

高等学校 英语应用能力考试 (A级)全真模拟试题集

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全真模拟试题 (一)

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. 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.*

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 on the Answer Sheet. Now the test will begin.

1. A. Julia and Mary are in the same class.
B. Julia and Mary are on the same volleyball team.
C. Julia and Mary are good friends.
D. Julia doesn't know Mary at all.
2. A. They are doing shopping.
B. They are selling food.
C. They are frying a chicken.
D. They are having dinner.
3. A. On a plane.
B. In California.
C. At the airport.
D. On the way to the airport.
4. A. He doesn't think it will rain.
B. He doesn't borrow things.
C. He has an umbrella.
D. He also has a raincoat.
5. A. A doctor.
B. A friend.
C. A shoe salesman.
D. The woman's husband.

Section B

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. At the post office. | B. In a shop. |
| C. At the bank. | D. In a restaurant. |
| 7. A. Five-dollar bills. | B. Fifteen-dollar bills. |
| C. One-dollar bills. | D. Ten-dollar bills. |

Conversation 2

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| 8. A. The woman is willing to do the washing for the man. | |
| B. The man wants the woman to do the washing for him. | |
| C. The woman knows little about the machine. | |
| D. The man knows nothing about the machine. | |
| 9. A. Put in the money. | B. Put in the soap powder. |
| C. Put in the washing. | D. Shut the door. |
| 10. A. Shut the door. | B. Put in the soap powder. |
| C. Pay money. | D. None of the above. |

Section C

Directions: *This section is to test your ability to comprehend short passages. You will hear a recorded passage. After that you will hear five questions. Both the passage and the questions will be read two times. When you hear a question, you should complete the answer to it with a word or a short phrase (in no more than 3 words). The incomplete answers are printed in your test paper. You should write your answers on the Answer Sheet correspondingly. Now the passage will begin.*

11. Why was John annoyed each morning?
Because he _____ for his newspaper.
12. What was the condition when he found his newspaper?
The newspaper was often covered with _____.
13. What was the paperboy's ambition?
His ambition was to _____.
14. What did John do when he heard of the boy's ambition?
He attached a basketball hoop _____ on the front porch.
15. Where could John find his newspaper after that?
He could find it _____.

Part II Structure (15 minutes)

Directions: *This part is to test your ability to construct grammatically correct sentences. It consists of 2 sections.*

Section A

Directions: *In this section, there are 10 incomplete sentences. You are required to complete each one by deciding on the most appropriate word or words from the 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Then you should mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.*

16. I haven't met him _____ the last meeting.
A. since B. for C. at D. before
17. It was not until the accident happened _____.
A. that I realized my carelessness
B. when I realized my carelessness
C. as I realized my carelessness
D. when my carelessness has been realized
18. The reason _____ I can't come is that my mother is ill.
A. because B. why C. as D. for
19. If _____ in the fridge, the fruit can remain fresh for more than a week.
A. kept B. keeping C. be kept D. to keep
20. _____ last Friday, he would have got to London.
A. Would he leave B. Had he left
C. If he is to leave D. If he was leaving
21. I could have called you yesterday, but I _____ your telephone number.
A. didn't have B. hadn't had C. won't have D. wouldn't have
22. The dictionary will prove _____ to you in your English study.
A. being of some use B. be of some use
C. to be of some use D. of some use
23. The engineer claims that this engine is _____ as the previous one.
A. twice powerful B. as twice powerful
C. powerful as twice D. twice as powerful
24. He was so engaged _____ his business that he hadn't been home for a month.
A. at B. on C. for D. in
25. _____ the punishment was unfair, he accepted it without complaint.
A. Since B. While C. As long as D. Even though

Section B

Directions: *There are 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. He knows even (little) _____ about the Olympic Games than I do.
27. Neither the clerks nor the manager (know) _____ anything about the accident now.
28. People (live) _____ comfortably in the towns hardly feel the pleasure of living in the country.
29. Mary does not dare to go out at night lest she (see) _____ something frightening.
30. It is better to avoid (drive) _____ downtown during the rush hour.
31. Education is regarded as the key to (make) _____ progress.
32. I want to thank you for your (kindly) _____ to me.
33. My secretary asked me if I had anything else for her (type) _____ before she left.
34. The workers (complete) _____ their tasks by the end of the year.
35. As a rule, readers (not allow) _____ to take the dictionary out of the reading room.

Part III Reading Comprehension (40 minutes)

Directions: *This part is to test your reading ability. There are 5 tasks for you to fulfil. 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 to 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.*

In bringing up children, every parent watches eagerly the child's learning of each new skill — the first spoken words, the first independent steps, or the beginning of reading and writing. It is often tempting to hurry the child beyond his natural learning rate, but this can set up dangerous feeling of failure and states of worry in the child. This might happen at any stages. A baby might be forced to use a toilet too early, a young child might be encouraged to learn to read before he knows the meaning of words he reads. On the other hand, though, if a child is left alone too much, or without any learning opportunities, he

loses his natural enthusiasm for life and his desire to find out new things for himself.

