

当代高职高专英语B级

考试指导与全真训练

Guide to PRETCO

· 主 编 李恩相 杨文革
· 副主编 曹李宏 杨 青



武汉理工大学出版社

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前 言

“高等学校英语应用能力考试(Practical English Test for Colleges)”简称 PRETCO,是经教育部批准实行、为检测高职高专学生是否达到所规定的教学要求而设置的考试。本考试以《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求(试行)》(简称《基本要求》)为依据,既测试语言知识也测试语言技能,既测试一般性语言内容也测试与涉外业务有关的应用性内容。考试分为 A 级和 B 级。

为了帮助考生巩固所学知识和各项英语技能,系统复习所学知识,全面提高英语语言能力,并熟练掌握《高等学校英语应用能力考试大纲》中规定的各种题型,增强应试能力,我们几位多年从事一线教学、具有丰富教学经验的优秀教师专门编写了《当代高职高专英语 B 级考试指导与全真训练》,以适应当前广大考生的需要。

本书共分两部分。第一部分“单项点津”,按照考试的题型分五章:第一章,听力理解;第二章,词汇和语法,其中包括状语从句、定语从句、名词性从句、倒装句、强调句及感叹句、虚拟语气、非谓语动词、被动语态、动词时态和情态动词、形容词、副词比较等级、词形变化、词汇及短语等考点;第三章,阅读理解,对多项选择题、填空题、匹配题和简答题四种题型分别进行分析讲解;第四章,英译汉;第五章,写作。每种题型分析或者考点分析之后均配有强化训练试题。第二部分“历年真题”,按照考试时间由近及远设置了五套实考试题,帮助考生检测复习质量。本书附录中安排了所有试题的答案和详细解析,并配有听力原文;并在最后给出了“高等学校英语应用能力考试答题纸和翻译/ 写作纸”的样张和填涂说明,以帮助考生了解考试的每一个环节。

本书具有实效性、全面性、技巧性、准确性和实用性的特点,有助于考生熟悉考试题型和难度,快速提高应试技巧,轻松过级。

我们真诚地希望广大考生和读者通过阅读使用本书,达到节省时间和精力、获得经验和技巧的目的,以达到事半功倍的效果。同时,也希望各位读者多提宝贵意见,以使本书日臻完善。

最后,祝各位考生考试成功,心想事成!

编 者
2009 年 12 月

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第一部分 单项点津

第一章 听力理解

题型分析

高等学校英语应用能力考试的听力理解分为三部分:简短问答、简短对话和听写填空。

(一) 简短问答题

简短问答题考查考生的正确应答能力,内容涉及日常交际中的简单对话,如介绍、问候、日期、距离、道别、天气、指路、爱好、学习、饮食、健康等。出题的主要形式为:询问数字题(时间、价格、日期、距离、频率),询问状况题,询问态度题,询问原因题,请求建议题和生活场景(包括日常问候、问路、谈论职业、谈论爱好、邀请、挽留)等。从历年考题来看,生活场景问题出现的频率最高,其内容涉及面广,如打电话、祝贺、邀请、挽留、问路、谈论爱好等,考生应该熟悉生活中各类场景的常用说法;数字题和请求建议题也出现比较频繁,询问状况、态度及原因是经常出现的考点。做这类题时,可根据所问问题的句型、问题的类型来决定问题的答案。

(二) 简短对话题

简短对话题以日常交际对话为主,句子较短,实用性强;考查考生对日常交际对话的理解能力。与简短问答题不同,简短对话题要求学生在听到一个对话后,得出一个结论或判断一个事实,显然比上一部分听力题的回答难度更大。这就需要考生在正确理解对话的基础上,对得到的信息进行分析、判断和筛选,并找出正确的答案。因此,在做这类题时,“分析”这一环节就显得尤为重要。

简短对话题大体上可以分为两种:推理题和细节题。推理题包括对时间、数字、地点、场景、人物关系的推理,还包括对人物的态度看法及隐含的推理。简短对话题在解答前应先通读所给的选项,有重点地听,同时应注意寻找句中的关键词,如数字、地点等,这样就容易找出答案来。

(三) 听写填空题

从历年的考题以及考试的基本要求来看,它主要考查考生的理解能力、听写能力和速记能力,其特点是信息量大,涉及范围广,句子长度和难度比前两部分大。听写填空的体裁包括议论文、说明文和记叙文。短文内容涉及体育文化、环境污染、人口增长、劳动就业、妇女解放、能源保护、城市交通、人物介绍、风土人情等。在做这类题时,要注意以下几个方面的

