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主编 孙佩君

# 高等学校 英语应用能力考试

**P** 试 题 集

Practical English Test  
for Colleges

**LEVEL**



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# 高等学校 英语应用能力考试

## P 试题集

## Practical English Test for Colleges

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# 前 言

国家教育部颁发的《高等职业教育英语课程教学要求》(以下简称《教学要求》)中规定,英语教学必须以培养学生实际运用语言的能力为目标,要突出教学内容的实用性和针对性。“高等学校英语应用能力考试(Practical English Test for Colleges)”是经国家教育部批准实行的教学考试,旨在测试全国高等职业技术学校和成人高等学校学生是否达到《教学要求》中所规定的实际应用英语的能力。考试分 A 级和 B 级。

为了帮助学生学习和巩固所学的各种英语技能,对所学的知识在原有的基础上进行系统复习,全面提高英语语言应用能力,并熟悉《高等学校英语应用能力考试大纲》(以下简称《考试大纲》)中所规定的各种题型,提高学生的应试能力,我们根据《教学要求》和《考试大纲》对原《高等学校英语应用能力考试应考大全》(第四版)作了第四次修订,并更名为《高等学校英语应用能力考试试题集》。

本书的主要特点是:紧扣《考试大纲》,针对性强;由浅入深,循序渐进;题材来自生活,实用性强;以实用为主,够用为度,涵盖《考试大纲》所有题型;在语言难度、题型设置等方面都较为准确,充分反映了《考试大纲》的要求。

全套书分为 A 级和 B 级两册,各由 8 套模拟题和 8 套全真题组成。重新修订出版的《高等学校英语应用能力考试试题集》主要进行了以下四个方面的改进:

1) 将答案、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;

2) 更新和修订了模拟试题中的部分题型,使其内容更具时代感、与真实的高等学校英语应用能力考试更加一致;

3) 提供更加详尽的试题讲解。听力部分试题新增了答案解析,并将听力文字和试题解析相整合,更方便参考;对词汇和阅读部分原有的讲解进行了修订;作文部分仍然全部提供参考范文;

4) 收入了 2012 年和 2013 年的四套最新真题,旨在引导学生把握方向,总结命题规律,掌握应试技巧,了解备考方略。

本书适合参加“高等学校英语应用能力考试(A 级)”的考生,既可作随堂测试和课堂教学之用,也可作学生自测之用。

在修订过程中,我们自始至终得到上海外语教育出版社的指导和帮助,在此谨表谢意。

由于时间仓促,水平有限,错误和不当之处在所难免,竭诚欢迎读者批评指正。

编 者

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## **第一部分 模拟试题**



## 模拟试题(一)

Section B

### 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: W: Are you catching the 3:15 flight to New York?

M: No. I'll leave this evening.

Q: What are the two persons talking about?

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 with a single line through the center. Now the test will begin.

1. A. He expected the performance would be good.  
B. He liked the performance.  
C. He missed the performance.  
D. He wanted to go, too.
2. A. To have someone else type his papers.  
B. To find out typing errors himself.  
C. To ask another person to check his papers.  
D. To look through his papers several times.
3. A. Their train may arrive late.  
B. Their car can't go fast enough.  
C. The bus will be crowded in a while.  
D. The train tickets won't be available.
4. A. The man didn't let her know about his trip in time.  
B. She doesn't want to leave so early.

- C. The man didn't come with his wife.
  - D. She wasn't invited to the journey.
5. A. It seems too bright.                      B. It suits her very well.
- C. Its style is out of fashion.                D. Its color fails to match her.

## 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 Linda's home.                      B. At Tom's home.
- C. In the classroom.                      D. In the library.
7. A. Somewhere in Tom's room.            B. Somewhere on the floor.
- C. On the top shelf.                      D. On the bottom shelf.

### Conversation 2

8. A. Her son.                                  B. Her brother.
- C. Her father.                                D. Her nephew.
9. A. \$20.                                        B. \$50.
- C. \$10.                                         D. \$30.
10. A. Husband and wife.                    B. Brother and sister.
- C. Clerk and customer.                    D. Customer and waiter.

## 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 5 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. First names have always been chosen by \_\_\_\_\_ for the child.
12. It means \_\_\_\_\_.
13. Because towns grew and many people \_\_\_\_\_ in the same place.
14. It means \_\_\_\_\_.
15. It means \_\_\_\_\_.

