

新编高职高专英语考试指导丛书之一

新编高等学校 英语应用能力考试 综合技能解析与 模拟测试

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- ☑ 权威专家 精选精编
- ☑ 技能解析 真题例证
- ☑ 模拟测试 仿真度高
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编写说明

《新编高等学校英语应用能力考试综合技能解析与模拟测试》是为即将参加高等学校英语应用能力考试(Pretco)的高职高专学生编写的。

本书遵照教育部 2000 年颁布的《高职高专英语课程教学基本要求》,紧扣《高等学校英语应用能力考试大纲》,以全面提高高职高专学生的英语应用能力、使之适应 Pretco 考试为编写宗旨,归纳总结语言要点,提供答题指导以及应用能力训练,充分体现了学习、应用、备考三位一体的编写原则。本书作为高职高专英语课程主干教材的辅助教材,可更好帮助高职专业考生通过 Pretco 考试。

《新编高等学校英语应用能力考试综合技能解析与模拟测试》共分两篇:第一篇为 Pretco 考试简介及应试指导、重要语言点归纳总结等;第二篇为 16 套模拟测试卷及其答案与解析。第一篇又分为 5 个部分:听力理解、语法与结构、阅读理解、翻译和写作。每一部分都从答题指导、考生易犯错误及如何应对考试等方面对 Pretco 考试作了全面剖析,并辅之以实例。所选实例大多是考生易错、易混淆的,具有很强的实用性和指导性。第二篇共选编了 16 套模拟测试卷(A 级 10 套,B 级 6 套),试卷基本涵盖了命题的各种类型,同时又具有前瞻性,对参加考试的考生具有很强的指导性。

本书编写者长期在高职高专英语教学一线工作,多年来一直参加并负责 Pretco 考试的阅卷工作,既具有丰富的教学经验,又熟知 Pretco 考试的命题规律和考生的薄弱环节,因此。本书定能给高职高专学生以实实在在的帮助。

由于时间仓促,编者水平有限,本书一定存在许多不尽如人意之处,敬请广大读者批评指正。

编 者

2004 年 2 月

目 录

第一篇 考试简介及应试指南

第一部分	听力理解(Listening Comprehension)	(1)
第二部分	词汇和语法结构(Vocabulary and Structure)	(17)
第三部分	阅读理解(Reading Comprehension)	(39)
第四部分	翻译(Translation)	(48)
第五部分	写作/汉译英(Writing/Translation—Chinese to English)	(62)

第二篇 高等学校英语应用能力考试模拟测试卷

A 级	(93)
Test 1	(93)
Test 2	(100)
Test 3	(107)
Test 4	(115)
Test 5	(123)
Test 6	(131)
Test 7	(139)
Test 8	(146)
Test 9	(154)
Test 10	(162)
B 级	(170)
Test 1	(170)
Test 2	(177)
Test 3	(184)
Test 4	(192)
Test 5	(200)
Test 6	(208)
答案与解析	(216)
A 级	(216)
B 级	(251)



第一篇 考试简介及应试指南

高等学校英语应用能力考试(Pretco)包括五个部分:听力理解、语法结构(B级为词汇用法和语法结构)、阅读理解、翻译和写作。考试范围为《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》(以下简称《基本要求》)对A(B)级所规定的全部内容。

第一部分 听力理解 (Listening Comprehension)

一、听力理解测试简介及要求

听力理解分为3个部分,5种题型,共15题,占总分的15%,测试时间为15分钟,朗读语速为每分钟120词。

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| (1) 简短对话(short dialogue) | (2) 会话(conversation) |
| (3) 短文理解(short passage) | (4) 听写填空(spot dictation) |
| (5) 匹配题(giving proper answer to question) | |

每题间隔15秒,听力材料以日常生活和实用的交际性内容为主。

1. 简短对话(Short Dialogues)

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 centre.

这部分测试的内容形式为简短对话(short dialogues),对话通常是一男一女进行问答或交流观点,然后由第三者针对其谈话内容提出问题。这一部分主要考查学生对对话的主题、人物关系、时间、地点、细节等理解把握的能力。考生不仅要从男女各自的陈述中听懂或捕捉到信息词,还要从双方的对话中推断出某些隐含的意思,把握好第三者所提出的问题,以便选出正确的答案。这一部分共5小题,对话和问题只读一遍,考试题型为多项选择题,根据对话的内容,考生可从以下几个方面做出选择。

1.1 职业和人物的关系(Identify Occupations and Relationships)

1) 这类题是近年来常出现的一种考题。要求考生根据听力材料提供的线索,判断说话者的职业、身份或对话者之间的关系。提问职业与身份的问题一般为:

- Who is the man(woman)?
- What is the man(woman)?
- What's the man's (woman's) occupation(job, profession)?

