

PRACTICAL ENGLISH TEST FOR COLLEGES

高等学校英语应用能力考试指导系列

PRACTICAL ENGLISH ■
TEST FOR COLLEGES

高等学校英语应用能力考试

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首批书目

高等学校英语应用能力考试(A级)全真试题详解

高等学校英语应用能力考试(B级)全真试题详解

高等学校英语应用能力考试词汇必备

高等学校英语应用能力考试语法全攻略

实用英语语法练习



全真试题题解详解

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高等學校英語應用能力考試(A級)

解題詳試真全

惜兵燕吴肖巧玲燕
主編副編主編
CC 惠利前我國高職高素學
術要求。今繕為標誌，是為
《CC》提出的新標準的學生可
用於專、高職高素教學課程的評
價指標，即測試了解性語言內容也
測試與涉外業務有關的內容。(

135 考試方式為筆試，包括五個部分：听力理解、阅读理解、写作、数学和科学。136 137

前 言

敬爱的老师、亲爱的同学们：大家好！首先感谢你们对本书的关心和支持，感谢你们对我们的信任和厚爱。希望你们能够通过本书的学习，掌握更多的英语知识，提高自己的英语水平。

英语是一门国际性语言，因此培养和提高学生的英语应用能力业已成为各个高等职业院校在人才培养上响应国家和社会需要所提出的一项重点目标，也是培养适应国际化发展新型人才的重要途径。在这一教育背景下，国家教育部颁布了《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》。其中明确规定高专英语教学以培养学生实际运用语言的能力为目标，突出教学内容的实用性和针对性。同时为了达到其所规定的教学目标，教育部颁布了《高等学校英语应用能力考试大纲》，考试分为A级和B级。本教材是根据《高等学校英语应用能力考试大纲》的要求，结合本校实际情况编写而成的。

为了提高高等学校学生的英语应用能力并且能够达到A级水平要求以及顺利通过A级考试，我们编写了这本有针对性的考试辅导用书。旨在辅助和指导学生能够在短期内系统复习大纲所规定的必须掌握的语言知识，深刻了解大纲要求，熟悉各种考试题型，全面提高并熟练掌握应考所需各种技能，最终得以顺利通过考试。

本书编者长期从事高等学校高专的英语教学，并为学生应考作专门应考辅导，对教育部所颁布的“要求”和“大纲”有着充分而深刻的理解，同时也非常了解高职高专类学生的普遍要求。因此本书不仅在解析的难易度上与教育部的规定保持一致，而且也充分考虑到学生的情况和普遍要求，解析力求准确、直接、简洁、深入浅出。本除了对各个考题进行详细分析说明外，还结合大纲说明解题要点、命题特点和规律。并在听力和写作部分对解题思路和技巧指导进行细致说明，写作部分还提供了参考范文。

本书共三部分：11套高等学校英语应用能力A级考试全真试题、答案与解析以及听力试题原稿，并从题目类型、要点把握、语言点解析、解题技巧等几个方面面对考试的深度和难度，难点和重点进行清楚明了的解析。解析的过程中力求简明扼要，直指核心，注重表明解题思路，帮助考生掌握技巧，提高理解分析和解决问题的能力。

因作者水平有限，本书难免有疏漏，恳请广大读者朋友批评指正。

最后感谢大家对本书的支持和帮助，希望本书能对大家有所帮助。祝大家学习进步！

目 录

高等学校英语应用能力考试介绍	1
全国高等学校英语应用能力考试(A级)	3
全国高等学校英语应用能力考试(A级)	9
全国高等学校英语应用能力考试(A级)	15
全国高等学校英语应用能力考试(A级)	21
全国高等学校英语应用能力考试(A级)	27
全国高等学校英语应用能力考试(A级)	33
全国高等学校英语应用能力考试(A级)	39
全国高等学校英语应用能力考试(A级)	45
全国高等学校英语应用能力考试(A级)	51
全国高等学校英语应用能力考试(A级)	57
全国高等学校英语应用能力考试(A级)	63
2000年12月全国高等学校英语应用能力考试(A级)答案与解析	69
2001年6月全国高等学校英语应用能力考试(A级)答案与解析	74
2001年12月全国高等学校英语应用能力考试(A级)答案与解析	79
2002年6月全国高等学校英语应用能力考试(A级)答案与解析	84
2002年12月全国高等学校英语应用能力考试(A级)答案与解析	89
2003年6月全国高等学校英语应用能力考试(A级)答案与解析	94
2003年12月全国高等学校英语应用能力考试(A级)答案与解析	99
2004年6月全国高等学校英语应用能力考试(A级)答案与解析	104
2005年1月全国高等学校英语应用能力考试(A级)答案与解析	108
2005年6月全国高等学校英语应用能力考试(A级)答案与解析	113
2005年12月全国高等学校英语应用能力考试(A级)答案与解析	117
2000年12月全国高等学校英语应用能力考试(A级)听力原稿	122
2001年6月全国高等学校英语应用能力考试(A级)听力原稿	123
2001年12月全国高等学校英语应用能力考试(A级)听力原稿	124
2002年6月全国高等学校英语应用能力考试(A级)听力原稿	125
2002年12月全国高等学校英语应用能力考试(A级)听力原稿	126
2003年6月全国高等学校英语应用能力考试(A级)听力原稿	127
2003年12月全国高等学校英语应用能力考试(A级)听力原稿	128
2004年6月全国高等学校英语应用能力考试(A级)听力原稿	129
2005年1月全国高等学校英语应用能力考试(A级)听力原稿	130
2005年6月全国高等学校英语应用能力考试(A级)听力原稿	131
2005年12月全国高等学校英语应用能力考试(A级)听力原稿	132

全高等学校英语应用能力考试介绍

我国高等职业教育、普通高等专科学校教育和成人高等教育的教学目标是培养高级应用型人才，其英语教学应贯彻“实用为主，够用为度”的方针，既要培养学生具备必要的英语语言基础知识，也应强调培养学生运用英语进行有关涉外业务工作的能力。高等学校英语应用能力考试(Practical English Test for Colleges, PRETCO)就是为检测高职高专学生是否达到所规定的教学要求而设置的考试。本考试以《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求(试行)》(简称《基本要求》)为依据，既测试语言知识也测试语言技能，既测试一般性语言内容也测试与涉外业务有关的内容。

