



原《高等学校英语应用能力考试应考大全A级》的2014年最新修订版，
其特点如下：

- 答案、题解和录音文字单独装订成册，更方便使用，也更方便老师了解学生的真实成绩。
- 更新和修订了原《高等学校英语应用能力考试应考大全A级》（第4版）模拟试题中的部分题型，使其内容更具时代感、与“高等学校英语应用能力考试”更一致。
- 提供更详尽的试题讲解：听力部分新增了译文和答案解析，并对原《高等学校英语应用能力考试应考大全A级》（第4版）的所有试题解析进行了修订和补充。
- 全书16套试题，包括2010～2013年的八套真题和八套模拟题。

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2014

第一部分
模拟试题

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2014

高等学校 英语应用能力考试

P 试题集

Practical English Test for Colleges

答案、录音文字和试题解析

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模拟试题(一)

Part I Listening Comprehension

Section A

1. **答案** B
录音 W: None of us enjoyed the performance very much.
M: I did.
Q: What does the man mean?
解析 问: 男的什么意思? A. 他期待表演会很好; B. 他喜欢这个表演; C. 他错过了表演; D. 他也想去。在对话中, 女的说: “我们没有一人喜欢这个表演。”男的却说: “我喜欢。”因此答案是 B。
2. **答案** C
录音 W: Do you always look over your own papers for typing mistakes?
M: I usually have to do it myself. I'd rather have someone help me.
Q: What would the man prefer to do?
解析 问: 男的更喜欢做什么? A. 让别人替他打他的论文; B. 自己找出打字错误; C. 叫另一个人检查他的论文; D. 多看几遍论文。男的说: “通常我得自己查。我宁愿让别人来帮我。”可见男的想让别人来帮他检查。
3. **答案** B
录音 M: Do you think we can catch the train if we keep driving at this speed?
W: Yes, but I'm afraid the road may become crowded soon.
Q: What does the woman worry about?
解析 问: 女的担心什么? A. 他们的火车会晚到; B. 他们的车没法开得快; C. 汽车一会儿会很挤; D. 火车票可能没有了。在对话中, 男的问: “你觉得如果我们一直以这个速度开能赶上火车吗?”女的说: “能。但是我担心一会儿路会很挤。”可见她担心路上挤的话, 车没法开快。
4. **答案** A
录音 W: I wish you had told me your departure time earlier.
M: I'm sorry. I thought my wife had already told you.
Q: Why is the woman upset?
解析 问: 女的为什么难过? A. 男的没有及时告诉她他的行程; B. 她不想这么早离开; C. 男的没有和他妻子一起来; D. 她没有被邀请去旅行。从女的说“我想你该早点告诉我你离开的时间”可知答案。

5. 答案 D

录音

W: How do you like this skirt?

M: The style is good, but the color seems too dark to match your age.

Q: What does the man think of the skirt?

解析

问: 男的认为这条裙子怎么样? A. 似乎太亮了; B. 很适合她; C. 裙子样式过时了; D. 颜色和她不配。从男的说“颜色似乎太暗, 不配你的年龄”可知答案。

Section B

Conversation 1

录音

M: Hello, Linda. Come in, please.

W: Thank you, Tom.

M: What can I do for you, Linda?

W: I wonder if I can borrow your French-English dictionary.

M: Sure. It ought to be here on the bottom shelf. No, it isn't here. Where can it be?

W: Oh, don't worry. If you can't find it, I can buy one tomorrow.

M: It must be somewhere on these shelves. Oh, here it is on the top shelf.

W: Thank you very much. I'll bring it back in a couple of days.

Questions 6 to 7 are based on the conversation you've just heard.

6. Where does the dialogue take place?

7. Where did Tom think he had put the dictionary at first?

答案

和

解析

6. B

问: 这个对话发生在哪儿? A. 琳达家; B. 汤姆家; C. 教室里; D. 图书馆。文字第一行, “琳达, 请进。”第二行, “谢谢, 汤姆。”因此可知发生在汤姆家。

7. D

问: 汤姆认为他原本把字典放哪儿了? A. 放在汤姆房里; B. 放在地板上; C. 放在顶层书架上; D. 放在底层书架上。从文字第五行“*It ought to be here on the bottom shelf. No, it isn't here.*”可知答案。

Conversation 2

录音

M: May I help you?

