

高等学校英语应用能力 考试应试指南 B 级

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B 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

根据《高等学校英语应用能力考试大纲》的要求,在《高等学校英语应用能力考试(B级)》中,“听力理解”部分总分为 15 分,测试时间为 15 分钟。该部分旨在测试考生理解所听问句或陈述句并作出恰当回答的能力、理解简短对话的能力和听写词语的能力。该部分由三个 Section 组成。词汇限于《基本要求》的“词汇表”中 B 级 2 500 词的范围,听力材料限于《基本要求》中“交际范围表”所列的 B 级听说范围。

下面将分别针对听力理解的三个 Section 进行题型、考点讲解和真题分析。

Section A

★题型

Section A 共 5 个小题。要求考生根据所听到的单个结构简单的问句或陈述句,从 4 个可供选择的答案中找出最为恰当的回答或回应。每个问句或陈述句的录音放两遍。

★应试指南

主要测试考生对日常交际用语的理解和使用能力。考生平时应注意积累和使用自然生活场景中的日常用语,尽量多从原版英文电影、英文电视台等处获取原声资料,体会在真实语境中英文和中文使用的文化背景差异。

每小题由一单个问句或陈述句组成。考生在放录音前可先浏览选项,预测对话内容。听录音时考生要集中精力,注意抓住关键词,但同时也要克服紧张情绪。

★考点及真题示例

◆考点一 日常习惯用语

这主要涉及日常的相互问候和客套用语。如:

How are you?
I am glad to meet you.
Merry Christmas!
Good morning.

这类题较为简单,不过时有出现,考生应注意平时积累。

●真题示例及讲解

【例 1】(2002 年 12 月)

Merry Christmas, Professor Green.

A) The same to you.

C) Me, too.

B) That's all right.

D) Nice to see you.

[答案及解析] 本题测试考生对节日问候的应答能力。选项 A 通常用于对方祝福自己时的应答,即:也以同样的祝福语祝福对方。因而正确答案为 A。

【例 2】(2005 年 1 月)

I am so glad to meet you here, Janet.

A) Hurry up.

C) No more.

B) Nothing left.

D) Me, too.

[答案及解析] 本题测试考生对寒暄语的应答能力。选项 D“我也是”表示自己与对方想法一致,符合交际用语的回答,是最为恰当的答案。

◆考点二 请求

请求得到对方的同意让自己做某事或请求对方为自己做某事,一般较委婉。常用句式有:

Excuse me, can I ...? Can I see your manager?

Could you ...? Could you show me the way to the nearest supermarket?

Would you mind ...? Would you mind opening the window for me?

May I ...? May I have a look at your pictures?

Will you ...? Will you please help me with my baggage?

●真题示例及讲解

【例 1】(2002 年 12 月)

Could you tell Mr. James I'd like to see him, please?

A) I'm pleased.

C) Yes, of course.

B) Never mind.

D) I could.

[答案及解析] 本题测试考生当别人请求帮助时的应答能力。考生应从 4 个选项中寻找表示同意或拒绝请求的答语,而本题中只有选项 C 是最为恰当的答案。

【例 2】(2003 年 12 月)

Bill, may I use your dictionary?

A) Yes, please give it to me.

C) No, I can take it myself.

B) Sorry, I can't help you.

D) Sure. Here you are.

[答案及解析] 本题中 May I...? 是请求对方同意自己做某事的常用句型。根据题意,只有选项 D 为最恰当的回答。

◆考点三 建议和邀请

提出建议让对方或双方一起做某事,有时实际是一种邀请。常用的表达方式有:

Would you like ...?

How/What about ...?

Why not ...?

Why don't you ...?

You'd better (not) ...

●真题示例及讲解

【例 1】(2003 年 6 月)

Tom, how about going to the theater tonight?

A) I'm sorry to hear that.

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

B) I like Chinese food.

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

[答案及解析] 本题要求考生能对别人提出的建议,作出委婉的拒绝,并说明理由。最佳答案应为 D。

【例 2】(2005 年 6 月)

Would you like to go swimming with me this afternoon?

A) Yes, I know that.

C) Yes, I'm all right.

B) Yes, I'd like to.

D) Yes, I'm sure.

