

● 高等学校英语应用能力考试指导丛书

高等学校英语应用能力考试 专项训练综合指导

*Practical English Test
for Colleges*

Level A

许淑清 时真妹 主编

A 级

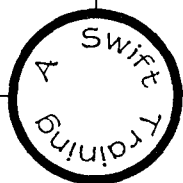
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高等学校英语应用能力考试(A级) 专项训练综合指导

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为了帮助考生顺利通过“高等学校英语应用能力考试”A级水平的考试,本书遵循国家教育部高等教育司颁布的《高等学校英语应用能力考试大纲》和《高职高专教育英语课程基本要求》而编写,适用于高等职业教育、普通高等专科学校教育和成人高等教育的所有考生。

本书与其他各类综合性英语指导书不同的是:

第一,针对有些考生对“高等学校英语应用能力考试”A级水平考试的类型、难度及具体要求不太熟悉的具体情况,本书对考试中每一个项目都进行了较详细的介绍、分析,并针对各种题型的特点、重点及考点有的放矢地进行了概括总结,使考生不但可以对所考内容了如指掌,而且对考试效果也胸有成竹。

第二,近年来多数考生反应,在高中时对语法结构部分的学习不具系统性,到大学后又抓不住重点,不知从何入手。为此,本书对应考部分的语法的考点进行了系统的总结和归纳,使考生在尽可能短的时间内,以最快的速度精通和掌握语法,尽快扫清拦路虎,争取语法拿高分。

第三,在了解了广大考生对备考资料的各种需求之后,为了满足广大考生的迫切需要,本书在语法部分的习题中对一些难度较大的题的答案一般都做了较详细的解释和说明。未加注释部分,考生都可以到本章的各个单项讲解部分直接找到理论根据。

第四,本书为了减少篇幅,对简单易懂的答案不做任何解释和说明;对那些学生难以理解、有一定难度的答案,则进行详细的注释和说明。

综上所述,本书的特点可以概括为:讲解到位(没有多余的、烦琐的东西);信息量大(涵盖考试中所涉及的所有重点和难点);练习题量大(由于删掉了一些不必要的解释和说明,从而加大了练习题的数量)。

我们在每一类型题后都为考生提供了有针对性的单项练习题,在单项练习题的基础上,又精心设计了六套与考试难易程度适中的、与考题类型一致的备考模拟题,并奉献给考生一套国家教育部高等教育司最新颁布的“高等学校英语应用能力考试(A级)样题”。相信考生通过这本书的使用,会轻松愉快地通过“高等学校英语应用能力考试”A级水平的考试,谨此请接受编著者对你们的美好祝愿。

编者

2002年12月

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第一单元

题型解析及单项练习



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第一章 听力理解

概述

高等学校英语应用能力考试(A级)的第一部分为听力理解题。共包括三个部分:简短对话(Dialogue)、会话(Conversation)和简单短文(Short passage)。总计15分,考试时间为15分钟,语速为每分钟120词,词汇限于《高职高专教育英语课程基本要求》中“词汇表”所列的3400词的范围;内容涉及《高职高专教育英语课程基本要求》中的“交际范围表”所列的全部听说范围(见附表)。题型为选择、填空和简答。

附表

交际范围表

	听说
日常交际	1. 课堂交流 2. 日常交际:介绍、问候、感谢、致歉、问路;天气、学习、爱好、饮食、健康等。
业务交际	1. 一般涉外活动 ① 迎送 ② 安排日程与活动 ③ 安排住宿 ④ 宴请与迎送会 ⑤ 陪同购物、游览、就诊等 2. 一般涉外业务 ① 面试 ② 介绍公司/工厂:历史、现状 ③ 介绍产品:类型、性能、规格、市场等 ④ 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 ⑤ 主持业务交流会议

