

高等学校英语应用能力考试训练丛书

English

高等学校

英语

★ 高等学校英语应用能力考试
口语考试训练及模拟试题 ★



特邀外教录制
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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，在高职高专在校学生中进行“高等学校英语应用能力考试口语考试”。

英语应用能力考试的特点是：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，此项考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考试，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考试口语考试训练及模拟试题》。

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，较好地体现了此项考试的内涵。

本书是训练丛书中的一本，由《高等学校英语应用能力考试口语考试介绍》、18个单元的口语训练及练习答案、3套口语考试模拟试题及参考答案组成。本书配有由外籍英语专家录制的录音磁带。此书还可以作为高校英语口语课程教材使用。

《高等学校英语应用能力考试口语考试》规定的考试范围包括“日常交际”和“业务交际”二部分。由于“日常交际”的内容在英语教学中得到了较多的体现，因而，本书内容侧重“业务交际”的训练。

本书尚有不足之处，敬请广大师生提出宝贵意见。

编 者

2003年9月

高等学校英语应用能力考试口语考试

简 介

1. 考试形式

此项考试在语言实验室或多媒体教室进行。根据考试场地的大小，每场考试可以有 20 - 30 名考生同时参加。

考试不设主考，只设监考，试题（包括其指示说明）全部录在事先准备好的考试主控录音母带上，考生直接以口头方式回答，并通过麦克风实时录制在考生的录音带上。

每位考生会得到一本试题册，其内容包括每个部分的要求以及考生要阅读的文字材料或图片。

整个考试过程约为 15 分钟，实际考试的时间为 13 分半钟；考生回答问题的实际录音时间累计约为 6 分钟。

在正式考试开始之前，考生有 1 分半钟回答“热身”问题，目的是让考生熟悉、适应考场环境和考试方式，消除考生的紧张感，帮助他们进入良好的应考状态。其内容包括核实考生身份（由考生通过麦克风把自己的姓名和准考证号录入考生用录音带），并让考生回答 3 个问题（如天气、家庭、个人兴趣、校园生活等）。在考生回答完“热身”问题之后，录音会提示考生考试正式开始。

考试主体共由 4 个部分组成，各个部分之间都有提示音提醒考生即将进入下一个部分的考试。

第一部分是朗读短文（Loud Reading），共 1 题，短文长度在 120 词左右。主要测试考生的语音、语调、断句等朗读技巧和流利程度。同时，它还测试考生的语音生成能力。朗读的材料选自口语体短文或独白，属于口头交际范畴，如开场白、电话转述、口头通知等。考生有 1 分钟的准备时间。在听到开始回答提示音后，考生开始朗读短文，时间为 1 分钟。

第二部分是提问——回答（Questions & Answers）。主要测试考生就交际话题提出问题或给予回应的能力。在这一部分，考生将读到一段实用性的涉外交际活动文字，如广告、启事、通知等。本部分包含两个子部分：提问部分和回答部分。在提问部分，通过录音提示给考生提供一个身份以及所需要完成的任务。根据录音提示的要求，考生需就文字材料内容提出若干问题。在回答部分，录音提示将给考生提供另外一个身份；同时，考生会听到一段内容不完整的对话。考生要根据文字材料内容和所扮演的角色补全该对话。例如，在第一部分，考生先在文字材料中读到一则宾馆的广告，然后录音的第一部分提示：假定考生是一名想要预订房间的顾客。考生需要根据他（她）所看到的广告内容提出若干问题，从而决定他（她）是否要预订房间。在录音的第二部分中，提示考生的身份是一个旅行社的职员，需要就顾客的咨询做出恰当的、得体的回答。考生在听到开始提问或回答提示音之后应立即开始

提问或回答。每一次提问或回答的时间为 10 秒钟。答题时间总计为 1 分钟。

第三部分是汉译英 (Chinese-English Interpretation), 共 5 题。主要测试考生在日常涉外活动和涉外业务中的口头翻译能力。考生在听到提示音之后应立即开始口头翻译或停止口头翻译。实际翻译时间总计为 1 分 40 秒。本部分有以下几种不同的题型:

1) 在这一部分的指示说明结束之后, 考生将依次听到 5 个不很复杂的中文单句。考生听到中文后口头翻译他们所听到的句子。或者,

2) 考生在试题册上读到一个包含 5 个不很复杂的中文单句的段落。考生有 30 秒钟时间阅读该材料。之后, 考生需要将该段落逐句口头翻译成英文。或者,

3) 考生在试题册上读到一段中英文相间的对话。考生有 30 秒钟时间阅读该对话。然后考生需根据对话所提供的上下文, 将对话中的中文部分 (共 5 句) 口头翻译成英文。或者,

