

高职高专



英语应用能力

自测试卷 **A级**

总编 宋德富



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高职高专英语应用 能力自测试卷(A)级

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前 言

P R E F A C E

原国家教委高教司早在 1993 年就制定颁发了《普通高等专科英语教学基本要求》,并要求专科学生参加全国统一的“英语能力考试”。由于该《基本要求》制定得比较粗糙,全国范围的专科生的英语起点参差不齐,外加教材很不理想,行政措施跟不上,专科英语的考试直至最近两年才开始起步。

教育部高等教育司在总结差不多十年经验的基础上,在 2000 年 10 月 10 日印发了《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》(试行)通知,提出了所有普通高等专科学校(包括民办大学)、高等职业学校、成人高等学校和本科院校职业技术学院一律按照新制定的《基本要求》组织教学。考虑到目前学生入学水平的差异,教学和测试分 A、B 两级。入学水平较高的达到 A 级标准要求,入学水平较低的至少应达到 B 级过渡要求。行政措施也已跟上,如江苏省教育厅主管部门在考试通知中明确提出了对 A、B 两级“不能不选”的强行规定,同时在 CET 四级考试的通知中又规定专科生必须在通过能力考试后,方可报名参加四级考试。

《高职高专英语应用能力自测试卷》一书根据《基本要求》精神分成 A 级和 B 级两个分册。即使入校水平较高的学生,也应该先从 B 级自测题(2500 个词汇)开始练习,然后逐步过渡到 A 级(3400 个词汇)。本书严格按照新的《基本要求》规定编写,作者除了认真校对词汇外,对听力、语法、阅读、写作和翻译等练习都进行了精心设计。A 级和 B 级自测题均采用标准题型,包括听力、词汇与结构、阅读理解、翻译和应用写作五个部分,主客观题比例恰当。两个分册均含 20 套自测题,并附有提示和评点的参考答案。我们相信,本书一定能担当您的得力助手,为您能在能力考试中获得优秀成绩而助一臂之力。

编者

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高职高专英语应用能力自测试卷(A级)剖析

高职高专英语课程教育目的是经过 180—220 学时的教学,使学生掌握一定的英语基础知识和技能,具有一定的听、说、读、写、译的能力,从而能够借助词典阅读和翻译有关英语业务资料,在涉外交际的日常活动和业务活动中进行简单的口头和书面交流,并为今后进一步提高英语的交际能力打下基础。英语应用能力考试(下称“能力考试”)围绕这个目的构建试卷结构,设计具体题项。

2000 年 10 月 10 日教育部高等教育司印发的《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》(试行)(下称“基本要求”)指出:鉴于目前高职、高专和成人高专学生入学时的英语水平差异较大,本课程的教学要求分为 A、B 两级,实行分级指导。A 级是标准要求,B 级是过渡要求。下表是能力考试 A 级的试卷结构

Part(部分)	Section(节) Task(任务)	性质	时间	题号	分值
Part I 听力理解	Section A 问答对话理解	客观题	15'	1—5	15
	Section B 回答问题	主观题		6—10	
	Section C 段落理解	客观题		11—15	
Part II 词汇和结构	Section A 单项选择	客观题	15'	16—25	5
	Section B 单词变形填空	主观题		26—35	10
Part III 阅读理解	Task 1 短文阅读理解	客观题	40'	36—40	10
	Task 2 短文阅读理解	客观题		41—45	10
	Task 3 短文理解填空	主观题		46—45	5
	Task 4 术语对号	客观题		51—55	5
	Task 5 按短文回答问题	主观题		56—60	5
Part IV 英译汉	译句选择	客观题	25'	61—64	8
	小段翻译	主观题		65	12
Part V 书面表达	写作	主观题	25'		15
合 计			120'	65	100

