高等学校英语应用能力考试



(A、B级浓缩版)

贾柱立 主编



高等学校英语应用能力考试

A 级考试模拟试题 (A、B 级浓缩版)

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编者的话

为了满足广大考生对高等学校英语应用能力考试考前辅导复习的需要,我们编写了这本《A级考试模拟试题精解》(A、B级浓缩版)。

本书根据教育部关于《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》和历年来"高等学校英语应用能力考试"的真题进行编写。由于 A 级是建立在 B 级基础之上的,所以我们在编写过程中兼顾了 B 级的一些测试要点,在第二部分、第三部分、第四部分和第五部分中体现得比较明显。为了让广大考生在考前对英语应用文进行比较全面的复习,我们在第五部分编入了 19 篇应用文写作,并且精讲了写作的格式和要求。本书内容充实、版面紧凑、设计新颖、解析简明、要点突出、语言精练,更适合考生自学、自测,为考生通过 A、B 级考试会助一臂之力。本书还配有两盘听力录音磁带,150 分钟听力内容,由美籍教师朗读。

本书作者的分工如下:

贾柱立完成本书的序和第二部分,并统纂主编全书;

Frederick L. Sebold(美)和 Mary Lou Carlson(美)审校了第一部分**听力录音文稿**,并且进行了**朗读录音**:

李悦萍完成第一部分:

田文荣、徐 虹、王雪莲和王金莉共同完成第三部分(其中徐虹完成模拟试题 1-10 的 Task 1、模拟试题 6-10 的 Task 2 和 Task 3; 王金莉完成模拟试题 1-5 的 Task 2 和 Task 4; 王雪莲完成模拟试题 1-5 的 Task 3, 模拟试题 6-10 的 Task 5; 田文荣完成模拟试题 1-5 的 Task 5 和模拟试题 6-10 的 Task 4)。

华蕊完成第四部分:

鞠娜完成第五部分。

编者

序

——英语应用能力考试 A、B 级的比较与测试要点分析

贾柱立

"高等学校英语应用能力考试"(A级和B级)经过试行后,2000年正式在全国大部分省市实施。高等职业技术学校、普通高等专科学校、成人高等学校学生,在校就读期间和英语课程修完后均可以报名参加"高等学校英语应用能力考试"(A级和B级)。通过A级考试后方可报名参加大学英语四级考试。

我国高等职业技术教育、普通高等专科教育和成人高等教育的教学目标是培养高级应用型人才。因此,这种类型学校的英语教育要贯彻"实用为主,够用为度"的原则。不仅要培养学生掌握必要的英语语言基础知识和基本功,还要强调培养学生运用英语语言进行一般涉外业务活动等实际应用能力。A、B级考试是对学生修完《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》(简称:《基本要求》)所规定的内容而进行的综合测试,或者是一次检验。

以下从两个方面对 A、B 级考试的比较与测试要点进行分析。

一、《基本要求》中规定 A、B 级应达到的要求

1. 词汇

B级:认知 2500 个英语单词(包括人学时要求掌握的1000个词)以及由这些词构成的常用词组,对其中1500个左右的单词能正确拼写,英汉互译。

A级:认知3400个英语单词(包括入学时要求掌握的1600个单词)以及由这些单词构成的常用词组,对其中2000个左右的单词能正确拼写,英汉互译。学生还应结合专业英语学习,认知400个专业英语词汇。

2. 语法

B级:掌握基本的英语语法规则,在听、说、读、写、译中能正确运用所学语法知识。

A级:与B级要求相同。

3. 听力

B级:能听懂日常和涉外业务活动中使用的结构简单、发音清楚、语速为每分钟 100 词 左右的英语简短对话和陈述,理解基本正确。

A级:与B级要求基本相同,语速为每分钟120词左右。

4. 口语

B级:掌握一般的课堂用语,并能在日常活动中进行简单的交流。

A级:与B级的要求基本相同。

5. 阅读

B级:能够阅读中等难度的一般题材的简短英文资料,理解正确。在阅读生词不超过总词数 3%的英文资料时,阅读速度不低于每分钟 50 词。能读懂通用的简短实用文字材料,如:信函、产品说明、合同等,理解正确。