4) 首先, 主控台会播放一段中英文相间的对话, 让考生了解该对话的主题以及大致意思。然后, 主控台将该对话再播放一遍, 要求考生将对话中的中文部分 (共 5 句) 口头翻译成英文。

第四部分是看图描述 (Presentation), 共 1 题。主要测试考生用英语进行连贯的口头表达能力。在这一部分的指示说明结束之后, 考生将看到一幅或几幅图片、照片或一个图表 (包括简明文字提示), 内容涉及的涉外业务包括广告、产品/公司介绍、信息发布、业务交流等。考生有 1 分钟时间进行准备。在听到回答提示音后, 考生需对图片、照片或图表的内容进行连贯描述。答题时间为 2 分钟。

2. 考试范围

1) 语言交际功能

(1) 日常交际:

A. 交际功能: 介绍、问候、感谢、致歉、道别、指点、接受、拒绝、问讯等。

B. 交际主题: 天气、学习、爱好、饮食、健康、问路等。

(2) 业务交际:

A. 日常涉外活动: 迎送, 安排日程与活动, 安排住宿, 宴请与迎送会, 陪同外宾购物、游览、就诊等。

B. 一般涉外业务:

(1) 介绍公司/工厂: 历史、现状

(2) 介绍产品: 类型、性能、规格、市场等;

(3) 业务洽谈: 合作意向、投资意向、签订合同、人员培训、专家待遇、议价、折扣、佣金、订购、付款方式、交货日期、保险等;

(4) 参加业务交流。

2) 输入信息

主要以输入下列三种形式的信息, 来引导考生产生有意义的口头信息:

A. 文字提示:

B. 声音提示;

C. 画面提示 (如图片、照片、和图表等)。

3. 评分标准及评分描述

此项口试的成绩主要围绕内容、表述以及语言等几个方面, 采取在分项评分的基础上总体计分的办法评定。

4. 口试成绩与证书

“高等学校英语应用能力考试”口试成绩分为优秀、合格、不合格三个等级。

等级	等 级 描 述
优秀	能用英语比较顺利地进行不十分复杂的、一定范围内的日常和业务口头涉外交际。
合格	能用英语进行简单的、一定范围内的日常和业务口头涉外交际。
不合格	尚不具备用英语进行口头交际的能力。

成绩合格者，由高等学校英语应用能力考试委员会颁发证书。证书分为两个等级：优秀和合格。考试成绩不合格者不发给证书。

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Unit One

On the Campus

Part One Reading Aloud

Listen to the tape carefully of the following two passages first, and then read them aloud by yourself, paying attention to your pronunciation, tone and liaison (连读).

Passage 1

When I was in high school, studying English meant repeating my English lessons and **memorizing** the grammar rules. This method helped me earn such high scores in various English tests that I did not doubt its **efficiency**. But the first English listening quiz in the University **frustrated** me completely. At that time I realized I did not understand English study. 记住
效率
使灰心

I should thank one of my English teachers in University, who was a graduate student from the U.S.A.. His lecture did not focus only on the text book. Different from many other teachers, he often carried a tape recorder to the classroom and began his lecture just with an American pop song. Pop Songs are always the most interesting topic among youths. In his lessons, every student including me **voluntarily** had the desire to talk about his own opinion. Affected by the teacher, I began to link English with my life and my hobbies. Listening to foreign radio programs, seeing movies, watching TV and so on all became the ways to learn English. Step by step, I felt more interested in English study and improved my English greatly. 自动地

Practice 1: Answer the following questions according to Passage 1.

- 1) What did studying English mean when I was in high school?
- 2) Why didn't I doubt its efficiency?
- 3) When did I realize I did not understand English study?
- 4) Why did my English teacher in University often carry a recorder to the classroom?
- 5) What are also the ways to learn English?

Passage 2

I've spent nearly two years at college. College life is very interesting and very colorful, quite different from that of high school. The college students are more independent and have a lot of more freedom. We have no fixed classrooms and no fixed seats in the classrooms. We have required courses as well as **optional** courses. During the **intervals** between the lectures, we sometimes have to rush to another building with the help of bicycles to take another lecture. It's wonderful to see the bikes getting the students in all directions on the campus. Everything has to be decided by ourselves; of course sometimes 可选择的/
间隔

we can contact and **consult** our teachers, who are always ready to give us some valuable **tips**. 请教 建议

While we have no classes, we can go to the library, attend lectures, read novels, listen to our favorite music in our dorms, or play football on the playground. What I want to say here is that I enjoy my college life very much and I'll always love to live in a college.