Parents vary greatly in their degree of strictness towards their children. Some may be especially strict in money matters, and others are severe over times of coming home at night or punctuality for meals. In general, the controls imposed represent the needs of the parents and the values of the community as much as the child's own happiness.

As regards the development of moral standards in the growing child, consistency is very important in parental teaching. To forbid a thing one day and excuse it the next is no foundation for morality. Also, parents should realize that "example is better than precept." If they are not sincere and do not practise what they say, their children may grow confused and emotionally insecure when they grow old enough to think for themselves, and realize they have been to some extent fooled.

A sudden awareness of a marked difference between their parents' principles and their morals can be a dangerous disappointment.

36. Eagerly watching the child's learning of new skills _____.
A. should be avoided
B. is universal among parents
C. sets up dangerous states of worry in the child
D. will make him lose interest in learning new things
37. In the process of children's learning new skills, parents _____.
A. should encourage them to read before they know the meaning of the words they read
B. should not expect too much of them
C. should neither push them too hard nor leave them on their own
D. should create as many learning opportunities as possible
38. What is the main idea of the second paragraph?
A. Parents should be strict with their children.
B. Parental controls reflect only the needs of the parents and the values of the community.
C. Parental restrictions vary, and are not always enforced for the benefit of the children alone.
D. Parents vary in their strictness toward their children for the benefit of parents.
39. The word "precept" (Para. 3) probably means _____.
A. idea B. punishment C. behavior D. instruction
40. In moral matters, parents should _____.
A. observe the rules themselves
B. be aware of the marked difference between adults and children
C. forbid things which have no foundation in morality
D. consistently ensure the security of their children.

Task 2

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

If you think you have a puncture (漏气), first check the valve (气阀) to make sure air is not leaking from it, by putting spit on the end of it. If the valve is not the source of the leak, remove the wheel from the bicycle and put the tyre off. Be careful not to pinch the inner tube. Remove the inner tube and pump some air into it. Then hold it in a bowl of water until you see bubbles coming from it. Or, hold the tube to your ear and listen for air escaping. Dry the tube. Choose a patch which is big enough to cover the hole and the surrounding area. Apply glue to tube before sticking patch down. Before you put the tube back in the tyre, run your fingers over both the inside and outside of the tyre to make sure that whatever caused the puncture is not still there. To replace the tube, put the valve part way through the hole in the rim (轮圈), pump a little air in, and then feed it carefully under the tyre. Push the tyre over the rim and back into position. Do not use tyre levers for doing this. Pump up the tyre fully and replace the wheel on the bicycle. Make sure the wheel is positioned in the center of the frame.

41. This passage is intended for someone who _____.
 A. learn to ride a bicycle B. has a flat tyre
 C. buys a new tyre D. travels by bike
42. To see whether there is leak of air, you should first _____.
 A. pump some air into the tube B. replace the tyre
 C. examine the valve D. check the wheel
43. You may find out whether the air is leaking by _____.
 A. drying the inner tube
 B. running your fingers over the inside of the tyre
 C. removing the wheel from the bike
 D. putting your ear to the tube and listen
44. From the context, we can see that a lever is a tool which can be used to _____.
 A. remove the wheel from the bike
 B. replace the wheel on the bike
 C. push the tyre back into position
 D. take out the inner tube
45. The passage implies that if the air leakage came from the valve, _____.
 A. there is no need to remove the inner tube
 B. you could solve the problem by putting spit on it
 C. you would still need to examine the inner tube
 D. there would be no way to solve the problem

Task 3

Directions: *The following is a general introduction to the preparation of speaking. After reading it, you are required to complete the outline below it (No.46 to No.50). You should write your answers briefly (in no more than three words) on the Answer Sheet correspondingly.*

Speaking in public is most people's least favorite thing. The reason is that we're all afraid of making fools of ourselves. The more important the speech is, the more frightened we become.

But stop biting your fingernails. Public speaking is easy and I can tell you that public speaking is not a "gift" like musical talent or being able to draw. Anybody who can talk can speak in public. Here are some of the lessons I have learned.

Keep it simple and short.

Your audience is going to come away with one or two of your main ideas. One or two. Not ten or twenty. If you can't express in a sentence or two what you intend to get across, then your speech is not focused well enough. And if you don't have a clear idea of what you want to say, there is no way your audience will.

Get organized.

No matter how long or short your speech is, you've got to get your ducks in a row—how you're going to open, what major points you want to make and how you're going to close.