W: Yes, my nephew is graduating from college next week and I'd like to get him a nice gift.

M: What price gift are you interested in? We'll need to know that before we begin looking.

W: Well, I usually spend about 20 dollars for a gift. Do you have anything nice for that price?

M: How about a pen and pencil? We could engrave his name on them.

W: No, my brother gave him that for his birthday last year.

M: Well then, would he enjoy a chess set?

W: No, he doesn't like chess very much, but he is quite athletic.

M: Then you could get him a handball set.

W: That's a good idea. I'll take it.

Questions 8 to 10 are based on the conversation you've just heard.

8. Who is the woman buying a gift for?
9. How much does the woman want to spend on the gift?
10. What is the probable relationship between the man and the woman?

答案
和
解析

8. D

问: 女的给谁买的礼物? A. 给她儿子; B. 给她弟弟; C. 给她父亲; D. 给她侄子。从文字第二行“my nephew is graduating from college next week and I'd like to get him a nice gift.”可知答案。

9. A

问: 女的想花多少钱买礼物? A. 20 美元; B. 50 美元; C. 10 美元; D. 30 美元。从文字第六行“I usually spend about 20 dollars for a gift.”可知答案。

10. C

问: 男的和女的可能是什么关系? A. 丈夫和妻子; B. 哥哥和妹妹; C. 职员和顾客; D. 顾客和侍者。从对话内容来看, 女的在给自已的侄子买礼物, 因此他们两人的关系是职员和顾客的关系。

Section C

录音

How do you feel about your name? Would you have chosen it for yourself? First names have always been chosen by the parents for the child. It might describe the appearance of the little baby, or express something the parents felt. For example, the name Samuel means in Hebrew “sent by God”. As towns grew and many people lived together in the same place, it became hard to tell people apart by their first names. There were too many Johns and Williams and Davids. In Ireland, the letter “O” added to the beginning of a word means “of”. So when the Irish wanted to say John, the son of Brian, they made the name “John O'Brian”. The Scottish did the same thing, only using “Mac” instead of “O”, which meant “son”. So John, son of Donald, became known as John MacDonald. There were many other ways in which last names are given. Sometimes the last name came from an informal name, such as Brown, or Longfellow, or Drinkwater. If you could pick your last name today, what would you choose?

Questions:

11. Where do first names come from?
12. What does the name “Samuel” mean in Hebrew?
13. Why did it become hard to tell people apart by their first names?
14. What does the name “O'Brian” mean?
15. What does the name “MacDonald” mean?

答案
和
解析

11. the parents. 问: 名来自哪儿? 从短文第三句“First names have always been chosen by the parents for the child.”可知答案。

12. “sent by God”. 问: 在希伯来语中, “Samuel”什么意思? 从短文第三行“For

example, the name Samuel means in Hebrew 'sent by God'."可知答案。

13. lived together. 问: 为什么变得难以用名来区别人? 从短文第四行 "As towns grew and many people lived together in the same place, it became hard to tell people apart by their first names." 可知答案。
14. the son of Brian. 问: "O'Brian" 什么意思? 从短文第七行 "when the Irish wanted to say John, the son of Brian, they made the name 'John O'Brian'." 可知答案。
15. the son of Donald. 问: "MacDonald" 什么意思? 从短文第八至十行 "The Scottish did the same thing, only using 'Mac' instead of 'O', which meant 'son'. So John, son of Donald, became known as John MacDonald." 可知答案。

Part II Structure

Section A

16. **答案** A
解析 句子意思是: 他妻子的去世深深影响了他。affect 的意思是“影响”。其他三个选项的意思分别是: B. effected 产生、起效; C. offended 冒犯; D. infected 传染。
17. **答案** B
解析 句子意思是: 幸运的是, 游行示威相当的平静。turn out 的意思是“结果是”。其他三个选项的意思分别是: A. turned in 上交; C. showed off 炫耀; D. showed up 出席、到场。
18. **答案** D
解析 句子意思是: 他是个非常不听话的孩子, 老是因淘气而惹麻烦。be in trouble 的意思是“发生麻烦, 受罚”。A. difficulty 困难; B. misery 可怜、悲惨; C. punishment 惩罚。
19. **答案** B
解析 句子意思是: 他很清楚需要做什么。understanding 是名词, 意思是“了解, 理解”。
20. **答案** A
解析 句子意思是: 每套公寓能供一个六口之家居住。house 在句中作及物动词, 意思是“给...房子住”。
21. **答案** C
解析 句子意思是: 假以时日, 他会成为一流的网球运动员。本句主语是 he, 填入部分是分词短语作条件状语, 相当于 If he is given time, 逻辑主语是分词短语所表示之动作的承受者, 故用过去分词 given。
22. **答案** C
解析 句子意思是: 她的父母坚持认为, 她应该留下来直到获得学位。动词 insist, suggest 和 persuade 等在接宾语从句时, 要求从句用“should(可省略)+动词原形”这一虚拟式。
23. **答案** A
解析 句子意思是: 做你认为正确的事, 不管他们会说什么。whatever 是关系代词, 意

