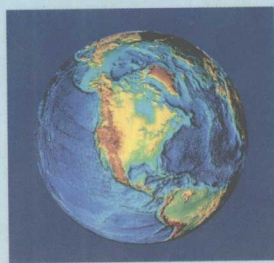


高等学校英语应用能力考试训练丛书

高等学校

英语 B

★ 应用能力考试 B 级模拟试题 ★



实践考试模拟

专家倾力打造

总主编/刘 然

春风文艺出版社

高等学校英语应用能力考试训练丛书
总主编 刘然

Practical English Test for Colleges
(Level B)

高等学校英语应用能力考试 B 级
模 拟 试 题

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前言

为使高职高专英语教学具有自己的特色,提高学生英语语言实际应用能力,经教育部批准,高职高专英语课程考试委员会于1998年开始在高职高专学生中进行了“高等学校英语应用能力考试(A、B级笔试)”,并在2002年又明确规定:从2003年12月开始,在通过“高等学校英语应用能力考试A级”的学生中进行“高等学校英语应用能力口语考试”。

此项测试的特点是:内容侧重应用、题型变化多样、主观题多于客观题、基本技能考核全面。因此,此项测试既能检验学生的英语基础知识和技能,又能考核学生掌握应用性语言的能力。

为指导和帮助学生更好地参加此项测试,沈阳电力高等专科学校刘然教授主持编写了这套“高等学校英语应用能力考试”训练丛书。本套训练丛书包括:《高等学校英语应用能力考试A级模拟试题》、《高等学校英语应用能力考试B级模拟试题》、《高等学校英语应用能力口语考试训练》。

此套训练丛书以《高职高专英语课程教学基本要求》为依据,严格按照《高等学校英语应用能力考试大纲》的要求来编写。参加编写此套训练丛书的人员均是多年从事高职高专英语教学的教师,对《教学基本要求》和《考试大纲》有着较深入的研究和理解。因而,在编写此书的过程中,能够很好地把握各项内容的难易程度及词汇、语法项目的覆盖面和准确度,较好地体现了此项测试的内涵。

本书是训练丛书中的一本,由《高等学校英语应用能力考试大纲(B级)》、10套B级模拟试题、答案和文字录音材料组成。本书配有由外籍英语专家录制的录音磁带。

本书尚有不足之处,敬请广大师生提出宝贵意见。

编者

2003年2月

B级

一、考试对象

本大纲适用于修完《基本要求》B级所规定的全部内容的高等职业教育、普通高等专科学校、成人高等教育和本科办二级技术学院各非英语专业的学生。

二、考试性质

本考试的目的是考核考生英语基础知识和语言技能,以及使用英语进行简单涉外业务交际的能力;其性质是教学——水平考试。

高等学校英语应用能力考试大纲

总 述

我国高等职业教育、普通高等专科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(试行)》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，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，测试语言知识和读、听、译、写四种技能。口试正在规划之中，待时机成熟时实施。

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。

B 级

一、考试对象

本大纲适用于修完《基本要求》B级所规定的全部内容的高等职业教育、普通高等专科教育、成人高等教育和本科办二级技术学院各非英语专业的学生。

二、考试性质

本考试的目的是考核考生英语基础知识和语言技能，以及使用英语进行简单涉外业务交际的能力；其性质是教学——水平考试。

三、考试方式与内容

考试方式为笔试，包括五个部分：听力理解、词汇用法和语法结构、阅读理解、翻译（英译汉）和写作（或汉译英）。考试范围限于《基本要求》B级所规定的全部内容。

第一部分：听力理解（Listening Comprehension）

测试考生理解所听问题并作出恰当回答的能力、理解简短对话的能力和听写词语的能力。听力材料的语速为每分钟 100 词。

听力材料以日常交际和简单的业务交际内容为主。词汇限于《基本要求》的“词汇表”中 B 级 2500 词的范围，交际内容涉及《基本要求》中的“交际范围表”所列的 B 级听力的范围。

本部分的得分占总分的 15%。测试时间为 15 分钟。

第二部分：词汇用法和语法结构（Vocabulary and Structure）

测试考生运用词语和语法知识的能力。测试范围限于《基本要求》中的“词汇表”B 级（2500 词）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 800 词。

本部分测试的文字材料以一般性阅读材料（科普、文化、社会、常识、经贸、人物等）为主，也包括简单的应用性文字，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。

阅读材料涉及的语言技能和词汇限于《基本要求》中的“阅读技能表”中与 B 级要求相应的技能范围和“词汇表”中 B 级（2500 词）的范围；阅读材料涉及的应用性内容限于《基本要求》中“交际范围表”B 级读译范围，如便条、通知、简短信函、简明广告、简明说明书、简明规范等。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. 了解作者的目的、态度和观点；
5. 根据上下文理解生词的意思；
6. 了解语篇的结论；
7. 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 to 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（约占 60%）和实用性内容（约占 40%）；所涉及的词汇限于《基本要求》的“词汇表”B 级（2500 词）的范围。