A级:与B级的要求基本相同,阅读速度不低于每分钟70词。

6. 翻译

B级:能够借助词典将中等难度的一般题材的英文文字材料译成汉语,理解正确,译文达意。

A级:在B级的基础上,所翻译的文章中的生词量一般不超过总词数 5%,笔译速度为每小时 250 个英语单词。

7. 写作

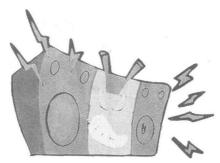
B级:能运用所学词汇和语法写出简单的短文——能用英语填写表格,套用便函、简历等,词汇基本正确,无重大语法错误,格式基本恰当,表达清楚。

A级:能够就一般性题材,在30分钟内写出80~100词的命题作文——能填写或模拟套写简短的应用文。如:填写表格与单证,套写简历、通知、信函等。词汇基本正确,无重大语法错误,格式恰当,表达清楚。

二、高等学校英语应用能力考试 A、B 级的内容

考试方式为笔试,包括五个部分:听力理解、词汇用法和语法结构、阅读理解、翻译(英译汉)和写作。考试范围限于《基本要求》A、B级所规定的全部内容。本考试的考试时间为120分钟,考试结果按百分制计分,满分为100分。85分及85分以上为优秀;60分及60分以上为合格。考试合格者颁发"高等学校英语应用能力考试"A级或B级合格证书。

第一部分 听力理解(Listening Comprehension)



B级和 A级:本部分的得分均占总分的 15%,测试时间均为 15分钟。本部分分三个小节(Section A, Section B 和 Section C)进行测试。

B级: Section A Proper Response——题型为选择题。包括 5 个题,每题 1 分,共 5 分(录音播放两遍)。

A级: Section A Dialogues——题型为选择题。包括5组一问一答式、男女各一句的简短对话,每题1分,共5分(录音只播放一遍)。

B级: Section B Dialogues——题型为选择题。包括5组一问一答式、男女各一句的简短对话,每题1分,共5分(录音播放两遍)。

A级:Section B Conversations——题型为选择题。本节包括两段对话,每段对话有 5~6个来回的对话组成,包括 5个题,每题 1分,共 5分(录音播放两遍)。

B级: Section C Spot Dictation——题型为填空题。本节是一篇 100 词左右的短文,要求考生听清录音材料的内容,根据试卷上提供的短文,正确填写出听到的词汇或短语。5 个空,每空 1分,共 5分(录音播放三遍)。

A级: Section C Passage——题型为填空题(一般不超过 3 个词)。本节是一篇 100~150 词的短文或独白,包括 5 个题,每题 1 分,共 5 分(录音播放两遍)。

第二部分 词汇用法和语法结构 (Vocabulary & Structure)

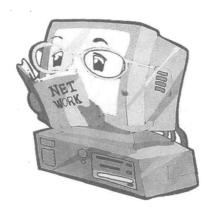


A、B级:本部分的分值均占总分的 15%,测试时间为 15分钟。本部分分两个小节(Section A 和 Section B) 进行测试。A级比 B级多 900 个单词的词汇量。

A、B级; Section A——本节题型均为选择题,包括 10 个题,每题 0.5 分,共 5 分。所测试的语法内容 A、B级基本相同, A 级相对难一些。

A、B级: Section B——本节题型均为填空题(词形变换),包括 10 个题,每题 1 分,共 10 分。A级测试的词汇量相对大一些。

第三部分 阅读理解(Reading Comprehension)



A、B级:本部分的分值均占总分的 35%,测试时间均为 40 分钟,均测试 5 个 Task (任务)。B级的词汇总量约为 800 个词,A 级约为 1 000 个词。

Task 1 和 Task 2——题型均为选择题(四选一)。A、B 级每个"任务"均包括 5 个小题,共 10 题,每题 2 分,共 20 分。B 级每个"任务"的文章均为 150 个词左右的篇幅,A 级大约为 200 个词。文章 A、B 级均为带有实用性的内容。

