

大学英语教学改革研究丛书 张 谔 总主编
(下)

大学英语

应用能力考点快训

主编：姜 丽
师文嵘



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English

大学英语教学改革研究丛书

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大学英语 应用能力考点快训

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丛书前言

大学英语教学方法与测试手段改革是目前大学英语教学改革探索的重点。我们这套《大学英语教学改革研究丛书》从教材和测试两个角度就如何提高大学英语教学效率作了有益的尝试。这套丛书主要由长期使用复旦大学、上海交大主编的《21 世纪大学英语》读写教程的部分院校的教授、骨干教师编写。本丛书对《21 世纪大学英语》读写教程主要内容作了浓缩分析,同时对学生完成教学后可能面临的英语应用能力 A,B 级考试考点以及大学英语四级考试考点的要点作了总结分析。力图帮助老师提高各教学环节的效率,完成大学英语课程基本要求规定的教学任务。同时,本丛书也适合同学们课外自学和备考,弥补课堂讲授的不足。这套丛书较好地体现了教学改革的一些最新成果。书中有不尽完善之处,还有待我们进一步研究探索修正。

丛书编委

2005 年 4 月

序

《大学英语英语应用能力考试考点快训》是根据“全国高职高专英语应用能力考试大纲”而编写的一部实用性很强的考前冲刺参考书。旨在帮助广大考生对英语应用能力考试的各种题型有较全面的了解,同时通过系统的训练提高水平,增强自信,在今后的考试中对多变的题型应答自如,取得优异的成绩。

本书语言地道、取材广泛、难度适中、讲解精当、语法辐射面广。尤其是融入了作者多年的教学和阅卷经验,技巧攻略中肯精当,考点分析切中要害,对试题答案的讲解简明扼要而又全面周到,便于考生自学。

本书亮点:

1. 贴近真题 可以说,本书是目前市场上最贴近真题的模拟书之一。书中所出题目,包括答题要求与真题极其相似,各考点所占比例亦均经过科学计算。

2. 讲解精当 注释和讲解是本书的又一亮点。为便于考生自学,作者在给出每道题的答案后,均用浅显易懂、精炼得当的文字加以讲解,以便考生抓住重点,了解每道题的精髓。

3. 便于背诵 在本书的写作部分中,所给的每一篇范文都经得起反复推敲,同时给出了便于背诵的提示词。相信同学们通过模仿和积累,能够根据考试要求写出自己的优质文章。

本书特色部分:考点简析

这部分给考生集中复习提供了有效的依据。考生可以有针对性地预习和复习相应的语法和单词、句型考点,做起题来有的放矢,复习起来一目了然。本书共14套题,前五套相对基础一些,后五套难度适中,可以做为A、B级考前训练,最后四套与A级题型以及难度完全一致。

本书编者为从事大学英语教学工作的资深在职教师,多年来一直参加大学英语应用能力考试的阅卷和考前强化辅导工作,在大学英语应用能力考试方面有非常丰富的经验。我们希望本书能帮助广大读者在提高英语水平的同时,能够增强同学们的应试能力。

由于时间仓促,书中难免有疏漏之处,恳请广大读者批评指正。

编 者

2005年4月

Content

Simulated Test One	(1)
Simulated Test Two	(12)
Simulated Test Three	(23)
Simulated Test Four	(34)
Simulated Test Five	(45)
Simulated Test Six	(56)
Simulated Test Seven	(68)
Simulated Test Eight	(79)
Simulated Test Nine	(90)
Simulated Test Ten	(101)
Simulated Test Eleven	(113)
Simulated Test Twelve	(125)
Simulated Test Thirteen	(137)
Simulated Test Fourteen	(148)

Keys

Key To Test One	(160)
Key To Test Two	(165)
Key To Test Three	(170)
Key To Test Four	(175)
Key To Test Five	(181)
Key To Test Six	(190)
Key To Test Seven	(199)
Key To Test Eight	(208)
Key To Test Nine	(217)
Key To Test Ten	(226)
Key To Test Eleven	(236)
Key To Test Twelve	(246)
Key To Test Thirteen	(256)
Key To Test Fourteen	(266)

Appendix

- 1. 英语应用能力考试内容与评分标准..... (276)
- 2. 常考积极词汇..... (280)

Simulated Test One

Key Points

涉及语法		1)定语从句(24) 2)虚拟语气(18) 3)形式主语(21) 4)倒装(22) 5)情态动词(23)
涉及词汇	词汇题	occur to sb. 想到、想起 construction 建筑、建造 be allowed to do 被允许做…… advise doing sth. 建议做……
	阅读	vanish 消失 / voyage 航海、航行 / amazed 惊愕的 / steady 稳固的 / cargo 货物 / be doomed 注定 / scene 景致、景象 / a variety of 各种各样的 / as well as (除……之外)也
涉及句式	结构题	非谓语动词在句中作状语,位于句首,不定式表目的,分词可表时间、让步、条件、原因等。
	阅读	Despite the effort to keep the schooners (纵帆船), they were doomed. Just as the horse and buggy gave way to the automobile, so the schooner gave way to steamships. 尽管为保留纵帆船尽了努力,但他们的末日还是到了。就像马和马车为汽车让路一样,纵帆船也为汽船所代替。
阅读与写文章类型		书信

Test Paper

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 give proper answers to questions. There are 5 recorded questions in it. After each question, there is a pause. The 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.*

Example: *You will hear : Mr. Smith is not in. Could you please give him a message?*

You will read : A) I'm not sure.

