

**A Guide to English
Oral Test for College
Entrance Examination**

**高等学校入学考试
英语口语指南**

王玲 冯利 编



北京大学出版社

**A Guide to English
Oral Test for College
Entrance Examination**

**高等学校入学考试
英语口语指南**

王玲 冯利 编

北京大学出版社
北 京

新登字(京)159 号

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

高等学校入学考试英语口语指南 / A GUIDE
TO ENGLISH ORAL TEST FOR COLLEGE
ENTRANCE EXAMINATION / 王玲, 冯利编
—北京: 北京大学出版社, 1994. 5

ISBN 7-301-02527-0

I. 高… II. ①王… ②冯… III. 英语—口语
—高等学校—入学考试—自学参考资料
IV. G634.41

出版者地址: 北京大学校内

邮 政 编 码: 100871

排 印 者: 北京大学印刷厂

发、行 者: 北京大学出版社

经 销 者: 新华书店

850×1168 毫米 32 开本 4 印张 100 千字

1994 年 5 月第 1 版 1994 年 5 月第 1 次印刷

印数: 0001—3,000 册

定 价: 4.80 元

前 言

英语口语是外语专业考生高考的一部分,是高校外语专业录取的重要依据。《高等学校入学考试英语口语指南》旨在帮助考生了解口试的基本形式和内容,进行针对性较强的备考训练,使考生在英语语音、语调、听力、阅读理解、口语表达诸方面有较大的提高,为应考作好充分的准备。

《指南》配有录音磁带两盒(由北京大学音像出版社出版)。第一盒为口试模拟题及参考答案的录音。试题题材广泛,包括幽默故事、寓言等,内容兼有知识性和趣味性。根据历年试题分析,英语口语内容大致分三项:朗读、回答问题、口头小作文。口试模拟题除以上三项内容外,还增加了不同专题的日常英语会话。第二盒所录的内容是1988年以来北京市历年高考英语口语精选题及参考答案。

口试模拟题和历年口试题选由不同年龄、性别的外籍专家、北大英语系教授及优秀的青年教师录音。为了让考生了解口试程序,这两盒磁带每一面第一套题录音的内容,包括考生出示准考证、进考场、到考试结束退场的全过程。运用本书进行备考训练,考生既能通过模拟示范得到很好的启发,又能根据问题和要求进行自测。

《指南》同样适用于具有高中以上水平的英语爱好者,作为提高听力、口语的辅助教材。

《指南》的编写是我和冯利老师共同完成的。由于我们的水平有限,其中缺点错误在所难免,欢迎读者批评指教。

在编写《指南》的整个过程中,我们得到英语系领导和教师许多宝贵的指导和帮助。胡家峦教授首先提出编写《指南》的设想,金衡山老师负责策划,胡春鹭教授、王逢鑫教授、高一虹副教授等对稿件进行了认真的审阅和修改,并参加录音。参加录音的还有英语

系研究生郭中。刘星云老师负责计算机文字输入。特在此一并表示衷心的感谢。

王 玲

一九九三年十二月于北大

目 录

	Test	Tapescript
模拟试题		
Test One	(1)	(57)
Test Two	(4)	(61)
Test Three	(7)	(64)
Test Four	(9)	(67)
Test Five	(11)	(70)
Test Six	(14)	(73)
Test Seven	(16)	(77)
Test Eight	(18)	(80)
Test Nine	(20)	(83)
Test Ten	(22)	(86)
历年试题选		
1988	(24)	(89)
1989	(27)	(92)
1991	(29)	(95)
1992(1)	(32)	(97)
1992(2)	(35)	(100)
1992(3)	(38)	(103)
1993(1)	(41)	(105)
1993(2)	(43)	(108)
1993(3)	(46)	(111)
1991	(48)	(113)
1990(1)	(51)	(115)
1990(2)	(54)	(117)

模 拟 试 题

Test One

(学生使用)

1. 英语日常会话。
2. 朗读下文中打 * 号段落。
3. 阅读全文,并准备用英语回答教师提的问题。
4. 口头作文:就下面的题目用英语讲一段话(不少于十句):

A Park You Know.

