

PART ONE

B 级考试命题趋势与预测

第一章 听力理解
(Listening Comprehension)

一、试题介绍

高等学校英语应用能力 B 级(三级)考试的第一部分是听力理解,这一部分共 15 题,包括三节:由 Section A、Section B 和 Section C 三部分组成。Section A 是句子理解;以单句出现,一般安排 5 至 10 句,每句只读一次,考生根据听到的内容选择最佳答案。Section B 是以一男一女对话的形式出现,接着由第三人就内容提出问题,要求考生作出正确选择。这部分主要测试考生语断水平上的理解能力,而这种能力尤以判断和推理能力为主。Section C 一般安排一篇短文。这部分主要测试考生的整体听力理解能力和语篇记忆力。近年来各省市英语 B 级(三级)考试听力部分的 Section C 不仅仅只采用对短文理解答题的形式,通常采用填空(Spot Dictation)的形式,一般在短文中设置 5 个。

录音速度为每分钟 70—90 词,听力部分是每个问句后有 5 秒的间隙。Section A 读一遍,Section B 读两遍,Section C 读两遍(间隔 5 秒钟)。

二、解题技巧指导

目前,高等学校英语应用能力 B 级(三级)考试大多数包括:简单的单句,对话和短文的形式。提问的方式不尽相同;可以从正面,也可以从反面;可以直接,也可以间接;可以对某一词,也可以对整个句子及语言环境。这些主要测试考生的判断,推理,综合,归纳能力。因此考生必须设法听懂句子,抓住句中的关键词及主要内容。

(一)听力理解的常见问句

- 1) 对情节、观点、内容等问题,常用 what 提问。

What does the man ...?

What is true about the ...?

What will ...?

- 2) 对时间提问常用 when, what time, how long 等。

When did ...?

What time does ...?

How long does ...?

How often did ...?

- 3) 对数量、价格提问常用 how many, how much。

How many does ...?

How much did ... ?

4) 对地点提问常用 where.

Where does ... ?

☞ (二) B 级(三级)考试英语听力测试中常见的命题类型

1. 判断题

这类题在听力测试中占有较大的比例,主要测试考生在有限时间内对所接受的信息进行分析、判断事情发生的时间、地点、人物关系、职业身份及短文的主要情节,最好的答题方法是在听每个对话或文章之前,先看一下四个选择答案,这样你就能带着预知的信息去专心地,有针对性地听,并对问题做出判断。

例 1: A. A student. B. A doctor. C. A teacher. D. A librarian.

M: Go to bed and get some rest, Jack.

W: But I have to study, I failed the test, so I must pass this one.

Q: What is Jack?

四个选项均为职业名称,不难推测本题为职业识别题。在听录音时只要捕捉到了关键词 study 和 test,就能准确地选择答案 A。

例 2: A. There is only one point he doesn't understand.

B. Those problems won't be on the exam.

C. He would like some help.

D. He can't learn the material.

W: Do you want me to explain those problems before your exam?

M: What's the point? I don't understand a thing.

Q: What does the man mean?

此题的四个选项内容各不相同。听录音时应注意对话的中心意思,特别是男女双方的对话,从中可体会出男方的语气表示失望,失去信心,因此(D)为正确答案。

例 3: A. In a restaurant.

B. At the railway station.

C. In the post office.

D. At the airport.

W: I need a book of stamps and I'd also like to send this package first.

M: Here are your stamps, but you have to take the package to the next window.

Q: Where does this conversation most probably take place?

这是一道间接型的地点判别题,stamp 和 package 是关键词。男方还提到了“下一个窗口”考生可边听边想象出一幅邮局的情景,这样就可以把有声信息和文字结合起来解题,较容易地就解得出正确答案(C)。

2. 数据计算题

这类题是根据对话提及的几个数字(通常两、三个)决定答案中的数值,这种题目往往通过简单的加减来实现。这些数字包括价格、日期、年、月、钟点、人数、物品件数等,主要测试考生“瞬时记忆”的能力,考生听录音时可以把数字记录下来作为参考。

例 4: A. 6:45 B. 7:15 C. 7:45 D. 6:15

M: What time did yesterday's basketball game start?

W: It was supposed to start at a quarter to 7, but it was delayed an hour.

Q: What did the game finally start?

答案为(C),关键要抓住“a quarter to 7”和“delayed an hour”即 6:45 加上 1 小时。

3. 词汇题

有些词在对话和文章中常常起到导向作用(具有肯定或否定、同意或反对的功能),它们往往是选择答案的关键所在。

例 5: A. He enjoys writing home every week.

B. He never fails to write a weekly letter home.

C. He doesn't write home once a week now.

D. He has been asked to write home every week.

W: How often did you write home?

M: I used to write home once a week.

Q: What do you understand from the man's answer?

本题的关键词是 used to write, 掌握了它就能选出正确答案(C)。

4. 语法题

这类题多半出现在对话之中,用以测试考生对某一个语法的理解。(如虚拟语气、倒装、强调等结构)

例 6: A. The weatherman is usually incorrect in his forecast.

B. The weatherman is usually correct in his forecast.

C. It will be stormy all day.

D. It will be raining all day.

W: I heard the storm is getting.

M: If the weatherman is as accurate as usual, it will be sunny all day.

Q: What do we learn from this conversation?

本题 If 引导的假设性的从句是关键词句,在意义上否定了形式上的肯定,因此 A 为正确答案。

5. 综合推理题。

这是听力测试中要求较多的题型。考生不仅要听懂所听的内容,而且要根据语调和情景来判断其内在的含义,并作出归纳、推理和结论。

例 7:

1. What was George Washington?

A. Teacher and doctor.

B. Worker and police officer.

C. Farmer and soldier.

D. Soldier and worker.

2. Who stole Washington's horse?

A. A neighbor

B. A poor worker

C. A traveller

D. A police officer

3. Was the horse blind?

A. Yes, the horse was blind in the left eye.

B. Yes, the horse was blind in the right eye.

C. No, the horse was not blind.

D. Yes, the horse was blind in both of eyes.

4. What is the main idea of the passage?

A. George Washington was a well-known former and soldier.

B. A neighbor stole one of Washington's horses.

C. Which eye was the horse blind in?

D. The police officer asked thief to return the horse.

George Washington was a well-known farmer and soldier before he became the first president of the United States. Here is one of the many stories about him.

