

全国工商企业出国进修人员
英语考试标准试题精解

关 剑 庄琦春 编

中国矿业大学出版社

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(苏)新登字第 010 号

责任编辑: 瓮立平

责任校对: 杜锦芝

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新华书店经销 北京印刷厂印刷

开本 850×1168mm 1/32 印张 375 字数 287 千字

1992 年 8 月第二版 1992 年 8 月第一次印刷

印数: 1—2200 册

ISBN 7-81021-608-2

H·22

定价: 7.80 元

前 言

工商企业出国进修, 实习培训人员外语水平考试(Business Foreignlanguage Test 简称 BFT)是经中央智力引进办公室批准, 由 BFT 考试委员会组织的工商企业出国进修、实习培训人员外语资格考试。迄今为止 BFT 考试已举行 11 次。BFT 考试委员会曾组织出版《工商企业出国实习备选人员外语考试试题汇编》一书。该书出版发行后, 许多培训单位和 BFT 考生都希望编写与之相配套的题解。为满足广大读者要求, 根据我们近几年来 BFT 英语培训教学的经验, 编写了这本《BFT 英语标准试题精解》一书, 我们希望能给读者带来益处。

本书汇集了 1986.2—1991.1 BFT 考试英语标准试卷 11 套及相应的精解。其重点放在笔试部分, 即语法结构、词汇、阅读理解、综合填空等四部分内容。书中根据考试的重点和难点, 作了详细的、有针对性的分析。同时为了帮助工商企业出国进修、实习培训人员了解 BFT 英语考试的内容、形式和要求, 书中附录了“BFT 英语考试大纲”可供参考。

本书可作为工商企业出国进修、实习培训人员外语培训中心及企事业单位外语培训的参考材料。对广大英语读者也有一定的参考价值。

本书在编写过程中, 得到 BFT 北京培训中心俞之敦教授, 陈卞知、刘明诚副教授及美籍教师菲利普先生(Philips)的帮助, 借此表示衷心的感谢。

由于编者水平所限, 缺点错误在所难免, 诚恳希望广大读者批评指正, 以便不断改进我们的外语考试和培训工作。

编者

1991 年 2 月于 BFT 北京培训中心

目 录

一、BFT 英语考试大纲	(1)
二、BFT 英语标准(笔试)试题及其精解	(4)
(一) 1986 年 2 月标准试题及其精解	(4)
(二) 1986 年 7 月标准试题及其精解	(34)
(三) 1987 年 2 月标准试题及其精解	(65)
(四) 1987 年 7 月标准试题及其精解	(96)
(五) 1988 年 2 月标准试题及其精解	(128)
(六) 1988 年 7 月标准试题及其精解	(157)
(七) 1989 年 2 月标准试题及其精解	(192)
(八) 1989 年 7 月标准试题及其精解	(221)
(九) 1990 年 1 月标准试题及其精解	(252)
(十) 1990 年 7 月标准试题及其精解	(283)
(十一) 1991 年 1 月标准试题及其精解	(315)
三、英语试题标准答案	(350)

一、BFT 英语考试大纲

一、考试目的和重点

考试目的是把好拟赴使用英语国家实习与进修备选人员的语言关,测试英语听、说、读、写的实际能力,重点是听说能力。

二、考试方法和录取标准

(一) 考试项目、分数及考试时间

项 目	满 分	考试时间
听力测试	50 分	30min
笔 试	100 分	120min
口 试	50 分	10min
共 计	200 分	160min

(二) 各项考试的内容及要求

1. 听力测试

听力测试分为单句(statements)、对话(conversations)、短文(mini-talks)及填空(filling blanks)等四部分,共 50 道题。内容涉及一般性的自然科学、社会科学及日常生活中的知识。语速每分钟为 120~140 词。测试形式有选择题和填空题两种,填空题占 10 分。录音播放一遍,每部分均有说明,每道小题之间停顿 15s 左右,大题之间停顿 15~20s。测试时间约 30min。