Practice 2: According to Passage 2, make up some questions with the help of Chinese tips.

1) Question: _____ (问他在大学里呆几年)?

Answer: He has spent nearly two years at college.

2) Question: _____ (问他对大学生活的看法)?

Answer: It is very interesting and very colorful.

3) Question: _____ (问他们有哪种课程)?

Answer: They have required courses as well as optional courses.

4) Question: _____ (问是谁总是愿意给他们提出好建议)?

Answer: Their teachers.

5) Question: _____ (问他们在宿舍的活动)?

Answer: They often read novels and listen to their favorite music.

Part Two Practicing Dialogues

Read the following dialogues after the tape, then practice the dialogues with your partner.

Dialogue 1

A: Hello, Clarkson College. May I help you?

B: Yes. I'm looking for information on courses in computer programming. I would need it for the fall semester.

A: Do you want a day or evening course?

B: Well, I would like to take an evening course, since I work during the day.

A: I see.

B: When is it given? I hope it's not on Thursdays.

A: Well... there's a class that meets on Monday evenings at seven.

B: Just once a week?

A: Yes, but that's almost three hours — from seven to nine forty-five p.m.

B: Oh, well, that's all right. How many weeks does the course last?

A: Mm... let me see... twelve weeks. You start the first week in September and finish... oh... just before Christmas. December twenty-first.

B: And how much is the course?

A: That's three hundred dollars, and that includes the necessary computer time.

B: Well, thank you so much.

A: You're welcome.

Dialogue 2

A: Good morning, Miss.

B: Morning. Can I help you?

A: Yes, I'd like to use the library. You know, I'm a new student here.

B: All you need is your student identification card to check out books.

A: Yes. Here's my identification.

B: That's all you need.

A: Thank you very much. By the way, how many books am I allowed to check out?

B: You can check out two books at a time. But you can't check out newspapers, magazines or periodicals; they have to be read within the library.

A: How long can I keep the books?

B: For two weeks. After that you must renew the books if you wish to keep them longer. Otherwise there's a fine of 50 cents a day for each book.

A: Oh? Thanks. I want a book on physics. Could you show me where I can find it?

B: Yes, over there to your left.

Useful Patterns Used on the Campus

A. Asking About Somebody's Subjects

What are you going to study?

(你打算学什么?)

What courses are you planning to take?

(你打算修些什么课程?)

What do you specialize in?

(你主修哪个方面?)

What's your major?

(你的主修科目是什么?)

B. Telling About Your Subjects

I expect to take the linguistics course.

(我将修语言学课程。)

I have a course in literature this year.

(今年我要修文学课程。)

I major in science.

(我主修自然科学。)

I take world history as my major.

(我以世界历史为我的主修专业。)

I'll include Shakespearean tragedy in my summer program.

(我的暑期学习内容包括莎士比亚的悲剧。)

I'm an economics major.

(我是经济学专业的学生。)

I'm going to attend the lectures given by Prof. Johnson.

· (我打算去听约翰逊教授的讲座。)

I'm going to Harvard University to do post-graduate work in medicine.

(我打算去哈佛大学读医学研究生。)

I'm thinking of taking the course in modern American literature.

(我在考虑选修现代美国文学课。)

In college I specialize in organic chemistry.

(在学院里我主修有机化学。)

C. Borrowing or Lending Books and Magazines at the Library

Can I borrow these magazines?

(我可以借这些杂志吗?)

Could you find me a book on biology?

(能不能请您给我找一本生物学方面的书?)

Could you tell me how to find some books on industrial management?

(能不能请你告诉我怎样去找工业管理方面的书?)

Good, I'll take this one.

(好,我就借这本。)

How long can I keep it?

(我可以借多久?)

How many books can I borrow at a time?

(我一次可以借多少本书?)

I'd like to apply for a library card.

(我想申请一张借书证。)

I'd like to renew it for one more week.

(我想再续借一个星期。)

Can I have the titles?

(请告诉我书名好吗?)

How long will you keep it?

(您要借多久?)

I'm afraid it's been out for some time.

(恐怕这已借出一段时间了。)

It's due two weeks from today.

(从今天起两个星期到期。)

You can come and renew the book, if you haven't finished reading it.

(如果还没有读完这本书您可以来续借。)

You'll have to pay fines if you can't return the book in time.

