

— 高等学校英语应用能力考试指导系列 —

任福洪 主编

级考试专项训练综合指导

一本通

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— 高等学校英语应用能力考试指导系列 —

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级考试专项训练综合指导

一本通

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前 言

我国高等职业教育的教学目标是培养高级应用型人才,其英语教学贯彻“实用为主、够用为度”的方针。高等学校英语应用能力考试(A级)作为全国范围内最具权威性的大学英语统一考试,本着全面、客观的宗旨考查学生是否达到《高职高专教育英语课程基本要求》(A级)或《高等学校英语应用能力考试大纲》(A级)的要求。

为使考生在考前备战的几个月内快速提高应试技巧,轻松过级,我们精心编写了这本《A级考试专项训练综合指导一本通》。本书以考试大纲为依据,详尽解析了2001年6月至2006年6月的实考真题,系统地分析了出题形式,并深研考点,总结考查要点,满足考生复习时一书在手、触类旁通的迫切需求。所谓“一本通”是指:先对考试每一专项进行题型分析和解题指导,并提供这一专项的同步训练和试题答案解析,之后是综合模拟实战演练。真正帮助考生达到“先各个击破,后全面提高”之练习目的。本书每一专项都配有大量训练试题,根据试题难易程度设40~130道不等。综合模拟部分设计了5套试卷,供考生全面提高使用。在编写过程中,我们力求体现新颖性、合理性、技巧性、全面性、精确性和典型性的特点。

一、新颖性

本书编写选材较以往同类指导丛书更新颖及时,涵盖了2006年6月的最新试题,专项训练和模拟试题的选材更贴近现实生活,更具时代感。如阅读理解和语法词汇部分甚至收录了奥运会、世园会的相关词汇,旅游、计算机网络等热点题材也有涉猎。

二、合理性

本书结构编排合理有序。书中听力、语法与词汇、阅读、翻译与写作五个部分按单元编写,并针对考试中的侧重点和分值比例不同,讲解详略得当,以正确引导考生复习时的精力分配。本书尤其注重了对各个考点的数据统计,通过对11套真题的归纳分析,客观排列讲解的先后顺序。如语法与词汇部分是本书重要章节,编者着墨较多;考试重点或出现率较高的语法点更是编写的重中之重。

三、技巧性

作为一本备考宝典,本书总结归纳了各部分试题的内在规律和应试技巧,如听力部分按对话、会话及短文三种题型的不同,应试技巧也迥然各异;阅读理解部分对提问类型和解题思路的示范分析,方便考生形成习惯,理清思路,快速查找答案;翻译部分按照句子翻译和段落翻译两种题型,对翻译方法也有较为详细的阐述。

四、全面性

本书各单元的分类讲解全面细致,集听、说、读、写、译五大应试技巧于一体,尤其是语法与词汇部分,归纳总结重点、难点和考点,语法讲解简明扼要,考生可随时查阅,十分方便。写作部分给出了2001—2006年11套真题所涉及的应用文题材的全部范例,可开阔您的眼界,激发您的灵感,让您在潜移默化中迅速提高。

五、精确性

在编写本书的过程中,我们力求知识点精益求精,删繁就简,使得要点讲解系统精确,一语中的。如语法词汇部分对相关单词的同根词和近义词等进行列表分析,纲目清晰,使读者一目了然。

六、典型性

本书不仅覆盖考试大纲的所有重点内容,而且每个考点后都穿插真题示例,讲解力求典型权威。如写作部分还列出撰写各体裁应用文的典型例句,熟练掌握便可应用于写作中。

多年的考前辅导经验告诉我们,吃透历年真题、进行考点分析、总结做题技巧并及时巩固复习是节省考生时间与精力、查漏补缺、轻松过级的捷径,因此本书应是A级考前辅导的必备材料之一,对于其他想要提高英语应试能力的读者也有一定的帮助。

本书编者真诚地希望广大考生和读者提出更多宝贵的意见,以使本书更加完善。最后,祝考生们、朋友们考试成功、如愿以偿!

