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全国出国培训备选人员外语水平考试专用教材

BFT

第2版

模拟试题集

主编 郅红 田英涛



机械工业出版社
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BFT 模拟试题集

第 2 版

主 编 邳 红 田英涛
副 主 编 栾志强 梁艳春 薛金祥 冯伟哲
参 编 程 怡 张 充 田英涛 何永民
樊 红 陈雪峰 张悦清 宋彦英
柳 得 张巍然 师 璐 张翠梅
录 音 (澳)Jennifer Eden (加)Warren Harris



机械工业出版社

本书紧扣教材和考试大纲,根据作者近年来的教学实践经验,精心编写而成。全书包括 15 套模拟试题,从听力、阅读、写作和口语几个方面对学员进行测试,并配有详细讲解,便于自学。本书的特点在于不仅为考生提供习题与解答,而且在分析考生做题时易犯的错误和存在的问题的基础上,提供了解题思路和应试技巧。

本书不仅适用于参加全国出国培训备选人员外语水平考试的考生,而且适用于参加出国考试(如 TOEFL、IELTS)的考生进行自学,可以帮助考生顺利通过考试。

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师 璐 张翠梅

(澳)Jennifer Eden (加)Warren Harris

丛书序

本书自 2004 年面市以来,深受广大读者喜爱。应有关培训机构及考生的强烈要求,我们决定再版“全国出国培训备选人员外语水平考试专用教材”丛书。

随着 BFT 考试知名度的不断上升以及报考人数的增多,越来越多的读者开始关注 BFT 考试,特别是质量优良的相关培训用书。再版后的丛书,在保留原书精华的基础上,具有以下几点特色:

1. 更加符合 BFT 考试的要求,实用性强。

随着 BFT 考试的逐年进行,教师们在充分解析历年考题的基础上,深入研究真题,总结题型变化规律和难易程度的变化趋势,结合自己多年教学经验,使改版后的丛书吻合全国出国培训备选人员外语水平考试大纲的要求。

2. 习题更具有针对性。

中国农业大学国际学院 BFT 培训班的教师们结合了实际教学经验,总结学员学习中的实际情况,对基础薄弱的阅读及听力部分加大力度,从内容到题材做到由浅入深,由易到难,文字新颖、活泼,符合学员的实际水平。在教师兼编者的指导下,农大历年 BFT 培训班通过率逐年上升。

3. 内容更加充实、新颖、贴近时代。

丛书的再版不但增加了详细的解释,还清晰地阐述学习思路,以使考生对习题有较为细致的了解,而且选材广泛,涉及教育、文化、科技等社会生活各个方面。内容与时俱进,时事性强,既体现了知识性,也体现了时效性。

4. 丛书中每一本书各具特色,相得益彰。

《BFT 模拟试题集》增加了最近几年的真题,并做了透彻的分析讲解,使考生及时了解和把握考试重点和难点,从而在复习及考试的过程中处于主动状态。针对历年真题,总结了每年真题的不同与相同部分,并提出考试的变化及预测。对真题和 15 套模拟试题中的答案讲解部分,力求重点突出;归纳出做题的规律和方法;口语部分的讲解增加了对常见口语套句的概括;写作部分增加了范文及点评。

《BFT 词汇短语教程》增加了词汇短语的分析和构词法的讲解,并对词汇短语的记忆和解题技巧作了指导性的讲解,归纳出做题的规律和方法。此外,配有帮助考生记忆词汇短语的其他题型,旨在通过反复实践达到记忆词汇短语,并对词汇短语应用自如的目的。

《BFT 写作教程》与第一版相比:1)增加了商务写作,具有很强的实用性;2)针对 BFT 考试,对写作技巧作了系统讲解;3)大量作文讲评为考生提供各种题材与体裁的经典范文,便于模仿与学习;4)对考生在语法、句法、篇章、文体等方面的典型错误进行了汇