## 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. His wife's death \_\_\_\_\_ him deeply.  
A. affected                      B. effected                      C. offended                      D. infected
17. Fortunately, the demonstration \_\_\_\_\_ to be quite peaceful.  
A. turned in                      B. turned out                      C. showed off                      D. showed up
18. He's a very naughty boy and is always in \_\_\_\_\_ for his mischief.  
A. difficulty                      B. misery                      C. punishment                      D. trouble
19. He has a clear \_\_\_\_\_ of what needs to be done.  
A. knowing                      B. understanding                      C. learning                      D. meaning
20. Each apartment could \_\_\_\_\_ a family of six.  
A. house                      B. cover                      C. make                      D. settle
21. \_\_\_\_\_, he'll make a first-class tennis player.  
A. Giving time                      B. To give time                      C. Given time                      D. Being given time
22. Her parents insisted that she \_\_\_\_\_ until she earned her degree.  
A. stayed                      B. stays                      C. stay                      D. would stay
23. Do what you think is right, \_\_\_\_\_ they say.  
A. whatever                      B. whichever                      C. whenever                      D. however
24. I don't think this is a good idea. Has he \_\_\_\_\_ suggestion?  
A. any one                      B. the other                      C. any other                      D. some another
25. Mr. Johnson, together with his wife and two daughters, \_\_\_\_\_ to arrive on the evening flight.  
A. are going                      B. are                      C. will be                      D. is going

### Section B

**Directions:** There are 10 incomplete statements here. You should fill in each blank with the proper form of the word given in brackets. Write the word or words in the corresponding space on the Answer Sheet.

26. Exhaust fumes are a threat to the \_\_\_\_\_ (pure) of the air we breathe.

27. The \_\_\_\_\_ (member) of the club has now increased to a total of 800.
28. It's easy to see the \_\_\_\_\_ (superior) of these goods to the others.
29. The police were delayed by the \_\_\_\_\_ (absent) of information about the crime.
30. The new owner of the house was so tall that the doorway had to be \_\_\_\_\_ (height) before he moved in.
31. Scientists are still unable to come to a \_\_\_\_\_ (conclude) as to the probable cause of the earthquake.
32. We didn't send you an invitation, as we took it for \_\_\_\_\_ (grant) that you would be coming.
33. It is recommended that he \_\_\_\_\_ (be) the team leader.
34. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ (know) how to drive the car.
35. The stranger came to the party without \_\_\_\_\_ (invite).

### Part III Reading Comprehension

(40 minutes)

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

The world's fifth largest continent, and its most remote, is also the coldest, windiest, and driest continent — the last a seeming contradiction (自相矛盾) because two percent of the Earth's fresh water is in Antarctica (南极洲). It just happens to be locked up in the continent's icecap, which is between 6,000 and 14,000 feet thick and contains 90 percent of the world's ice.

With no native or permanent population, it is certainly the loneliest continent. And it is the only continent to have been truly "discovered", since nobody lived there when it was found. Centered on the South Pole and lying almost entirely within the Antarctic Circle, Antarctica has an area of more than 5.5 million square miles, equal to 10 percent of the Earth's land surface.

Since its discovery in 1820, Antarctica has been the focus of competing claims for what may be inaccessible riches. Only once has there been actual fighting over the region. In 1952, British scientists were attacked by Argentine soldiers ordered to prevent the British from rebuilding a destroyed scientific base. They were fighting over the Antarctica Peninsula, a long finger of land that reaches up toward the tip of South America, only 800 miles away. The British based their claim on their possession of the

Falklands, a group of islands about 450 miles northeast of Cape Horn at the tip of South America. During the 1950s, Australia, New Zealand, France, Norway and Chile also laid claim to Antarctica region. The United States, the Soviet Union, Japan, South Africa and Belgium established research stations by 1959. Although there is a supposition of large mineral wealth and oil resources under the ice and in the seas around the continent, the demanding climate, deepness of tremendous ice, and easily damaged environment put unusually great obstacles in the way of recovering any of that supposed wealth.

Since 1961, Antarctica has been governed by the Antarctica Treaty (条约), which declared that the continent be only used for peaceful purposes, allowed no war actions, and established the continent as the world's first nuclear-free zone (无核区).