问题:(1)听清文章的内容,尤其是所缺部分的单词,这是最重要的部分。(2)平时应多记单词,以免考试时拼写不过关,出现笔误。(3)减少语法错误,注意词形变化,因此在平时要多记词汇,对于重点要求记忆的词汇要做到拼写无误,在考试过程中能够从容应对。(4)在听的时候,一定要认真仔细,不要分心,否则就容易错过应听的单词。(5)平时应多加练习,熟能生巧。只要注意以上几点,考试的时候问题不会太大。

真题演练

PRETCO 2000-06

Section A

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 1. A. No, I didn't. | B. Yes, I did. |
| C. It lasts two hours. | D. It was a waste of time. |
| 2. A. It's 9:30. | B. It's over there. |
| C. It sounds good. | D. It is too late. |
| 3. A. Yes, it is. | B. No, that's not good. |
| C. So do I. | D. It doesn't matter. |
| 4. A. I've got a headache. | B. Yes, I look pale. |
| C. Don't mention it. | D. Nor am I. |
| 5. A. You can do it right now. | B. I'm looking for a gift for my wife. |
| C. Thank you very much. | D. I'd rather not. |

Section B

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| 6. A. She forgot her class. | B. The bus was late. |
| C. She didn't know the time. | D. She didn't catch the bus. |
| 7. A. 9:50. | B. 8:15. |
| C. 9:00. | D. 8:45. |
| 8. A. On a plane. | B. At the theatre. |
| C. In a store. | D. In the hospital. |
| 9. A. Clothes. | B. Books. |
| C. Vegetables. | D. fruit. |
| 10. A. Jason Daniel doesn't want to answer the phone. | |
| B. The man got the wrong number. | |
| C. Jason Daniel isn't at home right now. | |
| D. The man can call back later. | |

Section C

Since World War II, especially in the last few decades of the 20th century, large groups of foreigners have come and settled in the United States. The 11 is that many Americans speak a foreign language at home. Today one in seven Americans speak a language 12 English. Spanish is the leading foreign language spoken by 17 million Americans. All together, 31.8 million Americans speak 329 foreign languages in the 13. That means there is an increase of 34 percent in foreign language usage since

1980. Asian languages are used by 14 percent of foreign language speakers. That 14 the new wave of immigrants from Asian countries 15 India, Japan, Korea and the Philippines. However, fewer European languages are heard in American families than before.

PRETCO 2000-12**Section A**

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1. A. He's doing very well. | B. He's studying in Paris. |
| C. He leaves for school at 7. | D. He likes his school. |
| 2. A. He came to our company last year. | B. I have met him somewhere before. |
| C. He was in London 5 years ago. | D. I think he is a nice person. |
| 3. A. It's a good one. | B. Tomorrow morning. |
| C. You are right. | D. It's a good idea. |
| 4. A. Also coffee. | B. That's all right. |
| C. Thank you very much. | D. Tea, please. |
| 5. A. Don't go away. | B. Whom do you want? |
| C. Hold on, please. | D. Well, you can't. |

Section B

- | | | | |
|---|------------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| 6. A. At a meeting. | B. In a bank. | C. In a hotel. | D. At a post office. |
| 7. A. Computer. | B. A heater. | C. A recorder. | D. A motorbike. |
| 8. A. She did well on the test. | | | |
| B. She could answer most of the questions. | | | |
| C. She needed more time to finish the test. | | | |
| D. She found the test difficult. | | | |
| 9. A. To the countryside. | B. To the city center. | | |
| C. To the seaside. | D. To the new bridge. | | |
| 10. A. She is sad. | B. She is ill. | | |
| C. She is nervous. | D. She is upset. | | |

Section C

Jim is my brother-in-law. He was 11 a toothache last week. But he didn't want to see a doctor. Finally, 12, my mother-in-law decided that she would go and see the doctor herself. She carefully 13 that although her son had a lot of pain, he was refusing to get treatment. Her son was 14 doctors. The nurse told her that they were used to dealing with this 15 fear and would be able to fit Jim in right away. "How old is your little boy?" she asked. My mother-in-law replied, "He is 40 years old."

