

PART ONE

高等学校英语应用能力考试

A 级考试命题趋势与预测

第一部分

A 级考试(高等学校英语应用能力考试)是教育部高教司组织的全国高校专科英语统一考试。这项考试从 2000 年正式开考,每学期末举行一次。

第一部分

听力

三大主要题型,三大趋势预测,三大解题秘诀

A 级考试命题趋势与预测

1

题型综述

听力是高等学校英语应用能力考试中测试考生能力的一种主观性和客观性相结合的试题。实际上,它也是各类各级考试的必考题型,旨在考查考生对英语的综合应用能力,及理解对话、会话和简单短文的能力。听力材料的语速为每分钟 120 词,词汇和内容限于《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》所列的全部听说范围。听力题型主要包括以下三个方面:

- 1) 简短对话(Section A)
- 2) 会话(Section B)
- 3) 简单短文(Section C)

2

命题趋势预测

纵观近几年考试情况,该题型的出题形式有了一定的变化,由原来的纯客观性试题转为主客观兼并性试题。简短对话和会话题型仍以客观测试为主,以选择题为主要考察形式;简单短文以主观测试为主,以填空和简答为主要考察形式。其发展趋势可概括为如下三个方面:

- 1) 简单对话共分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,出题形式相对稳定。
- 2) 会话共分2组,一般是两段对话,然后就对话内容提出两到三个问题,所涉及的类型和题材与简短对话有许多相同之处,所不同的就是篇幅较长(一男一女各读多句),信息量较大,所涉及的面较广。
- 3) 简单短文一般为一篇短文,然后就短文内容提出五个问题,要求考生进行简短回答。此部分是听力测试部分中难度相对较大的,其信息量大、涉及范围广、句子的长度和复杂性较前两部分大得多,旨在考查学生对英语的综合运用能力。短文在题材、体裁和难度上和以往的三级题型大体上相同,只是考试的形式不同。

3

解题秘诀

听力考试一般要求考生有较强的综合运用能力。由于题型不同,需要应对的情况也是不一样的。解题前后,考生应该做好以下三个方面的工作:

- 1) 简单对话的题目均以选择形式出现,提问形式多以 Wh-形式开头,如 when, where, who, whose, what, which, how 等;其重点内容包括:数字计算类、逻辑推理类、判断类、建议及请求类和否定类。解题前抓紧时间浏览试题,解题时紧扣问题中的 Wh-特殊疑问词,预防干扰信息,作出准确判断。
- 2) 会话的题目仍以选择形式出现,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单词或词组就急于选择。
- 3) 简单短文的题目以填空和简答的形式出现,以细节题为主,做这类题时要注意听第一遍时不要忙着写,而是要听懂原文,掌握大意,记好笔记;听第二遍时抓住信息,抓紧时间写,最后一遍时核实。

第二部分

词汇结构

1

命题综述

结构是高等学校英语应用能力考试中测试考生能力的一种主观性和客观性相结合的试题。在A级考试中,该题型占了20%的比例,它能有效地考查考生对英语语言的句子结构、语言表达现象、语法现象及各类词组、短语等

的掌握情况,同时也能有效地测试出考生运用英语语言的能力。

2

命题趋势预测

按照考试大纲的规定,结构测试题分为两个部分,即:Section A 和 Section B,测试时间为15分钟。Section A 主要测试考生对基本词汇、短语、句型、语法现象的掌握;Section B 主要测试考生对词性变形,包括各种语法、句法的理解和掌握。

根据最近几次的A级测试来看,结构测试涉及的内容较为广泛,考生应在注重语言基础知识的同时,加强对语言实用性的操练,尽可能加强大量的阅读,扩大词汇量,掌握语法概念的实质,灵活而准确地运用英语语言。

第一部分

3

解题秘诀

结构测试一般要求学生有较强的理解句子的能力。由于该题型覆盖面广,需要应对的情况也是不一样的。解题时,考生应注意以下几点:

1. 认真阅读英文原句,抓住其要旨,理解全句内容,并注意句子上下文之间的逻辑关系,可采用排除法来选择正确选项。
2. 解题时,注意每道试题的考点,根据考点在句中找出相关的线索。
3. 注意词汇及短语的搭配,注意第二部分词的变形,仔细阅读,品味全句,切记不可断章取义。
4. 解题时,根据全句中心思想,分析该题属哪种语法现象。注意三种非谓语动词,各类从句、虚拟语气、被动语态及形容词和副词的比较等级和有关英语惯用法等等。

A级
考试命题趋势与预测

第三部分

阅读理解

七大主要考点,四大趋势预测,四大解题秘诀

1

考点综述

阅读技能是高等学校英语应用能力考试中测试考生阅读技能的一种客观性试题。其中的阅读理解是各类各级英语水平考试的必考题型。高等学校英语应用能力考试中的阅读理解部分旨在考查学生七个方面的技能:1)理解文章的主旨或要点;2)理解文章中的具体信息;3)根据上下文推断生词意思;4)根据上下文作出简单的判断和推

理;5)理解文章的写作意图,作者的见解和态度等;6)就文章内容作出结论;7)快速查找有关信息。

高等学校英语应用能力考试的阅读理解部分共分五小项。其中 Task 1 和 Task 2 是阅读理解的主干题,它覆盖面广,包括了阅读理解能力的主要测试项目。在这一部分,分布了五种主要题型,即:1)主旨题;2)细节题;3)推断题;4)是非题;5)语义题。考查目的是:抓主旨,掌握细节,作出判断。

Task 3 是一种类似于概括大意和完成句子的测试题,考查目的是:抓大意,掌握细节。

Task 4 是对词汇(词组、短语)的考查。通常是针对某一专业或行业常用词语的理解、判断和甄别。考查目的是:在一定范围内理解词组和短语的意义。

Task 5 是一种理解原文,掌握信息,结合原文简短回答问题的题型。考查目的是:在对短文的概括性理解的同时,针对 wh-words (who, what, when, where, why, how 等) 简短概括性的回答问题。

在以上各项中,Task 1 和 Task 2 是阅读理解部分的重要内容,这可以从各小题的分值看出来,即:Task 1 和 Task 2 是 2 分一题,后面 3 项是每小题 1 分。

2

命题趋势预测

高等学校英语应用能力考试是根据英语教学目标,按“实用为主,够用为度”的原则命题的。它强调打好语言基础和培养语言应用能力并重,强调语言基本技能训练和培养实际从事涉外交际活动的语言应用能力并重,因此命题的趋势可预测如下:

1. Task 1 和 Task 2 是基本题型,一般不会变动,但随着应用能力考试题型的成熟,其难度会有所增加;Task 3 继续保持概括主题和确定细节及内容的形式;Task 4 以专业或行业常用词语为主;Task 5 的重点是确认文章中的具体内容,所涉及范围涵盖 wh-words 的信息。
2. 阅读的素材为中等难度的简短英文资料,包括通用的简短实用文字材料,如信函、技术说明书、合同等。生词是一般不超过总词数 3% 的英文资料。
3. 随着英语教学的发展,试卷虽然保持中等难度的水平,但整个的阅读量、阅读速度和阅读理解的准确度和难度要求都会相应提高,特别是应用能力的测试面会更为广泛。
4. 大纲要求文章中生词量不超过总数的 3%,但预计会有所突破而达到 5% 左右。这就进一步加强了对学生利用构词、上下文等线索判断词义的能力的考查。

3

解题技巧

高等学校英语应用能力考试要求学生能掌握基本阅读技能,顺利阅读并正确理解语言难度中等的一段文章或应用文。测试内容具体有:1)掌握文章的主旨和大意;2)了解说明主旨和大意的事实和细节;3)既能理解文章的字面意思,也能根据文章进行一定的推理和判断;4)既理解句子的意思,也能够理解上下文的逻辑关系。

从基本功方面说,考生必须掌握三种阅读技能:

1. 阅读理解技能
2. 快速阅读技能
3. 基本阅读技能

这些技能实际上就是平时教学中培养的语言能力,它包括阅读技巧和理解水平两个方面。因此,在阅读过程中,应积极思考,只有对语言现象(如:词汇、语义、语法、结构等)进行辨别、分析、概括之后,才能理解文章,达到正确理解的目的。

从理解方面来说,考生必须掌握阅读理解的五大题型,掌握下面四大解题秘诀:

1. 保持良好心态,调整好理解与速度的关系

阅读的速度太快会影响理解的准确率;速度太慢,又会耽误做题的时间。

2. 根据题型的类型进行思考,针对要求找答案

在理解全文中心思想和作者的意图及态度后做主旨题;利用文章中字里行间的意义做推断题;结合文章内容做细节题;利用上下文关系和搭配关系做语义题;综合运用上面的方法做是非题。

3. 使用查阅法来提高做题的速度和效率

查阅法的特点是带着问题在文章中寻找答案,比较适合细节题、语义题和是非题。具体步骤是,阅读全文留印象,看到问题细思量,根据印象查出处,找准信息求答案。

4. 遇到生词时的处理方法

如果生词是关键词或重要信息词,做法是:根据构词法猜词义;根据上下文辨词义;利用已掌握的和常识决定整个句子的含义。实在不能理解的词语,先放在一边,也许后面的内容会有线索。

如果生词无关紧要,不要在它上面纠缠,绕开走。

阅读理解五大题型都是客观判断题。所谓客观,就是要以原文为依据,进行思维,推断和判断,千万不要凭主观判断作答。

考生切记:遇到问题不要慌,静下心来读文章,结合题型去理解,四大秘诀都用上。

第四部分

英译汉

1

命题综述

目前高等学校英语应用能力考试的第四部分是英译汉,该题前四句不需要学生自己翻译出来,而是给出四个不同的译文,让学生根据英语句子的原义选择正确的译文。另外一句(一般是第 65 题)由学生自己翻译。

根据教学大纲,对英译汉的要求是:能够将中等难度的一般题材的文字材料和对外交往中的一般业务文字材料译成汉语,做到理解正确、译文达意、格式恰当。

英译汉是各种类型英语考试中常见的题型,在 A 级考试中尤为重要,占了 20% 的比例。它能有效地检测考生是否掌握了所学的基础知识,也能可靠地测试出考生运用所学语言的能力。

2 命题趋势及预测

按照考试大纲规定,英译汉部分的时间分配为25分钟,前四题主要是测试考生对基本词汇、短语、句型、语法现象的掌握;第五题主要是测试考生对实用英语的掌握和运用。

随着对英语语言应用的重视,英译汉命题涉及的内容越来越广泛,在注重语言基础知识的同时,对语言的实用性也越来越关注,这就要求考生一定要经过平时大量的阅读实践,而且在阅读中特别注意对单句的准确理解和翻译,不断提高翻译技巧。

英译汉的题型比较固定,只是在句子的难度和长度上有所变化。

3 答题技巧

- 1、认真阅读并理解英文原句,斟酌全句或全文内容;
- 2、注意词汇及固定搭配的翻译是否正确;
- 3、注意整句的结构,看语法结构的翻译是否正确;
- 4、做单句翻译题时,认真通读、比较四个汉语句子的意思,再做判断;
- 5、做短文翻译时,仔细阅读、品味全文,注意上下文的语义和承接关系的翻译。

考生切记:任何形式的翻译题,其测试的内容总超不出语言的两大范畴——语法和词汇。

第五部分 写作

五大主要考点,四大趋势预测,三大解题秘诀

1 考点综述

写作是高等学校英语应用能力考试中测试考生能力的一种主观性试题。实际上,它也是各类各级考试的必考题型,旨在考查学生的英语书面表达能力,以检查学生是否能够运用所学的英语语言知识和技能用符合英语表达习惯的写作格式传递信息与进行思想交流。此水平考试对写作的目的、对象、格式、表达和语言等都有明确的要求,供给考生的材料多以文字、图表和表格等形式出现。其内容涉及学校生活等许多方面,体裁包括应用和说明文等。写作的考点有以下五个方面:

- 7**

等。同时还要检查作文是否符合文体结构的特点等。

注:连句成篇的常用过渡词:

- (1) 表示并列关系的词: and, or, also, as well as...
- (2) 表示转换关系的词: but, yet, though, otherwise, however...
- (3) 表示递进关系的词: even, besides, what's more...
- (4) 表示因果关系的词: so, thus, as a result (of)...
- (5) 表示时间顺序、动作过程的词: while, first, later, next, finally, at last, soon after...
- (6) 表示比较、对比、对照的词: like, unlike, such as, on the other hand...
- (7) 表示结论、总结的词: after all, in a word, in general, generally speaking...