Once a neighbor stole one of Washington's horses. Washington went with a police officer to the neighbor's farm to get the horse, but the neighbor refused to give the horse up, he said that it was his horse.

Washington first placed both of his hands over the eyes of the horse and then said to the neighbor, "If this is your horse, you must tell us in which eye he is blind."

"In the right eye!" the neighbor said.

Washington took his hand from the right eye of the horse, and showed the police officer that the horse was not blind in the right eye.

"Oh, I have made a mistake," said the neighbor. "He is blind in the left eye." Washington then showed that the horse was not blind in the left eye, either.

"I have made another mistake," said the neighbor.

"Yes," said the police officer, "and you have also shown us that you are a thief. This horse does not belong to you, you must return it to Mr. Washington."

答案: 1. C 2. A 3. C 4. A

考生听这类题目时,要力争抓住主题句。如果是短文,通常在一篇文章的开头或结尾。抓住了主题句(topic sentence),考生就会对整个 passage 有大概的了解。做好笔记是听力测试中一个重要环节,尤其是听短文时,考生不可能记住文章的全部细节。这需要考生根据书面提供的信息,有选择的对一些时间、地点、人名、地名和一些相关的事件作些简单的记录,以帮助答题。

C. 填空题。

这类题不仅测试考生听力和理解能力,而且还测试考生对单词、词组掌握的熟练程度。

例 8:

Dear Mr. Black

Thank you 1 your letter of 2 14, in which you ask us to wait a further six weeks for delivery of our order, I'm afraid that this is 3 the question. We have already been waiting eight weeks for these urgently needed parts, and we must have them 4 the month. If they do not arrive by April 30, I 5 say that we shall have to cancel the order and look 6 .

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. A. of | B. for | C. from | D. four |
| 2. A. Apple | B. August | C. May | D. April |
| 3. A. out of | B. out from | C. out at | D. out up |
| 4. A. in the end of | B. on the end of | C. by the end of | D. at the end of |
| 5. A. regret to | B. regrets to | C. regreted to | D. regretion to |
| 6. A. elsewhere | B. where | C. else | D. whereelse |

答案: 1. B 2. D 3. A 4. C 5. A 6. A

短文填空主要是填常用词组、介词和常用词,考生在做此题前一定要将短文看一遍,然后边听边做简单的记录,最后根据上下文的意思(因为有些单词的读音相同)把正确的答案写上去。

第二章 词语用法与语法结构 (Vocabulary and Structure)

一、试题介绍

词语用法与语法结构是高等学校英语应用能力 B 级(三级)考试中的必考项目,共 20 题,考试时间 15 分钟。从近年来各省市 B 级(三级)统考试卷本部分分配比例看,词、短语用法与语法结构题大致各占 50%,目的是测试学生运用常见词汇、短语及基本语法点的能力。

二、解题技巧指导

(一) 词语用法

词汇是语言的重要组成部分之一。学习任何一种语言都必须学习它的词汇。本文就 B 级(三级)考试的词汇列举一些具有代表性、特殊性的例子进行分析,介绍解题思路,突出重点、难点,旨在帮助考生扩大词汇量,顺利通过英语 B 级(三级)考试。

1. 名词

英语名词有数、格的变化,掌握它们才能在解题时对名词范围内的结构题作分析、判断,得出正确答案。

[例 1] The school staff _____ gathered to hear the president speak.

- A) is B) are C) be D) will

[分析] staff 是集合名词,具有复数意义,所以根据题意 B 项正确。类似的词还有 family, committee, police, cattle, audience, herd, crowd, team 等。

[例 2] Economics _____ to be difficult but useful for almost all students.

- A) prove B) have been proved C) proves D) are proved

[分析] 句中主语 economics 是以 s 结尾的表示学科名称的名词,常作单数看待,因此应选 C 项。英语中以 s 结尾表示学科名称的名词很多。如 mathematics, politics, physics 等。

[例 3] The Nazi kept those _____ in their concentration camps.

- A) prisoner—of—wars B) prisoners—of—wars
C) prisoner—of—war D) prisoners—of—war

[分析] 合成词 prisoner—of—war 主体词是 prisoner,其复数应为 prisoners—of—war, A, B 两项错误。those 修饰复数名词, C 项的单数形式是错的,正确答案为 D 项。复合名词(两个或两个以上的词合成的名词)复数的构成通常是将里面所包含的主体名词变成复数,没有主体名词时,则在复合名词后面加复数词尾。如 grown—ups.

[例 4] The colonel reported to the _____ office.

- A) chief—of—staff's B) chief's—of—staff's
C) chiefs—of—staff D) chief—of—staffs's

[分析] 复合名词应在最后加's 构成所有格,故 A 项正确。

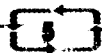
2. 动词

动词有限定形式和非限定形式之分。限定形式指的是动词作谓语时,其形式要受主语人称、数的限制;非限定形式指的是非谓语动词:动名词、分词、不定式。

在遇到动词范围内的词汇时,要先看懂整句意思,再看题中所给的选择内容是否是动词短语型,是否要求选用某个固定词组等。

[例 1] Important people don't often have much free time as their work _____ all their time.

- A) takes away B) takes over
C) takes up D) takes in



[分析]显然该题属于动词短语型。take away 意为“拿走、夺去”;take over 意为“接管、接任”;take up“占据”;take in “吸收”。根据题意正确答案为 C 项。

[例 2] I hope my teacher will take my recent illness into _____ when judging my examination.

- A) regard B) counting C) account D) observation

[分析] take... into account 为动词词组,意为“考虑、重视”,根据题意, C 项为正确答案。

在遇到动词范围内的结构题时,要从全方位着手。首先弄清楚空格处在句中所作的句子成分,然后考虑能充当此成分的正确结构及形式。这些将在后面的“语法结构”部分一一分析。

3. 形容词和副词

熟练掌握形容词与副词范围内的常用结构非常必要。如它们的前后缀、同义、近义、比较级等。

[例 1] No one imagined that the apparently _____ businessman was really criminal.