综观能力考试的试卷结构,我们可以看出,围绕听、读、写、译(书面无法测试说的能力)和语言基础五个方面,每一部分均采用主观和客观两种题型进行测试。其中听力客观题 10 分,主观题 5 分;语言基础(Vocabulary & structure)客观题 5 分,主观题 10 分;阅读理解,客观题 25 分,主观题 10 分;英译汉,客观题 8 分,主观题 12 分;最后写作属主观题,占 15 分。全卷客观题总分为 48 分,主观题占了 52 分,主观题居然占了上风,这就有效地防止了大学生英语考试只会打勾(√)的不良倾向,实实在在地测试了应试者的英语能力。外加测试的题项紧密结合日常的涉外活动,无疑会对高职高专的英语教学产生强大的反拨和良好的导向作用。下面以 2001 年的全真试题部分题目为主,对能力考试的题项进行剖析,帮助读者把握能力考试的脉搏,以便大家能够在考试中获得优异的成绩。

Part I Listening Comprehension

听力理解共分成三节:

Section A: Dialogue Comprehension(问答对话理解)

Section B: Conversation Comprehension(交谈理解)

Section C: Passage Comprehension(段落理解)

Section A: Dialogue Comprehension(问答对话理解)

例 1. W: You remember the book I lent you? Can I have it back?

M: Of course. I'll bring it back this afternoon.

Q: What does the man promise?

A) To return the book.

B) To lend the book.

C) To bring the book home.

D) To take his book back.

剖析:询问男士的允诺。听清女士的问题中的 lent,自然要选择 A) To return the book.

例 2. W: How do I know this is right for my purpose?

M: Read the preface at the beginning before you read the contents for details.

Q: What are they talking about?

A) A picture.

B) A book.

C) A program.

D) A movie.

剖析:询问谈论的对象。听清男士回答中有 preface, contents 就知道在谈论一本书,因此要选 B) A book。

例 3. M: I don't think I answered the fourth question correctly on the test.

W: Why worry about it? It's too late now.

Q: What does the woman mean?

A) The test took too much time.

B) Nobody can answer every question correctly.

C) There is no reason to worry about the test.

D) There is no use to worry about the test.

剖析:询问女士讲话的含义。女士认为考试后担心已经迟了。因此要选择 D) There is no use to worry about the test.

Section B: Conversation Comprehension(交谈理解)

交谈往往要四到五个来回,然后提出两到三个问题,让考生理解,如:

M: Hello, this is Mr. Wang calling from Singapore. May I speak to Sally, please?

W: Yes. This is she.

M: Oh, hello Sally, I'm so sorry that I won't be arriving until this Saturday.

W: That's all right, Mr. Wang.

M: I'll be arriving at 1 p.m. local time, and will Mr. Smith still be able to meet me?

W: Yes, no problem.

M: And please also inform Hilton Hotel that I'll be late.

W: sure.

M: Thank you very much.

Questions 8 to 10 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

8. Where is Mr. Wang calling from?

- . A) Shandong. B) Shenyang. C) Singapore. D) Sri Lanka.

9. When will Mr. Wang be arriving?

A) At 1 p.m. Saturday.

C) On Saturday morning. D) At 1 a.m. Saturday.

10. What does Mr. Wang want to do?

A) Send Mr. Smith a gift.

C) Talk to Mr. Smith on the phone. D) See Mr. Smith.

剖析:全部交谈内容包括四条信息:1)男士从新加坡来电话;2)告知要到星期六下午一点才能到达;3)要求与 Smith 先生见面;4)要女士顺便通知 Hilton 旅社。三个问题考查了其中的前三条信息,即男士打电话的地点、到达的时间以及要办的事情。因此说,只有全部听懂交谈的内容方可得到满分。

Section C: Passage Conversation

Thomas Jefferson and John Adams were two of the important leaders of the American Revolution.

During the Revolution they worked closely together. Later, Jefferson was vice-president while Adams was President. In 1800 Jefferson ran for President against his old friend and won the election. Since then the friendship between them stopped. Later, Adams retired from public life. Jefferson followed him in 1809, at the end of his second term. Well, out of politics, the two men gradually became friendly again. They wrote to each other often. The two friends died within hours of one another on July 4, 1826, the fiftieth National Day of their country.

As Adams was dying, he did not know that his friend had died a few hours earlier. His last words were "Thomas Jefferson still lives."