B) You're right.

C) Yes, certainly.

D) That's interesting.

From the question we learn that the speaker is asking the listener to leave a message. Therefore, C. Yes, certainly is the correct answer. You should mark C on the Answer Sheet. Now the test will begin.

1. A) How bright he is!
B) Kelly is the tallest person in the computer programming class.
C) A good haircut would make Kelly look better.
D) Because of an injury, Kelly has to be absent from the computer class.
2. A) At home .
B) The blue one.
C) At 6:30
D) \$500.
3. A) Never mind.
B) No, you don't need to.
C) You'd better finish it today.
D) You are supposed to meet them.
4. A) Someone will help you carry it through the doorway.
B) I'm sure you can find someone to open the door for you.
C) I didn't expect that.
D) There's someone waiting at the door to be let in.
5. A) Last week.
B) No, I didn't.
C) I ironed my trousers.
D) In the cabinet.

Section B

Directions: *This section is to test your ability to understand short dialogues. There are 5 recorded questions in it. After each dialogue, there is a recorded question. Both the*

dialogues 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.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 6. A) Looking for a timetable | B) Window—shopping |
| C) Reserving a table | D) Buying some furniture |
| 7. A) At a post office | B) At a train station |
| C) At an airport | D) At a restaurant |
| 8. A) 11:00 | B) 8:30 |
| C) 8:13 | D) 3:30 |
| 9. A) To a play | B) To the beach |
| C) To a restaurant | D) To a movie |
| 10. A) In a park | B) In a restaurant |
| C) In a classroom | D) In a post office |

Section C

Directions: *In this section you will hear a recorded short passage. The passage is printed in the test paper, but with some words or phrases missing. The passage will be read three times. During the second reading, you are required to put the missing words or phrases on the Answer Sheet in order of the numbered blanks according to what you hear. The third reading is for you to check your writing. Now the passage will begin.*

In the States women often 11 about their husbands or boyfriends spending too much time watching sports on TV. Especially 12, a lot of American men sit down in front of the TV with a bunch of popcorn and beer, and forget about everything except the football game they're watching, for hours and hours.

These wives call themselves "football widows". A widow, of course, is a woman whose 13 has died, and I guess that's how these women feel because they never see their husbands once 14 starts.

The other day I heard this expression used in a new way: a "15" This is a woman whose husband is married to his computer rather than to her.

Part II

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. They were all _____ that his plan was realistic and so they decided to accept his proposal.
A) believed B) convinced
C) realized D) supposed
17. Hardly _____ the railway station _____ the train started.
A) I had reached; when
B) had I reached; when
C) I had reached; than
D) had I reached; than
18. If the engineer were here, the problem _____.
A) will solve B) will be solved
C) could solve D) could be solved
19. The man over there is _____ our principle.
A) no other but B) no other than
C) no one than D) none other than
20. I got a fever, two degrees above _____.
A) average B) regular
C) ordinary D) normal
21. It worried her a bit _____ her hair was turning gray.
A) which B) if C) that D) for
22. Not until I began to work _____ how much time I had wasted.
A) have I realized B) did I realize
C) I have realized D) I realized
23. Look, the trees are fallen. There _____ a strong wind.
A) must be B) could be
C) should have been D) must have been
24. That is the very man _____ house was burned down last week.
A) which B) his C) of whom D) whose
25. His grandmother brought him up, because his parents _____ when he was only one year old.
A) passed off B) passed away
C) passed out D) passed over

Section B

Directions: There are also 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. There is no (relate) _____ between those two political events.
27. It now occurs to me that John's the man (report) _____ the world news on television.
28. The dying patient soon recovered under the doctor's careful (treat) _____.
29. When the power station was under (construct) _____, thousands of people took part in the work.
30. (work) _____ as a teacher of English for over twenty years, he has got plenty of experience in teaching English.
31. Don't (understand) _____ what I'm trying to say.
32. He advised (go) _____ hiking on vacation.
33. He was told that the stranger (wait) _____ for him for 2 hours.
34. Jack must (go) _____ home, we can't find him anywhere in the college.
35. Nobody is allowed (smoke) _____ here.