Be real.

You're talking because you have experienced something the audience has not. Share it. Make the audience feel as you did—hot or cold, frightened or sad, annoyed or puzzled. The first-person singular is a powerful tool.

Take charge.

The first few moments of your speech establish the relationship between you and your audience. Don't begin until you have everybody's attention. When they've quietened, establish eye contact.

Public speaking is not more difficult than using chopsticks or trying a bow tie. The mysterious becomes simple once you know how to do it.

The next time it's your turn to make a speech at a business meeting, club dinner or a party, see if my suggestion can work for you.

The reason why speaking is most people's 46 is that we are all afraid of making fools of ourselves. In the author's opinion, actually it is 47 and anybody who can talk can speak in public and there are four lessons given here for us to learn: 48, 49, be real and 50.

Task 4

Directions: *The following is a list of words and phrases of business and trade. After reading it, you are required to find the items equivalent to those given in Chinese in the table below. Then you should put the corresponding letters in brackets on the Answer Sheet, numbered 51 to 55.*

- A — JV: Joint Venture
- B — WOS: wholly owned subsidiary
- C — in triplicate
- D — advising commission
- E — confirmation commission
- F — amendment commission
- G — postage/other charges
- H — bookkeeper
- I — correspondent bank
- J — trade volume
- K — house agent
- L — shipping agent
- M — employment agency
- N — travel agency
- O — claim & obligations
- P — bill of exchange

Examples: (E) 保兑费 (G) 邮费

51. ()通知费	()子公司
52. ()代理行	()职业介绍所
53. ()房地产代理人	()债权债务
54. ()贸易量	()汇票
55. ()一式三份	()修改费

Task 5

Directions: *The following is a poster. After reading it, you should give brief answers to the 5 questions (No. 56 to No. 60) that follow. The answers (in no more than 3 words) should be written after the corresponding numbers on the Answer Sheet.*

Learn English with us! Teaching English for over 13 years.

Learning to speak English at our language school in Malta is simple. We offer General English, Business English, Medical English and Cambridge examination courses.

Learn to handle English grammar with ease! Every year thousands of students and professionals from 100 countries around the world study at our school. While speaking, writing and enjoying the language you'll find our courses friendly and fun.

Our placement tests find the appropriate course for you. At Elanguet, we focus on how you learn English. It's not good enough for a school to just "teach" you, we want to help English become yours!

We make a promise to each of our students that every effort will be made to ensure the highest standard of tuition possible. We continue to prove that Elanguet is one of the highest quality language schools in the world. (90% + pass rate, 99% in 2002!)

56. Where is this language school located?

It is located in _____.

57. How many main courses in this language school offering now?

Elanguet offers _____ main courses now.

58. How about the courses in this language school?

Their courses are _____.

59. Who can help students find appropriate courses?

_____ can help students find appropriate courses.

60. What's the pass rate of Elanguet in 2002?

_____.

Part IV Translation — English into Chinese (15 minutes)

Directions: This part, numbered 61 through 65, is to test your ability to translate English into Chinese. After each sentence numbered 61 to 64, you will read four choices of suggested translation. You should choose the best translation and mark the corresponding letter on your Answer Sheet. And for the paragraph numbered 65, write your translation in the corresponding space on the Translation / Composition Sheet.

61. It is generally accepted that old people should have a share in the rewards for material and cultural advancements to which they have made contributions.
- A. 不言而喻,老年人应该享有一份回报,因为他们曾经为物质和文化做出过贡献。
- B. 人们普遍认为,老年人对物质和文化的进步做出过贡献,应该分享其成果。
- C. 毫无疑问,老年人有实力又有文化,他们都会主动为社会和文明多做贡献。
- D. 毋庸置疑,老年人创造过物质和精神文明,他们应该享受各种奖励。
62. Though most of the contracts have many provisions in common, each is different from the others owing to the nature of the goods.
- A. 尽管大多数合同有许多共同的条款,但每个合同因商品本质的不同而有所不同。

- B. 尽管大多数合同都有许多共同的规定,但每个合同由于商品属性不一,合同也各不相同。
- C. 尽管大多数合同的条款有不少共同之处,但由于商品的性质不同,合同也各不相同。
- D. 尽管大多数合同都提供许多供应,但每个合同因商品的自然状况不同而不同。
63. Enclosed please find a check for US \$ 91 to cover the insurance.
- A. 随信附上 91 美元支票一张,请保险。
- B. 随信附上 91 美元支票一张用来支付保险费,请查收。
- C. 随信附上一份数额为 91 美元的账单,缴付保险费。
- D. 随信附上一份数额为 91 美元的收据,请缴付保险费。
64. Only with a new human resource measure introduced will Mr. Forbes be able to regain the control of the company.
- A. 随着新的用工制度的出现,福布斯先生才具备控制这家公司的能力。
- B. 只有引进新的人力资源管理办法,福布斯先生才能重新控制这家公司。
- C. 福布斯先生重新把握了对公司的控制权,仅仅是因为实施了新的人力资源管理措施。
- D. 福布斯先生能重返这家公司,得益于用工制度的改革。
65. At the international terminal for Northwest Airlines at John F. Kennedy International Airport in New York, passengers waited up to 30 minutes longer than usual. Their bags were sent through giant screening machines and workers tore open taped boxes and searched through their contents before closing them up again.