总，有的放矢地予以纠正；5）常用写作词汇及套句丰富了考生语言表达。

《BFT 口语会话教程》既具有应试性，也具有交际性。增加了考试题型分项指导和考试技巧，在理论上指导考生如何达到最佳水准；增加了常用套句，更加丰富了口语词汇；海外生活常用对话使考生的口语更趋于真实与地道，充分体现了生存英语的重要性；口语模拟为考生提供了虚拟考场，使其熟悉考场环境及语言环境。

《BFT 听力理解教程》新增练习讲解，突出了实用性；在形式上、内容上与《模拟试题集》听力部分互为补充。此外，场景听力把听力内容放在具体的语境中，便于考生理解和掌握。初级词汇和高级词汇便于查阅生词。

《BFT 阅读理解教程》增添了大量文章，集时事性与真实性为一体；体裁多样，取材广泛，并力求贴近考试形式。详细的讲解不但能使考生全面了解文章主题与细节，并能拓展其历史、地理、政治、经济等人文知识。

编者均为富有培训经验的大学教师（部分教师具有海外留学背景），为本系列丛书的编写提供了丰富鲜活的素材、新颖实用的构思与创意。

编者

2006年5月

前言

为了帮助和指导应试者顺利通过“全国出国培训备选人员英语水平考试”(BFT 考试),我们编写了这本综合模拟试题集。

本书共有 15 套模拟试题,从听力、阅读、写作和口语几方面对考生进行测试,并配有详细讲解,便于自学。

听力在听、说、读、写 4 种能力中排在第一位,可见其重要地位。听力是一种重要的能力,是学习语言的基础,因为只有听清了才能模仿,才能与人交流。造成目前听力水平上不去的原因可以分成以下几类:1. 学校的态度。不少高校都将阅读(精读和泛读)放在首位,听力课次之,加之有些学校听力设备不够理想,语音资料不够完整,未能给学生提供一个良好的语言环境。2. 成年人学习英语与其在孩童时期学英语不同。成年人的母语语用方式已经深深扎根在脑海中,妨碍第二语言的习得。那么,如何在短时间内提高听力?首先,听说结合。听是语言输入,是被动接受,而说则是语言输出,是把接收的语言信息经过加工后进行输出。输入到输出的过程反映出“接收——接受”的过程,是理解提高的过程。第二,培养学生对言语信号的分析辨别能力。言语信号包括声韵调、重音、语气、语音的长短,听觉语言中枢对听到的言语信号进行分析、辨别和归类。一般来说,要在连串的语流中准确地分析辨别的顺序是:单词——句子——段落,因此辨音、辨词、辨别句义和抓住关键词是非常重要的。第三,培养学生的猜测能力。在大段听力材料中,每个单词短语都听懂是不可能也是无必要的,要学会利用上下文线索猜测词义,既节省时间,又节省精力。第四,要抓住听力材料的大意,要弄清每个段落的主题和有关细节,有主有次,正确答题。

在英语阅读中要注意能力的培养,也要掌握一些阅读方面的方法和技巧:1. 要把握时间,提高阅读速度。2. 学会辨认新单词的方法。包括:根据上下文猜测词义;根据构词法判断;利用背景知识或常识进行推测;运用信号词进行判断。

关于如何高效记忆单词,成功应对考试,人们进行了长久不懈的探索和努力。面对大多数考生抱着一本词汇书,从字母 A 背到字母 Z 的传统方式,近年来更多人提出应该结合上下文,即在例句中进行词汇记忆,从而解决背下单词却不知如何应用的弊病;与此同时,另一些人意识到构词法在词汇中起到的重要作用,“英语中 80%的词都由词根词缀构成”,于是提出分解词形结构,熟悉造词规则,以求开创词汇记忆的新捷径。