- A) respectful B) respectable
C) respective D) respecting

[分析] 解该题型时,要注意形容词近义及后缀的区别。后缀 -able 附在动词后构成形容词。表示“可……的、能……的。”如 bearable、eatable 等; -ful 构成形容词表示“有……性质、有……倾向”,如 peaceful、doubtful; -ive 构成形容词表示“具有……性质的”,如 creative。本题中 A 项 respectful 表示“尊敬他人”,有主动意味,常作表语; B 项 respectable 表示“受人尊敬”,有被动意味; C 项 respective 则表示“各自的”; D 项 respecting 常作介词,表示“关于”。根据题意“……那个受人尊敬的商人实际上是一名罪犯”,正确答案为 B 项。

类似的容易混淆的同根形容词还有: imaginable“可想象得到的”; imaginative“富有想象”; imaginary“虚构的、幻想的”; practical“实际的”; practicable“行得通的、适用的”; considerable“值得考虑的”; considerate“考虑周到的”等等。

[例 2] Germans used to believe that all other races were inferior _____ them.

- A) than B) for C) to D) from

[分析] 英语中有些形容词无比较级和最高级形式,不能与 than 连用。superior 和 inferior 后必须跟介词 to。由此判断, C 项为正确答案。

[例 3] San Francisco is usually cool in summer, but Los Angeles _____.

- A) is rarely B) hardly is
C) rarely is D) is scarcely

[分析] 频率副词常放在助动词、情态动词或 be 动词后或实义动词之前;但在省略结构中,必须置于助动词、情态动词或 be 动词之前。常用的频率副词有 always, usually, never, ever, just, hardly, scarcely 等等。由此判断,本题中可首先排除 A、D 两项。根据题意, but 引导一个与前一分句意义相反的分句, usually 的反义词为 rarely, 故应选 C 项。

4. 介词

介词是 B 级(三级)考试的必测词类。主要测试一些固定搭配和常用成语介词用法、意义及区别。

1) 固定搭配:介词的搭配能力很强,搭配方式灵活多变。解题时必须注意观察空格前后的名词、动词或形容词,据此确定它与选择项中介词的正确搭配关系。

[例 1] The criminal always paid _____ cash so the police couldn't track him down.

- A) on B) by C) for D) in

[分析] 动词 pay 只能与 for 搭配,但介词 for 后的宾语必须是 someone, 所以不能选 C 项。空格后的名词 cash 只能与 in 搭配,“in cash”意为“用现金(付款)”。故 D 项正确。

[例 2] The bridge was named _____ the hero who gave his life for the cause of the people.

- A) after B) with C) by D) from

[分析] 空格前动词 name 只能与 A 项中的 after 搭配,故 A 项正确。

[例 3] I am two years senior _____ him.

- A) to B) than C) at D) for

[分析] 形容词 senior, junior(比…年长,比…年轻)后只接 to,不接 than,类似的短语还有: be superior to, be inferior to. 故 A 项正确。

2) 成语介词:成语介词是介词测试部分的主要内容,解此类题时必须了解常用成语介词的确切含义及基本用

法,根据句子结构和逻辑意义进行判断。

[例 1] _____ the flood, the ship would have reached it's destination on time.

- A) In case of B) In spite of C) Because of D) But for

[分析]主句部分为虚拟语气,只有 but for 可以引导含蓄条件句,表示非真实的假设,故 D 项正确。

5. 连词

英语中连词可分为并列连词和从属连词。并列连词用来连接平行的词、词组、分句,从属连词只能用来引导从句。测试连词类试题主要有两种类型:

1) 结构型试题。解这类题时要先从结构上入手,检查句子中是否有要求与选择项中某个词构成固定搭配的关系词。

[例 1] I can't decide whether to go, _____, because of the bad weather, to stay.

- A) or B) and C) but D) nor

[分析]空格前含有连词 whether,四个选择项中只有 or 可与之构成并列连词,故 A 项正确。

2) 逻辑句意型试题。这类题从语法结构上往往无法判断,必须确切理解句子的逻辑意思,才能作出选择。

[例 1] Felix wasn't accepted for the job _____ he was the best qualified.

- A) yet B) but C) although D) even

[分析]空格前后为两个主谓结构,由此确定空格应为连接词。A) yet 和 D) even 不是连接词,可排除。根据句子的逻辑意义“尽管 Felix 最有资格担当这项工作,但却未被录用”判断,C 项正确。

6. 近义词辨析

这也是 B 级(三级)考试词汇部分的主要内容。包括拼写、读音相似的近形词、近义词、同根异义词等。做此类题时,首要的是先分清近形、近义及同根异义词的含义,再根据题目意思判断,选择正确答案。

[例 1] Don't _____ this news to the public until we give you the go-ahead.

- A) release B) relieve C) relate D) retain

[分析]答案为 A 项。这四个为近形词。

[例 2] Children who are ever protected by their parents may become _____.

- A) hurt B) damaged C) spoiled D) harmed

[分析]答案为 C 项。这四个为近义词。

[例 3] My hand is _____, and I cannot feel anything with it.

- A) sleep B) sleepy C) sleepily D) asleep

[分析]答案为 D 项,这四个为同根词。

(二) 语法结构

句子按结构来分,有简单句,并列句和复合句三种形式。每个句子又由不同的句子成分构成,并按一定的语法规则组合起来。一般来说,句子中的主谓要一致,句子同等成分要结构对等,既有正常词序句子,也有倒装句子;既有平铺直叙的句子,也有强调句型;有简单句,也有复合句。本文针对 B 级(三级)试题,就句子结构作一简略分析。

1. 主谓一致

一致是指句子成分之间或词语之间必须在人称、数、性等方保持一关系。一致关系必须遵循三个原则:语法一致、意义一致、毗邻一致。

[例 1] Fifteen minutes _____ all that I can spare to talk over this matter with you.

