wash sth. 是固定用法, wash 后面需加名词形式作动词的宾语。dirty 是形容词形式,相应的名词形式是 dirt, 做宾语。

30.【答案】will assume

【解析】在 if 引导的条件句中,如果从句用一般现在时,那么主句用将来时,所以本题用 assume 的将来时表示。

31.【答案】should know

【解析】形容词 anxious 作主句的表语时,从句用虚拟语气。were anxious 是一般过去时,所以从句用 should + 动词原形。

32.【答案】are planning

【解析】因为主句用将来时 will tell,而动词 plan 发生在 tell 之前,应该用现在时。as long as 引导的条件句说:只要你保守秘密。从句意看出,对方发现了主语 we 正在做什么事情,所以 tell 的宾语从句用现在进行时。

33.【答案】closing

【解析】minute 前面应该用定语修饰,而动词 close 不能修饰名词,这里可以用它的动名词短语作 minute 的定语。

34.【答案】catching

【解析】介词 of 需要一个名词或相当于名词的词作宾语。另外,have chance of doing sth. 是习惯用法,所以这里用动名词短语作介词 of 的宾语。

35. Just (satisfy) \_\_\_\_\_ my curiosity, how much did you pay for your car?

### Part III Reading Comprehension (40 minutes)

**Directions:** This part is to test your reading ability. There are 5 tasks for you to fulfil. 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.

Every nation has a set of rules, either written or unwritten, which determines how people act with each other. Formal written rules are often laws, and they control how we drive, operate a business, or run a government. Individuals who disobey laws may be fined or put in jail. Because illegal behavior generally harms other individuals or society at large, our court system must punish people who disregard these formal rules.

Informal rules, often called "manners", describe correct and incorrect behavior in such situations as eating in a restaurant, going on a date, or working in an office. If one is impolite or misbehaves in these situations, other people often consider offender insensitive. And although we can strongly disagree to such misconduct, we can not legally punish someone for simply being inconsiderate or unpleasant.

Neither laws nor manners are inflexible; both change as society develops. For example, in the early twentieth century, the selling of strong spirits was forbidden. This law, however, had to be changed because the government found it impossible to force people to drink only soft drinks. More recently, many people who were dissatisfied with the unequal between the rights of men and women worked to pass the Equal Rights Law. As women became more independent and took on new roles, a new law was considered necessary to reflect that change.

35. 【答案】to satisfy

【解析】从句子结构分析,前半句是插入语,表示说话者做事的目的,因为主句在后面,所以,前半句中用非谓语动词形式,即:不定式短语作目的状语。

【提示】这部分测试阅读能力。需完成5个任务。请仔细阅读每篇文章,再按要求答题。

【提示】阅读下面这篇文章后,请为36至40题选出最佳答案,并在答题纸上用单横线画过相应字母的中心。

每个国家都有一套成文的或不成文的规章,它决定人与人之间应该怎样相处。正式的成文规章就是法规,它决定了人们应该怎样驾车,怎样开办一个企业,怎样管理一个政府。不遵守法规的人将被处以罚款或徒刑,因为违法行为有害于他人和社会,司法机关将惩罚那些无视法律的人。

被称为“举止”的非正式规章,通常指诸如吃饭、约会或工作等时的有礼貌或不礼貌的行为。如果在上述场合下,一个人举止不礼貌,其他人会有一种受冒犯的感觉。虽然我们对不礼貌的行为会感到强烈的不满,但我们不能用法律方法来处罚不礼貌的行为者。

不管是法律还是行为举止都是随着社会的发展而变化的。例如,20世纪早期有禁止出售烈酒的法律,然而这条法律不得不更改,因为政府发现不可能迫使人们只喝低度饮料。最近,许多人对男女不平等不满意,要求通过《平

36. What is the passage mainly about?

- A) Rules of a society.
- B) Laws of a society.
- C) Rules of a society.
- D) The reason for people to change their laws.

37. According to the passage, laws and manners \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) are not inflexible
- B) can change our society
- C) are exactly the same in a society
- D) can help us reflect the unequal changes in a society

38. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

- A) The first paragraph mainly tells us how to run a government.
- B) The first paragraph mainly discusses the difference between laws and manners.
- C) The second paragraph tells us in detail how to cultivate good manners.
- D) The third paragraph mainly explains why both laws and manners have to be changed with the development of the society.

39. What is implied in the passage?

- A) In the early twentieth century, the selling of strong spirits was not forbidden.
- B) Laws are informal rules.
- C) Only those whose illegal behavior harms other people or the society will be legally punished.
- D) We can also legally punish someone for simply being inconsiderate or unpleasant.

40. What is closest in meaning to the underlined word "disregard" (Para. 1)?

- A) Disguise.
- B) Disobey.
- C) Disagree.
- D) Discard.

