

PRETCO辅导系列丛书 总主编 顾伯清

高等学校英语应用能力考试

Practical English Test for Colleges

阅读理解与 全真试题

主编 顾伯清 武丽珍 副主编 周明芳

 复旦大学出版社

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内 容 提 要

本书为高等学校英语应用能力考试(高职、高专英语应试)辅导丛书之三。全书以阅读理解短文为主要训练内容,材料新颖,涉及面广,语言规范,并按照该项测试的标准题型和要求而设计,因此具有很强的针对性和实用性。

全书共由 18 套标准阅读理解模拟试题和 2 套最新全真试题组成。每套试题均配有内容概述、答案和详解。全真试题另附听力文字,以便于考生练习时参考。

高等学校英语应用能力考试
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副 主 编 周明芳
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前 言

每年两次的“高等学校英语应用能力考试”是检验全国高职高专英语课程教学的一项教学水平测试,旨在检查学生在学完本课程后英语应用能力方面的真实水平。本辅导系列书针对 A 级考试而设计,共由三本书组成:

1. 应试必读
2. 综合测试
3. 阅读理解与全真试题

本书为高等学校英语应用能力考试(高职、高专英语应试)辅导丛书之三。本书模拟高职高专英语应用能力考试的题型,旨在通过大量练习,使学生熟悉题型,迅速提高阅读能力。所选的阅读文章,内容丰富,涉及旅游、体育、外贸函信、广告等多方面。它特别适用于高职高专学生考前热身使用。

全书包含 18 套测试练习和两套全真试题。每套练习后都有文章内容的概述、答案以及精要讲解。

编者所教的学生通过本套辅导系列丛书的强化训练后,提前一学期参加了 2002 年 12 月 28 日的全国 A 级统考,成绩优异,通过率高达 95.03%,在上海市名列榜首。

鉴于编者水平有限,书中如有疏漏之处,敬请读者指正。

编 者
2003 年 4 月

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一、阅读理解

Test 1

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 1 through 5. 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 centre.*

Britain is a popular tourist place. But tours of the country have pros and cons.

Pros

Free museums No charge for outstanding collections of art and antiquities.

Pop music Britain is the only country to rival the United States on this score.

Black cabs London taxi drivers know where they are going even if there are never enough of them at weekends or night.

Choice of food Visitors can find everything from Ethiopian to Swedish restaurants.

Fashion Not only do fashion junkies love deeply and respect highly brand names, such as Vivienne Westwood, Alexander Mc Queen; street styles are justly loved, too.

Cons

Poor service "It's part of the image of the place. People can dine out on the rudeness they have experienced," says Professor Tony Seaton, of Luton University's International Tourism Research Centre.

Poor public transport Trains and buses are promised to defeat the keenest tourists, although the over crowded London tube is inexplicably(无法形容的) popular.

Lack of languages Speaking slowly and clearly may not get many foreign visitors very far, even in the tourist traps.

Rain Still in the number one complaint.

No air-conditioning So that even splendidly hot summers become as unbearable as the down-pours.

Overpriced hotels The only European country with a higher rate of tax on hotel rooms is Denmark.

Licensing hours Alcohol is in short supply after 11 p. m. even in 24-hour cities.

1. What do we learn about pop music in Britain and the United States through this passage?
A) Pop music in Britain is better than that in the United States.
B) Pop music in Britain is as good as that in the United States.
C) Pop music in Britain is worse than that in the United States.
D) Pop music in Britain is quite different from that in the United States.
2. Professor Tony Seaton, of Luton University's International Tourism Research Centre, complains about _____ of Britain.
A) poor service
B) lack of languages
C) no air-conditioning
D) overpriced hotels
3. What do tourists complain most?
A) Poor service.
B) Poor public transport.
C) Rain.
D) Overpriced hotels.
4. When is alcohol not able to get?
A) At 9 a. m.
B) At 10 p. m.
C) At 11 a. m.
D) At 12 p. m.
5. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?
A) You have to pay to visit the museums.
B) It's very convenient to travel by taxi there.
C) You cannot find Chinese food there.
D) The public transport is poor there.

Task 2

Directions: This task is the same as Task 1. The 5 questions or unfinished statements are numbered 6 through 10.

The British are enthusiastic about mobility. They regard the opportunity to travel far and frequently as a right. Some commuters spend up to two or three hours each day getting to work in London or some other big city and back home to their suburban or country homes in the evening. Most people do not spend quite so long each day traveling, but it is taken for granted that few people live near enough to their work or secondary school to get there on foot.