(如果您不能按时还书您得付罚款。)

Practice 3: Make up a dialogue about asking Prof. Donald whether you could take his advanced geology course next semester.

Part Three Translation Practice

1. Translate the following Chinese sentences into English.

1) 这学期你选了多少课程?

_____.

2) 我主修两门:英语和西班牙语。

_____.

3) 我想续借这本书,希望没有人预订。

_____.

4) 如果你不知道读什么好,我建议你读读这本书。

_____.

5) 这本书我希望能再借用两个星期。

_____.

2. Translate the Chinese sentences in brackets into English.

A: Excuse me, sir. (1) _____ (如果读者丢了书会怎样)?

B: (2) _____ (他必须得交罚款), that is, three times the original price of the book.

Did you lose your book?

A: Possibly so. It must have been stolen. You know, sir. I'm a student. I have no income. (3)

_____ (我能少交点吗)?

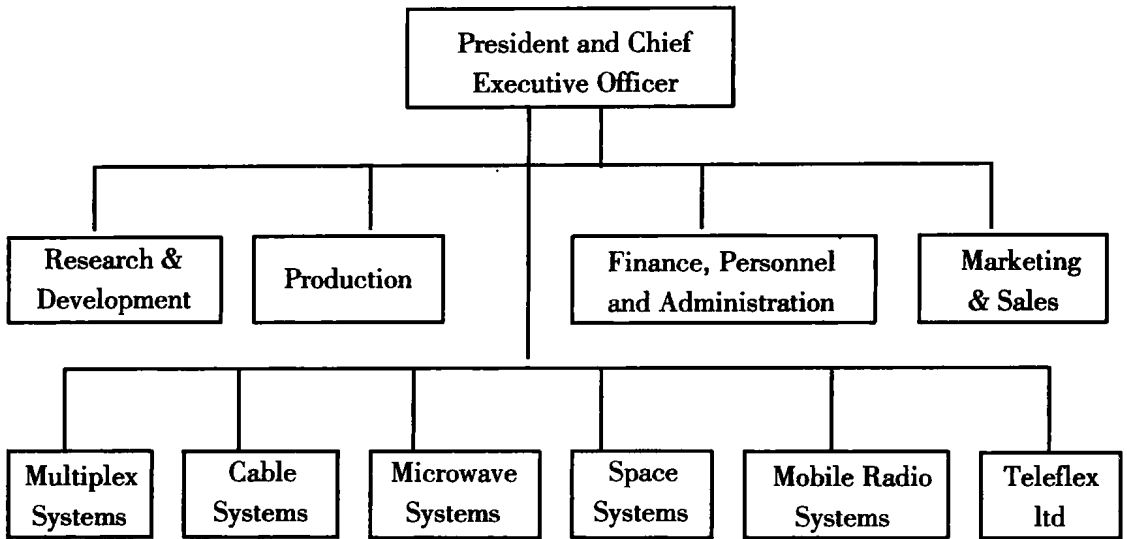
B: Sorry. Every rule must be observed to the letter without exception, and there is no room for bargaining.

A: Excuse me again, sir. I also want to renew this book. (4) _____ (我希望没有人预定).

B: OK. (5) _____ (你可以再借一个月).

Part Four Oral Presentation

In this part, you will see a table showing the executive management structure of a company. You are required, with the help of reference words and phrases, to give an oral description about the situation according to the table. Here the first sentence is given to you.



Reference words: the head of the company, under, responsible for, be divided, department, report directly

Today, I'd like to tell you about the executive management of our company...

Unit Two

Meeting and Seeing off Guests

Part One Reading Aloud

Listen to the tape carefully of the following two passages first, and then read them aloud by yourself, paying attention to your pronunciation, tone and liaison.

Passage 1

Before the foreign guest arrives, you should reserve a room at a hotel for him. Usually the hotel must be comfortable, air-conditioned and the most important is that each room must be equipped with a private bathroom, because western guests usually insist on having a shower every day. When the foreign guest arrives, you can either meet him at the airport or at the train station in person or send a **representative** to meet him. Never let him go to your unit by himself. Upon the arrival, foreigners usually like to go to their hotel rooms right away, so you should send your guest to his hotel room immediately. On the way to the hotel, you can have some casual and friendly talks with him, but you should never try to **get down to business** right away. At the hotel, help him to **go through formalities** and tell him about the next day's program.

代表

谈正经事/
办手续

Practice 1: Answer the following questions according to Passage 1.