提问对话者之间关系的问题一般为:

- What is the (probable) relationship between the two speakers(the man and woman)?

例1: You will read:

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| A) A student. | B) A teacher. |
| C) A doctor. | D) A librarian. |



You will hear:

W: Go to bed early and get some rest, Jack.

M: But I have to study. We're going to have a history test tomorrow morning.

Q: What is Jack?

这段对话的信息有两个,一个是“study”,另一个是“have a history test”,这都是和学生有关的,故选择 A)。

例 2: You will read:

A) He's a mailman.

B) He's a writer.

C) He's a telephone repairman.

D) He's a farmer.

You will hear:

W: Hello, this is Betty, may I speak with my son, please?

M: I'm sorry. He's still out on his route delivering letters. Shall I have him call you?

Q: What does the woman's son do?

这段对话只要抓住了信息词“delivering letters(送信)”,便可迅速判断出答案为 A)。(注:此对话问题也常常为“Where does this dialogue take place?”,考生应选择“on the phone”。)。

2) 当看到四个答案均为人与人之间的关系的成对名词时,一般要求考生确定两个说话者之间的关系,这时,对话中一定会出现有关职业或关系特征的句子或信息词,在听时需特别注意,如:

You will read:

A) Clerk—customer.

B) Doctor—patient.

C) Policeman—motorist.

D) Lawyer—client.

You will hear:

W: What's wrong?

M: You are speeding. May I have your driver's license?

Q: What's the probable relationship between the two speakers?

这段对话中只要抓住了信息词“you are speeding”及“driver's license”就可判断出正确答案是 C)。

3) 有时对话中同时提到几个人物,然后问其中一个是誰。这种对话有时以打电话的形式出现,以便引出不在场的第三者或第四者。较典型的对话“模式”为:

(1) 甲:你学习比丙努力。

乙:但是丁学习更努力。

问:谁学习最努力?

或:甲认为谁学习更努力?

(2) 甲:喂,Smith 先生在吗?我是 A 公司的 Davis。

乙:Smith 先生不在。他在图书馆。我是他的秘书 Marry 小姐。

问:甲要找谁?或甲在哪儿工作?

或:乙是谁?

或:Smith 在哪里?如:

You will read:

A) A teacher.

B) A worker.

C) A librarian.

D) A nurse.

You will hear:

W: Hello, is that Jane speaking?



M: I'm sorry, She is at work today. You can find her in the library.

Q: What is Jane?

女的要找 Jane, 男的说 Jane 今天上班, 接着又说可以在图书馆找到她, 故答案是 C)。

4) 有时对话只提供某种语气、语境来暗示对话者之间的关系, 让考生判断。请看下例。

You will read:

- A) Strangers.
- B) She is interviewing for a job.
- C) Old friends who haven't seen each other for a while.
- D) She has been flying for two years.

You will hear:

M: What have you been doing these past two years?

W: Has it really been that long? How time flies!

Q: What is their relationship?

根据对话的语气, 男方问: “你这两年一直在干什么?” 女方答: “真的已两年了吗? 时间过得真快!” 这种语气不可能发生在两个陌生人之间, 也不可能出现在找工作的正式面谈中; 只有朋友或熟人之间才会用这种语气, 因此答案为 C)。

1.2 时间和数字计算 (Conversations about Time, Number and Computation)

考生常常会听到一些数字, 比如时间、年代、日期、价格、数量、编号等, 有时要求考生做简单计算。要做好这类题首先要掌握各种形式的数的读法, 下面是一些常见数的读法:

857194 读作 eight hundred and fifty-seven thousand, one hundred and ninety-four;

8:15 读作 eight fifteen 或 a quarter past eight;

10:45 读作 ten forty-five 或 a quarter to eleven;

6:30 读作 half past six;

24:00 读作 twenty-four (o'clock) 或 midnight;

12:00 读作 twelve (o'clock) 或 noon;

1995 年读作 nineteen ninety-five 或 nineteen hundred ninety-five;

2000 年读作 two thousand;

20 世纪读作 two thousand 或 twentieth century;

20 世纪 90 年代读作 nineteen nineties;

585B.C 读作 five eighty-five B.C;

1997 年 7 月 1 日读作 July the first, nineteen ninety-seven;

电话号码 234602 读作 telephone number two three four six zero two。

在听数字时要特别注意一些读音相近的数字, 如要分清 fourteen 和 forty, fifteen 和 fifty, seventeen 和 seventy 等, 听清数字和它们之间的关系是解题的关键。计算一般涉及加减运算, 有时也要用乘除运算。计算一般为简单计算, 不超出心算范围, 现举例说明。

例 1: You will read:

- A) \$ 16. B) \$ 8. C) \$ 32. D) \$ 64.

