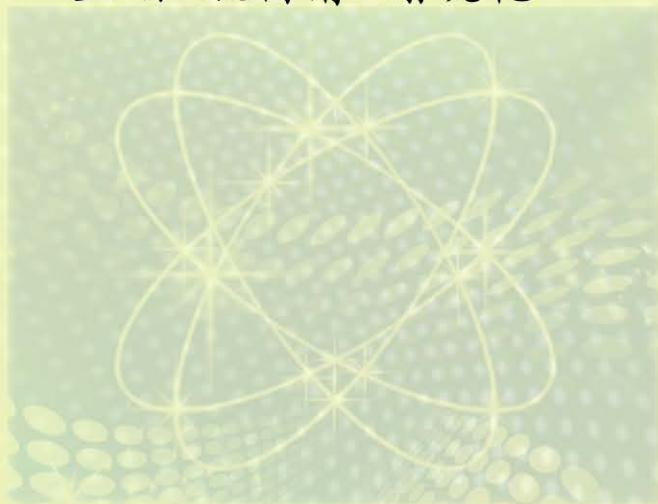


# 高等学校英语应用能力 考试应试指南 A 级

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复旦大学出版社

# 高等学校英语应用能力 考试应试指南

## A 级

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## 内 容 提 要

本书是“高等学校英语应用能力考试”的应试辅导读物,由一批具有高职高专英语教学和研究经验的骨干教师编写,目的是帮助广大考生有针对性地复习备考并顺利通过考试。本书分《A 级》、《B 级》两册,每册各配光盘 1 张,内容由四个部分组成:概述、模拟试题、录音原文、答案与解析,主要通过 10 套模拟试题的演练,使考生理解熟悉考试内容,在考试中发挥出应有的水平。

# 前 言

“高等学校英语应用能力考试”是教育部批准实行的教学考试,自 2000 年 6 月在全国正式实施以来,已成为我国大学英语系列考试中的重要形式之一。为使广大考生有针对性地复习备考并顺利通过考试,我们组织了有多年高职高专英语教学和研究经验的骨干教师,本着科学、严谨、务实的态度,参照《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》和《高等学校英语应用能力考试大纲》编写了本书。本书具有很强的针对性和实用性,是学生在参加“高等学校英语应用能力考试”前集中复习的理想用书。

本书分《A 级》和《B 级》两册,每册由四个部分组成:概述、模拟试题、录音原文、答案与解析。概述部分分别就“高等学校英语应用能力考试”试题中五个部分——听力理解、词汇和结构、阅读理解、翻译(英译汉)和应用写作——的题型做了详尽的说明,并对考点和历年真题进行了深入的剖析,以便考生巩固所学知识,掌握解题技巧。

本书主要通过十套模拟试题的演练,使考生能对“高等学校英语应用能力考试”的目的、要求和内容进一步理解和熟悉,考试时发挥好自己的英语水平。书后配有答案、解析和听力部分的录音原文。

全书内容规划、统稿和审订工作由罗道茂负责。《A 级》由欧昌清、谢晓艳主编,《B 级》由李义容、黎萌主编。参加编写的有:杨健、张翔宇、赵倩、邢相春、曹银庭、陈杰、尹晖、邱云霞、邱丰、冉晓晖、吴胜梅。

本书尚有不足之处,希望广大使用者不吝指正。

编者  
2008 年 1 月

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# 第一部分 概述

## Part I Listening Comprehension

《高等学校英语应用能力考试(A级)》试题第一部分“听力理解”旨在测试考生理解所听对话、会话和短文的能力。内容以日常生活和实用交际性为主。词汇限于《基本要求》词汇表中3400词的范围,交际内容涉及《基本要求》中的“交际范围表”所列的全部听说范围。听力理解部分占时共15分钟,分为三个板块:Section A: Dialogues(简单对话); Section B: Conversations(长对话); Section C: Passages(短文)。共15小题,占总分的15%。

### Section A

#### ★题型

这部分由5组一问一答的简短对话组成,考生听完对话后,针对对话后的问题从所给出的四个选项中找出最为恰当的回答。每组录音只放一遍。提问形式多为特殊疑问句。

#### ★考点及真题示例

该题型的考点主要有:逻辑推理、词汇题、场景题、数字、否定、请求和人物等几个方面。

#### ◆考点一 逻辑推理

这类题要求听懂对话内容之后,还需要通过推理才能选出正确答案。常见的出题形式有:

What does the man/woman mean?  
What can we learn about... ?  
What are the speakers going to do?  
What can we learn (infer) from the conversation?