本部分的得分占总分的 20%。测试时间为 25 分钟。

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

测试考生套写应用性短文、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。

试项目、内容、题型及时间分配表：

序号	测试项目	题号	测试内容	题型	百分比	时间分配
I	听力理解	1 - 15	问题、对话、听写	多项选择、填空	15%	15 分钟
II	词汇用法和语法结构	16 - 35	词汇用法、句法结构、 词形变化等	多项选择、填空	15%	15 分钟
III	阅读理解	36 - 60	语篇，包括简单的一般性和应用性文字	多项选择、填空、 简答、匹配	35%	40 分钟
IV	英译汉	61 - 65	句子和段落	多项选择、段落翻译	20%	25 分钟
V	写作/汉译英		应用性文字（便条、 通知、简短信函、简 历表、申请表等）	套写、书写、填写 或翻译	15%	25 分钟
合 计		65 + 1			100%	120 分钟

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Test One

Part I

Listening Comprehension

(15 minutes)

Directions: This part is to test your listening ability. It consists of 3 sections.

Section A

Directions: This section is to test your ability to give proper answers to questions. There are 5 recorded questions in it. After each question, there is a pause. The 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 centre.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. A) Yes, I'd love to. | C) No, please don't. |
| B) Yes, you are welcome. | D) No, I don't mind. |
| 2. A) By all means. | C) That's right. |
| B) Here you are. | D) All right. |
| 3. A) Of course. | C) Yes, please. |
| B) Yes, I am. | D) It's so nice. |
| 4. A) It is so nice to meet you. | C) Would you like something more? |
| B) I'm glad you like it. | D) What drinks do you want? |
| 5. A) With pleasure. | C) No, thanks. |
| B) Not at all. | D) Yes, I'm sure. |

Section B

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 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 centre.

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 6. A) Go to the party. | C) Write a report. |
| B) Go to her company. | D) Write a letter at her company. |
| 7. A) At a restaurant. | C) At his office. |
| B) At a hotel. | D) At hospital. |

8. A) In France.

B) In England.

C) In a college.

D) In a large city.

9. A) Jim is not in good health.

B) Jim is not good at physics.

C) Jim may not be really ill.

D) Jim may do something wrong.

10. A) Studying computer.

B) Studying in a high school.

C) Teaching in a high school.

D) Teaching in a computer school.

Section C

Directions: In this section you will hear a recorded short passage. The passage is printed on the test paper, but with some words or phrases missing. The passage will be read three times. During the second reading, you are required to put the missing words or phrases on the Answer Sheet in order of the numbered blanks according to what you hear. The third reading is for you to check your writing. Now the passage will begin.

The sun is a fixed star. It is very hot and it 11 heat and light. Nine planets go around the sun. The earth is one of 12. As the earth goes around the sun, we have spring, summer, autumn and winter. The earth 13 around itself, too, once every day. As it turns, some people see the sunrise, and day 14 their homes. Some people see the sunset, and the night falls. The sun shines on us. It makes 15 grow. It brings life to the earth.

Part II

Vocabulary & Structure

(15 minutes)

Directions: This part is to test your ability to use words and grammar correctly to construct meaningful and grammatically correct sentences. It consists of 2 sections.

Section A

Directions: There are 10 incomplete statements here. You are required to complete each statement by choosing the appropriate answer from the 4 choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

16. The president C the people of this country to work hard for national unity.

A) put up

B) came up

C) called on

D) got on

17. Did the accident do any A to the car?

A) harm

B) damage

C) injure

D) wound

18. He lost his self-control in the A discussion about rising taxes.

A) warmed

C) boiling

B) heated

D) exploded

19. It started raining, so she C the nearest bus stop.

A) made for

C) made from

B) made of

D) made up

20. Our shop has made a B with a clothing firm to buy 100 coats a week.

A) contrast

C) contact

B) contract

D) content

21. I wish my wife B here to give me advice.

A) were

C) will be

B) is

D) had been

22. It is necessary that Tom C in all the blanks on an application for a job.

A) fills

C) filled

B) is filling

D) fill

23. I'll have you A for what you have done.

A) paid

C) to pay

B) pay

D) paying

24. We are looking forward to D the Chinese - American spaceman.

A) meet

C) meeting

B) have met

D) met

25. C got outside than it began to rain last night.

A) Not sooner I had

C) No sooner had I

B) No sooner I had

D) Not sooner had I

Section B

Directions: There are also 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.

