

高等学校 英语应用能力考试 (A级)应试指南

主 编 王瑜生 郭 曦



南京大学出版社

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

高等学校英语应用能力考试(A级)应试指南/王瑜生,郭曦主编. —南京:南京大学出版社,2009.10

ISBN 978-7-305-06457-9

I. 高… II. ①王…②郭… III. 英语—高等学校—水平考试—自学参考资料 IV. H310.42

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2009)第 168305 号

出 版 者 南京大学出版社
社 址 南京市汉口路 22 号 邮 编 210093
网 址 <http://www.NjupCo.com>
出 版 人 左 健

书 名 高等学校英语应用能力考试(A级)应试指南
主 编 王瑜生 郭 曦
责任编辑 陈颖隽 编辑热线 025-83595509
责任校对 丛 聪

照 排 南京南琳图文制作有限公司
印 刷 盐城市华光印刷厂
开 本 787×1092 1/16 印张 7.75 字数 176 千
版 次 2009 年 10 月第 1 版 2009 年 10 月第 1 次印刷
印 数 4000
ISBN 978-7-305-06457-9
定 价 20.00 元(含光盘)

发行热线 025-83594756
电子邮箱 Press@NjupCo.com
Sales@NjupCo.com(市场部)

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前 言

全国高等学校英语应用能力考试是由教育部高等教育司主办、全国普通高等专科学校英语课程教学指导委员会承办,针对高职、高专学生英语应用能力的考试。该考试分为听力理解、语法结构、阅读理解、英汉翻译和写作五个部分。

在教学过程中,我们经常发现不少同学为考试所惑。我们认为,基本的方法是扎扎实实地提高英语的听、说、读、写等各项基本技能。英语的学习是一项技能的学习,而技能的提高是一个渐进累积的过程,必须要有耐心和恒心。在此基础上充分了解考试的要求,并适当做题来巩固,对于提高技能是有益的。

为帮助考生有效复习迎考、提高应试能力,本书特别针对考试的难点,即听力和阅读,进行了详尽的技能和考试技巧分析。写作部分则全面介绍了英语常用应用文写作的格式、规范,并提供了范文和详细的解释。另外,我们还根据考试大纲的要求,编写了六套模拟试题供考生练习。

本书旨在帮助考生把握考试的要求,提高答题的准确性,增强考试时的自信心。本书可供准备参加全国高等学校英语应用能力考试的高职、高专学生复习备考使用,亦可作为大学英语教师辅导考试的参考教材。

本书由王瑜生和郭曦老师主编,杨永佳、吕霞、潘香萍、秦茹萍、田运平、薛梅等老师参加了全书的编写工作。本书是我们利用教学之余编写而成的,错漏和不当之处在所难免,敬请广大读者和专家批评指正。

编 者

2009年8月

目 录

第一部分 应试技巧分析	1
第一章 听力理解应试技巧	1
第二章 阅读理解应试技巧	8
第三章 写作应试技巧	17
 第二部分 模拟试题	 37
Test 1	37
Test 2	47
Test 3	57
Test 4	67
Test 5	78
Test 6	89
 附录一 参考答案	 99
 附录二 听力录音文字材料	 107

第一部分 应试技巧分析

第一章 听力理解应试技巧

一、高等学校英语应用能力听力测试概述

高等学校英语应用能力 A 级考试中,听力测试为第一部分,占总分的 15%。它包括三部分内容:对话理解、会话理解和短文理解。测试模式有两种,即选择模式和听写模式。选择模式包括对话理解(Section A)和会话理解(Section B)两种题型,要求考生对所听材料进行快速理解分析,做出合理选择,选出问题所对应的选项。听写模式出现于 Section C(短文理解)中,所听材料的语速约为每分钟 120 词。这种题型与前两种相比,难度要大一些:考生除了要做到正确的听力理解之外,还要进行短时记忆、信息记录与书面表达。如果考生的语言基本功不扎实,该题的得分一般不会理想。对话、会话和短文以日常生活和交际中的实用性内容为主,词汇限于《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》词汇表的范围。

二、考生听力应试常见问题

非英语国家的学习者在学习英语听、说技能或参加英语听、说类考试时,无论其母语与英语间的内在关系如何,都会出现相互干扰的现象,这也是学习者在听说方面出现薄弱环节的原因。考生听力应试常见问题主要表现在两个方面:

(一) 语感不强,即听音理解力差、反应较慢。一些高职学生在听力测试时通常经历如下过程:听到英语信号—理解英语—将英语译成汉语并加以理解—根据理解对照书面选择项—寻找答案。考生应该尽量减少中间环节,排除母语干扰,学会用英语思维。正确的步骤应该是:听到英语信号—理解英语—寻找答案。

(二) 听音错误以及个人词汇量的限制。语感不强以及发音不佳的考生时常因为误听文中某些词语的发音,妨碍了自己对所听内容的了解。即所谓闻其声不得其语,听到了声音但不知声音所代表的语言符号的意义。考生如自身语音不准,听音就会出现误差。如把 fill 发音为 fail,把 close 发音为 clothes,那么现在听到 fail 或 clothes 的发音时必然会误以为是 fill 或 close 了。语音和听力之间的密切关系由此可见一斑。还有一些考生因为词汇量较小,对英语口语中的习惯用语也不够熟悉,因而不能真正理解所听内容的含义。这类学生必须加强语音方面的训练,熟悉基本语音知识,如分辨音素、省略、连读、不完全爆破等,区分强读式和略读式,在练习过程中真正学会听,捕捉说话人的真正含义。另外还要扩大词汇量,在日常的英语学习中注意收集英美人士的惯用语。

三、听力应试技巧及题型分析

历年考题都把对话设置在听力理解的第一部分(Section A),并采用灵活多变的方式考查学生在日常生活中的信息接收能力和快速判断能力。考生听完一遍对话后,要在15~20秒钟内读完四个选项并做出合理选择。Section A 包括五道题,每题由一组对话及一个提问组成。

(一) 对话部分常见题型

1. 计算题

该类题要求考生对所听到的数字进行运算,得出一个新的重要信息。该类题的解题关键在于:听清两个已知数字的关系,采用正确的算法。对于高校学生来说,口头速算是小学阶段就已经解决了的问题,但听取用英文表达出来的数字信息就有一定的难度。这类计算题通常有价格计算、时间计算等。

[例1] You will hear:

W: What is the time by your watch?

M: Eight fifty-three, but my watch is 10 minutes slow.

Q: What is the exact time now?

You will read:

A. 8:53.

B. 8:57.

C. 9:00.

D. 9:03.

本题关键在于 10 minutes slow, 因此 D 为正确答案。

[例2] You will hear:

M: How much are the tickets?

W: 10 dollars for the adults, but the tickets for the children are half price.

Q: How much will the man pay for two children tickets?

You will read:

A. 5 dollars.

B. 20 dollars.

C. 15 dollars.

D. 10 dollars.

本题测试学生理解明示信息的能力,要求考生听懂细节。女士说:“成人票 10 美元,儿童票半价。”买两张儿童票应付 10 美元,因此答案为 D。

[例3] You will hear:

W: Wasn't our appointment for ten thirty?

M: It was. But I had to be 15 minutes late.

Q: What time did the man arrive?

You will read:

A. 10:00.

B. 10:30.

C. 10:45.

D. 11:15.

本题关键在于听懂 I had to be 15 minutes late, 故选 C。

[例4] You will hear:

W: If we hurry, we can take the express train and save an hour.

M: Yes. The express takes only three hours to get to New York.

Q: How long does it take the local train to get to New York?

You will read:

A. 1 hour.

B. 2 hours.

C. 3 hours.

D. 4 hours.

考生若能听懂第一句,就不难选出本题的正确答案 D。

2. 推理判断题

推理判断题是听力测试中的一个主要题型,也是难度较大的一类题型,其特点是说话人表达思想的方式比较含蓄,往往不能为书面答案的选择提供直接的信息。这就要求考生在解答此类题目时把握语境相关词,然后进一步推知可能问到的对话发生地点(Where does the conversation take place?)、人物职业及身份(What does the man do? What is the woman's occupation?)、人物关系(What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?)等。

听力对话离不开特定语境,理解对话内容首先就要辨认语境相关词,然后做出合理推断。

[例 1] You will hear:

W: Are these treatments really necessary?

M: I'm afraid so, Miss Jones. You'll see some results soon.