You will hear:

W: Is it true you only spent \$ 32 on two dinners?

M: No, I only spent half of that on the two meals.

Q: How much did each dinner cost?



答案为 B)。此题有的考生可能选 C),或许是因为听到 \$ 32,或许是因为还没有听问题就做出了选择。考试中切忌听到什么数字就选什么数字,或不听问题就选。同一道题,问题的方式、角度不同,选择就不同。也有的考生可能选择 A),男女对话听懂了,问题没有注意听。问题是问每一顿饭花了多少钱。下面介绍几种典型的计算时间的对话“模式”:

(1) 甲:汽车 20 分钟以后开。

乙:现在 8 点 10 分。

问:汽车几点开?

(2) 甲:晚会 9 点开始。

乙:我们还有 30 分钟时间。

问:现在几点?

(3) 甲:汽车几点开?

乙:每 15 分钟开一班。8 点那班车刚开过 5 分钟。

问:现在几点? 或:下班车几点开?

(4) 甲:你的表几点?

乙:六点半。不过它快了(或慢了)十分钟。

问:现在几点?

例 2: You will read:

A) Seven o'clock.

B) Seven-thirty.

C) Eight o'clock.

D) Nine o'clock.

You will hear:

W: I think that the game starts at eight.

M: Good. We have an hour to get there.

Q: What time is it now?

答案为 A),这也是一道减法题。

例 3: You will read:

A) 6:10

B) 6:55

C) 5:35

D) 5:45

You will hear:

W: The plane leaves at 6:15. Do we have time to eat first?

M: No. We've only got 40 minutes until departure time.

Q: What time is it now?

答案为 C)。女声说飞机 6:15 起飞,问可否先吃饭,男声回答不行,因为离飞机起飞只有 40 分钟,问题是问现在几点了。此题要用减法。做此类题,一是要注意时间的计算,二是要听清数字。如果把 6:15 听成了 6:50,那么就会错选 A)。在进行计算时要特别注意下面这类表示成双、成对、倍数的词,如:half, double, twice, a quarter, a pair of, a couple of, a dozen of 等等。

另外,在做计算题时,还应注意一些习惯表达法。我们去商店买东西,假如我们买一支价值 6.5 元的钢笔,给了售货员 10 元钱,他(她)会找还我们 3.5 元,而用英语却很复杂,它的表达方式不是用减法的形式,往往用加法来表达:给你一支钢笔价值 6.5 元,再给你 5 角是 7 元,再给你一张一元,一张 2 元的,或是三张 1 元加起来一共是 10 元,这种表达习惯的不同也应引起注意。

例 4: You will read:

A) \$ 3.50.

B) \$ 4.00.

C) \$ 6.00.

D) \$ 7.00.



You will hear:

M: How much are these shirts?

W: The regular price is \$ 4.00 each but we have it on special today for \$ 3.50. It's \$ 6.00 if you buy two.

Q: How much does he have to pay if he wants to buy just one?

答案为 A)。

例 5: You will read:

A) ¥ 120.

B) ¥ 60.

C) ¥ 180.

D) ¥ 100.

You will hear:

M: Last week my wife bought me the new shirt. It cost her 120 yuan. It suits me well though it was a little more expensive.

W: Really? I bought the same brand shirt for my husband, but it cost me the half price of yours.

Q: How much did the woman pay?

答案为 B)。

1.3 语境判断

这类试题要求考生根据对话或短文提供的信息,判断对话或讲话发生的场所或对话、讲话中提及的场所。提问的形式一般为:

● Where does this conversation most probably take place?

● Where are the two speakers (man and woman)?

● Where is the talk given?

例 1: You will read:

A) Restaurant.

B) Coffee shop.

C) Dining room.

D) Plane.

You will hear:

M: Miss, is there still time for a cup of coffee on this flight?

W: Yes, but you have to drink it fast, because we'll be landing in 10 minutes.

Q: Where does this conversation most probably take place?