下面就三种类型题分别进行叙述。

第一部分 常考听力理解题类型

第一节 Section A 简短对话

题型介绍及解题要领

这一部分共分5组,一般是一男一女各读一句,然后就对话内容提出一个问题。每句只读一遍。该部分一般为日常对话,句子结构和内容都不太复杂,而且出题形式相对稳定,多数情况下是对第二个人的讲话内容设问。在所问问题中特殊疑问句比例较大,提问形式多以Wh-形式开头,如:when, where, what, why, who, whose, how等。本部分考试的重点内容包括:判断类、逻辑推理类、建议及请求类、否定类、数字及计算类、原因及结果类和词汇及习语类。

1. 判断

判断题型也可称为场景题型,主要是涉及到一个具体的语言环境,要求考生根据一个或几个含有信息的关键词,迅速判断出对话所发生的地点、时间、目的、谈话者的身份职业及相互关系等。

做好此类题型的关键是要求考生能根据对话中所给出的线索词或关键词来进行判断。所以考生在听的过程中一定要抓住这方面的信息词。有时在一个对话中会有几个方面的信息词,考生要根据第三者所问的问题及信息词进行判断后选出正确答案。

例1 W: I'll be happy to pick up something for you while I'm at the store. What do you need?

M: Some milk, a loaf of bread, and a carton of eggs.

Q: What kind of store is she going to?

- A. Grocery. B. Shoe. C. Drug. D. Stationery.

从所听到的对话以及四个选项中可以很容易地选择 A. 为正确答案。因为在男士所提到的东西中只要能听清一种就可做出正确选择。

例2 M: How about the food I ordered? I've been waiting for 20 minutes already.

W: I'm very sorry, sir. I will be back with your order in a minute.

Q: What's the woman's job?

- A. A shop assistant. B. A telephone operator.
C. A waitress. D. A clerk.

从对话中可直接判断出其关键词为 the food I ordered, 问所点的菜怎么样了, 对方肯定是侍者, 所以女士的工作应选 C. A waitress 为答案。

2. 逻辑推理

逻辑推理题型主要是测试考生的理解与推理能力。这类考题是对话部分所有题型中难度最大的一种。主要包括三种具体情况: 词汇题、句型题、全文理解题。这类题型从 imply 或 infer 这两个角度提问, 要求考生根据对话所提供的信息和暗含的内容进行正确而且合乎情理的推测。

做逻辑推理题时首先要在基本听懂的情况下才能做出有把握的推理。涉及面比较广, 提问的形式也多种多样。一般不会在选项中直接给出明显的内容, 对话原文与字面答案要绕圈子, 而且要发生替换, 而不是原字原句、原封不动地出现在选项中。所以要求考生在听到有关的内容或信息后根据上下文进行综合、归纳, 最后做出选择。

例3 W: It's been very cold in the past two days.

M: We haven't seen the worst of it yet. More snow is forecast next week accompanied by strong winds.

Q: What will the weather be like?

- A. Cold and windy. B. It will get better.
C. Snow will be replaced by strong winds. D. Rainy and cold.

本题的关键是听懂“More snow is forecast next week accompanied by strong winds.”(下星期是大雪伴有大风), 即可推断出 A. 为正确答案。

例4 M: This is a one-way street. Didn't you see the sign?

W: Sorry, I didn't.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

- A. The woman is driving too fast.
B. The woman is driving at a slow speed.
C. The woman has broken a traffic rule.
D. The woman has parked her car in a wrong place.

即使把对话内容听得很清楚也很难直接回答此题。首先必须从男士的问话中(单行道、路标), 和女士的回答(没看见)进行分析后, 再推断出: C. The woman has broken a traffic rule. 为正确答案。

3. 建议及请求

这类题型是对话中比较简单的试题。它的特征主要是一些表示建议的句型。一般有比较固定的表达方式, 而且回答的问题也比较简单。

由于此类型题比较简单,考生在听对话时,要把注意力放在建议、请求和提议方面,所回答的问题应注意是“接受”,“同意”,还是“拒绝”。在确定句型时做到思路正确,题型判断准确,题目就会迎刃而解。

例5 W: The movie starts in 5 minutes and there's bound to be a long line.

M: Why don't we come back for the next show? I'm sure it would be less crowded.

Q: What is the man suggesting?

- A. Coming back for a later show. B. Coming back in five minutes.
C. Waiting in a queue. D. Not going to the movie today.