Q: Where does this conversation most probably take place?

You will read:

A. In a doctor's office.

B. In a professor's office.

C. In a lawyer's office.

D. In a businessman's office.

本题要求考生判断对话发生的地点,主要考的是理解 treatments(治疗,疗法)这个词在对话中的含义。男士的回答是:“不久你就会看到一些效果。”男士显然是一位医生,因此对话最有可能发生在医生的诊所,答案是 A。

[例 2] You will hear:

M: I don't have an appointment, but could I see Mr. Wang just a few minutes?

W: I'm very sorry, but he meets people only by appointment.

Q: Who is probably the woman?

You will read:

A. The man's boss.

B. Mr. Wang's colleague.

C. The man's secretary.

D. Mr. Wang's secretary.

本题测试考生辨别人物职业身份的能力。从文中 but he meets people only by appointment 得知 he 为老板,则可推断说话的 woman 为老板的秘书,故正确选项为 D。

[例 3] You will hear:

W: How long will it take you to fix my watch?

M: I'll call you when it is ready, but it shouldn't take longer than a week.

Q: What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

You will read:

- A. Librarian and student.
- B. Customer and repairman.
- C. Boss and secretary.
- D. Operator and caller.

本题是人物关系推断题。句中语境相关词不太明显,但女士在询问中明确提到 fix my watch,与修理手表有关,故推知男士必然有此类专长。四个选项中的人物关系分别是:A. 图书管理员和学生,B. 顾客与修理工,C. 老板和秘书,D. 电话接线员和打电话者,故正确选择项为 B。

3. 意义解释推断题

这种题型考查考生是否具有扎实的语言基本功,能否一次听懂较复杂的语言信息;要求考生通过语音语调、根据对话的内涵,并利用逻辑推理来判断说话人的真实意图。

推理判断题的典型提问形式有:

What does the man/ woman mean/ imply?

What do we learn from the dialogue?

What can be concluded from the dialogue?

[例 1] You will hear:

W: Oh, hello. I'm calling about an invoice you've sent us.

M: I'm afraid this office doesn't deal with invoices.

Q: What does the man mean?

You will read:

- A. He couldn't find the invoice the woman wanted.
- B. The woman called the wrong department.
- C. He wasn't sure about the affair.
- D. The woman shouldn't bother him.

此题要求考生根据对话推断出男士讲话的含义。对话中的女士想要了解有关发票(invoice)的事,而男士却说本办事处不处理发票事宜。因而四个选项中,唯有 B 选项最合题意,是本题的正确答案。

[例 2] You will hear:

M: Could you tell me the train schedule to London?

W: There is a train going to London every hour from six am to eight pm.

Q: What do we know about the man?

You will read:

- A. He will soon leave London.
- B. He is on board a train.
- C. He is going to take a trip.
- D. He is late for the train.

本题要求考生根据对话内容对男士的行为做出推断。男士要了解前往伦敦的火车时刻表,女士告诉他上午6点到晚上8点每小时一班,选项A、B和D均与对话情景不符,故答案为选项C。

[例3] You will hear:

W: Hello, Mr. Walters, is there anything I can do for you?

M: I'd like to see Mr. Benson about your company's new product.

Q: What does Mr. Walters want?

You will read:

A. To sell a product to Mr. Benson.

B. To invite Mr. Benson to his company.

C. To discuss something with Mr. Benson.

D. To place an order with Benson's company.

答案为选项C。此题测试考生理解信息的能力。题目询问Mr. Walters到公司来有什么事,男士回答说:“我想就贵公司的新产品与Mr. Benson见一面。”选项A、B和D都属于主观推测,缺乏事实根据。

(二) 对话听力中的应试技巧

1. 信息预测及推理

实际考试中,对话部分的录音一次放完,气氛紧张,因此考生在听力考试前必须稳定情绪,做好准备工作。在放音之前,迅速阅读书面选择项,对可能涉及的内容做出粗略的预测和推断,同时也需要进行联想,将可能会出现的内容与自己的相关知识联系起来,让思想介入到要听的内容中去。如若选择项中出现不同的人名、地名、数字、时间或年代以及不同的动词时,必须做好强记的准备。听音时,思想要集中,但情绪不可过度紧张。要利用预测的潜在信息把握听音的重点,也可利用符号、图示等方法迅速记录要点,从而促进有效记忆。在听音过程中,必须眼耳并用,也就是一边用耳听,一边用眼浏览选择项进行选择 and 归纳,做到听与浏览相结合、听与思考及记忆相结合。这样就能避免落入出题者预先设置的一系列陷阱中。当然,这一过程必须在短暂的时间内完成。