答案为 D)。

这类题常带有一些能明确代表地点特征的词。只要抓住这些词,就能正确判断对话的地点。有时对话中同时提到几处地点,问其中一处。这种对话常常以打电话的形式出现,以引出更多的人物或地点。较典型的对话为:

甲问乙:丙在哪里?

乙告诉甲:丙刚才在……;现在在……;将要去(或打算去)……。

问:丙现在在哪里?

判断这类对话,要特别注意丙现在的地方,而对话中一般是明确提到的。如:

例 2: You will read:

A) Washington.

B) Boston.

C) New York.

D) Germany.

You will hear:

M: Do you know anything about Peter?

W: He was born in Germany. After studying in Boston, he went to New York and was arrested for a robbery in Washington.



Q: Where did Peter receive his education?

答案为 B)。本题属明示信息题,在对话中明确提及 Peter 在 Boston 学习过。

例 3: You will read:

A) In the lab.

B) Eating lunch.

C) At home.

D) In the office.

You will hear:

W: Hello, Mr. Jones. This is Betty Smith. May I speak to my husband?

M: John is in the lab now, Betty. And he's going to eat lunch. I'll tell him to call you later.

Q: Where is the woman's husband?

答案为 A)。

为了便于答题,考生在复习时可将与地点有关的信息词罗列在一起,考试时一听到这些信息词时,便可轻松地找到正确的答案。

1.4 主旨大意

这类题要求考生领会对话及短文的主题,了解大意。在对话中,问题形式一般为:

● What are the man and woman talking about?

● What do we learn from this conversation?

例 1: You will read:

A) Things to wear.

B) The warm weather.

C) Best material for making clothes.

D) A bright shirt.

You will hear:

M: What kind of dress are you looking for?

W: Since it's rather warm at this time of the year, I want something light weight, what do you think would be the best?

Q: What are they talking about?

这段对话围绕着女方要买什么样的衣服展开的。对话中的“dress”和“something light weight”(轻便的)是重要的解题信息。虽然选择项 C)和 D)也属“things to wear”,但却不能与“dress”等同。另外,选择项 A)具有概括性,而选择项 C)和 D)指具体的东西。故选 A)。

此外,在短文中有关主旨大意的问题一般为:

● What is the main topic(subject) of the talk?

● What is the main idea of the passage(talk, lecture)?

● The best title of this passage is...

1.5 推理判断

在听力测试的对话和短文中,有时说话者表达意思的方式不是直接的,往往不能为考生选择提供直接的信息,要求考生根据听力材料提供的信息进行逻辑推理。这类问题的形式一般为:

● What does the man(woman) mean?

● What does the man(woman) imply?

● What can be inferred from the conversation(passage)?

● What can you infer from the conversation(passage)?

● What conclusion can we make from...?

例 1: You will read:



- A) She doesn't know Billy Taylor.
- B) The man named Billy Taylor isn't there at the moment.
- C) She asks Frank Baker to ring again later.
- D) Frank Baker has dialed the wrong number.

You will hear:

W: Hello, my name's Frank Baker. May I speak to Billy Taylor, please?

M: I'm sorry, sir. There's no person here by that name.

Q: What conclusion does the woman want Frank to make from her statement?

答案为 D)。

例 2:[2001 年 6 月 B 级实考题]

You will read:

- A) A teacher.
- B) A student.
- C) A businessman.
- D) A policeman.

You will hear:

W: Excuse me, Mr. Johnson, may I ask you a question?

M: Sorry, Mary. I'm about to give a class now.

Q: What may Mr. Johnson be?

答案为 A)。

1.6 同义词语替换

考生所听到对话或短文的某部分和选择项中的一项意思相同,但说法不同,用的词语不同。有时是词的替代,有时是短语替代,有时则是整句替代,即句子的同义解释或句型转换。

例: You will read:

- A) That the batteries have run off.
- B) That the batteries have run away.
- C) That the batteries run well.
- D) That the batteries are used up.

You will hear:

W: What's wrong with the radio?

M: The batteries have run out.

Q: What is Jack's answer?

答案为 D)。对话中的“run out”的意思就是选择中的“used up”。

1.7 比较判断

这类题要求考生根据对话和短文中提到的人或物进行判断,一般为两个或两个以上的比较判断,看哪一个更好(更多,更大……),或哪一个最好(最多,最大……)。表示比较关系的常见形式有:as...as, twice(three times...)as...as, more...than, the same as, the more...the more 等。

例: You will read:

- A) Susan's.
- B) Sidney's.
- C) The man's.
- D) The woman's.