A Pile of Earth

One fine morning Jack Smith went into his garden. He began to dig. He wanted to dig a well. He wanted to get water from the well for his flowers.

* He dug and dug. Soon there was a large pile of earth. His wife saw it and came out of the house.

"I don't want this pile of earth in the garden," she said. "You must move it."

"I can't put it in the street, can I? Where can I put it?" Jack Smith asked.

"I don't know," his wife said. "You must find a place." *

Jack Smith went into the next house. His neighbor and friend, John Green, lived in the next house.

"Good morning, John," Jack Smith said. "You have a very big garden. It's much bigger than mine."

"Yes, it is," John Green said.

"Can I put some of my earth in it?" Jack Smith said.

"I don't want a pile of earth in my garden," John Green said.

"Then I'll dig a deep hole and put the earth in the hole."

"Very well," John Green said. "You can do that."

Jack Smith dug a deep hole in his neighbor's garden. Then he filled the hole with the earth from his garden.

When John Green came out of his house, he saw a pile of earth in his garden.

"I don't want your pile of earth in my garden," he said.

"Oh, that's not my earth," Jack Smith said. "It's yours. My earth is in that hole."

(主考教師使用)

- I. A conversation on weather.
- II. Ask the examinee to read aloud the part marked with * * .
- III. Ask the examinee to answer the following questions on the story:
 - (1) Why did Jack Smith dig a well in his garden?
 - (2) What did his wife ask him to do?
 - (3) Who was John Green?
 - (4) How did Smith move the earth away from his garden?
 - (5) Do you think that Smith should be excused for leaving a pile of earth in Green's garden?
- IV. Ask the examinee to give a description of a park in no fewer than ten sentences.

Test Two

(学生使用)

1. 朗读全文。
2. 用英语回答教师就短文提出的问题。
3. 口头作文:就下面的题目用英语讲一段话(不少于十句):

In What Ways Do Animals Communicate?

4. 英语日常会话

Do Animals Communicate?

We know that communication is giving or exchanging news or information. Although animals can't read or write or speak a human language, they can communicate. Scientists have found that almost every species of animal has a communication system.

Animals exchange information about food, territory, danger and safety. They express fear, hunger, anger, pleasure and recognition.

Animals express messages in sounds. When a hen makes a clucking noise, she is telling her chicks that she has found food for them.

Animal messages are not always expressed in sounds. When a large bear makes scratches on the tree, he means "I'm a very large bear, and this is my territory." Some animals mark their territory in different ways. Rabbits have scent glands under their chins. When they rub these glands on stones and twigs, the smell that remains tells other animals that the territory is already occupied by a rabbit.

Some animals communicate by touching. Lions, tigers, and other members of the cat family show friendliness by rubbing their

heads or necks together.

Color is sometimes very important in animal communication. Some kinds of fish change color when they are angry or frightened. A peacock displays his beautifully colored tail feathers in his tail when he wants to attract a female.

communicate v. /kə'mju:nikeit/ 传达, 传送

clucking a. /'klʌkiŋ/ 咯咯的

gland n. /glænd/ 腺

chin n. /tʃin/ 下巴

peacock n. /'pi:kɒk/ 孔雀

(主考教师使用)

- I. Ask the examinee to read aloud the text.
- II. Ask the examinee to answer the following questions on the text.
 - (1) What is communication?
 - (2) What have scientists found?
 - (3) What kind of information do animals exchange?
 - (4) When does a hen make a clucking noise?
 - (5) How does a peacock attract a female?
- III. Ask the examinee to say something on the topic given in no fewer than ten sentences.
- IV. A conversation on school life.

Test Three

(学生使用)

1. 朗读全文。
2. 用英语回答教师就短文提出的问题。
3. 口头作文:就下面的题目用英语讲一段话(不少于十句):

Do You Agree or Disagree with the Idea that "Money Is Everything"? Why?