36. According to the passage, Antarctica's dry climate is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. perfectly normal for such a large area of land  
B. a shame because of so much fresh water there  
C. related to the thickness of the icecap  
D. determined by its remoteness from other continents
37. Which of the following statements is true?  
A. Antarctica was a region totally without inhabitants at the time of its discovery.  
B. Antarctica has been fought over many times.  
C. No other continent has been claimed by so many countries.  
D. No one knows where the native population came from.
38. Various nations have laid claim to Antarctica \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. because they desire land for further population expansion  
B. due to the easily obtainable mineral wealth there  
C. in the hope of gaining access to the natural resources there  
D. purely for the sake of conducting scientific researches
39. Competing claims for shares of the continent \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. were recognized in the 1961 Antarctica Treaty  
B. resulted in war action on one occasion  
C. were given up when the treaty was assigned  
D. have become stronger in recent years
40. According to the passage, Antarctica is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. in the control of a group of four European countries  
B. still being used for secret exercises  
C. going to be opened up to further land claims  
D. protected from development for war purposes

## Task 2

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

In the world of business, it is not always easy for women to do the same things as men. Consider the working dinner.

In order to do your job well, it's important to sometimes see clients and business contacts away from the office. In a more relaxed atmosphere, you can get to know your business partner better. In the end, after all, people do business with people they like.

Women start out at a disadvantage because it's tough to invite men out for a game of golf or tennis. Men usually prefer to play sports with other men.

You might think that restaurants are the perfect playing field. But they can be dangerous ground. If people from the office see two men they know having dinner together, they think it's business. If colleagues see a woman dining with a man, they often wonder if it's another kind of business.

I'm still looking for the perfect solution. I love lunching, but that's usually a bad time for busy people, especially if they are on the road. So that brings us back to dinner.

One answer is to take another colleague or client to the dinner so that no one can think it is a tête-à-tête (私人约会). Of course, this isn't always convenient. So when I can't do this, I take guys out to dinner one-on-one to places where I'm most likely to see colleagues. The more your colleagues see you doing working dinners with different men, the more they know it is part of your business style.

41. According to the passage, why do people like to see clients away from the office?
  - A. To know their business partner better.
  - B. To enjoy the dishes only.
  - C. To relax.
  - D. To escape the company.
42. Why does the author think it a disadvantage for a woman to invite men out for a dinner?
  - A. Because it is always considered as another kind of business by colleagues.
  - B. Because men don't like to pay the bill.
  - C. Because men usually look down upon the woman inviting him to dinner.
  - D. Because the woman always goes home late at night.
43. When people from their office see two men having dinner, what do they think?
  - A. It must be something unusual.
  - B. It's a business appointment.
  - C. It's a hot debate on their life.
  - D. It's a private talk.
44. What solution does the author find to solve the problem of inviting men out for dinner?
  - A. Take men back to home.
  - B. Take men to a place far from the office.
  - C. Take men to a nearby restaurant.
  - D. Take men to a place where it's most likely to see colleagues.

45. According to the passage, the author is a \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. waitress  
B. housewife  
C. hostess  
D. professional woman

### Task 3

**Directions:** The following is a speech. After reading it, you are required to complete the outline that follows (No.46 to No.50). You should write your answers briefly (**in no more than 3 words**) on the Answer Sheet correspondingly.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Welcome to Bibury Systems.

We're very honoured to have the opportunity of making this presentation to you. In the next hour and a half, we hope to show that: 1. Bibury Systems has the right product range for today's market place, and ambitious plans for the future. 2. Our market share in Europe is growing at a steady rate. 3. Our marketing strategy in the US is very successful. 4. We can be a major player in Far Eastern markets and we are sure that we can be a major player in these markets. If you have any questions, please feel free to interrupt at any time. But first of all, some background information on Bibury Systems. As you know, the company was started over 40 years ago by Mr. Harris Senior. In those early days, the company's core business was model railways and cars.

The presentation will last for one hour and 46. Bibury was started by 47 with its core business in 48 and cars. Bibury's market share in Europe is 49 at a steady rate and its marketing strategy in 50 is very successful.

### Task 4

**Directions:** The following is a list of terms related to banking. After reading it, you are required to find the items equivalent to (与...等同) those given in Chinese in the table below. Then you should put the corresponding letters in the brackets on the Answer Sheet, numbered 51 to 55.