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. What were Thomas Jefferson and John Adams in the American Revolution?

12. What did Jefferson do in 1800?

13. Why did the two men's friendship stop?

14. When did they gradually become friendly again?

15. What were the last words of Adams?

剖析:这是一篇描述人物事件的短文,一般要注意听准人物、时间、地点和事件(包括事件起因)。为了保证准确无误,要适当作一些记录,如时间要记下,也可以用简单的单词记下事件。在听本段文章时,如能记下这些简单的单词,对于回答问题将会大有帮助: *Jef* (代表 *Jefferson*)、*Ad* (代表 *Adams*)、*Jef*, *vice pre(sident)*, *Ad*, *pre(sident)*, 1800 *Jef for pre, friend(ship) stop, ret(ire), friend*

died 7.4, 1826。

第 11 题的答案可以是: *They were both important / great leaders*. 如果答成 *They were good friends*. 不合适。第 12 题的答案可以是: *He ran for president. or He wanted to become a president*. 第 13 题的答案可以是: *because of the election / because of the political reason etc*. 第 14 题的答案可以是: *After they both retired. / After they both left their position. / After they both became ordinary citizens etc*. 第 15 题的答案可以是: *"Jefferson still lives."*

Part II Vocabulary & Structure

词汇和结构考查语言基础,共分成两节:

Section A: 单项选择填空

section B: 单词变形填空

Section A 单项选择填空

本节选择填空题,部分是考查句子结构即语法知识的,如:

Not until I shouted at the top of my voice ----- the danger.

A) did he notice B) had he noticed C) that he noticed D) he didn't notice

剖析:考查的是 Not until 打头引起的全倒装句,答案是 A) did he notice。

That is the very man ----- house was burned down last week.

A) which B) of whom C) his D) whose

剖析:man 后跟了一个定语从句,关系代词作定语,所以要选择 D) whose。

也有很大比例的选择题目是专门考查词汇的,四个选项罗列的是一些拼写接近,容易混淆的单词,或用法相似的单词,让考生辨认,如:

Since China ----- the reform and opening - up policy, the economic conditions in most areas have become better and better.

A) adapted B) adopted C) adjusted D) accepted

剖析:题干讲的是中国实行改革开放政策,动词应该选 adopt,而拼写类似的 adapt 则表示“调整”;adjust 是“进行微调”,与 adapt 意思十分接近。That story you have just told ----- me of an experience I once had.

A) informs B) convinces C) reminds D) suspects

剖析:这四个选项的动词均跟介词 of, inform sb of sth“将某事通知给某人”;convince sb. of sth“说服某人相信某事”;remind sb. of sth. “提醒某人某件事”;suspect sb. of sth. “怀疑某人做某事”。这样的题目是经过精心设计的,尤其在模拟试题时,可以帮助大家进行归类记忆。

Section B: 单词变形填空

单词变形填空包括以下几类:

1. 把动词变成恰当的时态、语态或非谓语形式: We (go) _____ out if the weather hadn't been so bad. 剖析: If 从句中的动词形式是 had + 过去分词,表示与过去事实相反,因此本句中主句的动词形式应该是 would have gone。

Every child expected Jimmy and Tommy (reward) _____ - for good behavior yesterday.

剖析:本句动词 expected 后跟了一个省去 that 的宾语从句,从句中谓语动词要用过去被动态,即 was rewarded

I meant (buy) _____ an evening paper but I didn't see anyone selling them.

剖析: meant 是动词 mean 的过去式, 跟动名词表示“意味作”, 跟不定式表示“打算干某事”, 这儿应该是 to buy。

2. 根据上下文进行词性转换:

The teacher noticed some (improve) _____ in my speech after I had practiced.

剖析: 将 improve 变成名词 improvement 以便充当动词 notice 的宾语。

Whether we go or not is (depend) _____ - on the weather

剖析: Whether 引出的是一个主语从句, 其后是系动词 is 后跟一个系表结构, 因此要把动词 depend 变成形容词形式 dependent。

3. 通过添加前后缀, 或砍去前后缀将所给单词变形然后填空:

(Fortune) _____ I have not enough money to travel abroad.