PRETCO 2001-06 A 卷**Section A**

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. About 2 hours. | B. It is 2 hours. |
|----------------------|-------------------|

- C. About 50 pages.
2. A. By Gate 12.
C. Three thirty.
3. A. It's my pleasure.
C. Yes, I'll go with you.
4. A. Sorry, I don't know.
C. No problem.
5. A. You have the right.
C. How much do you plan to save.
- D. It is very long.
B. At the bus station.
D. A moment ago.
B. What about going to the beach?
D. No, I don't like it.
B. Yes, I could.
D. What is it?
B. You are welcome.
D. What would you like to know?

Section B

6. A. They won't take this train.
C. They must hurry up.
7. A. The place she wanted to go.
C. A trip she took.
8. A. The shopping center is round the corner.
B. The shopping center is a bit far away.
C. She doesn't know how to get to the shopping center.
D. She only knows one way to get to the shopping center.
9. A. Noisy. B. Expensive. C. Terrible. D. Comfortable.
10. A. Twenty. B. Sixteen. C. Four. D. Twelve.

Section C

We usually think that people have five senses. Senses are the 11 we learn about what is happening around us. The five main senses are 12, hearing, touch, taste and smell. Each sense 13 a certain part of the body. This part of the body receives information and then 14 the information to the brain. Besides these five senses, there are also some other senses. There is a sense of balance which stops us from 15. We also have senses of hunger, thirst and cold.

PRETCO 2001-06 B 卷**Section A**

1. A. Yes, we'll meet.
C. How about tomorrow?
2. A. It's 5 o'clock.
C. It's not my fault.
3. A. All right.
C. No problem.
4. A. Nov. 15th.
C. Christmas Day.
5. A. You may get one.
- B. Of course, we will.
D. At the School gate.
B. I got up early.
D. The bus was late.
B. It doesn't matter.
D. I don't think so.
B. New Year's Day.
D. Friday.
B. Here you are.

C. At 9 : 15.

D. Fifty dollars.

Section B

6. A. In a computer room.

B. In a restaurant.

C. In an office building.

D. In a waiting room.

7. A. Selling a house.

B. Inviting some friends.

C. Buying a house.

D. Having some food.

8. A. A teacher.

B. A student.

C. A business man.

D. A policeman.

9. A. Henry. B. John.

C. Peter. D. Nancy.

10. A. Mail a letter for him.

B. Take the shopping list with her.

C. Go shopping with him.

D. Take some money with her.

Section C

The president of our company is considering a new policy of working hours. This system of working hours 11 in many companies all over the world. With this policy, the workers can choose what time to begin and 12 their work each day. However, they still work a set number of hours 13. Also, the workers may be required to be at work during a few 14 hours during the day, such as from 10 : 00 a. m. to 1 : 00 p. m. The workers 15 this policy because it gives them this right to choose convenient working hours.

PRETCO 2001-12

Section A

1. A. It's fine.

B. It's Wednesday.

C. It's October 2nd.

D. It's National Day.

2. A. Yes, please.

B. Never mind.

C. Thanks for doing that.

D. Sorry, I don't know him.

3. A. Thanks, I'd like to.

B. It's a pleasure.

C. That's all right.

D. It's a pity.

4. A. Don't mention it.

B. I'm sorry, I can't.

C. Not at all.

D. Thanks a lot.

5. A. Yes, I'm feeling very well.

B. I feel like swimming.

C. I've lost my credit card.

D. Don't worry.

Section B

6. A. 9 : 30. B. 9 : 13.

C. 9 : 00.

D. 13 : 00.

7. A. Japanese food.

B. Chinese food.

C. English food.

D. French food.

8. A. Send an animal.

B. Collect some stamps.

C. Get some envelopes.

D. Post an airmail.

9. A. The black one.

B. The green one.

- C. Neither of them. D. Both of them.
10. A. He will repair the camera for the woman.
 B. He will buy a new camera for the woman.
 C. The woman should repair the camera herself.
 D. The woman should buy a new camera.

Section C

October 1, 1987, was a terrible day for me. It was at 11 on Thursday morning in Mexico. I was alone because my parents were 12. Suddenly, the room started to shake. Some dishes fell to the floor. I didn't know what to do, so I got under the table. A few minutes later, I came out and tried to 13 the television, but the electricity was off. After that, I tried the phone, but it didn't work. 14, at about 9:00 a. m., the telephone rang. It was my mother. She seemed to be even more 15 than me.