2. 注意关键信息指示语

从对话的出题习惯可以看出,第二个 speaker 所说的话至关重要,而且通常是对第一个 speaker 的话进行解释、补充或回答。出题者常常会在第二个 speaker 的言语中设置一些词组、惯用语或特殊表达,有时也会用较长的句子来考验考生的反应速度和准确性,一般还会设置一个关键信息提示语,提醒考生:要问的话即将发生,应集中精力听好这句话。

关键信息提示语往往是某些具有逻辑关系的连词和过渡语,可以用来表示转折关系、因果关系、建议等,如 but, however, instead, no, not really, yet, to be honest, because, why not, as far as I know, as a matter of fact 等。

[例1] W: Do you mind if I open the window?

M: As a matter of fact, I'm feeling a bit cold.

Q: What does the man want the woman to do?

答案为: Leave the window closed.

[例 2] M: I hear you didn't buy the coat. Did it cost too much?

W: No, I had enough money and I wanted to buy it, but they didn't have my size.

Q: Why didn't the woman buy the coat?

答案为: It didn't fit her.

(三) 会话和短文部分应试技巧

此部分听力测试包括 Section B 和 Section C。Section B 包含两篇会话, 每篇长度一般为 100 个英语单词左右, 两篇会话共有五道选择题。Section C 通常给出长度为 130 个单词左右的短文, 要求考生听完录音后就短文回答五个问题, 通常每个问题都已经给出一两个信息词。Section C 的题型考查学生的听力、逻辑思维能力, 以及包括语法和词汇在内的语言运用及书面表达能力。这种测试题型集听、读、写于一体, 使试题形式主客观相结合, 从而进一步提高考试的信度和效度, 使其更加科学、完善。短文部分主要考查考生听懂材料、抓住材料的主要内容和重要细节, 并且加以归纳总结乃至推断的能力。如果说听力部分是整个试卷中的难点, 那么短文理解则是难中之难, 很多考生听而生畏、做而却步, 有的考生甚至干脆放弃该题。这类题究竟难在何处? 应采取何种对策?

1. 难点分析

1) 会话和短文部分属于语篇理解, 强调整体性和逻辑性。考生不仅要听懂, 而且要概括、分析、综合并记忆所听到的信息, 这一系列活动都要在极短时间内完成。

2) 会话部分涉及日常生活中人人都经历过的事件, 但问题拐弯抹角, 答案信息在录音材料中交代得比较含蓄、婉转。而短文部分的内容包罗万象, 人文科学、社会科学、自然科学应有尽有, 有的内容相当一部分考生是第一次了解; 且知识性强、话题变化大, 考生几乎完全处于被动状态。从某种意义上说, 考生是在通过听力接触新东西。

3) 会话部分用词简单, 结构日常化, 但选择项在音、形、义上对录音原文有很强的干扰性, 考生必须掌握其同义词、近义词、反义词、近音词、近形词等。而短文部分则由其内容决定了其用词面广、信息量大, 相当于准书面语言。

2. 提问形式

该部分的提问形式主要有两类: 主题类和细节类。主题类是对所听内容的中心思想、主旨大意进行提问, 细节类是对所听内容涉及的情节、人物、事件的因与果等进行提问。

1) 主题类问题

What is the main topic/ idea of the passage?

What is the best title of the passage?

What does the story imply?

What can we learn/ infer from the passage?

2) 细节类问题

What is the reason for ...?

Where does this ... take place?

How does somebody feel about ...?

When ...?

Why ...?