评分标准:

- ① 选择题每题 1 分。
- ② 填空题每空 1 分,拼写错误 2 个扣 1 分。

2. 笔试

考试内容	形 式	分 数
语法结构	选择题 20 个	20 分
词汇和阅读理解能力	词汇 10 题 阅读 45 题 综合填充 15 题	70 分
写 作	不少于 60 个词的应用性短文	10 分

笔试考试时间 120min。

评分标准：

① 语法结构、词汇和阅读理解共 90 分，每题 1 分。

② 写作 10 分。

3. 口试

考试内容	形 式	分数	考试时间
① 看图说话或按指定题目自由表述	准备 10min, 叙述不少于 10 句话	20 分	3~4min
② 朗读短文, 并回答问题	无准备朗读一篇短文	10 分	2~3min
	依据短文内容回答五个问题	10 分	
③ 日常会话	回答五个有关日常生活的问题	10 分	2~3min
共 计		50 分	7~10min

要求及评分标准：

① 第一项：按其内容、语法和表达能力评定。

② 第二项：不但考察考生的语音语调，还应考察考生朗读过程中理解的情况及流利程度。

③ 第三项：按考生反应及表达能力进行评分。

(三) 录取标准

录取的原则是：

1. 能听懂普通科技或管理方面的讨论发言和一般生活上的对话。
2. 基本上能进行一般生活和工作中的会话,在学习和工作中能表达自己的见解,使别人听得懂。
3. 能看懂一般新闻报导和普通科技或管理方面的书刊杂志。
4. 能书写简短的应用文,如便函、电文、便条、通知和填写表格。

录取的标准是：

考试项目	满 分	合格分数线	培训分数线
听力测试	50 分	30 分	20 分
笔 试	100 分	60 分	50 分
口 试	50 分	30 分	20 分

三、考试进行过程及成绩计算方法

1. 考试分两天进行,第一天进行听力测试和笔试,只有听力达到培训分数线的考生方可参加第二天的口试。
2. 合格成绩标准:
 - ① 每个考试项目均达到该项合格分数线者,其成绩为合格。
 - ② 总分达到 120 分,某一项成绩低于合格分数线 2 分以内者,并承认其成绩为合格。
 - ③ 符合上述条件者,由考试办公室发给成绩合格证,有效期 2 年。

1989 年 11 月 BFT 专业委员会扩大会议通过

二、BFT 英语标准(笔试)试题及其精解

(一) 1986 年 2 月标准试题及其精解

1. 英语笔试试题

English Examination
(February, 1986)

Part I Grammatical Structure

Section A (1 mark each)

Directions: There are 10 items in this section. Beneath each sentence are four words or phrases, marked a, b, c, d. Choose the one word or phrase that best completes the sentence. Mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a pen or a pencil.

Example: I have been to the Great Wall three times _____ 1980.

a. from b. after c. for d. since

Sample Answer

a b c ☒

1. I did not have a job, I would have found one but I _____ no time to look for it.

a. had c. had had
b. didn't have d. have

2. This work is _____.

a. worth being done c. worth to be done
b. worth doing d. worthy of doing

3. By the time you get to New York, I _____ for San Francisco.
 a. have already left c. shall have left
 b. will leave d. am leaving
4. Here is _____.
 a. so big a stone no one can lift
 b. so big a stone as no one can lift it
 c. such a big stone as no one can lift
 b. a such big stone that no one can lift it
5. We can let you have _____ as you need.
 a. copies as many c. so many copies
 b. as many copies d. copies as much
6. No sooner _____ gone home than it began to rain heavily!
 a. had I c. I have
 b. have I d. I had
7. "Michael likes your new shoes."
 "That's because they're so similar _____ his own."
 a. of c. with
 b. to d. as
8. "Aren't you going to ask the teacher why he gave you that grade?"
 "No, I intend _____. "
 a. to let rest the matter
 b. the matter to be let resting
 c. letting the matter to rest
 d. to let the matter rest
9. "Is your watch broken?"
 "Yes, I must have it _____. "
 a. fixing c. to be fixing
 b. to be fixed d. fixed
10. Never _____ for multiple-choice-books as in the last few years.
 a. there has been such demand
 b. has there been such a demand