- A) is B) are C) were D) be

[分析]句子主语 fifteen minutes 表示数量,是单数概念,谓语动词也应用单数,应选择 A 项。英语中的数词和表时间、金钱、度、量、衡、温度等名词作主语,表示一定的量或总时,谓语动词一般用单数形式。

[例 2] Not only Tom but also his wife _____ fond of watching TV.

- A) are B) were C) be D) was

[分析]英语中以 either... or..., neither... nor..., not only... but also... 等连词引导的并列主语,根据“毗邻一致”原则,应以第二个主语的人称、数来确定谓语动词形式。由此可知,本题正确答案为 D 项。

2. 强调句型

强调句的基本结构为 It is/was + 被强调部分 + that(who) + 句子其它成份。

[例 3] It was when she was about to go to bed _____ the telephone rang.

- A) that B) when C) then D) while

[分析] 依据题句结构可知, 被强调部分为 when 引导的时间状语从句, 连接词只能用 that, 故 A 项正确。

3. 倒装

句子的谓语动词位于主语之前, 这种语序称作倒装语序。它分为两种: 完全倒装, 即整个谓语部分置于主语之前; 部分倒装, 即将谓语中的一部分移到主语前面, 此类倒装形式出现较多。

[例 4] She never laughed, _____ lost her temper.

- A) or she ever did B) nor did she ever C) or did she ever D) nor she ever did

[分析] 含有否定意义的词, 如 nor, neither, never, seldom, rarely, little, scarcely 等在句首时, 需要部分倒装形式, 故 B 项符合要求。

4. 定语从句

定语从句在句中起定语作用, 可修饰名词或代词; 有时可修饰整个句子。被修饰的词叫先行词。定语从句由关系代词(who、whom、which、whose、that)或关系副词(when、why、where 等)引导, 置于先行词后面。关系词的选择取决于先行词的种类和意义。

[例 5] All _____ is a continuous supply of the basic necessities of life.

- A) what is needed B) for our needs C) the thing needed D) that is needed

[分析] 句中的 all 既是主语又是定语从句的先行词。当先行词是 anything, nothing, something, all 等不定代词时, 必须用关系代词 that 引导定语从句, 不能用 which。故 D 项正确。

5. 状语从句

在句子中起状语作用的从句, 叫状语从句。它可以表示时间、地点、原因、结果、条件、假设、让步、目的等意义。不同的状语从句必须由不同的从属连词连接。关键要看主从句间的逻辑关系, 以此来确定正确的连接词。

[例 6] _____ we have finished the course, we shall start doing more revision work.

- A) For now B) Ever since C) Now that D) By now

[分析] A、D 两项为短语, 不能引导从句, 首先排除。B) ever since 引导时间从句时, 从句谓语用一般过去式, 主句谓语用完成式, B 项代入, 谓语时态不合, 故 B 项错。正确答案为 C 项, 是原因状语从句的从属连词。

6. 名词性从句

在句子中起名词作用的各种从句, 统称为名词性从句。按其语法作用, 可分为主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句和同位语从句。引导名词性从句的从属连词的选择遵循这样的原则: 如果从句中缺少主语、宾语等, 应选择连接代词; 从句中缺少状语时, 应选择连接副词, 根据题意再确定具体的连接副词; 从句中不缺少任何语法成分时, 只能选择 that(本身无意)。

[例 7] I have not found my book yet; in fact, I am not sure _____ I could have done with it.

- A) whether B) where C) what D) when

[分析] 从句部分谓语动词 do 为不及物动词, 从句中缺少状语, 因而必须选择连接副词, 由此可排除 A、C 两项。题句意思是“我不知道究竟会把它放到哪里了”, 应选择连接副词 where, 故 B 项正确。

[例 8] _____ men have learnt much from the behavior of animals is hardly new.

- A) That B) What C) Those D) Whether

[分析] 根据题句结构, 这里需要一个主从连词, C 项不是连词, 可排除, 而且从句中不缺任何语法成分, 由此排除 B、D 两项。正确答案为 A 项。

7. 动词的时态和语态

时态是英语谓语动词的一种形式, 达十六种之多。B 级(三级)试题重点测试的时态有: 完成时态——现在完成时、过去完成时、将来完成时; 进行时态——现在进行时、过去进行时; 一般将来时等等。举例如下:

[例 9] I _____ a glass while I _____ the dinner.

- A) broke; cooked B) broke; was cooking
C) was breaking; cooked D) was breaking; was cooking

[分析] 英语中的短暂性动词(break, join, jump 等)及表示感觉和状态的动词(feel, smell, see, hear 等)一般不用进行时。由此可知, C、D 两项错误。另外, 在由时间从句组成的主从复合句中, 短暂性动词与延续性动词同时使用, 前者用一般式, 后者用进行式。选择项中 break 为短暂性动词, cook 为延续性动词, 故 B 项正确。



[例 10] Pick me up at 8 o'clock, I _____ my bath by then.

- A) may have B) will be having C) can have had D) will have had

[分析] 时态与时间状语之间存在着一定的呼应配合关系。时间状语常可以决定时态。标志完成时的时间状语有 ever since, by then, by now, by the end of, by the time that,, so far, up till now, before 等等; 标志进行时态的时间状语有 now, right now, at the moment, just now 等; tomorrow, soon, next,, in + 时间段, in + 表示将来的日期或年代等则用于将来式。本题中时态标志词为 by then, 由前面句子可以确定 then 表示将来时间, 故 by then 引导时间状语, 谓语动词用将来完成式, 因此 D 项正确。

语态也是动词的一种形式, 表示主、谓语之间的关系。英语有两种语态: 主动语态和被动语态。从被动语态的角度来命题的情况较多。

[例 11] I'll have to push the car to the side of the road, otherwise I _____.

- A) would be fined B) will be fined C) will fine D) would fine

[分析] 从选项项可以看出本题测试 fine 作动词时的时态和语态。“fine”(罚款)与其主语“I”之间存在被动关系。由此排除 C、D 两项。otherwise 表示暗含条件。从前面分句可知, 所假设的情况是可能发生的, 故必须用一般将来式, 因此 B 项正确。

8. 虚拟语气

虚拟语气用法较繁杂, 但 B 级(三级)试题中主要测试的是虚拟语气在 if 引导非真实条件时的用法。因此, 考生务必掌握 if 条件从句和结果主句中相应的谓语动词的正确构成形式。

[例 12] If the earth suddenly _____ spinning, we would all fly off it.