#### ●真题示例及讲解

【例1】(2006年6月)

W: I've got a few things for Mary.

M: A few? It seems you have bought the whole supermarket for her.

Q: What can we learn from this conversation?

- A) The woman has bought a few things for the man.
- B) The woman has bought a lot of things for Mary.
- C) The woman has bought nothing for Mary.
- D) The woman has bought a few things for herself.

【答案及解析】B 本题为逻辑推理题。本题问的是从对话可以得知什么。“It seems you



have bought the whole super-market for her.”你似乎把整个商场都买给她了,可见买的东西很多,故答案选 B。

【例2】(2003年12月)

M: Shall we have something special for change?

W: How about Japanese food? I know a famous restaurant.

Q: What are the two speakers probably going to do?

- A) Visit Japan. C) Travel abroad.  
B) Cook some food. D) Eat outside.

[答案及解析]D 本题为逻辑推理题。对话中并没有提到两个说话人要去干什么,但我们可以根据他们的对话进行推断,由“How about Japanese food? I know a famous restaurant.”可知他们是要出门吃饭。

### ◆考点二 词汇题

此类题型主要是针对对话中某个词或者词组设问,要求考生理解该词或者词组的意思,然后从四个选项中选出与该词或者词组意思相同的选项。

#### ●真题示例及讲解

【例1】(2003年12月)

M: Shall we go to the airport to meet Dr. Smith this afternoon?

W: Oh, I forgot to tell you. He has put off his trip.

Q: What do we know about Dr. Smith?

- A) He has changed his plan. C) He has changed his trip.  
B) He is arriving this afternoon. D) He forgot to arrange his trip.

[答案及解析]A 本题为词汇题,考查的是“put off(推迟)”这个词组。

【例2】(2005年1月)

M: Do you know Joe Brown's number?

W: No, you can look it up in the telephone book.

Q: How can the man find Mr. Brown's phone number?

- A) By referring to the receptionist. C) By asking his friend.  
B) By calling the telephone operator. D) By finding it in the phone book.

[答案及解析]D 本题仍为词汇题,考查 look up, 意为“查找、查阅”,与 find 的意思相近。

### ◆考点三 判断题

这类题主要涉及具体的语言环境,要求考生根据对话中的一些关键词判断会话发生的地点、对话者的身份、职业及相互关系等信息。这类题常见的提问形式是:

Where does this conversation probably take place?

What's the woman's job?

What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?

#### ●真题示例及讲解

【例1】(2005年1月)

W: Charles, listen. It's the final call for Flight 38102.

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

Q: Where are the two speakers?

A) At a railway station.

C) At an airport.

B) At a bank.

D) At a parking lot.

**[答案及解析]**C 本题为判断地点题。大家在听前浏览选项内容时,就应意识到这一点。当听得“Flight 38102”及“Gate 9”时,就应该迅速做出判断是在机场。

**【例2】**(2005年6月)

M: Could you tell me where I can find a public phone?

W: You can find one in the big store across the street.

Q: Where can the man find a public phone?

A) In a post office.

C) In a big store.

B) In a bank.

D) In a hotel.

**[答案及解析]**C 本题为判断地点题。此类题往往在会话中就会提及问题所涉及的地点或方向。本题中男士先问道“... where I can find a public phone?”女士回答道“You can find one in the big store across the street.”由此可见答案是C。

**【例3】**(2003年6月)

W: Good morning, Hilton Hotel. May I help you?