本题的关键是男士的建议“the next show”,所问的问题正是男士所建议的内容,四个选项中,只有“a later show”,与之相符,因此 A. 为正确答案。

4. 否定

否定类题型也是对话部分比较难的部分。在英语中否定的形式比较多,而且有时是直接的,有时是间接的,也就是说:从表面看是肯定的,但其含义是否定的。否定类题由于涉猎面广,其出题形式也较复杂。否定类的对话中一般都有相应的否定词如: not, no, neither, nor, hardly, seldom, little, few, impossible, 或转义词: but, although, 以及 would rather, too... to, can't but, neither... nor, at a loss, anything but, rather, 还有少量的动词或短语: miss, lose, fail to 等。

对否定类型题要做出正确判断,首先要掌握一些常用的否定形式(如以上所列举的单词或短语等)。在听的同时要多注意一些关键词在句子中所起的作用。除了听明白小对话以外,同时也必须注意四个选择项,把听和看结合起来才不致于听完后做选择时还是犹豫不定,难以做出肯定的判断。

例6 W: Excuse me, Professor Hill. May I ask you a few questions?

M: Yes, of course. But I'm sorry I have a class at 10. Why don't you come in my office hours, that's 4~5 p.m. Monday, Thursday and Friday?

Q: Why can't Professor Hill answer her questions now?

- A. He will only be available in the afternoon.
B. It's not his office hour.
C. He doesn't have time.
D. He is too tired after class.

本题是不直接否定题型。首先给予肯定回答。但是此后话锋一转,“but I'm sorry I have class at ten”,其真正含义还是否定。对话中的关键否定词是“but”,即:没有时间回答问题,因此答案为 C. He doesn't have time.

5. 数字及计算

数字及计算题型是听力中常考题型。这类题型的特点主要是每个问题都与数字有关。英语中与数字有关的表达大致有以下几种:数的读法,日期年代的读法,房间号、电话号码的读法,与价格有关的数字等。考生听录音时要做到:根据录音中所提供的数据信息,尽可能记住一些相关数字(如有可能的话,用速记法记下来),确定其应回答的问题的类型,然后迅速地把它计算出来,最后确定正确的选项。切记:千万不要“听见”什么(数字)就选什么,一定要根据所问问题进行回答。

例7 W: Here's a 10-dollar bill, give me two tickets for tonight's show please.

M: Sure. Two tickets and here's \$1.40 change.

Q: How much does one ticket cost?

- A. \$1.40 B. \$4.30 C. \$6.40 D. \$8.60

本题为数字计算题。解题的关键一定要听清问话的内容。然后根据:10-dollar bill; 2 tickets 和 \$1.40 change 即可确定 B. 为正确答案。

6. 原因及结果

这类题型一般侧重于对原因的考查,而很少考查结果。对话中一方询问对方某事的原因,另一方就其询问做出回答或反馈。常用 because, since, as, for 等来说明全部或部分原因。有时由 so that 和 so 引

导,用来表示结果。有时在对话中并不讲明原因和结果,习题中的提问却点到原因和结果上。

例8 W: I wonder what's happened to Jerry. He hasn't been around for at least two weeks.

M: He took a leave to see his mother in Europe.

Q: Why is Jerry away?

- A. He is attending his sick mother at home.
- B. He is on a European tour with his mother.
- C. He is at home on sick leave.
- D. He is in Europe to see his mother.

抓住对话和选项中的关键短语,即可很容易地选出正确答案。即:took a leave to see his mother(休假去看他母亲)与 to see his mother(去看他母亲),正是他不在的原因。因此 D. 为正确答案。

7. 词汇及习语

这类题通常以词汇的各种不同搭配形式出现。他们是用不同的词汇、以不同形式而固定搭配成不变的词汇组合来表示特定含义。更多的是动词和介词的搭配。解好这类题要求考生不仅注意平时的积累,并要根据上下文的字面意义来进行判断,以确定其正确答案。

例9 M: Why didn't Roland show up at the party yesterday evening? He was one of the best dancers in our class.