- c. such demand had been there
d. has been such a demand there

Section B (1 mark each)

Directions: There are ten sentences in this section. Each sentence has four parts underlined. The four underlined parts are marked a, b, c, d. Identify the one underlined part that is wrong. Mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a pen or a pencil.

Example:

A number of foreign visitors were taken to the industrial exhibition
a b
which they saw many new products.
c d

Sample Answer

a b ● d

Answer c “which” is wrong because the sentence read “A number of foreign visitors were taken to the industrial exhibition where they saw many new products”. So you should choose c.

11. For many years prison inmates have protested such conditions as
a b c
contaminated food, a brutalizing environment, and conditions are
d
unsanitary.
d
12. The juvenile offender was released from custody on condition that
a b
he find a job immediately and stayed out of trouble for six months.
c d
13. Unlike many other industrial countries, the inflation rate in the
a

United States has for some time been less than 12 per cent a year.

14. Tending dairy cows is a much better way to spend the summer than if I attend summer school.
- a b c d
15. According to a recent report, the number of sugar that Americans consume does not vary significantly from year to year.
- a b c d
16. It is curious that he can't hardly tell me the difference between one tree and another.
- a b c d
17. In the relatively short history of industrial developing in the United States, New York City has played a vital role.
- a b c d
18. He told my sister and I that we must practise a little longer before we can expect to play the piano well.
- a b c d
19. After being placed on the table for nearly a whole week the food tastes a little sourly.
- a b c d
20. Upon returning from class a letter was found in the mailbox at the gate of the college.
- a b c d

Part II Vocabulary and Reading Comprehension

Section A Vocabulary (1 mark each)

Directions: There are 20 questions in this section. Each sentence has a word or phrase underlined. There are four other words or phrases beneath each sentence. Choose the one word or phrase which would best keep the meaning of the original sentence if it was substituted for the underlined part. Mark your choice by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a pen or a pencil.

Example: The initial step is often the most difficult.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| a. quickest | c. longest |
| b. last | d. first |

Sample Answer

a b c ☒

The best answer is d, because "first" has the same meaning as "initial" in the sentence.

21. Rice is the principal food in this part of the country.
a. most important c. delicious
b. head-master d. special
22. They fired the cook for his incompetence.
a. set on fire c. were pleased with
b. were angry with d. dismissed
23. After a lot of frustration, they still went on with the experiment.
a. success c. praise
b. encouragement d. defeat
24. The Eskimos near the North Pole enjoy the raw meat from seals.
a. cold c. uncooked
b. rough d. cooked
25. Some people prefer to live in the north, whereas some people prefer to live in the south.
a. whatever c. and
b. as where d. but in contrast
26. In 1913 dissatisfaction among workers in the Ford Company result-

- ed in high turnovers.
- a. production c. spirits
 - b. sales d. rate of replacing workers employed
27. It is rather hard to predict the personal development of a skilled accountant or a secretary.
- a. foretell c. rely on
 - b. pay attention to d. dictate
28. Typically automation is accompanied by a sharp decrease in the number of workers.
- a. good management
 - b. mechanization
 - c. using self-operating machine
 - d. centralization
29. The report is badly written that I can't figure out the actual situation of that firm.
- a. agree with c. read
 - b. understand d. decide
30. Friendly contacts between different people facilitate the cultural interchange.
- a. make easy c. connect
 - b. carry on d. bring about
31. You must have insight into the international market.
- a. experience with c. understanding of
 - b. identification with d. hostility toward
32. A person who deals with the public must be courteous at all times, even when he or she is very tired.
- a. forthright c. decisive
 - b. polite d. neat
33. To make Highway 70 East is a shortcut to Oklahoma City.
- a. a narrow path c. a banner
 - b. a direct route d. a raid