M: Hi, I'd like some information about your hotel.

Q: What is the woman?

A) A waitress.

C) A housewife.

B) A salesgirl.

D) A receptionist.

**[答案及解析]**D 本题是考有关人物身份的。我们听到第一句话“Good morning, Hilton Hotel, May I help you?”可推测女士是酒店接待员,而第二句话“... I'd like some information about your hotel.”那个男士想要了解酒店的有关情况,更肯定了这一点。

**【例4】**(2002年12月)

W: Sir, I've come to complain about the skirt I bought in your shop yesterday.

M: What's the matter with it?

Q: What's the probable relationship between the two speakers?

A) Boss and secretary.

C) Salesman and customer.

B) Husband and wife.

D) Doctor and patient.

**[答案及解析]**C 本题是考人物关系的,我们在浏览选项时应预测到这一点。当我们听得“... the skirt I bought in your shop yesterday.”时,我们应该可做出判断,两人是顾客与售货员的关系。

#### ◆考点四 数字及计算

考生一般从选项上应能认出此类题。考生在听的过程中要注意几个数字之间的关系。听清楚所提的问题,然后作出选择。常见提问形式是:

How much... ?

What time... ?

When... ?

### ●真题示例及讲解

【例】(2005年1月)

M: Can I rent a room for 2 weeks? I am not sure whether I will stay for a whole month.

W: Yes, it is \$150 for a week, but only \$400 for a month.

Q: How much should the man pay if he rents the room for 2 weeks?

A) \$400.

C) \$300.

B) \$200.

D) \$150.

【答案及解析】C 本题为数字题。大家在听前浏览选项内容时,就应意识到这一点。然后边听边记对话中所提及的数字,留意其所对应的相关信息,听清题后,排除干扰项,作简单运算,得出正确答案。

### ◆考点五 否定关系

此类题型有两种:表面否定和隐含否定。表面否定题型主要是考查英语否定结构的意义。听时应密切注意表示否定含义的单词和短语。而隐含否定题型含义是否定的,但不用任何否定词,而是会出现一些表示转折的词,如 but, sorry 等。常见提问形式是:

What does the man/woman mean?

What do we learn from the conversation?

### ●真题示例及讲解

【例1】(2006年6月)

M: Will you go with us to Kunming? It's a wonderful place.

W: I'd like to, but I'm afraid I don't have enough money.

Q: What's the woman's problem?

A) She doesn't like Kunming.

C) She doesn't want to go with the man.

B) She doesn't have the money.

D) She doesn't travel much.

【答案及解析】B 这是一道否定关系类题型。对话中我们没有听到女士关于不去昆明的否定回答,而是听到她说 "I'd like to, but I'm afraid I don't have enough money."

【例2】(2004年6月)

W: Tom, would you like to come over to join us for the game this evening?

M: I'd love to, but I have to finish my report today.

Q: Why won't Tom join in the game?

A) Because he'll write a report.

C) Because he'll be with his friends.

B) Because he doesn't like the game.

D) Because he doesn't know the players.

【答案及解析】A 这也是一道否定关系类题型。

## ◆考点六 请求与建议

这类题常常在对话中会出现表示请求或建议的句型如: Could you... ? Do you mind... ? May I... ? Shall we... ? How about... ? Would you like... ? Why don't you... ? 等。常见提问形式是:

What do you think of... ?

What's the man's suggestion for... ?

What does the woman advice the man to do?

## ●真题示例及讲解

【例1】(2005年12月)

M: Could you send our price list to the Brown Company?

W: Certainly, I'll do it right away, should I send it by airmail?

Q: What's the woman likely to do?

A) Mail a price list.

C) Go to the Brown Company.

B) Send a parcel by post.

D) Prepare a price list.

【答案及解析】A 对话中男士说道“Could you send our price list...?”女士回答“I'll do it right away, should I send it by airmail”她要立即去寄价目表,又提议通过航空邮寄。可知选择A。

【例2】(2003年6月)

M: Linda, could you type the report again?