W: He is trying to make up for the lessons he's missed because of part-time jobs.

Q: What is Roland doing recently?

- A. He is trying to find a new part-time job.
- B. He often goes to the parties.
- C. He is working hard at his lessons to catch up with the class.
- D. He dances a lot.

解好本题的关键就是句中的短语动词 make up for(弥补,补偿)和 catch up with(跟上,赶上)。由于 Roland 落下了一些功课,他就要努力补上,只有这样才能赶上其他同学。因此根据对话内容,即可确定选项 C. 为正确答案。

第二节 Section B 会话

题型介绍及解题要领

会话与简短对话题型有许多相同之处,所涉及的类型也基本一致,所不同的是会话部分的篇幅较长(不仅仅是一男一女各读一句,而是各读多句),信息量较大,所涉及的面也比较广,而且句子的结构也比简短对话复杂。因此解好此类题的关键首先就必须掌握所听内容的中心,然后根据所问的问题确定其具体的答案。一定要排除干扰,答题时千万不要一看到选项中有听到的单词或词组就急于选择,因为这类题有的选项可能是出题者所设的陷阱,千万不要上当。

例题

M: Saskatoon Police Station. Can I help you?

W: Yes. It's about my son, Max. He went to the school this morning but hasn't been back yet and it's 5:30 now.

M: Just a moment, please. May I have his name?

W: Max Smith, 325 Broad Way.

M: Thank you. Now Mrs. Smith, what is the matter exactly?

W: Well, Max left home at 7 o'clock this morning, but just now his teacher called me and asked why Max didn't go to school.

M: Do you think it's possible that he went to a friend's home?

W: I don't think so. I called all his friends and our neighbors, but none of them had seen Max today.

M: I see. Now, let's move to some details. How old is he?

W: 9 years old. And he is 1.62 meters' tall.

M: What's he wearing?

W: A blue coat, and white shoes, carrying a red school bag.

M: We'll do our best to find him, Mrs. Smith. Please try not to worry.

Questions:

1. Where does this conversation most probably take place?

- A. At Max's school. B. In the police station.
C. At Mrs. Smith's home. D. On the phone.

本句的干扰项是 B. In the police station. 从对话的内容看,该谈话并不是发生在 police station,因为只有有在电话中说话人才有必要告诉对方他所在的单位,因此答案应是 D. On the phone.

2. How long has Max been away from home?

- A. A whole day. B. The whole morning.
C. The whole afternoon. D. Two days.

从 Max 的母亲的说“He went to the school this morning but hasn't been back yet and it's 5:30 now.”即可确定 A. A whole day. 为正确答案。

3. What's the color of Max's coat? And what's the color of his shoes?

- A. Green and black. B. Yellow and white.
C. Blue and white. D. Blue and black.

如果没听清全部细节,只要听清了 Max 的衣服是蓝色的,即可在 C. 和 D. 两项中进行选择,那么其准确率就可在 50%,如果能听到鞋是白色的,正确答案当然就是 C. Blue and white.

第三节 Section C 简单短文

题型介绍及解题要领

简单短文在听力测试部分中难度是最大的,其特点之一是信息量大,涉及范围广,句子的长度和复杂性要比前两部分大得多。考题的题材虽然涉及面较广,但其词汇量不会超过《高职高专教育英语课程基本要求》中“词汇表”所列的 3400 词的范围;二是题型难度大,包括选择、填空和简答等。这三种类型题的短文部分的文章在题材、体裁和难度上大体相同,只是考试形式不同而已。

1. 选择题主要是要求考生从四个选项中挑选出最适合所问问题的正确答案。关键是要要求考生对所听内容理解得更透彻、抓住要点、记住主要情节。问题多问有关短文的主题、有关讲话人的情况、所述事实与细节、事情的原因与结果等。就考题而言,主要是测试考生对短文中心思想的掌握程度,根据文中所提供的信息进行推理的能力。选题的原则主要是依据所给的信息来判断人物的身份、相互之间的关系、双方所持观点、态度等。

例题

An artist who did not have much money, but was a very kind man, was coming home by train one day. He gave his last few coins to a beggar, but then he saw another one, and forgot that he didn't have any money. He asked the man if he would like to have lunch with him, and the beggar accepted. So they went into a small restaurant and had a good meal.

