

高等学校 英语应用能力考试 A级指导教程

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高等学校 英语应用能力考试 级指导教程

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内 容 提 要

本书共分两大部分,第一部分为专项指导与训练部分,包括听力、语法和词汇、阅读理解、翻译、写作;第二部分为综合模拟部分,包括8个模拟试卷及其参考答案、2套2010年高等学校英语应用能力考试A级真题及其参考答案。本书紧扣《高等学校英语应用能力考试大纲(A级)》,注重实用性和针对性,帮助学生尽快掌握考点,增强考试适应能力。

本书可作为高职高专院校英语A级考试的辅导用书,也可作为远程教育、函授等学生的自学辅导用书。

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前言

全国高等学校英语应用能力考试(A级)的目的是测试学生的英语基础知识、技能以及其掌握应用性语言的能力。为了帮助参加考试的学生提高英语实际应用能力,并顺利通过考试,编者以《高等学校英语应用能力考试大纲(A级)》为依据,认真分析了历年全国高等学校英语应用能力考试的真题,在多年教学经验和教学资料积累的基础上,精心设计编写了本书。

本书的主要特点是突出针对性且实用性强。本书所选试题较以往同类指导书更新颖及时,涵盖了近几年的最新真题;书中听力、语法和词汇、阅读理解、翻译、写作五个部分按单元编写,讲解详略得当;既有历年真题分析讲解,又有模拟试题,紧扣《高等学校英语应用能力考试大纲(A级)》,帮助学生尽快掌握考点,增强考试适应能力,丰富实战经验。

本书由江西电力职业技术学院余春、吴迪担任主编,王凤兰、余红梅、王剑担任副主编。王剑、况欣编写了第一章,余春、阎红编写了第二章,吴迪、夏欣编写了第三章,余红梅编写了第四章,王凤兰编写了第五章。李平乐、严峻、邹宇、杨熠、黄瑶、肖晓斐、陈慈寿等也参与了此书的部分习题编写和资料收集工作。全书由余春统稿。

本书由江西电力职业技术学院曾乐平副教授担任主审,对本书提出了宝贵意见。在本书编写过程中,得到了许多同事的帮助和支持,还参考了大量专家、学者的书籍。在此一并致谢。

由于时间仓促,书中难免有不足或错误之处,恳请广大读者批评指正。



目 录

前言

第一部分 专项指导与训练

第一章 听力	3
第一节 考试大纲要求及测试概述	3
第二节 对话	3
第三节 会话	10
第四节 短文	13
专项训练听力原文及参考答案	17
第二章 语法和词汇	25
第一节 考试大纲要求及测试概述	25
第二节 语法结构	25
第三节 词汇	36
专项训练参考答案	42
第三章 阅读理解	43
第一节 考试大纲要求及测试概述	43
第二节 多项选择题	43
第三节 快速阅读	52
第四节 短语匹配	59
第五节 篇章问答	62
专项训练参考答案	68
第四章 翻译——英译汉	70
第一节 考试大纲要求及测试概述	70
第二节 常见的翻译技巧	70
第三节 实用的解题技巧	72
第四节 专项训练及参考答案	75
第五章 写作	80
第一节 高职高专英语 A 级考试大纲要求及测试概述	80
第二节 高职高专英语 A 级测试写作指南	80
第三节 专项训练及范文	86