- A) had stopped B) stopped C) has stopped D) would stop

[分析] 本题测试条件从句谓语动词形式, 可以由主句谓语形式推断, 主句谓语动词为 would + 动词原形(fly)表明从句谓语动词或用一般过去式; 或用 should + 动词原形。此句意为对现在情况的虚拟, 从句中谓语动词须用过去式, 故 B 项正确。

9. 动名词

英语中, 有些动词不能用动词不定式作宾语, 必须用动名词作宾语。常用动名词作宾语的动词有 appreciate, avoid, consider, involve, mind, permit, enjoy, postpone, delay, admit, deny, finish, risk 等等。如:

[例 13] The teacher doesn't permit _____ in class.

- A) smoke B) to smoke C) smoking D) to have a smoke

[分析] 除 C 项外, A、B、D 三项都不是动名词, 故 C 项正确。

[例 14] I would appreciate _____ it a secret.

- A) your keeping B) you to keep C) that you keep D) that you will keep

[分析] 注意 A 项中的动名词带有逻辑主语“your”。A 项正确。

10. 分词

分词有两种形式: 现在分词和过去分词。B 级(三级)试题中常测试分词作状语、定语及宾补的用法。如:

[例 15] _____ for many years, the writer suddenly became famous.

- A) Having ignored B) To be ignored
C) To have been ignored D) Having been ignored

[分析] 本题逗号前为状语, 首先排除 B、C 两项, 因不定式放句首时, 多为目的状语, 与句意不合。A、D 两项的区别在于分词的语态, ignore 与主句主语 the writer 间存在被动关系, 必须用现在分词的被动式, 故 D 项正确。

[例 16] They will have you _____ if you don't pay your taxes.

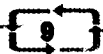
- A) to be arrested B) arrested C) arrest D) being arrested

[分析] 从结构上看, 空格部分为宾补。表示感觉的动词(hear, see, watch, feel, smell 等)和“使役动词”(have, make, let, keep 等)常用分词或省略“to”的不定式作宾补。由此可排除 A、D 两项。arrest 为及物动词, 空格后没有宾语, 不能用其非谓语主动形式, 故 C 项错。B 项为过去分词, 具有被动的意义, 故 B 项正确。

11. 动词不定式

不定式的用法最灵活, 除了谓语外, 其它成分都可充当。B 级(三级)试题中主要测试不定式作宾语、宾补及状语的用法。

[例 17] They don't allow _____ in the library, but they allow people _____ in the restroom.



A) to smoke; to smoke

B) to smoke; smoking

C) smoking; smoking

D) smoking; to smoke

[分析] 题句中两个空格前都是同一动词 allow, allow 后可跟动名词作宾语或动词不定式作宾补, 故 D 项正确。

[例 18] He moved away from his parents, and missed them _____ enjoy the exciting life in New York.

A) too much to

B) enough to

C) very much to

D) much so as to

[分析] 该题的不定式作程度状语。不定式作程度状语时, 主要测试 enough... to 和 too... to 这二种基本结构。符合上述句型的只有 A 项。故 A) 正确。

第三章 阅读理解 (Reading Comprehension)

一、试题介绍

高等学校英语应用能力B级(三级)考试的第三部分是阅读理解。该部分一般由三篇短文组成,总阅读量约600—800词。共15题,考试时间30分钟。每篇短文后有几个问题或句子。考生应根据文章内容从每四个选择项中选出一个最佳答案;或判断短文后几个句子的正误。该部分主要测试下述能力:1. 掌握所读材料的一般大意;2. 了解说明主旨大意的事实、细节和作者的态度;3. 既能理解字面意思,也能根据所读材料进行一定的判断和推论。

二、解题技巧指南

☞ (一) 常用问题

为了考查学生的观察能力、分析能力、思维能力、逻辑推理能力,阅读理解部分涉及到各种难度不同的题型。现归纳如下:

1. 主旨大意型

主要测试考生对文章的主题及中心思想的了解。常用的问题是:

1. The main (major) idea (point, subject, purpose) of this passage is that _____.
2. The passage is mainly about _____.
3. The best title for this passage might be _____.

2. 词汇意义型

主要测试考生的词汇能力和对句子结构的理解能力,尤其是根据上、下文猜测片断语言含义的能力。常用的问题有:

1. The word "..." in line (paragraph) × most probably means _____.
2. According to the context, the statement "..." probably means _____.

3. 细节掌握型

主要测试考生掌握文章细节,即文章涉及的原因、结果、现象、特点或数据等细节的能力。常用的问题有:

1. Which of the following is TRUE (or NOT TRUE)?
2. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage?
3. Which of the following may lead to (cause) _____.

4. 推理判断型

主要测试考生能否对作者的态度、观点、语气、写作目的或文章来源等方面作出合理的推断,透过表面文字,获得深层次的理解。常用的问题有:

1. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
2. The author's purpose in writing this passage is _____.
3. The passage implies (suggests) that _____.

☞ (二) 应对策略

1. 熟练掌握词汇、语法,以提高阅读速度和理解准确率;
2. 熟悉典型的复杂句子结构,以解除语言理解的障碍;
3. 扩大知识面,广泛掌握背景知识,以增强主动预测能力。

三、解题技巧指南

☞ (一) 词义推断

词义推断题,即要求考生对短文中个别关键词、难词作出解释。在B级(三级)试题中,能猜出词义的词汇,考

题编者是不加注释的。这就要求考生善于捕捉所遇词在上下文中的各种线索,掌握这些线索就能及时推断生词的词义。下面介绍几种推断词义的方法:

1) 利用上下文中关键词的线索

在出现生词的上下文中,有时能根据上下文中某些关键词或词组推断出这一生词的含义。如:

① Apple trees may grow as tall as twelve metres, they do best in areas that have very cold winters. Although no fruit is yielded during the winter, this cold period is good for the tree.