At the end, the artist could not pay the bill, of course, the beggar had to do so.

The artist was very unhappy about this, so he said to the beggar. "Come home with me in a taxi, my friend, and I'll give you back the money for lunch."

"Oh, no!" the beggar answered quickly, "I had to pay for your lunch; but I'm not going to pay for your taxi home too!"

1) How was the artist in this story?

- A. He was a man of wealth. B. He was a funny man.
C. He was a kind man. D. He was a cheat.

短文一开头就直接告诉我们 "... but was a very kind man," 而且通过下面的故事也证明了这一点, 因此 C. 为正确答案。

2) What did the artist forget about while going home one day?

- A. His wallet. B. His train ticket. C. His coins. D. His own trouble.

从所述故事中可知, 艺术家自己已经没钱了, 还请乞丐吃饭, 而吃完饭了却不能付饭钱, 因此可确定他忘记了他自己的困难(没钱了), 只有 D. 是正确的。

3) Who paid the bill after the meal?

- A. The artist. B. Another man. C. The beggar. D. The boss of the restaurant.

本题为细节题, 第二段的一句话就是本题的答案, 即: C. The beggar.

4) Why did the artist invite the beggar to take a taxi home with him?

- A. So that the beggar could pay for the taxi home.
B. So that he could pay the money in return for the meal he had had.
C. So that he could make friends with the beggar.
D. So that they could know each other better.

考生如果听到 "and I'll give you back the money for lunch." 即可选出 B. 为正确答案。

5) What can we infer from the beggar's answer at the end of the story?

- A. The beggar didn't trust the artist.
B. The beggar was thankful to the artist.
C. The beggar regretted having paid for their lunch.
D. The beggar would like to make friends with the artist.

解好本题不但要听懂全文的内容, 而且需要考生通过对艺术家没能付起饭钱而进行逻辑推理才能得出正确答案, 即: 艺术家请乞丐吃饭却没付得起钱, 这次肯定又想让乞丐付出租车钱, (言外之意是在骗他), 所以应选 A. 为答案。

2. 填空题是要求考生根据所听内容填上短文中空格部分的单词或短语。该项考试主要是考查考生听的能力、拼写的能力、记笔记的能力和书面表达的能力。

例题

You should be careful with fires. People who are not careful sometimes cause fires that burn buildings or forests. If you are ever in a 1. _____, crawl on the floor to a door and get out. The smoke and heat from the fire are 2. _____. The air near the floor is cooler and fresher.

If your clothing gets on 3. _____, roll on the ground or wrap yourself in a blanket 4. _____ the air. With no air, the fire will go out.

Firemen sometimes put out fires 5. _____. The water cools the burning material so that the fire goes out.

Answers:

- 1) burning building
- 2) in the upper part of a room
- 3) fire
- 4) to shut out
- 5) by spraying water on them

3. 简答题部分主要是要求考生在听完短文之后, 用相应的单词、短语或短句回答相应的问题或完成不完整的句子。

例题

My hobby is collecting stamps. When I began, I collected the stamps of all countries, but there are too many, so now I collect only Greek and Indian ones, because I have many friends in Greece, and I live in India. When you look at stamps carefully, they teach you a lot about the history of their countries.

My small brother's hobby is watching trains. He goes to the railway station and watches them there. When an engine goes through the station, he writes down its name and number.

My father has a hobby, too. It is gardening. Every Saturday and Sunday afternoon, and sometimes on summer evenings too, he digs, or plants flowers, or cuts the thick grass.

在你听到了上述短文之后,你就要根据所听文章的内容就五个问题进行回答。下面是答题纸。

Test Paper:

1. Now the speaker collects only _____.
2. They teach a lot about _____.
3. _____.
4. _____ hobby is gardening.
5. _____, sometimes on summer evenings, he does gardening.