W: Certainly, I'll do it right away.

Q: What will the woman do?

A) Report a report.

C) Check a report.

B) Type a report.

D) Read a report.

【答案及解析】B 我们听得男士“could you type the report again?”的要求,女士答道“Certainly, I'll do it right away.”显然,她要打印报告。

## Section B

## ★题型

《高等学校英语应用能力考试(A级)》听力试题的Section B是长对话,共两组。对话和问题的录音都放两遍。相比Section A的内容,难度明显有所增加。难度主要体现在会话的长度上,每组对话长约120—150词,之后有2—3个问题,数字、细节和地点是主要的考点,细节题的比重还在逐年加大。

## ★真题示例及讲解

【例1】(2006年6月第7小题) 选项内容:

A) Every ten minutes.

C) Every hour.

B) Every other hour.

D) Every half hour.

【解题技巧】听音之前,就浏览选项,预测考点,我们可以预测出这是一道数字题,由“every

+ 时间”还可推测出问题会涉及时间频率。听音时,我们应特别注意并记录下与数字相关,尤其是与时间数字相关的信息,以便我们做出正确的选择。

**[听力材料]**

W: Excuse me?

M: Yes ma'am, can I help you?

W: Could you tell me where the bank is?

M: It's upstairs, across from the coffee bar.

W: Thanks. Do you know what time it opens?

M: It should be open now. It opens at 8:00 a. m.

W: Good. And can you tell me how often the buses leave for the city center?

M: Every half hour. And you've just missed one.

W: Oh dear! Then I'll have to wait for another thirty minutes. Thank you very much.

M: That's okay.

Q: How often do the buses leave for the city center?

**[答案及解析]**D 此题为数字题,我们听得女士问“Can you tell me how often the buses leave for the city center?”男士回答道“Every half hour.”可见D是正确答案。

**【例2】**(2005年1月第9小题) 选项内容:

A) They got a wrong order number from the caller.

B) They failed to deliver the computer on time.

C) They couldn't find the order form.

D) They made a wrong delivery.

**[解题技巧]**听音之前快速浏览选项内容,找到它们意义上的差别,有利于在听完朗读材料后迅速地决定答案。听音时,我们应边听边看答案,我们也很有可能会听到与某个选项内容相同的信息,那么正确答案就很有可能是这个选项。

**[听力材料]**

M: Hello, Mary, it is John. I got something.

W: Oh, yes. How is it coming along?

M: Well, we have problems with the ABC Computer Company.

W: Really! What kind of problem?

M: They haven't delivered the order on time.

W: Oh, no. Why not?

M: I don't know. Could you call them?

W: Yes, of course. What is the order number?

M: It is CPU3861. Mr. Peterson is the contact man.

W: All right. I will call you back late in the afternoon.

Q: What was the problem with the ABC Computer Company?

**[答案及解析]**B 本题为细节辨别题,可听到什么就选什么。会话中男士说道“They haven't delivered the order on time.”所以B为正确答案。

**【例3】**(2005年6月第10小题) 选项内容:

- A) At the party. C) At the meeting.  
B) In the office. D) In the hotel.

**[解题技巧]** 听音之前,我们可以预测这是地点题,有可能是地点细节题也有可能是地点推断题。因此,我们听音时应边听边记下会话中所提及的地点,若地点多了,则应根据所提问题进行辨别和判断。另外,听音时还应注意有助于辨别对话发生地点的关键词,以便进行推理。

**[听力材料]**

M: Where have you been, Mary? I didn't see you all morning.

W: Peter took me sightseeing around the city.

M: I see. Are you doing anything this evening?

W: Nothing special. But I'm leaving for Shanghai tomorrow morning.

M: Good. Could you come to my house this evening? We're having a small party.

W: I'd love to. Is there anyone I know?

M: Yes. I've also invited Peter.

W: That's great. I'll be there.

M: Please come by around six if you can.

W: Ok. See you then.

Q: Where can Mary meet Peter again?