Task 3——题型为摘要填空题。包括 5 个题, 每题 1 分, 共 5 分。本节要求 B 级考生阅

读一篇篇幅为 100~150 词、A 级考生阅读为 150~200 词的涉及应用性问题的文章,如:广告、产品说明书、商务信函等,然后归纳信息,填写一张类似提纲的表格。测试考生抓关键信息和记忆要点的能力,因此考查的是读与写的综合能力。所填写的内容每题不超过 3 个单词。

Task 4——本节 A、B 级均为匹配题。包括 5 个题,每题 2 空,每个空 0.5 分,共 5 分。本节测试考生阅读列表的能力,要求考生利用查阅技能迅速准确地完成汉英信息配对。测试内容为应用性的目录、各种列表、一般科技用语或公共场所的标志用语等。

Task 5——本节 A、B 级均为简答题。包括 5 个题,每题 1 分,共 5 分。本节测试考生阅读应用文的能力。如:广告、说明书、信函、合同等,文章的篇幅 B 级为 100~150 词, A 级为 150~200 词。

第四部分 翻译——英译汉(Translation - English to Chinese)



A、B级:本部分的分值均占总分的 20%,测试时间均为 25 分钟。本部分的前 4 个题为选择题,题中给出一句英语和 4 个译文的选项,其中一项是标准译文,分值为 2 分,其余三项译文的分值分别为 1.5 分,1 分和 0 分;本部分的最后一题为段落翻译,B级为 50 词左右,A级为 70 词左右。A级比 B级相对难一些,此题均为 12 分。

考生应掌握以下翻译(英译汉)技能和达到以下标准。

1. 技能:

1) 词类转换法;2)分译法;3)省略法;4)增词法;5)反译法;6)被动句的译法;7)从句的译法;8)倍数的译法。

2. 标准:

1) 忠实原文;2)通顺、符合汉语的习惯;3)译文的形式与内容统一;4)根据上下文领会原文的实质,理解句子的确切含义。

第五部分 写作(Writing)



A、B级:本部分的分值均占总分的15%,测试时间均为25分钟。

B级:测试考生套写应用性短文(如:通知、电话留言、借条、便条、邀请函及回函、证明

信、简短的私人信函等)、填写英文表格(如:申请表、个人简历等)或翻译简短的实用性文字的能力。

A级:在B级的基础上,增加了简短的业务信函、传真和电子邮件、广告、产品和厂家介绍、产品说明、合同、业务表格等。

考生应掌握以下写作技能和达到以下标准。

1. 技能:

1) 掌握正确使用或套用常见的应用文格式进行表达的技能;2)能够正确使用所学的词、词组、习惯用法、术语和句型。

2. 标准:

1) 内容要切题;2)句子意思表达清楚,符合逻辑顺序;3)格式正确;4)注意连贯性,正确使用连接词或短语。

从总体上来看,A、B级考试的题型和内容是基本相同的,A级相对难一些。这几年来由于"扩招","高职高专"入学时的英语水平比以往有所降低。因此,近两年的 A、B 级考试的难度也相应地降低了一些。在考前复习上,A级的辅导内容在很大程度上也适用于 B级的考生。A级是建立在 B级的基础之上,而不是脱离 B级自成一体的。这本《A 级考试模拟试题精解(A、B级浓缩版)》对 B级考生也会有很大的帮助。希望本文 A、B级的比较与分析对广大教师和考生能提供一点帮助。

