



新世纪高职高专实用规划教材

● 公共基础系列

应用英语 综合训练教程模拟测试

YINGYONG YINGYU ZONGHE XUNLIAN JIAOCHENG MONI CESHI

张 惠 郝素珍 主编



清华大学出版社

新世纪高职高专实用规划教材 公共基础系列

应用英语综合训练教程模拟测试

张 惠 郝素珍 主编

清华大学出版社

北 京

内 容 简 介

《应用英语综合训练教程模拟测试》是为修完《应用英语综合训练教程》以及《高职高专英语课程基本要求》所规定的全部内容,即将参加高等学校英语应用能力考试(PRETCO)的各专业高职高专学生编写的。高等学校英语应用能力考试(Practical English Test for Colleges 简称 PRETCO)是教育部批准实施的面向高职高专层次的全国性教学考试,以《高职高专英语课程基本要求》为依据,分为 A 级和 B 级。A 级覆盖《高职高专英语课程基本要求》的全部内容,需要掌握 3400 个英语单词以及由这些单词构成的常用词组;B 级要求略低,需要掌握 2500 个英语单词以及由这些单词构成的常用词组。本书安排了 20 套模拟测试题,可以满足不同等级考生的要求。为了便于教师组织教学和学生自学,书后配有试题答案和应用能力考试常用词和词组。

本书第 1、3、5、7、9、11、13、15、17、19 套试题由吕长青负责编写;第 2、4、6、8、10、12、14、16、18、20 套试题由姜永芳负责编写;常用词与常用词组由张燕军编写。郝素珍、张惠负责统稿并主审。

版权所有,翻印必究。举报电话:010-62782989 13501256678 13801310933

本书封面贴有清华大学出版社防伪标签,无标签者不得销售。

本书防伪标签采用清华大学核研院专有核径迹膜防伪技术,用户可通过在图案表面涂抹清水,图案消失,水干后图案复现;或将表面膜揭下,放在白纸上用彩笔涂抹,图案在白纸上再现的方法识别真伪。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

应用英语综合训练教程模拟测试/张惠,郝素珍主编. —北京:清华大学出版社,2005.3

(新世纪高职高专实用规划教材 公共基础系列)

ISBN 7-302-10544-8

I. 应… II. ①张…②郝… III. 英语—高等学校:技术学校—习题 IV. H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2005)第 013236 号

出 版 者: 清华大学出版社

<http://www.tup.com.cn>

社总机: 010-62770175

地 址: 北京清华大学学研大厦

邮 编: 100084

客户服务: 010-62776969

组稿编辑: 林章波

文稿编辑: 宣 颖

封面设计: 陈刘源

排版人员: 原丽丽

印 装 者: 北京宏伟双华印刷有限公司

发 行 者: 新华书店总店北京发行所

开 本: 185×260 印张: 16.25 字数: 380 千字

版 次: 2005 年 3 月第 1 版 2005 年 3 月第 1 次印刷

书 号: ISBN 7-302-10544-8/H·633

印 数: 1~4000

定 价: 21.00 元

《新世纪高职高专实用规划教材》序

编写目的

目前,随着教育的不断深入,高等职业教育发展迅速,进入到一个新的历史阶段。学校规模之大,数量之众,专业设置之广,办学条件之好和招生人数之多,都大大超过了历史上任何一个时期。然而,作为高职院校核心建设项目之一的教材建设,却远远滞后于高等职业教育发展的步伐,以至于许多高职院校的学生缺乏适用的教材,这势必影响高职院校的教育质量,也不利于高职教育的进一步发展。

目前,高职教材建设面临着新的契机和挑战:

(1) 高等职业教育发展迅猛,相应教材在编写、出版等环节需要在保证质量的前提下加快步伐,跟上节奏。

(2) 新型人才的需求,对教材提出了更高的要求,即教材要充分体现科学性、先进性和实用性。

(3) 高职高专教育自身的特点是强调学生的实践能力和动手能力,教材的取材和内容设置必须满足不断发展的教学需求,突出理论和实践的紧密结合。

有鉴于此,清华大学出版社在相关主管部门的大力支持下,组织部分高等职业技术学院的优秀教师以及相关行业的工程师,推出了一系列切合当前教育改革需要的高质量的面向就业的职业技术实用型教材。

系列教材

本系列教材主要涵盖以下领域:

- 计算机基础及其应用
- 计算机网络
- 计算机图形图像处理与多媒体
- 电子商务
- 计算机编程
- 电子电工
- 机械
- 数控技术及模具设计
- 土木建筑
- 经济与管理
- 金融与保险

另外,系列教材还包括大学英语、大学语文、高等数学、大学物理、大学生心理健康等基础教材。所有教材都有相关的配套用书,如实训教材、辅导教材、习题集等。

教材特点

为了完善高等职业技术教育的教材体系,全面提高学生的动手能力、实践能力和职业技术素质,特意聘请有实践经验的高级工程师参与系列教材的编写,采用了一线工程技术人员与在校教师联合编写的模式,使课堂教学与实际操作紧密结合。本系列丛书的特点如下:

- (1) 打破以往教科书的编写套路,在兼顾基础知识的同时,强调实用性和可操作性。
- (2) 突出概念和应用,相关课程配有上机指导及习题,帮助读者对所学内容进行总结和提高。
- (3) 设计了“注意”、“提示”、“技巧”等带有醒目标记的特色段落,使读者更容易得到有益的提示与应用技巧。
- (4) 增加了全新的、实用的内容和知识点,并采取由浅入深、循序渐进、层次清楚、步骤详尽的写作方式,突出实践技能和动手能力。

读者定位

本系列教材针对职业教育,主要面向高职高专院校,同时也适用于同等学历的职业教育和继续教育。本丛书以三年制高职为主,同时也兼顾两年制高职。

本系列教材的编写和出版是高职教育办学体制和运作机制改革的产物,在后期的推广使用过程中将紧紧跟随职业技术教育发展的步伐,不断吸取新型办学模式、课程改革的思路和方法,为促进职业培训和继续教育的社会需求奉献我们的力量。

我们希望,通过本系列教材的编写和推广应用,不仅有利于提高职业技术教育的整体水平,而且有助于加快改进职业技术教育的办学模式、课程体系和教学培训方法,形成具有特色的职业技术教育的新体系。

教材编委会

新世纪高职高专实用规划教材

公共基础系列编委会

主 任 吴文虎

副主任 (按姓氏笔画为序):

刘建华 吕 闽 张子泉 高建宁 韩润功

委 员 (按姓氏笔画为序):

丁 勇 王兆文 王 岳 王新民 付政庆

付春生 冯伟昌 张叶佑 张 啸 李秀苹

李 娜 李 毓 杨永生 杨在华 杨家琪

杨 蕾 肖中华 邹扬虎 陈光梅 陈晓萌

郑玉华 郑新卿 周家华 贺君鹏 柴延伟

桂华德 殷锡武 崔焕正 彭奏平 董 茜

韩波涛

前 言

本书是以《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》为主要根据，以在大学阶段已学习了三个学期大学英语、具备了一定语言基础的高职高专学生为对象编写的，目的是强化训练学生的听、说、读、写、译的能力，从而能借助词典阅读和释译常用的英语业务资料，在涉外交际业务活动中能进行简单的口语和书面交流，并为今后进一步提高英语水平、通过国家应用能力测试和专升本考试打下坚实的基础。

本书由学生用书和模拟测试两部分组成的。其中学生用书分为 12 个单元，每单元又分别由课文、单词、课文练习和综合练习等四个部分构成；为了便于学习和增加阅读量，每个单元后附有课文注释、练习答案、课文参考译文和一篇补充阅读文章；课文采用的体裁有评论、论说和文学作品等，涉及科学、文化、教育、体育、卫生、经济、社会等各方面。模拟测试则严格按国家应用能力测试的题型进行设计编写的，并附有应用英语常用词和词组，以备查用。