- |                         |                                |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A. current account      | H. receipt-in foreign currency |
| B. fixed deposit        | I. authorized signature        |
| C. irrevocable credit   | J. interest rate               |
| D. accounts payable     | K. not transferable            |
| E. to open an account   | L. the sum of the deposit      |
| F. to cancel an account | M. demand deposit              |
| G. high rate savings    | N. credit card                 |

O. only valid in this country

Q. repayable

P. received from

**Example:** (F) 注销账户

(C) 不可撤销信用证

51. ( ) 高息储蓄

( ) 授权签章

52. ( ) 国内有效

( ) 定期存款

53. ( ) 不得转让

( ) 活期账户

54. ( ) 外币存单

( ) 信用卡

55. ( ) 开户

( ) 利率

## Task 5

**Directions:** The following is a passage. 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.

Many countries face a serious economic problem in the form of an unfavorable trade balance (贸易逆差) with other nations. Such an imbalance exists when the total value of a country's imports exceeds that of its exports. 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. Many underdeveloped nations find themselves in this position because they lack natural resources or the industrial capacity to use these resources, and thus have to import raw materials or manufactured goods.

One effect of a trade deficit is the flow of currency (货币) out of a country. In the case of an underdeveloped nation, this can cause many financial difficulties, including failure to meet debt payments and obstacles to creation of an industrial base. Even in the case of a fully developed nation such as the United States, a large trade deficit is reason for alarm. American products, made by well-paid workers in US industries, cost more to produce than those made in places like Asia, where labor and material costs are much lower. Money spent on foreign products is money not spent on items produced by domestic industries.

56. What does the passage mainly discuss?

The causes and consequences of \_\_\_\_\_.

57. According to the passage, when does a trade imbalance occur?

When the value of the products a country imports is \_\_\_\_\_ the value of products it exports.

58. What does the word "deficit" probably mean?

59. What is the main result of trade deficit in underdeveloped countries?

Causing many \_\_\_\_\_.

60. What is the influence of trade imbalance on American industries?

It will \_\_\_\_\_.

## Part IV Translation — English into Chinese

(25 minutes)

**Directions:** This part, numbered 61 to 65, is to test your ability to translate English into Chinese.

Write your translation in the corresponding space on the Translation/Composition Sheet.

61. No one can use cell phones in any areas at the hospital where equipment might be affected by the interference from cell phones.
- A. 在医院的任何区域都不得使用手机,因为会受到设备的干扰。  
B. 在医院的任何区域,手机会影响设备的使用,任何人都不得使用。  
C. 医院里没有人使用手机,因此不会影响设备的使用。  
D. 医院内,在可能干扰设备使用的任何区域,禁止使用手机。
62. China's consumer price index in July dropped by 0.9 percent from a year earlier, against a decline of 0.8 percent in June.
- A. 7月份中国消费物价指数与去年同期相比下降了0.9%,而6月份该指数下降了0.8%。  
B. 中国消费物价7月份下降至前一年的0.9%,比6月份只下降了0.8%。  
C. 7月份中国消费物价指数比一年前下降了0.9%,比6月份下降了0.8%。  
D. 中国消费物价指数7月份比前一年下降了0.9%,而与6月份相比,又下降了0.8%。
63. In general, the application — or misapplication — of science and technology in all fields is certain to affect the structure of society as a whole.
- A. 一般说来,科学技术在各个领域的应用或不用,将会全面影响社会结构。  
B. 总的说来,科学技术在各个领域的应用或误用,必然会影响社会的总体结构。  
C. 总的说来,各种科学技术在其领域中的应用或不应用对整个社会结构都会造成一定程度的影响。  
D. 一般说来,申请或不申请科学技术项目,对整个社会大结构都有一定的影响。
64. Given ATMs' small number in the country, China's banks, major investors in ATM technologies, will continue purchasing ATMs.
- A. 因为国内自动提款机数量很少,中国的银行将会继续购买自动提款机,主要投资在自动提款机的技术上。  
B. 中国的银行和自动提款设备的主要投资者,会继续购买自动提款机,将少量的送到乡村。  
C. 由于全国自动提款机数量很少,所以自动提款设备的主要投资者——中国的银行业将会继续购买自动提款机。  
D. 中国银行和自动提款设备的大投资者们,将会继续购买少量自动提款机并且把这些提款机放在农村。
65. I chose State College because its location is convenient. Since my mother died a year ago, I have been keeping house for my father, my ten-year-old brother, and my eight-year-old sister. I have scheduled all my courses in the morning so that I can be home by one o'clock to do some housework and prepare dinner for the family.

Commuting to State College also allows me to be with my old friends from high school.

## Part V Writing

(25 minutes)

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

我在上月《纺织世界》上看到贵公司招聘驻西班牙销售代表的广告,于是向您申请这个职位。现寄上个人简历,其中有我在意大利纺织行业工作的详细经历。如果贵公司能惠寄求职表格并告知有关薪水和工作条件的情况,本人将不胜感激。企盼早日回复。