思是“不管什么,无论什么”,在从句中作 say 的宾语。

24. **答案**

C

解析

句子意思是:我认为这不是个好主意。他还有别的建议吗? other 是形容词,意思是“别的,其他的”,修饰 suggestion。

25. **答案**

D

解析

句子意思是:约翰逊先生将同他妻子及两个女儿坐晚上的航班抵达。当句子主语是 sb. together with sb. 时,句子谓语由第一个 sb. 决定。

Section B

26. **答案**

purity

解析

句子意思是:废气威胁到我们呼吸的空气的纯净。填入的单词应该是名词。pure 是形容词,其名词形式是 purity,意思是“纯净,纯正,纯洁”。

27. **答案**

membership

解析

句子意思是:俱乐部会员总数现在已增加到 800 名。membership 是名词,意思是“会员人数”。

28. **答案**

superiority

解析

句子意思是:很容易看出这些商品跟其他商品相比所具有的优越性。填入的单词应该是名词。superior 是形容词,其名词形式是 superiority,意思是“优越性、优势”。

29. **答案**

absence

解析

句子意思是:警方由于缺乏罪案信息而耽搁了。填入的单词应该是名词。absent 是形容词,其名词形式是 absence,意思是“缺乏,缺席”。

30. **答案**

heightened

解析

句子意思是:房屋新主人个子很高,必须在他搬入前把门庭加高。填入的单词应该是动词,而且动词的过去分词形式。height 是名词,其动词形式是 heighten,意思是“加高,提高”。

31. **答案**

conclusion

解析

句子意思是:就地震的可能起因而言,科学家们仍然未能得出结论。填入的单词应该是名词,conclude 是动词,其名词形式是 conclusion。come to a conclusion 的意思是“得出结论”。

32. **答案**

granted

解析

句子意思是:我们没给你发请帖,因为我们以为你肯定会来的。take ... for granted 是词组,意思是“以为...不成问题,认为...是当然的”。that 从句是宾语从句, it 为形式宾语。

33. **答案**

(should) be

解析

句子意思是:大家推荐他当团队领导。在 it is/was + recommended, requested, persuaded 等过去分词 + that 从句中,从句要用“should(可省略) + 动词原形”这一虚拟形式。

34. **答案**

knew

解析

句子意思是:我希望自己知道如何开汽车。wish 接从句,从句用虚拟语气,其形式是用过去式表示与现在事实相反的情况。

35. **答案** being invited
解析 句子意思是：这位陌生人未受邀请就来参加聚会。因逻辑主语是陌生人，故介词 without 后接的动名词应是被动式 being invited。

Part III Reading Comprehension

Task 1

36. **答案** B
解析 文章第一段开头：世界上第五大洲，最遥远的洲也是世界上最寒冷、风最大、最干燥的一个洲。最后一点似乎有点自相矛盾，因为地球上 2% 的淡水是在南极洲。选项 B 中的 shame 作“不应该发生的事”解，即南极洲有如此多的淡水，它气候干燥看似不应该，所以 B 是正确答案。
37. **答案** A
解析 第二段第一、二句：由于没有人长期在那里居住，这肯定是最寂寞的一个洲。这是唯一真正被发现的洲，因为发现时没有人居住在那里。所以 A 是正确答案，其他几项都与文意不符。
38. **答案** C
解析 第三段中间开始讲到各国都希望对南极洲拥有主权，四个选项中，A 是他们希望占有地盘，以解决人口增长问题，根据南极洲的自然条件，居住人口尚不可能；选项 B 是因为那里的矿物资源很容易取得，根据第三段最后几句，尽管矿物资源丰富，但由于当地的气候条件及冰层特别厚，开采是不太可能的；选项 C 是希望获取那里的自然资源；选项 D 是纯粹为了科学实验，而进行科学实验未必要对其拥有主权。所以 C 是正确答案。
39. **答案** B
解析 根据第三段前半部分，对南极洲的主权竞争引发了一次战争，所以 B 是正确答案。
40. **答案** D
解析 根据最后一段，1961 年以来，南极洲受《南极洲条约》管理，其中规定，南极洲只能用于和平目的，不允许战争行为，同时把南极洲确立为世界上第一个无核区，所以 D 是正确答案。