Part Two 试卷部分

A 级考试全真模拟试卷

试 卷 一

第
二
部
分



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), D) given in your test paper. Then you should mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

- | | | | |
|--|---------|--|---------|
| 1. A) 1:50 | B) 1:15 | C) 2:50 | D) 2:15 |
| 2. A) At a reception desk. | | B) In a restaurant. | |
| C) At a hotel room. | | D) At a railroad station. | |
| 3. A) Ask her mother. | | B) Buy the ingredients. | |
| C) Read the recipe. | | D) Cook the soup. | |
| 4. A) She'll go to the beach. | | B) She'll go to France. | |
| C) She'll drive to see her brother. | | D) She'll drive her mother to the airport. | |
| 5. A) There won't be any neighbors in the new apartment. | | | |
| B) The neighbor won't return late any more. | | | |
| C) She wants to have a quieter place. | | | |
| D) She doesn't want to have neighbors. | | | |

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), 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) He wants to book tickets for a film.
 C) He wants to book tickets for a fashion show.
 7. A) Henry Porter. B) Porter.
 B) He wants to invite the woman to see a film.
 D) He wants to invite the woman to see a performance.
 C) Bishop. D) Henry Shop.

**Conversation 2**

8. A) In the summer.
 C) In the winter.
 9. A) Sacramento.
 C) They're not sure.
 10. A) Because London is her favorite city.
 C) Because that's the place where her parents live.
 B) In the spring.
 D) In the autumn.
 B) San Diego.
 D) St. Albans.
 B) Because that's the place they fall in love.
 D) All of the above.

Section

Directions: This section is to test your ability to comprehend short passages. You will hear a recorded passage. After that you will hear five questions. Both the passage and questions will be read two times. When you hear a question, you should complete the answer with a word or a short phrase (**in no more than 3 words**). The questions and incomplete answers are printed on your test paper. You should write your answer on the Answer Sheet correspondingly. Now the passage will begin.

11. What was the ambition of an eleven-year-old boy?
 The ambition of him is to be _____.
 12. Where did he learn to use his feet as "hands"?
 In _____.
 13. How did he spend his spare time?
 He spent all his spare time _____.
 14. Could signalmen see the young driver while he was traveling along?
 _____.
 15. Why did the railway man smile?
 Because the boy said _____.

**Part II Structure****(15 minutes)**

Directions: This part is to test your ability to construct grammatically correct sentences. It consists of 2 sections.

Section

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 centre.

16. Since Helen is angry, we _____.
 A) had better leaving her alone
 C) might as well leave her alone
 B) should leave her alone
 D) had rather leave her alone

17. It wasn't such a good TV set _____ she had promised us.
A) that B) as C) which D) what
18. _____ for your advice, we'd never have been able to overcome the difficulties.
A) Had it not B) If it were not C) Had it not been D) If we had not been
19. No longer is computer technology confined to any one country; _____ than in Europe.
A) hardly this more is true B) seldom is this more true
C) little this is more true D) nowhere is this more true
20. _____ such a good chance, he planned to learn more.
A) To be given B) Having been given
C) Having given D) Giving
21. Mark often attempts to escape _____ whenever he breaks traffic regulations.
A) having been fined B) to have been fine
C) to be fined D) being fined
22. The atmosphere is as much a part of the earth as _____ its soils and the water of its lakes, rivers and oceans.
A) are B) is C) do D) has
23. Finally, the thief handed everything _____ he had stolen to the police.
A) which B) what C) whatever D) that
24. _____ the temperature, _____ water turns into steam.
A) The high, the fast B) Higher, faster
C) The more higher, the faster D) The higher, the faster
25. Our company is _____ of other makers of spare parts for the airplane.
A) in advance B) ahead
C) abreast D) in front

Section B

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

26. Lily enjoys (talk) _____ with him because he has a good sense of humour.
27. Mr John wouldn't see you unless you have an (appoint) _____.
28. Professor Wang is a man much (respect) _____ by the people.
29. If he (study) _____ hard he would have passed the examination.
30. The building is a (memory) _____ to those killed in the war.
31. I was late in getting to the cinema, but (fortunate) _____ for me, the film was late too.
32. Many a man _____ (think) it significant.
33. It is high time that he (go) _____ to school.
34. All the books are on sales in the bookstore. It is too good a chance (miss) _____.
35. You may have complete (free) _____ of choice in doing it.