考虑到目前我国高职高专学生英语入学水平的现状，《基本要求》将教学要求分为A级要求和B级要求：A级为标准级，B级为过渡级。本考试也相对应地分为A级考试和B级考试。修完《基本要求》规定的全部内容的学生可参加A级考试；修完《基本要求》B级规定的全部内容的学生可参加B级考试。

考试方式为笔试和口试，分别进行。笔试测试语言知识和读、听、译、写四种技能。口试测试考生以英语为工具进行日常和业务口头交际的能力，目前正在试点进行。客观性试题有信度较高、覆盖面广的优点，而主观性试题有利于提高测试的效度，能更好地检测考生运用语言的能力，为此本考试采用主客观题混合题型，以保证良好的信度和效度。本考试按百分制计分，满分为100分。60分及60分以上为及格；85分及85分以上为优秀。考试成绩合格者发给“高等学校英语应用能力考试”相应级别的合格证书。

客觀性試題有信度較高、覆蓋面廣的優點，而主觀性試題有利於提高測試的效度，能更好地檢測考 生運用語言的能力，為此本考試採用主客觀題混 合題型，以保證良好的信度和效度。

本大綱適用於修完《基本要求》所規定的全部內容的高等職業教育、普通高等專科教育和成人高等 教育各專業的學生。

第一部分：听力理解 (Listening Comprehension)

测试考生理解所听对话、会话和简单短文的能力。听力材料的语速为每分钟120词。对话、会话和短文以日常生活和实用交际性内容为主。词汇限于《基本要求》的“词汇表”中3 400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。

本部分的得分占总分的15%。测试时间为15分钟。

第二部分：语法结构 (Structure)

测试考生运用语法知识的能力。测试范围包括《基本要求》中的“词汇表”和“语法结构表”所规定的全部内容。

本部分的得分占总分的15%。测试时间为15分钟。

第三部分：阅读理解 (Reading Comprehension)

测试考生从书面文字材料获取信息的能力。总阅读量约1 000词。本部分测试的文字材料包括一般性阅读材料(文化、社会、常识、科普、经贸、人物等)和实用性文字材料，不包括诗歌、小说、散文等文学性材料，其内容能为各专业学生所理解。其中，实用性文字材料约占60%。

阅读材料涉及的语言技能和词汇限《基本要求》中的“阅读技能表”所列的全部技能范围和“词汇表”中3 400词的范围。除一般性文章外，阅读的应用文限于《基本要求》中“交际范围表”所规定的读译范围，如：函电、广告、说明书、业务单证、合同书、摘要、序言等。

主要测试以下阅读技能：

1. 了解语篇和段落的主旨和大意；
2. 掌握语篇中的事实和主要情节；
3. 理解语篇上下文的逻辑关系；
4. 对句子和段落进行推理；
5. 了解作者的目的、态度和观点；
6. 根据上下文正确理解生词的意思；
7. 了解语篇的结论；
8. 进行信息转换。

本部分的得分占总分的35%。测试时间为40分钟。

第四部分：翻译——英译汉 (Translation—English into Chinese)

测试考生将英语正确译成汉语的能力。所译材料为句子和段落，包括一般性内容和实用性内容(约占50%)；所涉及的词汇限于《基本要求》的“词汇表”中3 400词的范围。

本部分的得分占总分的20%。测试时间为25分钟。

第五部分：写作/汉译英 (Writing/Translation—Chinese into English)

测试考生套写应用性短文、信函，填写英文表格或翻译简短的实用性文字的能力。本部分的得分占总分的15%。测试时间为25分钟。

考试方式为笔试，包括五个部分：听力理解、语法结构、阅读理解、翻译(英译汉)和写作(或汉译

英)。考试范围为《基本要求》所规定的全部内容。

表 1 测试项目、内容、题型及时间分配表(《朱秉本基》试用苏版)(英)

序号	测试项目	题号	测试内容	题型	比例%	时间分配/分钟
I 听力理解	1~15	对话、会话、短文	多项选择、填空、简答	15	15	15
II 语法结构	16~35	句法结构、词法、词形变化等	多项选择、填空、简答	35	40	15
III 阅读理解	36~60	语篇,包括一般性及应用性文字	多项选择、填空、简答、匹配	20	25	25
IV 英译汉	61~65	句子和段落	多项选择、段落翻译	15	15	15
V 写作	65+1	应用文(摘要、信函、简历、申请书、协议书或翻译)或实用性段落/短文翻译	套写、书写、填空或翻译	100	120	120
合计						

注:以上有一部分题型在大项中交叉使用。

本章对“朱秉本基”试用苏版的测试项目、内容、题型及时间分配进行了详细说明。测试项目分为听力理解、语法结构、阅读理解、英译汉、写作五大部分。听力理解部分主要考查听辨能力,通过对话、会话、短文等形式考查学生对语音、语调、语速、语境的理解能力。语法结构部分主要考查句法结构、词法、词形变化等,通过多项选择、填空、简答等形式考查学生对语法规则的掌握程度。阅读理解部分主要考查语篇理解能力,通过一般性及应用性文字的阅读,考查学生对文本的理解、分析、综合能力。英译汉部分主要考查学生的英汉互译能力,通过句子和段落的翻译,考查学生对英汉两种语言的掌握程度。写作部分主要考查学生的应用文写作能力,通过摘要、信函、简历、申请书、协议书或短文翻译等形式考查学生对各种应用文的写作能力。

第六章 试用苏版《朱秉本基》

本章对“朱秉本基”试用苏版的测试项目、内容、题型及时间分配进行了详细说明。测试项目分为听力理解、语法结构、阅读理解、英译汉、写作五大部分。听力理解部分主要考查听辨能力,通过对话、会话、短文等形式考查学生对语音、语调、语速、语境的理解能力。语法结构部分主要考查句法结构、词法、词形变化等,通过多项选择、填空、简答等形式考查学生对语法规则的掌握程度。阅读理解部分主要考查语篇理解能力,通过一般性及应用性文字的阅读,考查学生对文本的理解、分析、综合能力。英译汉部分主要考查学生的英汉互译能力,通过句子和段落的翻译,考查学生对英汉两种语言的掌握程度。写作部分主要考查学生的应用文写作能力,通过摘要、信函、简历、申请书、协议书或短文翻译等形式考查学生对各种应用文的写作能力。

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全国高等学校英语应用能力考试(A级) 交通运输类

PRACTICAL ENGLISH TEST FOR COLLEGES

PRACTICAL ENGLISH TEST FOR COLLEGES

Aware of the importance and significance of the air quality condition of the air will be improved to a great extent.

