

高职高专



英语应用能力

自测试卷

B级

总编 宋德富



 中国财政经济出版社

高职高专英语应用 能力自测试卷 (B)级

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中国财政经济出版社

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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异成绩而助一臂之力。

编者

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高职高专英语应用能力自测试卷(B级)试题剖析

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 B 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 B 级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,选择填空)

Section B: Another Dialogue Comprehension(问答对话理解,回答问题)

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: Dialogue Comprehension(问答对话理解,回答问题)

6. M: Shall we go to the People's Park this Saturday?

W: It's always too crowded on Saturday and there is a funny film on TV this Saturday.

Q: Where will the woman be this Saturday?

6. _____

剖析:女士认为人民公园周六拥挤,并说电视上有电影,自然是要呆在家里。答案只要写上 At home

7. M: I heard John say that he wants to sell his restaurant.

W: I can't remember how many times he has said so. Why do you believe him?

Q: What does the woman think of John's words?

7. _____

剖析: 女士认为 John 不可靠, 答案可以是: He is not honest/believable. 或 She doesn't believe him. 或 he is telling a lie again. 等。

Section C: Passage Conversation

共两段短文, 5 个选择理解题。现以一篇为例, 进行剖析:

Passage One

Bill Johnson, a 17-year-old boy was rescued, wet and cold, today. He had gone exploring by himself yesterday afternoon with only a lamp to light his way. Less than an hour after he entered a cave, his light went out. He had been trapped in the cave for 23 hours without food or light. He sat in the darkness the rest of the day, all night and part of today. He was a little bit frightened.

But he decided not to try to find his way out. He thought it best to wait for somebody to rescue him.

Finally, one of Bill's friends and a teacher moved slowly inside, found him and led him to safety.

Questions 11 and 12 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. How long was Bill trapped in the cave?

- A) More than twenty hours. B) Twenty two days.
C) Less than a week. D) Not told in the story.

剖析: 看到文字答案是很简单的, 答案自然是 A) More than twenty hours. 这就给大家一个警示, 听录音时对数字作记录是必要的。

12. How was Bill rescued?

- A) By his parents. B) By a team of 23 men.
C) By a friend and a teacher. D) By the police.

剖析: B) By a team of 23 men 是一个小陷阱, 因为录音中有 23 hours 的内容, 容易让人混淆。如果听懂了最后一句, 答案就明白了一 C) By a friend and a teacher.

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:

By the time you get there tomorrow, they _____ for Beijing.

- A) will have left B) are leaving C) will leave D) are to leave

剖析: By the time 后边如是将来时间, 谓语动词要用将来完成时, 正确答案应是 A) will have left。

It's necessary that the problem _____ in some way or other.

- A) is settled B) was settled C) be settled D) has been settled

剖析: It's necessary that ... 引出的主语从句里面要用虚拟语气, 格式是 Should + 动词原形, Should 可以省去, 且不管主句里面是过去式还是现在式, 因此正确答案应是 C) be settled。

本节考查的词汇题目经常是要考生分清一些形似短语的不同含义, 如:

The salesman had to _____ the conversation in order to wait on a customer.

- A) break off B) break away C) break in D) break up

剖析:四个带 break 的短语动词,其意思分别是:break off 中止,打断;break away 突然离开,强行逃脱;break in 闯入,插嘴;break up 打碎,粉碎。答案应该是 A) break off。

有的题目将用法相同的词汇放在一起,让考生辨认选择,如:

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“意味着”,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。

3. 有的词性转换比较复杂,必须同时添加前后缀,如:

(doubt), _____ Mr. Critchlow was an extremely peculiar man.

剖析:由于后面已经是一个完整的句子,要把动词 doubt 变成“毫无疑问地”意思,就要将其变成 undoubtedly。

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。

Doctors believe that second-hand smoking may cause lung cancer in people who do not smoke. Nonsmokers often breathe in the smoke from other people's cigarettes. This is second-hand smoking. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (美国环保局) reports that about fifty-three thousand people die in the United States each year as a result of exposure (暴露) to second-hand smoking.

It is harder for children to avoid second-hand smoking. In the United States, nine million children under the age of five live in homes with at least one smoker. Research shows that these children are sick more often than children who live in homes where no one smokes. The damaging effects of second-hand smoking on children also continue as they grow up. The children of smokers are more than twice as likely to develop lung cancer when they are adults as children of nonsmokers. The risk is even higher for children who live in homes where both parents smoke.