根据答题纸的标号,以及所提问的问题将正确的答案写在答题纸上。

下面是所问的五个问题:

- Q 1. What stamps does the speaker collect now?
- Q 2. What can stamps teach, according to the passage?
- Q 3. What is the hobby of the speaker's small brother?
- Q 4. Whose hobby is gardening?
- Q 5. When does he do gardening?

本题各项的正确答案如下:

1. Greek and Indian stamps
2. The history of different countries
3. His small brother's hobby is watching trains
4. His father's
5. Every Saturday and Sunday afternoon

第二部分 单项练习

第一节 Section A 简短对话

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|
| 1. A. 3380075. | B. 3880075. | C. 8380075. | D. 8680075. |
| 2. A. \$ 150. | B. \$ 126. | C. \$ 115. | D. \$ 116. |
| 3. A. \$ 150. | B. \$ 50. | C. \$ 200. | D. \$ 250. |
| 4. A. 15 minutes. | B. 20 minutes. | C. 20 to 30 minutes. | D. 50 minutes. |
| 5. A. Dawn. | B. Noon. | C. Dusk. | D. Midnight. |
| 6. A. In 1988. | B. In 1986. | C. In 1987. | D. In 1989. |
| 7. A. This weekend. | | B. In two days' time. | |
| | C. Tomorrow. | D. The day before yesterday | |
| 8. A. 40th. | B. 4th. | C. 14th. | D. 24th. |
| 9. A. In the hospital. | | B. At home. | |
| | C. At work. | D. In the countryside. | |
| 10. A. Student-teacher. | | B. Doctor-patient. | |
| | C. Hairdresser-customer. | D. Buyer-salesman. | |
| 11. A. In the dining hall. | | B. In the park. | |

- C. By a lake.
 12. A. Customer and merchant.
 C. Passenger and taxi driver.
 13. A. Los Angeles. B. New York.
 14. A. The man. B. The woman.
 15. A. He is an operator.
 C. He is a supervisor.
 16. A. A milkman. B. A postman.
 17. A. In a court room.
 C. At the customs.
 18. A. His secretary. B. His boss.
 19. A. On a plane.
 C. On a train.
 20. A. At a shoe shop.
 C. At a grocery shop.
 21. A. Librarian and student.
 C. Boss and secretary.
 22. A. In a car. B. In an office.
 23. A. She agreed with the man.
 C. She agrees with the man.
 24. A. Have a smoke.
 C. Stay at home.
 25. A. He will lend his car to the woman.
 B. He suggested that the woman should repair her car.
 C. He won't lend his car to the woman.
 D. His car is of high quality.
 26. A. Yes, she will if she could finish the work on time.
 B. Yes, she will, by all means.
 C. No, she won't because she has much work to do.
 D. No, she won't because she is in bad mood.
 27. A. There is a downpour outside.
 B. It is sunny outside.
 C. It is raining outside, but it will stop soon.
 D. It seems that it is going to rain.
 28. A. The man shouldn't go and see the basketball match tomorrow.
 B. The man shouldn't begin training so soon.
 C. The man should take the train tomorrow.
 D. The man should travel by plane instead of by train.
 29. A. Disneyland is not worth visiting.
 B. All friends are dull except Tom.
 C. Tom is really a bore.
 D. Disneyland is so interesting that they were unwilling to leave.
 30. A. He should leave Jerry alone. B. He should tell the truth.
 C. He should not have hurt Jerry. D. He should ask for Jerry's help.
- D. At the restaurant.
 B. Doctor and patient.
 D. Passenger and bus conductor.
 C. San Francisco. D. Las Vegas.
 C. Her friend. D. Her sister.
 B. He is a salesman.
 D. He is a receptionist.
 C. A newspaperman. D. A repairman.
 B. At a department store.
 D. At an insurance company.
 C. His partner. D. His employee.
 B. By a lake.
 D. In a room.
 B. At a department store.
 D. At a drugstore.
 B. Operator and caller.
 D. Customer and repairman.
 C. In a restaurant. D. In a supermarket.
 B. She seldom takes a walk.
 D. She doesn't agree with the man.
 B. Paint the house.
 D. Have a cup of coffee.