Task 2

41. **答案** A
解析 文章第二段，为了把工作做好，有时候在办公室以外的地方见顾客和业务伙伴是很重要的，因为只有在放松的气氛中，你才能更好地了解你的商业伙伴，所以 A 是正确答案。
42. **答案** A
解析 根据第四段最后一句，A 是正确答案。
43. **答案** B
解析 根据第四段第三句，B 是正确答案。
44. **答案** D
解析 根据全文倒数第一、二句，需要单独与男性商业伙伴用餐时，作者会带他去一家最

有可能碰到同事的餐馆。同事见到你与不同男人共进工作午餐的次数越多,他们就越容易理解这是你的工作风格,所以 D 是正确答案。

45. **答案** D
解析 根据最后两段,作者谈自己的经验体会,所以她应该是个职业女性, D 是正确答案。

Task 3

46. **答案** a half
解析 从书信正文第二段第二句“*In the next hour and a half, we hope to show that ...*”可知答案。
47. **答案** Mr. Harris Senior
解析 从书信的倒数第二句“*As you know, the company was started over 40 years ago by Mr. Harris Senior.*”可知答案。
48. **答案** model railways
解析 从书信的最后一句“*In those early days, the company's core business was model railways and cars.*”可知答案。
49. **答案** growing
解析 从书信第二段第三行“*2. Our market share in Europe is growing at a steady rate.*”可知答案。
50. **答案** the US
解析 从书信第二段第四行“*3. Our marketing strategy in the US is very successful.*”可知答案。

Task 4

- 答案** 51. G I 52. O B 53. K A 54. H N 55. E J
- 解析**
- A. current account (活期账户)
 - B. fixed deposit (定期存款)
 - C. irrevocable credit (不可撤销信用证)
 - D. accounts payable (应付账款)
 - E. open an account (开户)
 - F. cancel an account (注销账户)
 - G. high rate savings (高息储蓄)
 - H. receipt-in foreign currency (外币存单)
 - I. authorized signature (授权签章)
 - J. interest rate (利率)
 - K. not transferable (不得转让)
 - L. the sum of the deposit (存款总和)
 - M. demand deposit (活期存款)
 - N. credit card (信用卡)
 - O. only valid in this country (国内有效)
 - P. received from (收到)

Q. repayable (可付还的)

Task 5

56. **答案** trade deficit
解析 整个篇章都在讲 unfavorable trade balance 即 trade imbalance, 也就是 trade deficit 由什么造成的, 会有什么结果。
57. **答案** greater than
解析 从第一段第二句“Such an imbalance exists when the total value of a country's imports exceeds that of its exports.”可知答案。
58. **答案** Shortage
解析 从第一段第三句“For example, if a country buys \$25 billion of products from other countries, yet sells only \$10 billion of its own products overseas, its trade deficit (赤字) is \$15 billion.”这个例子可以知道是指钱的短缺。我们知道缺钱应该用单词 shortage。
59. **答案** financial difficulties
解析 从第二段第二句“In the case of an underdeveloped nation, this can cause many financial difficulties, ...”可知答案。
60. **答案** hurt American industries
解析 从第二段第二句 trade deficit “can cause many financial difficulties, including failure to meet debt payments and obstacles to creation of an industrial base.” 也就是说会阻碍工业的发展。后一句“Even in the case of a fully developed nation such as the United States, a large trade deficit is reason for alarm.”对美国也如此。

Part IV Translation — English into Chinese

答案

按四等评分: 2-1-0.5-0 分

2 分 1 分 0.5 分 0 分

61. D B A C

62. A D C B

63. B A C D

64. C A B D

65. 我选择州立大学是因为它所处位置很方便。自从一年前我母亲去世后,我一直为父亲、十岁的弟弟和八岁的妹妹管家。我把全部课程安排在上午,这样便可于一点钟以前就回到家里做家务,为全家准备晚饭。上州立大学也让我能同高中时的老朋友在一起。