编 者

2006年6月

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第一部分

专项指导与训练



第一单元 听力理解

听力理解部分测试时间为15分钟,得分占总分的15%。内容主要是测试考生对所听对话、会话和短文的理解能力。A级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的交际性内容为主。词汇限于《基本要求》的“词汇表”中所列的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。

第一章 简短会话(Dialogue)

I. 出题形式

Section A 简短会话(Dialogue)部分共5题。每题的对话内容一般只有两句,然后就会话内容提出一个问题,要求考生根据所听到的内容从四个选项中选出正确答案。要注意该部分的录音只播放一遍。

II. 考点分析

Section A 简短会话(Dialogue)为日常生活中的一般对话,句子结构和内容相对简单,多数情况是就第二个人的话语内容设立问题,所问的问题大多数都是以 *what/how* 等开头的特殊疑问句。根据对近几年全真试卷的总结与分析,考试的重点内容包括:情景题、态度题、推理判断题、数字及计算题、因果关系题等等。以下是对历年全真试卷进行统计得出的部分题型分布情况:

2001年6月-2006年6月前简短会话(Dialogue)部分题型分布情况一览表

日期	题型	地点 方位	职业 关系	时间 计算	建议 要求	逻辑 推理	原因 结果	对话 主旨	其他
2006.6					④	②③⑤		①	
2005.12		①			⑤	③④			②
2005.6						②③⑤	①		④
2005.1		②	④	⑤		③			①
2004.6		①				③④	②⑤		
2003.12					③	②④⑤		①	
2003.6		③	⑤			①②④			
2002.12			③	④	②	①⑤			
2002.6				④		①②⑤		③	
2001.12		④		①		②⑤		③	
2001.6		①④		⑤		②		③	

由上表的统计数字可知,在简短会话(Dialogue)中所占比例最高的是逻辑推理题,而其他类型题所占比重分布较均匀。以下是按照A级听力考试中各类题型出现频率的高低依次对各类题型的解题技巧所做的归纳和总结。

III. 解题技巧

逻辑推理题

逻辑推理题着重测试考生对简单对话的理解和推理能力。要求考生在听懂对话的基础上,根据对话内容及说话双方的语气来进行合理的推断并得出结论。对话中往往不会直接给出答案,而是弦外有音。听此类对话时应主要抓住双方谈话的基本内容,尤其是动词的基本含义,切忌做出草率的判断。提问中常使用的动词有 mean, infer, form, suggest, learn, think, imply, indicate 等。

历届真题中出现的提问句型:

△What do we know about the man?

△What does the man imply?

△What does the man want to do?

△What does the man mean?

△What do we learn from the conversation?

△What will the man do?

【示例】(2003年6月A级真题)

【选项】A. She allows the man to smoke in the room.

B. She will open the window for the man.

C. She doesn't like the man to smoke in the room.

D. She doesn't mind the man's opening the window.

【原文】M: Excuse me, do you mind my smoking here?

W: No, but please open the window.

Q: What does the woman mean?

考生从对话中似乎会觉得女士同意了男士在屋里吸烟,于是可能会误认为A选项正确。但从女士的回答中却得知她希望男士打开窗户,可以推断出女士对吸烟的态度是不赞成的,但后面陈述的内容是女士在拒绝时的委婉的表达,希望男士能领会她的话外之意。因此该题的正确答案应为C。

地点方位题

该题型主要考查考生对于对话中提及的地点场景或人物去向的判断能力。一般来说,对话中常会出现表示地点的名词,听音时要特别留意这一点。若在双方谈话内容中并未直接提到选项中列出的地点场景,此时考生应通过捕捉线索词(即相关的动作等)来做出判断。一般地点方位题提出的问题是“对话可能发生的场所”。

常见提问方式:

△Where does this conversation most probably take place?

△Where does this conversation most likely occur?

△Where are the man and the woman?

【示例】(2005年1月A级真题)

【选项】A. At a bank.

B. At a railway station.

C. At an airport.

D. At a parking lot.

由选项可以推断出该题测试点为对话发生的地点,因此听音时应留心捕捉关于地点的线索词。

【原文】W: John, listen. It's the final call for Flight CA102.