You will hear:

M: My grades are higher than Susan's and lower than Sidney's.

W: And mine are higher than Sidney's.

Q: Whose grades are the lowest?



答案为 A)。做好这类题要注意分清比较对象和比较关系。

1.8 否定判断

否定有多种形式,否定的概念并非都是通过 no 或 not 等直接表达,在很多情况下是通过其他词类、某些短语、句型或修辞等方法,以肯定或含蓄的形式表示出来。听力测试中这类否定出现频率较高,考生应该认真掌握。现将此类否定归纳如下:

(1) 用副词或形容词表示否定,常用的词有:hardly, rarely, scarcely, barely, seldom, few, little 等。

(2) 用含有否定意义的词缀如:un-, im-, dis-, mis-, -less 等来表示否定。

(3) 用含有否定意义的动词、动词词组及介词词组表示否定。这类词有 avoid, deny, fail, miss, refuse, cross out, turn down, far from, instead of 等。

例 1: You will read:

- A) His car fell into a ditch.
- B) The car had got no lights.
- C) He stopped his car at the red light.
- D) He did not stop his car at the traffic light.

You will hear:

W: Why was Sam given the ticket?

M: He failed to stop his car at the red light.

Q: Why was Sam fined?

答案为 D)。女方问为什么 Sam 收到罚款单,男方说因为闯红灯。对话中的“failed to stop at the red light”意为“did not stop...”。

(4) 用含有否定意义的句型结构如 too...to, rather...than 等表示否定。

(5) 用双重否定表示肯定。如 not uncommon, no one is unwilling, no one can deny 等。

例 2: You will read:

- A) Everyone is willing to help him.
- B) Everyone is unwilling to help him.
- C) No one will help him.
- D) No one is likely to help him.

You will hear:

M: He is in trouble.

W: No one is unwilling to help him.

Q: What does the woman mean?

答案为 A)。

1.9 虚拟判断

虚拟语气在听力测试中出现频率较高。虚拟语气所表示的事情与事实正好相反。要做好这类题首先要搞清楚虚拟语气的基本结构,看它是与现在事实相反还是与过去事实或与将来事实相反。要注意省略引导条件句的连词 if 的倒装形式及 should have done 的结构。

例: You will read:

- A) It ran into another car.
- B) It fell into a river.
- C) It was badly damaged.



D) It left the road and stopped in a field.

You will hear:

W: I was sorry to hear about your accident.

M: Well, it could have been worse. Had it happened a little further along the road, my car would have landed in the river instead of that grassy field.

Q: What happened to the man's car?

答案为 D)。对话中的“Had it happened”表示虚拟,是倒装句。

1.10 转折(Conversations Containing “But”)

在听力测试中常见连词“but”引出转折。当你听到“but”表示转折意思时,一般是将前面的意思否定。这时要特别注意听 but 后面句子的意思,通常句子的重点都在后面。如:

例 1: You will read:

A) Cloudy. B) Snowing. C) Sunning. D) Raining.

You will hear:

W: David, is it raining outside?

M: No, the sun is shining, but I see a few clouds.

Q: What's the weather like?

答案为 A)。

例 2: You will read:

A) The woman will go with the man.
B) The woman has seen the *HERO* already.
C) The woman can't go with the man.
D) The woman will go although she is busy.

You will hear:

M: Will you go with me to see the *HERO*? They said it is a wonderful film. And I have two tickets already.

W: I'd like to, but I'll have a interview tomorrow so I have to prepare for it.

Q: What can you infer from the conversation?

答案为 C)。

2. 会话(Conversations)

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 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 centre.

这部分也是一男一女进行问答或交流观点,长度一般为 8—10 个 turns(来回),句子结构和内容不太复杂,内容主要涉及接待、业务咨询或洽谈、服务、了解信息、业务指导、推销、人物采访等。会话的题型一律为多项选择题,每个会话后面跟 2—3 个第三者提出的问题。同对话一样,会话的答案一般可从以上十个方面得出,提问方式也基本相同,但同一个会话里的不同问题,答案可能从不同的方面得出。这部分题目的答题要点是:(1)听音前,先浏览选择项,根据选择项猜测可能出现的问题及提问方式,让眼睛走在耳朵的前面。(2)细听录音,捕捉与选择项及所猜