解析

61. 在本句中, where equipment might be affected by the interference from cell phones 是定语从句, 修饰 areas。由于这是一条医院的规章制度, 因此翻译时, 应考虑用命令的口气。

62. consumer price index 的意思是“消费物价指数”。dropped by ... 的意思是

“下降了...”。against 的意思是“与...相比”。

63. In general 的意思是“总的说来”。is certain to do sth. 的意思是“必定会做...，一定会做...”。as a whole 的意思是“作为整体的”。

64. Given ... 引导的状语，意思是“考虑到...，设想到...”。major investors 与 China's banks 是同位语关系。

65. keep house for sb. 的意思是“当家，管理家务”。scheduled all my courses 的意思是“为所有课程安排好时间”。commute to ... 的意思是“乘车去...”。

Part V Writing

答案

Dear Sir or Madam,

I am writing to you about your advertisement in last month's edition of *Textile World* for a sales representative in Spain. I have a sufficient understanding of the textile trade, so I would like to apply for the position.

Enclosed here is a resume which gives details of my experience in the textile trade in Italy.

I would be grateful if you could send me an application form and further information about the salary you offer and working conditions of your company.

Looking forward to hearing from you soon.

Yours faithfully,
(signature)

解析

随着简历一起发出的求职信(cover letter)，一般因不知道具体写给谁，因此称呼一般用 Dear Sir/Madam。在求职信中应写明如何知道你所求的职位。你的学历、工作经验、特长都需提到。最后应告知联系方式。

求职信的结束语常用 Yours sincerely 或 Sincerely yours, Yours respectfully 或 Respectfully yours, Yours faithfully 或 Faithfully yours 等。

模拟试题(二)

Part I Listening Comprehension

Section A

1. **答案** D
录音 M: Any message for me while I was away?
W: Your wife just called to say that she wouldn't be home until seven o'clock.
Q: Where does this conversation probably take place?
解析 问: 这个对话可能发生在什么地方? A. 去上班的路上; B. 家里; C. 车里; D. 办公室。在对话中, 男的问: “我不在的时候有我的留言吗?” 女的说: “你妻子刚刚打电话来说她七点到家。” 因此可以推断出这是在办公室。
2. **答案** D
录音 W: We have plenty of time before the meeting begins. Let's get something to eat.
M: I know a good Chinese restaurant near the parking lot.
Q: What does the man mean?
解析 问: 男的什么意思? A. 餐馆太远了; B. 他喜欢会后再吃; C. 对吃饭来说时间太短了; D. 他赞成女的主意。在对话中, 女的说: “会议开始前我们还有足够的时间。我们吃点东西吧。” 男的说: “我知道停车场附近有一家不错的中国餐馆。” 言下之意, 他赞成女的主意。
3. **答案** A
录音 W: I certainly would like to buy the brown suit I saw in the department store, but I don't have enough money.
M: Well, if you could spend your money more carefully, you would be able to buy it.
Q: How does the man feel about the woman?
解析 问: 男的觉得女的怎么样? A. 她应该小心花钱; B. 她应该买那件棕色的衣服; C. 她应该再找一份工作以挣更多的钱; D. 她不该买那件棕色的衣服。在对话中, 女的说: “我当然想买百货店看到的那件棕色的衣服, 但是我没有足够的钱。” 男的说: “如果你更小心花钱的话, 你会买得起的。” 言下之意是她该小心花钱。
4. **答案** A
录音 W: Is this the complaint department? I'd like to speak to a supervisor.
M: If you hold the phone, madam, I'll get Mr. Slopes.
Q: What is Mr. Slopes' position?
解析 问: 斯洛普思先生的职位是什么? A. 管理者; B. 销售员; C. 电话接线员;

D. 访客。在对话中,女的说:“这是投诉部吗?我想和管理人员说话。”男的说:“请稍等,夫人。我给你接斯洛普思先生。”可见斯洛普思先生是个管理人员。

5. 答案 D

录音

M: I'm trying to figure out how to turn on this new washing machine, but I can't read the instructions. It is written in German.

W: Well, give me the material and I'll get Mary to translate it for you.

Q: What is the woman going to do?