剖析: Fortune 是一个名词, 意思是“运气, 命运”, 这儿要用一个副词, 而且要表示“不幸”, “遗憾”, 因此, 既要添加后缀, 又要添加后缀, 变成 unfortunately 方可填入。

Terrorism(恐怖主义) is a severe (threaten) _____ to society.

剖析: threaten 是动词, 要变成名词, 必须砍去动词后缀 - en, 变成 threat。

Part III Reading Comprehension

阅读理解共有五项任务, Task 1 和 Task 2 属于客观题的阅读理解, 现以 2001 试卷的 Task 1 为例进行剖析。

People landing at London's Heathrow airport have something new to look at as they fly over Britain's capital city. It is attractive, simple and a little strange. The Millennium Dome (千禧穹顶) is a huge semi-circle of plastic and steel and it contains the largest public space in the world. It has been built to house an exhibition of all that is best in British life, learning and leisure.

The Millennium Dome was designed by Sir Richard Rogers, one of Britain's most famous architects (建筑师). His work points the way to new developments in building. Think of it as a giant symbol of the buildings in which we will all be living and working in the near future.

Buildings are also a part of history. They express the culture of the times. Sir Richard Rogers is aware of this responsibility. While different designers have individual styles, their work also has a common style. That is: to express the values of the information age.

What is an "information age" building? The Dome is a good example. After the Millennium exhibition ends, it will be used for another purpose. Just as people no longer have "jobs for life," modern buildings are designed for a number of different uses.

Another Richard Roger's building, the Pompidou center in France, uses the idea that information is communication. Instead of being hidden in the walls, heating pipes and elevators are open to public view. The Pompidou Center is a very honest building. It tells you how it works.

36. The Millennium Dome has been originally built to hold an exhibition _____.

- A) of different building designs
- B) of everything that can draw the attention of people
- C) of the finest things in Britain
- D) of recent developments in information technology

37. The sentence "His work points the way to new developments in building" (Line 2, Para. 2) implies that the designer Sir Richard Rogers _____.

- A) has developed a new set of building standards
- B) strictly follows the tradition in his work
- C) is a pioneer architect of his age
- D) is the father of modern architecture

38. Sir Richard Rogers clearly knows that it is his duty to _____.
A) create something out of a unique style
B) house those people who will often change their jobs
C) make his building historic ones
D) construct a building that can meet the changes of the modern age
39. The Pompidou Center in France is outstanding in the fact that _____.
A) people in it are able to visit each other conveniently
B) visitors can see clearly the structure and facilities of the whole building
C) it makes use of the best techniques invented in the information age
D) it was designed and built by an honest British designer
40. This short passage mainly tells us about _____.
A) the unique contribution of a famous architect
B) modern buildings of various styles
C) a few developments in house - building
D) the common features of British and French buildings

剖析:

36 题考查的是对一个单句的理解,考生应该回头找到相关的句子:It has been built to house an exhibition of all that is best in British life, learning and leisure.本句讲的是千禧穹顶建造的本意是对英国生活中,包括学习和娱乐等最好的东西搞一个展览。因此答案应该是 C) of the finest things in Britain

37 题指明对一个句子进行理解,实际上是对词组 point the way to new developments in building 的理解。译成汉语是“指明了建筑方面的一种新的发展路子”,因此不能说成是“发展了一套新的建筑标准”,也不能理解成“现代建筑之父”。把他说成是“当代建筑的开拓者”与原句基本吻合。

要找到 38 题的正确答案,也必须回头到短文中找到有关的段落。题干中的 his duty 与文中的 his responsibility 同义,因此考生应该回头理解一下 Buildings express the culture of the time.(建筑反映了时代的文化);“express the values of the information age”,这个短语表达了我们这个时代的文化特征就是“信息时代”。文章的下一段解释了什么是“信息时代”,信息时代的建筑必须适应多种用途。分析到如此深度,自然就能选准 D) construct a building that can meet the changes of the modern age。