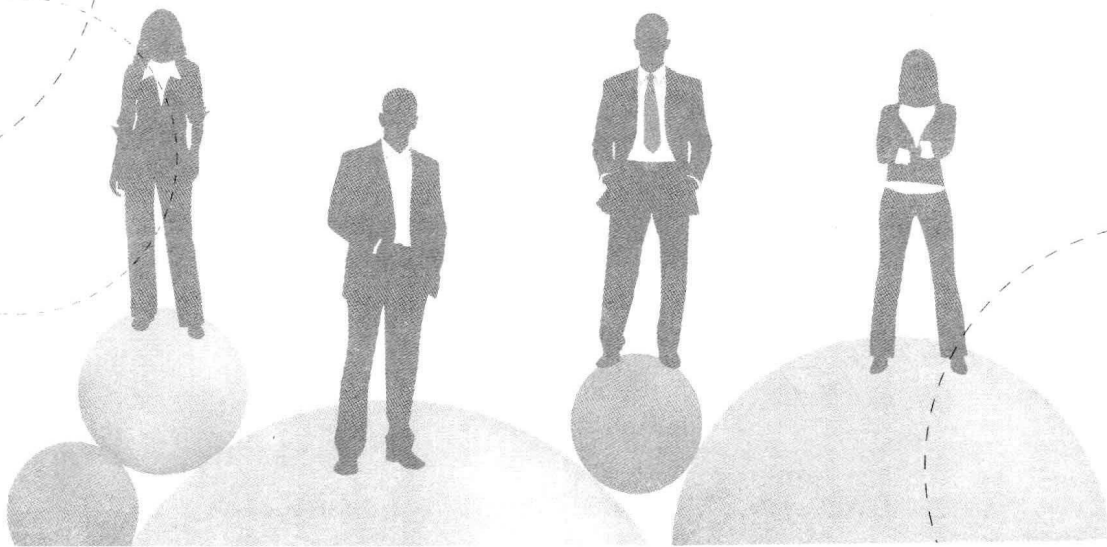
第二部分 综 合 模 拟

Model Test One	95
Model Test Two	104

Model Test Three	113
Model Test Four	121
Model Test Five	130
Model Test Six	138
Model Test Seven	147
Model Test Eight	156
综合模拟参考答案	165
综合模拟听力原文	174
高等学校英语应用能力考试 (A 级) (2010 年 6 月)	187
高等学校英语应用能力考试 (A 级) (2010 年 12 月)	196
全真试卷参考答案	205
全真试卷听力原文	207
参考文献	211

第一部分

专项指导与训练





第一章 听 力

第一节 考试大纲要求及测试概述

一、考试大纲要求

依据《高等学校英语应用能力考试大纲》要求，A 级听力部分主要测试考生理解所听简短对话、会话和短文的能力。听力材料的语速为每分钟 120 个单词。按照《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》的规定，听力材料的内容以日常交际范围（包括问候与告辞、请求与建议、问路与指路；询问学习、饮食、健康等各种信息）和简单的业务交际内容（涉及交际活动中的日程安排，宴请以及公司、产品的介绍等）为主。听力的词汇限于《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》“词汇表”中 A 级 3400 个单词的范围。

二、测试概述

英语应用能力考试 A 级的第一部分测试为听力理解，由 Section A，Section B 和 Section C 三部分组成，共 15 道题。

第一部分（Section A Dialogue）题型为选择题，包括 5 个简短的对话，每组对话后有 1 个问题，每题为 1 分，共 5 分。第二部分（Section B Conversation）题型为选择题，包括两段会话，每段会话后有 2~3 个问题，每题为 1 分，共 5 分。第三部分（Section C Passage）题型为简短问答，只有一篇 100~150 词左右的短文或独白，文章后有 5 个问题，共 5 分。

整个听力理解部分分值占总分的 15%，测试时间为 15 分钟。

第二节 对 话

一、对话常考题型解析

Section A 部分是对话，共有 5 道题。一般每道题的对话内容只有两句，内容涉及人们的日常生活、学习、工作、购物等各个方面。在对话结束之后会出现一个问题，考生应根据所听到的内容从四个选项中选出正确的答案。5 道题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 wh-/how 等开头的特殊疑问句。要注意该部分的录音只播放一遍。常考的题型为：

1. 数字与计算题

此类题主要考查考生对年龄、时间、价格、数量、距离等有关数字的辨析或简单计算的能力。听音时最好记下提及的每个数字及其相关信息并根据最后提出的问题进行选择。常见的提问方式：

When...?

How often...?

How far...?

How long...?



How old...?

How many/much...?

What time ...?

实例 (2009 年 6 月第 3 题)

选项: A) \$ 2

B) \$ 12

C) \$ 7

D) \$ 14

原文: W: How much does the skirt cost?

