

# 高职高专“专升本”英语 应用能力考试A级 专项训练综合指导

郭 梅 王进思 主编



北京大学出版社  
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## 综 合 指 导

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# 第一章 听力理解

## 一、简介

本部分共 15 题,占总分的 15%,考试时间为 15 分钟。共有两节:Section A 有 10 题;Section B 有 5 题。

## 二、分类叙述

### 1. Section A: Dialogue(对话)

10 组对话,一男一女各读一句,然后就对话内容提出一个问题。每句只读一遍,对话的内容一般以日常交际为主,句子结构和内容都不太复杂。

### 2. Section B: passage(短文)

这一部分有一篇 120~150 词的短文,根据内容提出 5 个问题。每个问题的答案均以未完成的形式出现在答题纸上,要求根据所听内容完成每一个答案。短文部分题材广泛,内容贴近生活,句子结构不太复杂。

## Section A Dialogue

### (一) 考点归纳

这种题型的对话多为日常用语。其测试要点往往有以下几个方面:

#### 1. 通过对话内容确定场所

W: Are you ready to **order** now?

M: No, I just finished. I'm **waiting for my change**.

Q: Where does this conversation probably take place?

A. At a hotel. B. At a bookstore. C. At a bank. D. At a restaurant.

通过对话中的“order”以及“I'm waiting for my change.”可以判断出该对话发生在餐馆。  
D 为正确答案。

#### 2. 特定日常用语

M: Is this the Department of Management? I'd like to speak to the dean, please.

W: If you **hold the line**, I'll get Professor Sun for you.

Q: What do you think the man is doing?

根据对话中女士所说“hold the line”(请稍等)这一电话用语中常用的表达方式,可以得知他是在打电话。B 为正确答案。

3. 通过对话内容确定说话者未直接表达的意思

W: Hello, David. Are you finally through with your test?

M: **I wish I were.**

Q: What does the man mean?

- A. He failed in the exam. B. He finally passed the test.  
C. He hasn't known the final result. D. He has already finished the test.

对话中男士的回答“I wish I were.”(但愿如此。)是一个非常典型的虚拟语气结构,这里表达的是与本来愿望——通过考试——相悖的意思。A 为正确答案。

4. 确定对话者之间的关系

M: Good morning. I want to **open an account and deposit some money.**

W: No problem. What kind of account do you want?

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

- A. Customer and client. B. Customer and restaurant server.  
C. Customer and shop assistant. D. Customer and bank clerk.

在这一对话中,男士话中的“open an account”(开个户头)和“deposit some money”(存钱)给了我们重要的信息,通过这些信息词,可以推断 B 为正确答案。

5. 根据语调和重音来揣测讲话者的情感或感受

W: Alex, have you heard the news that the president has resigned?

M: **What? I don't believe it!** He can't have done it!

Q: How does the man feel about the news?

- A. Excited. B. Astonished. C. Worried. D. Indifferent.

英语中表示个人对某事情感的词通常有喜、怒、哀、悲、失望、惋惜、漠不关心等。在本对话中,当男士听到辞职的消息后,他的反应是“What? I don't believe it! (真是这样吗?), He can't have done it! (他不可能这么做!)”,其中“He can't have done it!”表现出极为吃惊的感情。B 为正确答案。

(二) 出题形式及应用对策

1. 判断题

**出题形式:**该题型也称场景题型,主要是涉及一个语言环境,要求考生根据一个或几个含有信息的关键词,迅速判断出对话所发生的地点、谈话者的目的、行为方式等,通常以下列句型提问:

- I. Where does this conversation most probably take place?  
II. What do you think the man is doing?  
III. What does the woman want to do?  
IV. What prevents the woman's husband from traveling long distance?

**对策:**抓信息词

W: Are these **treatments** really necessary?

M: I'm afraid so, Miss Jones. You'll see some results soon.

Q: Where does this conversation most probably take place?

- A. In a doctor's office. B. In a professor's office.  
C. In a lawyer's office. D. In a businessman's office.

答案是 A

## 2. 数字及计算题型

**出题形式:**与数字有关,涉及最多的是价格和时间,实考中的出题类型有以下几种:

I. What is the exact time...

II. How much/many...

III. What time is...

**对策:**牢记对话中提到的数字及每个数字的相关信息,千万不要听见什么选什么,一定要对号入座。

M: How much are the tickets?

W: Ten dollars for the general public, but student tickets are half price.

Q: How much will the man pay for 2 student tickets?