39 题是考查 Sir Richard Rogers 的 Pompidou Center in France 之所以是又一杰作的原因,实际上是考查对最后一段的理解,具体说就是如何理解“information is communication”(信息就是交流)。作为现代建筑要符合这一时代精神,就是要把整个的建筑结构不藏不匿,将一切都 open to public view。分析理解到如此地步,就可以选准 B) visitors can see clearly the structure and facilities of the whole building 这个正确答案。

第 40 题是对文章主旨大意的理解。如果对前面的细节的理解是正确的话,解决最后这道综合理解题应该说是水到渠成。全文主要讲了 Sir Richard Rogers 这为建筑名师的独到的贡献。

Task 3

Task 3 要求考生在阅读完一篇短文后,按照文章意思完成有关的句子,而且每空填词不得超出四个(这种限制既考查了考生水平,又便于批阅给分)。下例来自 2001 年的试卷:

For over 200 years, the natural resources of America have been rewarding us with a rich and wonderful life. And the astonishing beauty of the land itself may be the most wonderful of all.

But the beauty that was once common across our land is slowly disappearing. In many parts of our country, the land can no

longer be recognized for what it once was. That's why, 22 years ago, the *America the Beautiful Fund* was founded for the preservation and restoration (恢复) of the natural wonders of America. With your help, we can keep restoring the land to state that the past once knew. And preserve it, so future generations can see for themselves what it is that made America great.

Support the *America the Beautiful Fund*. The future of our land may depend on it.

To send donations (捐款), or for more information, write to: *America the Beautiful Fund*, 219 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C. 20005.

An Advertisement

Advertiser: 46

Location of the advertiser: the city of 47

Current situation in America: the beauty of the land is 48

Aim of the Fund: restoration and 49 of the natural wonders of America

Purpose of the Advertisement: asking for 50

考生在读完本篇短文后应该意识到这是 *America the Beautiful Fund* 这个基金会在做保护环境的公益广告。第 46 题要您填写广告人,自然是 *America the Beautiful Fund*;47 题广告人的地址在文章的最后 Washington, D. C.;48 题考查广告中的一项内容,如今美国的现状,文中的原句是 But the beauty that was once common across our land is slowly disappearing. 考生必须看懂本句的主体骨架是 the beauty is slowly disappearing. 就能够添写上 slowly disappearing;49 题说的是基金会的目标,已经有了 restoration,只要补充上 preservation;最后 50 题说的是这则广告的目的,当然是为了募捐。文中有 donations 这个单词,即使考生填上 money 也能马马虎虎给分。

Task 3 这种类型的阅读理解题可以说主要是对文中的句子进行改写或解释(rewrite or paraphrase),要求考生完成 rewritten or paraphrased sentences. 当然也会考查对文章主旨大意的理解。

Task 4

笔者把 task 4 简称为英汉术语对号入座。2001 年的试题内容是一本市场营销书本的目录:

A	Marketing: A focus on the Consumer	I	Marketing channels and wholesaling
B	Marketing in the organization: An overview	J	Physical distribution
C	The changing marketing environment	K	Retailing
D	Ethics and social responsibility in marketing	L	Sales promotion
E	Consumer behavior	M	Advertising
F	Collecting and using marketing information	N	The planning phase

G	Market segmentation, targeting, and positioning	O	International marketing
H	Developing new products	P	Marketing of services

Example: (K) :零售	(A) 营销 : 以消费者为目标
51. () 企业营销概述	() 广告
52. () 新产品开发	() 促销
53. () 市场信息的采集与运用	() 营销的职业道德与社会责任
54. () 劳务的营销	() 批发与销售渠道
55. () 市场的分割、目标与定位	() 商品配送

由于是英汉对照,英文中的超纲词汇一般不让加注,例如本题中的超纲词汇就有如下这些: overview, ethics, segmentation, wholesaling, retailing. 考生应该具备适应这种考查的能力,因为在现实工作中也需要这种根据自己熟悉的词汇去推理、猜测带有不认识单词短语汉义的能力,决不能因见到几个不认识的单词就随便放弃。实际上,通过仔细推敲排对,就可以对号入座。

Task 5 Task 5 是按照短文简短回答问题。2001 年试题如下:

Dear Sirs,

Printed Cotton Piece Goods

We are importers of textiles (纺织原料) and manufactured cotton goods. We have recently concluded some satisfactory business with the Metals & Minerals Corporation, Beijing Branch. We now have a good demand for the captioned items (标题所列商品) and therefore write to you in the hope of establishing business relations.