测问题有关的关键词,速记有关内容。(3)听清问题,修正原猜测问题,做出正确选择。

会话相对较长,又有 2—3 个问题,每个问题之间有 15 秒钟间隔,因此在听的过程中可以充分利用这个间隔,做简要的笔记。特别是涉及数字、时间、年月、地点等时,做笔记尤其重要。请看 2000 年 6 月 A 级实考题:

You will read **Conversation 1**

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1. A) About 8 o'clock. | B) About 10 o'clock |
| C) About 9 o'clock | D) About 11 o'clock |
| 2. A) He wanted to see the woman. | B) He had an appointment with Mrs. Li. |
| C) He came to book a room. | D) He hoped to order some goods. |
| 3. A) Send him back to his hotel. | B) Give him the necessary documents. |
| C) Book a room for him. | D) Call a taxi for him to the office. |

You will read **Conversation 2**

4. A) How much the microwave oven costs.
B) How to use the microwave oven.
C) How long the microwave oven is guaranteed.
D) How to repair the microwave oven.
5. A) The man wanted to look at a better type.
B) The man thought that the oven was too expensive.
C) The man was confused by the woman's explanation.
D) The man decided to take the oven.

You will hear **Conversation 1**

M: Good morning.

W: Good morning.

M: My name is John Brown. I have an appointment with Mrs. Li Yahong at 11 o'clock.

W: Yes. Mrs. Li is expecting you. She will be with you in a few minutes. Sit down, please.

M: Thank you.

W: Would you like to have something to drink?

M: Yes, a cup of tea, please.

W: How long are you going to stay in Nanjing, Mr. Brown?

M: I'll be here until tomorrow afternoon.

W: Shall I call a taxi to take you back to the hotel after your meeting with Mrs. Li?

M: Yes, that's very kind of you.

Questions:

1. What time did the conversation take place?
2. Why did Mr. Brown come to the office?
3. What would the woman do after Mr. Brown's meeting with Mrs. Li?

You will hear **Conversation 2**

W: Can I help you, sir?

M: Yes. I'd like to buy a microwave oven. Could you tell me how to use it?

W: Sure. First, press OPEN button to open the door, put your food in, and then close the door.

M: What's the next step?

M: Yes. I'll take one.

5. What can we conclude from the conversation?

11



M: Return, please.

W: \$ 4956, please.

M: Here is the money.

W: Here is the ticket, thanks.

Questions:

1. When is the man leaving for New York?
2. What kind of ticket does the man want to book?

You will hear **Conversation 4**

M: Miss Zhang, can you tell me why you want a visa to the U.S.?

W: To study. I'm going to New York University to take a postgraduate course.

M: And do you have your letter of admission from the university with you?

W: Yes, here you are.

M: Thanks. And do you have any proof of financial support for your stay in the U.S.?

W: I've got a letter from the bank here. It shows I'm able to support myself.

M: Fine. Well I'll give you a visa for one year—a student visa, that is.

W: Oh? But my program takes three years. And the letter from the University states that very clearly.

M: I know, but you can have your visa extended each year in the states. It's our normal practice.

W: Oh, I see. Thanks.

Questions:

3. Where does this conversation most probably take place?
4. Who is going to pay for Miss Zhang's stay in the U.S.?
5. How long does it take for Miss Zhang to get a Master's Degree?

试题分析:

第1题:此题测试对时间的理解,考生只要听清了男士的第一个回答就可选出正确的答案是C)。

第2题:此题针对明示信息提问。考生只要听懂了男士的第二个回答,就能选出正确的答案是“A return ticket”。

第3题:此题测试的是根据内容判断会话地点。中国学生申请去美国学习当然在美国大使馆申请签证,故答案为C)。

第4题:此题测试对明示信息的理解。只要听懂了会话中女士的回答“It shows I'm able to support myself”,就可选出正确答案A)。

第5题:此题测试对时间的理解,根据文中提到“My program takes three years!”可确定正确答案为D)。

注:Conversation与Short dialogue相似,但篇幅长度上有差异。除上面已谈到的应掌握的答题技巧外。还应注意在听时不要急于答题。应注意理解全部的对话内容和最后的问题,以简化笔记的形式将问题记下。将有关的信息词记下,并利用停顿间隔的时间,浏览所选的答案。根据所给的信息词以及上面所谈到的答题技巧来选择答案,就可大大提高正确率。

3. 短文听力理解(Passages)

3.1 短文的选材范围、特点和命题形式

短文比对话的难度要大,所涉及的范围要广,内容也较复杂。选材有讲话、叙述、解说、新