PRETCO 2002-06

Section A

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. A. I've got my leg injured. | B. I have no question at all. |
| C. It matters a lot. | D. It doesn't matter. |
| 2. A. Yes, you do. | B. Yes, he is in. |
| C. Hold the line, please. | D. Go ahead, please. |
| 3. A. With my friend. | B. On business. |
| C. Today. | D. By air. |
| 4. A. I'm sorry. | B. I'll see you then. |
| C. Is that so early? | D. Must you leave so soon? |
| 5. A. No, I'm afraid I don't. | B. No, I won't be free this evening. |
| C. Yes, with pleasure. | D. Yes, I know her very well. |

Section B

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| 6. A. It has stopped raining. | B. It is still snowing. |
| C. It's still raining. | D. It has cleared up. |
| 7. A. Get a typewriter. | B. Do some typing. |
| C. Go out for exercise. | D. Buy some paper. |
| 8. A. He never smokes. | B. He is starting to smoke. |
| C. He smoked before now. | D. He likes smoking. |
| 9. A. The man has been to Japan before. | |
| B. The man wants to visit Japan. | |
| C. The man hasn't made up his mind yet. | |
| D. The man doesn't know where to go. | |
| 10. A. She thought she had passed it. | B. It was a failure. |
| C. She thought it was hard to tell. | D. It was interesting. |

Section C

Once you are hired as a company employee, you will likely have business cards. A business card is printed with your name, title, company, address and 11. Presenting a business card can provide 12 and help to make a favorable business impression. For example, when you arrive for a business interview, give the secretary your card, pronounce your name clearly, and 13 your business purpose. Sit 14 until the person you want to see arrives, or you are told what to do. When you leave, 15 that you thank the secretary for any help she has given you.

PRETCO 2002-12

Section A

- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. A. A pound of tomatoes, please. | B. You can't do anything for me. |
| C. Please do it for me. | D. I can manage it myself. |
| 2. A. It's good. | B. Just so-so. |
| C. Don't mention it. | D. I'm glad you enjoyed it. |
| 3. A. I'm pleased. | B. Never mind. |
| C. Yes, of course. | D. I could. |
| 4. A. No, I won't sign. | B. No, with pleasure. |
| C. Yes, I can see it. | D. Yes, thanks. |
| 5. A. The same to you. | B. That's all right. |
| C. Me, too. | D. Nice to see you. |

Section B

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| 6. A. Go to concert. | B. Work in the office. |
| C. Stay at home. | D. Attend a party. |
| 7. A. Customer and saleswoman. | B. Husband and wife. |
| C. Patient and doctor. | D. Teacher and student. |
| 8. A. Her mother took her to hospital. | B. Her mother was ill. |
| C. She went to see a friend. | D. She had no class. |
| 9. A. The man will take a flight. | B. The man will leave at once. |
| C. The flight will leave at 2 : 30. | D. The flight will be late. |
| 10. A. It's on the right of the man. | B. It's far from Rose Street. |
| C. It's on Rose Street. | D. It is around the next corner. |

Section C

Recently, a well-known man said that teaching one's wife to drive a car was a difficult job. He said it was the worst job he could think of. However, no one has 11 that women cause fewer accidents than men do. We hear hundreds of suggestions for 12 the number of road accidents. But men are not willing to admit that women drivers are more 13 than men. If more women and fewer men 14 to drive cars, the number of deaths on the roads would soon 15.

PRETCO 2003-06**Section A**

1. A. You can take a taxi.
C. It's about 20 miles.
2. A. It is very far from here.
C. I've got a good idea.
3. A. I've got some paper.
C. That's great.
4. A. Sure. You take the other end.
C. I think it's too expensive.
5. A. I'm sorry to hear that.
C. I like Chinese food.
- B. I'll fly to New York next week.
- D. It's only six hundred yuan.
- B. It's very small, but nice.
- D. I've been there.
- B. Ok, thank you.
- D. Oh, no problem.
- B. Turn right at the next corner.
- D. I'm afraid it can't work.
- B. It's very kind of you to help me.
- D. I'd like to, but I'll have a meeting.

Section B

6. A. Pass a letter to Mr. Black.
C. See Mr. Black.
7. A. In a store.
C. At a restaurant.
8. A. 9 : 55. B. 10 : 00.
9. A. A magazine. B. A dictionary.
10. A. Too old. B. Too strict.
- B. Talk to Mr. Black.
- D. Ask about Mr. Black.
- B. In a post office.
- D. At a bus stop.
- C. 9 : 50. D. 10 : 05.
- C. A book. D. A newspaper.
- C. Very quite. D. Very nice.