From your recently published catalogue, we notice that you are able to supply printed cotton piece goods. We should be grateful if you would kindly send us some samples of the goods which you can supply together with a price list giving details of packing and weight so as to enable us to go fully into the possibilities of business.

We look forward to your early news in this connection and trust that through our mutual cooperation we shall be able to conclude some transactions with you in the near future. 1

Yours faithfully

The Eastern Textile Company

General Manager

Adam Smith

56. What's the purpose of the importer in writing the letter?

To buy _____.

57. How did the Eastern Textile Company get the information of the goods?

From _____.

58. Apart from the price list, what else does the importer ask the exporter for?

_____ of the goods.

59. What details will be given in the price list of the exporter?

Information about _____.

60. What is the importer likely to do after receiving a satisfactory reply?

To consider the possibility of _____.

这是一封商业信函,发信人是东方纺织品公司总经理 Adam Smith。信上传递了要购买 Printed Cotton Goods 的信息,并表示愿意合作,建立商务关系的愿望。56 题询问这封信的目的,应该是 To buy cotton piece goods。回答成 To buy textiles (纺织原料) and manufactured cotton goods 也应该给分。57 题询问东方纺织品公司的信息是从哪儿得到的,答案应该是 From the recently published catalogue。回答是要注意人称的变换,如这儿把 your 该成了 the。58 题询问进口商对出口商另外的要求。文中的原句是 We should be grateful if you would kindly send us some samples of the goods, 因此,只要写上 some samples 即可。59 题询问有关报价单的细节,那就是 Information about packing and weight。最后 60 题询问进口商在得到满意的答复后有什么考虑。那就是最后一句话:we shall be able to conclude some transactions with you in the near future. 考生应该根据这一句来完成答案,在 To consider the possibility of 后跟上名词,如:(concluding) some transactions/(establishing) business relations 等。

Part IV Translation English into Chinese

本部分原先全部是主观题,造成判卷十分困难,因此有人建议将 61-64 题改成客观题,给出四句译文,分别为全部正确(2 分)、基本正确(1.5 分)、半对(1 分)和错误(0 分)让考生选择。实践证明,这一题型是行之有效的。得满分的译文必须是在理解透了英语原句的基础上产生的产品,恰当使用翻译技巧,符合“忠实通顺”的翻译原则。而基本正确的译文一般能够忠实原文,有点“信而不顺”,但反映了译者是看懂了英语。半对的译文就有明显的错误,但不影响主意的表达。错误的译文似乎与原文有点联系,实际上是偏离甚远。下面以 2001 年试卷第 63 题为例进行剖析:

63. Having been given such a good chance, how could she let it get away? A. 遇到了这样一个好机会,她怎会独自一个人静悄悄地离去? B. 被给予这么好的一个机会,她怎么会让它溜走? C. 得到这么好的一个机会,她怎么会让它溜走? D. 人家给了她这样一个好机会,她怎么能轻易放过?

本句开头是一个完成被动态的分词短语,其动词是 give,与主语 She 之间确实是被动关系,因此出现 D 句和 C 句的译文是不奇怪的,这就属于上面说到的忠实原文,信而不顺的译文。译者确实看懂了英语句子,但译文只能算是基本正确,或是半对。全部正确的译文应该是 C,译成了主动的“得到机会”,完全符合汉语的习惯。这就是恰当地使用了翻译技巧,即根据汉语习惯,有时候要把主动译成被动,把被动反而译成主动。A 句为错误译文,设计得很有技巧,具有一定迷惑性,但对于具有一定水平的考生来说是不会掉进这样的陷阱的。关于 65 句的主观翻译题在后面试题卷的答案中将做系统提示,这儿不做阐述。