M: Seven dollars for one, but you can save two dollars if you buy two.

Q: How much can the woman save if she buys two skirts?

解析: 女士向男士询问衬衫的价格, 男士回答说: “一件七美元, 如果买两件可以节省两美元”。

由此说明购买两件衬衫可以节省两美元, 故 A) 选项正确。

2. 地点方位题

此类题主要考查考生对于对话中事件发生地点或人物去向的判断能力。这类题的特点是四个选项均是地点。需要注意的是对话中有时会直接提及选项中的某个地点, 有时却没有直接涉及, 考生需通过对话中与地点相关的词汇来进行推理判断。常见的提问方式:

Where is...?

Where are the two speakers?

Where are they going?

Where does this conversation probably take place?

Where does this conversation most likely occur?

Which of the following places was not mentioned?

实例 (2009 年 6 月第 1 题)

选项: A) In a restaurant.

B) In a hospital.

C) At a post office.

D) At a railway station.

原文: M: I need three stamps on the envelopes, please.

W: Sorry, Sir. You are at the wrong window. Go to Window Seven, please.

Q: Where does this conversation most probably take place?

解析: 对话双方在谈话中提到了与邮局相关的关键词汇 stamps 和 envelop, 可以推断对话发生在 post office。故 C) 选项正确。

常考的地点场景词汇:

学校

university 大学

class 班级

homework / assignment 家庭作业

professor 教授

examination 考试

mark 分数

chemistry 化学

psychology 心理学

department 系

classroom 教室

library 图书馆

tutor 导师

final exam 期末考试

course 课程

physics 物理

economics 经济学

master 校长

blackboard 黑板

grade 年级

pupil 小学生

quiz 小测验

mathematics 数学

biology 生物

semester/term 学期

class schedule 课程表	degree 学位	paper 论文
lecture 讲座	sociology 社会学	report 报告
publication 出版物	librarian 图书管理员	library card 借书证
due 到期的	overdue 过期的	renew 续借
reference room 资料室	reading room 阅览室	fine 罚款
餐馆		
restaurant 餐馆	reserve 预订	menu 菜单
order 点菜	beef 牛肉	mutton 羊肉
salad 沙拉	pizza 比萨	sandwich 三明治
soup 汤	sauce 调味品	drink 饮料
waiter/waitress 男/女侍者	beer 啤酒	coffee 咖啡
carry-out 外卖的	go Dutch 各自付账	bill 账单
a table for two 双人桌	my treat 我请客	tip 小费
医院		
hospital 医院	clinic 诊所	surgeon 外科医生
physician 内科医生	dentist 牙医	nurse 护士
symptom 症状	fever 发烧	vomit 呕吐
sneeze 打喷嚏	cough 咳嗽	have/catch a cold 感冒
flu 流感	headache 头痛	sore throat 嗓子痛
chest pain 胸痛	diagnosis 诊断	treatment 治疗
injection 注射	operation 手术	prescribe 开药方
tablet 药片	pill 药丸	bandage 绷带
blood pressure 血压	vitamin 维生素	
机场		
plane 飞机	airport 机场	airline 航线
flight 航班	flight number 航班号	confirm the flight 确认航班
boarding card 登机牌	board a plane 登机	economy class 经济舱
first-class 头等舱	safely belt 安全带	airhostess/stewardess 空姐
steward 空少	flight attendant 飞机乘务员	
take off 起飞	passport 护照	one-way ticket 单程票
luggage 行李	destination 目的地	passenger 乘客
gate 登机口	customs 海关	postpone/delay 延迟
cancel 取消		
商店		
department store 百货商店	assistant 店员	shirt 衬衫
jacket 夹克衫	dress 礼服	price 价格
discount 折扣	bargain 讨价还价	counter 柜台
brand 商标	on sale 出售	supermarket 超市



cash register 收款机

银行

bank 银行

savings account 存款户头

open an account 开立户头

credit card 信用卡

邮局

postman 邮递员

overweight 超重

postal code 邮政编码

deposit 存款

cash 现钞

interest 利息

post office 邮局

airmail 航空信

withdraw 取款

check 支票

interest rate 利率

package 包裹

postcard 明信片

3. 人物职业关系题

该类题主要考查考生对对话中人物职业、身份或对话者之间的关系的判断理解能力。这类题的特点是四个选项都是职业或身份。考生可根据与职业有关的词汇或根据说话者的态度、语气来确定答案。常见的提问方式：

Who is the man/woman?

