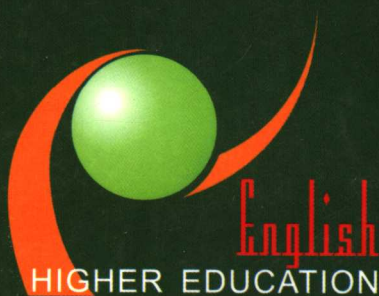


2006年

高等学校英语
应用能力考试



模拟试题及详解

GAODENG XUEXIAO YINGYU YINGYONG NENGLI KAOSHI

(A级)

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高等学校英语应用能力考试 模拟试题及详解 (A 级)

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【内容简介】 本书主要内容包括 12 套高等学校英语应用能力考试(A 级)模拟试题,并有参考答案与试题透析,对各部分试题都配备细致解释,以期使考生的应试能力在短期内得到较大的提高。试题具有针对性强、实用性突出的特点。本书附有听力原文及磁带。

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前 言

为了贯彻《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求(试行)》(以下简称《基本要求》),使广大学子真正提高实际运用英语的能力,并帮助其顺利通过高等学校英语应用能力考试(PRETCO),编者以《高等学校英语应用能力考试大纲》(以下简称《考试大纲》)为依据,在认真研究市场上同类书籍的情况下,博采众家之长,精心编写出一套高等学校英语应用能力考试丛书,共5册,即《高等学校英语应用能力考试全真试卷及详解(A级)》,《高等学校英语应用能力考试全真试卷及详解(B级)》,《高等学校英语应用能力考试模拟试题及详解(A级)》,《高等学校英语应用能力考试模拟试题及详解(B级)》和《高等学校英语应用能力考试专项辅导及实战训练(A/B级)》。

本册为《高等学校英语应用能力考试模拟试题及详解(A级)》,主要内容包括:模拟试题部分和参考答案与试题透析,并附有听力原文及磁带。

本书的主要特点有:针对性突出,实用性强。12套模拟试题均经过作者的精心设计,集听、读、写、译于一体,具有极强的针对性、实用性。参考答案与试题透析部分对各部分试题都进行了细致分析,让考生“知其然”,更“知其所以然”,以进一步提高全面应试能力。

值得一提的是,本书阅读理解部分题材覆盖面广,涵盖了社会、经济、文学、自然科学等各个领域,旨在帮助考生在尽可能短的时间内获得极大提高。

总之,本书能够帮助考生尽快掌握语法考点,提高听力、阅读、翻译及写作能力,增强适应能力,丰富实战经验。

本套书由长期在高职高专英语教学一线工作、有丰富教学经验、一直从事高等学校英语应用能力考试考前辅导的老师编写。编者们非常了解PRETCO考试的命题规律,能够精确把握考生的薄弱环节。因此本套书对高职高专学生及同等程度的学生一定会有很大帮助。

本套书适用于高职高专院校、电大、夜大、学历文凭考试及专升本入学考试的学生和教师作为教材和学习辅导用书。

在编写过程中,编者参阅了众多同类书籍和资料,未能一一罗列,在此谨向其作者表示衷心的感谢。

由于时间仓促,作者水平有限,书中错误和疏漏之处在所难免,恳请广大读者能够谅解和指正。

编 者

2005年7月

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第一部分 试题部分

Model Test One

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.

Now the test will begin.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. A) In a department store. | B) In a book store. |
| C) In a library. | D) In a hotel. |
| 2. A) During dinner. | B) Before dinner. |
| C) Right after dinner. | D) Tomorrow. |
| 3. A) they are doing shopping. | B) They are frying a chicken. |
| C) They are selling food. | D) They are having dinner. |
| 4. A) No, not at all. | B) Yes, with her mother. |
| C) Yes, after she goes home. | D) Only if she is introduced. |
| 5. A) Because he has to go outside. | B) Because he has to work early. |
| C) Because he has to catch the bus. | D) Because he has to have breakfast. |

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 twice. 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) His daughter. | B) His niece. |
| C) His wife. | D) His brother. |
| 7. A) A chess set. | B) A handball set. |
| C) A purse. | D) A pen and a pencil. |

Conversation 2

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 8. A) Scenic spots in Paris. | B) A business trip. |
| C) Whether to go to Paris or London. | D) Where to spend their holiday. |
| 9. A) In July. | B) In August. |
| C) In September. | D) In October. |
| 10. A) Quite good. | B) Just so so. |
| C) Not delicious. | D) Very salty. |

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 five questions. Both the passage and questions will be read twice. When you hear a question, you should complete the answer to it with a word or 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 is the speaker's major?