Part I Listening Comprehension (15 minutes)

Demonstrations This test is to test your listening ability. It consists of 3 sections.

37. From the passage, we can know that **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. Both the dialogues and

D) even 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

34. The young couple didn't like the design of their house because they wanted to protect the environment.
A) environmental
B) environmentalist
C) environmentalists
D) environmentalist

A) New York city
 B) An evening party.

D) point out C) An air trip. III) trash C) 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.

THE WORLD OF THE BIBLE

1. A) He broke the window to enter his house.
B) He entered his house by opening a window.

2. A) The man doesn't want to clean the car.
B) The man hasn't cleaned the car yet.
C) He got into the wrong house.
D) He got into his house from back door.

C) The man is cleaning the car now.
D) The man has cleaned the car.

- C) He is making a speech.
- D) He is making a phone call.

4. A man wants to go to the cinema.

II. FRI **Millionair?**

B) The man doesn't like to go to the cinema.
C) The woman won't go to the cinema today.
D) The woman would rather go to the cinema today.

5. A) Because he has to go outside.
B) Because he has to work early.

→ Because he has to catch the bus. C) Because he has to catch the bus.

Section B

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 two times. 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

Conversation 1

6. A) In a grocery.
B) At the man's friend's home.
C) At a restaurant.
D) At a birthday party.

7. A) Orange juice. B) Tomato juice. C) Black coffee. D) Black tea. John 6:48 I .81

8. A) Denver. B) Boston. C) Detroit. D) Washington. Matthew 15:24 .01

9. A) A tourist train. B) A local train. C) A special train. D) An express train. Matthew 24:23 .01

Conversation 2 April (A) people die from AIDS (B) May (A) people die from AIDS (B)

10. A) July 4th (A) (B) July 5th (A) (B)

Directions: This section is to test your ability to comprehend short passages. You will hear a recorded narrative. You have 10 minutes to read the following questions and mark your answers on the answer sheet.

10. A) Four dollars.
B) Ten dollars.
C) Seven dollars.
D) Twenty dollars.

passage. After that you will hear five questions. Both the passage and the questions will be read two times. When you hear a question, you should complete the answer to it with a word or a short phrase (**in no more than 3 words**). The questions and incomplete answers are printed in your test paper. You should write your answers on the Answer Sheet correspondingly. Now the passage will begin.

11. London International _____
12. We should go to _____
13. One of the activities is _____

A) go to
B) have much to do
C) in
D) get rid of the boundaries.

be difficult to handle for most people. However, a person can be a protector of environment in everyday life if he takes actions to save the environment right now. With the development of technology, cars make transportation easier and quicker than before, but we can't ignore the disadvantages brought to us by more and more cars in use. For example, we are consuming gasoline (汽油), which is a non-renewable (无法更新的) resource, and will soon be gone. Moreover, the exhausted gas from cars pollutes our air, and our health is therefore threatened by air pollution, which has a big potential effect on our daily life. So we can consider walking, taking buses, carpooling (合用汽车), instead of driving cars alone. This seems to be a very slow process that can't be so effective if it's taken by a single person. But when more and more people become aware of the importance and positively take it as their personal responsibilities, the condition of the air will be improved to a great extent.

36. According to the writer, the main problem to our environment today is _____.

- A) the increase of population
- B) the limited energy resources
- C) the more serious air pollution
- D) the development of technology

37. From the passage, we can know that _____.

- A) effective measures can be taken mainly by the government
- B) taking measures now can soon improve the environment
- C) immediate measures can cause great suffering and social problems
- D) every single person's action has some effect on environment protection

38. The author's main purpose in writing this passage is most probably to _____.

- A) complain about people's slow actions to protect the environment
- B) advise people to take actions to protect the environment
- C) show himself to be an active environment protector
- D) point out the bad effects of technologies in protecting environment

39. The author believes that carpooling (合用汽车) _____.

- A) can give help to those without cars
- B) can save people money and time
- C) can save energy resources and reduce air pollution
- D) can promote friendship among drivers

40. The passage is mainly about _____.

- A) energy resources saving
- B) environment protection
- C) population control
- D) air pollution

is this immediate care and attention before the arrival of the ambulance (急救车) that sometimes means the difference between life and death, or a full or partial recovery.

First aid has limitations, as not everybody is a doctor or expert, but it is a key element of the total medical system.

The principle to be adopted in first aid is immediate action. By-standers (旁观者) or relatives not knowing what to do, or being too fearful to try, have unwisely contributed to unnecessary deaths and worse injuries.

It is important that any action taken by the first aid provider is started as quickly as possible! Quick action is necessary to save life and parts of the body. One who is not breathing effectively, or is bleeding (流血) heavily, requires immediate help. If quick effective first aid is provided, then they have a much better chance of a good recovery.

But it should be remembered that any action taken is to be most careful, and fight (恐慌) by the first aid provider and by-standers will not be good to the whole thing. Try to remain calm and think your actions through. A calm and controlled first aider will give everyone confidence that the event is being handled efficiently and effectively.

41. The writer seems to suggest that if you don't know much about first aid, you should _____.

- A) call for help from professionals
- B) still try to help
- C) stand by and not try to help
- D) learn it from a doctor

42. According to the passage, some injured or sick people died as a result of _____.

- A) other people's hesitation to offer first aid
- B) unprofessional first aid
- C) unnecessary first aid
- D) unwise suggestions by by-standers

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

- A) One should not apply first aid to the injured without knowing the cause of the accident.
- B) It is easy to carry out first aid if one has the necessary facilities.
- C) First aid is an important part of the whole treatment.
- D) First aid may not be effective before a doctor or expert comes.