26. It's time he (make) makes a real effort to settle down.

27. The building is said (destroy) destroyed in a fire two years ago.

28. The company suffered greatly during the economic crisis with (consider) consider loss of its in-

vestment.

29. It's bad for your eyes (spend) spend several hours watching TV.

30. If I (have) have a bike, I would have lent it to you yesterday.

31. Nancy kept me (wait) waiting for one hour at the school gate.

32. That was a(n) (necessary) necessary remark; it would have been better to keep silent.

33. It changed (gradual) gradually, but now it looks completely different.

34. The (important) importance of the tourist industry is now clear to many people.

35. The (possible) possibility of man's traveling to the moon has now been proved.

Part III

Reading Comprehension

(40 minutes)

Directions: This part is to test your reading ability. There are 5 tasks for you to fulfill. You should read the reading materials carefully and do the tasks as you are instructed.

Task 1

Directions: After reading the following passage, you will find 5 questions or unfinished statements, numbered 36 through 40. For each question or statement there are 4 choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should make the correct choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Americans are careful about how and when they meet one another's eyes. In their normal conversation, each eye contact lasts only about a second before one or both individuals look away. When two Americans look searchingly into each other's eyes, emotions are heightened and the relationship becomes more intimate (亲密的). Therefore, they carefully avoid this, except in appropriate circumstances.

Proper street behavior in the United States requires a nice balance of attention and inattention. You are supposed to look at a passer - by just enough to show that you're aware of his presence. If you look too little, you appear haughty (傲慢的) or secretive; too much and you're inquisitive. Usually what happens is that people eye each other until they are about eight feet apart. At which point both cast down their eyes. In England the polite listener stares at the speaker attentively and blinks his eyes occasionally as a sign of interest. That eye - blink says nothing to Americans, who expect the listener to nod or to murmur something - such as "mm - hum."

Americans abroad sometimes find local eye behaviors hard to interpret. Such complaints can often be heard: "People there were disturbing. They stared right at me on the street; they looked me up and down. I kept wondering if I was uncombed (没梳头的) or unzipped (没系拉链的)." They don't

know that people in some places think nothing of staring at others on the street.

36. When two Americans look searchingly into each other's eyes for a long time, they may be

- A) lovers
- B) workmates
- C) common friends
- D) strangers

37. In America, when a person is talking, he may hope you

- A) stare at him
- B) interrupt him frequently
- C) nod or murmur "mm - hum"
- D) blink your eyes occasionally

38. The followings are the proper street behaviors in the United States except

- A) to keep a nice balance of attention and inattention
- B) to look at each other with the distance about eight feet
- C) to move away your eyes as quickly as possible
- D) to look at a passer - by just enough to show that you're aware of his presence

39. Americans abroad often complain about

- A) being stared right at on the street
- B) people's blinking eyes during their talks
- C) unfriendly attitude towards them
- D) not being noticed by others

40. What will Americans feel when you stare at them on the street?

- A) Very glad.
- B) Very upset.
- C) Very proud.
- D) Very sad.

Task 2

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

Advertising is a way of informing people of something. This can range from telling them of a product for sale, or a service, or urging them to do something, or even to bring one's name before the public. So advertising came out quite naturally and took many forms from the very beginning. For example, there is a papyrus (纸莎草纸) discovered at Thebes offering a reward for a runaway slave. It is three thousand years old — and it's really an advertisement! Signboards that notified people of services available were placed outside doors in Greece and Egypt around 1500 B.C. — a form of adver-

tising. With the invention of printing, advertising began to take on new forms. About 1477, in London, the first printed advertisement in English announced a prayerbook sale. The first newspaper advertisement appeared on the back page of a London newspaper in 1625. It was not until 1704 that paid advertisements were printed in the United States. By 1771 there were 31 newspapers in the Colonies, and all of them carried advertising. Today, of course, we know that advertising is done not only in newspapers, but also in magazines, on the radio, and on television. The first “commercials” appeared on radio about 1920. Commercials on television developed mostly after World War II. The idea spread very quickly and today the advertising that is done on TV is so familiar to all of us that many people can remember the commercials even better than the shows they see!

41. What's the purpose of the first printed advertisement in English?

- A) For a runaway slave.
- B) For a cloth sale.
- C) For a prayerbook sale.
- D) For a famous person.

42. Where was the first newspaper advertisement printed?

- A) On the back page of a London newspaper.
- B) On a papyrus discovered at Thebes three thousand years ago.
- C) On a signboard outside doors in Greece and Egypt around 1500 B.C..
- D) On the newspapers in the United States.

43. Which of the following statements is True?

- A) Before 1704, advertisement printed on newspapers were free of charge.
- B) Advertising is only the way of telling people of a product for sale.
- C) To bring one's name before the public is not a kind of advertising.
- D) Signboards that notified people of services available in ancient Greece and Egypt was just a notice.