Section C

John is a bus driver. He gets up at six o'clock, eats a light 11 in a hurry, and then rushes to work. He likes his job but hates to drive in bad 12. Rain and snow make the roads dangerous. John's wife, Carol, works every day from 13 to noon as a bookkeeper. She likes keeping her house neat and tidy. She has a place for everything and throws out what she doesn't need. John is just the opposite. He 14 everything. He keeps clothes that don't 15 him any more, old magazines, boxes and papers. Nothing of his is in good order.

PRETCO 2003-12**Section A**

1. A. He is leaving by bus.
C. He is living in a small town.
2. A. Sure. Here you are.
C. Sorry, I can't help you.
3. A. Yes, you can drive it.
C. No, everything is fine.
4. A. Yet, I got it.
- B. He has a big family.
- D. He is working as a lawyer.
- B. Yes, please give it to me.
- D. No, I can take it myself.
- B. Should I go with you?
- D. Take your time. There is no hurry.
- B. It's interesting.

C. No, I don't have it.

5. A. It's a difficult to park here.

C. I came here by bus.

D. It begins at 6 : 00.

B. I don't like taking a taxi.

D. I agree with you.

Section B

6. A. He had a class.

C. He accepted a task.

7. A. She was tired.

C. She was happy.

B. He broke a glass.

D. He took a bath.

B. She was sad.

D. She was sick.

8. A. It's cold. B. It's hot.

C. It's snowing. D. It's raining.

9. A. Difficult. B. Exciting.

C. Interesting. D. Boring.

10. A. Visit a friend.

B. Go to work.

C. Take a rest.

D. See a doctor.

Section C

Many cultures have different ideas about why people catch colds. For example, in the United States, some people think that you can catch cold if your 11 get cold. So, mothers tell small children to wear 12 boots (靴子) in the winter. In other places, including parts of the Middle East, some people believe that strong winds cause colds. So, on trains and buses, people usually don't like to sit 13 open windows. In parts of Europe, some people think that wearing wet clothes will give you a cold. They say that after you go 14, you should quickly put on dry clothes. Today, scientists know that colds are caused by viruses (病毒). But the old ideas are still very strong, and many people still follow them to 15 getting ill.

PRETCO 2004-06

Section A

1. A. It's open at 9 a.m.

C. That's all right.

2. A. She's an English student.

C. She's a friend of mine.

3. A. Thanks.

C. Oh, no.

4. A. Sandwich and coffee.

C. It's my favorite food.

5. A. A good one.

C. Six times a year.

B. Sorry, I have no idea.

D. Thank you.

B. She's interested in music.

D. She's tall with dark hair.

B. I don't think so.

D. It doesn't matter.

B. Beer, please.

D. I don't like this meal.

B. One dollar.

D. In a book store.

Section B

6. A. His bag. B. His tape.

C. His cap. D. His book.

7. A. It was wonderful.

B. It was disappointing.

C. It was boring.

D. It was unusual.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 8. A. Manager and secretary. | B. Doctor and patient. |
| C. Shop assistant and customer. | D. Taxi driver and passenger. |
| 9. A. At 1 : 40. | B. At 1 : 50. |
| C. At 2 : 00. | D. At 3 : 50. |
| 10. A. He was killed in an air crash. | B. He was wounded in a fight. |
| C. He was injured in an accident. | D. He was burnt in a fire. |

Section C

Tourism (旅游) was not always as important as it is today. In the past only 11 people could travel on vacation to other countries. But in 12 one person in ten visited a country away from home.

More people travel today because there is a 13 middle class in many parts of the world. People now have more money for travel. Special airplane fares for tourists make travel 14 and thus more attractive than ever before. One person does not travel for the same reason as another. But most people 15 seeing countries that are different from their own. They also like to meet new people and try new foods.