A. 5

B. 20

C. 15

D. 10

答案是 D

## 3. 逻辑推理题

**出题形式:**作者不直表其义,考生需根据对话的内容、说话者的语气来推断,得出结论。下面是出题类型:

I. What do we know about the man?

II. What do we know about Tom's secretary?

III. What does the man want the woman to do?

**对策:**因为题目中没有原封不动的内容出现,考生需根据上下文归纳。

W: Do you mind if I open the window?

M: As a matter of fact, I'm feeling a bit cold.

Q: What does the man want the woman to do?

A. Open the window a little bit.

B. Leave the window closed.

C. Give him some medicine.

D. Fetch him some cold drink.

答案是 B

## 4. 因果关系题

**出题形式:**侧重原因的考查,很少考查结果,对话中并未讲明原因和结果,问题中却点到。

I. Why does the man want to wait for the 5:35 bus?

II. Why didn't the woman buy the coat?

III. Why doesn't the woman place an order?

**对策:**考生应把注意力放在回答的内容上,抓信息词。

W: The 5:30 bus is more expensive but faster.

M: To save 30 cents, I'll wait 5 minutes for the 5:35.

Q: Why does the man want to wait for the 5:35 bus?

A. Because it is faster.

B. Because it is safer.

C. Because it is cheaper.

D. Because it is earlier.

答案是 C

## 5. 建议及请求题型

**出题形式:**其特征是表示建议一些题型,表达方式较固定。

I. What's the woman's reply to the man?

II. What does the woman suggest?

**对策:**因其题目内有明显的建议,请示方向的信息词,因此抓关键词。

M: Do you know where the secretary is? I want her to type this report for me.

W: Well, I think it would be better for me to show you how to use the machine.

Q: What's the woman's reply to the man?

A. She'll take the report for him.

B. She'll teach the man how to use the machine.

C. She has no idea where the secretary is.

D. She doesn't know how to use the machine.

答案是 B

## Section B Passage

### (一) 题型简介

简单短文部分被安排在对话之后,其不同之处就在于它不是以客观选择的形式出现,而是要求考生自己写出问题的答案,而且这一部分只有一篇短文,要求考生回答五个问题。其内容以日常生活和实用交际为主。短文和问题都以 120/分钟的语速读两遍。本题型主要是要求考生在听完录音后能正确无误地利用所听到的词或短语完成问题。所以,这是一个考查学生综合能力的题型。

### (二) 题型特点及解题技巧

1. 所问的问题要求补全的句子与所听内容顺序基本一致;
2. 所有答案都会在短文中提到或间接涉及;
3. 录音稿播放两遍,抓住机会仔细辨听,抓关键词。

针对上述特点,考生可从以下方面加以训练:

(1) 听材料之前务必抓紧时间快速浏览填空题所给出的上下文,借助答题纸上所提供的有效信息推测可能出现的问题内容或短文将会涉及的内容方向。

(2) 特别留意开篇的第一句。因为主题句往往会出现在这一句,而一篇短文的主题句一般会反映作者的观点或概括全文的中心大意。当然,主题句也会出现在篇中或最后。这一技巧要求考生平时要进行有目的性的训练。

(3) 勇于“放弃”。这是考试中的一个重要却有难度的技巧。短文中出现不熟悉的词而导致某个句子的“卡壳”是正常的事。这时,“放弃”显得尤为重要,应果断地凭感觉填上某个与上下文较为贴切的词语。

### (三) 出题形式及应试对策

**出题形式:**以事实细节题的形式出现,涉及面广,可以是文中所提的时间、地点、数字、年代、行为方式、原因、结果等。

I. Where can you find...

II. When are post offices...

III. Why do people want...

IV. How can we cut...

V. How many places are...

VI. What did the speaker remind...

**对策：**考生在听的过程中要有目的地记录一些有关事实，尤其是时间 (when)、地点 (where)、数字 (how many/much)、原因 (why) 等，结合自己的记忆和所做的记录把每个问题的答案补充完整。

★下面是短文听力理解的解题过程：

首先，浏览并分析试题。

11. Perhaps in \_\_\_\_\_.

12. On weekdays and \_\_\_\_\_.

13. Ask \_\_\_\_\_.

14. One can use \_\_\_\_\_.

15. Because they are \_\_\_\_\_.

从以上五道题我们可以得到以下信息：(1)发生在某时或某地的事件；(2)一定是一个星期中的某一天；(3)问某人可以获取信息；(4)人们可用某种工具达到目的；(5)表达人或物的某种原因，而这种原因与(4)的内容可能有些联系，因为我们在题型特点中提到，要求补全的句子都是有次序和有关联的。

其次，根据以上的初步信息，在听录音的时候可以对关键词做简单的记录。

Probably every town in the United States has a post office. Some are very small, and you may also find them in the corner of a shop. Others are large buildings. They are open on weekdays and Saturday morning. From Monday through Friday they are usually open from 8:30 a.m to 4:30 p.m.