从应试的角度分析,考生不能也不必完全摒弃死记硬背词汇表的方式,尤其对短期内需要进行考试的考生而言——这毕竟是应对短期考试最立竿见影的方法之一。考生在记忆词汇表时应当注意:1. “短、频、快”原则,即短期多遍反复记忆;2. “正反记忆”原则,即在多遍反复过程中打乱由 A 到 Z 的顺序,以确保记住的是单词,而不仅仅是单词在词汇表中的位置。在攻克词汇表的基础上,考生还需要掌握常见的词缀词根,能够根据词根词缀并结合上下文猜测词意,从而最终将单词记忆由逐个单词死记硬背提升到在句群篇章中

整体把握其含义及用法的语言应用高度，真正令考试成为检测语言学习效果的手段，而不是语言学习的目标。

本书旨在通过不断做词汇练习题来巩固并最终达到熟练应用词汇的目的。有效地识别单词，通过上下文及构词法猜测词义以及辨别同义词。

另外，本书给出了各种题材和内容的写作和口语命题，其内容广泛，应用性强，读者可根据答案，掌握写作和口语的套语，加强在实际语境中对语言的应用。

本书在编写过程中花费了编者大量的心血，凝聚了英语教育工作者的智慧和才干，但书中难免出现疏漏和不足之处，敬请批评指教。

编 者

2006年5月

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丛书序

前言

模拟试题

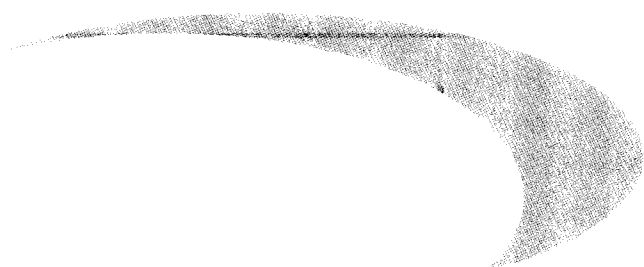
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模 拟 试 题

模拟试题 I

Listening

Part 1

(16 marks)

Questions 1-8

You will hear two telephone conversations.

Write down one word or number in the numbered spaces on the forms below.

Dialogue One (Questions 1-4)

The name of the little boy: 1

Swallowed money: a 2

Appointment with the doctor:

Time: 3 p.m.

Date: 4

Dialogue Two (Questions 5-8)

The patient's name: 5 Johnson

The doctor's name: 6

Appointment time: at 7 a.m. on the 8

Part 2

(10 marks)

Questions 9-13

Directions: You will hear five different people who are talking about their jobs. For questions 9-13, choose from the list A-F what they do. Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.

9. Speaker 1: _____

10. Speaker 2: _____

11. Speaker 3: _____

A. The speaker who earns money by art designing.

B. The speaker who is a coach for some body-building course.

C. The speaker is a pop music singer.

- B. people who set down rules for stock exchanges
C. administrators who oversee trade practices
26. Stock exchanges play important roles in national economies because _____.
A. they encourage people to save money for future use
B. they encourage people to spend more money in their daily life
C. they provide places to trade financial instruments and therefore encourage investment
27. Why do companies issue stocks and bonds?
A. To get money for the expansion of their business.
B. To encourage people to buy their products.
C. To encourage people to trade with them.
28. Which of the following earns the profits or bears the losses that result from their trade in the secondary market?
A. Companies. B. Investors. C. Bankers.
29. How do stock exchanges protect stock buyers?
A. By upholding rules and regulations ensuring fair treatment of stock buyers.
B. By supporting state-of-the-art technology and the business of brokering.
C. By taking security measures at the exchanges.
30. Major stock exchanges in the U.S. include the New York Stock Exchanges and the _____ Stock Exchange.
A. Washington B. Michigan C. American

Reading

Part 1

(16 marks)

Questions 1-8

Directions: Read the following passage. Eight sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences A-H the one which fits each gap. For each gap (1-8) mark one letter (A-H) on your Answer Sheet.