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

Q: Where are the two speakers?

由 final call for Flight CA102, Gate 9 等线索词可以判断出谈话主题与搭乘航班有关,选项中与对话内容相关的只有选项 C. At an airport, 故 C 选项正确。在解答此类题时,考生需特别注意与表示地点场景相关的

常用表达,现总结如下表:

图书馆	borrow	dictionary	index book	library	lend	on reserve	
学校	assignment	classmate	campus	credit	course	degree	
	department	dormitory	essay	exam	fail	excellent	
	final	good					
	grade	gym	program	mark paper	pass	professor	hour
	scholarship	score	semester	tuition	term	BA	BS
	MA	MBA	MS	Ph. D.			
医院	hospital	examine	medicine	operation	tablet	pill	nurse
	stomachache	toothache	prescribe	physician	clinic	dentist	
	surgeon	worn out	emergency room				
餐厅	restaurant	snack bar	cafeteria	pub	bar	waiter	waitress
	menu	(take) order	go Dutch	pay	tip	It's my treat.	
	spoon	fork	knife				
	hamburger	steak	beef	ham	steak	seafood	pork
	soup	juice	cream	dessert	cheese		
旅馆	hotel	receptionist	reception desk	reservation	check in	check out	porter
	single room	double room	bathroom	air-conditioner	accommodation		
	register	check	cash	fee	fill out		
邮局	post office	postman	registered letter	postage	postcard	stamp	overweight
	zip code	mail	airmail	telegraph	express	parcel	
银行	bank	bankbook	deposit	open	close	(savings) account	
	demand note	interest rate	withdraw	ATM	cash a check		
机场 车站	airport	airplane	flight	jet	customs	visa	passport
	take off	land	see off	boarding	air-hostess	seat-belt	luggage
	bus stop	railway station	motorboat	subway	platform	crew	freight
法庭	judge	lawyer	jury	witness	criminal	crime	murder
	theft	robbery	accuse	charge	sentence	innocent	
办公室	office	interview	resume	salary	income	vacancy	position
	boss	secretary	import	export			

时间计算题

此类题型主要考查有关年代、年龄、日期、时间、价格、数量等问题,考生通常要进行简单的计算,而不能直接选择对话中所提到的数字。听音时最好记下提及的每个数字及其相关信息,切忌听到什么选什么,一定要根据最后提出的问题进行选择。

1. 问数量或多少:

常见提问方式

△How many persons...?

△How many dozens of...does...want?

△How much does...?

△How old is...?

【示例】(2005年1月A级真题)

【选项】A. 100.

B. 200.

C. 300.

D. 400.

由选项可判断出此问题与数字有关。

【原文】M: Can I rent a room for two weeks? I'm not sure whether I will stay for a whole month.

W: Yes. It's 150 a week but only 400 a month.

Q: How much will the man pay if he rents the room for two weeks?

首先应听清问题问的是 two weeks, 而原文中与数字有关的陈述是 150 a week, but only 400 a month, 并没有直接给出答案。此时可通过简单计算得出两周租金为 300, 故 C 选项为正确答案。不能选 B 选项的原因是因对话中女士强调 but only 400 a month。

2. 问时间

常见提问方式

△What is the exact time?

△What time is it now?

△When will...?

△How long does it take...to...?

常用时间词汇

星期;月;年份	before	after	while	when	during	later	as soon as	firstly	secondly
then	finally	subsequently	until	till	afterwards	back	later on	later	half

在回答时间问题时,第一要记住时间,第二要弄清选项中时间的先后顺序。

【示例】(2002 年 12 月 A 级真题)

【选项】A. At 1:30. B. At 1:40. C. At 2:00. D. At 3:00.

【原文】M: Will the lecture begin at 1:40 or 2:00 o'clock?

W: No, it begins at 1:30 and ends at 3:00 o'clock.

Q: When will the lecture start?

由选项可知此题为时间题,题目问的是讲座什么时候开始,因此只要听清楚对话中的“it begins at 1:30”,就可知 A 选项正确。

3. 历届真题出现的提问方式:

△How much...?