People are becoming very aware of the danger of second-hand smoke. As a result, they have passed laws that prohibit people from smoking in many public places. Currently, 45 states in the United States have laws that restrict, or limit, smoking. The most well-known law doesn't allow people to smoke on short native airline flights, i.e. flights within the country.

36. Compared with nonsmokers' children, the children whose parents both smoke are likely to _____.
- A) grow up more slowly B) be sick under the age of five
C) develop lung cancer more often D) become smokers more easily.
37. Why are there laws made against smoking in public places in the U.S.?
- A) Because people have realized the danger of second - hand smoking.
B) Because more and more people don't like smoking now.
C) Because parents don't want their children to become smokers.
D) Because the government wants to limit the production of cigarettes.
38. Which of the following statements is True?
- A) The number of smokers' children is twice greater than that of nonsmokers' children.
B) People are now not allowed to smoking on airline flights in the U.S.
C) Adults who smoked when they were children get cancer more frequently.
D) second - hand smoking is not as dangerous as first - hand smoking.
39. From the passage we can conclude that _____.
- A) the main cause of lung cancer is second - hand smoking
B) most people know nothing about the danger of second - hand smoking
C) public places are dangerous for people to stay
D) children suffer most from second - hand smoking
40. This passage is mainly about _____.
- A) how people get cancer
B) who can get cancer easily
C) what should be done with smoking in public
D) whether second - hand smokers can get cancer

剖析:

36. 要确定该题的正确答案,必须回头看这一句: The children of smokers are more than twice as likely to develop lung cancer when they are adults as children of nonsmokers. The risk is even higher for children who live in homes where both parents smoke. 其意是: 抽烟的家长的孩子患肺癌的可能性是非抽烟家长孩子的两倍, 双亲抽烟孩子的风险还要高于单亲抽烟的孩子。答案应该是 C) develop lung cancer more often。

37. 要确定该题的正确答案,要回头读最后一段的打头: People are becoming very aware of the danger of second - hand smoking. As a result, they have passed laws that prohibit people from smoking in many public places. 句中的 as a result 表示前因后果, 这样就能确定答案应该是 A) Because people have realized the danger of second - hand smoking。

38. A) The number of smokers' children is twice greater than that of nonsmokers' children. 本句中的 the number of... 是“……的数字”, 全句的意思是“吸烟者孩子的数字是非吸烟者孩子数字的两倍”, 显然是一个错句。

B) People are now not allowed to smoking on airline flights in the U.S. 猛一看似乎就是文中所讲的内容, 如将其与文中的有关飞机上禁止抽烟的句子进行对照一下, 也就不难明白, 这句也不符合原句的意思。The most well - known law doesn't allow people to smoking on short native airline flights, i.e. flights within the country. 本句讲的是“不允许在国内航班抽烟”, 而不是“在航班上就一律不准抽烟”。

C) Adults who smoked when they were children get cancer more frequently. 本句字面上的意思是“小时候抽烟的成人患癌症的几率更高。”要注意这儿说的抽烟就是被动抽烟, 因此这句的含义与下面的原句相同: The children of smokers are more than twice as likely to develop lung cancer when they are adults as children of nonsmokers. (抽烟者的孩子长大后成人后患肺癌的几率要比小时候没有被动吸烟者高出两倍多。)

D) Second - hand smoking is not as dangerous as first - hand smoking. 本句与第一段, 以及全文的主旨大意相抵触。

39 和 40 两题相对来说比较容易判断, 因为全文讲的就是被动抽烟是否对孩子有损害以及儿童被动抽烟具体的坏处, 因此, 都是 D) 为正确答案。

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)。下例选自 2001 年的试卷:

Miracle of the Forest

When you walk into a National Forest, you really believe you're the first person who's ever been here. Funny thing is, you're not.

These forests have been used for over a hundred years. From this timber stand (堆木场), settlers used wood to build their homes. And ties (枕木) were cut for the railroad. Hard to believe, isn't it? But that's the Miracle of the Forest. With careful management these forests have renewed themselves, year after year providing us with all kinds of benefits. And that's why we call them "Forever Forests".

Come to see for yourself! And get involved with the new "Forests For Us" program and tell people all about the Miracle of the Forest.