解析

问:女的将做什么? A. 向男的解释指示;B. 把指示翻译成英语;C. 帮男的开洗衣机;D. 请别人翻译。在对话中,女的说:“把材料给我,我让玛丽给你翻译。”因此答案是D。

Section B

Conversation 1

录音

M: Let me show you the flat, Mother. This is the living room. It isn't completely furnished yet, but it's good enough to receive my friends, isn't it?

W: Well, of course. And that large balcony is really useful. You should plant some flowers there, Steve.

M: Don't worry, Mother. I'll plant some soon. But come and look at my bedroom. For the moment there's only a bed and two chairs, but I'm going to get in some bookshelves and a desk soon. Then I'll be able to work quite nicely.

W: And you've got a nice bathroom, too. I hope the rent isn't too high.

M: No. It's quite reasonable.

W: You've done very well! You're really very lucky.

Questions 6 to 7 are based on the conversation you've just heard.

6. What is Steve doing?

7. What places in the flat are mentioned in the dialogue?

答案

和

解析

6. C

问:斯蒂夫在做什么? A. 他在找一个新公寓;B. 他在装修新公寓;C. 他在带他妈妈参观他的新公寓;D. 在新公寓中接待朋友。从文字第一行“Let me show you the flat, Mother.”可知答案。

7. D

问:公寓中的什么地方在对话中提到了? A. 起居室、卧室、厨房和阳台;B. 起居室、卧室和浴室;C. 起居室、卧室、厨房和浴室;D. 起居室、卧室、浴室和阳台。从文字第一行“This is the living room.”、第三行“that large balcony is really useful.”、第五行“come and look at my bedroom.”及倒数第三行“And you've got a nice bathroom, too.”可知答案是D。

Conversation 2

录音

M: Hello, Susan, come in and take a seat.

W: Thank you.

M: The reason I want to see you is I'm worried about your grades. Last year you were a straight-A student, but over the last semester you hardly even get any B's. I know that you're a very bright student, so I wondered if you had any problem.

W: Thank you for your concern, Dr. Brown. I know I could be doing better, but my husband is working full-time now, so he can't look after the kids so much. I always end up writing my assignments with two kids running round the room.

M: There is a kindergarten in the downtown campus. Why don't you drop your kids in the kindergarten and then go and do your assignments in the library?

W: Thank you. Maybe I'll try that.

Questions 8 to 10 are based on the conversation you've just heard.

8. Why are Susan's grades poor?
9. What does the man suggest?
10. What is true about Susan?

**答案
和
解析**

8. A

问: 苏珊的成绩为什么很差? A. 她做作业时孩子打扰了她; B. 她丈夫不会照顾狗; C. 她写作业时孩子们会不高兴; D. 她孩子病了。从文字第七、八行“I always end up writing my assignments with two kids running round the room.”可知答案是 A。

9. B

问: 男的给了什么建议? A. 他建议苏珊把孩子放在市中心学校的日托中心; B. 他建议苏珊把孩子放在幼儿园; C. 他建议苏珊把孩子放在市中心的学校; D. 他建议苏珊带孩子到市中心的公园。从文字倒数第二、三行“*There is a kindergarten in the downtown campus. Why don't you drop your kids in the kindergarten and then go and do your assignments in the library?*”可知答案是 B。

10. D

问: 关于苏珊,哪个是对的? A. 她是个已婚学生,一直成绩很好; B. 她是个聪明的学生,但不喜欢自己的孩子; C. 她是个学医的学生,但学习不够努力; D. 她是个好学生,但孩子影响了成绩。从文字第三、四行“*Last year you were a straight-A student, but over the last semester you hardly even get any B's.*”可知苏珊本来成绩很好。从第八题可知她的成绩受到了孩子的影响。因此答案是 D。

Section C

录音

The difference between life in one country and another is quite often not so great as the difference between city life and village life in the same country. In an English village, everybody knows everybody else; they know what time you get up, what time you go to bed and what you usually have for dinner. If you want any help, you will always get it and be glad to help anyone else in return. In a large city like London, there are many things to see and many places to go. However, people often do not know each other well. It sometimes happens that you have never seen your next-door neighbor,

don't know his name or anything about him. People living in London are often very lonely, particularly after work. This is because the people they are with all day are scattered over large areas in the evenings and on weekends. If you walk through the streets in the center of London on a Sunday, it is almost like an empty town. This is terrible for old people who do not live with their children and have no work to go to during the day.