△When...start?

△How much...cost?

△What day is today?

△When should...?

对话主旨题

主要就对话围绕的话题来提问,考查考生的综合能力。常见的提问方式为:

△What is the main idea of the passage?

△What can we learn from this passage?

△What is the passage mainly about?

△What are they talking about?

【示例】(2003 年 12 月 A 级真题)

【选项】A. Fixing an engine. B. Repairing a car. C. Cashing a check. D. Buying some wheels.

【原文】M: Have you found the trouble with the car?

W: Not yet. The engine works well. I'm checking over the wheels.

Q: What are the two speakers talking about?

考生只需听到一些关键词 trouble with the car, engine, wheels 等,就不难判断出对话中双方在谈论有关修车的问题,故 B 选项正确。

职业关系题

该题型主要考查人物身份和人物关系。职业与身份不同,说话的态度和语气也就不一样。所以在听这类对话时,要特别注意说话人的态度、语气和关键词句。此外听这类题需熟悉与职业有关的各种词汇(参照地点方位题中对地点场景相关的常用表达的总结表)。常见提问方式:

△Who is the man or woman?

△What is the relationship between the two speakers?

△What is the man's job?

【示例】(2005年1月A级真题)

【选项】A. He's the boss.

B. He's a visitor.

C. He's a new employee.

D. He's the woman's friend.

【原文】W: Hello, I am Mary. But have we met before?

M: No, I am new here. I just started working with this company.

Q: What can we learn about the man from the conversation?

从对话中关键词 no, new 可知两人并不认识, 男士是新员工。故 C 选项正确。

建议要求题

此类题为表示建议的题型, 有固定表达方式。考生在听的过程中要把注意力放在建议、请求和提议方面的相关表达, 理解一方对另一方的观点是接受、同意、拒绝或提出其他建议。常见提问方式:

△Why not...?

△What do you think of...?

△If I were you/If I were in your shoes, I would...

△Shall we...?

△I suggest...

△You'd better/You ought to...

△What's the woman's reply to the man?

△What does the woman suggest?

△What does the woman ask the man to do?

△What does the man want?

△What is the man's advice?]

【示例】(2005年12月A级真题)

【选项】A. Seeing a film.

B. Attending an evening party.

C. Having another try.

D. Finding a better theatre.

【原文】M: I'm really disappointed with myself in the interview.

W: An evening at the cinema will make you feel better.

Q: What's the woman's suggestion for the man?

此题中女士并没有直接给出确切的建议, 但是她的回答为 An evening at the cinema will make you feel better, 意思是“晚上看电影会让你感觉好一些”, 这也就是间接地建议男士去看电影, 故 A 选项正确。

原因结果题

该题型侧重原因的考查, 通常使用连词、介词、介词短语和动词来表示这种关系。但有时候在表示原因和结果的关系时往往不用前面所提到的那些连词与介词等, 而是由对话的本身显示出来。所以在听的时候, 要抓住对话的基本内容, 特别是动词, 因为测试时经常就相关行为提出问题。

表达因果关系的常见词汇:

because	since	as	for	so that	so	now that	cause
result in	result from	due to	owing to	attribute to	on account of	thanks to	

【示例】(2004年6月A级真题)

【选项】A. Because she likes to live near a playground.

B. Because the new apartment is cheaper.

C. Because she needs a quieter place.

D. Because the present apartment is too small.

【原文】M: I hear you are moving to a new apartment next week.

W: Yes. My roommate plays the radio all night long, and I can't sleep well.

Q: Why is the woman going to move?

问题是她为什么要搬走,根据对话中的关键词 *plays the radio all night long* 可知她因为室友太闹,弄得睡眠不好,因此要搬走,故 C 选项正确。

其他题

其他题型诸如:对同义词表达及意义的考查,对对话双方态度的辨别等。在英语 A 级听力考试中都出现过,只是所占比例不高。同义词表达的考查主要依靠同义表达方式,也就是对具体句式、短语、词组甚至单词的理解,而态度题主要提问句式就是以 *how* 开头的问句。

IV. 专项训练

Directions: This section is to test your ability to understand short dialogues. There are 15 recorded dialogues in it. After each dialogue, there is a recorded question. Both the dialogues and 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.