It is _____.

12. When did the two friends meet last time?

_____ ago.

13. What is Lily's problem in her study of English?

She has _____ to practice English.

14. Which country does Lily's boyfriend come from?

He is from _____.

15. In which country does the speaker want to study?

In _____.

Part II

Vocabulary & 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 though the centre.

16. The doctor said I _____ go back to the hospital; my leg is all right now.
A) mustn't B) needn't C) won't D) can't
17. They shut _____ their town house and moved to the country for the summer.
A) down B) off C) in D) up
18. As a matter of fact, they would rather leave for Beijing than _____ in Shanghai.
A) stay B) staying C) stayed D) to stay
19. He was very sorry _____ her at the airport.
A) not to meet B) to not meet
C) to have not met D) not to have met
20. The grain output of this year is much higher than _____ of last year.
A) that B) such C) which D) what
21. He got a message from Miss Zhang _____ Professor Wang couldn't see him the following day.
A) which B) whom C) that D) what
22. The play is said to be worth seeing. You must have seen it yesterday evening, _____ you?
A) didn't B) mustn't C) did D) can't
23. If ever again _____ happens an accident like this, we will have only ourselves to blame.
A) it B) so C) there D) that
24. It is difficult for us to explain phenomena of which we have little or _____ direct knowledge.
A) not any B) no C) none D) nothing
25. Finally they set off again and cycled slowly along the road. "We are not as good at this as we _____," complained Mary.
A) should be B) would be C) will be D) have been

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. This suit is rather dirty now. It's sometimes since it (wash) _____.
27. When he arrived at the hospital, he asked worriedly who was (operate) _____ on.
28. The medical team did more than (complain) _____ about the poor working condition and started working immediately.
29. Tom took no notice of what I was saying because he thought I (cheat) _____ him.
30. Jack must (go) _____ away—we can't find him anywhere in the factory.
31. The director has an entertainment (allow) _____, money for entertaining important customer, etc.

32. The clerk of the company entered the hospital (examine) _____.
33. The secretary worked late into the night, (prepare) _____ a long speech for the president.
34. You would have been able to do it, if you (try) _____.
35. Because of her (refuse) _____ to provide the information, I had to abandon the project.

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 through 40. For each question or statement and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.*

Each day every person in the United States throws away more than five pounds of garbage (垃圾). There is more garbage now than ever before and most of it is made up of the packages and cans in which we buy our food. The traditional way of getting rid of solid wasters is quickly becoming inadequate. Many cities are experimenting with newer ways of handling their growing piles of garbage.

One of those new ways is "recycling (循环使用)". Through recycling usable materials are taken out of garbage and made into something else. These usable parts of garbage are put through the cycle of going from a raw material to a finished product again.

In some cities a machine called Hydrapulper is being used to help recycle garbage. A Hydrapulper is like a huge mixing machine. The garbage is dropped onto a conveyor belt that feeds the machine. At the same time, water is pumped into the Hydrapulper. With a mixing action, the Hydrapulper throws out the heavy metal objects that can later be sold as waste metal, the rest of the garbage—paper, food, plastic, rubber, glass, wood, leaves, and other items—falls apart. The waste is then missed with water and carried to another piece of equipment where glass, sand, and small pieces of metal are thrown out.

With the Hydrapulper, up to 95% of the original garbage is made again useful. The rest turned into furnace ash.

36. Traditionally, garbage is thought to be _____.
A) able to recycle but difficult to handle
B) something that can be reused
C) a raw material for making new products
D) a worthless burden to big cities
37. How does the Hydrapulper work?
A) It pumps water into garbage and mixed it.
B) It separates garbage into useful and useless things.