**[答案及解析]** A 这是一道地点细节题,会话中有“Could you come to my house this evening? We're having a small party.” “I'd love to...”

## Section C

### ★题型

《高等学校英语应用能力考试(A级)》Part I 的 Section C 是短文听力理解,题型为填空简答题。短文后有 5 个问题,要求对所听短文理解后写出问题的答案,每个问题的答案用一个词或最多不超过 3 个词的短语来完成。短文与问题读两遍。5 个问题印在卷面上,考生应先快速阅读问题和回答的提示部分,然后带着问题听短文,边听边记,准确定位和复听,以确定问题的答案。

### ★真题示例及讲解

**【例 1】**(2006 年 12 月)

October is a beautiful month to walk around in the Australia National Gardens. Lots of beautiful flowers are open in late spring and there many birds singing in the trees. The Garden's guides show you around every day at eleven a. m. and two p. m. free of charge. The tour lasts about an hour. Please arrive ten minutes before the tour starts. At other times groups of eight or more people need to book for a tour guide in advance. And a small charge is required. The coffee shop in the gardens provides a wonderful location for refreshments and meals. If you visit the gardens in summer, then you can go to the garden concert. It's held every Saturday and Sunday evening from six to seven thirty p. m. Bring a picnic and relax to the music of the band.

11. What do the garden's guides do every day at 11 a. m. and 2 p. m. ?

They show the tourists around the \_\_\_\_\_.

[答案及解析] garden 或 Australia National Gardens 本题为细节题。在第一句就出现了“Australia National Gardens”。

12. How long does the tour last?

It lasts about \_\_\_\_\_.

[答案及解析] an hour 本题为数字题。考生要注意 an hour 的连读。

13. What should group of 8 or more people do if they need a tour guide?

They should book one \_\_\_\_\_.

[答案及解析] in advance 本题为细节题。考生应根据关键词“book”来记录所听内容。

14. Where can you have meals in the Gardens?

You can have your meals in \_\_\_\_\_.

[答案及解析] the coffee shop 本题为地点题。关键句是“The coffee shop in the gardens provides a wonderful location for refreshments and meals.”

15. In what season is the Garden concert held?

In \_\_\_\_\_.

[答案及解析] summer 本题为时间题。因为问题是“what season”,所以应注意听有关季节的单词。

### 【例2】(2006年6月)

In the USA, thirty percent of the adult population has a weight problem. To many people the cause is obvious; they eat too much. But scientific evidence doesn't support this idea. Going back to the America of 1910, we find that people were thinner than today, yet they ate more food. In those days people worked harder physically, walked more, used machines much less, and didn't watch television. Several modern studies have shown that fatter people don't eat more than thinner people. In fact, some investigations report that fat people eat less than thinner people. Recently a study of a research group found the following interesting fact. Thinner people are more active than fatter people. Therefore, those who exercise regularly can eat more and still lose a large amount of body fat.

11. About how many adult Americans have the weight problem?

\_\_\_\_\_ percent.

[答案及解析] thirty 本题为数字题,问的是有体重问题的美国成年人所占比例。录音的第一句话就说“In the USA, thirty percent of the adult population has a weight problem.”

12. In many people's opinion, what is the cause of getting fat?

Eating \_\_\_\_\_.

[答案及解析] too much 本题为原因题。问的是绝大多数人的观点认为变胖的原因是什么。录音的第二句就说明了原因,“To many people the cause is obvious; they eat too much.”

13. Why were the Americans in 1910 thinner than today?

Because they worked \_\_\_\_\_ physically.

[答案及解析] harder 本题为原因题。本题问的是1910年的美国人比今天的美国人更瘦的原因。录音中提到 In those days people worked harder physically, ... ?

14. What was the result of a recent study?

Thinner people are more \_\_\_\_\_ than fatter people.

[答案及解析] active 本题为细节题。本题问的是最近的研究结果。由关键句“Thinner people are more active than fatter people.”可知此处应填 active。

15. According to the passage, what happens to those who exercise regularly?

They can eat more, and still lose a large amount of \_\_\_\_\_.