4. 英语日常会话

The Rich Man and the Poor Tailor

Once upon a time a rich man and a poor tailor happened to live in the same house. The rich man lived upstairs and the poor tailor lived downstairs.

The tailor liked to sing while he was working. He sang one song after another. But the rich man liked to sleep and the singing bothered him.

One day the rich man said, "Tailor, I will give you a bag full of money every day if you will stop singing."

"Fine," said the tailor. And so the tailor stopped singing and he became richer and richer. But the more money he got from the rich man, the more unhappy he became, because he wanted very much to sing again.

Finally he brought all his money back to the rich man. "Here," he said, "take all your money. I cannot be happy if I cannot sing."

And so he gave the money back to the rich man and went away singing. He sang and sang and he was happy again.

(主考教师使用)

- I. Ask the examinee to read the text.
- II. Ask the examinee to answer the following questions on the story:
 - (1) Where did the rich man and the poor tailor live?
 - (2) What did each of the two men like to do?
 - (3) Did the rich man enjoy the tailor's singing?
 - (4) Why did the rich man give the poor tailor a bag of money every day?
 - (5) What happened to the tailor after he got a lot of money?
 - (6) What did the poor tailor do then?
- III. Ask the examinee to answer the question given in the test paper in no fewer than ten sentences.
- IV. A conversation.

Test Four

(学生使用)

1. 朗读全文。
2. 用英语回答教师就短文提出的问题。
3. 口头作文:就下面的题目用英语讲一段话(不少于十句):

My Favorite Sport

4. 英语日常会话

The Football Match

My brother Fred and I went to a football match yesterday. Our school team was playing against the High School team. Our team wore red and white shirts, white shorts and red socks. The other team wore orange and black shirts, black shorts and orange socks. "They look like bees," my brother said, and we laughed.

They played like bees, too. They ran very fast, attacked very hard and passed the ball to each other very quickly. Soon they scored their first goal. Fred and I shouted and shouted, "Come on, Valley School! Come on, Valleys!" Our headmaster was near us and he was shouting too. But the High School scored another goal. We were very sad!

Then one of the "bees" stopped the ball with one of his hands, so our team got a free kick. Our captain took it and scored a goal. We shouted, "Hooray!" The score was now two; one. That was better!

Now our team began to play better or maybe the "bees" were getting tired. Our team scored another goal before halftime.

In the second half of the match, both teams tried very hard, but neither scored, so at the end the score was still tied at two.

(主考教师使用)

- I. Ask the examinee to read the text.
- II. Ask the examinee to answer the following questions on the story:
 - (1) Which team was the Valley School team playing against?
 - (2) Why did the speaker and his brother call the players in the High School team "bees"?
 - (3) Which team scored the first goal?
 - (4) How did the Valley School team score its first goal?
 - (5) What was the score at the end?
- III. Give the examinee two minutes to say something about: "My Favorite Sport".
- IV. A conversation

Test Five

(学生使用)

1. 朗读全文。
2. 用英语回答教师就短文提出的问题。
3. 口头作文：就下面的题目用英语讲一段话(不少于十句)：

Do You Think that Milk Industry Will Always Be Important?

4. 英语日常会话

Milk

Milk was a basic food of man long before history was written. It will probably remain one as long as there are animals that give milk.

Milk is very nourishing. It contains all the vitamins known to be needed by man. It also contains milk protein, milk sugar, calcium, etc.

Milk also has many uses. Many ancient people thought that milk had great healing power. One of the most famous Greek doctors told his patients to drink milk to cure illness. The Romans rubbed bread soaked in milk on their faces. They thought that this would make their skin paler. They also thought it would keep their beards from growing! The wife of one emperor of Rome took a milk bath every day. She believed this would improve her health and beauty. She kept five hundred animals to make sure of having enough milk every day.

Nowadays people use milk to do many things. Casein — the fine, white particles found in milk — is used in making paints. A strong wood glue is also made from casein. Casein gives a glossy coating to fine book and magazine paper. The cord fabric of auto