If you know how much the postage is for your letter, you can buy stamps at any window. In some post offices you can buy stamps from machines. Stamps are sold at many different prices, from one cent to many dollars. If you are not sure how much postage is for your letter, you can ask the clerk. He or she will give you the stamps you need.

At a post office you can also buy postcards. A postcard is cheaper than a letter.

听第一遍的时候，努力听懂大意，尽可能粗略写下以上划线部分，哪怕只是几个单词，但切忌为记下某一词而忽略对整篇的把握。

接下来，听问题，记下关键词。

11. Where can you find a post office in the United States?

12. When are post offices usually open?

13. What can you do if you are not sure about the postage?

14. What can one use when one wants to buy stamps in some post offices?

15. Why do people want to use postcards?

以上问题中的划线部分为关键词或短语，有了这些关键词作为线索，第二遍听材料时就会目的明确。

最后，根据所获得的信息完成题目。

11. Perhaps in every town in the US.

12. On weekdays and Saturday morning.

13. Ask the clerk.

14. One can use a stamp machine.

15. Because they are cheaper than letters.

### 三、听力理解应试时常见的失误分析及心理对策

听力测试有特定的氛围,时间紧迫,话题涉及面广,切换快,无形中都给考生增添了压力,但想在听力考试中得高分也并非很难,考生若从自身出发,在平时学习或复习时注意以下几个方面,完全可以减轻对听力考试的紧张感,顺利完成考试。

#### (一) 语音

由于发音不准确、语音知识的薄弱而导致关键词的误听。

掌握正确的单词发音和必备的语音知识是提高英语听辨能力的基础。包括对每个音素的发音部位和发音方法,对元音和辅音音素的语音特征及其区别的了解,对音节结构的规则,对语调和重音规则以及连读、失去爆破、省音、加音现象的了解和掌握。

#### (二) 词汇

考生因掌握的词汇、习语和一般短语的不足以及词语推理能力的薄弱而影响正确的选择。

在听材料的过程中,一旦出现不熟悉的单词,考生会因为注意力集中在这个单词上而忽视了其他信息,甚至是解题的关键信息,这样就会大大影响考生的成绩。遇到这种情况的几率是很大的,因此考生须认真对待这个问题。使心态平和,继续听下面的内容。平时则要熟记单词,增加词汇量,解决词汇障碍。

#### (三) 听前准备不足

考生因听力考试前心理准备不充分而陷入反应迟钝,措手不及的境地。

在听力材料正式播放前和播放 Directions 的时候,快速浏览选项,通过选项的内容大致做个判断,即便无法做出判断,也能使自己心中有数,了解题型——地点题、时间题、人物职业身份题、人物关系题、人物感觉态度题、对话主旨题等,把握听音重点。

#### (四) 听懂记不住

短暂记忆能力的缺乏也会影响做题质量。

短暂记忆能力是听力理解的介质,听懂且要记住才能进行判断和归纳总结。有的考生听的时候都听懂了,可录音一结束,许多细节就记不起来了,以致无法完成题目。要解决这个问题,必须训练边听边记,养成快速做笔记的习惯。抓关键词,记录下来,并以此为线索,贯通全文。

### 四、单项训练

#### Section A Dialogue 简短对话

**Directions:** This section is to test your ability to understand short dialogues. There are 10 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 corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

1. (A) She is happy to meet Ivan.