Most people associate inflation with price increases on specific goods and services. 1
We must be careful to distinguish the phenomenon of inflation from price increases for specific goods. 2

Suppose you wanted to know the average price of fruit in the supermarket. 3 You might have some success, however, if you sought out the prices of apples, oranges, cherries, and peaches. Knowing the price of each kind of fruit, you could then compute the average price of fruit. The resultant figure would not refer to any particular product, but would convey a sense of

how much a typical basket of fruit might cost. 4 On occasion, you might even notice that apple prices rose while orange prices fell, leaving the average price of fruit unchanged.

The same kinds of calculations are made to measure inflation in the entire economy. We first determine the average price of all output—the average price level—then look for changes in that average. 5

The average price level may fall as well as rise. 6 The deflation occurs when price decreases on some goods and services outweigh price increases on all others.

7 We already noted, for example, that the price of apples can rise without increasing the average price of fruit, so long as the price of some other fruit (e.g. oranges) falls. 8 An increasing in the relative price of apples, for example, simply means that apples have become more expensive in comparison with other fruits (or any other goods or services).

- A. Because inflation and deflation are measured in terms of average price levels, it is possible for individual prices to rise or fall continuously without changing the average price level.
- B. A decline in average price is called deflation.
- C. A rise in the average price level is referred to as inflation.
- D. In such circumstances, relative prices are changing, but not average prices.
- E. The economy is not necessarily experiencing an inflation, however, every time the price of a cup of coffee goes up.
- F. Surely you would not have much success in seeking out an average fruit — nobody would be quite sure what you had in mind.
- G. Inflation is an increase in the average level of prices, not a change in any specific price.
- H. By repeating these calculations every day, you could then determine whether fruit prices, on average, were changing.

Part 2

(20 marks)

Directions: Read the following passage and answer questions 1-10.

1. People have been painting pictures for at least 30,000 years. The earliest pictures are painted by people who hunted animals. They used to paint pictures of the animals they want to catch and kill. Pictures of this kind have been found in walls or caves in France and Spain. No one knows why they were painted there. Perhaps the painter thought that their picture would help them to catch these animals. Or perhaps human beings have always wanted to tell stories in picture.
2. About 5,000 years ago the Egyptians and other people in the east began to use pictures as a kind of writing. They drew simple pictures or signs to represent things and ideas, and to represent the sounds of their language. The signs these people used become a kind of alphabet.
3. The Egyptians used to record information and tell stories by putting picture writing and pictures together. When an important person died, scenes and stories from his life were painted

and carved on the walls of the place where he was buried. Some of these pictures are like modern comic-strip stories. It has been said that Egypt is the home of the comic strip. But, for the Egyptians, pictures still had magic power. So they did not try to make their way of writing simple. The ordinary people could not understand it.

4. By the year 1000 BC, people who lived in area around the Mediterranean Sea had developed a simpler system of writing. The signs they used were very easy to write, and there were fewer of them than in the Egyptian system. This was because each sign, or letter, represented only one sound in their language. The Greeks developed this system and formed the letters of Greek alphabet. The Romans copied the idea, and the alphabet is now used over the world.

5. These days, we can write down a story, or record the information without using pictures. But we still need pictures of all kinds: drawings, photographs, signs and diagrams. We find them everywhere: in books and newspapers, in the street, and on the walls of the places where we live and work. Pictures help us to understand and remember things easily, and they can make a story much more interesting.

Questions 1-5

Directions: For questions 1-5, choose the best title for each paragraph from below. For each numbered paragraph (1-5), mark one letter (A-G) on your Answer Sheet. Do not mark any letter twice.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| 1. Paragraph 1: _____ | A. Picture used to record information and tell story. |
| 2. Paragraph 2: _____ | B. Pictures used as writing and language. |
| 3. Paragraph 3: _____ | C. The old pictures of Egypt. |
| 4. Paragraph 4: _____ | D. People have been painting pictures since long ago. |
| 5. Paragraph 5: _____ | E. Pictures are much more useful these days. |
| | F. Pictures developed to a writing system. |
| | G. Roles pictures played nowadays. |

Questions 6-10

Directions: Using the information in the text, complete each sentence 6-10 with a word or phrase from the list below. For each sentence (6-10), mark one letter (A-G) on your Answer Sheet. Do not mark any letter twice.