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 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.*

The history of Lake Michigan is a history of ships. The first sailing ship was LaSalle's "Griffin". It was made of wood from the nearby forests. The ship left Detroit in 1670. It carried furs. Sadly, the ship didn't reach its goal. It vanished without a trace. The Indians believed that ship fell through a crack in the lake.

Many ships have vanished without a trace. Legends tell of underground channels that join one Great Lake to another. Other tales tell of waterspouts that lift ships out of Lake Michigan and put them down in Lake Huron.

A new ship, the whaleback, appeared on the lakes in 1889. Her sides looked like the top half of a whale. Waves easily rolled over it. On her first voyage though Lake Michigan, the whaleback "Charles Wetmore" carried a load of wheat. When the hatches were lifted after a stormy trip, everyone was amazed. The ship had been so steady that the footprint of the cargo trimmer could still be seen on top of the grain.

By the end of the 19th century things changed. A thousand schooners plowed the lake at 16 knots. But schooners did not last. They were replaced by steamers. The changeover from

sail to steam was fought by the old—timers. At first, steamers had to have running lights. Schooners did not. Sail ships were given the right of way over steamships. Despite the effort to keep the schooners, they were doomed. Just as the horse and buggy gave way to the automobile, so the schooner gave way to steamships. At last the proud schooners became to more than barges, pulled by tugs.

The early steamships that sailed on Lake Michigan were called “teakettles on a raft.” The Indians thought they were pulled by fish. “Independence” was the first Lake Michigan ship to go through the city of Sault St. Marie. Before the canal locks were built, the ship was pulled on greased ways through icy streets. It took a team of horses to move the ship four feet a day.

One early steamer, the “Cayuga,” had a steel hull. One night she hit the wooden boat “Hurd” and sank. Flour from the sunken “Cayuga” washed ashore the next day in chunks of dough. The dough began to bake on the hot sand.

Is it any wonder that stories like these are called the Legends of Lake Michigan?

36. The “Charles Wetmore” carried a load of _____.
A) flour B) furs C) corn D) wheat
37. The best title for this article is _____.
A) Great Indian Legends
B) A Tale of A Ship
C) History of Lake Michigan
D) Steamers on the Move
38. This article hints that _____.
A) early steamships traveled slowly
B) many ships have disappeared on Lake Michigan
C) Indians often attacked the whalebacks
D) Weather always changed on Lake Michigan
39. The whaleback ships handled well during a _____.
A) drought B) strong wind
C) flood D) storm
40. Schooners appeared on Lake Michigan _____.
A) after the steamers
B) before the steamers
C) before the whalebacks
D) after “teakettles on a raft”

Task 2

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

Ask three people to look out the same window at a busy street corner and tell you what

they see. Chances are that you will receive 3 different answers. Each person sees the same scene but each feels something different about it.

Perceiving goes on in our minds. Of the 3 people who look out of the window, one may say that he sees a policeman punishing a driver. Another may say that he sees rush traffic jam at the crossing. The third may tell you that he sees a woman trying to cross the street with 4 children. For perceiving is the mind's meaning of what the senses—in this condition our eyes—tell us.

Many scientists today are working to try to determine just how a person experiences or feels the world around him. Using a scientific way, these scientists set up experiments in which they can control all of the factors. By measuring and charting the results of many experiments, they are trying to find out what makes people feel totally different things about the same scene.

41. Seeing and feeling are _____.
 - A) the same action
 - B) 2 separate actions
 - C) 2 actions carried on entirely by the eyes
 - D) several actions that take place at different times
42. Perceiving is an action that takes place _____.
 - A) in our eyes
 - B) in every person's mind
 - C) only when we think very hard about something
 - D) only under the direction of a scientist
43. People feel different things about the same scene because _____.
 - A) they are different things
 - B) they can't agree on things
 - C) some have better eyesight
 - D) none of them
44. Scientists study perceiving by _____.
 - A) setting up many experiments
 - B) looking out of windows
 - C) asking each other what they see
 - D) studying people's eyes
45. The best title for the passage is _____.
 - A) How We See
 - B) How to Become An Experimental Scientist
 - C) What Scientists Feel
 - D) Learning About Our Mind Through Science

Task 3

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

When you use a public telephone in a foreign country, be sure to read the directions carefully before dialing the number. In many foreign countries, as in China, a special number is assigned to each region of the country, which is called an "area code". If you know the area code and the phone number, it is usually easier and cheaper to dial the number yourself. In some foreign countries, such as in the UK and the USA, you can make reverse charge or collect calls with the help of an operator, and if the person you are calling accepts you call, he will pay for the call. Also phone companies in both the UK and the USA offer a credit card service, commonly called a phone card, to their customers. You get a card with an account number and a PIN number (personal identification number), which you can use for any phone. You pay for your calls after you have made them when the bill is sent to your home.