3. 解题技巧

1) 听前预测必不可少。听前扫视选择项,预测会话或短文内容以及可能提出的问题。考生可利用 Direction 的播放时间快速抢读卷面上的选择项,寻找重复率高的词,并将这些词在意义上串联起来,运用自己的知识和判断力,初步确定文章内容。然后捕捉选项之间的不同点,从而对提问做出大致判断。

2) 注意开头结尾,抓住主题思想。短文虽短,但也像一部结构严谨的戏剧,有序幕、展开和结局。序幕即开头最为重要,文章的主题一般在开头交代。因此,听懂了开头一两句,至少能答对一两题。

3) 仔细聆听细节,理清文章的脉络。一般来说,提问的顺序和录音原文内容的展开基本相符。考生可按录音的播放顺序阅读选择项,根据预测的问题,初步圈定答案范围。这样,问题一旦提出,即可迅速做出选择,腾出时间转向下题。

4) 听懂问题是关键。否则,即使听懂原文也可能答非所问,前功尽弃。

5) 听后检查,核对答案在意义上的逻辑连贯性。每篇短文的几个问题虽然各不相同,但出自同一篇文章,在逻辑意义上应该是连贯的。如果几个问题的答案相互矛盾,那么肯定其中有错。

6) 如果漏听某一句或遇到生词,不要慌乱。留意 that is to say, in other words, namely 等解释性词句,追加理解错过的或未听懂的内容。

第二章 阅读理解应试技巧

高等学校英语应用能力 A 级考试中,阅读理解部分考试时间 40 分钟,分值占总分的 30%,是考生顺利过级的一个关键。考生要在这一部分取得高分,除了在词汇量、语法知识、背景知识这三个方面多下工夫外,还必须学习并掌握一些最基本的阅读技能,了解这部分试题的基本设题思路、解题方法和技巧。下面就“阅读技巧”和“解题类型及应试技巧”两部分进行详细介绍。

一、阅读技巧

根据不同的阅读目的,可以采用不同的阅读方法,或称阅读技巧。一般来说,阅读方法有略读、寻读和细读三种。

(一) 略读(Skimmming)

“略读”又称“浏览”,是指跳过细节、跳过不重要的描述与例子,以求抓住文章的大意和主题思想的快速阅读方法。阅读时速度要快,一般来说,250 词左右的短文应在两三分钟之内看完。略读时精力必须十分集中,不要去记忆细节,遇到个别生词或难懂的词句均可略过,力求先对文章的总体意思有所了解。为了更好地抓住文章中心思想,略读时要特别注意文章的起始段、结束段以及每一段的首句和尾句,因为它们往往是对文章内容的最好概括。

(二) 寻读(Scanning)

寻读是为了寻找某一特殊或具体信息的快速阅读方法。它的目的非常明确,即找到所需要的信息。在日常生活中,我们对这一方法并不陌生。例如从人群中找出你认识的朋友,从货架上找出你想购买的商品,在书架上寻找一本你要找的书,从一本指南中找出某个单位的地址等,用的都是这种方法。在寻读时,目光要自上而下,一目数行地寻找与答题相关的词句,与此无关的内容要很快掠过。当回答 who, when, where 等有关文章细节的问题时,我们用这种方法很快就能找到答案。

(三) 细读(Reading for full understanding)

细读是在找到文章中的有关内容以后,在此范围内逐句阅读,特别要对关键词、句仔细琢磨,以便对其有比较深刻、准确的理解;不仅要理解其字面意思,还要通过推理和判断,弄清字里行间所隐含的意思。在细读的过程中,对于没有学过的生词,可根据上下文的背景知识推测其词义;对于难以看懂的长句,可借助语法手段加以分析,以达到正确理解的目的。

总之,在阅读一篇文章的过程中,我们应根据不同的要求而采用不同的阅读方法。有些问题知其大意即可,另一些需要寻读,少数则需要细心推敲。在 A 级考试中,我们应当充分

利用以上三种阅读方法,即用略读法浏览全文,以求抓住文章的大意和主题思想,在此基础上根据问题的要求,再采用寻读法或细读法来解答具体问题。

二、解题类型及应试技巧

(一) 选择题的出题思路及答题技巧

1. 主旨题

主题思想题在考试中出现的频率较高,因为这类题可考查考生抓取主要信息的能力,而抓住文章主要信息正是阅读能力极为重要的一个方面。在设题时,这类题常会用到 title, subject, main idea, topic, theme 等词。常见的提问形式有以下几种:

What is the main idea of the passage?

Which of the following would be the best title?

What's the best title for the passage?

The main idea of the passage is that _____.

This passage tells us _____.