44. The most important thing in providing first aid is to _____.

- A) call for an ambulance
- B) prevent bleeding
- C) know what to do
- D) act quickly

45. While offering first aid, the helper should _____.

- A) be self-controlled
- B) have others to assist him
- C) have confidence in the sick person
- D) get rid of the by-standers

Task 3

Directions: The following are the directions for preparing for the interview. 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 3 words) on the Answer Sheet correspondingly.

First aid (急救) is the care given to the injured or sick as soon as possible after an accident or illness. It

is this immediate care and attention before the arrival of the ambulance (急救车) that sometimes means the difference between life and death, or a full or partial recovery.

First aid has limitations, as not everybody is a doctor or expert, but it is a key element of the total medical system.

The principle to be adopted in first aid is immediate action. By-standers (旁观者) or relatives not knowing what to do, or being too fearful to try, have unwisely contributed to unnecessary deaths and worse injuries.

It is important that any action taken by the first aid provider is started as quickly as possible! Quick action is necessary to save life and parts of the body. One who is not breathing effectively, or is bleeding (流血) heavily, requires immediate help. If quick effective first aid is provided, then they have a much better chance of a good recovery.

The key to a good interview is thorough preparation. If you have prepared yourself well, the interview will most likely run smoothly and you will present yourself confidently.

As soon as you are invited to attend an interview—or, better still, before you are called—start researching facts about the company. Probably, you will have done some research before sending in your letter of application. Now you need to identify additional information, such as the number of persons the company employs, specific fields in which it is involved, work for which it is particularly well known, its major products and services, places of branch offices, and the company's involvement in community activities.

You also need to prepare for different questions an interviewer may ask to test your readiness for the interview and the sincerity (诚意) of your application. You may be asked:

- Why do you want to join our organization?
- How do you think you can contribute to our company?
- Why do you want to leave your present employer?
- What salary do you expect?

If you have not prepared for such questions, and so hesitate before answering, an interviewer may interpret your hesitation to mean you find a question difficult to answer or there are things you would rather hide. In either case, you may provide an entirely misleading impression of yourself.

Preparation for an Interview

Before you attend an interview, you should get the following information about the company:

A) few	A) 1 give the number of persons	A) 2 it's major	A) 3 locations of its
B) small	B) 46 living	B) 47	B) 48
C) many	C) Green	C) 49	C) 50
D) large	D) 47	D) 49	D) of yourself.

The purpose of preparing for an interview is to provide 50 of yourself.

You also need to prepare to answer some 49 given by the interviewer.

This autumn term, spring term, or academic year program offers advanced students an opportunity to improve their spoken and written Chinese, and to be familiar with a range of people and organizations that are helping to shape China's relationship with the United States and the world. All students who take intermediate or advanced Chinese language may make a choice to participate in the Professional Development Program that includes guest lectures by Chinese and foreign professionals on areas such as politics, foreign affairs, economics, trade, media, art, and culture. This program is supplemented (补充) by field trips and short journeys in and around Beijing.

Housing and meals: Students live in the foreign student dormitories and take meals in the dormitory dining hall or local restaurants.

Requirements:

1. Planning and making calls
 2. Opening a call
- A) Identifying yourself as a student to your teacher
 B) Identifying the caller to your teacher
 C) Explaining the purpose of the call
 D) Asking about the purpose of the call
3. Closing a call

Program Fee: 1998 Autumn Term: \$6,995; 1999 Spring Term: \$6,995. Fees include tuition, housing and all meals, cultural activities, local journeys and field trips, insurance, problems are long term of the program, and the International Student Identity Card.

E) Confirmation (确认) Closing words spoken from the mouth of the interviewee

F) Saying goodbye Thanking interviewee for saving time

G) Taking and leaving messages Saying goodbye

I) Excuses Excuses

K) Taking notes Taking notes

L) Repeating words Repeating words

M) Reassuring (消除疑虑) Reassuring (消除疑虑)

N) Describing people and places Describing people and places

O) Making appointments Making appointments

P) Making complaints (抱怨) Making complaints (抱怨)

Q) Making inquiries Making inquiries

Example: (Q) 查询 (A) 打电话前的准备 (B) 询问 (C) 说明自己的身份 (D) 结束语 (E) 预约 (F) 解释打电话的目的 (G) 弄清对方身份 (H) 结束通话

29. When we arrived at the station, we found that Disney World had already sold out all the tickets.

30. The teacher said that there was a message on the board.

31. Do you want to make yourself understood?

32. I have to go to the station to buy a ticket.

33. I wanted to buy a ticket, but there was no one there.

34. According to the message, we can't buy the ticket.

35. According to the message, we can't buy the ticket.

36. According to the message, we can't buy the ticket.

37. According to the message, we can't buy the ticket.

38. According to the message, we can't buy the ticket.

39. According to the message, we can't buy the ticket.

40. According to the message, we can't buy the ticket.

41. According to the message, we can't buy the ticket.

42. According to the message, we can't buy the ticket.

43. According to the message, we can't buy the ticket.

44. According to the message, we can't buy the ticket.

45. According to the message, we can't buy the ticket.

46. According to the message, we can't buy the ticket.

47. According to the message, we can't buy the ticket.

48. According to the message, we can't buy the ticket.

49. According to the message, we can't buy the ticket.

50. According to the message, we can't buy the ticket.

51. According to the message, we can't buy the ticket.

52. According to the message, we can't buy the ticket.

53. According to the message, we can't buy the ticket.

54. According to the message, we can't buy the ticket.

55. According to the message, we can't buy the ticket.

Task 5 Directions: The following is a notice issued in International Study Programs. After reading it, you should give brief answers to the 5 questions (No.56 through No.60) that follow. The answers should be **no more than 3 words**. They should be written after the corresponding numbers on the Answer Sheet.