44. When could advertising earn money for people?

- A) Around 1500 B. C..
- B) About 1477.
- C) Since 1704.
- D) In 1625.

45. What does the passage mainly tell us?

- A) What advertising is.
- B) How advertising came about.
- C) Advertising is very familiar to people now.
- D) Commercials on TV are better than the shows.

Task 3

Directions: The following is a letter of recommendation. After reading it, you should complete the information by filling in the blanks marked 46 through 50 in the table below. For each blank, you should write **no more than 3 words**.

Oct. 26, 2002

Name of Applicant: Huang Anming
Mailing Address: The Pine Tree Middle School, Changsha City, Hunan Province, the People's Republic of China
Present job: Teaching
Employer: the Education Bureau of Changsha City
Program of Study: Physics
Area of Speciality: General Physics
Name of Referee: Li Fengping

Dear sirs,

Mr. Huang Anming graduated from the Physics Department of Hunan Teachers' College in 1996. During his college years (his stay in college), he achieved excellent results in study. He has good capacity of doing research work and shows much promise as a college teacher.

Mr. Huang Anming has a fairly good ability to understand written English and to write in English. He is, however, rather weak in speaking (spoken) English and must work hard to improve himself in this respect.

I recommend Mr. Huang and hope that he will get admitted as a graduate student.

Li Fengping,
President of Dongfang University

Something about the Applicant	
Occupation: _____	46 _____
His major: _____	47 _____
Graduated from: _____	48 _____
Results in his study: _____	49 _____
A good ability: to do _____	50 _____

Task 4

Directions: The following is a list of special terms of football game. After reading the list, you are required to find the Chinese equivalents in the table below. Then you should put the corresponding letters in the Answer Sheet, numbered 51 through 55.

- A — football field
- B — referee
- C — assistant referee
- D — goalkeeper
- E — fullback
- F — score a goal
- G — forward
- H — header
- I — shoot
- J — long pass
- K — handball
- L — free kick
- M — corner kick
- N — penalty kick
- O — offside

Example: (B) 裁判员 (O) 越位

51. () 边裁	() 前锋
52. () 守门员	() 后卫
53. () 踢进一球	() 头球
54. () 射门	() 长传
55. () 任意球	() 罚点球

Task 5

Directions: Read the following letter. After reading it, you are required to complete the statements that follow (No. 56 through No. 60). You should write your answers **in no more than 3 words** on the Answer Sheet correspondingly.

Dear Mr. Rivera,

I am very much pleased that you decided to buy your new color television set at our store. I am sincerely happy that you always choose to buy your radios and television sets here.

We know that personal service is important to please our friends. That is why we ask you to call our Service Department promptly (及时地) if you are in any way dissatisfied with our products. This benefits us because we then can find the cause for the unhappiness and remedy it.

Unless we hear from you promptly, we cannot know that there is anything wrong. We, therefore, ask you to advise us when there is the slightest difficulty with any of your purchases.

It gives me great satisfaction to know that you are such a regular customer. I am enclosing two copies of the service contract. Please sign one copy and return it to me promptly.

Very truly yours,

56. What did Mr. Rivera want to buy at the store?

A new _____.

57. What is the key point to satisfy customers?

_____.

58. Where can the customers get help if they are not satisfied with the products they bought?

From _____.

59. What should the customer do if he finds something wrong with the goods?

Advise _____.

60. What does the manager send to Mr. Rivera together with the letter?

Two copies of _____.

Part IV

Translation — English to Chinese

(15 minutes)

Directions: This part, numbered 61 to 65, is to test your ability to translate English to Chinese. Each of the four sentences (No. 61 to No. 64) is followed by four choices of suggested translation marked A), B), C) and D). Make the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet. Write your translation of the paragraph (No. 65) in the corresponding space on the Translation/Composition Sheet.

61. After serious consideration, I have reached a definite decision to resign from the company, effective September 30.

A) 我已决定离开公司,有效期至9月30日。

B) 经过慎重考虑以后,我决定自9月30日起辞职。

C) 我已做出明确决定,自9月30日起辞职。

D) 我已决定离开公司,时间是9月30日。

62. I will call you next Friday, after you have had time to review the proposal.

A) 在阁下抽出时间阅读该计划书后,我将于下周五与你电话联系。

B) 下周五我将拜访你,到时你再重新考虑这个计划。

C) 在阁下用足够时间复审完这项计划书后,我将于下周五与你电话联系。

D) 下周五我将给你打电话,你还有时间再考虑一下这个计划。

63. Several people have recommended Outer Banks Conference Center as a first-rate place for our regional sales conference in October.

A) 有几位朋友向我推荐远堤会议中心是一流的场地,10月份的区域性销售会议将在那