- 1) What should you do for the foreign guest before he arrives?
- 2) Why should you prepare for the foreign guest the room equipped with a private bathroom?
- 3) When the foreign guest arrives, what should you do if you can't meet him in person?
- 4) Upon the arrival, where would the foreigners like to go?
- 5) What should you talk with the foreigners on the way to the hotel?

Passage 2

Usually you should let the guest walk on the right. It is polite for you to open the door for him and let him go through the door first. It is offending to call a young lady "madam", and you should not ask her about her age, salary, and some other private matters. You can't smoke unless you are permitted. Make sure that you're clean and tidy. On a formal **diplomatic** occasion, it is best to dress in black or blue. **Don't be humble or pushy**, but show respect for him and his customs. You must be **punctual** and keep your promise. When shaking hands, you can use a little strength, but not too tightly. You should always use "please", "thanks" in your talks. Get ready to help your guest whenever he has troubles.

外交的
不卑不亢/
准时的

Practice 2: According to Passage 2, make up some questions with the help of Chinese tips.

1) Question: _____ (问应该让客人在哪边走)?

Answer: Usually I should let the guest walk on the right.

2) Question: _____ (问不能称年轻女士为“太太”的原因)?

Answer: It is offending to call a young lady “madam”.

3) Question: _____ (问不该向年轻女士询问哪些问题)?

Answer: Her age, salary, and some other private matters.

4) Question: _____ (问在正式外交场合如何穿着)?

Answer: It is best to dress in black or blue.

5) Question: _____ (问与客人握手的方法)?

Answer: When shaking hands, I will use a little strength, but not too tightly.

Part Two Practicing Dialogues

Read the following dialogues after the tape, then practice the dialogues with your partner.

Dialogue 1

A: Excuse me; are you Mr. Wilson from the United States of America?

B: Yes, I am.

A: I'm Mei Wen, the secretary of China National Textile (纺织品) Import & Export Corporation.

B: How do you do, Miss Mei.

A: How do you do, Mr. Wilson. Welcome to China.

B: Thank you. It's very kind of you to come to meet me at the airport, Miss Mei.

A: It's a pleasure. I hope you will enjoy your stay here.

B: Thank you. I'm sure I will.

A: Did you have a pleasant flight?

B: Yes, quite nice.

A: I am glad to hear that. Since you have already picked up your baggage, let's proceed through customs.

B: All right.

Dialogue 2

A: It's very kind of you to come all the way to see me off, Mr. Zhu.

B: It's nothing. Have you checked in?

A: Yes.

B: Have you got something to read on the flight?

A: Yes. I have got some magazines to read.

B: I'm really sorry to see you go. We've got on well with each other. I'll miss you.

A: Me too. You can imagine how sorry I am to leave you all.

B: Listen! It's announcing the departure of your flight.

A: Right. I've to go now. Hope to see you again.

B: Take care. Write to me whenever you have time.

A: Sure. Thanks. Good-bye.

B: Good-bye. Have a pleasant trip.

Useful Patterns for Meeting and Seeing off Guests

A. Meeting the Guests

Hello, Jim! I'm so glad to see you.

(你好,吉姆!我真高兴见到你。)

What have you been doing since I saw you last?

(上次见面后你都做了些什么?)

I've got a couple of my suitcases with me.

(我随身带了两个小提箱。)

Welcome! I'm from Kingsoft. I'm here to meet you.

(欢迎,欢迎。我来自金山公司。我是来接你的。)

We've been eagerly waiting for your arrival.

(我们一直急切地等候你的到来。)

Let me carry your suitcase.

(我来帮你提手提箱吧。)

B. Seeing off the Guests

Thank you for the help you've rendered me during my stay here.

(感谢你在我逗留期间所给予的帮助。)

Hope to see you some day in my country.

(希望有一天能在我国和你见面。)

There goes the last call for Flight 209. I must be off now.

(209航班最后一次通知登机了。我必须走了。)

Well, goodbye, everybody, and thank you again for everything.

(那么大家再见了,再次谢谢你们所做的一切。)

I'm very sorry to hear that you're leaving us.

(听说你要离开我们,我真是舍不得。)

You don't know how bad I feel at parting from you.

(你不知道和你分手我感到多么难受。)

We're going to miss you, Mr. Smith.

(我们会想你的,史密斯先生。)

Mr. Smith wanted to come to see you off, too, but on account of some business he had to attend to, he was unable to come. He wishes you a pleasant journey.

(本来史密斯先生也要来给你们送行的,因为临时有事,来不了。他祝你们一路平安。)

Practice 3: Make up a dialogue about meeting a foreign guest at the airport.

Part Three Translation Practice

1. Translate the following Chinese sentences into English.

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