This autumn term, spring term, or academic year program offers advanced students an opportunity to improve their spoken and written Chinese, and to be familiar with a range of people and organizations that are helping to shape China's relationship with the United States and the world. All students who take intermediate or advanced Chinese language may make a choice to participate in the Professional Development Program that includes guest lectures by Chinese and foreign professionals on areas such as politics, foreign affairs, economics, trade, media, art, and culture. This program is supplemented (补充) by field trips and short journeys in and around Beijing.

Housing and meals: Students live in the foreign student dormitories and take meals in the dormitory dining hall or local restaurants.

Two years of college-level Chinese and one Chinese studies course; graduate students accepted.

Program Fee: 1998 Autumn Term: \$6,995; 1999 Spring Term: \$6,995. Fees include tuition,

housing and all meals, cultural activities, local journeys and field trips, insurance, problems are long term of the program, and the International Student Identity Card.

56. What language abilities will be improved if advanced students take part in the program?

Chinese.

- B) 如果你要买一辆汽车，你可以用自己的储蓄存款支付。
C) 假定你打算买一辆汽车，你得花掉你的全部存款。
D) 假如你买一辆汽车，你需要用你的积蓄交此款。

57. Who will be guest speakers in the Professional Development Program?

Both _____

58. Where will the foreign students stay when they are in China?
In _____

59. Apart from academic activities, what else will the foreign students do in this program?
They will take _____ and tour around Beijing.

60. How many requirements are there for one who wants to be accepted to the program?

- Both more than six months since we had the opportunity to service your car, and we've missed you. So, we are inviting you to bring your car into our shop for a free inspection and adjustment. We hope that you will accept our offer. We have set aside the hours between 8:00 a.m. and 1:00 p.m., Monday through Friday for your convenience.

Part V Writing (25 minutes)

Directions: The following is a contribution (征稿) on English Corner in a Chinese local newspaper. Put both the introduction and the Contributions into English. Remember to write your composition on the Composition/Translation Sheet. The title and the first sentence have been given you on this Sheet.

Directions: This part, numbered 61 through 65, is to test your ability to translate English into Chinese.

After each of the sentences numbered 61 to 64, you will read four choices of suggested translation. You should choose the best translation and mark the corresponding letter on your Answer Sheet. And for the paragraph numbered 65, write your translation in the corresponding space on the Translation/Composition Sheet.

61. Computer databases and electronic mail systems have been around since the late 1970s.

- A) 计算机数据库和电子邮件自 20 世纪 70 年代末，便无处不在了。
B) 20 世纪 70 年代后期以来，计算机数据库和电子邮件系统已广泛使用。
C) 到 20 世纪 70 年代，计算机数据基础和电子邮件系统就已经存在了。
D) 在 20 世纪 70 年代后期，计算机数据库和电子邮件已普及了。

62. Some 1.2 million small firms have opened their doors over the past six years of economic growth.

- A) 有 120 万个小公司在过去六年中随着经济增长相继成立。
B) 大约有 120 万个小公司相继出现了，超过了过去六年的经济增长。
C) 在过去经济增长的六年中，有大约 120 万家企业开张营业。
D) 在过去六年的经济增长中，大约有 120 万个小公司已经在建立起来。

63. Will you need an experienced desk clerk for your hotel next summer?

- A) 明年夏季你是否有经验为您的旅馆设一名办公室经理?
B) 您旅馆下一个夏季想找一名有经验的前台领班吗?
C) 来年夏季您旅馆是否有经验想招收一名前台服务员?
D) 不知贵旅馆明年夏天是否需要一名有经验的前台服务员?

64. If you are buying a car, you may pay for it out of savings.

- A) 假使你正在买一辆汽车，你也许会透支购买。
B) 假使你正在买一辆汽车，你也许会透支购买。Next week.

Part II Structure (15 minutes)

Directions: This part is to test your ability to construct grammatically correct sentences. It consists of 2 sections.

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 two times. 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.

PRACTICAL ENGLISH TEST FOR COLLEGES

- Conversation 1**

6. A) Scenic spots in Paris. B) A business trip.
C) Whether to go to Paris or London. D) Where to spend their holiday.

7. A) In July. B) In August. C) In September. D) In October.

2001年6月 共120分钟

le should be possible for national defense.

C In September (E) In October (A)

7. A) In July.
B) In August.
C) In September.
D) In October.

8. A) Quite good.
B) Just so so.
C) Not delicious.
D) Very salty.

Conversation 2

Q1
Q2
Q3
Q4
Q5
Q6
Q7
Q8
Q9
Q10

8. A) Quite good.
B) Just so so.
C) Not delicious.
D) Very salty.

Do you already have in your mind some initiatives?

9. A) Find New York Airlines' office.
B) Book an air ticket to Detroit.
C) Change his flight number.
D) Confirm his air ticket.

10. A) At about 4:30.
B) At about 5:15.
C) At about 6:30.
D) At about 8:00.

Section C Writing Project

...and the first time I saw it, I was so taken by its beauty that I had to have it.

- Directions:** This section is to test your ability to comprehend short passages. You will hear a recording passage. After that you will hear five questions. Both the passage and the questions will be read two times. When you hear a question, you should complete the answer to it with a word or a short phrase (in no more than 3 words). The questions and incomplete answers are printed in your test paper. You should write your answers on the Answer Sheet.

311303 30 1100
correspondingly. Now the passage will begin.

11. It is _____ to practice her English.

12. _____ ago.

13. She has _____ to practice her English.

14. He is from _____.

- The Diploma program offers both in the Day and Evening, girls and women into a **Part II Structure** (15 minutes)

DIA CONSIDERACIONES SOBRE LA SUSTITUCIÓN DE LOS DIFERENTES TIPOS DE DROGAS

• 9 •

Section A

Directions: In this section, 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.