Which of the following statements best expresses the main idea of the passage?

What does the passage mainly discuss?

做这类题常用略读法,把注意力放在主要信息上,不去过分注意细节事实,否则会“只见树木,不见森林”。通常的做法是:快速阅读文章,找出各段主题句。英文文章各段主题句常放在段首,有时也放在段尾或段落中间,有时则没有明确写出。通读文章后把各段主题句连起来,一般就能得出文章主题。

对于主旨题的解答,首段和尾段一般比其他段落更重要。

例文:

How often one hears children wishing they/ her were grown up, and old people wishing they were young again! Each age has its pleasures and its pains, and the happiest person is the one who enjoys what each age gives him/ her without wasting time in useless regrets.

Childhood is a time when there are few responsibilities to make life difficult. If a boy has good parents, he is fed, looked after and loved, whatever he may do. It is impossible that he will ever again in his life be given so much without having to do anything in return. In addition, life is always presenting new things to the child — things that have lost their interest for older people because they are too well-known. But a boy has his pains: He is not so free to do what he wishes to do; he is continually being told not to do things, or being punished for what he has done wrong.

When the young man starts to earn his own living, he can no longer expect others to pay for his food, his clothes and his room, but has to work if he wants to live comfortably. If he spends most of his time playing about in the way that he used to as a child, he will go hungry. And if he breaks the laws of society as he used to break the laws of his parents, he may go to prison. If, however, he works hard, keeps out of trouble and

has good health, he can have the great happiness of building up for himself his own position in society.

文后的第四个问题是:

The main idea of the passage is that _____.

- A. life is not enjoyable since each age has some pains
- B. young men can have the greatest happiness if they work hard
- C. childhood is the most enjoyable time in one's life
- D. one is the happiest if he/ she can make good use of each age in his/ her life

文章的第一段讲的是人们常听说孩子们盼着长大成人,老年人则希望返老还童。人生的每个阶段总是欢乐伴着苦恼,而最幸福的人则是那些既享受人生每一阶段所带来的欢乐,又没有因虚度年华而终生后悔的人。第二段讲述了一个人儿童时代的欢乐与苦恼,第三段则告诉读者青年人的责任与义务、机遇和挑战。从以上三段文字来看,第一段第二句即是主题句,所以 D 为正确答案。

2. 主要事实和细节题

主要事实和细节题就是我们平时所说的由 who, what, where, when, why, which, how 引出的问题。这是极为常见的阅读理解题。这类题主要是针对用来论证、支持主题的事实或例证设题,可能涉及数学计算、概念理解以及是非判断等。

解答这类题一般先用寻读法找出与问题相关的词语或句子,再对相关部分进行细读,找出问题答案。这类题的提问形式多种多样,常见的有以下几种:

Which of the following (statements) is not mentioned in the passage?

According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?

According to the passage, all of the following are true except _____.

How many ...?

What ...?

Why ...?

解这类题时,审题是关键,首先一定得看清问题,比如一句结论性的话后边到底是 is true,还是 is not true。另外,由于细节题相对比较容易,有时为了增加测试难度,命题人员会在题干或选项中增加一些文字或意义上的干扰,所以考生很少能在原文中找到现成答案。

例文:

On November 19, 1863, Abraham Lincoln went to Gettysburg in Pennsylvania to speak at the National Soldiers Cemetery. The Civil War was still going on. There was much criticism of President Lincoln at the time. He was not at all popular. He had been invited to speak at Gettysburg only out of politeness. The principal speaker was to be Edward Everett, a famous statesman and speaker of the day. Everett was a handsome man and very popular everywhere.

It is said that Lincoln prepared his speech on the train while going to Gettysburg. Late that night, alone in his hotel room and tired out, he again worked briefly on the speech. The next day Everett spoke first. He spoke for an hour and 57 minutes. His

speech was a perfect example of the rich oratory of the day. Then Lincoln rose. The crowd of 15,000 people at first paid little attention to him. He spoke for only nine minutes. When he finished, there was little applause. Lincoln turned to a friend and remarked, "I have failed again." On the train back to Washington, he said sadly, "That speech was a flat failure, and the people were disappointed."

Some newspapers at first criticized the speech. But little by little as people read the speech, they began to understand it better. They began to appreciate its simplicity and its deep meaning. It was a speech which only Abraham Lincoln could have made.