目 录

	序
	——英语应用能力考试 A、B 级的比较与测试要点分析 ······(1)
	英语应用能力考试 A 级模拟试题一 ······(1)
	英语应用能力考试 A 级模拟试题二 ······(10)
	英语应用能力考试 A 级模拟试题三 ······(19)
	英语应用能力考试 A 级模拟试题四 ······(29)
	英语应用能力考试 A 级模拟试题五 ······(38)
	英语应用能力考试 A 级模拟试题六 ······(47)
	英语应用能力考试 A 级模拟试题七 ······(56)
	英语应用能力考试 A 级模拟试题八 ······(65)
	英语应用能力考试 A 级模拟试题九 ······(74)
	英语应用能力考试 A 级模拟试题十 ······(83)
	英语应用能力考试 A 级模拟试题一精解 ······(91)
	英语应用能力考试 A 级模拟试题二精解 ······(102)
	英语应用能力考试 A 级模拟试题三精解 ······(113)
	英语应用能力考试 A 级模拟试题四精解 ······(121)
	英语应用能力考试 A 级模拟试题五精解 ······(129)
	英语应用能力考试 A 级模拟试题六精解 ······(138)
	英语应用能力考试 A 级模拟试题七精解 ······(146)
,	英语应用能力考试 A 级模拟试题八精解 ······(154)
	英语应用能力考试 A 级模拟试题九精解 ······(162)
	苗语应用能力考试 Δ 级槽拟试题十精解 ····································

英语应用能力考试 A 级模拟试题一

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:

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) They don't have to go to the concert.
 - B) His brother will let them use the car.
 - C) The subway is fine with her.
 - D) They'll have to rent a car as early as possible.
- 2. A) At the restaurant.
 - C) At the station.
- 3. A) A trip she has already taken.
 - C) A restaurant she owns.
- 4. A) His age.
 - C) His nationality.
- 5. A) He refused to drive her.
 - C) He forgot his driver's license.

- B) At the theatre.
- D) At the drugstore.
- B) A trip she takes frequently.
- D) A famous statue in Philadelphia.
- B) His income.
- D) His occupation.
- B) He is glad to drive her.
- D) He has a new car.

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.

~			
('An	versa	MINI	n.

- 6. A) Good friends.
 - C) Teacher and student.
- 7. A) He was often late for school.
 - C) He often stayed after class.
- C) He often stayed after class.

B) He often fell asleep in class.

D) Classmates.

B) Mother and son.

- D) He was a good student.
- 8. A) The boy prefers to go out and work.
 - B) The boy has neither much interest in school nor in work.
 - C) The boy is discouraged because he hasn't passed the exam.
 - D) He prefers to stay after school.

Conversation 2

9. A) They're having dinner.

B) They're having a party.

C) They're watching TV.

- D) They're having a meeting.
- 10. A) He is the man's daughter's boy-friend.
 - B) He is the woman's daughter's boy-friend.
 - C) He is Miss Zhang's boy-friend.
 - D) He is the woman's son.

Section C

Directions: This section is to test your ability to comprehend short passage. 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 questions and incomplete answers are printed in your test paper. You should write your answer on the Answer Sheet correspondingly. Now the passage will begin.

11.		·
12.	A number of	·
13.		·
14.	Before the plane	
15.	<u> </u>	·

Part I Vocabulary & Structure (15 minutes)

Directions: This part is to test your ability to use words and phrases correctly to construct meaningful and grammatically correct sentences. It consists of 2 sections.

Section A

Directions: There are 10 incomplete statements here. You are required to complete each statement by

choosing the appropriate answer from the 4 choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

16.	still a boy	of twelve, he started	working to support his fam	uly.
	A) When	B) For	C) Since	D) As
17.	He never makes a pr	romise he doesn't in	ntend to keep, so when	he says forever, forever is
	A) how	B) why	C) what	D) where
18.	Professor Smith was a	bsent and we had the	morning	
	A) off	B) out	C) away	D) aside
19.	Please, ev	erybody. The meeting	g will begin in a minute.	
	A) take the place	B) sit down	C) take your seat	D) take place
20.	She burned all the do	ocumentst	nat they should fall into the	e enemy's hands.
	A) for fear	B) lest	C) so	· D)unless
21.	He knew he was expe	ected to come to school	ol every day, it	was raining or snowing.
	A) although	B) whether	C) when	D) no matter when
22.	Miss Brown will take	of our En	glish course in the coming	semester.
	A) place			D) charge
23.	What he told us abou	t the matter simply d	oesn't	
			C) make a note	D) make sure
24.			d was killed in an accident	
	A) her		C) whose	
25.	the dange	r as he drove fast on	the narrow road.	
	A) Little he did real	•	B) Little he realize	ed
	C) Little did he real		D) He little realize	ed
Con	ction B			
	rections: There are als			in each blank with the prope rresponding space on the An
	. Australia has many (
			home before nine	
28	. The students in the	auditorium were listen	ing to an (excite)	speech.
29	. (Walk) a	along the street for a	while, they decided to have	e lunch at a restaurant.
30	. This uniform is made	e of very (duration) _	cloth.	,
31	. When he hurried to	railway station, he fo	und his ticket (leave)	at home.
			e money when I told them	
			you to tell me.	