16. I could have called you yesterday, but I _____ your telephone number.
A) didn't have B) won't have C) hadn't had D) wouldn't have

17. Jane is unhappy because everyone went to the dance _____ her.
A) against B) for its anniversary C) besides D) but

18. The manager, as well as his advisers, _____ to attend the world fair.
A) are agreed B) were agreed C) have agreed D) has agreed

19. _____ people in our village grow tobacco.
A) Not many B) Only some of C) Not much D) Just a few of

20. John has never been on time, _____?
A) has John B) hasn't John C) has he D) hasn't he

21. Mary has got a full mark in the test. She _____ very hard all these days.
A) will work B) may work C) must have worked

22. It was not until the accident happened _____.
A) when I realized my carelessness B) that I realized my carelessness
C) as I realized my carelessness D) when my carelessness has been realized

23. Three new buildings _____ on the campus by the end of this year.
A) will be built B) are going to be built
C) will have been built

24. To learn Chinese cooking, you should practice _____.
A) so much you can B) so much as you can
C) much as you can D) as much as you can

25. Our department has a large collection of books, _____ are in English.
A) many of which B) many of them C) many ones D) their many

26. Could you go to bed (early) _____ than you usually do?

27. Thanksgiving is a (tradition) _____ festival in the US and Canada.

28. It is known to everyone that no smoking (permit) _____ in the library.

29. (frighten) _____ by the explosion, we all rushed out of the hall.

30. I got to the station, only (find) _____ that the train was pulling out.

31. I've lived in Chongqing for several years and I'm now accustomed to (eat) _____ hot food.

32. The medical team did more than (complain) _____ about the poor working conditions and started working immediately.

33. There were only a few (survive) _____ from the air-crash.

34. The cost of meals in big cities varies greatly, (depend) _____ on choices.

35. After careful (consider) _____, the committee decided to recommend Mr. Smith for the post.

Part III Reading Comprehension (40 minutes)

Task 1

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.

Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.
It would be difficult to have a society like ours without public goods such as defense, transportation, and other services.

A public good is one that a person can use without reducing the use of it for another person. One of the best examples of a public good is national defense. One person can benefit from our national defense without reducing another person's benefits. In fact, it is difficult to keep any person in our society from enjoying the benefits of national defense.

The market system does not work well in producing public goods. This is because a person who refuses to pay for a public good cannot be kept from using it. Suppose that the neighbors in a high crime area decide to hire a police force. Each neighbor, except Mrs. Smith, agrees to pay \$100 a year for it. Mrs. Smith refuses to pay because she knows that if all the others pay the \$100, the police will guard the area anyway. So Mrs. Smith can enjoy the services of the police force without paying \$100.

The market system has no way to deal with this type of problem. For this reason, we cannot ask each person to make a direct payment in the form of product price. Therefore, we collect money for public goods

Directions: There are 10 incomplete statements here. You should fill in each blank with the proper form of the word given in the brackets. Write the word or words in the corresponding space on the Answer Sheet.

by using taxes.

36. According to the passage, public goods are _____.

- A) services enjoyed by all people
- B) what we can buy and sell in public
- C) products that we make for national defense
- D) taxes paid by the people involved

37. The writer gives the example of national defense in paragraph 2 in _____.

- A) there will be no safety if there is no national defense
- (B) all the people should be responsible for national defense
- C) a public good is a shared benefit for the whole society
- D) some public goods are more important than others

38. The person who does not pay for a public good _____.

- A) keeps himself from using its benefit
- B) cannot enjoy its benefit at any time
- C) fails to keep its benefit from being used as
- D) enjoys its benefit all the same

39. In the third paragraph the author explains _____.

- A) what role the market system plays in producing public goods
- B) how weak the market system is in producing public goods
- C) why some people refuse to pay for public goods
- D) what we can do to make use of the market system

40. From the passage we learn that the purpose of collecting taxes is to _____.

- A) ensure the continuous supply of public goods
- B) reduce the difference between the rich and the poor
- C) get extra money to support public goods
- D) remind people of their duty

Task 2
Directions: This task is the same as Task 1. The 5 questions or unfinished statements are numbered 41 through 45.

Your Public Affairs Studies Course requires that you understand a major investigation on any topic of interest and it also requires that you draw together all the areas of your study. However, you do not need to give equal emphasis to each area. With this in mind, you can now start planning your project for investigation. Your course of study will bring you in contact with many issues; some of these will be of more interest to you than others. Your teacher or classmates may be able to make suggestions. Newspapers and magazines that you read carry issues of relevance (关联) to your studies; look at these carefully. You are sure to find sources of ideas from them which you can adapt to form the basis of your report. Career interests are also a source for inspiration (灵感), as you may have in mind a career which you wish to enter.

Whatever you choose, it must be something that you are interested in. It should have some meaning to you, either now or in the future. Interest is of great importance because it helps to keep motivation (动力) or concentration.

41. What is the course in this passage about?

- A) Investigations.
- B) Career Interests.
- C) Public Relations.
- D) Public Affairs.

42. The course can help you to _____.

- A) select your career interests
- B) make suggestions to your friends
- C) design your investigation
- D) find solutions to many issues

43. To get information related to your study, you'd better pay close attention to _____.

- A) newspapers and magazines
- B) the problems and solutions
- C) all the areas of your study
- D) the suggestions of the teachers

44. The topic of your investigation must be one _____.

- A) from which you can form your report
- B) that you are interested in
- C) that your teacher approves
- D) that you already have in your mind

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

- A) If you like your career, you will be motivated to do it well.
- B) If you have chosen a good career, you will be interested in it.
- C) If you like your career, you must do it well.
- D) If you find it difficult to enter a good career, you must wait.

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 not more than 3 words**) on the Answer Sheet correspondingly. Please note that the number one position of the outline is to be kept blank.

46. Make a Difference in Your Life
Enter a Training That Gives You
A Well-paid Job Within One Year

Day or Evening

Example: (E) IT Helpdesk

47. Diploma (文凭) in
Professional Office Administration

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

Your Public Affairs Studies Course requires that you understand a major investigation on any topic of interest and it also requires that you draw together all the areas of your study. However, you do not need to give equal emphasis to each area. With this in mind, you can now start planning your project for investigation. Your course of study will bring you in contact with many issues; some of these will be of more interest to you than others. Your teacher or classmates may be able to make suggestions. Newspapers and magazines that you read carry issues of relevance (关联) to your studies; look at these carefully. You are sure to find sources of ideas from them which you can adapt to form the basis of your report. Career interests are also a source for inspiration (灵感), as you may have in mind a career which you wish to enter.