[答案及解析] 本题测试的是考生对于建议和邀请的回应。Would you like to do sth...? 常用于提出建议或发出邀请。题中邀请对方一起去游泳,对方接受邀请,所以最为恰当的答案为 B。

◆考点四 询问

主要是询问对方客观情况,如地点、时间、原因、信息、工作进展、家人健康等,也可以是对方的主观态度和看法。常常是特殊疑问句或用一般疑问句。如:

*When can I come to have my photos?**What do you study at college?**How often do you have your English class?**What do you think of ...?**Where is Mary at the moment?**Why did Mr. Brown go to the factory?*

●真题示例及讲解

【例 1】(2006 年 6 月)

Is this your first trip to Beijing?

A) Yes, I have.

C) I like the city.

B) Yes, it is.

D) It's a famous city.

[答案及解析] 本题是询问对方是否是第一次去北京,是一个一般疑问句。应该用 Yes 或 No 来作出肯定和否定的回答。结合时态来看,本题正确答案为 B。

【例 2】(2006 年 12 月)

How did the new product sell in the market?

A) Never mind.

C) I'm afraid I can't.

B) Not likely.

D) Quite well.

[答案及解析] 本题是询问对方新产品在市场上的销售进展如何。所以最为恰当的答案为 D。

◆考点五 数字

此类题型主要是测试考生对时间、频率和价格等数字类句子的理解和应答能力。常用

句式有:

What time is it?

How long / far / often / much / many ... ?

When ... ?

●真题示例及讲解

【例 1】(2004 年 6 月)

Mr. Smith, how often do you get this magazine?

A) A good one.

C) Six times a year.

B) One dollar.

D) In a book store.

[答案及解析] 本题询问的是频率,How often 一般是用来引导有关频率的疑问句。正确答案只能是 C。

【例 2】(2005 年 6 月)

Excuse me, how much are these shoes?

A) They are too big.

C) They are thirty dollars.

B) They are the same size.

D) They are the same price.

[答案及解析] 本题询问的是价格,How much 一般是用来引导有关价格的疑问句。此题 4 个选项中只有选项 C 有价格单位 dollars,所以正确答案为 C。

【例 3】(2005 年 12 月)

When can I come to have my photos?

A) About 10 dollars.

C) In the photo shop.

B) By 12 o'clock.

D) A moment ago.

[答案及解析] 本题询问的是时间,when 一般是用来引导有关时间的疑问句。选项 B 是最佳答案。

◆考点六 感谢和道歉

此类题型主要是测试考生对感谢和道歉类句子的理解和应答能力。常用句式有:

Thank you for your ...

I'm sorry ...

●真题示例及讲解

【例 1】(2006 年 12 月)

Thank you very much for your help.

A) Yes, of course.

C) You're welcome.

B) Is it true?

D) No, thanks.

[答案及解析] 本题要求考生对别人的感谢作出正确的应答。正确答案只能是 C“不用谢”。

【例 2】(2006 年 12 月)

I'm terribly sorry we're late.

A) It's possible.

C) No way.

B) That's all right.

D) My pleasure.

[答案及解析] 本题要求考生对别人的道歉作出正确的应答。此题 4 个选项中只有选项 B “没关系”是最礼貌的回答。

◆考点七 帮助

此类题型主要是测试考生当别人主动提供帮助或要求给予帮助时的应答能力。常用句式有:

Can I help you?

Could you help me with ...

What can I do for you?

Will you help me ...

Is there anything I can do for you?

●真题示例及讲解

【例 1】(2006 年 6 月)

Is there anything you want me to do?

A) Sure.

C) My pleasure.

B) Not at all.

D) Nothing, thank you.

[答案及解析] 本题要求考生在别人主动提供帮助时作出正确的应答。选项 B 和 C 都是当别人致谢时的回答,选项 D“没有,谢谢”才是最佳答案。

【例 2】(2001 年 6 月)

Could you help me with the luggage, please?

A) No problem.

C) Sorry. I don't know.

B) What is it?

D) Yes, I could.

[答案及解析] 本题要求考生在别人需要帮助时作出正确的应答。此题 4 个选项中只有选项 A“没问题”是最礼貌的回答。

Section B

★题型

Section B 是 5 组一问一答的简短对话,每组录音放两遍。考生听完对话后,针对对话后的问题选择最为恰当的回答。提问形式多为 Wh- 或 How many/much/often 等引导的特殊疑问句。

★应试指南

Section B 主要测试考生理解简短会话的能力。考生平时应注意多练口语。

解题时考生应克服紧张情绪。放录音前可先浏览选项,预测对话内容。听第一遍录音时,要特别注意对话后所提的问题;听第二遍时,注意找出与此问题相关的信息。

★考点及真题示例

◆考点一 概括大意

要求考生运用概括能力全面把握会话内容。提问方式通常为:

What is the main idea of this conversation?
What are the speakers mainly talking about?
What are the speakers doing?
What can we learn from the conversation?
What is the woman/man taking about?