学生用书的第一、二、三、四单元由孙全军编写，第五、六单元由孙桂清编写，第七、八单元由张文彬编写，第九、十单元由肖震编写，第十一、十二单元由费非编写，语法练习由倪凌编写，翻译练习由王革编写，写作练习由冯秀红编写，每个单元后的补充阅读文章和练习由郝素珍、张惠、秦莉丽编写；模拟测试有 20 套综合练习，由姜永芳、吕长青共同编写，常用词和词组由张燕军编写。全书由郝素珍、张惠负责统稿并主审。

建议本书供高职高专学生第四学期使用。

本书在编写过程中，得到了江苏经贸职业技术学院领导的关心和帮助，并提出了许多好的建议。在此深表谢意！

编 者

2004 年 9 月

目 录

第一部分 高等学校英语能力模拟测试试题.....	1
Model Test 1.....	1
Part I Listening Comprehension.....	1
Part II Structure.....	1
Part III Reading Comprehension.....	2
Part IV Translation—English to Chinese.....	7
Part V Writing.....	7
Model Test 2.....	8
Part I Listening Comprehension.....	8
Part II Structure.....	8
Part III Reading Comprehension.....	9
Part IV Translation—English to Chinese.....	14
Part V Writing.....	15
Model Test 3.....	16
Part I Listening Comprehension.....	16
Part II Structure.....	16
Part III Reading Comprehension.....	17
Part IV Translation—English to Chinese.....	22
Part V Writing.....	22
Model Test 4.....	24
Part I Listening Comprehension.....	24
Part II Structure.....	24
Part III Reading Comprehension.....	25
Part IV Translation—English to Chinese.....	30
Part V Writing.....	31
Model Test 5.....	32
Part I Listening Comprehension.....	32
Part II Structure.....	32
Part III Reading Comprehension.....	33
Part IV Translation—English to Chinese.....	38
Part V Writing.....	39
Model Test 6.....	40
Part I Listening Comprehension.....	40
Part II Structure.....	40

Part III Reading Comprehension	41
Part IV Translation—English to Chinese.....	46
Part V Writing	47
Model Test 7.....	48
Part I Listening Comprehension	48
Part II Structure	48
Part III Reading Comprehension	49
Part IV Translation—English to Chinese.....	54
Part V Writing	54
Model Test 8.....	56
Part I Listening Comprehension	56
Part II Structure	56
Part III Reading Comprehension	57
Part IV Translation—English to Chinese.....	61
Part V Writing	62
Model Test 9.....	64
Part I Listening Comprehension	64
Part II Structure	64
Part III Reading Comprehension	65
Part IV Translation—English to Chinese.....	70
Part V Writing	70
Model Test 10.....	71
Part I Listening Comprehension	71
Part II Structure	71
Part III Reading Comprehension	72
Part IV Translation—English to Chinese.....	76
Part V Writing	77
Model Test 11.....	79
Part I Listening Comprehension	79
Part II Structure	79
Part III Reading Comprehension	80
Part IV Translation—English to Chinese.....	85
Part V Writing	85
Model Test 12.....	86
Part I Listening Comprehension	86
Part II Structure	86
Part III Reading Comprehension	87
Part IV Translation—English to Chinese.....	92
Part V Writing	93