Part III Reading Comprehension (40 minutes)

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 correct choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

At the moment, the note of the highest value which is generally in use is the 20 - pound note. Now, the bank of England plans to introduce a new, 50 - pound note. And the Bank is trying to decide which famous English man or woman to put on the back of the new note.

Quite a problem. The Bank usually chooses safe, historical personalities. We already have Sir Isaac Newton, the scientist, the first Duke of Wellington, the famous soldier who led the British army at Waterloo, Florence Nightingale, founder of English Nursing and — of course — Shakespeare.

So far, the list of possible choices for the 50 - pound note is quite predictable. There's Sir Francis Drake, to represent the achievements of English explorers in the sixteenth century. Then we have Lord Nelson, another sailor and the man who won the battle of Trafalgar in 1805 for England. The Bank will not forget music this time either. If they choose a woman, the feminist movement has two representatives: Boadicea, who fought against the Romans, or Pankhurst, who fought to get the vote for women early in this century.

36. According to the passage, the note of the highest value is _____.

- A) not high enough now
- B) in circulation
- C) a new, 50 - pound note
- D) not the 20 - pound note

37. We learn from the first paragraph that _____.

- A) the 20 - pound note is the highest value in the world
- B) the 50 - pound note is the highest value in the world
- C) the Bank is going to use a 20 - pound note
- D) the Bank is going to use a 50 - pound note

38. Which of the following statements is FALSE according to the passage?

- A) The Bank usually chooses scientists in history for a new note.
- B) The Bank usually chooses the famous soldiers for a new note.
- C) The Bank usually chooses the famous women for a new note.
- D) The Bank usually chooses politicians for a new note.

39. "The Bank will not forget music this time either" implies that _____.

- A) the Bank often forget the music
- B) the Bank always remember the music
- C) the most famous composers will be a possible choice
- D) music is important for the Bank

40. The passage is mainly about _____.

- A) the choice of a representative for the Bank
- B) the Bank's choice of a personality for the new note
- C) the comparison of the heroes in the English history
- D) the value of the persons in the English history

Task 2

Directions: After reading the following passage, you will find 5 questions or unfinished statements, numbered 41 through 45. 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.

What is your favorite color? Do you like yellow, orange or red? If you do, you must be an optimist, a leader, or an active person who enjoys life, people and excitement. Do you prefer grays and blues? Then you are probably quiet, shy and you would rather follow than lead. If you love green, you are strong - minded and determined. You wish to succeed and want other people to see you are successful. At least this is what psychologists tell us, and they should know, because they

第一部分

A 级 考试全真模拟试题卷

have been seriously studying the meaning of color preference, and the effect that colors have on human beings. They tell us that we don't choose our favorite color as we grow up. If you happen to love brown, you did so as soon as you opened your eyes, or at least as soon as you could see clearly.

A yellow room makes us feel more cheerful and more comfortable than a dark green one, and a red dress brings warmth and cheer to the saddest winter day. On the other hand, black is depressing. Light and bright colors make people not only happier but also more active. It is a fact that factory workers work better, harder, and have fewer accidents when their machines are painted orange rather than black or dark gray.

Remember, then, that if you feel low, you can always brighten your day or your life with a new shirt or a few colorful things. Remember also that you will know your friends and your enemies better when you find out what colors they like and dislike. And don't forget that anyone can guess about your character when you choose a piece of handkerchief or a lampshade.