- Pictures of animals were painted on the walls of cave in France and Spain for _____.
 - People's use of pictures as a kind of alphabet can be traced back to _____.
 - The ordinary people cannot understand Egyptians' pictures because they didn't _____.
 - The Roman alphabet is developed from _____.
 - In the last paragraph, the author thinks that pictures _____.
- A. are of much use in our life

- B. can be used in many ways
- C. about 5000 years ago in Egypt
- D. helping to hunt these animals
- E. write in a simple way
- F. the Greek alphabet
- G. Egypt alphabet

Part 3

(14 marks)

Questions 1-7

Directions: Read the following passage and choose the correct answer from A, B, C and D.

It is usual to classify types of production into job production, batch production and flow production. In job production, products are supplied to the special requirements of customer, and the whole projects is undertaken as one operation which is completed before passing on to the next. A good example of this kind of work is shipbuilding. In job production a single item is produced at a time, whereas in batch production a number of similar items are produced in order to meet a continuing sales demand. Batch size is varying, but the quantity produced amounts to more than immediate requirement, and the surplus production is stored. Finally, in flow production, the manufacture of a product precedes one operation to another at a planned rate of output.

It is argued that the type of production method, which is employed, depends on the development of an individual company. That is to say, many factories begin manufacturing on a job production and proceeded, as the volume of production increases, to a batch and flow production methods. This is not always the case, however, since the product volume, which is aimed at, does not necessarily determine the type of the production. In fact, in the car industry, jobbing methods produces tools, components are produced by batch methods, and the final products are assembled by flow methods.

Flow product is associated with flow layouts, whereas job and batch production are associated with process layouts. In a process layout, machines of a similar type are grouped in the same section of the factory, and work in process is moved from one part of factory to an other. In a low layout scheme, the manufacturing equipment is arranged in the same sequence as the operations performed on the product. Each of these operations must be capable of processing work at a rate required for assembly of the final product, and the output for each operation must be balanced in order to provide a smooth flow of work.

There are both advantages in both types of layout. In a process layout system there is more flexibility, and greater specialization of machines and labor is possible, while in a flow layout

system it is not necessary to maintain a high level of stock or to demand great skill in the workforce.

1. The production method does not depend on the size of a company because different products can be _____.
 - A. displayed at different locations
 - B. produced by different production methods
 - C. designed by different specialists
 - D. sold at different market
2. According to the passage, one advantage of flow production is _____.
 - A. too much flexibility
 - B. a high level of stock needed
 - C. particular machinery
 - D. little specialization of labor
3. Which of the following statement is true about this passage?
 - A. Process layout is appropriate to both job and batch production.
 - B. Job production is aimed at producing several items at a time.
 - C. A single product required a single production method.
 - D. The production method depends on individual company development.
4. In the first paragraph, the phrase "this kind of work" refers to _____.
 - A. job production
 - B. batch production
 - C. the project, which is undertaken as one operation
 - D. flow production
5. A production proceeds from one operation to another at a planned rate of output, which is the process of _____.
 - A. batch production
 - B. job production method
 - C. flow production
 - D. in the process layout
6. In order to provide a smooth flow of work, the output should _____.
 - A. be balanced in each operation
 - B. be the assembly of the final product
 - C. be finished according to the plan
 - D. be capable of processing work at a certain rate
7. In the process layout, one advantage is _____.
 - A. flexibility
 - B. saving labor
 - C. marching should not be specialized
 - D. maintaining high level of stocks

Part 4

(20 marks)

Questions 1-20

Directions: Read the following passage and choose the best word for each space.