34.	The result was beyond my (expect)	
35.	Usually the old in this country (take)	care of by their children.

Part II 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 through 40. For each question or statement there are 4 choices marked A), B), C), and D). You should make the choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Many American students pursue higher education to prepare for professional employment. In your academic training you will need to begin planning for the transition from college to career. A career is really a process – it is how you progress through a series of jobs and occupations during your working years. A college education can help you get started on your career journey.

In American society, the type of occupational fields you choose and jobs you hold influence your entire lifestyle: your self-concept, income, prestige, choice of friends, and where you will live. This freedom to choose from thousands of employment choices can enjoyable, or troubling – if you don't know where and how to begin. The best way to begin is with a well-thought-out career plan.

Career planning is a comprehensive (综合的) process that takes much time and effort. Career planning can greatly increase your prospects of obtaining employment in the occupation you choose. However, career planning includes much more than a job search. It begins with carefully considering what you want and need in life.

Career planning can be divided into four consecutive (连续的) steps that include self-assessment (自我评价), occupational exploration and selection, career preparation, and job seeking. Although each student's goals will be different, one suggested timetable to help you keep on course is to complete one step in each university year. Your schedule may be longer or shorter depending on you career goal.

one	step in each university year. Tour schedu	ic may be longer or shorter depending on ye	
36.	What is the key factor in the success of your career?		
	A) Your teacher.	B)College education.	
	C) Yourself.	D) Your parents.	
37.	According to the passage, will influence your entire lifestyle?		
	A) your college education		
	B) your personality		
	C) your family background		
	D) the type of occupational fields you choose and jobs you hold		
38.	According to the passage, what is the be	est way to start your career?	
	A) To look for a job.	B) To pursue further education.	
	C) To have a career plan.	D) To do some part-time job.	

39. In the sentence "Career planning can greatly increase the occupation you choose", the word "prospects" me	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
A) a good view of landscape			
B) an expectation of success in your career			
C) a person who has a good chance of success			
D) a possibility that something will happen	D) a possibility that something will happen		
40. The length of one's schedule depends on one's	·		
A) employment choice B)	job search		
C) occupational field D)	career goal		
Task 2			
Directions: This task is the same as Task 1. The 5 questi	ions or unfinished statements are numbered 41		
through 45.	, ,		
Advertising can be thought of "as the means of mak	ing known in order to buy or sell good ser-		
vices". Advertising aims to increase people's awareness	and arouse interest. It tries to inform and to		
persuade. The media are all used to spread the message,	and the press offers a fairly cheap method.		
Magazines are used to reach special sections of the market	. The cinema and commercial radio are use-		
ful for local markets. Television, although more expensive	re, can be very effective. Posters are fairly		
cheap and more permanent in their power of attraction. O	ther ways of increasing consumer interest are		
through exhibitions and trade fairs as well as direct mail a	advertising.		
We might ask whether the cost of advertising is paid	for by manufacturer or by the consumer.		
Since advertising forms part of the cost of production	on, which has to be covered by the selling		
price, it is clear that it is the customer who pays for adv	ertising. However, if large scale advertising		
leads to increased demand, production costs are reduced,	and the customer pays less.		
It is difficult to measure exactly the influence of adv	ertising on sales. When the market is grow-		
ing, advertising helps to increase demand. When the ma	rket is shrinking, advertising may prevent a		
bigger fall in scales than would occur without its support.	. What is clear is that businesses would not		
pay large sums for advertising if they were not convinced	of its value to them.		
41. Advertising is often used to			
	promote production		
) push the sales		
42. According to the passage, "trade fairs" in paragraph	•		
) supply local goods and services		
, ·) provide cheap amusements		
43. Advertising is in the main paid for by			
_) the producer		
) the decreased costs		