Part V Writing (25 minutes)

Directions: This part is to test your ability to do practical writing. You are required to write a letter of invitation according to the following information given in Chinese. Remember to do the task on the Translation / Composition Sheet.

1. 发信人:广州贸易公司的杰克
2. 收信人:史密斯博士
3. 内容:2005 年 7 月 26 日,杰克代表广州贸易公司的全体员工邀请史密斯博士,在 8 月 8 日下午两点到白云宾馆举行的年度促销研讨会上发表演讲。研讨会历时 60 分钟,50 分钟演讲,10 分钟的问答时间。预计将有 50 人出席,大部分为销售经理,其余都有一定的销售背景。

全真模拟试题 (二)

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. 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.*

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 on the Answer Sheet. Now the test will begin.

1. A. In a hotel room.
C. In a restaurant.
 2. A. It makes Alice look younger.
C. It makes Alice look uglier.
 3. A. Tom applied for a job.
C. Tom wanted other job.
 4. A. It's going to snow.
C. The man doesn't like snowing.
 5. A. He seldom wakes up early.
B. He likes coffee just as the woman does.
C. He needs tea to make himself awake.
D. He doesn't usually eat breakfast.
- B. In a bus terminal.
D. In a railroad station.
 - B. It makes Alice look better.
D. It makes Alice look older.
 - B. Tom was preferred to others.
D. Tom was unlucky.
 - B. It has already snowed.
D. The weather report is right.

Section B

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. A single room without bath and shower.
B. A double room with bath and shower.
C. A double room without bath and shower.
D. A single room with bath and shower.
7. A. In the hotel. B. On the first floor.
C. In the restaurant next door. D. In his room.

Conversation 2

8. A. At 17:00 on Friday evening. B. At 7:00 on Friday evening.
C. At 6:30 on Friday evening. D. At 7:00 in Friday morning.
9. A. In the department store. B. In the dining hall.
C. In the bookstore. D. In the department hall.
10. A. Only one student of the department.
B. All the students of the department.
C. Some students in the department.
D. None of the above.

Section C

Directions: *This section is to test your ability to comprehend short passages. You will hear a recorded passage. After that you will hear five questions. Both the passage and the questions will be read two times. When you hear a question, you should complete the answer to it with a word or a short phrase (in no more than 3 words). The incomplete answers are printed in your test paper. You should write your answers on the Answer Sheet correspondingly. Now the passage will begin.*

11. Where did Tom first work?
He first worked _____.
12. Why did he give up his job in the factory?
Because he had _____.
13. What was his third job?
He got a job as _____.
14. Why does he work much harder than he did in the office or in the factory?
Because _____.

15. Why does he feel proud?

Because he _____

Part II Structure (15 minutes)

Directions: *This part is to test your ability to construct grammatically correct sentences.
It consists of 2 sections.*

Section A

Directions: *In this section, there are 10 incomplete sentences. You are required to complete each one by deciding on the most appropriate word or words from the 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Then you should mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.*

16. Car output for exportation is _____ than last year.
A. 10 percent high B. 10 percent higher
C. 10 percent highest D. higher 10 percent
17. Scarcely _____ asleep when a knock at the door awakened me.
A. had I fallen B. I had fallen C. fell I D. I fell
18. He saved the drowning child _____ the cost of his own life.
A. on B. at C. for D. with
19. —“Excuse me, could you please have my computer _____?”
—“Of course.”
A. repair B. repairing C. repaired D. be repaired
20. Lincon looked as though he _____ ill for a long time.
A. were B. was C. was been D. had been
21. _____ we can't get the necessary financial support, what shall we do?
A. Since B. Supposing C. As long as D. In case
22. Let's go shopping, _____?
A. shall we B. do we C. don't you D. don't we
23. _____ a reply, he decided to write again.
A. Not receiving B. Receiving not
C. Not having received D. Having not received
24. Our department has a large collection of books, _____ are in English.
A. many of which B. many of them C. many ones D. their many
25. The new general manager is trying to find _____ to the company's financial problem.
A. a reaction B. a reply C. a solution D. an answer