- (B) She met her boyfriend by chance.  
 (C) Ivan met her boyfriend for the first time.  
 (D) John met her boyfriend for the first time.
2. (A) A poetry competition. (B) A speech competition.  
 (C) A celebration. (D) A graduation.
3. (A) Tom is going to meet Mary this evening.  
 (B) The man can't come to the celebration this evening.  
 (C) There will be a celebration party for Mary.  
 (D) The man feels ashamed for Tom.
4. (A) He can lend her the book next Saturday.  
 (B) He can read the book next Saturday.  
 (C) He can give the lecture next Sunday.  
 (D) He can't give the lecture next Sunday.
5. (A) He wants to arrange his visits in China.  
 (B) He wants to learn Chinese.  
 (C) He wants to have dinner with the woman.  
 (D) He wants to make a friend during his stay in China.
6. (A) The woman is sorry since she isn't given a chance.  
 (B) The woman will make something for the man.  
 (C) The man appreciates the woman's idea.  
 (D) The man accepts the woman's apology.
7. (A) There are many stairs to get up. (B) They can't get up the stairs.  
 (C) The lift doesn't work well sometimes. (D) There is no lift in the building.
8. (A) When the supermarket is open. (B) Where the man works.  
 (C) How long the man works every day. (D) Why the man wants to change his job.
9. (A) Nature is the most beautiful. (B) Make-up is necessary.  
 (C) Wearing make-up is popular among girls. (D) Make-up should be forbidden.
10. (A) She thinks it's beautiful music rather than noise.  
 (B) She will turn down the volume.  
 (C) She likes to record the noise.  
 (D) She doesn't like to go to sleep.
11. (A) At a hotel. (B) At a bank.  
 (C) At a bookstore. (D) At a restaurant.
12. (A) She won't dine out. (B) She agrees to dine out.  
 (C) She hates dining out. (D) She hesitates about dining out.
13. (A) It is not delicious. (B) It is not tasteful.  
 (C) It is not fresh. (D) It is not tender.
14. (A) She didn't see it. (B) She didn't make any money for it.  
 (C) She wants to go to see it again. (D) She found it confusing.
15. (A) What the woman's favorite photographs are.

- (B) What roses the woman is growing.  
 (C) How many stamps the woman has collected.  
 (D) What the woman's hobby is.
16. (A) Millions of people play football during football season.  
 (B) August and May are two months when people get very excited.  
 (C) August to May is a period when millions of people like to watch TV.  
 (D) Many people watch football matches during the football season.
17. (A) Modern music.  
 (B) Classical music.  
 (C) Pop music.  
 (D) All of the above.
18. (A) Whether the man likes rocks.  
 (B) Whether the man is crazy.  
 (C) Whether the man feels terrible.  
 (D) Whether the man likes rock music.
19. (A) They used to play the violin.  
 (B) They used to listen to music often.  
 (C) They like to play the violin now.  
 (D) They like to listen to music now.
20. (A) A group of travelers.  
 (B) A group of four musicians.  
 (C) A football team.  
 (D) A pop music star.
21. (A) Whether the man has presented ready for Valentine's day.  
 (B) Whether the man is romantic.  
 (C) Whether the man is going to celebrate Valentine's day.  
 (D) Whether the man knows what Valentine's day is.
22. (A) It is entirely the same as in other countries.  
 (B) It is much the same as in other countries.  
 (C) It is unique.  
 (D) It is totally different.
23. (A) Find a job.  
 (B) Earn some money.  
 (C) Take a course.  
 (D) Graduate from college.
24. (A) Teaching history.  
 (B) Teaching business.  
 (C) Doing business.  
 (D) Research in history.
25. (A) Manchester.  
 (B) Edinburgh.  
 (C) London.  
 (D) Glasgow.
26. (A) The travel agency is at the airport.  
 (B) The theater is near Broadway.  
 (C) The woman is going on a bus trip.  
 (D) The woman bought an airplane ticket.
27. (A) Traveler and travel agent.  
 (B) Host and guest.  
 (C) Flight attendant and passenger.  
 (D) Lecturer and student.
28. (A) They'll have to go to a later show.  
 (B) The people in line all have tickets.  
 (C) She doesn't want to go to the second show.  
 (D) They won't have to wait much longer.
29. (A) Booking an airline ticket.  
 (B) Their social status.  
 (C) Their business.  
 (D) The man's preference.
30. (A) Airline tickets.  
 (B) Concert tickets.  
 (C) Movie tickets.  
 (D) Train tickets.
31. (A) On the second floor.  
 (B) At a men's store.