Today, every American schoolchild learns Lincoln's Gettysburg Address by heart. Now everyone thinks of it as one of the greatest speeches ever given in American history.

文章的最后一题是:

Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?

- A. Lincoln's Gettysburg Address has deep meaning.
- B. Lincoln's Gettysburg Address is simple in style.
- C. Lincoln's Gettysburg Address is memorized by every American schoolchild.
- D. Lincoln's Gettysburg Address is the greatest speech ever delivered in the United States.

答案可以在文章的第三段和第四段找到。他的演讲“风格简朴、含义深刻”，“如今美国所有的在校学生都能背诵他的演讲”，还谈到“现在所有的人都认为他的演讲是美国历史上最好的演讲之一”。但文中没有说是美国最好的演讲，所以 D 是错误的。

3. 推理题

推理类试题大多含有 infer, imply, suggest, conclude, (most) probably 等关键词。以下是一些常见的提问方式:

It can be inferred from the passage that _____.

The passage implies that _____.

The passage suggests that _____.

What is implied in the passage?

The paragraph following/ proceeding this passage probably will discuss/ discusses _____.

推理题不能直接从文章中找到答案。解这类题需要考生在正确理解原文语言字面意义的基础上,运用逻辑推理的方法去理解字里行间的意义;仔细分析在原文中找到的所有相关信息,摸清它们相互之间的时间、方位、因果、对比等逻辑关系,然后在此基础上进行综合推理,从而选定答案。

我们仍以上文为例,文后第五题就是一个推理题。

It can be inferred from the text that _____.

- A. Lincoln prepared his speech very carefully before he went to Gettysburg
- B. Lincoln was very busy at the time and didn't have much time to prepare his speech
- C. Lincoln's speech was full of rich words
- D. Lincoln's speech was very long

文章的第二段有这样的话: It is said that Lincoln prepared his speech on the train while going to Gettysburg. Late that night, alone in his hotel room and tired out, he again worked briefly on the speech. 据说林肯是在去葛底斯堡的火车上准备他的演讲的。那天深夜,疲倦的他独自一人在宾馆的房间里又简单准备了一下。通过这些句子我们可以判断得出,林肯非常忙,没有更多的时间准备演讲,所以 B 是正确答案。A, C, D 均不符合文章的内容。

4. 词汇题

词汇题是询问文章中的某个词、词组甚至句子的含义的题型。所询问的词、词组或句子往往不为考生所熟悉,但考生能在文中找到线索进行推测,所以这类考题是检查考生是否具备根据一个词、词组或句子的上下文或语境来判断其意义的能力。

这类题常见的提问方式有以下几种:

The word “...” in Line 5 refers to ...

The word “...” (Line 6, Para. 2) most probably means _____.

By “...” the author means _____.

The word “...” could best be replaced by _____.

Which of the following is closest in meaning to “...”?

In Para. 2, the sentence “...” probably means _____.

解答这类试题时,考生首先应明白,任何词或词组都不是孤立的,它所在的上下文往往能提供重要线索。某个定义、解释,甚至标点符号、关联词都可以帮助考生推测一些词或词组的意义。除此之外,我们还必须注意所测试的词或词组与其前后一些词形成的同义、反义、并列和指代等关系。

例文:

The market investigation is indispensable to sales promotion. They are closely related as the lips and teeth, so to speak. What you produce is for sale on the market. It would be impossible to succeed in selling a product without first investigating the market.

In the international market, goods on sale coming from different countries and suppliers are always facing keen competition. Under such circumstances, suppliers will try everything possible to familiarize themselves with the market conditions. In making investigations, we ought to get information about what similar items the competitors are offering on the market, what prices they are quoting (报价), what features their products have, who are their regular customers, etc. Then, how can we obtain such information? There are many channels that we can make use of in doing this sort of work. The commercial counselor's office of our embassy stationed abroad can help us to make market investigations. Nowadays, our import and export corporations send their trade groups abroad every now and then. One of their purposes is to make market surveys on the spot.

Certainly, face-to-face talks with foreign businessmen are also important channels to get market information. The Chinese Export Commodities Fairs and some other fairs of similar nature, as well as visits of foreign businessmen, provide us with such