What is the man/woman?

Who are the two speakers?

What is the man's profession/job?

What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?

实例（2009年6月第5题）

选项：A) Husband and wife.

C) Teacher and student.

B) Nurse and patient.

D) Boss and employee.

原文：M: Could you arrange for me to see Dr. Black tomorrow morning?

W: I'm afraid not. He won't be free until 11:30.

Q: What is the probable relationship between the man and the woman?

解析：男士请求女士安排他在明天早上见 Black 医生，女士表示不行，因为 Black 医生直到 11:30 之后才有时间。通过这些话语，可以判断出女士应该是 Black 医生的护士，负责安排病人与 Black 医生的预约，故 B) 选项正确。

4. 逻辑推理题

此类题主要考查考生对简单对话的理解和推理能力。这类题的特点是四个选项都是主语相同的陈述句、表示主语状态的主系表结构或表示不同动作的动词短语。这类题一般在对话中找不到答案，需要考生根据对话的内容及说话者的语气来进行合理的推断并得出结论。常见的提问方式：

What does the man/woman mean?

What does the man/woman imply?

What do we know about the man/woman?

What can be inferred from the conversation?

What do we learn from the conversation?

What can be concluded from the conversation?

What is the man/woman talking about?

实例 (2009 年 6 月第 2 题)

选项: A) He will go to the concert.

B) He has been to the concert.

C) He is not interested in the concert.

D) He can't go to the concert.

原文: W: How about going to the concert tonight? There's a world-famous band playing.

M: It would be fine, but I've got a lot of homework to do.

Q: What does the man mean?

解析: 女士建议男士今晚去听音乐会, 因为有一个非常著名的乐队演奏。男士表示很好, 但有很多作业要完成, 言外之意是说自己没有时间去听音乐会, 故 D) 选项正确。

5. 行为活动题

此类题主要考查考生对对话中人物的行为活动的推断能力。一般是推断谈话的一方或双方做过、正在做、准备去做什么, 或一方建议另一方去做什么。这类题的特点是四个选项都是动词短语形式。考生听音时要特别留意对话中的动词, 以及表示请求或建议的句式。常见的提问方式:

What will the man/woman most probably do?

What does the man/woman plan/want to do?

What are the speakers probably going/trying to do?

What does the woman suggest doing?

实例 (2009 年 6 月第 4 题)

选项: A) He's going to find a job.

B) He's going to go abroad.

C) He's going to study for a degree.

D) He's going to do a part-time job.

原文: W: Are you going to find a job or continue to study for a degree after graduation?

M: I'm going to look for a job first.

Q: What will the man probably do first after graduation?

解析: 女士问男士毕业后打算找工作还是继续学习攻读学位, 男士回答说, “打算先找份工作。”由此可以推断, 男士毕业后最有可能去找一份工作。故选项 A) 正确。

表示建议的常用句型: Why not/ don't...; What/ How about...; Let's/ me...; If I were you ... ;
Maybe you should...; You'd better (not)...; You ought to...; You'll have to...

6. 原因结果题

此类题侧重考查考生对事物因果关系的理解能力。这类题的特点是四个选项常是以 because 开头的句子或是表示主语状态的陈述句等。有时对话通过因果关系的信息词把原因和结果直接表述出来, 但有时对话没有这些信息词, 而是由对话的本身显示出隐含的因果关系, 考生在听音时要抓住对话的基本内容。常见的提问方式:

Why...?

What causes...?

What reason...?



实例 (2009 年 12 月第 4 题)

选项: A) To attend a conference.

B) To work in a firm.

C) To do some sightseeing.

D) To visit an exhibition.

原文: W: Mr. Smith, is this your first visit to China?