- (C) In the women's department. (D) In a department store.
32. (A) Not everyone in England likes to read all the time.  
(B) People who teach English may like other things besides books.  
(C) The English like to read a lot and listen to music.  
(D) An English teacher usually likes to read a lot.
33. (A) It is not very good.  
(B) It'll be continued next week.  
(C) The woman probably won't attend it.  
(D) The lecturer will be busy next week.
34. (A) What the whole internet community does.  
(B) What "going online" means.  
(C) How to surf the web.  
(D) How to send E-mail.
35. (A) A new application for the internet.  
(B) How the internet meets all your needs.  
(C) How the internet is great at offering particular information.  
(D) How the internet has so much information that can tell you everything.
36. (A) The man and the woman are going on a trip.  
(B) The man and the woman have moved.  
(C) Lisa bought a new dress.  
(D) Lisa called to give them her address.
37. (A) The man should bring some food.  
(B) The man should help himself to the food.  
(C) The man can use the cell-phone.  
(D) The man should help set the table.
38. (A) The man sent an E-mail to the woman three days ago.  
(B) The man received an E-mail from the woman three days ago.  
(C) The man's mail was not working for three days.  
(D) The woman didn't have anything to tell the man.
39. (A) The man has got a scholarship.  
(B) The woman has got a scholarship.  
(C) The woman was glad that the man has got a scholarship.  
(D) They were glad that both of them have got the scholarship.
40. (A) He doesn't want to meet the woman at his office.  
(B) The man doesn't want to meet the woman at the suggested time.  
(C) The man wants to meet the woman later.  
(D) The man wants to make an apology first.
41. (A) The weather forecast has often been wrong.  
(B) No more rain is needed.  
(C) It's going to rain today.

- (D) They'll have more rain tomorrow.
42. (A) The hot weather. (B) Their trouble.  
(C) Their fear. (D) Their living arrangements.
43. (A) Geneva has been famous for its snowscape.  
(B) Geneva had more snow than London last winter.  
(C) London had more snow than Geneva last winter.  
(D) Geneva has been a meeting place for the VIPs.
44. (A) The places the woman will visit.  
(B) The buildings the woman has visited.  
(C) The means the woman will use for her travel.  
(D) How she will get to White Hall.
45. (A) Many famous people come to pray here.  
(B) Many famous people come to take a rest here.  
(C) Many famous people are buried here.  
(D) Many famous people built a church here.
46. (A) Sell his textbook. (B) Go to the bank.  
(C) Apply for the position. (D) Get some extra help.
47. (A) The questions were difficult. (B) The questions were simple.  
(C) The questions were complicated. (D) The questions were fair.
48. (A) The woman shouldn't be so anxious. (B) He's too nervous to calm down.  
(C) The woman shouldn't wait to be interviewed. (D) He's already an hour late.
49. (A) The interviewee's disposition. (B) The interviewee's friends.  
(C) The interviewee's circumstances. (D) The interviewee's temperature.
50. (A) Accounting. (B) Chemistry.  
(C) Computer science. (D) Business.

### Section B Passage 短文

**Directions:** This section is to test your ability to comprehend short passages. You will hear 2 recorded passages. After each passage, you will hear five questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken 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 incomplete answers are printed in your test paper. You should write your answers on the Answer Sheet correspondingly.

#### Passage 1

- 1) They need to \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2) Their names, units and \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3) They needn't introduce themselves \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) The \_\_\_\_\_ they meet a classmate.

5) The \_\_\_\_\_.

### Passage 2

6) The inviter \_\_\_\_\_.

7) It means "Please reply to \_\_\_\_\_."

8) Writing back to \_\_\_\_\_.

9) Apart from writing a letter, the invitation can be sent orally or \_\_\_\_\_.

10) \_\_\_\_\_.

### Passage 3

11) An expression of \_\_\_\_\_.

12) They say "thank you" for big favors as well as for \_\_\_\_\_.

13) Excessive \_\_\_\_\_.

14) "Thank you for your help." or "I really \_\_\_\_\_."

15) The advisor might feel \_\_\_\_\_.

### Passage 4

16) Because he was tired of living in \_\_\_\_\_.

17) He solved the problem by using \_\_\_\_\_.

18) The agent promptly \_\_\_\_\_.

19) He saw it in an \_\_\_\_\_.

20) He decided not to \_\_\_\_\_.

### Passage 5

21) Hobbies can be profitable and \_\_\_\_\_.

22) Painting, writing and \_\_\_\_\_.

23) Hobbies help to make our lives \_\_\_\_\_.

24) Have \_\_\_\_\_.

25) A person who always sits at a desk should have \_\_\_\_\_.

### Passage 6

26) They may pay from \_\_\_\_\_.

27) Because health care is \_\_\_\_\_.

28) It pays \_\_\_\_\_.

29) They pay \_\_\_\_\_.

30) It is \_\_\_\_\_.

### Passage 7

31) They enjoy \_\_\_\_\_.

32) Because building there is \_\_\_\_\_.

33) The most popular destination is the \_\_\_\_\_.

34) Food in British hotels and restaurants is \_\_\_\_\_.

35) The so-called holiday \_\_\_\_\_.

### Passage 8

36) They spend the vacation \_\_\_\_\_.

37) Museums, theaters and \_\_\_\_\_.