●真题示例及讲解

【例 1】(2001 年 6 月)

M: We must have two bathrooms and two sitting rooms.

W: And the kitchen must be large.

Q: What are they talking about?

- A) Selling a house.
- C) Buying a house.
- B) Inviting some friends.
- D) Having some food.

[答案及解析] 本题是测试考生对会话内容的全面把握。从男士对话中的 bathroom 和 sitting rooms 及女士对话中的 kitchen 可知他们在讨论买房。所以应选 C。

【例 2】(2006 年 12 月)

M: Someone is knocking at the door.

W: I think it's Jack again.

Q: What can we learn from the conversation?

- A) There is a visitor at the door.
- C) The door is open.
- B) The woman is calling Jack.
- D) The telephone is ringing.

[答案及解析] 本题对话中的关键词是 knocking at the door, 所以应选 A。

◆考点二 细节题

此类题是测试考生对细节的把握。要求考生听完对话后, 根据提问从对话中的某细节来进行选择。细节一般涉及以下几方面:

▲地点与场所

要求考生听完会话后判断对话涉及的场所, 或会话发生的地点。学生应熟悉常见语境词汇和提问方式。

■语境词汇:

Library return, renew, reference books, fine, librarian, reserved books
Airport depart, land, take off, boarding card, passenger, check in, runway, schedule, delay
Bank open a savings/checking account, cash a check, bank account, deposit, withdraw, rate of exchange

Post office stamp, envelope, express, telegram, post code(zip code), mail(a letter)
Bookstore (bookshop) dictionary, novel, second-hand book, bookshelf
Restaurant table, order, waiter, menu, bill, drink
Hotel check in, check out, a single room, front desk
Department store/Supermarket on sale, style, size, price, discount, cost

■提问方式：

<i>Where does this conversation most probably take place?</i> <i>Where are they talking?</i> <i>Where are the two speakers?</i> <i>Where is the man/woman?</i>

●真题示例及讲解

【例 1】(2006 年 6 月)

M: Would you like to see the menu, Madam?

W: Oh, yes. What is today's special food?

Q: Where does this conversation most probably take place?

- A) In a restaurant.
- C) At a railway station.
- B) In a post office.
- D) At the airport.

[答案及解析] 本题测试考生判断对话发生的地点。根据对话中的关键短语：see the menu, 和 special food, 可得知对话应该发生在餐馆, 所以选 A。

【例 2】(2005 年 6 月)

M: I want to mail these books to New York.

W: By ship or by air, sir?

Q: Where is the man?

- A) In a post office.
- C) In a booking office.
- B) On board a ship.
- D) On an airplane.

[答案及解析] 本题是测试考生对地点的判断, 关键词有: mail, by ship, 所以对话应发生在邮局, 应选 A。

▲人物身份

此类考题要求学生在听完对话后, 对说话者的身份作出判断。常见的提问方式有:

Who is the man?

Who are the two speakers?

What is the woman's job?

What is the relationship between the two speakers?

What's the man/woman?

What do we know about the woman/man?

●真题示例及讲解

【例 1】(2006 年 6 月)

M: Mrs. Smith, have you got any work experience?

W: Yes. I've been a secretary for five years.

Q: What do we know about the woman?

A) She's a secretary.

C) She's an engineer.

B) She's a manager.

D) She's a teacher.

【答案及解析】本题是测试考生对人物身份的判断分析。从对话中女士说 I have been a secretary for five years. “我做秘书已经 5 年了”, 我们可得知她是一名秘书, 所以应选答案 A。

【例 2】(2004 年 6 月)

M: Here we are, madam. This is Yangtze Hotel.

W: Thank you. How much should I pay you?

Q: What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?

A) Manager and secretary.

C) Shop assistant and customer.

B) Doctor and patient.

D) Taxi driver and passenger.

【答案及解析】本题测试考生对人物关系的分析判断。由对话中的 Here we are, madam. 和 How much should I pay you? 我们可得知可能是司机和乘客的关系, 所以应选 D。

▲数字与计算题

所问问题与数字有关, 包括数字发音辨别和数字的简单计算。常见的提问方式有:

How much does the man pay for the book?