根据上下文中的 during the winter 和 no fruit 可以推断出 yielded 的意思为 produced.

2) 利用标点符号的线索

有些句子中,对于生词的定义常用标点符号分开,这些常用的符号有逗号、破折号和括号等。如:

② Picture-writing, called hieroglyphics, could be used to express ideas as well as objects.

在句中,尽管对 hieroglyphics 很陌生,但从逗号后面所说“能够用来表达想法及物体”可推断出 hieroglyphics 是“象形文字”的意思。

③ If this is happening to you, you may have what is called a phobia—an overwhelming fear of some thing or situation.

从破折号后面部分所说“一种对某事物或环境的极度恐惧”可推断出 phobia 含义为“恐惧症”。

3. 利用同义词或近义词的线索

④ The proprietor or the owner of the store is a tall man.

我们从 or 这个单词就可看出 proprietor 的意义与 owner 的意义相同,即:老板、拥有者。

1) 利用反义词的线索

有些句子在生词的前后语境中提供了反义词,根据其反义,可猜出其词义。表示反义的有 not, but, although, however, on the other hand 等。如:

⑤ The class covers only the most important philosophical ideas of the nineteenth century, not the trivial ones. 句中 the most important 和 trivial 相对应,因此可猜出其意为“不重要”。

5) 利用解释的线索

⑥ Their father has a big property. In Australia they call a farm a property.

从后一句中就可以看出 property 在此意思是 farm(农场)。

6) 利用定义的线索

⑦ Annealing is a way of making metal softer by heating and then letting it cool very slowly.

根据所下定义 annealing 是通过加热后缓慢冷却使金属变软的方法,不难推出,这是金属的热冷处理的一种方法,意为“退火”。

7) 利用常识或经验推断

有些生词的词义可根据经验或常识来进行判断。如:

⑧ A fish breathes in water with gills.

假如“gills”是生词,根据常识可以猜出它的词义是“鳃”。

二 篇章推断

推断词义的目的有两种,其一是解答特定问题,其二是便于更好地读懂全文意思(包括字面的和字里行间的)。在全文意思这一层上的推断,即篇章推断,主要有以下几种类型:

1. 推断主旨大意

有两种方法可以用来推断主旨大意:直接查找或间接归纳。

1) 直接查找

即直接辨认主题句。作者在行文过程中,可以有多种方式表达文章或某一段落的中心思想,但最常用、最简洁的方式便是使用主题句。因此在阅读时抓住这些主题句,就能快速理解相关段落或全文的主要意思,进而归纳出文章的主题。

主题句出现的位置主要有四个,即段首、段中、段尾、首尾兼有。现分述如下:

① 段首主题句:主题句位于一段之首,开门见山,引入段落中心,其他各句都围绕主题句逐步展开。如:

Money is considered by some people as the most powerful and important thing in life. They think that everything in the world such as luxurious cars, magnificent mansions, can be bought with money, if only you can afford. In some capitalist countries, even a post of senior officer could be bought through bribery.

② 段中主题句:当我们对两种事物或某事物的两个方面进行比较或对比时,主题句常常出现在段落中间。在

这种段落中,通常先提出一种观点并稍加发挥,接着主题句出现,笔锋一转,提出不同或相反的论点,然后展开论证,论述的中心是二者的相异点。例如:

Californians and New Englanders are both American. They speak the same language and abide by the same federal laws. But they are very different in their ways of life. Mobility—both physical and psychological—has made a great impression on the culture of Californians; lack of mobility is the mark of the customs and morality of New Englanders.

③段尾主题句:主题句先不出现,而是先讲许多细节,然后在段尾归纳得出中心结论。如:

Because lunch comes in the middle of the day, it gives me a welcome break from studying. At school, lunch means thirty minutes out of class and a chance to rest after the morning's work. While eating, I can plan what I'm going to do in the afternoon. And besides offering a pleasant break in the day, lunch is always a good meal. In fact, eating lunch is one of my favorite pastimes.

④首尾主题句:主题先在段首提出,然后在段末重复一遍,“首尾并用”。这样安排段落结构可以使读者准确把握作者的思想要点,并预测下一段的内容。例如:

Daily jogging is one of the best exercises you can do for your body. It develops muscle tone and is excellent for your cardiovascular system, ensuring that your heart and lungs are in prime condition. It also burns off a great many calories, preventing you from gaining unneeded weight. Yes, nothing beats jogging for keeping you in excellent physical condition, no matter what your age.

2) 间接归纳

有时候,我们发现文章的主旨是隐含性的,而没有通过主题句体现。这就需要根据文章的细节进行分析归纳,从中概括出主旨。例如:

A bus driver must answer questions while guiding a bus through heavy traffic. All day long the driver answers the same question without becoming angry. Every few minutes a bus driver has to ask passengers to step to the rear of the bus. In spite of traffic snarls and thoughtless passengers who cause delays, a bus driver is expected to cover his or her route on schedule.

该段找不到一句话作为主题,根据文中的意思我们可归纳出主旨大意。即:Driving a bus is hard work.

2. 推断作者或短文的态度、目的等

推断是阅读的重要手段之一,也是解答试题的一种基本方法。

推断题是根据作者在文章中陈述的内容来推断作者或短文的态度、目的与语气等。读者必须在抓住短文的主旨大意的基础上(获取主旨大意的主要手段是略读),认真分析研究作者的措辞,从而确定作者的态度和目的,得出正确的推论。

例 1

We find that bright children are rarely held back by mixed-ability teaching. On the contrary, both their knowledge and experience are enriched. We feel that there are many disadvantages in streaming(把……按能力分班) pupils. It does not take into account the fact that children develop at different rates. It can have a bad effect on both the bright and the not-so-bright child. After all, it can be quite discouraging to be at the bottom of the top grade! Besides, it is rather unreal to grade people just according to their intellectual(智力的) ability. This is only one aspect of their total personality. We are concerned to develop the abilities of all our pupils to the full, not just their academic ability. We also value personal qualities and social skills, and we find that mixed ability teaching contributes to all these aspects of learning. In our classrooms, we work in various ways. The pupils often work in groups; this gives them the opportunity to learn to co-operate, to share, and to develop leadership skills. They also learn how to cope with(对付) personal problems as well as learning how to think, to make decisions, to analyse and evaluate, and to communicate effectively. The pupils learn from each other as well as from the teacher.