As elsewhere in Europe, transport in modern Britain is dominated by the motor car and there are the attendant problems of traffic congestion(拥挤) and pollution. These problems are, in fact, more acute(严重的) than they are in many other countries both because Britain is densely populated and also because a very high proportion of goods are transported by road. There is an additional reason for congestion in Britain. While the British want the freedom to move around easily, they do not like living near big roads or railways. Any proposed new road or rail project leads to "housing blight". The value of houses along or near the proposed route goes down. Every such project is attended by an energetic campaign to stop construction. Partly for this reason, Britain has, in proportion to its population, fewer kilometres of main road and railway than any other country in northern Europe.

Transport policy is a matter of continual debate. During the 1980s the government's attitude was that public transport should pay for itself, and road building was given priority. However, the opposite point of view, which argues in favour of public transport, has become stronger during the 1990s, partly as a result of pressure from environmental groups. It is now generally accepted that transport policy should attempt to more than merely accommodate (提供、接纳) the predicted doubling in the number of cars in the next thirty years, but should consider wider issues.

6. According to the passage, British get used to traveling _____.
A) far and comfortably B) far and frequently
C) slowly and easily D) quite differently
7. Which of the following is NOT the reason for the problems in modern Britain?
A) It is densely populated.
B) A very high proportion of goods are transported by road.
C) The British like living near big roads or railways.
D) The British want the freedom to move around easily.
8. In proportion to its _____, Britain has fewer kilometres of main road and railway than other northern European countries.
A) pollution B) population C) goods D) transport
9. From this passage we can learn that _____.
A) Britain has the fewest kilometres of main road and railway in Europe
B) money should be given to improve the public transport condition of Britain
C) transport in modern Britain will not be dominated by car
D) government should try to develop the transport policy as soon as possible
10. Which of the following might be the best title for the passage?
A) The government of Britain.
B) Types of transport in Britain.
C) Transport in Britain.
D) The difference between the life in big city and in the suburb.

Task 3

Directions: The following is a passage about the questions an immigration officer may ask you, if you want to enter Britain. After reading it, you are required to fill in the blanks below it (No. 11 through No. 15). You should write your answers briefly in **no more than 3 words** on the Answer Sheet correspondingly.

Here you show your passport to an immigration officer. It's the officer's job to decide whether you can enter Britain or not — even if you already have a visa or an entry certificate — and you may have to answer some questions. If you've got all the right things before you arrive, there should be nothing to worry about, but it's a good idea to be prepared.

Three important questions you may be asked

* *How long are you going to stay in Britain?* You must always be sure how long you want

to stay for, otherwise you might have problems. If you have a visa or an entry certificate, you've already had to answer this question. Your answer now should be the same — and the officer will know if it isn't. The officer may also ask you other questions, e. g. about your job or your family, to see if you have a good reason for leaving Britain at the end of your visit. Then he or she will put on your passport the time you're allowed to stay in Britain. The longest period for a visitor is normally six months.

* *Have you got enough money for your visit?* There is no particular amount that you must have to enter Britain, but the officer may want to see that you can look after yourself during your visit without any help from the British Government. You don't actually have to have the money yourself if you can show that someone else will take care of you.

* *Are you going to work in Britain or look for a job?* "Work" here means "take a job", so people who are coming on business, to study, or on holiday only, should give negative answer.

Three important questions you may be asked after you show 11 to an immigration officer;

* *How long are you going to stay in Britain?*
Your answer should be 12 as the time on your visa or entry certificate, if you have.
The longest period for a visitor is 13.

* *Have you got enough money for your visit?*
The officer only wants to make sure that you can 14 during your visit without any help from the British Government.

* *Are you going to work in Britain or look for a job?*
People coming on business, to study, or on holiday only just answer "15".

Task 4

Directions: *The following is the contents of a book DISCOVER BRITAIN. After reading it, you are required to identify the page numbers of the sections in which you can find out the contents given in Chinese. Then you should put the corresponding numbers on the Answer Sheet numbered 16 through 20.*

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* Places to stay

* Food

* People

* Weather and clothes

* Shopping

* Pubs

* Enjoying yourself

* Post, phones, news

* Studying in Britain

* Working in Britain

* Help!

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Task 5

Directions: *There are two passages on ENGLAND THROUGH MY EYES here. After reading them you should give brief answers to the 5 questions (No. 21 through No. 25) following them. The answers in no more than 4 words should be written after the corresponding numbers on the Answer Sheet.*

by Richard Shortway (male)

I've always loved London—it's a passion of mine. I think it's one of the great cities of the world.