41. The author believes in the passage that _____.
 - A) anyone can choose his color preference in his life
 - B) no one can choose his color preference in his life
 - C) anyone is born with his color preference
 - D) no one is born with his color preference
42. According to the passage, _____.
 - A) if you enjoy life, you must like yellow, orange and red
 - B) when you are quiet, you must prefer grays and blues
 - C) if you love green, you usually do what you have decided
 - D) if you love pink, you often go to flower shops
43. Psychologists study the meaning of color preference because _____.
 - A) colors may affect the emotional states of the people
 - B) colors may decide the results of our work and study
 - C) color preference can tell you who your friends are
 - D) color preference can help you to see through your enemies
44. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the passage?
 - A) It is no proper to wear a red dress in summer.
 - B) We feel happier and more active if we see light and bright colors.
 - C) All the machines in a factory are painted orange.
 - D) No machines in a factory are painted black.
45. The main idea of this passage is _____.
 - A) color preference has something to do with one's character
 - B) colors have effects on human psychological states
 - C) you will know your friends or your enemies by knowing the colors they like
 - D) all of the above

Task 3

Directions: After reading the following introduction to some of the famous inventors and their inventions, you are required to complete the outline below it (No. 46 through 50). You should write your answers briefly (**no more than 3 words**) on the Answer Sheet correspondingly.

Inventors and their Inventions

New inventions are appearing every day to make our lives easier, longer, warmer, speedier and so on. But only a few inventors design a new machine or product that becomes so well-known that the invention, named after its creator, becomes a household word. Here are four famous inventors and the inventions that are named after them:

1. John Bowler, a London hatter who designed the hard round hat known as the bowler in about 1850. It has become

the symbol of a respectable British man.

2. Louis Braille (1809—1952), born in France. He was blinded as a child. In 1924 he developed his own alphabet patterns known as Braille by which the blind could read by touch.

3. Rudolf Diesel (1858—1913), a German engineer who invented the diesel engine in 1897 and so began a transport revolution in cars, lorries and trains.

4. Charles Rolls, a car salesman who with the engineer Henry Royce created the world-famous Rolls-Royce car.

Inventors and their Inventions

Our lives are made easier, longer, warmer and speedier by (46). A few inventions were named after their inventors. Here are some:

inventors	description	inventions
John Bowler	The (47) hat	bowler
Louis Braille	His own (48)	Braille
Rudolf Diesel	An engine that began a transport revolution	(49)
Charles Rolls	The world-famous car	(50) car

Task 4

Directions: The following are bank terms. After reading it, you are required to find the items equivalent (与.....相同的) 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—Addressing Bank
C—Blank endorsement
E—Circular Letter of Credit
G—Date Draft
I—Documentary Bill
K—Sight Draft
M—Usance Letter of Credit
O—Accommodation Notes

B—Appointed Bank
D—Advice of Drawing
F—Confirmed Credit
H—Demand Draft
J—Mortgage Bond
L—Telegraphic Transfer
N—Balance of International Payments

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------|
| 51. () 指定银行 | () 空白背书 |
| 52. () 定期汇票 | () 抵押债券 |
| 53. () 电汇 | () 远期信用证 |
| 54. () 国际收支平衡表 | () 通融票据 |
| 55. () 确认信用证书 | () 票汇通知书 |

Task 5

Directions: The following is a net letter. After reading it, you should give brief answers to the 5 questions (No. 56 through No. 60) that follow. The answers (in no more than 3 words) should be written after the corresponding numbers on the Answer Sheet.

Dear Friend:

Have you been looking for the Best Free Online on the web, but gotten stymied by all the hype with no substance? Have you found yourself wasting time searching and not spending it studying and learning about the IT topics you need to learn?

You've now found the solution to what you need. My computer and IT Training members' site contains the web's best collection of computer and IT training and tutorial resources. These computer educational sites are the best ones gleaned

from literally thousands that I've researched over the past several years. You receive detailed, drilled down learning links to all the important IT topics today, including programming, web development, internet/networking, and software training.

Save your valuable time and let us find the best online free computer and IT training for you on the web. I know all the tricks and ways of discovering where the most sought - after free learning and training content is. Then I make it all available to you on our member site. And I'm also adding to this best collection of web resources on a continuing basis.

A little about myself: I've been doing research for many years, in fact, since my college days, when I was the top researcher in business grad school earning my MBA. When the web started to gain popularity in the mid '90s my friends asked me to find the best web content in topics they were searching because they knew I had a trick for finding it. I soon knew how I was going to help people find the content that they were looking for and decided it was going to be something I knew about, IT and computer training and tutorials. I have a Computer Science BS degree and I've been a computer consultant for the last 20 years.