44. The author says that advertising can increased demand _____.

A) in any period of sales

B) in any circumstances

C) in a growing market

D) in a shrinking market

45. What the last sentence of this passage actually tells us is that ______.

A) businessmen usually do not pay more for advertising than they have to

B) businessmen know well that advertising could bring them more profits

C) advertising couldn't convince people of the value of the goods

D) advertising usually costs businessmen large amounts of money

Task 3

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

Modern zoos are very different from zoos that were built fifty years ago. At that time, zoos were places where could go to see animals from many parts of the world. The animals lived in cages that were made of concrete with iron bars, cages that were easy to keep clean. Unfortunately for the animals, the cages were small and impossible to hide in. The zoo environment was anything but natural. Although the zoo keepers took good care of the animals and fed them well, many of the animals did not thrive; they behaved in strange ways, and they often became ill.

In modern zoos, people can see animals in more natural habitats. The animals are given more freedom in large areas so that they can live as they would in nature. Even the appearance of zoos has changed. Trees and grass grow in the cages, and steams of water flow through the areas that the animals live in. There are few bars; instead, there is often only a deep ditch, filled with water, surrounding an area where several species of animals live together as they would naturally.

There were not 46 enough for animals to hide in their cages in the past.
Many animals often 47 in the past although the zoo keepers took care of the animals and
48 .
The animals can enjoy 49 in large areas.
In modern zoos we could see several species of animals 50 as they would naturally.

Task 4

Directions: The following is the contents of a book on stocks. After reading it, you are required to find the items equivalent to those given in Chinese in the table below. Then you should put the corresponding letters in the brackets on the Answer Sheet, numbered 51 through 55.

A——Stock exchange	K——Stock transfer
B——Buying and selling stock	LStock company
C—Stock market	M——Share capital
DCurrent prices of stock	N—Limited company
EStock list	O——Gilt-edged stock
FMoney paid for shares	P——Stockholder
G——Common stock	QStockbroker
H——Preference share	R——Dividend

I——Watered stock J——Capital stock	S——Public company T——Government bonds	
Example: (C)股票市场	(P)股东	
51.()股票经济人	()股份公司	
52.()金边股票	()证券行市	
53.()股份转让	()普通股票	
54.()有限公司	()掺水股票	
55.()优先股	()证券交易所	

Task 5

Directions: The following is a business letter. After reading it, you are required to complete the statements that follow (No. 56 through No. 60). You should write your answers briefly (in no more than 3 words) on the Answer Sheet correspondingly.

Dear Sirs,

Part IV

Letter of Credit No. 3524 issued by the Bank of New South Wales has duly arrived. On personal, we find that transshipment and part-shipment are not allowed.

As direct steamers to your port are few and far between, we have to ship via Hong Kong more often than not. As to partial shipment, it would be to our mutual benefit if we could ship immediately whatever is ready instead of waiting for the whole shipment to be completed. Therefore, we are asking you to amend your L/C to read "transshipment and part-shipment allowed."

We shall appreciate it if you will modify the L/C as requested.

		Yours faithfully,
	·	David
56.	Who issued Letter of Credit No. 3524?	
	By the bank of	
57.	What are not allowed in the L/C?	
	are not allowed.	
58.	Why do we want to amend the L/C ?	
	Because to your port are few and far between.	
59.	What does the word "via" mean?	
	It means	
50.	What is the purpose of the letter?	
	То	

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

After each of the sentences numbered 61 to 64, you will read four choices of suggested translation. You should choose the best translation and marked the corresponding letter on

Translation — English to Chinese (25 minutes)