I love the people here. I've been invited to everything—shooting parties, polo, Wimbledon, Royal Ascot. I've met Prince Charles. He's absolutely charming. It's a super social atmosphere here. I can't believe, though, how much people eat and drink.

I like tennis, but I have hardly played here because of the weather. Last summer seemed to last about a week and that was it. I went to the Cotswolds and to Devon, both beautiful. I've always loved the British ambience, and British clothes. I really wonder, though, how you manage to live on the salaries that are paid here. London is every bit as expensive as New York.

by Chantal Cüer (female)

I fell in love with England because it was so quaint(古雅的)—all those little houses, looking terrible, old-fashioned but nice. I loved the countryside and the pubs, and I loved London. I've slightly changed my mind after seventeen years because I think it's a filthy(脏的) town now.

Things have changed. For everybody, England represented gentlemen, fair play, good manners. The fair play is going, unfortunately, and so are the gentlemanly attitudes and good manners—people slam doors in your face and courtesy is vanishing.

The concept of the family seems to be more or less nonexistent in England. My family is very closely knit and that's typically French.

21. What's London through Richard Shortway's eyes?

It's one of the _____ of the world.

22. Why has Richard Shortway hardly played tennis in London?

Richard Shortway has hardly played in London because of _____.

23. What's the relationship between London and New York through Richard Shortway's eyes?

Things are _____ either in London or in New York.

24. What's London through Chantal Cüer's eyes?

She loves England because it was so quaint. But things _____.

25. What's the family concept of the British through Chantal Cüer's eyes?

It seems to be _____ in England.

Test 2

Task 1

Directions: *After reading the following passage, you will find 5 questions or unfinished statements, numbered 1 through 5. 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 centre.*

Naturally a country as spacious as the United States has a wide variety of climates.

During the summer the areas around New York City, Washington, D. C., all of the Southern States, the Southwest, including Southern California, and the more southern of the Midwestern States are almost unbearably hot. Coastal California and the Pacific-Northwest States, however, are rather cool and comfortable. Also, the extreme northern parts of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, and nearby states are cool.

During the winter, California, Texas, and the other states of the South are comfortably warm; but the Northern States are very cold.

Accordingly, for winter travel in northern parts of the United States you will need heavy winter clothes: overcoats, scarves, gloves, heavy underwear, and the like. It is possible, however, that you won't spend much time outdoors, just traveling back and forth from well-heated homes, offices, and hotels. In this case, don't dress too warmly or you will find yourself miserably hot inside buildings.

During summer travel, light, airy clothes, preferably of the wash-and-wear variety are probably best. Americans usually dress rather casually, so during the summer, slacks and sport shirts are the usual wear. However, some hotels and restaurants insist that male customers wear coats and ties. So check on the clothing requirements of places you plan to visit before going, to save yourself embarrassment.

1. During the summer, the areas around the Southwest will be _____.
A) hot B) cool C) comfortable D) warm
2. What's the weather like in the Northern States of the United States during the winter?
A) Rather cool and comfortable. B) Unbearably cold.
C) Comfortably warm. D) A bit hot.
3. What kind of clothing do people need during winter travel?
A) The wash-and-wear variety.
B) Slacks and sport shirts.
C) Overcoats, scarves, gloves and heavy underwear.
D) A dark-colored suit.
4. In the sentence "During summer travel, light, airy clothes, preferably of the wash-and-

wear variety are probably best." (Line 1, Para. 5), what does the word "preferably" mean?

A) Comfortably.

B) Better or more suitable.

C) Doubtfully.

D) Probably.

5. Which of the following could probably be the title of this passage?

A) A spacious country — the United States.

B) The clothing customs of American.

C) American Climate and Appropriate Clothing.

D) The wide variety of climates in the United States.

Task 2

Directions: *This task is the same as Task 1. The 5 questions or unfinished statements are numbered 6 through 10.*

Etiquette(礼仪) at the dinner table is perhaps the most difficult to remember and causes people the most worry.

Except at certain hotels and restaurants, formal place settings involving three or four knives, forks, and spoons for each person have more or less gone out of style. At an ordinary American home your place at the dinner table will usually consist of a dinner plate with one knife and one spoon at the right, and one fork at the left. If soup is to be served there will be a large spoon next to the small one. Never use the large spoon for anything but soup.

There will be a napkin on the table. Use it. Unfold it so that it is still folded in half and place it on your lap across your knees. Never put it under your chin or tuck it into your coat. You may use the napkin to wipe your mouth, if necessary.