M: Yes, I'm here for the international conference.

Q: Why has the man come to China?

解析: 女士问男士是不是第一次来中国, 男士回答说, “是的, 我是来参加国际会议的。”虽然表示原因的信息词没有出现, 但从男士的回答中可以推断出男士来中国的原因是参加一个会议, 故 A) 选项正确, 其他三个选项在对话中均未提及, 可以很容易排除。

表示原因的常见词汇: by, with, for, because, since, as, result from, because of, thanks of, due to, owing to, as a result of.

表示结果的常见词汇: therefore, thus, so, so that, in order that, result in, as a result.

7. 观点态度题

此类题主要是考查考生对谈话人对某个事物的观点或态度的理解和推断能力。观点态度类题的特点是四个选项中一般都含有形容词。一般对话中会出现一些引出观点态度的动词或短语, 考生可根据这些线索词后的内容来推断出正确的选项。常见的提问方式:

How...like?

How...feel about?

What do you think of...?

实例 (2005 年 6 月第 4 题)

选项: A) She was tired of reading it.

B) She liked it very much.

C) She didn't think much of it.

D) She wasn't interested in it.

原文: M: What do you think of the novel?

W: It's very interesting. I couldn't help reading it time and again.

Q: How did the woman feel about the novel?

解析: 男士询问女士对这篇小说的看法。女士回答说 “非常有趣, 而且忍不住反复地读。”由此推断, 女士非常喜欢这篇小说, 故 B) 选项为正确选项。

二、专项训练

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 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 center.

1. A) \$150

B) \$300

C) \$550

D) \$450

2. A) 9:55

B) 10:05

C) 4:50

D) 5:10

3. A) Twenty-two years old.

B) Twenty-one years old.

C) Twenty years old.

D) Twenty-three years old.

4. A) At a station. B) At a garage. C) At home. D) At a gate.
5. A) In a school. B) At a post office. C) In a bank. D) In a restaurant.
6. A) At the airport. B) At the platform.
 C) At the information desk. D) In the plane.
7. A) Tourist and doctor. B) Secretary and boss.
 C) Patient and doctor. D) Student and teacher.
8. A) Salesman and customer. B) Waiter and customer.
 C) Host and guest. D) Husband and wife.
9. A) She is a clerk at the airport. B) She is a bus conductor.
 C) She is a taxi driver. D) She is a clerk at the station.
10. A) The woman won't meet Dr. Block before 12:00.
 B) Dr. Block won't be busy this morning.
 C) Dr. Block's office won't be open until 12:00.
 D) The woman will meet Dr. Block at 10:00.
11. A) The woman enjoyed this TV program.
 B) The woman didn't want to listen to music.
 C) The man didn't like the TV program.
 D) The man wanted to listen to some music.
12. A) Henry doesn't like studying math very much.
 B) Henry doesn't need to prepare for the math examination.
 C) Henry is not a hard-working student.
 D) Henry has prepared well for the math examination.
13. A) She is going to a party.
 B) She is going to see a play.
 C) She is going to a meeting.
 D) She is going to have dinner with the man.
14. A) Take some medicine. B) To be treated in hospital.
 C) Have a good rest. D) Take an injection.
15. A) Arrange some games for the children.
 B) Tell the children some stories.
 C) Leave the children at home.
 D) Let the children make the decision themselves.
16. A) Because her mother blamed her for not playing piano.
 B) Because she was not allowed to play piano.
 C) Because she was forced to go out.
 D) Because she had to play piano instead of going out to play.
17. A) Because she has to finish her report.
 B) Because she wishes to be a boss someday.
 C) Because her boss asks her to work late.



D) Because she doesn't like to have a rest.

18. A) Disappointed. B) Happy.

C) Angry.

D) Worried.

19. A) He hates working overtime.

B) He doesn't care much about it.

C) He doesn't like his job.

D) He enjoys it very much.

20. A) He thinks it is boring.

B) He thinks highly of it.

C) He likes it very much.

D) He dislikes it because of too much violence.