1. In many countries, the telephone number for each region has a 46.
2. If you wish to call a phone both easily and inexpensively, you have to 47.
3. That the person 48 is a reverse charge call.
4. A phone card is actually a 49.
5. When 50 you should pay for your calls.

Task 4

Directions: *The following is terms for capital. 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) initial capital
- B) frozen capital
- C) fixed assets
- D) real estate
- E) circulating capital, working capital
- F) allocation of funds
- G) contribution of funds
- H) working capital fund
- I) reserve fund
- J) buffer fund
- K) self-financing
- L) traveller's cheque
- M) ready money
- N) ready money business, no credit given

O) exchange rate

P) liquid assets

Example: (C) 固定资产 (F) 拨款基金

- | | |
|--------------------|----------|
| 51. () 启动资金 | () 旅行支票 |
| 52. () 冻结资金 | () 汇率 |
| 53. () 不动产, 房地产 | () 保留基金 |
| 54. () 现金交易, 概不赊款 | () 流动资金 |
| 55. () 自筹经费 | () 现金 |

Task 5

Directions: *There is an introduction in this task. After reading it, you are required to complete the statements that follow the questions asked (No. 56 through No. 60). You should write your answer to each question in several words on the Answer Sheet correspondingly.*

Taxes are usually defined as being progressive or regressive. A progressive tax is a tax that becomes higher as a person's income increases. A good example of a progressive is the federal income tax. In 1980, a single person who earned \$2,300 or less paid no federal taxes. A single person who earned \$10,000 paid a federal tax of nearly \$1,400 or 14 percent of his total income. Should that person have earned \$100,000, his federal taxes would have amounted to more than \$50,000, or is 50 percent of his income. The guiding principle of a progressive tax is that everyone should be taxed according to his ability to pay.

Regressive taxes tax rich and poor equally. An example of a regressive tax is the gasoline tax. The person who makes \$30,000 a year and the person who makes \$7,000 a year pay the same tax gasoline despite great difference in their incomes. Most governments have settled on a mixture of progressive and regressive taxes. This mixture enables governments to collect as much revenue as possible through the most practical, if not the fairest means.

56. According to the passage, what is a good example of a progressive tax.

57. Why many rich people are opposed to progressive taxes?

58. What is the guiding principle of a progressive tax?

59. As it is used in the second paragraph of the passage, what does the word "revenue" mean?

60. What is the purpose of the passage?

Part IV

Translation—from English to Chinese

(15 minutes)

Directions: *This part, numbered 61 to 65, is to test your ability to translate English into Chinese. Each of the four sentences (No. 61 to No. 64) is followed by four choices of suggested translation marked A), B), C) and D). make the best choice and write the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet. Write your translation of the paragraph (No. 65) in the corresponding space on the Translation/Composition Sheet.*

61. This may sound like a dumb question, but I'd like to know how to write an invitation card.
- A) 这可能是个很笨拙的问题,但我还是想问一下,请柬该怎么写?
B) 这听起来像是一个不用问的问题,但我还是想确认一下,招待卡怎么写?
C) 这听起来像是一个不用问的问题,但我还是想确认一下,请柬该怎么写?
D) 这可能是个很笨拙的问题,但我还是想问一下,招待卡怎么写?
62. I shall not have time for dessert but perhaps you could bring a black coffee before I finish the main course.
- A) 在吃甜点之前我没有时间,不过等我吃完主菜也许你可以给我来杯清咖啡。
B) 我没时间吃甜点了,不过也许在我吃完主菜以前你可能会给我来杯黑咖啡。
C) 我不喜欢吃甜点,不过在我吃完主菜以前也许你可以给我来杯清咖啡。
D) 在吃甜点之前我没有时间,但是我吃完主菜你就给我来杯黑咖啡。
63. I had a meeting last night, and I didn't get home until the small hours of the morning.
- A) 昨晚我开会,一直没回家,今天早上才回去。
B) 昨晚我有约会,一直到今天早上都没回家。
C) 我昨晚有约会,今天早上很晚才回家。
D) 我昨晚有约会,下半夜才到家。
64. We all know how the size of sums of money appears to vary in a remarkable way according as they are being paid in or paid out.
- A) 众所周知,收钱和付钱时钱的总数额会出入很大。
B) 我们都知道,收钱和付钱时钱的总数总会变化不定。
C) 我们都知道,收钱和付钱时钱的总数怎么会显得大不相同。
D) 众所周知,收钱和付钱时钱的总数额没有什么不同。
65. If you are not satisfied with any aspect of the service we provide or feel you have been treated unfairly, you may call the Branch office. They will handle the matter. If you are still not satisfied and wish to make formal complain, you should contact the Head office. The contact details are listed on the back cover of this handbook.