1. A. Wednesday. B. Tuesday. C. Sunday. D. Saturday.
2. A. 50. B. 35. C. 20. D. 15.
3. A. He doesn't want to show the way to her. B. He doesn't understand what the woman said.
C. He is also a new comer in the city. D. He is going that way, too.
4. A. She doesn't need a second-hand TV.
B. A second-hand TV is out of fashion.
C. The man should be more careful to buy a second-hand TV.
D. A second-hand TV is dangerous.
5. A. At a doctor's office. B. At the baker's.
C. At the bookstore. D. At the grocer's.
6. A. She could not find a pair of satisfactory shoes at this shop.
B. The shoes she bought at this shop were not of good quality.
C. The manager was not responsible.
D. She can't come back this afternoon.
7. A. It has been closed.
B. The production has increased for a long time.
C. The production has decreased for a long time.
D. It has been reopened.
8. A. Buy a TV set with the money.
C. Buy a TV set and deposit the rest.
B. Deposit the money in a bank.
D. Keep the money at hand.
9. A. The lady is wearing a new hat.
C. The lady has bought a shirt.
B. The lady is wearing a nice hair pin.
D. The lady's hair is combed nicely.
10. A. He is a novelist.
C. He is a secretary.
B. He is a newspaperman.
D. He is a businessman.
11. A. He didn't look for a book.
C. He couldn't find the book.
B. He didn't want the book.
D. He couldn't afford the book.
12. A. In a car. B. In a hospital. C. At home. D. At work.
13. A. Because she will wash the dishes. B. Because she will study at home.

- C. Because she will wash the clothes. D. Because she feels cold outside.
 14. A. A dustman. B. A doctor. C. A porter. D. An electrician.
 15. A. At 6:00. B. At 7:00. C. At 8:00. D. At 9:00.

听力原文及参考答案

1. D. 【原文】W: Did you have pocket money when you were a child?
 M: Certainly, I was given 6 pence by my father every Saturday.
 Q: On what day was the man given his pocket money?
2. B. 【原文】M: How many students took the exam last Saturday?
 W: Well, fifty had registered, but not everyone showed up. I think that we had twenty from Class One and fifteen from Class Two.
 Q: How many students did the woman believe have taken the exam?
3. C. 【原文】W: Excuse me, does this bus go to the market street?
 M: I'm a stranger here myself.
 Q: What is the man's reply?
4. C. 【原文】M: I'm thinking about buying a second-hand TV.
 W: It might be more trouble than its worth.
 Q: What does the woman mean?
5. D. 【原文】M: Good morning, madam. What would you like today?
 W: A pound of roast duck and three pounds of sausage.
 Q: Where does the conversation probably take place?
6. B. 【原文】W: I've got a problem. I bought this pair of shoes here yesterday, but one of the heels came off this morning.
 M: I'm afraid the manager isn't in right now. Could you come back this afternoon?
 Q: What's the woman's problem?
7. C. 【原文】M: What are you going to do about the factory?
 W: Considering that production has gone down so much and for so long, we'll probably have to close it.
 Q: What has happened in the factory?
8. B. 【原文】W: We can buy a TV set with the money.
 M: Wouldn't it be better to put the money in the bank instead?
 Q: What does the man mean?
9. D. 【原文】M: You look nice with your hair done.
 W: Thanks. The hairdresser was good.
 Q: What is the man saying?
10. A. 【原文】M: Robert worked as a secretary for 3 years. Then he became a newspaperman. After that he started writing novels.
 W: I know. And he's been doing that ever since.
 Q: What is Robert's occupation now?
11. C. 【原文】W: Did you find the book you wanted?
 M: No. I didn't have any luck at all.
 Q: What does the man mean?
12. B. 【原文】W: Where is Mr. Jones today?
 M: Haven't you heard? He was injured while working and he's in the emergency ward.