Model Test 13.....	94
Part I Listening Comprehension	94
Part II Structure	94
Part III Reading Comprehension	95
Part IV Translation—English to Chinese.....	100
Part V Writing	100
Model Test 14.....	101
Part I Listening Comprehension	101
Part II Structure	101
Part III Reading Comprehension	102
Part IV Translation—English to Chinese.....	107
Part V Writing	108
Model Test 15.....	109
Part I Listening Comprehension	109
Part II Structure	109
Part III Reading Comprehension	110
Part IV Translation—English to Chinese.....	115
Part V Writing	116
Model Test 16.....	117
Part I Listening Comprehension	117
Part II Structure	117
Part III Reading Comprehension	118
Part IV Translation—English to Chinese.....	123
Part V Writing	124
Model Test 17.....	126
Part I Listening Comprehension	126
Part II Structure	126
Part III Reading Comprehension	127
Part IV Translation—English to Chinese.....	133
Part V Writing	133
Model Test 18.....	134
Part I Listening Comprehension	134
Part II Structure	134
Part III Reading Comprehension	135
Part IV Translation—English to Chinese.....	140
Part V Writing	141
Model Test 19.....	142
Part I Listening Comprehension	142
Part II Structure	142

Part III Reading Comprehension	143
Part IV Translation—English to Chinese.....	148
Part V Writing	148
Model Test 20.....	149
Part I Listening Comprehension	149
Part II Structure	149
Part III Reading Comprehension	150
Part IV Translation—English to Chinese.....	155
Part V Writing	156
第二部分 高等学校英语能力模拟测试试题答案	157
第三部分 英语常用词与词组	179

第一部分 高等学校英语能力模拟测试试题

Model Test 1

Part I Listening Comprehension (略)

Part II Structure (15 min)

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

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 four choices marked A, B, C, D. Then you should mark the corresponding letter in the Answer Sheet with single line through the center.

16. When he entered the office, he found that the new-comer _____ to be one of his old acquaintances.
A. turned down B. turned out C. turned off D. turned over
17. The chairman _____ the secretary to read the documents at the last meeting.
A. called at B. called off C. called on D. called out
18. I must put on some decent clothes on such an occasion; this hat is hardly _____.
A. respectable B. respectful C. respective D. respecting
19. He had the distinct impression that everyone was _____ against him.
A. opposing B. objecting C. turning D. attacking
20. _____ my opinion, the person in charge of the affairs can't shift the responsibility.
A. According to B. By C. For D. In
21. If he had worked harder, he _____.
A. would succeed B. had succeeded
C. should succeed D. would have succeeded
22. _____ that your son is well again, you no longer have anything to worry about.
A. Since B. Now C. When D. After
23. We didn't know his telephone number, otherwise we _____ him.
A. would telephone B. would have telephoned
C. had telephoned D. must have telephoned

24. _____ from space, our earth, with water covering 70% of its surface, appears as a "blue planet".
A. Seeing B. To be seen C. Seen D. Having seen
25. I appreciate _____ that letter for me.
A. you to write B. your writing C. your write D. that you writing

Section B

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 in the Answer Sheet.

26. Chinese parents are known for demanding _____ (academy) success from their children.
27. The new student found it hard to gain the _____ (accept) on the others.
28. The earth quack made the city _____ (access) by road.
29. The agreement was _____ (advantage) to both of the nations.
30. I am in total _____ (agree) with you on this issue. I don't think it's feasible.
31. Obviously John has no _____ (alter) but to take his father's advice.
32. A clever politician knows how to answer questions _____ (ambiguity).
33. Tom has _____ (analysis) mind and would make a great detective.
34. Danny got drunk at the staff party and said some _____ (appropriation) things to the boss.
35. His _____ (assume) that his team would win first place proved incorrect.

Part III Reading Comprehension (40 min)

Direction: This part is to test your reading ability. There are some tasks for you to fulfill. You should read the reading materials carefully and do the task you are instructed.

Task 1

Direction: After reading the following passage, you will find five questions or statement, numbered 36 through 40, there are four choices marked A, B, C, D. You should make the correct choice and mark the corresponding letter in the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Music videos are watched on television by millions of people, but the first artist to make use of television is a man from an Asian island country. He moved to Japan when he was very young and became absorbed in radio, listening for hours and hours and wondering why people sang from inside a box.