Questions:

11. How big is the difference between life in one country and another?
12. What are the relationships between people in an English village?
13. What are the relationships between people in a large city like London?
14. How do people in London feel, particularly after work?
15. If you walk through central London on a Sunday, what is it like?

答案 和 解析

11. not so great. 问: 一个国家的生活与另一个国家的生活之间差别有多大? 从短文第一句“The difference between life in one country and another is quite often not so great as the difference between city life and village life in the same country.”可知答案。
12. everybody else. 问: 在英国的乡村中, 人们之间是什么关系? 从短文第二句“In an English village, everybody knows everybody else ...”可知答案。
13. know each other. 问: 在伦敦这样的大城市, 人们之间是什么关系? 从短文第六行“However, people often do not know each other well.”可知答案。
14. lonely. 问: 在伦敦的人们, 特别是在下班后, 感觉怎样? 从短文第八行“People living in London are often very lonely, particularly after work.”可知答案。
15. an empty town. 问: 如果你在某个星期天走过伦敦的中心城区, 它是什么样的? 从短文倒数第二句“If you walk through the streets in the center of London on a Sunday, it is almost like an empty town.”可知答案。

Part II Structure

Section A

16. **答案** D
解析 句子意思是: 别着急, 彼得不是答应他会料理一切吗? see to 的意思是“处理, 料理”; see off 意为“送行”; look at 意为“看”; look for 意为“寻找”。
17. **答案** C
解析 句子意思是: 之所以安装更多路灯是因为人们在照明良好的路上感到更安全。先行词 reason 后接 why 引导的限制性定语从句。
18. **答案** D
解析 句子意思是: 他很快认清了自己的处境, 也预见到了即将来临的危险。neither 在句首, 句子要倒装。
19. **答案** B
解析 句子意思是: 他的父母鼓励他上哈佛大学, 但他不想去。want to 后省略 do so。

20. **答案** C
解析 句子意思是：当保罗停下车时，我打开车门进去坐在他旁边。get in 的意思是“进入”。A. get on 的意思是“上(汽车、火车、飞机)”。B. get over 的意思是“克服”。D. get down 的意思是“下来”。
21. **答案** D
解析 句子意思是：到现在他应该来了。我猜想有事故耽搁了他。suspect 的意思是“猜想”。He ought to have come 说明他该来而没来。
22. **答案** C
解析 句子意思是：在回家路上，他在车祸中受伤。a car crash 的意思是“汽车撞车事故”，crash 是名词。
23. **答案** D
解析 句子意思是：暴风雨中，我们躲在一家店门口。take/find shelter in 的意思是“在…躲避/躲藏”。A. safety 的意思是“安全”。B. guard 的意思是“监视、警戒”。C. rescue 的意思是“营救”。这三单词不能与 take 构成词组。
24. **答案** D
解析 句子意思是：在药里面放糖的目的，当然是要使它变甜以便尝起来不苦。
25. **答案** C
解析 句子意思是：爱德华很少在午夜前睡觉。hardly ever 的意思是“几乎从不，很少”。hardly 和 seldom 本身已表示否定，再与 never 连用就不对了。

Section B

26. **答案** proposal
解析 句子意思是：他的建议被我们系主任接受了。填入的单词应该是名词。propose 是动词，其名词形式是 proposal，意思是“建议、提议”。
27. **答案** friendly
解析 句子意思是：他的友好态度使我感到放松。填入的单词应该是形容词。friend 是名词，其形容词形式是 friendly，意思是“友好的”。
28. **答案** would have lived
解析 如果他当时单独居住，他会过得更快乐。此句用虚拟语气，与过去事实相反。
29. **答案** had not come
解析 句子意思是：我宁愿你不来。在 would rather + that(通常省略)从句中，从句用虚拟语气，从句用过去时还是过去完成时，要根据句子所表达的意义而定。
30. **答案** named
解析 句子意思是：福特以他叔叔的名字命名。name sb. after ... 为固定搭配，意思是“以…给某人取名(命名)”，此处用被动语态。
31. **答案** widened
解析 句子意思是：这条路今年已经拓宽了。填入的单词应该是动词的过去分词。wide 是形容词，其动词形式是 widen，意思是“加宽，扩大，放大”。
32. **答案** Shortly
解析 句子意思是：大学毕业后不久，她就随父母出国了。shortly after(before) 的意思