[答案及解析] body fat 本题为细节题。问的是根据这篇文章,经常锻炼的人会怎样呢?录音最后说“Therefore, those who exercise regularly can eat more and still lose a large amount of body fat.”

## Part II Structure

《高等学校英语应用能力考试(A级)》试题的第二部分“结构”是测试考生运用词语和语法知识的能力。测试范围包括《基本要求》中的“词汇表”和“语法结构表”所规定的内容。

这部分共有 20 小题,由 Section A 和 Section B 两部分组成,各有 10 小题。测试内容包括语法结构、词法、词性转换等。Section A 部分为单项选择题,要求从每题的 4 个选项中选出一个最佳答案,占总分值的 5%; Section B 部分要求根据所给句子的结构和内容,写出括号里所给单词的适当形式,占总分值的 10%。

### 词汇部分

#### ★考点及真题示例

词汇部分主要测试词性转换、固定搭配和词义辨析。

#### ◆考点一 词性转换

词性转换是指同一词根的派生词在词性上的相互转换,如动词转换为名词,名词转换为形容词,形容词转换为副词,反义词的相互转换,前后缀的变化等等。这类题一般为语法中的 Section B 部分,即用所给单词的适当形式填空。

#### ●真题示例及讲解

【例 1】(2005 年 6 月)

We are not short of raw materials at the moment, but we need reliable (equip) \_\_\_\_\_.

[答案及解析] equipment 空格前面是形容词 reliable,形容词修饰名词。

[参考译文] 我们目前不缺原材料,但是我们需要可靠的设备。

【例 2】(2005 年 12 月)

We should read more and see more in order to (wide) \_\_\_\_\_ our horizons.

[答案及解析] widen 空格前面是 in order to,应该接动词原型。

[参考译文] 我们应该多读多看以扩大我们的视野。

#### ◆考点二 固定搭配

固定搭配主要是以选择题形式来命题的,主要测试考生对一些固定短语意思的掌握。



### ●真题示例及讲解

【例1】(2005年12月)

My boss said that he was badly \_\_\_\_\_ need of my assistance.

- A) at C) for  
B) in D) with

[答案及解析] B in need of 是固定搭配,意思是“需要”。

[参考译文] 老板说他急需我的帮助。

【例2】(2004年6月)

If you are worried \_\_\_\_\_ the problem, you should do something about it.

- A) with C) on  
B) for D) about

[答案及解析] D worry about 表示“为……担心”,其他都不能跟 worry 搭配构成短语。

[参考译文] 如果你担心这个问题,你就该为它做点什么。

### ◆考点三 词义辨析

词义辨析主要是以选择题形式来命题的,主要考查学生对一些单词意思的掌握。

### ●真题示例及讲解

【例1】(2005年1月)

When he went out, he would wear sunglasses \_\_\_\_\_ nobody would recognize him.

- A) so that C) as though  
B) now that D) in case

[答案及解析] A so that 表示“所以,以便”,as though 表示“好像”,now that 表示“既然”,in case 表示“万一”。

[参考译文] 出门时他会戴上太阳镜,这样没人会认出他。

【例2】(2002年12月)

We moved to London \_\_\_\_\_ we could visit our friends more often.

- A) even if C) in case  
B) so that D) as if

[答案及解析] B even if 表示“即使,虽然,尽管”,so that 表示“结果,因此,以至,为了”,in case 表示“万一”,as if 表示“似乎,好像”。

[参考译文] 为了能更经常地拜访朋友们,我们搬到了伦敦。

## 语法结构

### ★考点及真题示例

语法结构的考点主要为动词的时态和语态、非谓语动词、虚拟语气、从句、主谓一致、倒装、强调句、比较等级等。

### ◆考点一 动词的时态和语态

英语动词的时态和语态是应用能力考试中的必考语法点,且在选择题和填空题中都会涉及。在英语动词的时态和语态的考查中,比较重要的是一般过去时态、进行时态、完成时态和将来时态。