Later when television was invented, his interest expanded because of the images on the screen. For a while he studies music and art and could play a variety of music on the piano,

including popular and classical. He then moved to Germany, after deciding he wanted to study electronics. Putting two of his areas of interest together-music and electronics-he created "electronic music". His compositions became so popular that even some major music groups in England and America adopted them as part of their recordings.

Having become a success in electronic music, this man was not satisfied to stop there. He had a friend who studied the use of radio waves and who suggested that the waves made interesting patterns. Since he had mixed music and electronics, he then came up with the idea of mixing his art training and electronics in what he called "electronic painting". He began using his knowledge of television, art and patterns created by radio waves to produce the world's first video art show in the 1960's. He had 13 TV sets with a lively mix of images. His TV art has been shown in some of the world's leading museums.

36. The Asian mentioned in the passage could be called _____.
A. father of popular music B. father of music video
C. the best artist of the 20th century D. the best television repairman
37. He was the first artist to use _____ in his art forms.
A. television B. electricity C. radio D. recordings
38. When he moved to Germany, he had already studied _____.
A. the German language B. English and American music
C. music and art D. a variety of musical instruments
39. When he was young, he must be very _____.
A. popular B. curious C. wise D. fortunate
40. From the passage we can draw the conclusion that Asian _____.
A. is unsuccessful in his art work B. no longer produces art
C. has limited interests D. is creative

Task 2

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

One morning as I sat in my back yard enjoying the morning sun and my first cup of tea, I noticed an adult gray cat walking towards me. Even though she looked like skin and bones, I was not going to feed her. I didn't want another cat, and "Cat", my cat, didn't want a companion. So I ignored her. "I already have a cat," I said to myself, but my mind was soon changed.

On the second morning, she returned, but this time she came closer and rolled over her back as if to warm herself in the same sun I love so much. I remember questioning why someone would just leave a cat like her and not care for her, so I set out a small bowl of milk-just this once. I could tell by the way Cat acted that she was insulted.

On the third morning, the gray cat was still there lying near the now empty bowl. Her expression was as if to say, "Please?" Being the determined person that I am, I gave her just one more bowl of milk-and a little of Cat's food. But this would not go on! I realize as I set the bowl

down, I was caught between two cats-Cat, whom I have loved dearly for seven years and the gray cat who seemed to know what to do to make me change my mind.

Need I say more? I now live with two cats-Cat and Gray-and they live with each other. They have slowly learned to live with and even enjoy each other, and I love them both.

41. The author likes _____.

- A. to have a leisurely morning at home B. to leave home early in the morning
C. to sit with Cat in her back yard D. to feed cats

42. When the author saw Gray, she looked _____.

- A. sick B. lovely C. thin D. attractive

43. By saying "I was caught between two cats", the author means _____.

- A. she didn't want to hurt either of them B. she could now have two cats
C. she loved them very much D. she just wanted one of them

44. How does the author feel about living with two cats?

- A. She regrets her decision. B. She wishes she had a dog instead.
C. She thinks it boring. D. She is happy.

45. We can tell from the story that the author means _____.

- A. confident B. sympathetic C. determined D. odd

Task 3

Direction: After reading the following materials, you are required to complete the outline below it. (No. 46 through No. 50). You should write your answers briefly in the Answer Sheet correspondingly.

We all know whether we are left-handed or right handed; hardly any of us know whether we are left-faced. Yet according to Professor Karl U Smith of University of Wisconsin we are all almost certainly one or the other. Right-faced people are more common than left-faced people, and there is a striking association between left-facedness and musical dance talent. Beethoven was left-faced. So were Braham, Schubert, Wagner and Tchaikovsky. So are the vast majority of well-known living performers of all kinds of music.