This Diploma program, offered both in the Day and Evening, puts men and women into a variety of office jobs within just 11 months, with a guaranteed placement for students who meet the College standards.

The course is taught entirely in English with focus on improving your levels of Business English. Subjects include:

◆ E-Commerce

Table 2
Diploma: The following 5 questions are numbered 41 through 45.

- ◆ Internet Services and Applications
- ◆ Correspondence and Business Communication
- ◆ Office Practice
- ◆ Computer Applications and Business Processing
- ◆ Document Processing
- ◆ Business Organization

Wednesday 4 July
FREE Seminar
Tel: 1234567
Sara Beattie College
215 Center, 30 Harbor Road, Sydney

This program offers training in 46.
The qualified students can be introduced into different kinds of 47 after 48 months of training.
The focus of the course is to improve participants' ability in 49.
The total number of courses provided is 50.

Task 4

Directions: The following are safety instructions. After reading it, you are required to find the items equivalent (与……相同时) to those given in Chinese in the table below. Then you should put the corresponding letters in the brackets on the Answer Sheet, numbered 51 through 55.

- A — Turn off and unplug (拔掉……电源的插头) the printer before cleaning.
- B — Use only the type of power source indicated on the printer's label.
- C — Do not let the power wire become damaged.
- D — Except as specifically explained in this manual, do not attempt to service the printer yourself.
- E — Do not put your hand inside the printer or touch the cartridge (墨盒) during printing.
- F — Keep ink cartridges out of the reach of children.
- G — Do not use an ink cartridge beyond the date printed on the cartridge package. For best results, use up the ink cartridges within six months of installing them.
- H — Do not shake an ink cartridge: this can cause leakage.

Example: (E) 打印时勿将手伸到打印机内或触摸墨盒。

- | |
|------------------------------|
| 51. () 只可使用打印机标签上指定的电源类型。 |
| 52. () 清洗前需关掉电源并拔掉打印机电源的插头。 |
| 53. () 将墨盒放在小孩拿不到的地方。 |
| 54. () 勿摇晃墨盒，这会导致泄漏。 |
| 55. () 勿使电源线损坏。 |

Directions: The following is a guide to abstract-writing. After reading it, you should give brief answers to

the 5 questions (No.56 through No.60) that follow. The answers should be no more than 3 words. They should be written after the corresponding numbers on the Answer Sheet.

The rules for writing an abstract (摘要) are almost the same to those for writing the summary of an investigation report. In an abstract you (1) make an outline of the problem and the purpose of your investigation, (2) mention very briefly how you conducted the investigation or tests, (3) describe your main findings, and (4) make the conclusions. All this must be done in as few words as possible; ideally, your abstract will be about 125 words long and never more than 250 words.

From the abstract, readers must be able to decide whether the information you provide in the scientific paper or report is particularly interesting to them and whether they should read further. Because a scientific paper is written for readers who generally are familiar with your technical or scientific discipline (学科), you may use technical terminology (术语) in the abstract. The abstract should be written last, when the whole paper has been written, so that you can make an abstract of the brief details you need from what you have already written.

56. How will you write an abstract?

You should write it in as 57 as possible. (写出你写摘要的方法)

57. What should be described in the abstract?

Our 58 (写出你写摘要时应该描述的内容)

58. What are the readers likely to do if they find the abstract interesting?

The readers are likely to 59 (写出读者如果发现摘要有趣会做什么)

Because our readers are usually 60 (写出我们的读者通常是什么样的)

60. When should you write the abstract?

After you have finished 61 (写出你应该在什么时候写摘要)

Part IV Translation—English into Chinese (25 minutes)

Directions: This part, numbered 61 through 65, is to test your ability to translate English into Chinese.

After each of the sentences numbered 61 to 64, you will read four choices of suggested translation. You should choose the best translation and mark the corresponding letter on your Answer Sheet. And for the paragraph numbered 65, write your translation in the corresponding space on the Transition/Composition Sheet.

61. You can insure all your property against loss by theft (偷盗) or fire during your stay in Canada.
- A) 你可以在加拿大为你个人的财产投保偷盗和火灾。
 - B) 在加拿大逗留期间，为使你的个人财产不遭偷盗和火灾，可以进行保险。
 - C) 在加拿大逗留期间，你的全部个人财产都可以投保偷盗和火灾。
 - D) 如果你在加拿大，个人财产一定要保证防止发生火灾和偷盗。

Task 5

Directions: The following is a guide to abstract-writing. After reading it, you should give brief answers to

62. These reports provide information on your courses and activity planning for the year.

- A) 本年的课程与活动计划为这些报告提供了信息。
- B) 这些报告提供的信息有助于你了解本年的课程与活动计划。
- C) 本年的活动计划可以在这些报告中找到。
- D) 这些报告为你提供本年度的课程与活动计划的信息。

63. This book is divided into sixteen units that deal with topics of everyday conversation.

- A) 本书共分为 16 个单元，内容涉及日常生活会话。
- B) 16 个单元的内容解决了日常生活会话中的难题。
- C) 在 16 个单元里包括的内容是日常生活会话。
- D) 本书由 16 个单元构成，内容回答的是日常生活会话问题。

64. The successful completion of the book is the result of the cooperation and confidence of many people.

- A) 本书的写作很成功，是因为许多人互相合作、具有信心。
- B) 成功地完成本书的写作是许多人互相合作、坚信不疑的结果。
- C) 本书成功了，结果使许多人更加合作，更加信任。
- D) 许多人的合作和信任导致了这本书的成功。

65. Dear Mark,

New York is finally getting a real sales manager. Congratulations on your new promotion.
Your marketing ability has put you well above everyone else in the company, and probably everyone
else in the industry.

The company will benefit from the enthusiasm and intelligence you've always shown, and I imagine
that before long you'll be moving the whole firm into the number-one position.

Example:

You

Part V Writing (25 minutes)

Directions: The following contains the main information of a Notice of the Public Relations Department of a joint-venture (合资企业). You are required to write an English notice of 80 — 100 words based on the following points.