Sometimes the pupils work in pairs; sometimes they work on individual tasks and assignments, and they can do this at their own speed. They also have some formal class teaching when this is appropriate. We encourage our pupils to use the library, and we teach them the skills they need in order to do this efficiently. An advanced pupil can do advanced work; it does not matter what age the child is. We expect our pupils to do their best, not their least, and we give them every encouragement to attain this goal.

(CETA4-90.1)

Questions:

1. In the passage the author's attitude towards "mixed-ability teaching" is ____.

- A) critical C) approving B) questioning D) objective

2. The author's purpose of writing this passage is to ____.

- A) argue for teaching bright and not-so-bright pupils in the same class
B) recommend pair work and group work for classroom activities
C) offer advice on the proper use of the library
D) emphasize the importance of appropriate formal classroom teaching

(1)略读(skimming)原文,获取其主旨大意。略读同时顺手画线标出 mixed-ability teaching。

(2)Question 1 推断思路:mixed-ability teaching 的语境内 rarely 一词表明混合编班教学很少妨碍聪明儿童的发展。On the contrary 从反面进行阐述,指出这种教学使儿童增长了知识,丰富了经验。然后由 We feel 引出了一些按能力分班的缺陷。在接下来的段落中作者先后使用了 rather unreal, just according to, only one aspect, we are concerned, not just their academic ability, we find 和 contributes to all these aspects 等词语表示心态与倾向。据此,我们可以断定作者对混合编班教学持肯定态度,所以正确答案为 C 项。

(3)Question 2 推断思路:略读原文后得知本文的主旨在于论述混合编班的长处以及按能力分班的缺陷。另据 Question 1 中作者对 mixed-ability teaching 的态度,我们不难推断作者写本文主旨在辩论应该实行混合编班教学的道理。所以,正确答案为 A 项。而 B,C,D 三项均为细节,并非作者的根本目的之所在,应排除。

3. 推断文章细节

这类题主要对文章阐述的事实所发生的时间、地点、过程、原因等提出询问。解此类题时最好采用查读方法。基本步骤如下:

第一,先看题项要求,了解题意,明确主攻目标。

第二,迅速判断该往何处寻找有关的线索,正确估计答案的来源。一般来说,问题的排列顺序是按文章的发展顺序来安排的,因此,回答问题则按照线索依次扫描全文,捕捉有关信息或关键词。

第三,查找到线索以后,仔细分析研究,从而确定最佳答案。

例 2:

Worldwide fame burst upon Albert Einstein on November 7, 1919, when British astronomers announced they had found the first confirmation of Einstein's general relativity theory. Einstein had already become known in scientific circles because of his two astonishing theories: the special theory of relativity, published in 1905 when he was only twenty-six and a minor clerk in the Swiss patent office, and the general theory of relativity, advanced between 1913 and 1915. He was considered so brilliant by other scientists that in 1914 he was invited to join the prestigious Royal Prussian Academy of Sciences and to become head of the research branch at the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute. He accepted the offer and moved to Berlin.

1. Why did Einstein become famous on November 7, 1919?

- A. He announced his general relativity theory.
B. He received the Nobel Prize.
C. Scientists were astonished by his theories.
D. Scientists had conclusive proof of the general theory of relativity.

2. When Einstein published his special theory of relativity, he was employed by the ____.

- A. Swiss patent office
B. Royal Prussian Academy of Sciences
C. Kaiser Wilhelm Institute
D. British Institute of Astronomy

3. Einstein's general relativity theory was first presented to the scientific community in ____.

- A. 1905 B. 1913 C. 1915 D. 1919

4. The passage states that by the end of the year 1919 Einstein was well known ____.

- A. in Germany B. in Britain C. throughout Europe D. throughout the world

【解析】本文提问的四个细节问题都在短文中已有说明。只要看懂短文,搞清问题问什么,然后按提问的内容和顺序,到文章的相应地方去找,找到有关内容和关键词后再仔细地看一、二遍,那么准确选答这类试题是不难的。例如:第一题提问的细节问题是爱因斯坦为什么在 1919 年 11 月 7 日成名,文章中的第一句话即已提到,因为科学家们找到了爱因斯坦的广义相对论的根据。关键词 proof 是 confirmation 的同义词,D)显然是正确答案。第二题提问的细节问题是爱因斯坦发表他的狭义相对论时他受谁雇佣。文章中的 a minor clerk in the Swiss patent office 关键词语已很明显表明 A)是正确答案。第三题提问的细节问题是爱因斯坦向科学界提出广义相对

论的时间。关键词语 advanced between 1913 and 1915 明确表示 B) 是正确答案。最后一个细节问题是 1919 年末爱因斯坦是在全世界还是在德国或是在英国或是在整个欧洲出名。worldwide fame 就是选择答案的关键词, 故正确答案为 D)。

另外, 对于数据型细节, 通常需要经过仔细计算才能得出答案, 一般说来, 相等数值恰恰不是正确答案。如:

They are among the 250,000 people under the age of 25 who are out of work in the Netherlands, a group that accounts for 40 percent of the nation's unemployed.

Question: Unemployment in the Netherlands has affected _____.