The idea of facedness emerged from many years of computerized study of people's lip, tongue and jaw movements while they were talking. Smith and his colleagues found that in most people one side of face was more active than the other. (The right side in right-faced people). There are other signs of facedness, some of which can be recognized in static pictures, in right-faced people, the right-side of the face is less compressed between jaw and brow; the right eyebrow tends to be higher; dimples and wrinkles are less marked than on the left.

From the study of more than 500 people Smith found that the proportion of right-faced people ranged from about nine in 10 among Americans to two in three among Acapulco Mexicans. The fact that identical twins were always both right-faced or left-faced suggests a genetic origin for facedness.

The connection between left-facedness and musical ability emerged by chance from a study of

46. Most of the people are .

47. The people with the musical talent or musical dance talent are almost .

48. The right hemisphere of brain is specialized for .

49. According to Smith, you can infer that if the people are left-facedness, when they are talking, dimples and wrinkles on the right face are than on the left.

50. The language performance is usually controlled by .

Direction: The following are the operating instructions of a mobile phone. After reading the text, you are required to find the Chinese equivalents in the table below. Then you should put the corresponding letters in the brackets in the Answer Sheet, number 51 through 55.

- T—Copy all

51. () 日程表 () 通话中的备忘录
52. () 呼叫转移 () 快捷键管理

53. () 隐藏本机号 () 锁定模式
54. () 铃声类型 () 网络重置
55. () 存储容量 () 收藏夹

Task 5

Directions: After reading the following material, you should give brief answers to the five questions (No.56 through No.60) following them. The answers should be written after the corresponding numbers in the Answer Sheet.

Israel is a nation rooted in religion. Its main religion, namely Judaism (犹太教), is thousands of years old. Israel is the only Jewish country in the world. Torah (《希伯来圣经》) is known as the Jewish Bible and contains many of the religious laws and rules that Jews follow. Jerusalem, the capital of Israel, is a holy city for Christmas Jews and Muslims. The Wailing Wall in Jerusalem is the most holy shrine (圣地) of Judaism. It became the custom for Jews to pray the wall. They weep and wail while they ask God to be good to them.

The holy day of the week in Judaism is Saturday and is called the Sabbath (安息日). However, it begins when the sun goes down on Friday and ends when the sun sets the next day. Festivals also start and finish at sunset.

Sabbath is the most important ritual observance (宗教仪式) in Judaism. It is the only ritual observance instituted in Ten Commandments(摩西十戒). It's primarily a day of rest and spiritual enrichment. The word "Sabbath" means to cease or to rest.

Sabbath is not specifically a day of prayer. Although the Jews do pray on Sabbath, and spend a substantial amount of time in synagogue (犹太教集会会堂) praying, prayer is not what distinguishes Sabbath from the rest of week. Observant Jews pray everyday, three times a day. To say that the Sabbath is a day of pray is more accurate than to say that it is a day of feasting, Jews eat everyday, but on Sabbath, they eat more elaborately (苦心经营地) and in a more leisurely fashion, some Jews eat according to strict rules. Food should be prepared in a special way and some foods cannot be eaten at all.

Jewish New Year falls in September or October. The first day of the Ten Days of Repentance (忏悔) is called Rosh Hashanah. On the morning of Rosh Hashanah, Jews eat sweet foods such as sliced apples, bread, honey, biscuits and sweet potato puddings. They eat these sweet foods in the hope that the New Year will be sweet and very happy. On that day most Jews go to synagogue and pray. The priest wears white as a sign of purity to symbolize a clean beginning to the New Year. The wailing sound of Shofar(羊角号) fills the building. It's blown to honor a story about Abraham, who was so obedient to God and he nearly gave his son as a sacrifice to God. The sound of the Shofar is a reminder to all Jews that they must try to follow God's laws and regret their own bad deeds.

Yom Kippur (赎罪日) is the name given to the last day of Ten Days of Repentance. Jews consider Yom Kippur to be the most important and holiest day of the year.

On Yom Kippur, as on Rosh Hashanah, adults do not go to work, and children have a