- C) It collects heavy mental objects for selling.
D) It throws away glass and sand from garbage.
38. A lot of cities are trying new ways to treat garbage mainly because _____.
A) they need new materials made from garbage
B) they are short of useful materials
C) their traditional ways of dealing with wastes are not efficient
D) their environment is becoming more and more dirty
39. What is done to the wastes that are useless when the new way is used?
A) They are thrown away. B) They are stored in a certain place.
C) They are turned into solid objects. D) They are burnt.
40. What is the purpose of this passage?
A) To introduce how the Hydrapulper deals with garbage.
B) To tell what the writer thinks of the idea of getting rid of solid wastes.
C) To explain why garbage should be recycled.
D) To describe an experiment in which a Hydrapulper is used.

Task 2

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

Television carries more national advertising than any others in the United States. The same is true in some smaller countries such as Spain and Portugal, where it is the only medium reaching a general national audience. In many countries—Sweden and Denmark, for example—the state-owned television accepts no advertising. In many other countries the amount of commercial time is extremely limited, as in France, Germany, and Italy. Soviet state-owned television began accepting a limited amount of advertising in 1988.

The chief reason for the population of television among United States advertisers is that it reaches a vast number of people at the same time. While it can cost well over \$100,000, a 30-second commercial on network television can be seen and heard by as many as 25million viewers. For manufacturers who must make prospects aware of their products and convince them of its benefits immediately, there is nothing as efficient as television advertising.

Because it employs motion as well as words, graphics, sound, and music, television is a valuable medium for products that lend themselves to demonstration. No other medium is effective in showing how quickly an automobile can accelerate or how well a brand of wristwatch will stand up under abuse and continue to run. Similarly, it is an ideal medium such as long-distance telephone calls.

41. Which medium carried most national advertising in Spain?
A) Radio. B) Newspaper. C) Television. D) Internet.
42. State-owned televisions accept ads in the following countries except _____.
A) Portugal B) Sweden C) France D) Italy
43. What does this passage mainly talk about?

- A) TV can make advertisers aware of their products.
 B) TV is more popular than any other medium in the United States.
 C) TV covers a large audience at the same time.
 D) TV carries more national advertising than other media in the United States.
44. The word "commercial" in Para. 2 means _____.
 A) advertisement B) business C) notice D) positive
45. The writer of this passage is _____ about the benefits of TV advertising.
 A) optimistic B) unconcerned C) enthusiastic D) positive

Task 3

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

Finding new employees who will fit the needs of the company is not always easy. First, the company must think carefully about the tasks involved in each job to be filled and about the skills, abilities, and knowledge a person must have in order to carry out those tasks successfully.

Second, it has to find people who meet these requirements. One of the most common ways to find employees for these positions is to look within the organization. Is there anyone currently in the organization who could do the job?

If no one within the firm is qualified, look outside the organization. Some of the most common sources of new employees are high schools, junior colleges, four-year colleges, and universities. Firms also use newspapers to help locate job applicants.

The article is about hiring 46 for companies. There are some requirements for candidates, such as the skills, abilities, 47. In order to find qualified applicants, a company can look both 48 and outside its organization. Some of common outside sources are 49, junior colleges, four-year colleges, and universities. Companies also use newspaper ads to help 50.

Task 4

Directions: The following is a list of terms of internet. 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—Networked computer stations; dial in access
 B—Campus wide area network
 C—Computers and a laser printer in each classroom
 D—Private directories for all students and staff
 F—Interactive distance learning stations
 G—Instructional media
 H—student stations

I—Resources accessible campus-wide via fiber optic network

J—On-line research services

K—Student-run stereo radio station

L—Telephone in every classroom

M—Voice mail for all staff

N—Electronic Bulletin Board available around the clock

O—T-1 Internet Access

Example: (D) 师生员工个人目录

(L) 教室配备电话

51. () 校园网络

52. () 教室配用电脑和激光打印机

53. () 学生立体声广播站

54. () 教工语言信箱

55. () 计算机网络

Task 5

Directions: The following is a passage. 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.