34. Jean takes after her mother in character.
a. humiliates c. resembles
b. initiates d. embarrasses
35. We saw a lot of commercial buildings in Chicago.
a. condensed c. business
b. razed d. vacant
36. The soldier was very weary.
a. tired c. old
b. angry d. brave
37. His indignation knew no bounds.
a. demand c. anger
b. understanding d. fear
38. He was outraged by her actions.
a. angered c. conformed
b. shamed d. surprised
39. The appearance of the house will be enhanced by the addition of the new room.
a. changed c. improved
b. unchanged d. balanced
40. My uncle bequeathed his house to Dr. Smith.
a. left c. sold
b. rented d. showed

Section B Reading Comprehension

Directions: In this section you will find after each of the passages a number of questions about the passage, each with four suggested answers. You should choose the one which you think fits best. Mark your answer on your Answer Sheet.

Questions 41-45 refer to the following passage:

It is not often realized that women held a high place in southern Eu-

ropean societies in the 10th and 11th centuries. As a wife, the woman was protected by the setting up of a dowry or decimum. Admittedly, the purpose of this was to protect her against the risk of desertion, but in reality its function in the social and family life of the time was more important. The decimum was the wife's right to receive a tenth of all her husband's property. The wife had the right to withhold consent in all transactions the husband would make. And more than just a right; the documents show that she enjoyed a real power of decision, equal to that of her husband. In no case do the documents indicate any degree of difference in the legal status of husband and wife.

The wife shared in the management of her husband's personal property, but the opposite was not always true. Women seemed perfectly prepared to defend their own inheritance against husbands who tried to exceed their rights, and on occasion they showed a fine fighting spirit. A case in point is that of Maria Vivas' a Catalan woman of Barcelona. Having agreed with her husband Miro to sell a field she had inherited, for the needs of the household, she insisted on compensation. None being offered, she succeeded in dragging her husband to the scribe to have a contract duly drawn up assigning her a piece of land from Miro's personal inheritance. The unfortunate husband was obliged to agree, as the contract says, "for the sake of peace." Either through the dowry or through being hot-tempered, the Catalan wife knew how to win herself, within the context of the family, a powerful economic position.

41. A decimum was _____
- a. the wife's inheritance from her father.
 - b. a gift of money to the new husband.
 - c. a written contract.
 - d. the wife's right to receive one-tenth of husband's property.
42. In the society described in the passage, the legal standing of the wife in marriage was _____

- a. higher than that of her husband.
 - b. lower than that of her husband.
 - c. the same as that of her husband.
 - d. higher than that of a single woman.
43. What compensation did Maria Vivas get for the field?
- a. some of the land Miro had inherited
 - b. a tenth of Miro's land
 - c. money for household expenses
 - d. money from Miro's inheritance
44. Could a husband sell his wife's inheritance?
- a. No, under no circumstances.
 - b. Yes, whenever he wished to.
 - c. Yes, if she agreed.
 - d. Yes, if his father-in-law agreed.
45. Which of the following is not mentioned as an effect of the dowry system?
- a. The husband had to share the power of decision in marriage.
 - b. The wife was protected from desertion.
 - c. The wife gained a powerful economic position.
 - d. The husband was given control over his wife's property.

Questions 46-50 refer to the following passage:

Finding enough meat was a problem for primitive man. Keeping it for times when it was scarce was just as hard. Three ways were found to keep meat from spoiling: salting, drying, and freezing. People near salty waters salted their meat. At first they probably rubbed dry salt on it, but this preserved only the outside. Later they pickled their meat by soaking it in salt water.

In hot, dry lands, men found that they could eat meat that had dried while it was still on the bones. They later learned to cut meat into thin strips and hang it up to dry in the hot air.