Sometimes you may have a small plate to the front and left of your dinner plate. This is for bread. If a small knife is on or next to the plate, use it for buttering your bread. Don't butter entire pieces of bread or rolls at one time. Break them into bite-size pieces as you eat and butter only one piece at a time.

At informal dinners at home, salad may be served in individual dishes or bowls. If not, help yourself to the salad from the large salad bowl, if present, and place it on your dinner plate. Usually salad is eaten first if served individually, but with the meal if served in a large bowl.

During the meal rest your knife and fork on the front right side of your plate when necessary. Never let the ends of the knife and fork touch the table when you rest them on your plate.

If your group is a small one, you should wait till everyone is served before you begin eating. At a large dinner or banquet, however, you may begin to eat as soon as you are served. If in doubt about how to use the eating utensils, watch the other people, especially the host or hostess, and imitate them.

6. If you have dinner at an ordinary American home, your plate settings don't involve

_____.
A) a dinner plate

B) one knife and one spoon

- C) three or four knives and forks D) one fork
7. Which of the following would not be the right way to use a napkin on the table?
- A) Unfold it.
 B) Place it on one's lap across one's knees.
 C) Put it under one's chin or tuck it into one's coat.
 D) Use it to wipe one's mouth.
8. There sometimes is a small plate _____ for bread.
- A) to the front and left of the dinner plate B) on the front right side of the plate
 C) at the right D) at the left
9. In the sentence "If not, help yourself to the salad from the large salad bowl, if present, and place it on your dinner plate." (Line 2, Para. 5), what does the phrase "help yourself to" mean?
- A) take... according to the order B) take... actively
 C) take... one by one D) take... by oneself
10. At a family dinner, you can _____.
- A) wait till everyone is served before you begin eating
 B) begin to eat as soon as you are served
 C) finish your dinner before the host or hostess
 D) eat even if you are the first one served

Task 3

Directions: *The following is about Some Differences in China and America. After reading it, you are required to fill in the blanks below it (No. 11 through No. 15). You should write your answers briefly in no more than 3 words on the Answer Sheet correspondingly.*

Colour

Life is colorful. But Chinese and Americans are quite different in treating colors. A Chinese bride wears red to wedding ceremony. Red is the symbol of luck in China. When they wear white to funerals, white is regarded as the symbol of heritage of filial(孝顺的) duty. No Americans think there's something to do with red and luck. But Americans wear black to funerals and might be offended by a Chinese wearing white. An American bride will wear white when they get married, Americans consider white as the symbol of purity and innocence.

No Free Lunch

When Americans eat out, they often calculate each person's share of the bill down to the last penny. By contrast, in China one person is likely to pick up the entire bill. It doesn't necessarily mean that Chinese are more generous. Chinese stress mutually beneficial relationships and know that the next time someone else will pay: What goes around comes around.

Family Size

If allowed, Chinese would have as many children as possible, whereas Americans prefer

only one or two — or even none. In fact, many avoid children altogether, counting upon their career or pension to act as a surrogate for the love of children and grandchildren. Some Americans avoid even marriage, and some Americans who do marry get divorced, largely because of the privacy of individual freedom over social and marital responsibility.

Chinese and American are 11 mainly in three aspects.

Differences		Chinese	American
Colour	red	the symbol of luck	nothing to do with 12
	white	the symbol of heritage of filial duty	the symbol of 13
Eating out		pay 14 after dinner	calculate each person's share of the bill down to the last penny
Having children		have as many children as possible, if allowed	only one or two, or 15

Task 4

Directions: After reading the following list of American Holidays, you are required to match the English items with the Chinese items in the table below. Then you should put the corresponding letters in the brackets on the Answer Sheet, numbered 16 through 20.

A—New Year's Day	January 1
B—Lincoln's Birthday	February 12
C—Valentine's Day	February 14
D—Washington's Birthday	February 22
E—Easter	A Sunday in March or April
F—Memorial Day	May 30
G—Independence Day	July 4
H—Labor Day	First Monday in September
I—Halloween	the night of October 31
J—Veterans' Day	November 11
K—Thanksgiving Day	Fourth Thursday of November
L—Christmas	December 25
Example: 情人节	(C)
16. 3 月或 4 月的一个星期日	()
17. 感恩节	()
18. 阵亡将士纪念日	()
19. 10 月 31 日之夜	()
20. 独立纪念日	()

Task 5

Directions: Here is a dialogue on America. After reading it you should give brief answers