Albert

- 第 二 部 分
56. The writer of this passage may be _____ now.
 57. How does the writer help his site's members develop? His ways are to _____ and IT training and tutorial resources for them.
 58. The meaning of "collection" in this passage could be the web's best _____ and IT training and tutorial resources.
 59. Which topics does member's site contain? They are _____.
 60. Where may this letter come from? It comes from _____ about computer.



Part IV Translation - English to Chinese (25 minutes)

Directions: This part, numbered 61 through 65, is to test your ability to translate English into 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 mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet. And for the paragraph numbered 65, write your translation in the corresponding space on the Translation/Composition Sheet.

61. The learned think themselves superior to the common herd.
 - A) 有学问的人认为他们比普通群众高明。
 - B) 知识分子认为他们比普通人要好一些。
 - C) 学者认为他们自己是人类的主人。
 - D) 人们认为如果他们受教育就会比其他人好些。
62. Unlimited liability means that each partner is responsible for all debts and legal responsibilities in connection with the business.
 - A) 无限责任就是指每个合伙人负担全部的债务,法律责任由企业承担。
 - B) 无限责任是指每个合伙人都要担负企业的全部债务以及与企业有关的法律责任。
 - C) 无限责任是指企业的全部债务以及全部法律责任由一个合伙人担负。
 - D) 无限责任就意味着每个合伙人都要承担与企业有关的所有的债务和法律责任。
63. He has a large collection of books, many of which are written in English.
 - A) 他大量收藏图书,很多是用英文写的。
 - B) 他收藏了大量的英文书籍。
 - C) 他有大量的藏书,其中许多是英文版的。
 - D) 他收藏了大量的图书,很多是用英文写的。
64. We shall appreciate it if you will arrange shipment by a direct steamer to London.
 - A) 假如你方安排船直接去伦敦,我们将不胜感激。
 - B) 请你方安排直达船装运到伦敦。
 - C) 你方如能安排直达船装运到伦敦,我们将不胜感激。
 - D) 如果你方安排直接坐船去伦敦,我们会考虑的。

65. In reality, you put your thoughts on paper, and then you jump into an envelope and travel to where the reader lives or works. Out you shake hands with him, ready to tell him why he should give you an order, or merely that you like him a lot as a customer, and will continue to serve the best that you can.



Part V Writing (25 minutes)

Directions: This part is to test your ability to do practical writing. You are required to write a short **INTRODUCTION** according to the following information in Chinese. You should include all the points listed in the following table. The first sentence of the introduction has been written for you. Remember to write the introduction on the Translation/Composition Sheet.

1. 开篇:自我介绍
2. 事由:欢迎英国专家,介绍学校情况
3. 题目:Introduction

项 目	具体信息
学校情况	地区最大的大学,12 个学院,一个图书馆,两个教学区
教师	50 个教授,200 多个教师,30% 到国外学习过
学生	12,000 学生,其中 3,000 高职生
高职生情况	学习 3 年,一年两个学期,2/3 的课堂学习,1/3 的实践活动
学校生活	丰富多彩,经常有球赛,有时有英语竞赛

Introduction

I am Li Hong, a student from the English Department of this university.....

Part Two 试卷部分

A 级考试全真模拟试卷

试卷二

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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), D) given in your test paper. Then you should mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

- | | | | |
|------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|-------------|
| 1. A) 3380075 | B) 8380075 | C) 3880075 | D) 8680075 |
| 2. A) She forgot her class. | | B) Her clock was wrong. | |
| C) The bus was late. | | D) She got up later than usual. | |
| 3. A) On his bike. | B) On the grass. | C) Near the pool. | D) At home. |
| 4. A) 5 | B) 10 | C) 15 | D) 20 |
| 5. A) Manager and secretary. | | B) Teacher and student. | |
| C) Waiter and customer. | | D) Police and passer-by. | |

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), 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) She was waiting for the next flight. | B) She was waiting for her baggage. |
| C) She was waiting for her brother. | D) She was waiting for her friends. |
| 7. A) She would leave for Paris. | B) She would leave for New York. |