PRETCO 2005-01

Section A

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. A. Hurry up. | B. Nothing left. | C. No more. | D. Me, too. |
| 2. A. It cost me \$ 20. | B. It was a waste of time. | C. It took me 3 hours. | D. It's time for dinner now. |
| 3. A. \$ 14. | B. It's next to the station. | C. Sorry, I have no money. | D. Sorry, I don't know the way. |
| 4. A. You're right. | B. But it's still early. | C. What do you think of it? | D. Why are you so late? |
| 5. A. Don't you know? | B. Thanks a lot. | C. No Problem. | D. It doesn't matter. |

Section B

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 6. A. Going shopping. | B. Giving directions. |
| C. Buying fruit. | D. Introducing himself. |
| 7. A. It has stopped snowing. | B. It's going to snow. |
| C. It has just begun to snow. | D. It's still snowing. |
| 8. A. By car. | B. By train. |
| C. By plane. | D. By ship. |
| 9. A. No Smoking. | B. No Parking. |
| C. Wet Paint. | D. Keep off the Grass. |
| 10. A. The Export Department. | B. The Import Department. |
| C. The Sales Department. | D. The Personnel Department. |

Section C

Almost every activity in life requires communication. When you make a speech at school, 11 your food at a restaurant, or tell a joke, you are communicating. Learn-

ing to speak and express your thoughts 12 is the basic requirement of good communication. But there is 13 to speaking—one that's often neglected. That's "listening". If you don't listen, how will you know what to say when your workmate needs help or your friend is upset? So, try to remember that good communicators listen twice 14 they speak. Maybe that's why God gave us two ears and just one 15.

PRETCO 2005-06**Section A**

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. A. Yes, I'd like to. | B. Yes, I know that. |
| C. Yes, I'm sure. | D. Yes, I'm all right. |
| 2. A. That's great. | B. Ten o'clock. |
| C. Leave it to me. | D. That's a good idea. |
| 3. A. Too difficult. | B. I'm twenty. |
| C. Chinese history. | D. I like football. |
| 4. A. They are thirty dollars. | B. They are the same size. |
| C. They are too big. | D. They are in fashion. |
| 5. A. My pleasure. | B. I'm sorry to hear that. |
| C. Yes, I'd love to make it. | D. No, thanks. |

Section B

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------|----------|
| 6. A. On an airplane. | B. On board of a ship. | | |
| C. In a booking office. | D. In a post office. | | |
| 7. A. Call for a doctor. | B. Buy some medicine. | | |
| C. Look for Jack. | D. Send Jack to school. | | |
| 8. A. \$ 20. | B. \$ 10. | C. \$ 15. | D. \$ 5. |
| 9. A. He enjoys it. | B. He's quite interested in it. | | |
| C. He doesn't like it. | D. He has no idea about it. | | |
| 10. A. She is very rich. | B. She is very nice. | | |
| C. She is impatient. | D. She is careless. | | |

Section C

Some managers have noticed recently that the employees in the company are taking advantage of the policy of having breaks. The workers have two 15 minute breaks per 11. However, the two breaks are lasting 12 as 25 to 30 minutes each. The workers complain that the factory work is so 13 that they need longer breaks. Also the dining hall is so 14 that it takes too long to walk there and back. But the company is losing hundreds of work hours each year. Should employees be paid for the time they are not working? The general manager has to call a meeting to 15 this matter.

第二章 词汇和语法

高等学校英语应用能力考试的语法部分从历年的真题来看,主要有以下项目:各种从句(状语从句、定语从句、主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句)、倒装句、强调句及感叹句、虚拟语气、非谓语动词、被动语态、各种时态、形容词(副词)比较等级以及词汇部分。

状语从句

考点分析

状语从句是用来在句子中作状语的从句,也叫副词性从句。状语从句在句子中的位置也比较灵活,可以放在句首、句中,也可以放在句末。状语从句分为九种:时间状语从句(由 when, while, before, after, since, as, as soon as, at the time when, the time that, the moment when 等引导)、地点状语从句(由 where, wherever, anywhere 等引导)、条件状语从句(由 if, unless, while, when 等引导)、原因状语从句(由 why, as, since, for 等引导)、比较状语从句(由 than, as ... as 引导)、方式状语从句(由 as 引导)、让步状语从句(由 no matter, though, even though, even if, as if, however, whether 等引导)、结果状语从句(由 so that, so ... that, such ... that 等引导)、目的状语从句(由 in order that, so that, lest, in case, for fear that 等引导)。

强化训练

1. The machine will continue to make much noise _____ we have it repaired. (PRETCO 2004-06)
A. when B. because C. if D. unless
2. If you _____ smoking and drinking, your health will improve soon. (PRETCO 2004-06)
A. gave up B. give up C. had given up D. will give up
3. He bought an expensive coat _____ he had no job. (PRETCO 2003-12)
A. unless B. since C. although D. till
4. _____ the population is too large, the government has to take measures to control the birth rate. (PRETCO 2002-12)
A. Although B. Since C. If D. Until
5. You can drive your own car _____ you have passed the driving test. (PRETCO