For more information, write: Forest for Us, P.O. Box 2000. Washington, DC 20013

Miracle of the Forest

In addition to many other things, the National Forests have provided _____ 46 _____ for the building of houses, and _____ 47 _____ for the railroad.

The National Forests have renewed themselves because of _____ 48 _____ and so they are now called _____ 49 _____.

This advertisement invites readers to join in the program of _____ 50 _____.

剖析:

第 46 和 47 所在的句子实际上是文中原句的改写, settlers used wood to build their homes. 与 provide wood for the building of house 同义; 47 空应填 ties。

第 48 和 49 所在的句子也是文中句子的改写。把 With careful management these forests have renewed themselves 改写成 The National Forests have renewed themselves because of *careful management*; 把 that's why we call them "Forever Forests" 改写成 so they are now called *Forever Forests*。

第 50 句的答案是 Forests For Us, 其根据是 Come to see for yourself! And get involved with the new "Forests For Us" program。

通过以上剖析,我们可以认为, Task 3 这种类型的阅读理解题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 年的试题内容是一些操作计算机的命令:

A	to select power management mode
B	to show hidden files
C	to select the path name for the file
D	to rename an existing file
E	to complete a document
F	to select the text you want to print
G	to move to the start of the current line
H	to delete the current line

I	to delete the current selection
J	to open second edit window
K	to close second edit window
L	to open the file in read - only mode
M	to click the item you want to change
N	to display information about Edit
O	to confirm each replacement

Example: (E) 完成一个文档 (M) 点击想更改的项

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| 51. () 显示编辑资料 | () 关闭第二个编辑窗口 |
| 52. () 选择你想打印的文件 | () 删除当前选项 |
| 53. () 选择电源管理模式 | () 以只读模式打开文件 |
| 54. () 移动光标到当前行的开头 | () 给一个已存在的文件重命名 |
| 55. () 显示隐藏文件 | () 给当前文件选择一个路径名 |

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: mode, rename, click, replacement。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、猜测不认识单词的能力, 决不能因为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:

A Job Wanted Ad CASTLE HOTEL Assistant Manager

We are looking for an enthusiastic (热心的) person to assist in the expansion of the hotel. The successful applicant (申请人) will have experience of overall hotel work and at least one year's experience as an Assistant Manager.

Applicants need a good knowledge of English and possibly two other languages. Good salary, bonus (奖金), good holidays and excellent prospects for promotion (晋升) within the group. Apply in confidence with a full resume and recent photograph to: Mr. Gerry Bateman,
Castle Hotel, Green Street, Barton BR7 7QT

An Application Letter

136 Brownless Road
Catford, PL4 2EB
August 19, 2000

Dear Mr Bateman,

I saw your advertisement for an Assistant Manager in this week's issue of the Hotelier and I should like to apply for the position.

I am enclosing my resume and a recent photograph.

As you see I have been Assistant Manager at the Granada Hotel in Madrid for a year and I would very much like to have ex-

perience of hotel work in England.

I am at present on holiday in England and staying with friends at the above address. I shall be returning to Spain at the end of the month.

Yours sincerely,
Maria Sanchez

56. Where did the applicant find the advertisement?

In _____ of *The Hotelier*.

57. What other experience should the applicants have besides being an Assistant Manager?

They should have experience of _____.

58. What are the applicants required to send to Mr Gery Bateman?

A full resume and _____.

59. What is Maria Sanchez's present job?

She is _____.

60. What is Maria Sanchez doing in England now?

She is _____ there.

剖析:

这是一则招聘广告和相应的一封应聘信。第 56 题的依据是: I saw your advertisement for an Assistant Manager in this week's issue of the *Hotelier*, 答案是 this week's issue。57 题的依据是: The successful applicant will have experience of overall hotel work, 答案是 overall hotel work。58 题的依据是: Apply in confidence with a full resume and recent photograph, 答案是 recent photograph。59 题的依据是 I have been Assistant Manager at the Granada Hotel in Madrid for a year, 答案是 an Assistant Manager。60 题的依据是: I am at present on holiday in England, 答案是 having her holidays 或 on her holiday。

根据上面的剖析, 要完成好 Task 5, 必须找到问题答案的文中依据, 并且具备进行适当改写的的能力。

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. Everybody here is well taken care of, no matter what his position.