等权利法》。随着妇女的独立和所起的新作用,有必要考虑颁布新法律来反映这种变化。

36. 【答案】A

【解析】本题测试对全文的理解。本文一开头就说明要讲述的内容。

37. 【答案】A

【解析】本题测试具体细节。第3段第1句“Neither laws or manners are inflexible;”就等于本题的A)项。

38. 【答案】D

【解析】本题测试对每段的主题的理解。A)、B)和C)项都不是第1段和第2段的主题。D)项是第3段的主题。

39. 【答案】C

【解析】本题测试对文章内容的理解。第1段最后一句讲到“因为违法行为危及他人和社会,所以司法机关要惩罚那些无视法律的人。”

40. 【答案】B

【解析】本题测试对某词的理解。disregard表示“无视,不理睬”,它与 disobey 意思相近。

**Task 2**

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

When we think of creative people the names that probably spring to mind are those of men such as Leonardo da Vinci, Albert Einstein and Pablo Picasso, i. e., great artists, inventors and scientists—a select and exceptionally gifted body of men with rare talent and genius. The tendency to regard creativity and imaginative thinking as the exclusive province(职责; 本分) of a lucky few disregards the creative and imaginative aspects inherent in the solution of many of the tasks we regularly have to face—the discovery and development of new methods and techniques, the improvement of old methods, existing inventions and products.

Everyone has creative ability to some extent. Creative thinking involves posing oneself a problem and then originating or inventing a solution along new and unconventional lines. It involves drawing new analogies, discovering new combination, and/or new applications of things that are already known. It follows, then, that a creative person will exhibit great intellectual curiosity and imagination. He will be alert and observant with a great store of information which he will be able to sort out and combine, in the solution of problems. He will be emotionally receptive to new and unconventional ideas and will be less interested in facts than in their implications. Most important of all he will be able to communicate uninhibitedly and will not be too concerned about other people's reaction to his apparently “crazy” notions. People called the Wright brothers mad but it did not stop them from becoming the first men to construct and fly a heavier-than-air craft.

41. In the author's view, \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) only those with rare talent and genius are capable of creative thinking
- B) few great artists, inventors and scientists possess the power of creative thinking
- C) creative thinking is not needed in the solution of any problems
- D) creative thinking is not something beyond our reach

**【提示】**读完下面这篇文章后, 请为 41 至 45 题选出最佳答案。

本文讲述了人的创造能力。

当人们想起具有创造力的人时, 就会联想到像达·芬奇、爱因斯坦、毕加索等这些具有天才的艺术家、发明家和科学家。有些人认为创造力和想象力是幸运以外的难得部分, 不承认创造和想象是我们所面临的许多任务所固有的——这些任务可以是新方法、新工艺的发现和运用, 可以是旧方法的改进, 也可以是现存的发明和成果。

在一定程度上每个人都具有创造力。创造性的思考包括向自己提出一个问题, 然后沿着新的路子想出一一种解决方法。它包括进行新的类推, 发现新的结合和(或)对已知的事物进行新的运用。接下来, 一个有创造性的人对新事物表现出极大的好奇和想象。他在解决问题中会去注意和观察, 研究大量的信息资料, 然后加以挑选和结合运用。他会去接受新的、不保守的观念。比起事实, 他对运用更感兴趣。他会无拘束地发表自己的观点, 不会过分地关心别人对他“疯狂”想法的反应。人们称莱特兄弟发疯了, 但这并不能阻止他们第一个成为建造和驾驶比空气重的飞行器的人。

41. **【答案】**D

**【解析】**本题测试对全文的理解。第1段中, 作者讲到了创造力和想象力在我们所面临的任务中本身就存在。第2段一开始又讲了每个人都有创造力。然后讲了什么是创造性的思维。所以不难看出作者的观点。

42. What is not mentioned as the task that we regularly have to face in our life?

- A) Discovering new methods.
- B) Evaluating new products.
- C) Developing new techniques.
- D) Improving old methods.

43. What does creative thinking involve?

- A) Making new analogies.
- B) Drawing new pictures of old problems.
- C) Exhibiting imagination.
- D) Seeking solutions in a traditional way.

44. The author believes that a creative man \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) does not apply what is already known
- B) is more interested in facts than anything else
- C) should have great intellectual curiosity
- D) must be mad

45. The author cites the case of the Wright brothers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) prove that creative people are usually mad
- B) tell us that they were the first men to construct and fly a heavier-than-air craft
- C) show that many people wanted to stop them from becoming the first men to construct and fly a heavier-than-air craft
- D) illustrate the point that creative people are not too concerned about other people's reaction to their apparently "crazy" notions

### Task 3

**Directions:** The following is an advertisement. After reading it, you are required to complete the outline below it (No. 46 through No. 50). You should write your answers briefly (in no more than 4 words) on the Answer Sheet correspondingly.

The University Bookstore is a self-supporting university-owned organization, which was founded in 1921. It provides students, faculty, staff, and campus visitors with a variety of products and services. In order to fulfil its primary mission, the bookstore stocks new and used textbooks, general books, school supplies, office products, educationally priced computer soft-

42. 【答案】B

【解析】本题测试具体细节。在第2段中,作者谈到了A)、C)和D)项,唯独没讲到B)项。

43. 【答案】A

【解析】本题测试具体细节。B)、C)和D)项的内容与第2段中作者讲述的观点不一样,只有A)项与作者讲述的相同。

44. 【答案】C

【解析】本题测试具体细节。在第2段的第4句可以找到答案。

45. 【答案】D

【解析】本题测试对举例意图的理解。作者先表明了自己的观点,然后举例来说明其观点。

【提示】下面是一则广告。读完后,将46至50题的答案填在空格上。每个答案不得超过4个单词。

建于1921年的大学书店是学校拥有的自营企业。它为全校的师生员工及来访者提供各种各样的产品和服务。为完成它的主营业务,书店备有新旧教科书、一般图书、学校用的各类物品、办公