说明：根据下列信息以公关部的名义给所有员工写一份公告，邀请他们为公司庆祝活动献计献策。

- (1) 历史与现状：成立 15 年，在规模和效益方面现处于同行业五强之一；
- (2) 庆祝活动：举行一系列活动，庆祝取得的成就；
- (3) 欢迎献计献策：被采用者有奖，所提建议送往本部门办公室。

Words for Reference:

- 规模 scope
- 同仁 colleague
- 经济收益 economic benefits
- 献计献策 make proposals

- 5. A) He was quite happy.
- B) He felt upset because he didn't have enough money.
- C) He seemed pleased.
- D) He was angry.

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 two times. 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) A performance.

- C) The name of a theatre.

- D) The name of a dancer.

7. A) They are not going to the performance alone, because they are going to see the performance together with their friends.

- B) The man will see the performance together with his wife.

- C) They are going to see the performance together with their friends.

- D) The woman will see the performance alone.

Conversation 2

8. A) Tokyo.

- B) New York.

- C) Beijing.

- D) Hong Kong.

9. A) He'll pay by credit card, because he doesn't have enough money.

- B) It'll be collected by himself.

- C) He'll pay by check.

- D) It'll be delivered to him.

10. A) 5%.

- B) 10%.

- C) 15%.

- D) 20%.

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 five questions. Both the passage and the questions will be repeated two times. When you hear a question, you should complete the answer to it with a word or a short phrase (in no more than 3 words). The questions and incomplete answers are printed in your test paper. You should write your answers on the Answer Sheet. Copy legibly. Now the passage will begin.

11. How long did the speaker stay in Hollywood last Christmas?

Stayed about for

12. Where did the speaker meet her best friend?

Saw them at

◆ Internet ◆ Correspondence ◆ Office Practice
 ◆ Computer Applications ◆ Document Processing ◆ Business Organization

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 Sara Beattie College
 215 Center, 30 Harbor Road, Sydney
 Wednesday 4 July
 Fax: 23456

This program offers training in 46.
 The qualified students can be introduced into different kinds of 47 after
48 months of training.
 The focus of the course is to improve participants' ability in 49.
 The total number of courses provided is 50.

Task 4

Directions: The following are safety instructions. After reading it, you are required to find the items equivalent to 47—50 to those given in Chinese in the table below. Then you should put the corresponding letters in the brackets on the Answer Sheet on the opposite page.

A — Turn off and unplug (拔掉……电源的插头) the printer before cleaning.
 B — Use only the type of power source indicated on the printer's label.
 C — Do not let the power wire become damaged.
 D — Except as specifically explained in this manual, do not attempt to service the printer yourself.
 E — Do not put your hand inside the printer to touch the cartridge (墨盒) during printing.
 F — Keep ink cartridges out of the reach of children.
 G — Do not use an ink cartridge beyond the date printed on the cartridge package. For best results, use up the ink cartridges within six months of installing them.
 H — Do not shake an ink cartridge once it has been used.

Example: (B) 打印时勿将手伸到打印机内部。
 (C) 墨盒用完后勿再使用。

51. () 只可使用打印机所规定的电源类型。
 52. () 清洗前请关闭打印机的电源。
 53. () 将墨盒放在小孩拿不到的地方。
 54. () 切忌晃动墨盒，以免墨水溢出。
 55. () 务使电源线远离水源。

Task 5

Directions: The following is a guide to practice. After reading it, you should give brief answers to

Q5. The 51 words. They should be written in English or Chinese according to the chosen sentence patterns. 按以下各部已写好的段落填空。(A) 按以下各部已写好的段落填空。(B)

The tasks for writing an abstract are as follows: (1) 想出报告的题目; (2) 确定报告的范围及内容; (3) 提出报告的结论; (4) 总结报告的发现。除此即为报告的主体部分。

An abstract report. In its abstract, we (1) mention very briefly what you considered the most important findings; (2) easily make the conclusions. All this, plus the introduction, forms the body of the report. (3)

After sentence sentence about 125 words long and never more than 250 words. (4) It is better to write an abstract or report as particularly interesting. A paper is written for readers who generally are familiar with your technical or scientific discipline. You should therefore be going to speak to your audience.

whole paper has been written, so that you should keep the same style throughout. A whole paper has been written, so that you should keep the same style throughout. (A) As far as possible, try to make the language simple and direct. (B) If you have any difficulties, you should seek help from your teacher. (C) If you have any difficulties, you should seek help from your teacher. (D) If you have any difficulties, you should seek help from your teacher.

Q6. How will you write an abstract? You should write it in as _____ as possible.

Q7. What should be described in the abstract? Our _____, non-motorized car, was found at a garage sale in the country, but bought it because it was very interesting.

Q8. What are the readers likely to be? (A) Very bright. (B) Not interested in the intelligence on my garage sale. (C) Not interested in the intelligence on my garage sale. (D) Interested in the intelligence on my garage sale.

Q9. Why can you use technical terminology in the abstract? Because our readers are usually _____.

Q10. When should you write the abstract? After you have finished writing the main part of the composition. (A) Before you have finished writing the main part of the composition. (B) After you have finished writing the main part of the composition. (C) After you have finished writing the main part of the composition. (D) After you have finished writing the main part of the composition.

Part IV Translation—English into Chinese

任务4：阅读理解与翻译

Directions: The following contains a passage of Chinese text. You are advised to spend no more than 15 minutes on this part. After you have finished reading the passage, you should answer the questions which follow.

任务5：写作练习

此为试读, 需要完整PDF请访问: www.ertongbook.com

Q1. You can insure all your property against loss by theft (偷窃) or fire (火灾). (A) 你可以在加拿大逗留期间, 为使你的个人财产不遭偷盗和火灾, 可以进保。 (B) 在加拿大逗留期间, 为使你的个人财产不遭偷盗和火灾, 可以进保。 (C) 在加拿大逗留期间, 为使你的全部个人财产都可进保以防偷盗和火灾。 (D) 如果你在加拿大, 个人财产一定要保证防止发生火灾和偷盗。