A) 每个人都在这里得到好的照料, 不管他有什么样的位置。

B) 每个人都在这里好好地照料, 不管他的位置。

C) 这里的每个人都被照顾得很好, 不论他的位置如何。

D) 这里的每个人都得到很好的照顾, 不管他的地位如何。

本句的主句是一个被动语态, 译成主动的“得到很好的照顾或照料”最符合汉语习惯, 这属于翻译技巧问题。句中的 position 译成“地位”要比“位置”更为妥当, 这属于根据上下文恰当筛选汉意。因此正确的译文应该是 D), 基本正确的是 A), 错译的是 B)。

关于 65 句的主观翻译题在后面的试卷的答案中再作系统提示, 这儿不作阐述。

Part V Writing

根据“基本要求”, B 级书面表达要求考生“能运用所学词汇和语法写出简单的短文; 能用英语填写表格, 套写

便函、简历等,词句基本正确,无重大语法错误,格式基本恰当,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:根据汉语提示填写一份简历表
- 卷二:写一则接受邀请的回帖
- 卷三:根据素材给朋友写一封建议信
- 卷四:根据英语素材写一封邀请函
- 卷五:根据式样填写支票和汇票
- 卷六:根据英汉素材写一本书的前言
- 卷七:根据式样写一则模拟广告
- 卷八:根据英汉素材写一个联欢节目单
- 卷九:将电视机的部分操作说明套译成英语
- 卷十:根据提供的缩略语写广告
- 卷十一:根据汉语提示写一封旅店回答顾客的信函
- 卷十二:根据英汉提示写一则产品说明书
- 卷十三:根据英汉提示给系主任写一封信
- 卷十四:写一封脱销通知书
- 卷十五:根据英汉提示,写一封求购信
- 卷十六:为纠正定单写一封致歉信
- 卷十七:给住院的同学写一封信
- 卷十八:以公司行政办公室的名义,写一则通告
- 卷十九:写一封应聘信
- 卷二十:为公司经理写一则改约的信函

其中卷十八以公司行政办公室的名义,写一则通告就是 2001 年的试题,具体要求如下:

Directions: This part is to test your ability to do practical writing. You are required to write a Notice of Meeting according to the following instruction given in Chinese. Remember to write the message in no less than 60 words in the Composition/Translation Sheet.

说明:以公司行政办公室的名义,按通告的格式和要求,写一份于 2002 年 1 月 30 日公布的通知,包括以下内容。

1. 时间:7 月 7 日星期五下午 2:00
2. 会议地点:公司办公大楼会议厅
3. 会议内容:讨论财务规划
4. 出席人员:各部门的负责人
5. 要求:每人准备一份建议书

Words for reference:

财务规划 financial program, 行政办公室 administrative office, 部门负责人 department head

剖析:这是一篇应用文,考生必须掌握以下单词和短语:announcement 或 notification(通知、通告)、place(地点)、Subject 或 Content(主题、内容)、Attendance(出席人员)、requirement(要求)。整个通知可以写成如下形式:

An Announcement Jan 30, 2002

A meeting will be held at 2, Friday afternoon.

Place: Meeting Room of Company Office Building

Subject: Talking about Financial Program

Attendance: all department heads

Requirement: Everyone prepare a letter of suggestion

Administrative Office

也可以全部采用句子形式:

A Notification

Jan. 30, 2002

A meeting will be held at 2, Friday afternoon at the Meeting Room of Company Office Building. Financial Program is to be discussed. All department heads should be present at the meeting and everyone is required to prepare a letter of suggestion.

Administrative Office

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,以备将来在实际应用中展示你的英语才华。

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

1.

Directions: In this section you will hear 5 short dialogues. Each dialogue will be played only once. After it there is a pause. During the pause you should read the incomplete statement printed in the test paper and complete it according to what you have just heard. Write your words in the corresponding space on the Answer Sheet.

1. David doesn't know _____.
2. The repairman hasn't come because _____.
3. If they leave immediately they will get to the cinema _____.
4. At big meetings Bob will be _____.
5. The woman probably will _____.

Section B

Directions: In this section you will hear another 5 short dialogues. After each dialogue there will be a question. Both the dialogues and questions will be played only once. And a pause will follow each question. When you hear a question, you should write down the answer in the corresponding space on the Answer Sheet.

6. _____.
7. _____.
8. _____.