- A) one million people
- B) roughly 0.6 million people
- C) 250,000 people
- D) less than half of the population

本题问及荷兰全国的失业人数, 答案为 B)。注意文中的两个重要数据: 250,000 和 40%。

第四章 翻 译

(Translation)

一、试题介绍

翻译题是近年大学英语 A 级(三级)考试的新增题型。然而,随着各省市高等学校英语应用能力考试 B 级(三级)考试的陆继进行,翻译测试也成为英语 B 级(三级)考试中的必备项目。它主要测试考生用最贴切或最自然的对等语再现原语的信息的能力及一定的英语表达能力。试题即可从阅读理解部分选择,也可单独命题。翻译题答案比较开放,可有多种答题方式,学生应灵活掌握答题技巧。考试时间一般各自 15 分钟。

1. 翻译常用方法和技巧

英汉的翻译过程是正确理解英语原文和创造性地用汉语再现英语原文的过程或反之。因此,这个过程是需要考生在掌握翻译的三个基本原则:“信、达、雅”的基础上了解其三个阶段:理解、表达和核校。由于限于 B 级(三级)水平的学生,本文仅就翻译的常用方法与技巧作一介绍。

(1) 词义的选择、引申和褒贬

一词多义是常见的语言现象。在翻译过程中,应根据上下文联系以及词在句中的搭配关系来选择和确定词义。如:形容词“last”

He is the last man to come.

他是最后来的。

[分析]作定语,修饰 man。意为“最后的”。

He is the last man to do it.

他绝不会干那件事。

[分析]作定语,修饰 man。意为“最不可能的”。

This is the last thing in electric fans.

这是最新式的电扇。

[分析]作定语,修饰 thing。意为“最新式的”,“最时髦的”。

He is the last word in architecture.

他是建筑方面的最高权威。

[分析]作定语,修饰 word。意为“最高权威的”。

Every life has its roses and thorns.

每个人的生活都有甜有苦。

[分析]把 roses(玫瑰)和 thorns(刺)这两个具体形象引申为这两个形象所代表的属性:“甜”和“苦”。

She is a very fast girl.

她是一个非常浪漫的女孩。

[分析]fast 是形容词,作定语修饰 girl。意为“浪漫的”,为褒义。

She leads a fast life.

她过着放荡的生活。

[分析]fast 是形容词,作定语修饰 life。意为“放荡的”为贬义。

(2) 词类转译法

在翻译过程中,不能逐词对译,而是根据译文的具体情况,对词类作必要的转换。

I'm afraid I can't teach you swimming, I think my little brother is a better teacher than I.

我未必会教你游泳。我想我弟弟比我教得好。

[分析]动词 teach 意思是“教,讲授”,此处可直译。Teacher 虽是名词,但在句中并不指其身份和职业,而是含有较强烈动作意味。因此可视为动词,表达才较为妥切。

Doctors have said that they are not sure they can save his life.

医生们说他们不敢肯定能否救得了他的命。

[分析]英语中表示知觉、情感、欲望等心理状态的形容词,在系动词后作表语时,有时可转译成汉语的动词。

She opened the window to let fresh air in.

她把窗子打开,让新鲜空气进来。

[分析]英语中的介词是用的相当多的。如果介词在句中含有动作的意义时,往往可译成动词。

(3)增词法

在翻译时按意义上和句法上的需要增加一些词来更真实通顺地表达原文的内容。

Is this your book? Yes, it is.

这是你的书吗? 是我的。

[分析]这是一般疑问句简略回答。即: Yes, it is my book. 在此增补原文回答句中的省略部分。

She washed for a living after her husband died.

她在丈夫去世后,就靠洗衣服维持生活。

[分析]英语中有些动词既可作及物动词,又可作不及物动词;当它作不及物动词时,宾语实际上是隐含在动词后面,译成汉语时往往需要把它表达出来。此句在不及物动词后增加了名词“衣服”。

(4)重复法

重复法实际上也是一种增词法,只不过增加的词是上文刚刚出现过的词。翻译过程中为力求简练,省略了一些可有可无的词;但有时为了明确,强调生动,又往往需要将一些关键性的词加以重复。

It was that old teacher who educated and stimulated us.

是那位老教师教育了我们,鼓舞了我们。

[分析]为了明确,重复了英语中作宾语的人称代词。

Is he a friend or an enemy?

他是一个朋友呢,还是个仇人?

[分析]系动词连接二个表语,译成汉语时往往要重复这个动词。

John opened his eyes. They were filled with tears.

约翰睁开眼睛,眼里充满了泪水。

[分析]英语中用代词的地方,翻译时往往可按汉语习惯重复其所代替的名词。

2. 长难句翻译方法

如果长句的结构复杂,修饰成份很长,一般要采取:

(1)按英语意群切断长句,化整为零。

The answer to the question of whether one should continue using the method, depends in part on what other forms of solutions are available.

至于是否可以继续使用这一方法的问题,部分取决于是否还有其他形式的解决办法可供采用。

[分析]这个句子的主句为 the answer to the question depends on, of 后面的 whether 引导的宾语从句作定语修饰 question, what...available 作介词 on 的宾语,这个句子译时可以在名词性从句 what other...之前切断。

(2)采用倒置,对长句中的一些成份进行位置的调整,使之符合汉语的习惯。

Such is human nature in the west that a great many people are often willing to sacrifice higher pay for the privilege of becoming white collar workers.

许多人常常宁愿牺牲比较高的工资以换取成为白领工人的社会地位,这在西方倒是人之常情。

[分析]这个句子主句为 Such is human nature in the west, 从句为 that...workers 将主句放在最后,作为归纳,较符合汉语的表达习惯。

(3)采取拆离手法,把长句中的一些成份从句子主干中拆开,另行处理,组成句子或短语。

American prisoners are permitted to receive Red Cross food parcels and write censored letters.

允许美国俘虏接受红十字会的食品包裹,也允许他们写信,不过信件要经过检查。

[分析]主语为 prisoners,谓语为 are permitted,宾语为 to receive parcels 和 to write letters, censored 作定语修饰 letters。如采用按顺序的翻译格式,则句子不通。所以 censored 作了另行处理。

(4)采取插入式,即利用破折号、括号或前后逗号将难以处理的句子成份插入译句中,但注意插入成份不宜太长。

The snow falls on every wood and field, and no crevice is forgotten; by the river and the pond, on the hill and in the valley.

雪在四处飘落着,雪花撒在树上,撒在田野里,撒在河边湖畔、山上,谷地——没有一条岩缝墙隙不飘满雪花。

[分析]这个句子由 and 连接两个并列句,并由多个介词短语一起构成并列成份作地点状语。由于划线部分难以按正常顺序翻译,故用插入方式处理。