Many countries face a somewhat more serious economic problems 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 material 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 this passage mainly discuss?

The cause and consequences of _____.

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

When the value of the products a country imports is _____ than the value of the products it exports.

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

_____.

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

Causing _____.

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

Part IV**Translation—English to Chinese****(25 minutes)**

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 mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet. And your paragraph numbered 65, write your translation in the corresponding space on the Translation/Composition Sheet.*

61. We can make but little progress if we continue to learn only through the medium of our eyes.
- A) 如果我们学习还只是用我们的眼睛,就不会有进展。
B) 如果我们仅用眼睛学习,是不会进步很大的。
C) 如果眼睛是我们学习的惟一媒介,我们是不能进步的。
D) 仅继续用眼睛学习,不可能取得任何细小的进步。
62. Computer databases and electronic mail system have been around since the late 1970s.
- A) 计算机数据库和电子邮件自 20 世纪 70 年代末,便无处不在了。
B) 20 世纪 70 年代后期以来,计算机数据库和电子邮件系统已广泛使用。
C) 到 20 世纪 70 年代,计算机数据基础和电子邮箱系统就已经存在了。
D) 在 20 世纪 70 年代后期,计算机数据库和电子邮件已普及了。
63. 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。
64. After receiving a clean bill of health, each person can then be processed for entry into the army.
- A) 当拿到一份身体健康单,每个人就都将通过参军检查。
B) 只有领到空白的健康表的人,才有机会申请去军队。
C) 每个人只有收到身体健康的报告单,才能继续进行参军审查的其他程序。
D) 在拥有一张健康合格表之后,每个人都能按程序办理参军手续。
65. There is a great difference between the climate of northern China and that of the southern part. In the south, summer is very hot and winter is mild with no snow at all. In the north, summer is short and mild, while winter is long and cold with a good deal of snow.
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Part V

Writing

(15 minutes)

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

征稿启事(Contributions Wanted)

内容:1) 本报的主要对象为我公司员工;出版日期为每个月的 15 日。

2) 欢迎下列各种形式和题材的稿件:

- a. 各部门情况的报道;
- b. 对我公司生产、销售、产品推广的意见和建议;
- c. 员工业余(spare-time)生活;
- d. 其他。

3) 来稿请勿超过 1 000 字;英文来稿要求打字。

4) 来稿如不采用,3 个月内退还作者。

5) 联系人:林月。

6) 联系地址:公司公共关系部。

Model Test Two

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.

Now the test will begin.

1. A) Boss and secretary. B) Husband and wife.
C) Salesman and customer. D) Doctor and patient.
2. A) Sunday. B) Saturday. C) Friday. D) Monday.
3. A) He is a boat builder. B) He smokes a pipe.
C) He paints watercolors. D) He is a plumber.
4. A) He broke the window to enter his house.
B) He entered his house by opening a window.
C) He got into the wrong house.
D) He got into his house from back door.
5. A) Going to the library to find a job.
B) Borrowing some books from the library.
C) Doing his work in he library.
D) Trying to find some books in the library.

Section B

Directions: *This section is to test you 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 twice. 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) About 8 o'clock. B) About 9 o'clock.
C) About 10 o'clock. D) About 11 o'clock.
7. A) He wanted to see the woman. B) He had an appointment with Mr. Li.
C) He came to book a room. D) He hoped to order some goods.
8. A) Send him back to his hotel. B) Give him the necessary documents.
C) Book a room for him. D) Call a taxi for him to the office.

Conversation 2

9. A) He doesn't know the way.
B) He doesn't speak much English.
C) He doesn't understand what the woman said.
D) He was busy doing something.
10. A) England. B) Italy. C) France. D) Not known.

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 five questions. Both the passage and questions will be read twice. When you hear a question, you should complete the answer to it with a word or 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. How did Mr. Black go to work every day?
He went to work _____.
12. Where was the poor man?
He was _____.
13. What did Mr. Black always do when he passed the poor man?
He gave him _____.
14. What did the poor man do when Black did not stop in front of him?
He stood up quickly and _____ him.
15. What did the poor man do every day?
He sat near the bridge and _____.

Part II

Vocabulary & 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