At what time/When will the man arrive?

How many people attended the meeting?

●真题示例及讲解

【例 1】(2004 年 6 月)

M: Will Dr. White's lecture begin at 1:40 or 2 o'clock?

W: It would begin at 1:50 and finish in 2 hours.

Q: When will the lecture begin?

A) At 1:40.

C) At 2:00.

B) At 1:50.

D) At 3:50.

【答案及解析】本题测试考生对时间的判断。解题的关键在于女士的回答, 要正确区别三个

不同的时间,所以正确答案应为 B。

【例 2】(2005 年 6 月)

M: These cups look nice. How much are they?

W: They are ten dollars each.

Q: How much will the man pay if he buys only one cup?

A) \$5.

C) \$15.

B) \$10.

D) \$20.

[答案及解析] 本题的关键词是女士的回答 They are ten dollars each. 和提问中的 only, 所以应选择 B。

▲其他细节

此类题还可能涉及的其他方面的细节有: 原因、目的、方式、行为, 及行为涉及的对象等。提问方式多样, 考生应特别关注对话中的关键词和问题。

●真题示例及讲解

【例 1】(2006 年 12 月)

M: Why are you in such a hurry?

W: I left an important paper in the office.

Q: Why is the woman going back to the office?

A) To finish her work.

C) To get an important paper.

B) To attend a meeting.

D) To meet somebody.

[答案及解析] 本题的关键词是 left an important paper, 根据对话后的提问应选 C。

【例 2】(2006 年 6 月)

W: Mr. Yang, have you brought a price list with you?

M: Yes, here you are.

Q: What does the woman want?

A) A contract.

C) A list.

B) A product.

D) A book.

[答案及解析] 本题测试考生捕捉信息及推理的能力, 关键词是 price list, 所以应选 C。

◆考点三 推理和判断

此类题在要求考生听懂对话的同时, 又要求考生推测或判断说话者的意愿、看法、态度和观点, 有时是推测说话者的言外之意。常用的提问方式有:

What can we learn from the conversation?

What can we know according to the man/woman?

What can we infer from the conversation?

What does the man/woman mean/imply?

How does the man/woman feel about ...?

What does the man/woman think of ...?

●真题示例及讲解

【例 1】(2002 年 12 月)

M: Jane, what about going to the concert tonight?

W: Oh, I'm sorry, Tom, I'm rather tired today.

Q: What will the woman probably do tonight?

A) Go to the concert.

C) Stay at home.

B) Work in the office.

D) Attend a party.

[答案及解析] 本题是测试考生对细节的推理。男士邀请女士参加音乐会,可是女士说太累,言外之意就是不想去,想在家休息,所以应选择 C。

【例 2】(2005 年 1 月)

W: I'm sorry, sir. You may not smoke here.

M: Oh, sorry. I didn't see the sign.

Q: What does the sign most probably say?

A) No smoking.

C) Wet paint.

B) No parking.

D) Keep off the Grass.

[答案及解析] 本题测试考生逻辑推理的能力。对话中双方谈论了吸烟的问题,男士为此道歉,说没看到标志,可见标志内容应该是禁止吸烟。正确答案应为 A。

【例 3】(2005 年 6 月)

W: Well, Mr. Black, what do you think of fast food?

M: No, I don't like it.

Q: What does the man think of fast food?

A) He has no idea about it.

C) He enjoys it.

B) He's quite interested in it.

D) He doesn't like it.

[答案及解析] 本题询问说话人对某事物的看法。从男士的回答可看出他不喜欢快餐,所以应选择 D。

Section C

★题型

Section C 是听写填空,录音放 3 遍。全文有 5 处空格需要考生在听写过程中填写。听力材料涉及面广,包括历史、文化、教育、人物传记等。

★应试指南

Section C 是一项综合听力测试题。要求考生听懂短文,而且要在有限的时间内用书面的形式表达。考生应做到:(1)正确把握单词拼写;(2)答题时,保持平静心态,不要紧张;(3)听前尽量通观全文,了解大意并分析句子结构,运用语法知识进行预测;(4)书写时注意速记技巧。

★真题示例及讲解

【例 1】(2006 年 6 月)

Modern technology has a big influence on our daily life. New devices are widely used today. For example, we have to 1 the Internet every day. It is becoming more and more 2 to nearly everybody. Now it's time to think about how the Internet influences us, what 3 it has on our social behavior and what the future world will look like. The