Part V Writing

根据“基本要求”,A 级书面表达要求考生能就一般性题材,在 30 分钟内写出 80-100 词的命题作文;能填写和模拟套写简短的英语应用文,如填写表格与单证,套写简历、通知、信函等,词句基本正确,无重大语法错误,格式得当,表达清楚。我们所设计的这 20 套试卷体现了这一精神,请看我们的安排:

卷一:小广告

卷二:传真填写

卷三:填写留学申请表

卷四:给 Washington University 招生办公室写一封 Email

卷五:因公司搬家写一个告示

卷六:写一封新年贺信

卷七:填写售后服务申请表

卷八:填写售后服务单

卷九:写一封求职信

卷十:写一封同意任教的应聘信

卷十一:根据招聘广告写一封应聘信

- 卷十二:根据招聘广告填写一封应聘信
 卷十三:写一封要求参加“东方文学社”的意向信
 卷十四:填写应聘书
 卷十五:完成应聘信
 卷十六:填写简历表
 卷十七:以公司行政办公室的名义写一则通告
 卷十八:出口书籍期刊等广告信
 卷十九:写一则公司内部的 memo
 卷二十:写两个备忘录(memos)

其中卷十四的填写应聘申请表就是 2001 年的试题,具体要求如下:

Family Name: _____ First Name: _____
 Address: _____
 Tel. No. _____
 Date of Birth: _____
 Place of Birth: _____
 Sex: _____
 Marriage Married Divorced Single
 ☐ ☐ ☐

Educational Records:

1. _____
2. _____

提示:

1. 申请人:张红叶 女 1976 年 6 月 22 日生于上海,已婚
2. 93 年毕业于上海大同中学,93-97 年在上海外国语大学英语系读书,获文学士学位
3. 毕业后在上海大学任教,擅长翻译并做兼职翻译工作。现得知贵公司拟聘英语译员,因此想调换工作。
4. 联系地址:上海市南京东路 54 号
 电话:56457800

Words for Reference:

文学学士学位 BA of literature, 兼职 part-time job 招聘 seek for

剖析:表格前几项的填写相对比较容易,有难度的是受教育记录的翻译工作。考生必须熟悉以下词组:graduate from..., acquire the BA of literature, be good at translation, seek for a position, bring one's ability to full play, a qualified translator 等,然后将其连成通顺的句子,这是需要扎实的英语基础的。

综上所述,能力考试全面考查考生的语言基础和实际运用能力。面对能力考试的试卷结构和题项,正确的态度应该是扎扎实实地在语言基础上狠下苦功,重视基本的语音、词汇、语法,并全面提高听、说、读、写、译的能力。语言学习无捷径可走,需要的是功夫和毅力。一阵子的功夫似乎没有任何效果,长期坚持必有成效。

最后要阐述一下语言基础与实际运用之间的关系。“基本要求”提出了“打好语言基础是英语教学的重要目标”的观点。当然打好基础是为了实际运用,因此我们强调打语言基础和培养语言应用能力并重,处理得当,两者可以相辅相成。语言基础好了,实际运用时就会感到得心应手;经常运用,又能促使语言基础的提高。最后预祝诸位能够通过准备能力考试全面提高自己的英语水平,以备将来在各自的实际岗位上发挥自己的英语才华。

试 卷 (一)

Test 1

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 understand short dialogues. There are 5 recorded dialogues in it. After each dialogue, there is a recorded question. The recording 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. Then you should mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Example: You will hear:

You will read: A) New York city.

B) An evening party.

C) An air trip.

D) The man's job.

From the dialogue we learn that the man is to take a flight to New York. Therefore, C) An air trip is the correct answer. You should mark C) in the Answer Sheet. Now the test will begin.

1. A) To return the book. B) To lend the book.
C) To bring the book home. D) To take his book back.
2. A) A picture. B) A book. C) A program. D) A movie.
3. A) The test took too much time.
B) Nobody can answer every question correctly.
C) There is no reason to worry about the test.
D) There is no use to worry about the test.
4. A) Sending a parcel. B) Buying an article.
C) Buying life insurance. D) Selling some goods.