第三节 会 话

一、会话常考题型解析

Section B 部分是会话，共 5 题。包括两组会话，每组会话后有两到三个问题，要求考生根据所听到的内容在四个选项中选出正确答案。会话部分主要考查考生对较长的、连贯的英语会话的记忆、理解和概括的能力。它和对话部分 (Dialogue) 比较相似，所涉及的类型基本一致，所问的问题与短对话大致相同，大多数都是以 *wh-/how* 等开头的特殊疑问句。不同的是会话为十个句子左右，信息量较大、涉及面较广。需要注意的是该部分录音播放两遍。常考的题型为细节题和推断题。

1. 细节题

细节题关注考生对细节的把握和描述。细节题包罗万象，可以涉及会话的方方面面，如人物特征、事情的先后顺序、做事的喜好、个人的观点和态度等。会话信息量大的特点增添了记忆细节的难度，但这类题可以根据听到的内容直接做答，因此考生应边听边记录与选项有关的重要信息。

实例 (2009 年 6 月第 9 题)

选项: A) Buy a computer for her.

B) Go to the store with her.

C) Lend her some money.

D) Replace the disc for her.

原文: M: Hey, Alice. What are you doing there?

W: Hey, Roger. Could you have a look at my computer? I can't get it working.

M: Sure. Let me have a look. Hmm... It seems that the disc is jammed.

W: Oh, really? I just bought it yesterday. Well, then could you please go to the store with me? I want to have this computer replaced.

M: No problem. But you have to bring your receipt. Otherwise you can't have the computer replaced.

W: Oh, dear! I can't find my receipt. Perhaps I lost it on my way back from the store.

M: That's too bad. I'm afraid you have to find it.

W: Well, I will give you a telephone call if I can find it.

M: Ok. See you then.

W: Thank you. See you.

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

解析: 根据会话中 "Well, then could you please go to the store with me?" 可知，女士在得知新买电脑的硬盘有问题后便问男士: "你能否跟我一起去电脑店?"，女士要求的是男

士和她一起去商店，因而 B 选项正确。A 和 C 选项在会话中均未提及可排除，而 D 选项中提到的“为她更换硬盘”也可排除，女士打算去购买的商店更换电脑，而没有让男士为她更换硬盘。

2. 推断题

推断题考查考生在听懂会话内容的基础上，根据会话的内涵、关键词、上下文、语气等，利用逻辑推理、判断、归纳去领会说话人的真实含义的能力。这类题的选项一般不会出现于会话的原文中，因此考生听到有关的内容或信息后，应根据上下文进行综合归纳，最后做出选择。

实例（2009 年 6 月第 7 题）

选项：A) To work in an office.

B) To be an animal doctor.

C) To go abroad.

D) To be a salesman.

原文：M: Are you going to graduate this term?

W: Yes.

M: What are you going to do for a living then?

W: I'm going to be a secretary.

M: What are you supposed to do?

W: I will work in an office, writing letters and reports, and doing some typing.

M: It must be quite boring. If I were you, I'd like to be a vet.

W: What? What does a vet do?

M: A vet is a person who takes care of sick animals. In fact, a vet is an animal doctor.

W: Animal doctor? How interesting! But how did you get the idea?

M: I once read a story about a person who treated sick animals. I'd like to have a try myself.

W: Wow! Sounds exciting.

Q: What would the man do if he were to find a job?

解析：女士在会话中提到毕业后打算做秘书，男士表示自己打算在毕业后成为一名 vet，随后又向女士解释 vet 就是“兽医”的意思，由此可以推断，男士毕业后打算成为一名兽医。A 选项“在办公室工作”是女士打算做的事情，所以可以排除，C 和 D 选项在会话中均未提及。

二、专项训练

Directions: This section is to test your ability to understand short conversations. There are 2 recorded conversations in it. After each conversation, there are some recorded questions. Both the conversations 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 center.

Conversation 1

6. A) Many.

B) Three.

C) One.

D) Two.

7. A) He is in bad condition but can survive in the end.

B) He was released from hospital yesterday evening.

C) He will be released from hospital the next day.